

# Complete Agenda

# CABINET

## CYNGOR GWYNEDD

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>DATE</b>          | Tuesday, 15th October, 2024   |
| <b>TIME</b>          | 1.00 pm   |
| <b>LOCATION</b>      | Hybrid Meeting - Siambr Hywel Dda, Council Offices, Caernarfon LL55 1SH and on Zoom<br><br>This Meeting will be webcast <a href="https://gwynedd.public-i.tv/core/portal/home">https://gwynedd.public-i.tv/core/portal/home</a> |
| <b>CONTACT POINT</b> | Sioned Mai Jones<br><br>01286 679665 / cabinet@gwynedd.llyw.cymru   |

### GWYNEDD COUNCIL CABINET MEMBERS

| Members             |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Dyfrig Siencyn      | Leader of the Council                            |
| Nia Wyn Jeffreys    | Deputy Leader                                    |
| Craig ab Iago       | Cabinet Member for Housing                       |
| Beca Brown          | Cabinet Member for Education                     |
| Berwyn Parry Jones  | Cabinet Member for Highways, Engineering and YGC |
| Dafydd Meurig       | Cabinet Member for Environment                   |
| Dilwyn Morgan       | Cabinet Member for Adults, Health and Wellbeing  |
| Elin Walker Jones   | Cabinet Member for Children and Young People     |
| Paul John Rowlinson | Cabinet Member for Finance                       |
| Menna Trenholme     | Cabinet Member for Corporate Support             |

## AGENDA

|   | Item  | Submitted by            | Officer  | Page      |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | APOLOGIES   |                         |  |           |
| 2 | DECLARATION OF PERSONAL INTEREST  |                         |  |           |
| 3 | URGENT ITEMS  |                         |  |           |
| 4 | MATTERS ARISING FROM OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY                                    |                         |  |           |
| 5 | MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 17 SEPTEMBER                                   |                         |  | 5 - 10    |
| 6 | LLECHEN LÂN (A CLEAN SLATE) - SOCIAL SERVICES FOR OLDER PEOPLE FOR THE FUTURE | Cllr. Dilwyn Morgan     | Dylan Owen, Corporate Director of Social Services and Aled Davies, Head of Department for Adults, Health and Wellbeing | 11 - 131  |
| 7 | CORPORATE PARENT PANEL ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24                                  | Cllr. Elin Walker Jones | Dafydd Gibbard, Chief Executive  | 132 - 148 |
| 8 | HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELL-BEING ANNUAL REPORT                                   | Cllr. Menna Trenholme   | Gail Ann Warrington, Health, Safety and Welfare Manager and Ian Jones, Head of Corporate Support                       | 149 - 155 |

|    |  |                       |   |           |
|----|--|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| 9  | ANNUAL REPORT - EMPLOYMENT                                     | Cllr. Menna Trenholme | Eurig Huw Williams, Manager – Human Resources Service) and Ian Jones Head of Corporate Support  | 156 - 169 |
| 10 | PARKING FEES AND SCHEMES                                       | Cllr. Dafydd Meurig   | Gerwyn Jones, Assistant Head Environment Department, Dafydd Wyn Williams, Head of Environment and Ceri Hughes Thomas, Parking and Street Work Manager | 170 - 193 |
| 11 | ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2024      | Cllr. Dafydd Meurig   | Gareth Jones, Assistant Head of Department and Bob Thomas, Planning Policy Team Leader  | 194 - 357 |
| 12 | REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST 2024 REVIEW             | Cllr. Paul Rowlinson  | Ffion Madog Evans, Assistant Head of Finance  | 358 - 381 |
| 13 | CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW               | Cllr. Paul Rowlinson  | Ffion Madog Evans, Assistant Head of Finance  | 382 - 395 |
| 14 | SAVINGS OVERVIEW: PROGRESS REPORT ON REALISING SAVINGS SCHEMES | Cllr. Paul Rowlinson  | Ffion Madog Evans, Assistant Head of Finance  | 396 - 404 |

|    |   |  |  |  |
|----|---|--|--|--|
| 15 | <p><b>EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC</b></p> <p>The Chairman shall propose that the press and public be excluded from the meeting during the discussion on the following item due to the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 14 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 – Information relating to the Financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that Information).</p> <p>There is an acknowledged public interest in openness in relation to the use of public resources and related financial issues. It is also acknowledged that there are occasions, in order to protect the financial interests that matters related to commercial information need to be discussed without being publicised. The report deals specifically with financial and business matter and related discussions. Publication of such commercially sensitive information could adversely affect the interests of the tenderers and the Council. This would be contrary to the wider public interest of securing the best overall outcome. For those reasons I am satisfied that the matter should be exempt in the public interest.</p> |  |  |  |
| 16 | <p><b>THE COSTS OF A NEW SOCIAL CARE SYSTEM (WCCIS)</b></p> <p>(Documents for Cabinet members only)</p>   |  |  |  |



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## THE CABINET TUESDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER 2024

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### **Present-**

Councillors: Dyfrig Siencyn, Nia Jeffreys, Beca Brown, Berwyn Parry Jones, Craig ab Iago, Dafydd Meurig, Dilwyn Morgan, Elin Walker Jones, Paul Rowlinson and Menna Trenholme.

### **Also present-**

Dafydd Gibbard (Chief Executive), Huw Dylan Owen (Statutory Director of Social Services), Sion Huws (Propriety and Elections Manager), Dewi Aeron Morgan (Head of Finance Department) and Sioned Mai Jones (Democracy Team Leader).

Items 6 and 7: Dewi Wyn Jones (The Council's Business Support Service Manager)  
Item 8: Gwern ap Rhisiart (Head of Education Department)

## **1. APOLOGIES**

Cabinet Members and Officers were welcomed to the meeting.

Apologies were received from Iwan Evans (Monitoring Officer) and Geraint Owen (Corporate Director).

## **2. DECLARATION OF PERSONAL INTEREST**

Item 8: Councillors Dafydd Meurig and Elin Walker Jones declared that they were Governors at Ysgol Friars. This was not a prejudicial interest and therefore they did not withdraw from the meeting.

## **3. URGENT ITEMS**

There were no urgent items.

## **4. MATTERS ARISING FROM OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY**

There were no matters arising from overview and scrutiny.

## **5. MINUTES**

The minutes of the meeting held on 16 July 2024 were accepted as a true record.

## **6. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT AND SELF-ASSESSMENT 2023/24**

The report was submitted by Cllr. Nia Jeffreys

### **DECISION**

Cyngor Gwynedd's Annual Performance Report and Self-Assessment 2023/24 was approved, and it was recommended that it be adopted by the Full Council.

## DISCUSSION

The report was submitted to Cabinet for approval before being presented to the Full Council in October. It was explained that the report provided information on the progress against that set out in the Cyngor Gwynedd Plan 2023-2028 during the year 2023/24. It was also explained that the report looked back at the Council's performance in 2023/24 and all Council employees were thanked for their work over the year.

It was reported that the recent period had been a very difficult one for Local Government with demand rising on several priority areas as well as having to cope with a reduced budget. It was noted that there were two parts to the report with the first part, the annual performance report focusing on Council Plan projects and the day-to-day work. It was explained that the second part which was the self-assessment of the Council's performance was a new statutory requirement under the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021.

It was explained that the draft self-assessment had been reviewed by the Governance and Audit Committee on 5 September and generally received positive comments. Some suggestions were received to improve the procedure such as Members' desire to be included sooner in the process of producing the report. Further comments were received on the impact the priority projects within the Council Plan were having on the residents of the county and that more attention needed to be paid to this element.

It was noted that the report was full of figures and statistics but behind the statistics were encouraging stories of the experiences of the people of Gwynedd and the support they had been given. Reference was made to an example under the A Prosperous Gwynedd priority area of how the work of officers in this area had changed the lives of the people of Gwynedd for the better. A local man who had been unemployed and homeless was mentioned and details were given of the support he had received from Gwaith Gwynedd such as help securing an interview, benefit support and support to buy clothes suitable for his new job. The Gwaith Gwynedd team were thanked for the support, and it was noted that the person in question was now in a full-time job, had a home and felt financially stable. It was noted that there were a range of similar examples under the priority areas of the Council Plan.

It was emphasised that it was important to recognise success and all Council staff were thanked for their work. It was recognised that there was a long journey to reach the goal in all priority areas. The Council's Business Support Service Manager added that there was some further design work to be done before formally submitting the document to Full Council on 3 October. Reference was made to the comments of the Governance and Audit Committee and the suggestion to consider the consultation arrangements for the self-assessment part. It was explained that that was something that had been addressed and appropriate steps would be put in place to ensure appropriate feedback to feed into the self-assessments in the future.

Observations arising from the discussion

- Members gave thanks for the work to produce the report and members of the Governance and Audit Committee were thanked for their constructive comments. The comment about measuring impact was highlighted as a comment that would be implemented but it was recognised that it was difficult to see an impact in a year.

- The intertwining between the ambition of the Council's Plaid Cymru Group for the Council Plan to act and now to report on progress was welcomed.
- It was noted that the report was not too lengthy and easy for the people of Gwynedd to follow. The design and the way the information had been laid out was welcomed.
- The Deputy Leader was thanked for recognising the work of the Council staff and it was noted that this message of thanks would be passed on to staff.
- Attention was drawn to the serious financial situation that posed a threat to the Council's core services and highlighted that a £14 million funding gap was forecast for next year. It was added that this may require a second look at the Council Plan to reflect what the Council's ability to deliver would be. It was hoped that the financial outlook would improve so that efforts could be put into achieving the ambition for the good of the people of Gwynedd without having to worry about maintaining the Council's basic services.

## **7. PANEL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

The report was submitted by Cllr. Dyfrig Siencyn

### **DECISION**

1. To approve the content of the draft Panel Performance Assessment Scope Document and the areas identified for the Panel to address.
2. To delegate the right to decide on the Panel's membership, whilst considering the advice of the WLGA to the Leader, in consultation with the Chief Executive.

### **DISCUSSION**

The report was submitted stating that there was a new requirement for the Council under the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act to carry out a Performance Assessment by a Panel once within an election cycle. It was explained that the external Panel, independent of the Council would look at the Council's work and the Council was expected to prepare a scoping document identifying the areas it wanted the Panel to be looking at.

The Council's Business Support Service Manager added that there had been an agreement in October last year to carry out the Panel Assessment this year. He noted that the Service was working with the Welsh Local Government Association along with discussions to create the scoping document and that a draft of the document had been included with the report. It was reiterated that work to identify potential members for the Panel was currently underway. It was detailed that the Panel would likely consist of an independent Chair, counterparts from the broader public, private or voluntary sectors, Senior Local Government Officer who was currently in post and a Senior Elected Member from outside the Council.

It was explained that the Panel would look at the work of the Council and the Council was expected to provide background information for the Panel and also identify the areas that the Council was keen for the Panel to be looking at as set out on page 76 of the report. It was noted that these areas had been discussed with the Governance and Audit Committee in May as well as the Corporate Management Team and their

suggestions were accepted. The timetable was confirmed, and it was indicated that the assessment would likely take place at the end of November.

The Chief Executive highlighted that the assessment was welcome, and it was hoped that the process would be valuable, thorough and constructive as well as providing a challenge to the Council so that there would be an opportunity to learn and improve.

Observations arising from the discussion

- The process was welcomed. It was asked whether there was scope for the Panel to identify other areas to look at in addition to the areas that had been suggested by the Council.
- In response it was clarified that part 3.2 of the report set out the specific areas the Panel would look at together with a core set of questions that would be asked. It was highlighted that the Council was invited to submit additional areas and these were set out on page 76 of the report.
- It was noted that the guiding principles were broad in nature. It was added that there was no restriction on anything and that the Panel was entitled to pay more attention to a particular area.

## **8. PERFORMANCE REPORT OF THE CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION**

The report was submitted by Cllr. Beca Brown

### **DECISION**

To accept and note the information in the report.

### **DISCUSSION**

The report was presented, and the County's young people were congratulated on their GCSE and A level results, and it was added that exam grades was only one area of a person's ability. The hard work of the young people in the County over the exam period as well as that of the teachers was recognised and every single young person in the County was wished well on their next steps.

It was reported that the work of extending the childcare provision for two-year olds to new areas was almost complete, with 22 providers now offering Flying Start extended childcare. Attention was drawn to the fact that the admissions policy for Gwynedd schools would change from next September and that children attending Nursery class would be expected to be fully toilet-trained before they started.

Pride was expressed that the ALN&I service had managed to improve waiting times for counselling and noted that it was gratifying to see the work of adapting classes at Ysgol Pendalar continue. It was added that it was great to see Ysgol Treferythyr opening its doors at the beginning of the month and reference was also made to the exciting building modernisation taking place across Bangor Schools with several schools included.

School attendance levels were highlighted, and it was noted that the levels needed to improve. Concern was raised that attendance levels had not returned to what they had been before the pandemic. Reference was also made to the increase in the numbers

of specific and permanent exclusions as a result of challenging behaviour within the schools and it was noted that this matter had been addressed over the past year. It was noted that a detailed survey had been commissioned in November/December 2023 on the Inclusion Service and recommendations had been made on how to strengthen provision.

It was noted that there was great pride in the appointment of Meirion Prys Jones as a freelance consultant to work with the Department to revisit the Education Language Policy and it was explained that the work of holding an evaluation of the Immersion System was currently underway.

In conclusion, there was acknowledgement of the challenges and pain experienced during the year in the wake of Neil Foden's crimes and that Council's thoughts remained with the victims. It was added that the Council had committed to co-operating fully with the independent review in line with Child Practice Review national guidance. Also, the Education and Economy Scrutiny Committee's intention to conduct a scrutiny investigation into the safeguarding field was welcomed and the Education Department's willingness to co-operate fully with the investigation was noted.

#### Observations arising from the discussion

- Members gave thanks for the report and were pleased that so much good news had been included.
- It was asked what support was available for parents to toilet-train children before going to Nursery School, particularly children with additional needs. It was asked how rigid the rule was given the fact that Derwen had a waiting list for some of their services.
- In response, the reasons for the change to the policy were explained which was to avoid diverting the attention of teachers and classroom assistants from the rest of the class while they spent time outside of class changing nappies. It was added that as part of looking at the early years area the emphasis was shifting to parents toilet-training. It was stressed that Schools would not turn children away if they had not been toilet-trained, but rather that the expectation would be conveyed from now on. It was noted that there would be a promotional campaign and training could be delivered in a timely manner with a view to making things easier for parents.
- Pride was expressed that a detailed survey had been commissioned on additional learning needs and inclusion. Further questions were asked about this policy and whether children with neuro-developmental needs were included in this strategy. It was also noted that the exclusion figures were a concern.
- In response it was noted that this strategy included a full range of children's needs and included children with neuro-developmental needs. It was explained in terms of the behavioural side that a report had been commissioned as well as a Project Group looking at this element over the summer term and had visited other Counties to see what provisions were available and what the best practice was. It was noted that, at present, the Department was modelling the support they would like to give but it was recognised that further investment was difficult under the current financial climate. It was noted that in the past more focus had been placed on more emotional rather than behavioural aspects and that there was a challenge in structuring the provision so that both aspects could be addressed.

## **9. THE CABINET'S FORWARD PROGRAMME**

The report was submitted by Cllr. Dyfrig Siencyn

### **DECISION**

To approve the Forward Work Programme included with the meeting papers.

The meeting commenced at 1.00pm and concluded at 1.50pm.

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**CHAIR**

## CYNGOR GWYNEDD CABINET



### Report to the Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Meeting date:</b>     | 15 October, 2024  |
| <b>Cabinet Members:</b>  | Cllr. Dilwyn Morgan   |
| <b>Contact Officers:</b> | Aled Davies, Head of Department for Adults, Health and Wellbeing<br>Dylan Owen, Corporate Director of Social Services |
| <b>Item Title:</b>       | Llechen Lân (A Clean Slate) – Social Services for Older People for the Future   |

#### 1 DECISION SOUGHT

- (1) That the Cabinet accepts the results of the Llechen Lân (A Clean Slate) research work - Social Services for Older People for the Future (**Appendix 1**).
- (2) That the Cabinet adopts the strategic direction and action plan of Llechen Lân (**Appendix 2**).

#### 2 THE REASON WHY DECISION IS NEEDED

It is anticipated that the combination of financial challenges, the impact of demographic challenges on human resources, and the impact of demographic challenges on the demand for services will create a situation of failure for older people's services, unless something is urgently done to address the situation.

The initial step in addressing this was to acknowledge and fully grasp the challenge – this is highlighted in the Llechen Lân research report.

The next step is to establish a clear direction and plan for how we intend to work moving forward, in order to mitigate the impact of demographic changes on older people's services in Gwynedd.

#### 3 INTRODUCTION

##### Current Situation

There are two key facts about Gwynedd's demographics that are likely to ring true across rural areas of Wales:

1. The population is aging, increasing the demand for social care services.
2. The number of working age population is falling, reducing the workforce available to provide this care.

As a result of these two factors, pressure on services is increasing.

Social Care is one of the largest areas of expenditure for Gwynedd Council, with nearly 25% of the Council's budget allocated to Adult Social Care in 2022/23. Despite several years of overspending in adult social services, waiting lists persist, and an increasing number of older individuals are facing delays in receiving Home, Residential, and Nursing care.

Currently, Social Services for older people primarily rely on traditional care approaches, whereas some other counties have adopted alternative methods to support independent living.

## Llechen Lân

To build a robust evidence base, the Task and Finish group gathered and analyzed data at the local, county, and national levels, while also reviewing international literature.

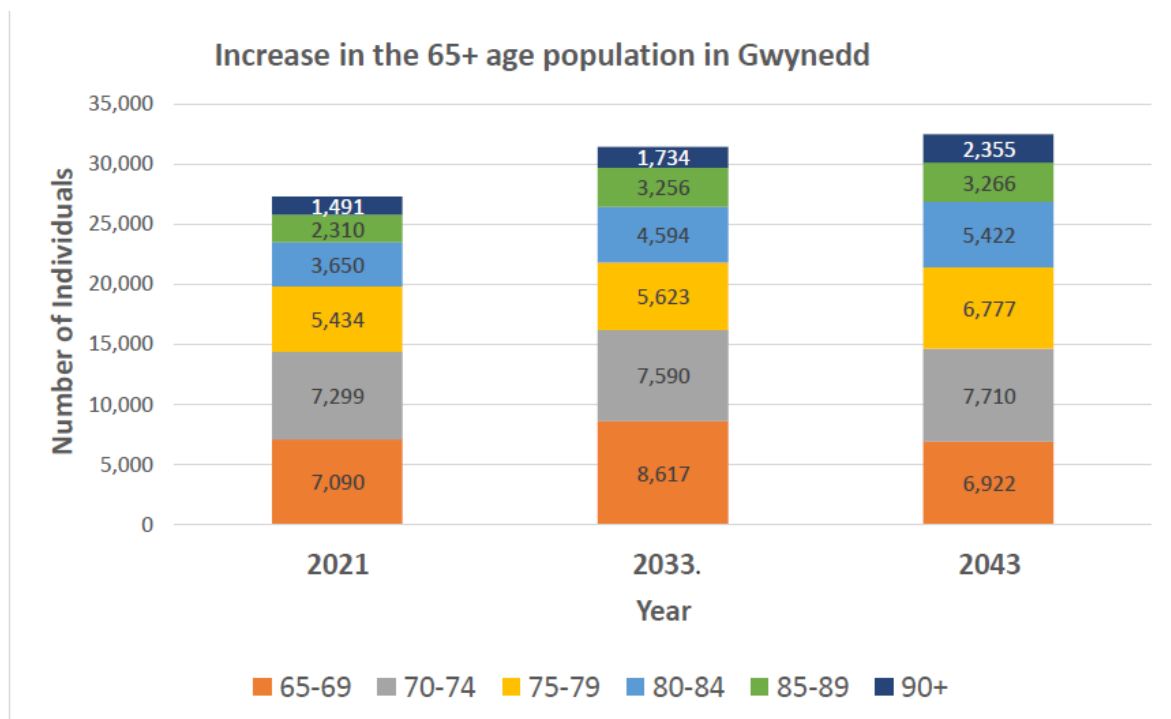
Llechen Lân elaborated on the current situation by:

- Predicting how the population will change over the next 20 years.
- Considering how these changes might affect demand for care.
- Looking at our ability to meet the need, comparing to other similar counties.
- Predicting expected financial pressures.

## Conclusions

### Population

Between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses, Gwynedd's population aged 65 and over rose from 25,100 to 27,300, reflecting an 8% increase. Population projections indicate that this upward trend will persist over the next two decades, with the figure expected to reach 32,500 by 2043.



While there are always uncertainties to consider, such as potential cures for diseases or the impact of pandemics, the Bevan Commission advise that "the average age at which major



illnesses are projected to develop is 70 years. With the increase in life expectancy, the years spent with ill health will increase too."

While we should celebrate our increased longevity and value the extended time we can spend with our families and loved ones, enriching our communities, these population increases also bring their own set of challenges.

### Workforce Challenges

According to the census, Gwynedd's working age (16-64 years old) population fell from 75,800 in 2011 to 70,700 in 2021. This equated to an average reduction of 42 people of a working age in Gwynedd every month over the decade. During the same period there was a 7% reduction in the under 16 population (from 20,900 to 19,400).

## THE WORKFORCE NEEDED TO PROVIDE CARE



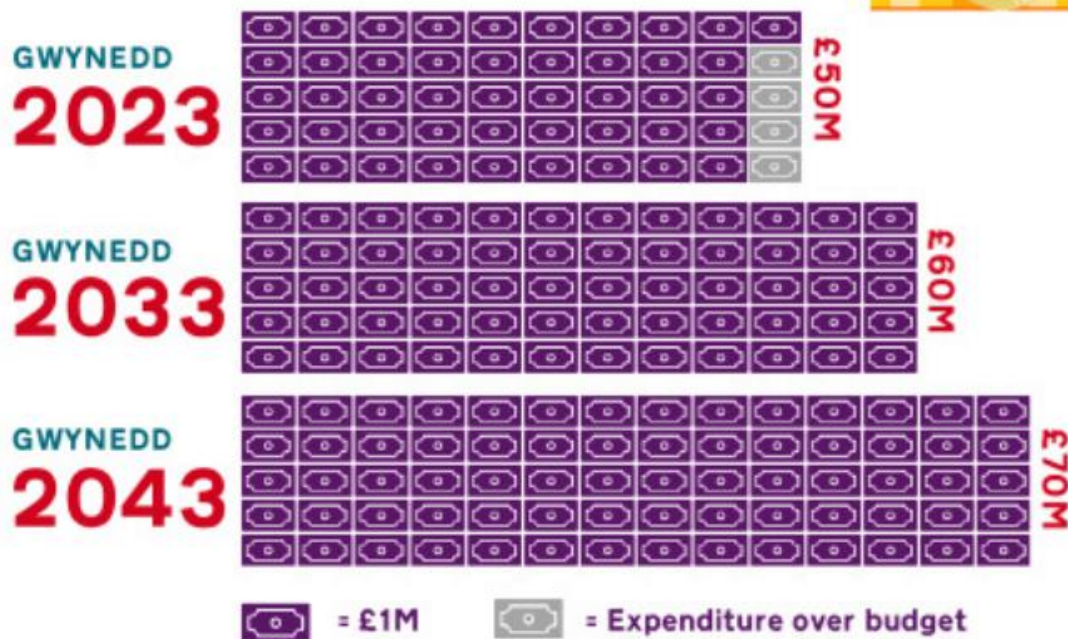
The combination of shifting demographics and a shrinking workforce is likely to expand the gap in what local authorities are able to provide. For instance, it's projected that demand for social care will rise by 57% by 2043, while an additional 1,000 workers will be required to meet this growing need.

### Budget Challenges

Even if the workforce to provide the services were to miraculously materialise, the accompanying financial implications would be drastic. The projected additional costs for traditional care

services alone are estimated to reach £24.3m annually by 2043 (barring any inflationary increases).

# THE FUNDING NEEDED TO PROVIDE HOME, RESIDENTIAL AND NURSING CARE



The overarching message from Llechen Lân is that social services for older people in Gwynedd has reached a tipping point. Assuming significant additional funding and growth in working population figures are highly unlikely, the need for a change in provision and practice is essential.

## Method of service delivery

Considering the capacity of other rural counties in Wales, there are significant variations in service provision. By comparing with other areas, the potential impact of altering Gwynedd Council's delivery methods can be anticipated.

The second section of the Llechen Lân report models the potential effects of aligning service delivery with the average / mean across rural counties. This section of the report highlights approaches that could help alleviate the pressure on traditional social care services, specifically:

- Community Work
- Telecare, Technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Strength-based work

- Extra Care Housing
- Direct Payments

Implementing these changes is crucial sooner rather than later. If we do not change the way we operate, it will not be possible to provide social care as we currently know it.

### The Action Plan and Future Work Programme

Recognising that neither the workforce nor funding will be available, the Council has embarked on a course to make radical changes to enable more people to live their best lives independently.

Shown in **Appendix 2**, is the Action Plan draft. This document aims to pull together the recommendations of the Llechen Lân Report, highlighting what we will do to try to address the challenge facing older people's social services over the next ten years.

#### **Short-term (to be placed in the next year):**

- Assess accommodation needs in conjunction with the Housing Department.
- Encourage strengths-based approaches and community support to help older people maintain independent living.
- Improve financial management and maximise the availability of care services.
- Simplify systems and encourage the use of direct payments and technology.
- Develop a care academy to boost care careers and attract a workforce.
- Working with other public services and the third sector to find solutions to reduce the demand for care.
- Expand support for unpaid carers.

#### **Medium Term:**

- Secure plans and capital funding to develop residential homes that provide high quality specialist care and nursing care.
- Promote collaboration with Public Health and other Council departments to reduce the demand for care through proactive interventions and prevention.

#### **Long-term:**

- Develop long-term fiscal plans based on the available evidence to ensure financial stability for the Council.

#### **Raising awareness:**

- Raise political awareness about the challenges of care services and the need for resources through local and national lobbying.
- Working with the Welsh Government to boost long-term funding, rather than relying on short-term grants.

This will be a working document and will be reviewed regularly as work and developments progress.

## 4 REASON AND JUSTIFICATION BEHIND THE DECISION

The current state of social care for older people in Gwynedd is neither viable nor sustainable, and without changes to how we operate, providing social care in the future will be impossible.

It's evident that the demand for care far outweighs the services' capacity to deliver it, and even with innovative approaches, this gap will persist into the future.

Our objective by adopting a strategic direction and working differently is to reduce this gap as much as possible.

### **Scrutiny Committee**

This report has not been presented to the Care Scrutiny Committee in its entirety, but the work areas have been discussed individually over the past year, and there was support for the strategic directions.

It is intended to present the report and the action plan to the Scrutiny Committee over the coming period as part of the oversight of the development work.

### **Well-being of Future Generations Act**

The whole purpose of Llechen Lân is to ensure that Social Services for older people in Gwynedd are sustainable for the future. Within the report, the need for Gwynedd to be prosperous, resilient, healthier, more equal, and full of cohesive communities and a vibrant culture is considered.

In this respect, the report fulfills what is required by the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

In terms of the expected approaches:

**Long-term** – Llechen Lân considers the need for social care over the next twenty years.

**Prevention** – In order to succeed, enabling people to live healthily in their community will be essential to prevent reliance on statutory services.

**Integration** – Llechen Lân considers that working in integrated ways is essential.

**Collaboration** – The need to work based on the strengths within our communities is discussed, empowering people to collaborate and engage with their communities.

**Involvement** – One of Llechen Lân recommendations is to support people to be active in their communities.

### **Equality Impact Assessment**

It is anticipated that the work recommended by Llechen Lân will have a positive impact on the community as a whole and that no part of the work will negatively affect any group of people.

It appears that the priority areas should have a significantly positive impact on equality characteristics – disability, age, socio-economic disadvantage, and the Welsh language.

This Equality Impact Assessment (Appendix 3) looks at the Llechen Lân Action Plan as a whole. If an individual project or work stream within the Plan involves a change to a procedure that will have an impact on people with protected equality characteristics then a separate Impact Assessment will be needed.

## **5 NEXT STEPS AND TIMETABLE**

Following the adoption of the programme of work it should be ensured that the Council's Cabinet and the Council's Care Scrutiny Committee keep a close eye on these developments over the coming years.

## **6 COMMENTS BY STATUTORY OFFICERS**

### **Chief Finance Officer**

The research and analysis found in the Llechen Lân Report is the result of close collaboration by officers from several services across the Council, including officers from the Finance Department who have contributed to the information presented. This study is a very important piece of work that will enable the Council to recognise the tremendous pressures it will have in the future in providing services to the people of Gwynedd. Without work like this, we will not be able to prepare knowledgeably for the financial challenges facing the Council in the years to come. While the messages coming out of this detailed work show that the financial pressure to deliver the service will increase, which is a cause for concern, I very much welcome it as an example of the Council undertaking a long-term study so that our transformation plans can be strongly underpinned.

This study will contribute to future iterations of the Medium-Term Financial Plan.

### **Monitoring Officer**

I have had an opportunity of reading the comments of the Head of Finance which underlines the detailed and thorough work which has led to these recommendations for Cabinet. It underlines that this is an area which is subject to significant strategic and financial challenges. This is within a framework of a range statutory duties in relation to service provision as well as working with commercial and third sector providers. I support the strategic direction and work programme as a response to these challenges.

## **7 APPENDICES**

1. Llechen Lân - Social Services for Older People for the Future
2. Llechen Lân Action Plan
3. Equality Characteristics, Welsh Language and Socio-Economic Disadvantage Impact Assessment





# LLECHEN LÂN

(A CLEAN SLATE)

## SOCIAL SERVICES FOR OLDER PEOPLE FOR THE FUTURE

*Authors: Jessica Mullan, Manon Pritchard, Elin Jones, Emyr Edwards,  
Gwyn Llŷn Parry, Lois Owens, Alun Williams, Aled Davies, Dylan Owen*

**Published: September 2024**

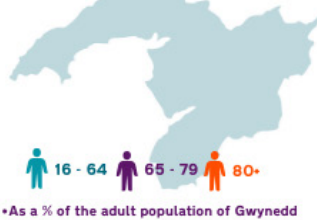
## **Contents**

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Executive Summary .....</b>                               | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>1. Introduction.....</b>                                  | <b>9</b>  |
| 1.1 The Situation.....                                       | 9         |
| 1.2 Background.....  | 10        |
| 1.3 Assessment.....  | 15        |
| 1.4 Key Assumptions.....                                     | 17        |
| <b>2. 65+ Population Estimates.....</b>                      | <b>19</b> |
| <b>3. Conclusion of estimates without intervention.....</b>  | <b>22</b> |
| 3.1 Residential/Nursing Care.....                            | 23        |
| 3.2 Residential/Nursing Care – Dementia .....                | 28        |
| 3.3 Domiciliary Care .....                                   | 33        |
| 3.4 Telecare.....  | 38        |
| 3.5 Direct Payments .....                                    | 42        |
| 3.6 Extra Care Housing .....                                 | 45        |
| 3.7 Staffing .....   | 48        |
| <b>4. Finance.....</b>                                       | <b>55</b> |
| <b>5. Part 1 Summary:.....</b>                               | <b>59</b> |
| <b>6. Part 2 Introduction .....</b>                          | <b>61</b> |
| <b>7. Working towards the rural mean.....</b>                | <b>63</b> |
| <b>8. Innovative Working .....</b>                           | <b>67</b> |
| 8.1 Community work in Gwynedd.....                           | 68        |
| 8.2 Strength-based working.....                              | 72        |
| 8.3 Technology and Artificial Intelligence .....             | 74        |
| 8.4 Extra Care Housing / Suitable Accommodation Models ..... | 77        |
| 8.5 Summary of Innovative working.....                       | 78        |
| <b>9. Conclusions and Recommendations .....</b>              | <b>81</b> |
| <b>10. NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY:.....</b>                      | <b>85</b> |
| <b>11. APPENDICES.....</b>                                   | <b>88</b> |
| 11.1. Appendix 1 - Assumptions and Methodology.....          | 89        |
| 11.2 Appendix 2 - Background Financial Data for part 4 ..... | 98        |

# CLEAN SLATE: AT A GLANCE

"The percentage of older people is expected to increase significantly over the next 20 years. The same increase is not predicted in the working age population."

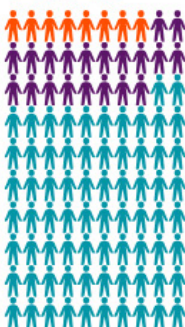
## % CHANGE IN POPULATION AGED 65+



2011



2021



2033



2043

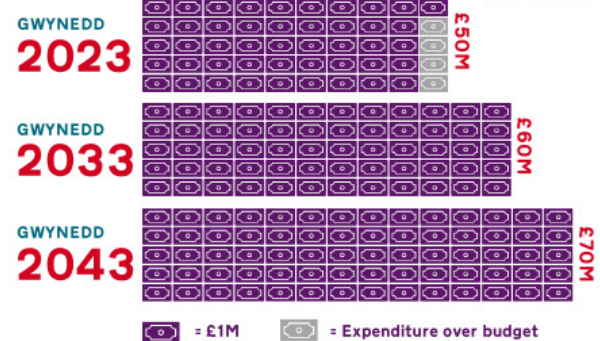


"The increase in demand on Social Services will be huge. We are unable to provide for everyone within the current resource as it is."

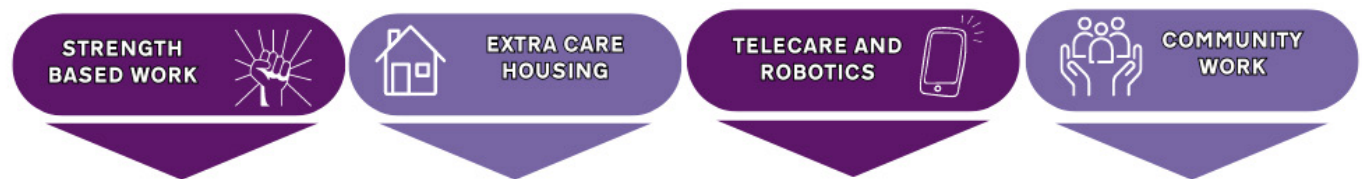
## THE WORKFORCE NEEDED TO PROVIDE CARE



## THE FUNDING NEEDED TO PROVIDE HOME, RESIDENTIAL AND NURSING CARE



"If we don't change the way we operate, it won't be possible to provide social care. Some options are:"

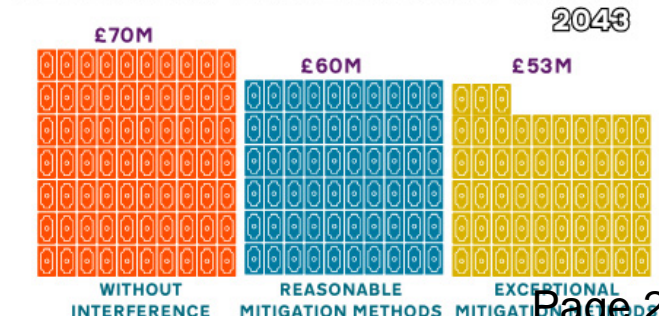


"If we were to act similarly to other rural counties in terms of current provision the gap would be reduced as follows:"

## IMPACT OF POTENTIAL MITIGATION APPROACHES ON CARE WORKFORCE NEEDS



## THE IMPACT OF POSSIBLE MITIGATION METHODS ON THE NECESSARY FUNDING



The above was based on workforce percentages only. It does not include a possible increase in workforce when developing other services (such as telecare etc.)

\*These figures do not include inflation



## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

In 1971, 4% of the population of Cardiff spoke Welsh. By the 2021 census it was seen that 34.7% of the population of Canton in central Cardiff spoke Welsh. Although it is difficult to provide hard evidence, it is not believed, unfortunately, that the development of Welsh-medium education in the city alone contributed to this increase. The accents of Gwynedd, Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire are heard on the majority of tongues, suggesting that significant emigration has reduced the working-age population in rural areas of the Welsh-language strongholds at the exact time that the older population is increasing. With the general population living older, along with immigration to rural Gwynedd, there has been an increase in the percentage of the population over the age of 65, and even more strikingly, in the population over the age of 85.

The impact of changes to the older population are seen in Gwynedd, with the demand for care services for the elderly increasing while the workforce available to meet the need has diminished. Therefore, a significant number of older people who need care have to wait for it and the pressure on services grows.

This report expands on the situation as it stands, current demographic challenges and projections over the next two decades, and the potential impact of that on the demand for care, on the ability to meet the need through increasing the workforce, and on the expected financial pressures.

### **Implementation Methods**

A number of officers<sup>1</sup> were part of a task and finish group for a six-month period, gathering and analysing local, county, national and international information and data, in order to develop this report. Census data, budgets, services and population projections have been considered to understand what is forecast in the report.

---

<sup>1</sup> Jessica Mullan, Manon Pritchard, Elin Jones, Lois Owens, Emyr Edwards, Gwyn Llŷn Parry, Alun Williams, Aled Davies, Dylan Owen

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

Having demonstrated and predicted the change in demand for services for the next two decades, and the implications of that, we will look at potential methods of relieving the pressures on the services in comparison with eight other rural counties in Wales.

### **Findings**

Having considered the evidence of other counties, the report suggests that social services in Gwynedd would be able to reduce demand and pressure on services for older people by operating differently, but even then, a gap remains in the potential provision and in the funding and workforce available to provide it.

The graph below shows that Cyngor Gwynedd is currently (May 2023) failing to deliver 11% of the current demand and that it is predicted that the demand for services could increase by up to 56% more over the next two decades. If the service succeeded in innovating and changing its method of operation so that demand replicated the average in comparable rural counties in Wales, the increase could be reduced to just above 30%. Even if it was possible to provide as little care as those counties that provide the least in comparable rural counties (note that providing less does not necessarily reflect good and safe provision), the increase would be around 18%. What is evident is that the capacity of the services to provide the care is much lower and that the gap will continue in the future, therefore, radical ideas and national support are needed to tackle the challenge.

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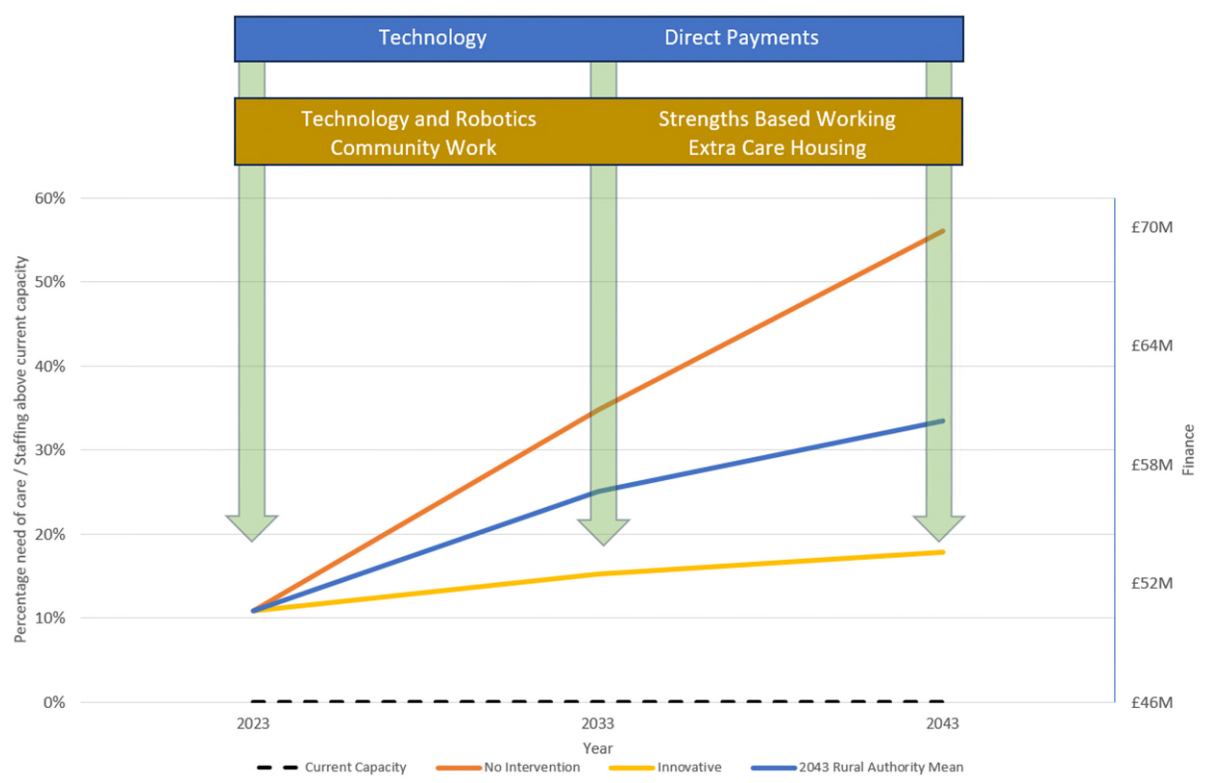


Chart: The potential impact of working in accordance with best or innovative practice on domiciliary, residential, and nursing care needs in Gwynedd by 2043

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### Recommendations

There are full recommendations in the report, and these have been **abridged and summarised** here:

| Timetable        | Recommendation   | Responsibility   |
|------------------|--|--|
| Short Term       | Prepare and implement plans to operate innovatively: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete an assessment of older people's housing/accommodation needs;</li> <li>• Promote strength-based community working; direct payments; TEC (Technology Enabled Care);</li> <li>• Manage and commission care effectively and efficiently;</li> <li>• Provide an information service</li> <li>• Develop a care academy</li> <li>• Collaborate across the Council and across sectors to discover collective solutions</li> </ul> | Heads of Adults and Housing<br><br>Head of Adults Department<br><br>Director of Social Services<br><br>Head of Adults Department and the Corporate Management Team<br><br>Social Services Training Unit<br><br>Chief Executive, Director of Social Services, Head of Adults Department |
|                  | Ensure regular and careful oversight by Councillors and senior officers on this work over the next few years to keep track of progress.  | Cabinet Member with responsibility for Adults Services, Chief Executive, Director of Social Services   |
|                  | Develop evidence-based budgeting plans, in accordance with this report.  | Head of Finance  |
|                  | Take collective proactive and preventive action across public and third-sector services  | Director of Social Services, Head of Adults Department   |
| Medium/Long term | Collaborate across the Council to discover solutions to support individuals to live their best life in their native community.   | Chief Executive, Corporate Management Team.  |
|                  | Develop and expand support available to unpaid carers  | Director of Social Services, Head of Adults Department   |

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

|                |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|
|                | Develop fiscal plans for the coming decades based on the information in this report and for future financial security for the Council.                     | Head of Finance  |
|                | Develop financial plans for the decades to come based on the information in this report and for future financial security for the Council.                 | Head of Finance  |
| <b>General</b> | Raise awareness of the challenges and need for resources.  | Councillors,<br>Chief Executive,<br>Director of Social Services. |
|                | Promote and emphasise that the challenges of the future are wider than the Adults department, and that all council departments have contributions to make. | Chief Executive,<br>Corporate Management Team.                   |
|                | Take action to reduce youth emigration from the county.  | Councillors,<br>Chief Executive,<br>Corporate Management Team.   |
|                | Plan budgets based on evidence and needs.  | Head of Finance,<br>Chief Executive.                             |

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 The Situation**

It is known that:

- 1.1.1 Social Services for Gwynedd's older people are failing to provide care for every member of the most vulnerable population.
- 1.1.2 Social Services for Gwynedd's older people are failing to provide the necessary service within the funding currently available.
- 1.1.3 Gwynedd population demographic predictions suggest that the number of Gwynedd people of working age will remain fairly consistent over the coming years while Gwynedd's older population is expected to continue to increase significantly, particularly in the oldest age-groups (80 and over), who are more likely to need care.
- 1.1.4 Social Services for Gwynedd's older people provide traditional services more often than not and some other counties use a mixture of various alternative methods to support people to live independently.

### 1.2 Background

1.2.1 It is anticipated that the combination of the financial challenges, the impact of the demographic challenges on human resources, and the impact of the demographic challenges on the demand for services will create a scenario of failure for older people's services, unless something is done urgently to change the situation. The first step towards this is to recognise the challenge and fully comprehend it.

1.2.2 The graphic below (**Chart 1**) shows the inevitable increase in demand as the number of older people in Gwynedd grows, unless our provision is changed, while the number of people available to provide those services will decrease. The blue arrows symbolise the efforts required to operate through alternative means in order to promote an independent life without reliance on services where it is possible to do so (it does not represent a comprehensive list).

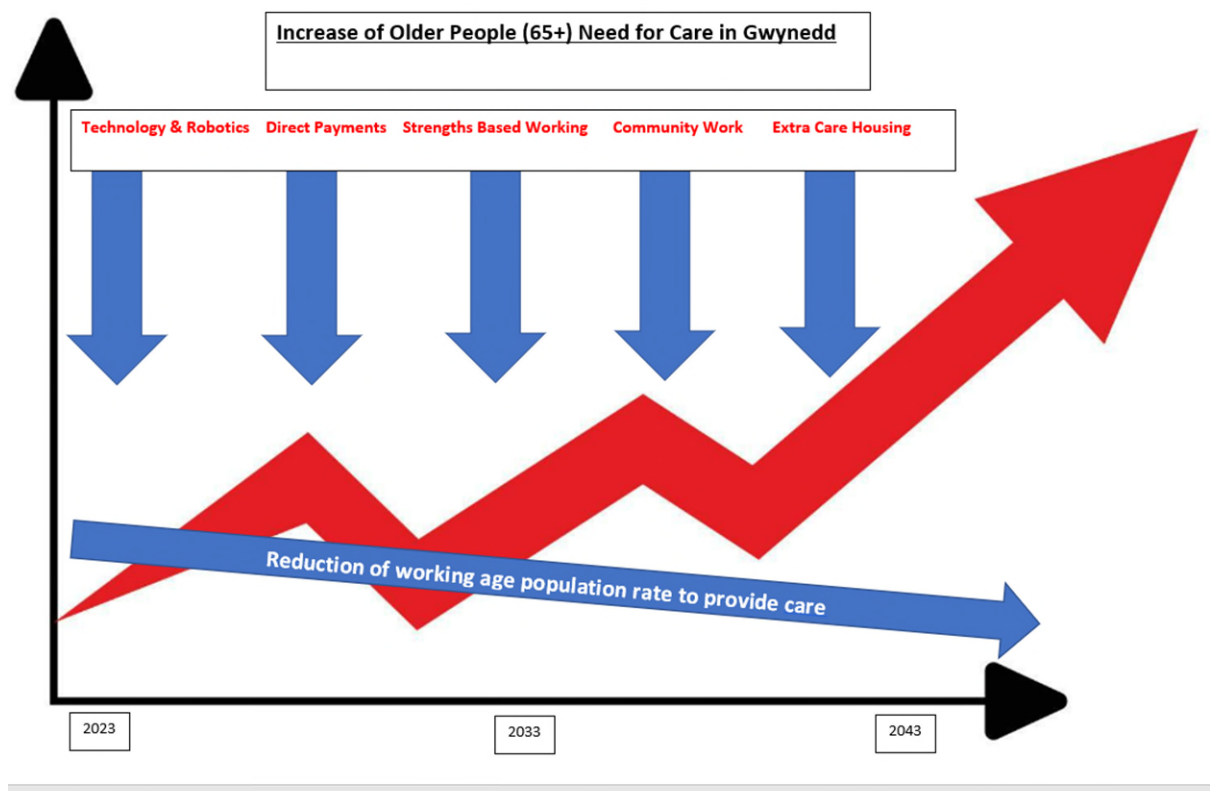


Chart 1: Graphic

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

### 1.2.3 Human Resources - A Change in the Working Age Population

Cyngor Gwynedd is already experiencing problems attracting a suitable workforce to assess, support and provide traditional care within the county. This situation developed over a period of decades and by the beginning of 2024 there were approximately 100 people waiting for domiciliary care (approximately 1,000 hours per week). This is probably due to a combination of the increase in the number of older people needing support and the reduction in the working age population numbers. Similar challenges are also seen in residential care and nursing residential care provision, with many people having to travel long distances for services, or on waiting lists.

We can see from the information below (**Table 1**) that, on average over the decade, Gwynedd lost over 500 people of working age each year between 2011 and 2021 (or 42 each month for the decade).

**Table 1: Change in the working age population of Gwynedd between 2011 and 2021**

| Age Group                                  | 2021          | 2011          | +/- %        |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 16-24 years old                            | 14,260        | 16,723        | -14.7%       |
| 25-34 years old                            | 13,127        | 12,532        | +4.7%        |
| 35-49 years old                            | 18,659        | 22,808        | -18.2%       |
| 50-64 years old                            | 24,655        | 23,720        | +3.9%        |
| <b>Total working age (16-64 years old)</b> | <b>70,701</b> | <b>75,783</b> | <b>-6.7%</b> |

Source: Census, Office for National Statistics



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Also note that a large number of the population in 2021 are in the 50-64 years old category and are therefore likely to be leaving the world of work during the next decade. Also, over the same period (between 2011 and 2021) the under-16 population fell from 20,951 to 19,423 representing a reduction of 7.3%, which will leave another potential gap in the workforce into the future. There is a need to analyse, interpret and understand the impact of this reduction.

Looking at the historical pattern in Gwynedd (chart below), there has been a slight increase in the size of the working age population over the decades but, as seen above, this pattern changed over the last decade. The Welsh Government's population projections (based on 2018 data; dashed line on the chart) suggest that the situation could stabilise with a slight increase over the next two decades, but in light of the population decline in Gwynedd which emerged in the 2021 Census, it is likely that the new set of projections (published in 2025) will predict that the working age population will continue to decline. Either way, the working age population will not grow at the same rate as the likely growth in the older population requiring care, and this will lead to a probable gap in the available workforce.

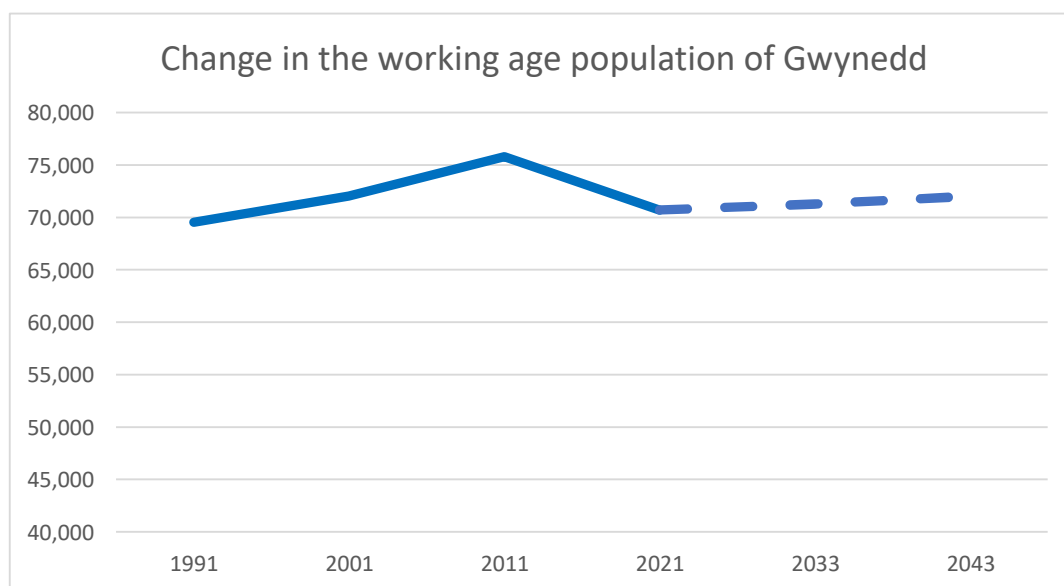


Chart 2: The working age population of Gwynedd between 1991 and 2021 and predictions until 2043.

### **1.2.4 An Increase in the Demand for Services**

Since 2011, the population aged over 65 grew by 7.8% in Gwynedd, while the population aged between 15 and 64 decreased by 6.8%. There was also a reduction in the population of children under 15 years old (-7.3%), and therefore this is not regarded as a short-term challenge. Social Care Wales reports that Wales as a whole has more people over 85 than the rest of the United Kingdom and that the number is likely to double across Wales by 2045.

Furthermore, the Welsh NHS Confederation explains that Wales has the highest number of people with restrictive or chronic long-term conditions in the United Kingdom, with numbers increasing rapidly (from 105,000 people with restrictive or chronic long-term conditions in Wales in 2001/2 to 142,000 in 2010/11) and likely to continue to increase as the population ages further.

By the 2021 Census, there were more than 25,000 people over the age of 65 in Gwynedd, with around a third of them over the age of 80. Compared with Wales there are:

15.3% of people under 15 years old in Gwynedd a 16.5% in Wales;

23.5% of people over 65 years old in Gwynedd a 21.3% in Wales.

### **1.2.5 Budget**

In 2023/24, Cyngor Gwynedd's budget level for the care of adults over 65 years old per capita of population aged 65 and over was £1,433.10, compared to a median of £1,126.41 across the nine most similar authorities in Wales (the nine most rural councils, which also have quite similar characteristics in terms of deprivation, demographics, etc.). This difference equates to £8.6 million. [Source: Cyngor Gwynedd Research Service analysis of Welsh councils' budget RA forms]. However, it is worth noting that there is concern that councils do not operate in the same way/include the same costs, and therefore that we are not comparing like-for-like.

Despite acknowledging the risks of placing too much emphasis on such comparisons, such a large disparity suggests – on the face of it – that Gwynedd either has higher

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

care needs (per relevant population) than the majority of similar authorities in Wales, and/or that Gwynedd meets those care needs through approaches that cost more than other similar authorities.

With resources dwindling and anticipated overspending increasing, alongside increasing demand for services, our services cannot be sustainable at present. We need to take prompt action to rethink how and what services are delivered so that we can improve the sustainability and longevity of our care services.

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

### 1.3 Assessment

**1.3.1** On 27 June 2023, the Directors of Social Services in Gwynedd submitted a report to the Leadership Team outlining the aim of the Llechen Lân scheme. Here are the objectives published:

*The objective of the **Llechen Lân** scheme is to find out the true cost and practicality of providing adult services this year and to forecast this over the next twenty years. To do this it will be necessary to understand and compare:*

- *Adult social services' best practice nationally on issues such as:*
  - *Number of employees by population size;*
  - *Budgets by population size;*
  - *Services provided by population size;*
  - *Outcomes by population size;*
  - *Changes to the demography of Gwynedd for the next twenty years;*
  - *Proposed changes to services (The Council Plan);*
  - *The feasibility of human resources and technical developments.*

*The above information will need to be interpreted and triangulated to understand what the perfect balance is for Gwynedd in terms of the number of employees, budgets, services and outcomes that promote individuals' independence.*

*Having come to a conclusion on that, it will be necessary to:*

- *Create a ten-year plan to change practices to reach the ideal service with the best outcomes;*
- *Understand the costs of providing that ideal service and profile for a period of ten years while the service changes its practices to achieve it.*

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

*All could then be costed (without including inflation to begin with) so that we could recognise and anticipate the funding need for the next ten years.*

### **1.3.2 Accommodation**

*To coincide with the above work, similar work is planned in collaboration with the Housing department to prepare a thirty-year plan for the housing needs of Gwynedd's older people. The intention is to map the whole of Gwynedd according to demographic needs, existing services, and existing accommodation provision options. That will enable us to plan knowledgeably for developments in extra care housing and residential/nursing homes, and in turn that work will further influence the Llechen Lân work.*

This report presents point 1.3.1. above.

### 1.4 Key Assumptions

**1.4.1** 'Older people' is defined as the population aged 65 and over, for consistency with policies and strategies such as ['Wales for Older People'](#) and the organisation of Council services, as well as consistency with different data sources. However, the detailed modelling is carried out based on specific age brackets within that (ages 65-69, 70-74, etc.) and the results are referenced according to detailed age group where appropriate.

**1.4.2** In modelling care needs to the future, it is assumed that the proportion of the population aged 65 and over who receive care will remain consistent (therefore, as Gwynedd's population in a specific age group increases in the future, the number of people within that age group who will need to receive the different types of care will increase by the same proportion). The model does not therefore include any changes in care needs, e.g. should the overall health of the population worsen or improve, if there is an increase in the proportion of the population with a condition or disease.

**1.4.3** The Welsh Government's latest population projections (based on 2018 population estimates) is used as the basis for the model, but re-basing the baseline to be consistent with 2021 Census population data. The Welsh Government plans to publish a new set of projections for Gwynedd around the beginning of 2025, which will fully reflect the latest demographic changes, including the trends seen in the Census. This may slightly change the detail of the figures (i.e., they may show slightly less, or slightly more, growth in the older population than current projections) but a major change in the overall direction of the predicted demographic changes is not expected.

**1.4.4** In six Social Care service streams (Residential/nursing care; Dementia residential/nursing care; Domiciliary care; Telecare; Direct payments; Extra Care Housing) the current situation of service provision, workforce, and funding, was established based on the latest available data. The population projections were then used to estimate the number receiving the service in 2033, and in 2043, on the basis outlined above. Accordingly, we then modelled the workforce

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

implications and the funding implications, and created a coherent model of the impact of the changes that can be expected over the next 10 and 20 years.

**1.4.5** There is already a waiting list for some of these services – namely care hours that cannot currently be provided due to a lack of capacity. Data for this has been incorporated into the model, i.e., the care needs modelled include meeting the current waiting list along with the impact of future demographic growth.

**1.4.6** Generally, it is important to remember that this is a model which uses the best information available to produce high-level estimates of future demand for older people's care services. The results should be handled as a projection of what might happen rather than a precise calculation; it may be necessary to update projections in the future in light of experience or conduct further research to confirm certain aspects.

**1.4.7** For complete information on the methodology and projections of this report, see Appendix 1.

## **2. 65+ Population Estimates**

**2.1** These are the latest population projections for Gwynedd from the Welsh Government (based on population data from 2018), slightly adjusted to reflect the reduction in Gwynedd's population in the 2021 Census (more information is contained in the methodology).

**Table 2: Gwynedd's over 65 years old population projections in 2033 and 2043**

| <b>Age</b>       | <b>2021</b> | <b>2033</b> | <b>2043</b> |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>65-69</b>     | 7,090       | 8,617       | 6,922       |
| <b>70-74</b>     | 7,299       | 7,590       | 7,710       |
| <b>75-79</b>     | 5,434       | 5,623       | 6,777       |
| <b>80-84</b>     | 3,650       | 4,594       | 5,422       |
| <b>85-89</b>     | 2,310       | 3,256       | 3,266       |
| <b>90+</b>       | 1,491       | 1,734       | 2,355       |
| <b>Total 65+</b> | 27,274      | 31,415      | 32,452      |



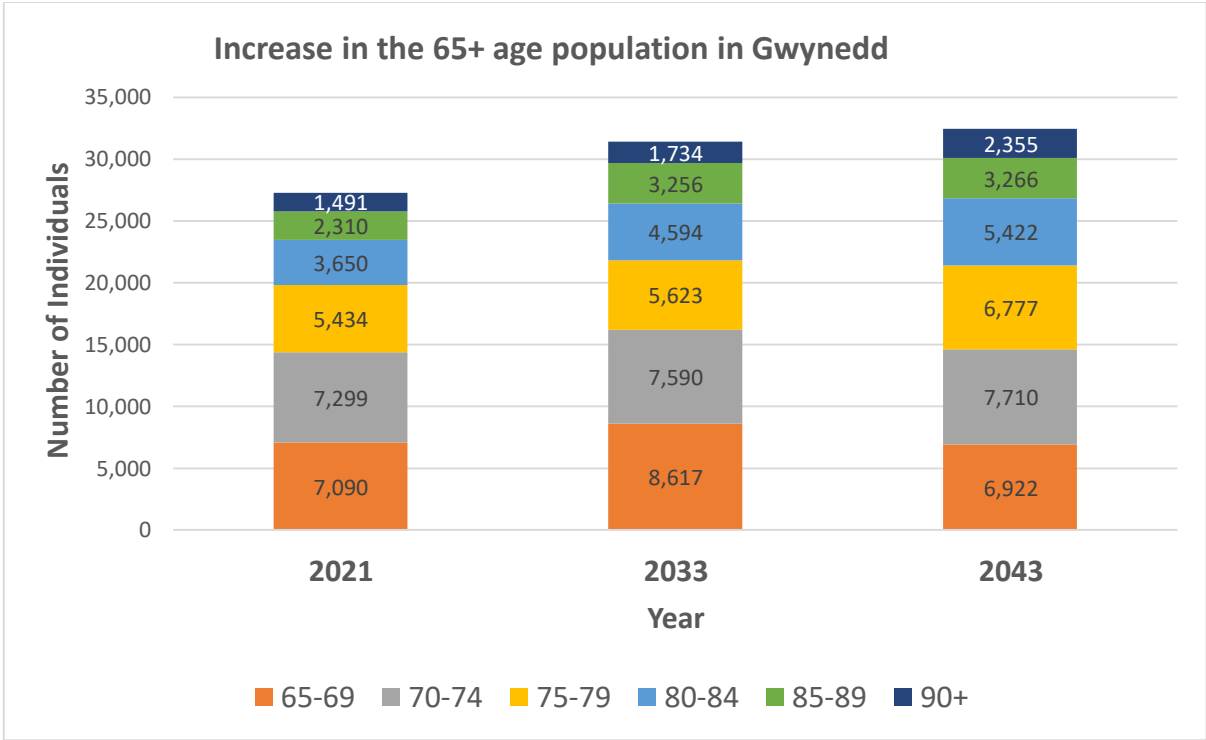


Chart 3: Gwynedd's over 65 years old population projections in 2023 and 2043

**2.2** As a result of this growth in the older age population, and the fact (as seen in part 3 above) that the working age population has been declining and is not expected to increase much into the future, the older age dependency proportion (the population aged 65 and over, as a percentage of the population aged 18-64) has been increasing in Gwynedd and is expected to continue to increase into the future, as indicated in the chart below.

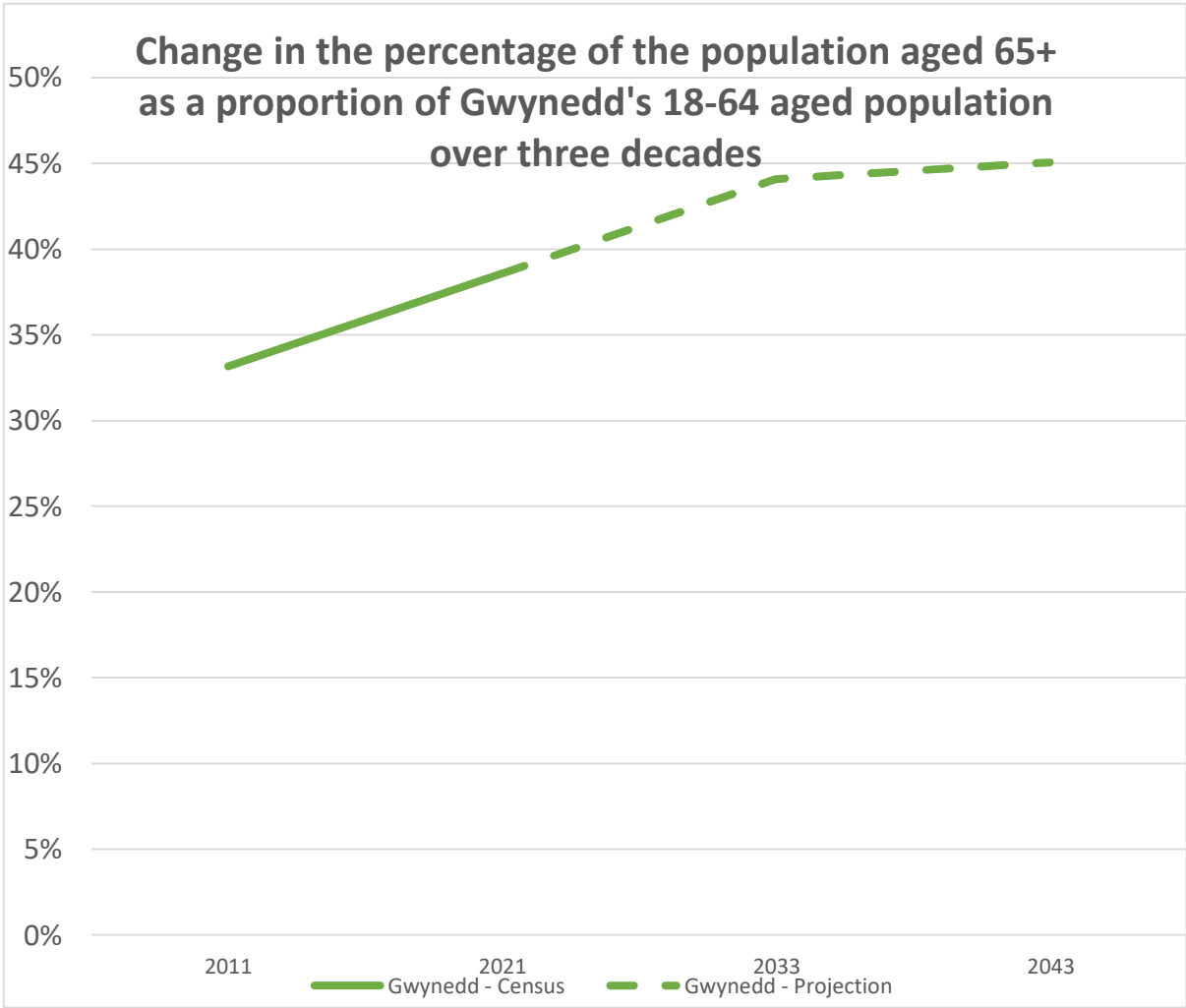


Chart 4: Change in the percentage of the population aged 65+ as a proportion of Gwynedd's 18-64 aged population over three decades

### **3. Conclusion of estimates without intervention**

***"The average age at which major illnesses are projected to develop is 70 years. With the increase in life expectancy, the years spent with ill health will increase too." (Bevan Commission, 2024).***

**3.0.1** In Section 4, data for the six Social Care Services is presented: Residential/nursing care; Dementia residential/nursing care; Domiciliary care; Telecare; Direct payments; Extra Care Housing. This data shows the baseline for each social care service, which is compiled by analysing the current weekly care hours for each Service (Telecare is measured by the number of users). (More information on the basis for the model can be found in Appendix 1.)

**3.0.2** This section considers each service individually, explaining more about the service, before presenting a table and graph containing 2023 baseline data, and a prediction for 2033 and 2043 for each age group in Gwynedd.

**3.0.3** Note that these estimates are based on changes in the population, e.g. an ageing society, and not lifestyle, health or technological changes. These estimates are also based on Gwynedd's social services operating in the same way as they currently do.

### 3.1 Residential/Nursing Care

**3.1.1** Residential care offers a home for people in need of extra care and support (Social Care Wales, 2022). Residential homes must be registered with Social Care Wales. In Gwynedd there are 11 residential homes for older adults run internally by the Council, and 10 run by private companies. Currently, there are 292 beds in the internally-run homes and 198\* in externally-run homes.

**3.1.2** Nursing homes such as residential homes provide personal care, but in addition to that, one or more qualified nurses are on duty around the clock. These homes are for people who need extra care and support, possibly due to a physical disability, learning disability, or complex medical condition (NHS, 2022). In Gwynedd there are 10 nursing homes; these are all managed by private companies. There are currently 476\* beds in Gwynedd nursing homes (these can be residential and nursing beds, and a few of these can be dementia beds).

**3.1.3** During 2023-24, the regional residential homes fees model (North Wales Toolkit) set an assumption of the hours of care which are provided per bed. The assumption here is 22 hours per week for residential care and 26 hours per week for nursing care (excluding nursing hours). We have used these hours to calculate how many hours of care per week were provided in Gwynedd during the second week of May 2023.

*\* Of the 10 external residential homes, three homes are able to provide residential care with dementia care. Of the 11 external nursing homes, four homes are able to provide nursing care with dementia care. The division of beds in these homes changes depending on demand, so these figures include figures for dementia care and residential/nursing care.*

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

**Table 3: Predicted number of weekly hours of residential/nursing care that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years \***

| <b>Age Group</b> | <b>Care Hours provided 2023</b> | <b>Waiting List 2023</b> | <b>Care hours needed 2033**</b> | <b>Care hours needed 2043**</b> |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>65-69</b>     | 450                             | 52                       | 588                             | 491                             |
| <b>70-74</b>     | 570                             | 45                       | 640                             | 654                             |
| <b>75-79</b>     | 1,698                           | 155                      | 1,912                           | 2,299                           |
| <b>80-84</b>     | 2,036                           | 191                      | 2,795                           | 3,296                           |
| <b>85-89</b>     | 2,804                           | 139                      | 4,172                           | 4,188                           |
| <b>90+</b>       | 4,768                           | 367                      | 5,906                           | 7,907                           |
| <b>Total 65+</b> | <b>12,326</b>                   | <b>949</b>               | <b>16,013</b>                   | <b>18,835</b>                   |

*\*Not including dementia hours, these are in 3.2*

*\*\*Forecast for 2033 and 2043 includes meeting the current waiting list along with a demographic growth in need*

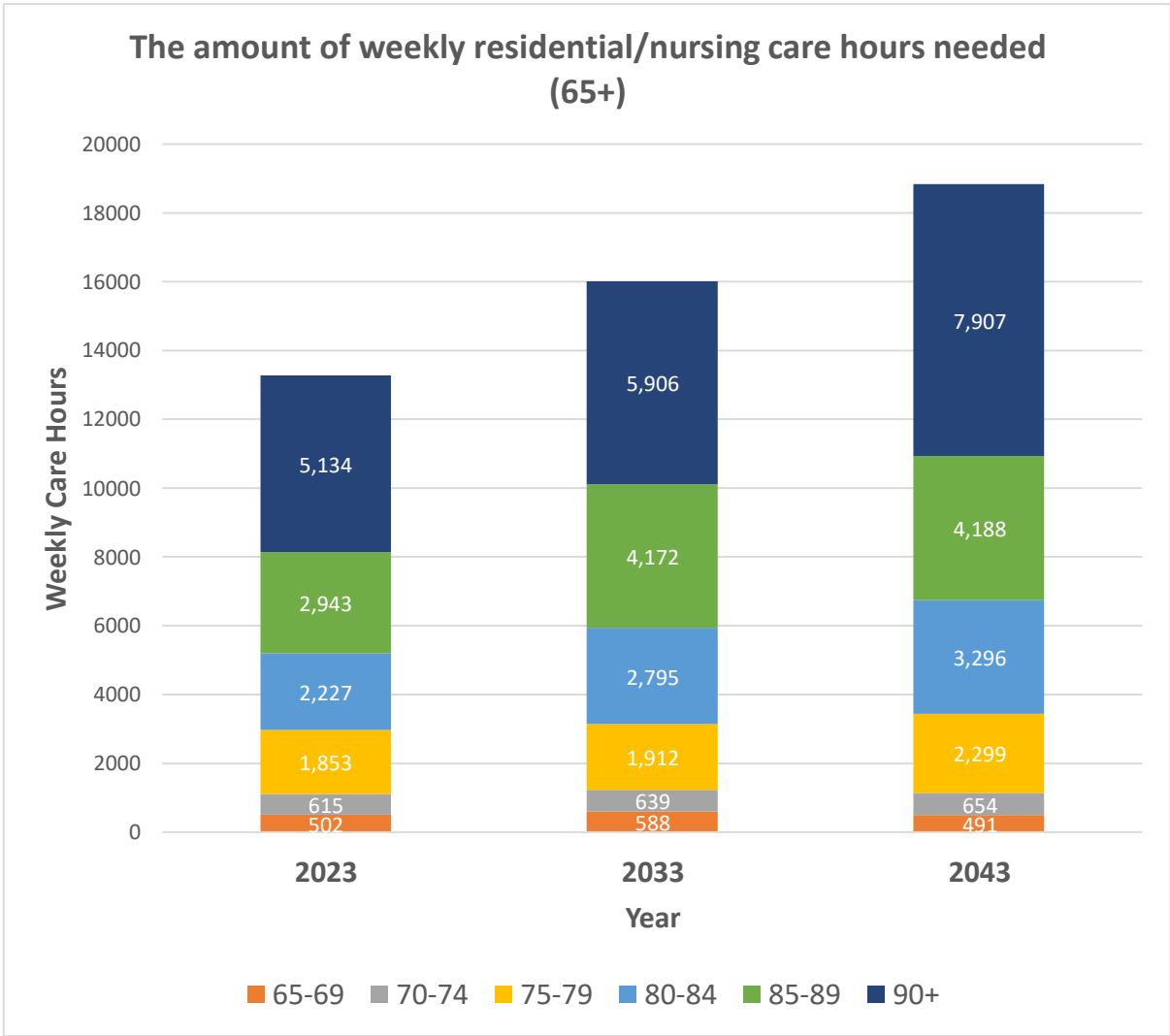


Chart 5: Predicted number of weekly hours of residential/nursing care that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years \*

*\*Not including dementia hours, these are in 3.2*

*\*\*Forecast for 2033 and 2043 includes meeting the current waiting list along with a demographic growth in need*

LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

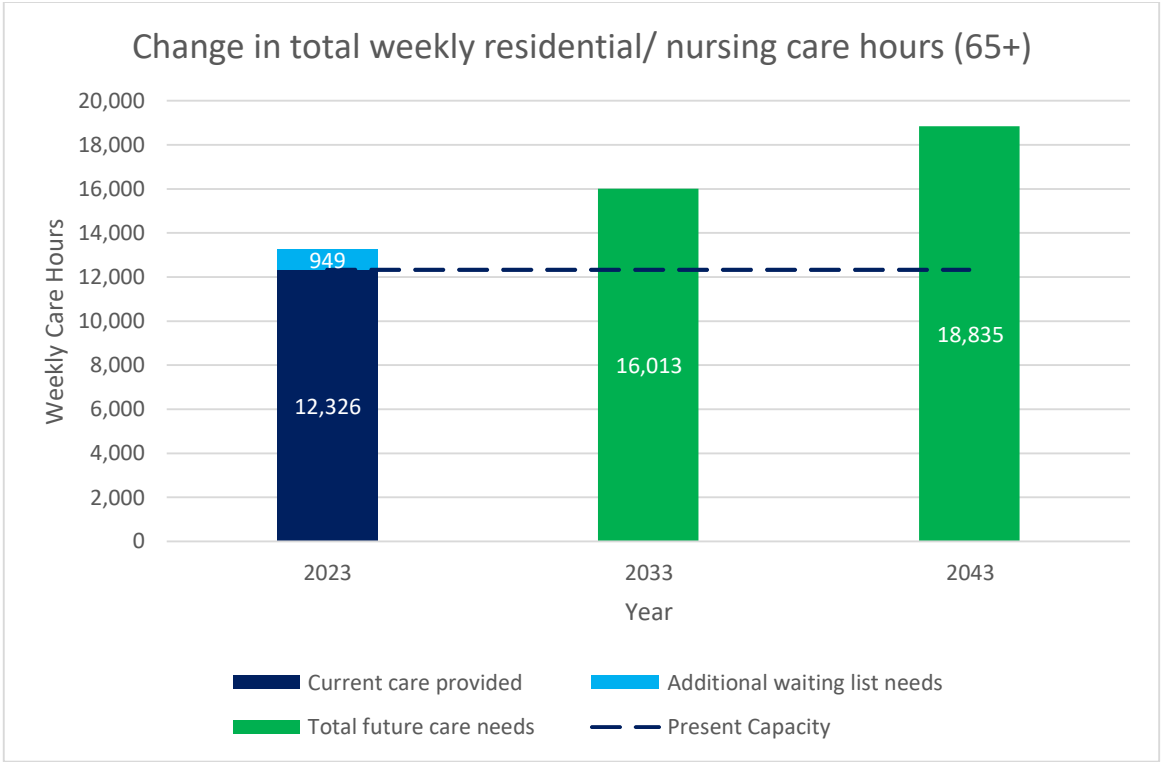


Chart 6: Predicted number of weekly hours of residential/nursing care that will need to be provided above the current capacity, to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years.

### **Behind the data:**

**3.1.4** The data in the graph shows a significant rate in the growth of the need for residential/nursing care over the next twenty years. In Gwynedd most of our residential/nursing homes are currently full. This can be seen in the thousand weekly care hours on the waiting list that Gwynedd was unable to provide during the week in question in 2023.

**3.1.5** At present, there is no additional availability unless we build an additional resource, find additional provision, or change the way we provide care. Unless there is change, no hours over 12,326 weekly hours will be able to be provided, and these individuals will be placed on our waiting list in their own homes without support. That equates to 3,687 hours of care per week in 2033 and 6,509 hours of care per week in 2043 that cannot be provided. It means that the waiting list will increase by about three and a half times by 2033 and by about six and a half times by 2043.

**3.1.6** While plans are underway for the development of a nursing care home at Penyberth on the Llŷn peninsula, and while it is also intended to provide nursing residential services by the Council internally, these plans are not sufficient to create enough beds for the huge increase in demand. These figures show the importance of changing the way we provide our care in Gwynedd. This is discussed further in the second part of this report.



### 3.2 Residential/Nursing Care – Dementia

***Researchers have predicted that there will be a 70% increase in the number of individuals in Wales living with dementia by 2040.***

***(Wittenberg, Hu, Barraza-Araiza & Rehill, 2019.)***

**3.2.1** The word 'dementia' describes a set of symptoms that over time can affect memory, problem-solving, language and behaviour (Alzheimer's Society, 2022). Dementia is one of the most common causes of death, as it accounts for 12.7% of all deaths registered in Wales (Bevan Commission, 2024).

**3.2.2** There are dedicated residential and nursing care settings for individuals with dementia in Gwynedd. Six of our internal residential homes offer dementia beds, with 84 beds available for individuals with dementia. Three of the county's external residential homes offer dementia settings, as well as four external nursing homes. Many external residential homes can offer dementia beds and regular residential and nursing beds, therefore the number of dementia beds available changes regularly. Bed figures are included in numbers 3.1.

**3.2.3** During 2023-24, the regional residential homes fees model (North Wales Toolkit) set an assumption of the hours of dementia care which are provided per bed. The assumption here is that 24 hours of care per week are given per dementia residential bed and 30 hours per week for dementia nursing care (excluding nursing hours). We have used these average hours to calculate how many hours of care per week were provided in Gwynedd during the second week of May 2023.

**3.2.4** To project how many individuals will need dementia residential/nursing care in the future we have used a population prediction, but we have not used a prediction on how dementia numbers are growing. Research shows that the rate of dementia is increasing, not just because of age, but as a result of a number of different reasons, e.g. lifestyle, air pollution (Alzheimer's Society, 2021). This report focuses solely on the demographic change. It would be beneficial to conduct further research into dementia rates and the increase, possibly with Bangor University as phase two of the work.

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**Table 4: Predicted number of weekly hours of DEMENTIA residential/nursing care that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years.**

| <b>Age Group</b> | <b>Care Hours provided<br/>2023</b> | <b>Waiting List 2023</b> | <b>Care hours needed<br/>2033**</b> | <b>Care hours needed<br/>2043**</b> |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>65-69</b>     | 72                                  | 0                        | 89                                  | 73                                  |
| <b>70-74</b>     | 342                                 | 33                       | 400                                 | 407                                 |
| <b>75-79</b>     | 600                                 | 53                       | 676                                 | 809                                 |
| <b>80-84</b>     | 1,194                               | 95                       | 1,639                               | 1,941                               |
| <b>85-89</b>     | 1,248                               | 69                       | 1,833                               | 1,831                               |
| <b>90+</b>       | 1,764                               | 128                      | 2,194                               | 2,942                               |
| <b>Total 65+</b> | <b>5,220</b>                        | <b>377</b>               | <b>6,831</b>                        | <b>8,004</b>                        |

*\*\*Forecast for 2033 and 2043 includes meeting the current waiting list along with a demographic growth in need*

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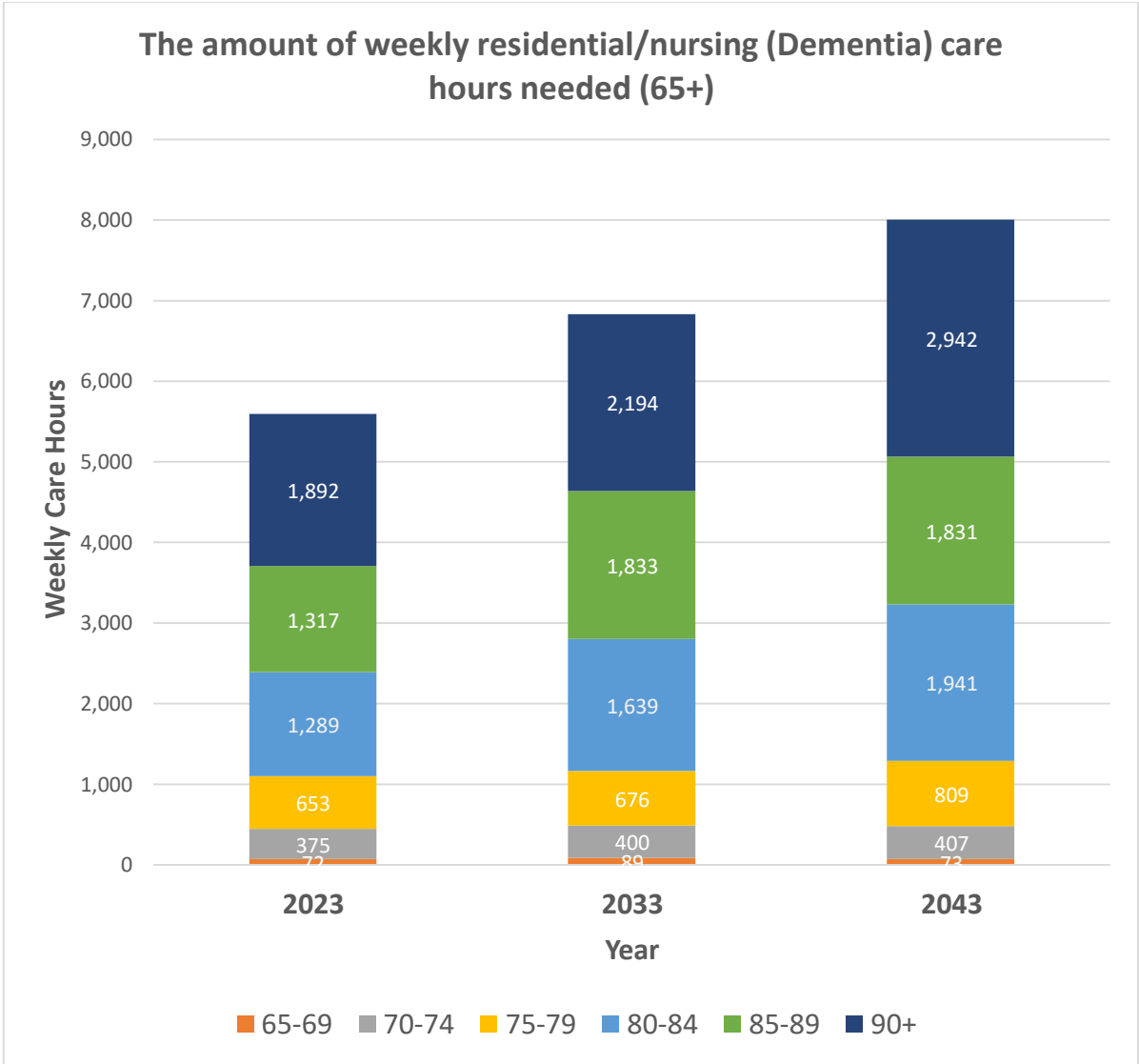


Chart 7: Predicted number of weekly hours of Dementia residential/nursing care that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years

*\*\*Forecast for 2033 and 2043 includes meeting the current waiting list along with a demographic growth in need*

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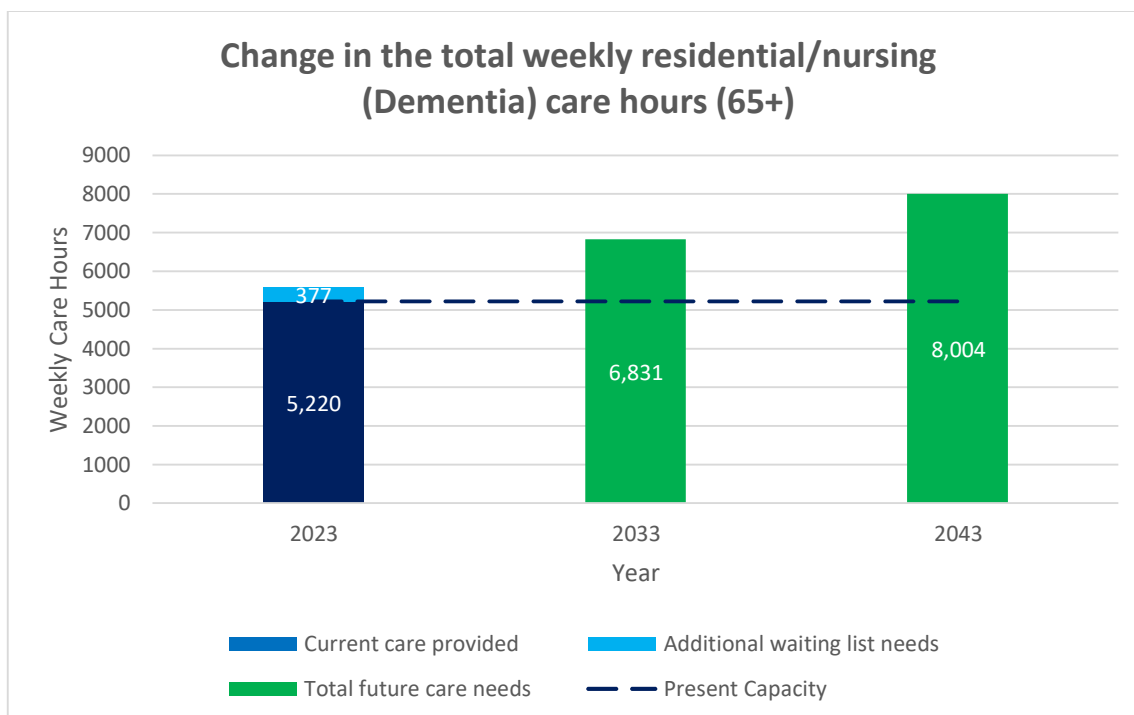


Chart 8: Predicted number of weekly hours of residential/nursing care (Dementia) that will need to be provided above the current capacity, to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years.

### Behind the data:

**3.2.5** The data in the graph shows a significant growth in the need for dementia residential/nursing care over the next twenty years. In Gwynedd, our dementia beds are currently full. This can be seen in the 377 weekly care hours on the waiting list, that Gwynedd was unable to provide during the week in question in 2023.

**3.2.6** The graph presents that the number of weekly (dementia) residential care/nursing hours required will increase by more than two thousand weekly hours over the next twenty years. A high proportion of the individuals requiring this care are over 90 years of age. Dementia nursing care is the costliest service for the older adults department, costing at least £987.35 per person per week in 2024/25. With budgets decreasing from one year to the next, and the cost of providing this specialist care increasing, it will be extremely challenging for the department to respond to such a large increase in demand. The way of working will have to be reconsidered to overcome this.

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**3.2.7** Research by the Alzheimer's Society suggests that the number of individuals with dementia will continue to grow rapidly due to reasons additional to age. Therefore, the numbers are likely to be higher than the graph indicates. It would be useful for future research to incorporate the data on different aspects that may affect dementia, to predict more accurate figures for the type of dementia care needed in Gwynedd in the future.

**3.2.8** There are plans to develop a nursing home that will include suitable beds for individuals with dementia in Penyberth on the Llŷn Peninsula. When new residential/nursing home developments are planned, the department seeks to ensure that a large number of beds are suitable for individuals with dementia, due to the increased demand in this field. However, it is very difficult to keep up with this demand. These figures show the importance of changing the way we provide our care in Gwynedd. This will be discussed further in the second part of this report.

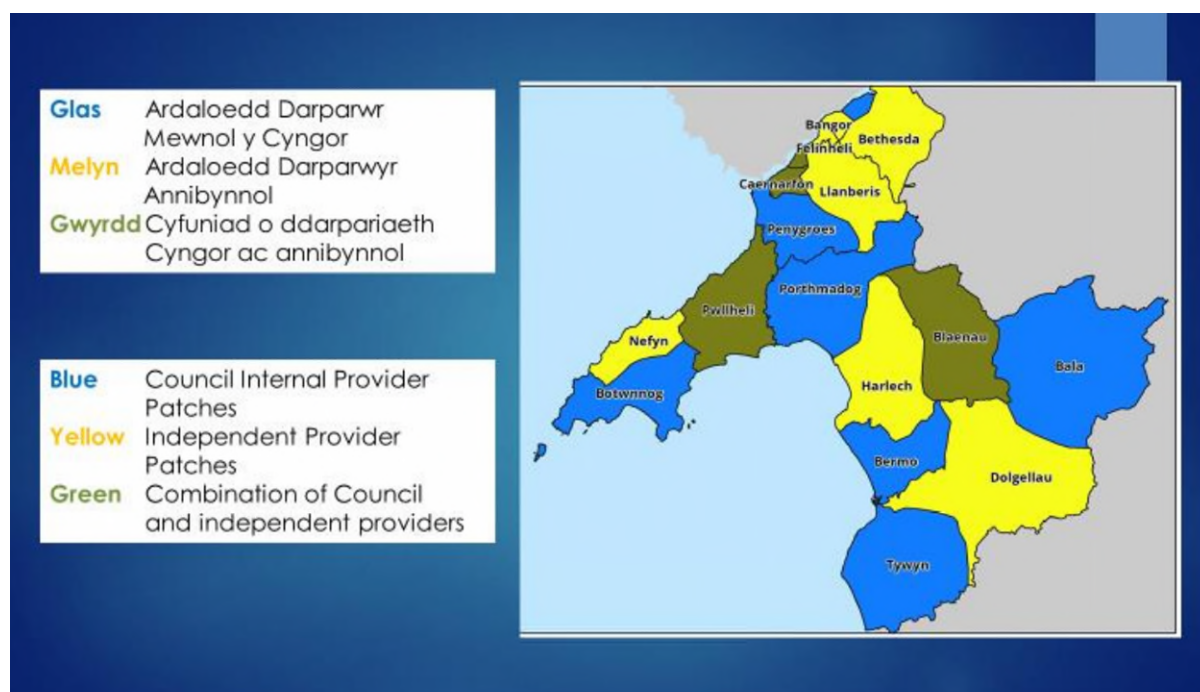
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### 3.3 Domiciliary Care

**3.3.1** Domiciliary care provides support for people to live independently in their own homes through visits. Their role focuses on assisting with personal care, household tasks and other activities to help individuals maintain the quality of life in their homes and communities (Social Care Wales, 2022).

**3.3.2** Gwynedd has been divided into domiciliary care patches. There are 17 different patches as seen in the map below, with seven patches where care is provided by Cyngor Gwynedd's internal service; Four patches are divided between internal provision and external company provision; and there are six patches where care is maintained by external company provision.

#### Map 1: Domiciliary care services patches



([Home Care Project \(llyw.cymru\)](http://Home Care Project (llyw.cymru)))

**3.3.3** The number of domiciliary care hours provided weekly was calculated by taking a snapshot of care hours provided in Gwynedd in the second week of May 2023.

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

**Table 5: Predicted number of weekly hours of domiciliary care that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years**

| <b>Age Group</b> | <b>Care Hours<br/>provided<br/>2023</b> | <b>Waiting<br/>List 2023</b> | <b>Care<br/>hours<br/>needed<br/>2033**</b> | <b>Care<br/>hours<br/>needed<br/>2043**</b> |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>65-69</b>     | 640                                     | 120                          | 918   | 739   |
| <b>70-74</b>     | 773                                     | 120                          | 933   | 968   |
| <b>75-79</b>     | 967                                     | 150                          | 1,160                                       | 1,398                                       |
| <b>80-84</b>     | 1,702                                   | 310                          | 2,562                                       | 2,989                                       |
| <b>85-89</b>     | 2,176                                   | 430                          | 3,668                                       | 3,666                                       |
| <b>90+</b>       | 2,135                                   | 370                          | 2,889                                       | 3,904                                       |
| <b>Total 65+</b> | <b>8,393</b>                            | <b>1,500</b>                 | <b>12,130</b>                               | <b>13,664</b>                               |

*\*\*Forecast for 2033 and 2043 includes meeting the current waiting list along with a demographic growth in need*

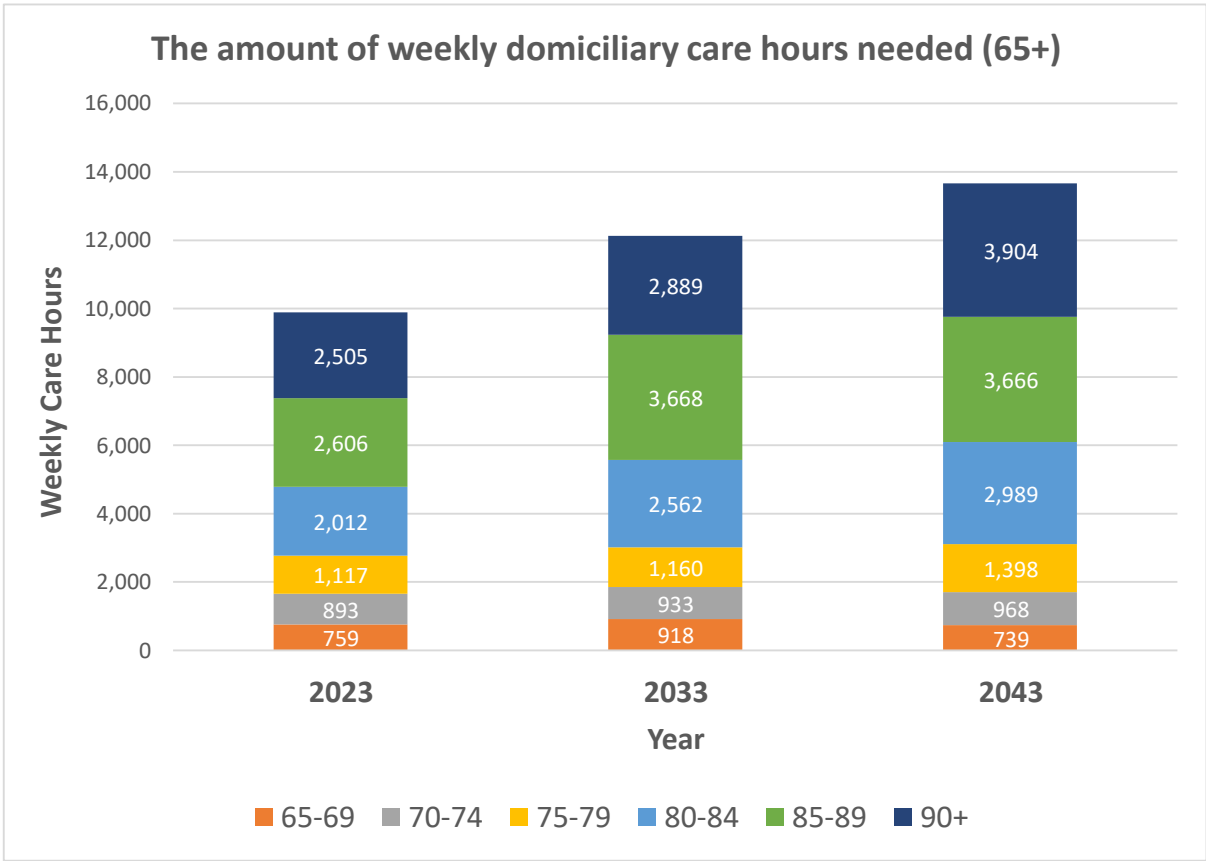


Chart 9: Predicted number of weekly hours of domiciliary care that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years.

*\*\*Forecast for 2033 and 2043 includes meeting the current waiting list along with a demographic growth in need*



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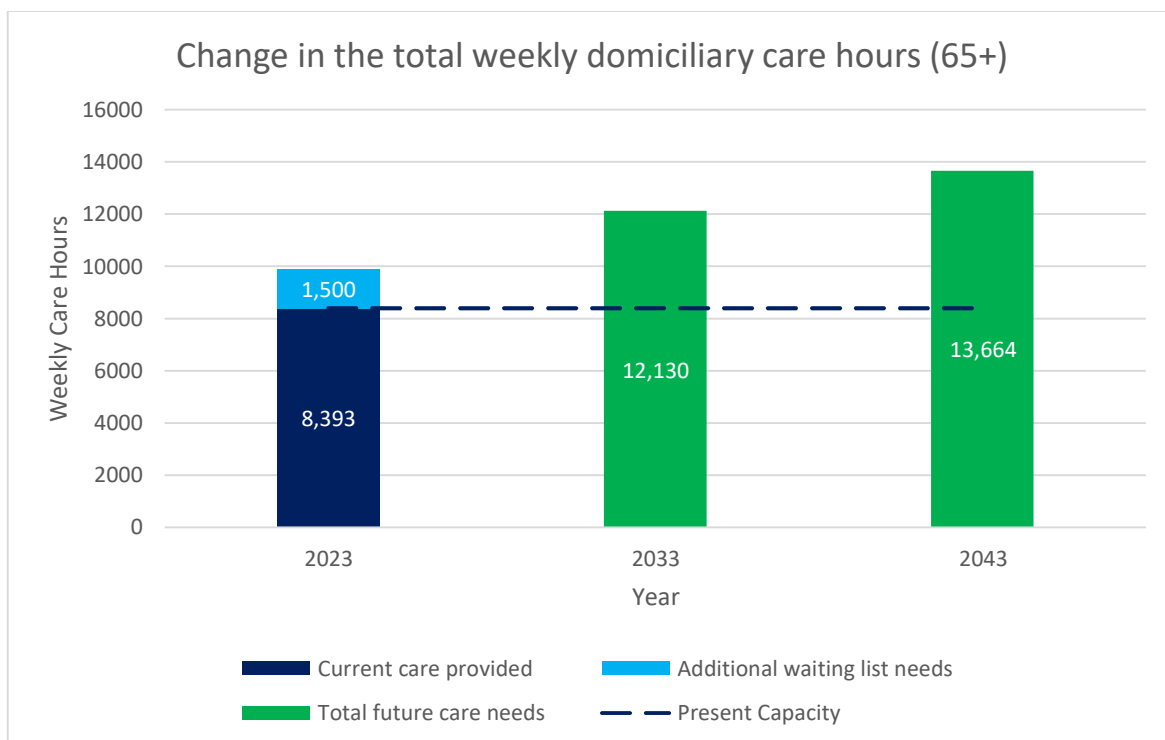


Chart 10: Predicted number of weekly hours of domiciliary care that will need to be provided above the current capacity, to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years.

### Behind the data:

**3.3.4** The graph suggests that over the next twenty years, the number of weekly domiciliary care hours will increase for each age group apart from the 65-69 age category which increases over the next ten years but then starts to decline.

**3.3.5** The Council is unable to meet the current demand for domiciliary care in Gwynedd, with around 1500 weekly hours sitting on our waiting list. This equates to about 15% of domiciliary care that we are unable to provide. If domiciliary care capacity does not increase, in 2043 this percentage will grow to 40%.

**3.3.6** The complexity of home care cases often increases with age (Baldock, 2002). Therefore, not only will our social care staff need to provide more hours, but they may need to deal with more complex personal care, complex medications, complex mobility issues, etc.

**3.3.7** As mentioned above, work has been ongoing for several years to make domiciliary care in Gwynedd more sustainable by developing domiciliary care patches.

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

One of the aims of the plan was to reduce travel times for staff between care visits, allowing the hours available to be used to provide more care. The domiciliary care project is an example of the department trying to rethink the provision of services to keep up with demand and also improve the care experience for our service users. While this work continues, current demand cannot be met at present, therefore further development is needed to ensure that all social services are sustainable into the future.

### 3.4 Telecare

**3.4.1** Telecare is a monitoring service that enables residents to call for assistance day or night by pressing a button, or through a series of automatic sensors in the home. Telecare is a preventive way of offering remote care to residents, and it can assist to reduce risks at home and enable individuals to continue to live their lives as independently as possible (Cyngor Gwynedd, 2023). Research has found that telecare delays the need for formal domiciliary care (Wright, 2020). Therefore, it is seen that not only does the service enable individuals to live independently, but it also saves costs for social services (Wright, 2020).

**3.4.2** More information regarding the telecare service can be found [here](#).

**3.4.3** The use of technology in the care field is growing, and this is seen at a national and local level (Whitfield & Hamblin, 2023). In January 2024 there were around 1,550 individuals benefiting from assistive technology in Gwynedd, and the aim is to increase this number into the future and work to meet the needs of individuals in new and innovative ways by investing in and experimenting with technology that is new to the market.

**3.4.4** The data below was based on an increase in the population with no change to the telecare service. Developing and promoting a telecare service is an important part of the department's strategy into the near future. The second part (section 7) of this report will mention this development in more detail.

**3.4.5** The number of individuals with a telecare package was calculated by taking a snapshot of the number of individuals with a telecare package in Gwynedd in the second week of May 2023.

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

**Table 6: Predicted number of telecare packages that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years.**

| <b>Age Group</b> | <b>2023</b>  | <b>2033</b>  | <b>2043</b>  |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>65-69</b>     | 70           | 85           | 69           |
| <b>70-74</b>     | 81           | 85           | 87           |
| <b>75-79</b>     | 156          | 161          | 193          |
| <b>80-84</b>     | 300          | 376          | 441          |
| <b>85-89</b>     | 401          | 562          | 563          |
| <b>90+</b>       | 386          | 448          | 604          |
| <b>Total 65+</b> | <b>1,396</b> | <b>1,717</b> | <b>1,957</b> |

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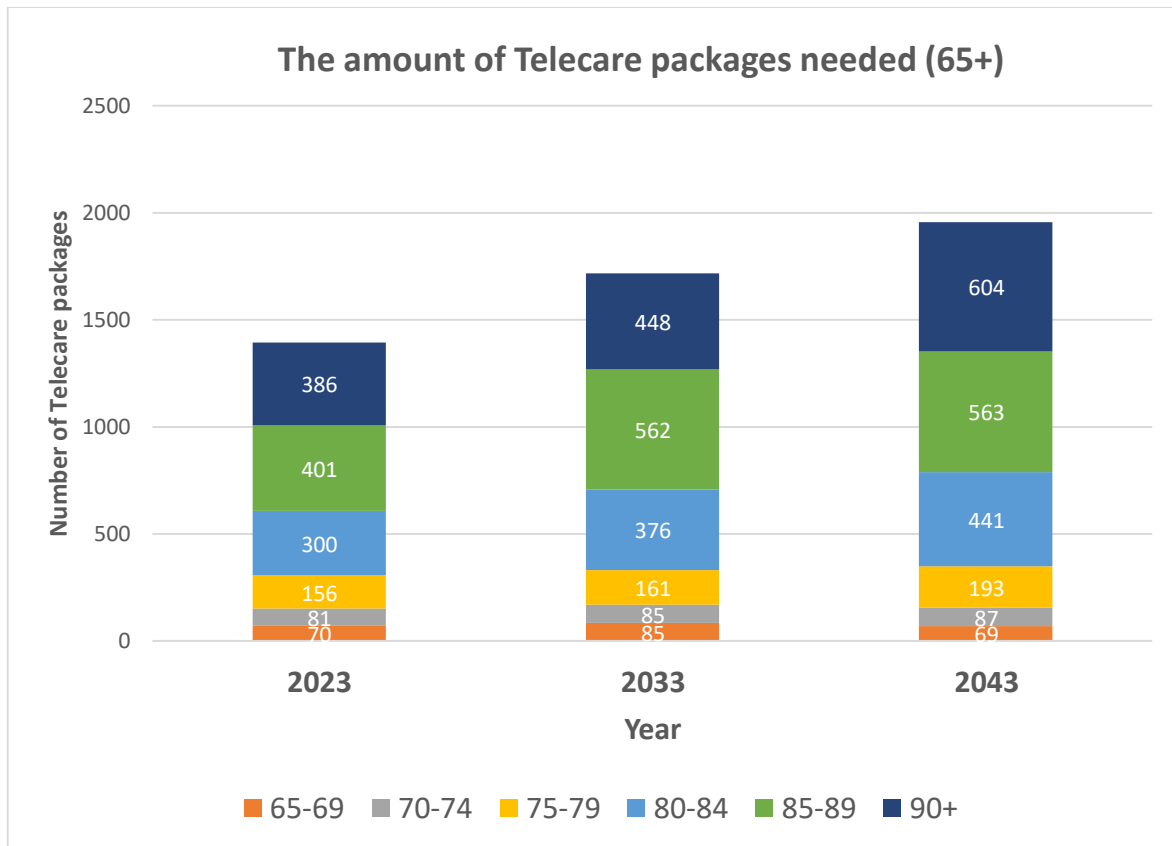


Chart 11: Predicted number of Telecare packages that will need to be provided to individuals over the next 20 years.

### Behind the data:

**3.4.6** The graph shows that over the next twenty years, the number of telecare packages are increasing for each age group apart from the 65-69 age category which increases over the next ten years but then starts to decline.

**3.4.7** This data is based solely on the impact of demographic change on existing provision, without regard to service intervention and change. The telecare service is currently working on a number of aspects to improve what's available to residents and to increase use and awareness of the service.

**3.4.8** Recently, the service has started working with the Chiptech company to ensure that Cyngor Gwynedd offers digital telecare equipment that meets the needs of individuals today and following the Digital Transition in 2025. In addition, the service

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

is working to hasten the registration process so that individuals or families can access the telecare package by filling in a simple form on the Council's website. These improvements will work hand in hand with a traditional marketing campaign, e.g. pamphlets in local GP surgeries, social media posts and in local newspapers, to try to ensure that Cyngor Gwynedd uses technology to its full potential.

**3.4.9** On the other hand, the service will research and pilot new technology to try to identify new and innovative ways of meeting the needs of individuals in Gwynedd and act in more preventive ways, e.g. robotics, artificial intelligence, etc. Further discussion on this work is included in Part 8.3.

### 3.5 Direct Payments

*“I see direct payments, personal cash budgets, and other ways of extending choice and control as key to developing social care for the twenty-first century” (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Community Care, Department of Health, 2004, in Fernandez et al 2006, pp97)*

**3.5.1** Direct payments are when local authorities make payments to individuals instead of providing care services, to enable the individual to arrange their own care. Direct payments aim to improve individual choice, control and independence (Social Care Wales, 2022).

**3.5.2** More information regarding the direct payments service can be found [here](#).

**3.5.3** In December 2023 the Direct Payments Service was internalised due to problems with the previous service. The service is currently being transformed to develop a more effective and efficient method of delivery, which aims to better promote direct payments to service users and make it easier for individuals to use direct payments effectively. The transformation of this service is a core part of our strategy. Further discussion on this work is included in Part 2 (7.1).

**3.5.4** The number of weekly care hours provided through direct payments was calculated by taking a snapshot of care hours provided in Gwynedd in the second week of May 2023.

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

**Table 7: Predicted number of care hours provided through Direct Payments that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years**

| <b>Age Group</b> | <b>2023</b>  | <b>2033</b>  | <b>2043</b>  |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>65-69</b>     | 16           | 20           | 16           |
| <b>70-74</b>     | 155          | 159          | 163          |
| <b>75-79</b>     | 480          | 490          | 588          |
| <b>80-84</b>     | 176          | 220          | 254          |
| <b>85-89</b>     | 367          | 515          | 502          |
| <b>90+</b>       | 391          | 435          | 568          |
| <b>Total 65+</b> | <b>1,584</b> | <b>1,839</b> | <b>2,092</b> |



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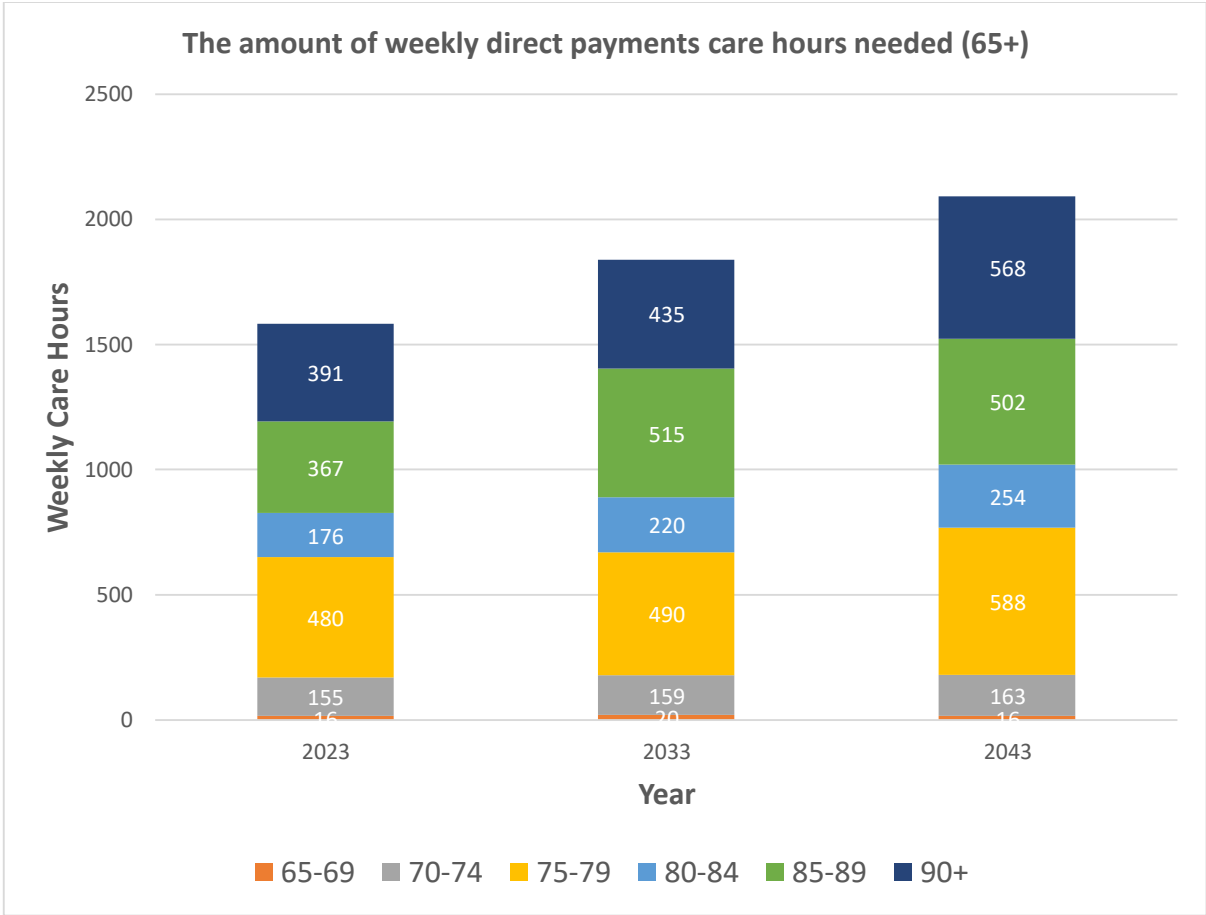


Chart 12: Predicted number of weekly hours of direct payments that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years.

Behind the data:

**3.5.5** The graph shows that over the next twenty years, the number of direct payments care hours will increase for each age group apart from the 65-69 age category which increases over the next ten years but then starts to decline.

**3.5.6** At present, the number receiving direct payments is very low in comparison with the number of traditional domiciliary care hours provided. We hope that the numbers opting to use the direct payments service will grow over the coming years. The second part of this report (section 7) focuses on this.

### 3.6 Extra Care Housing

**3.6.1** Extra care housing is self-contained apartments for older people, where care and support is provided as needed. Extra care housing offers an environment in which care and support is close at hand, but where an independent lifestyle can be retained as far as possible (Welsh Government, 2006).

**3.6.2** There are three extra care housing sites (schemes) in Gwynedd. These are in Bangor, Bala and Porthmadog. Grŵp Cynefin runs the Awel y Colleg scheme, Bala, and Hafod y Gest, Porthmadog, with the Council providing the care in them. North Wales Housing operates Cae Garnedd, Bangor, with Cartrefi Cymru providing the care in it. The Council is responsible for the Bala and Porthmadog sites while the Bangor site is run by Cartrefi Cymru. There are a total of 102 extra care housing apartments across these sites.

**3.6.3** The current intention is to look at sites for new extra care housing in Gwynedd in order to increase capacity. For more detail, see Part 7.

**Table 8: Predicted number of care hours provided through Extra Care Housing that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years**

| Age Group        | 2023       | 2033       | 2043       |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>65-69</b>     | 43         | 49         | 39         |
| <b>70-74</b>     | 23         | 24         | 24         |
| <b>75-79</b>     | 45         | 49         | 60         |
| <b>80-84</b>     | 94         | 114        | 135        |
| <b>85-89</b>     | 110        | 149        | 147        |
| <b>90+</b>       | 179        | 186        | 241        |
| <b>Total 65+</b> | <b>492</b> | <b>573</b> | <b>647</b> |

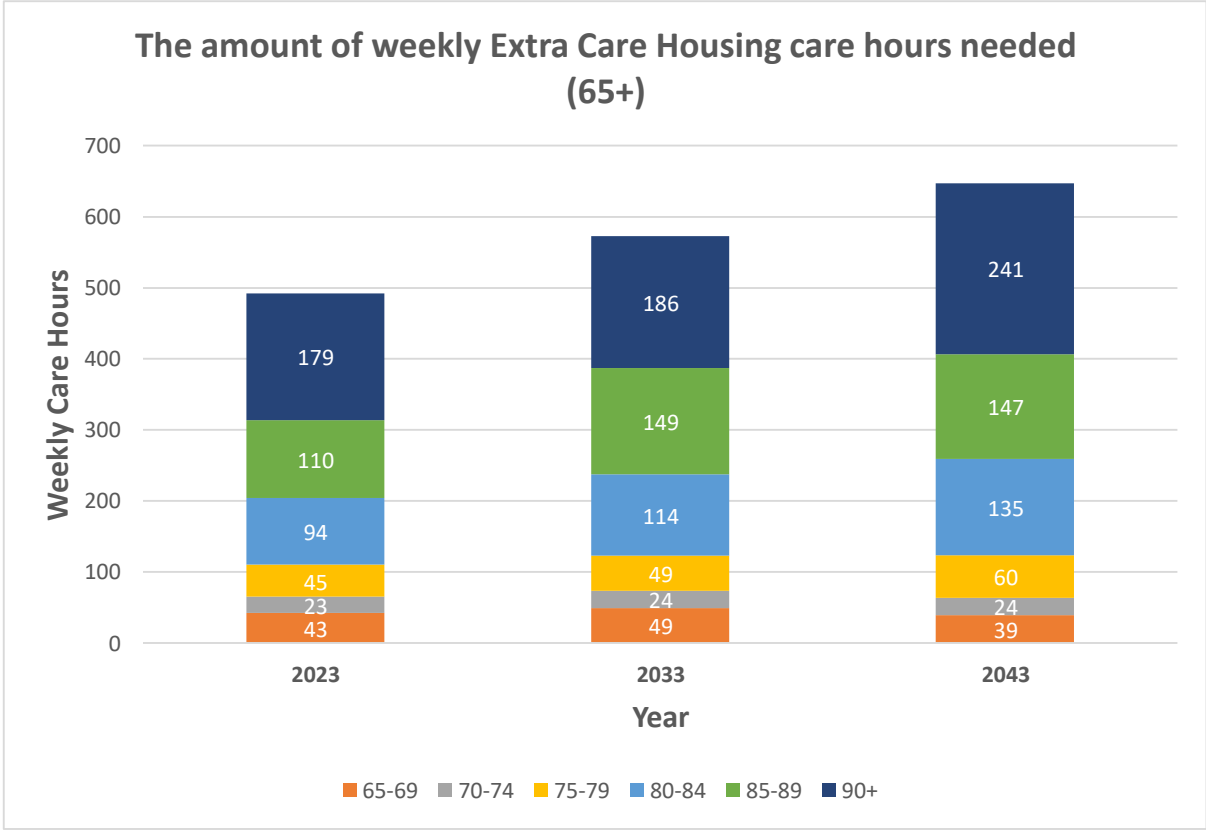


Chart 13: Predicted number of weekly hours of extra care housing that will need to be provided to individuals aged 65+ over the next 20 years.

**Behind the data:**

**3.6.4** The graph shows that over the next twenty years, the number of weekly extra care housing hours will increase for each age group apart from the 65-69 age category which increases over the next ten years but then starts to decline.

**3.6.5** We hope that the numbers of extra care housing settings will grow over the next few years. The Pwllheli (Penyberth), Penygroes, Caernarfon and Dolgellau areas are currently prioritised for development in the near future. A site has been identified in Caernarfon and in Penygroes, but the search continues for a suitable site in Dolgellau.

**3.6.6** In addition to the above, work is about to begin in collaboration with the Housing department to create a thirty-year plan for the housing needs of Gwynedd's older

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

people. This work will go into more detail on mapping Gwynedd according to demographic needs, existing services, and existing accommodation provision options.

**3.7.7** The second part (part 7) of this report will focus on expanding the use of extra care housing in Gwynedd, and the report from the Housing Department in due course will include more detail.

### 3.7 Staffing

***'The number of people with major illness is growing faster than the working age population' (Bevan Commission, 2024).***

**3.7.1** These are the latest working age population projections for Gwynedd from the Welsh Government (based on population data from 2018), slightly adjusted to reflect the reduction in Gwynedd's population in the 2021 Census (more information is contained in the methodology). As noted in part 1 above, in light of Census data it is highly possible that the next set of population projections (published in 2025) will predict a reduction in the size of the working age population over the next two decades. Either way, the working age population will not grow at the same rate as the likely growth in the older population requiring care.

**Table 9: Gwynedd's Working Age population predictions in 2033 and 2043**

| Age Group                            | 2021          | 2033          | 2043          |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>16-25</b>                         | 15,590        | 17,283        | 16,335        |
| <b>26-35</b>                         | 13,002        | 12,302        | 13,478        |
| <b>36-45</b>                         | 11,748        | 14,249        | 13,359        |
| <b>46-55</b>                         | 15,474        | 13,521        | 15,354        |
| <b>56-65</b>                         | 16,338        | 15,324        | 14,644        |
| <b>Total working age<br/>(16-65)</b> | <b>72,152</b> | <b>72,679</b> | <b>73,170</b> |

**3.7.2** The recruitment challenges in the care sector are well known. In 2023 there were 13,000 vacancies across health and social care in Wales (Flannagan, 2024), and 165,000 in England (Fox et al., 2023). As seen above, the number of working age

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

individuals in Gwynedd is not expected to grow at the same rate at which the number of older adults is increasing. It is therefore expected that the challenges will increase.

**3.7.3** Looking specifically at the age profile of the workforce currently providing care for adults aged 65+ in Gwynedd, it can be seen from the chart below that there is a definite trend for them to be in the older age groups, with over half of the Council's internal workforce aged 46 or older (it is likely that a similar pattern exists among the external care provider workforce, but it has proved difficult to obtain full information about this). Further research is needed to study the trends in this sector; are more older people attracted to working in the care sector or is the care sector not a sector that young people want to work in.

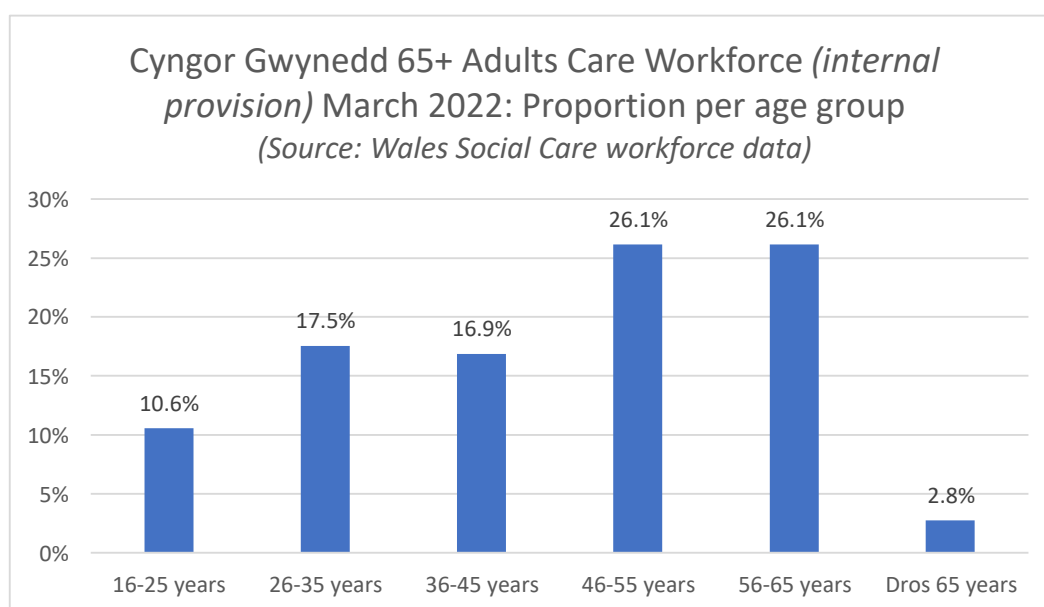


Chart 14: Proportion per age group of Cyngor Gwynedd Adults internal care workforce (2022)

**3.7.4** Social services are one of the mainstays of the economy of Gwynedd and Wales. In 2016 Social Care Wales (2018) found that adult services alone were worth £2.2b to Wales and accounted for 126,800 jobs. The report also shows that adult social services are more valuable to the economy than agriculture, forestry and fishing, the arts, entertainment and leisure, and water supply, sewerage, and waste management. There is significant commissioning power through social services in Wales.

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

**3.7.5** Gwynedd's social services (including children, disability and adult services, as well as older people's services) account for more than 3,000 jobs in the county. 1,549 individuals are employed directly, with approximately the same number again employed through commissioning by the department or through direct payments. The 2023/24 revenue budget shows that the Adults Department is responsible for £96m (gross) of funding, and the Children's Department is responsible for £31m (gross), a total of £127m (gross). Social care is probably one of Gwynedd's main industries in every sense.

**3.7.6** In Gwynedd there are a number of different jobs under the auspices of social services. Cyngor Gwynedd is the employer of a number of these jobs, e.g. social workers, occupational therapists, home carers, residential carers, etc., while a number of external companies employ home and residential carers.

**3.7.7** The figures in the table below on the current staffing level of care services for people aged 65+ were based on data provided by Social Care Wales (other than direct payments information) and include the Council's internal workforce and external providers operating in Gwynedd (estimating, based on the best available information, how many of those care staff look after people aged 65+; more details on the methodology can be found in Appendix 1). We have included figures for frontline staff only; back-office staff (administrative and management, for example) are not included in this report. The direct payments figures are based on the objective that each service user receives a service from two members of staff.

**3.7.8** On this basis, we also modelled the additional number of staff to meet the current waiting list, and the anticipated number that would be needed in 2033 and 2043, using the percentages of increase in care needs calculated in the care needs model for each care stream individually (see Appendix 1 for details of the methodology).

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

**Table 10: Current care staff numbers for adults aged 65+ (Cyngor Gwynedd's internal staff and external provider staff in Gwynedd), and the predicted number that would be needed to meet future care needs**

| <b>Field of work</b>   | <b>Number of staff 2023</b> | <b>2023<br/>(waiting list)</b> | <b>2033</b>  | <b>2043</b>  |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Domiciliary Care</b>  | 587                         | 105                            | 848          | 956          |
| <b>Residential +<br/>Nursing Care<br/>(excluding<br/>Dementia)</b> | 742                         | 57                             | 964          | 1,134        |
| <b>Residential +<br/>Nursing Care<br/>(Dementia)</b>               | 318                         | 23                             | 416          | 488          |
| <b>Direct Payments</b>   | 57                          | -                              | 66           | 75           |
| <b>Extra Care Housing</b>  | 15                          | -                              | 17           | 20           |
| <b>Social Workers +<br/>Therapists</b>                             | 99                          | -                              | 121          | 137          |
| <b>Total relevant<br/>workforce</b>                                | <b>1,818</b>                | <b>185</b>                     | <b>2,434</b> | <b>2,809</b> |



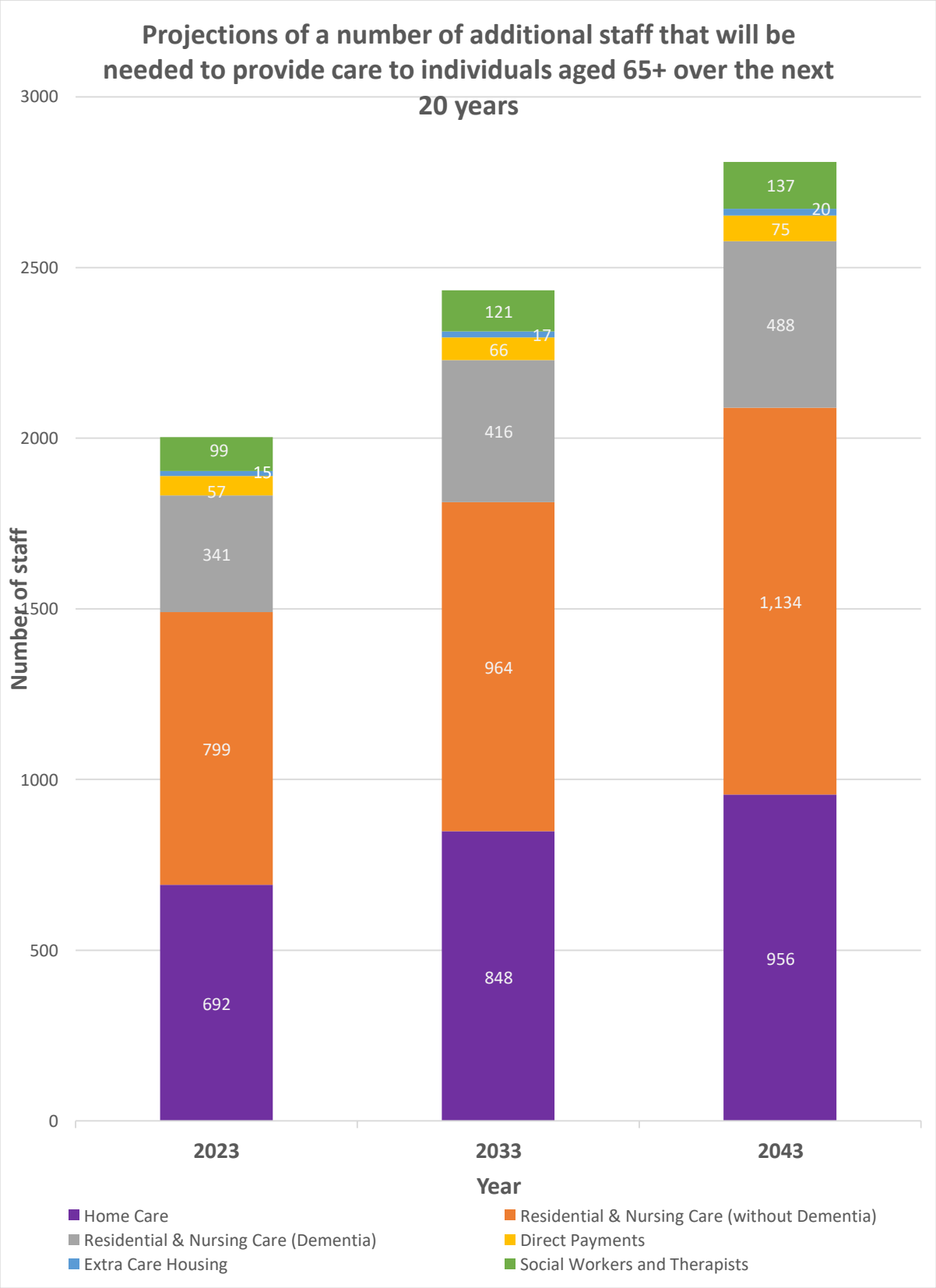


Chart 15: Predicted number of additional staff needed to provide care for individuals aged 65+, in various social work services, over the next 20 years.

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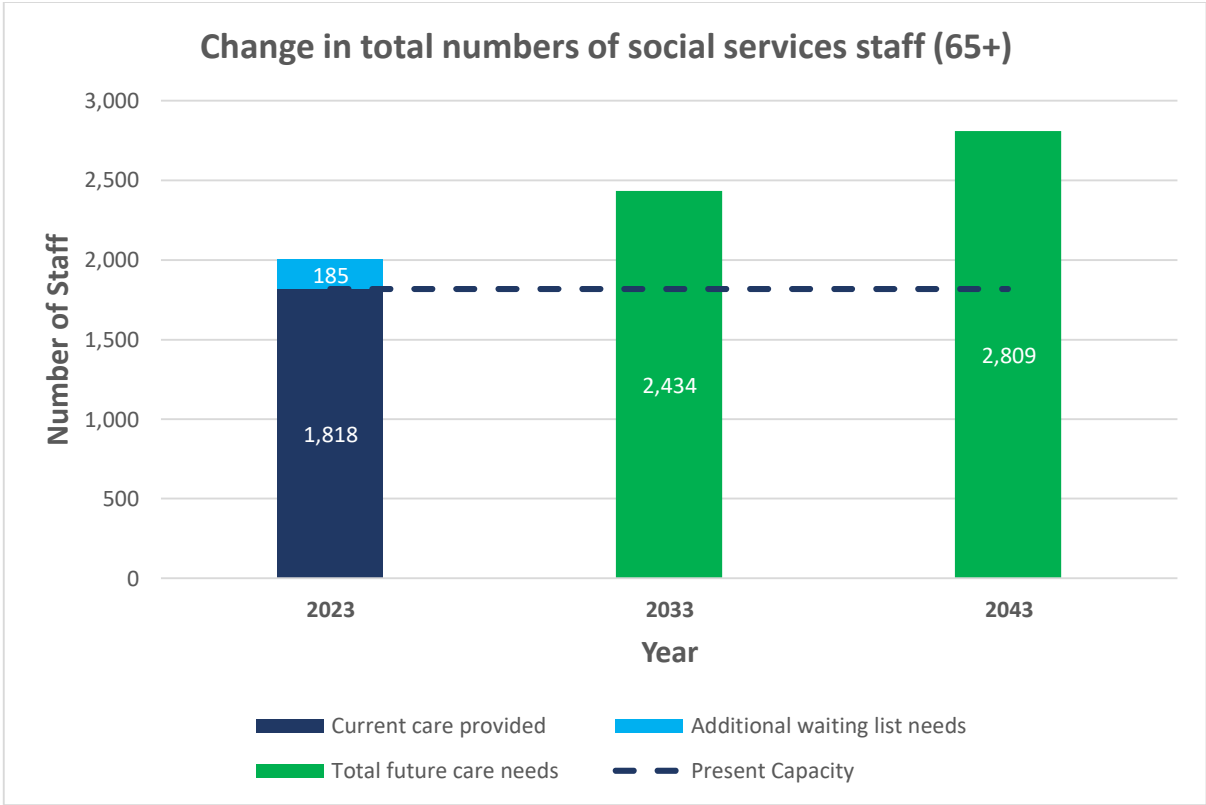


Chart 16: Without intervention, the projected number of staff beyond the current capacity that will be needed to provide social services over the next 20 years.

Behind the data:

**3.7.9** The chart above shows that the largest workforce group is in the fields of domiciliary care and residential/nursing care (excluding dementia); and that these are the fields with the most service users. The chart shows that a bigger workforce will be needed in every single field over the next twenty years. Staff numbers are very low in the fields of extra care housing and direct payments; part two will elaborate on how we hope that these fields will grow, with the hope of reducing the need in domiciliary care and residential/nursing care.

**3.7.10** It also shows that we are already short-staffed and, consequently, unable to meet the need for social services. The waiting list was used to calculate the additional workforce needed to meet the demands of the waiting list. The Council was estimated to be short of 185 members of the workforce in 2023. In the next twenty years, the additional required workforce numbers will grow by approximately 40%. There is no budget to employ these additional individuals.

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**3.7.11** It's not just the budget that's a staffing concern. It is also a recruitment issue. Historically, social care has struggled to recruit due to a number of issues such as pay, job security and anti-social hours (Colton & Roberts, 2006).

**3.7.12** The 1,818 staff estimated to be working currently in the care of adults aged 65+ in Gwynedd, represent around 3.5% of the county's economically active working-age population. If this needed to be increased to 2,809 by 2043 (as the model suggests) and based on projections for the future working-age population, by 2043 5.3% of Gwynedd's economically active working-age population would need to be working in this sector. This highlights the additional challenge there would be to fill the positions needed in the field.

**3.7.13** It is possible that any tendency for people to remain in the workforce for longer in the future (i.e. retire at an older age) could help to a small extent with this challenge. But as there is a question about the suitability of some care jobs for many older age people to be able to work in, and the fact that healthy life expectancy generally remains constant despite life expectancy increasing (Bevan Commission, 2024), this is unlikely to make much difference compared to the likely large increase in demand for care.

**3.7.14** Work is ongoing in Gwynedd to face these challenges. In the 2023-24 financial year, 75 social work recruitment events were organised, which included events at the National Eisteddfod, Bangor University, and further education colleges. In addition to this work, work on promoting the social care field takes place over social media, internal platforms and through radio interviews. In the 2023-24 period, 145 work experience placements have been organised through local colleges.

**3.7.15** Background work has started to fund a Care Academy where individuals join care services to follow specific career paths to become a Social Worker, Manager or Occupational Therapist. The hope is to add nurses to this list in the future. In working towards these roles, individuals will fill gaps within the services.

**3.7.16** While important work is being done to increase staffing levels, it is important to note that it is not realistic to continue to increase staffing levels to meet the need, therefore we need to change the way we work to make sure social services are sustainable in the future. This will be discussed in part 2.

## **4. Finance**

**4.0.1** Social Care is one of Cyngor Gwynedd's main areas of expenditure, with expenditure on social care for Adults equivalent to almost 25% of Council spending during 2022/23 ([INDEX \(llyw.cymru\)](#)).

**4.0.2** There has been an overspend in adults' social services for some years. The demand for services, however, has not been fully met, seeing waiting lists in areas such as: Domiciliary Care and Residential and Nursing Care.

**4.0.3** The cost of delivering the additional care needs deriving from two elements is presented here:

- i. Delivering all the extra care needed now, so as to abolish waiting lists (part 4.1)
- ii. An increase in the need for care following demographic changes (part 4.2)

See appendix 2 for more information on how these figures have been calculated.

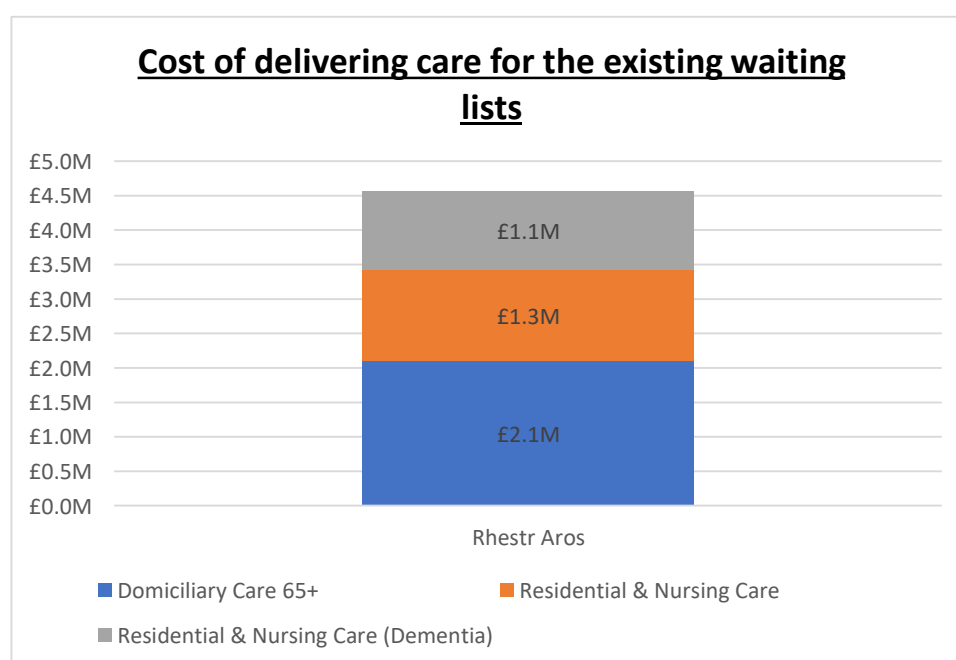
### **4.1 The cost of delivering all the extra care needed now, so as to abolish waiting lists**

**4.1.1** Table 11 shows that there is an additional gross potential cost of £4.5M if waiting lists could be abolished and deliver all the extra care now needed across the three care streams, by recruiting the necessary workforce.

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**Table 11: Cost of existing waiting lists for the three care streams**

| Care Stream                           | Delivery in 2023 | Needs 2023    | Waiting List |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Domiciliary Care                      | £11.8M           | £13.9M        | £2.1M        |
| Residential / Nursing Care            | £24.4M           | £25.7M        | £1.3M        |
| Residential / Nursing Care (Dementia) | £9.4M            | £10.5M        | £1.1M        |
| <b>Total 65+</b>                      | <b>£45.6M</b>    | <b>£50.1M</b> | <b>£4.5M</b> |



**Chart 17: Cost of delivering the care for existing waiting lists**

### 4.2 An increase in the need for care following demographic changes

**4.2.1** There will be an increase in the need for care following demographic changes.

Table 12 and chart 18 show the gross cost of delivering the care at three points in time; at the level achieved in 2023, in 2033 and 2043 based on the demographic

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objectives. In addition, the increase in funding need in 10 and 20 years is noted, compared to what will be achieved in 2023.

**Table 12: A comparison of the cost of delivering the three care streams in 2023 with the 2033 and 2043 objectives, displaying the increasing costs**

| <b>Care Stream</b>                           | <b>Current Cost<br/>(2023)</b> | <b>Waiting List<br/>2023</b> | <b>Estimate<br/>2033</b> | <b>Estimate<br/>2043</b> |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Domiciliary<br>Care                          | £11.8M                         | £2.1M                        | £16.5M                   | £18.4M                   |
| Residential /<br>Nursing Care                | £24.4M                         | £1.<br>3M                    | £30.9M                   | £36.4M                   |
| Residential /<br>Nursing Care<br>(Dementia)  | £9.4M                          | £1.1M                        | £12.9M                   | £15.1M                   |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>£45.6M</b>                  | <b>£4.5M</b>                 | <b>£60.3M</b>            | <b>£69.9M</b>            |
| <b>Increase on<br/>Current Cost<br/>2023</b> |                                |                              | <b>£14.7M</b>            | <b>£24.3M</b>            |

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

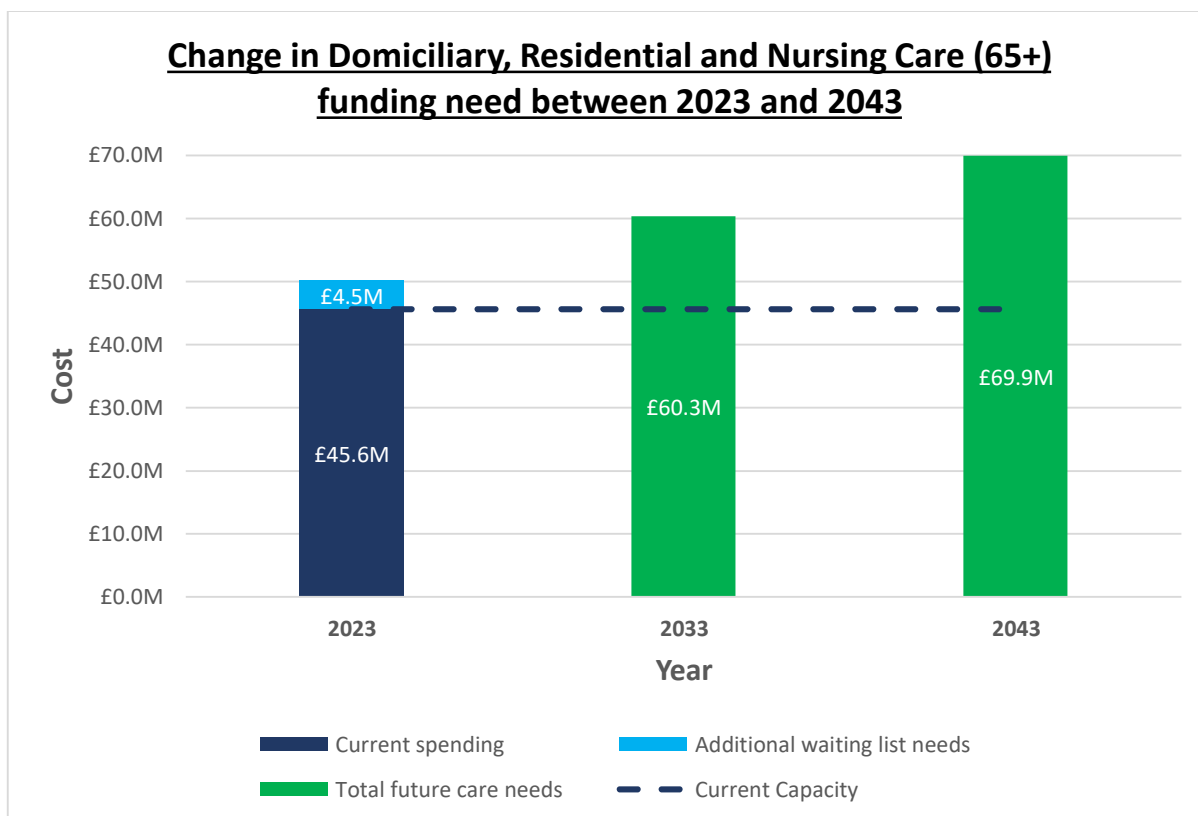


Chart 18: Predicted need for additional funding necessary to provide domiciliary care and residential and nursing care over the next 20 years (not including inflation).

### Behind the data:

**4.2.2** Table 11 shows that there is an additional gross cost of £4.5M to abolish existing waiting lists, to deliver all the extra care now needed across the three care streams.

**4.2.3** Table 12 shows the funding need will increase by £14.7M in 10 years' time, and by £24.3M in 20 years' time compared to what was achieved in 2023. This increase stems from the demographic change as well as the need to abolish existing waiting lists.

**4.2.4** It is essential to note that the £4.5M increase now exists and that the increase due to demographic change is a gradual increase but starts now, and is an ongoing composite cost.

## **5. Part 1 Summary:**

**5.1** Section 1 has guided us through six services: Residential/nursing care; Dementia residential/nursing care; Domiciliary care; Telecare; Direct payments; Extra Care Housing. Furthermore, section 1 highlights the staffing and finance information of these services. It shows how, over the next ten and twenty years, the pressure on older people's services will increase on an extremely significant scale. Unless Gwynedd changes its method of operating, the need cannot be met, therefore it is essential that a new way of working is adopted.

**5.2** Section 2 focuses on six proposed mitigation methods that can help us reduce pressure on traditional social care services. Making these changes sooner rather than later is essential.



# PART 2

## **6. Part 2 Introduction**

**6.1** The second part of this report focuses on what can be done in Gwynedd to try and overcome the challenges discussed above. It is divided into two sections:

**6.2** Firstly, the potential effects of transforming service provision in line with the mean across the relative rural counties will be examined. For example, the impact of reducing the number of individuals in residential and nursing homes is considered, to match the mean in the relative rural counties.

**6.3** The second section of this part focuses on the potential impact of working innovatively and introducing new ideas to the table. An outline of these ideas is provided in the foreword of both sections.

### **6.4 Key assumptions**

**6.4.1** Due to the innovative nature of some of the potential mitigations discussed, it is difficult to model exactly how much of a contribution they could make towards reducing pressure on services. However, it gives an idea of how much the additional need for traditional care services could be alleviated in the future.

**6.4.2** To undertake this, we looked at the current pattern of care provision in the rural counties of Wales - the counties with a lower population density than the Welsh average (Statistics for Wales, 2008); these counties are also quite similar in terms of their demographic and socio-economic characteristics. There are 9 authorities in this category: Gwynedd; Ynys Môn; Conwy; Denbighshire; Powys; Ceredigion; Pembrokeshire; Carmarthenshire and Monmouthshire.

**6.4.3** Several sources were used to locate the existing baseline figures for each of the rural counties and for each of the six services discussed in Part 1.

**6.4.4** Welsh Government data\* was used for the baseline figures of domiciliary care, residential care and nursing. For Telecare figures we used the TEC Cymru report (TEC Cymru, 2021). For Direct Payments data we used the Audit Wales report (Audit Wales, 2022). Finally for Extra Care housing figures we used the Housing LIN report (Housing

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

LIN, 2020). To enable comparison of the authority figures on a similar basis, we used the number of individuals receiving care, or hours of care, per 100,000 population, while also adjusting residential and domiciliary care figures for the size of the waiting list for care in each of the counties.

**6.4.5** This data was then used to model the potential impact of working towards the rural mean, and working innovatively, on total weekly care hours, and total funding, the three 'traditional' streams of care, namely domiciliary care, residential and nursing care (non-dementia) and residential and nursing care (dementia).

**6.4.6** We also modelled the potential impact on the total workforce required (including here all existing care streams, rather than just the three 'traditional' streams of care, as it is difficult to distinguish this in the figures because some of the workforce tends to undertake more than one role – a trend that will perhaps increase as care delivery methods change). However, this does not include any additional workforce that would be needed for any innovative new approach to care delivery.

**6.4.7** The figures and charts in this part of the report are, therefore, an attempt to give an indication of how following the suggested path to transforming service provision, could reduce some of the additional hours of care (and thereby, funding and the workforce) that would be needed to cope with the impact of future demographic pressures. This is based on the assumption that if another / other similar council / councils provide some of the traditional care streams at a lower level then it may be possible to reach similar levels in Gwynedd, following the path suggested in the report. As the field is developing it may be that more evidence will be available in the future to demonstrate the more specific impact of best practice and innovative approaches on care needs, and it will be necessary to continue to keep an eye on the situation and for re-modelling in light of any new information.

*\* The source of this data has not been disclosed in the report as it is shared confidentially.*

## **7. Working towards the rural mean**

**7.1** The mean of rural councils for each service (domiciliary care, residential/nursing care, direct payments, telecare and extra care housing) was calculated on the basis outlined in 6.4 above. As it was intended to work towards the mean target of rural counties, Gwynedd was not included in the calculation.

**Table 13: How far is Gwynedd from the rural mean across different social service streams.**

| <b>Service</b>             | <b>% of Gwynedd's difference from the rural mean</b> |
|----------------------------|--|
| Domiciliary Care           | +11%   |
| Residential / Nursing Care | +16%   |
| Telecare                   | -68%   |
| Direct Payments            | -133%  |
| Extra Care Housing         | +36%   |

### **Behind the data:**

**7.2** The data shows that Gwynedd exceeds the rural mean for more traditional services, domiciliary care and residential and nursing care. For the more recently developed preventative services Gwynedd is below the rural mean, except for the extra care housing service.

**7.3** Currently, Gwynedd ranks higher than other rural counties in terms of their extra care housing provision; however, many of the rural counties are in the process of increasing their provision in this field so it is likely that we will fall behind within the next few years if we do not keep up with developments.

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**7.4** It is suggested that we should work towards the rural mean by expanding preventative services and reducing reliance on traditional services. The aim of this would be to stabilise the anticipated increase between now and 2043 as highlighted in Part 1.

**7.5** Work is already being carried out on expanding the use of telecare and direct payments, and plans are underway for more extra care housing. However, it will take a lot more work to reach the aim of working at the rural mean level. The next step will be to create a detailed plan on how the Department can meet these targets. Further innovation will also be needed.

**7.6** The following chart shows what things can look like if we manage to reach the rural mean in the next twenty years. We have not included extra care housing in these figures as the level of provision currently exceeds the rural mean.

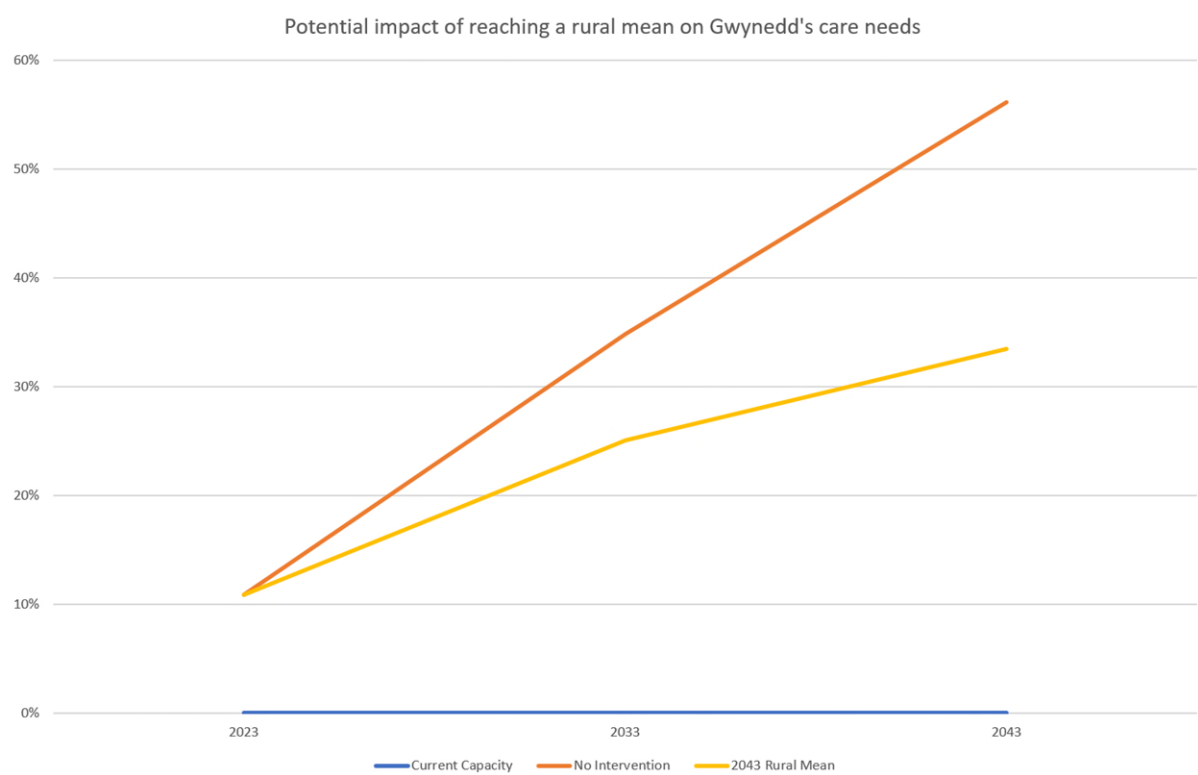


Chart 19: The potential impact of reaching the rural percentage mean in 2043 on domiciliary, residential and nursing care needs in Gwynedd

### Behind the data:

**7.7** The chart above demonstrates the impact of reaching the rural mean on Gwynedd's total care need for more traditional care. The chart presents one possible scenario for working towards the rural mean, namely the impact of reducing Gwynedd's total traditional care need to the rural mean by 2043. It shows that, on this basis, the need for care would be around 33% higher than current capacity by 2043 (compared to around 56% higher than current capacity if we were not working towards the rural mean). Therefore, while this scenario shows a reduction in pressure, it will not reduce sufficiently to enable delivery within current capacity.

**7.8** Using the methodology outlined in 6.4 above, the impact on the necessary additional funding and the workforce would follow the same type of pattern i.e.:

- It is modelled that the fiscal need for these care streams would increase from around £46m at present to around £60m by 2043 (rather than increasing to around £70m, if we did not work towards the rural mean);
- It is modelled that the need for a care workforce would increase from 1,808 at present to 2,401 by 2043 (rather than increasing to 2,809 if we did not work towards the rural mean).

**7.9** This data suggests the importance of focusing on preventive services today to reduce demand in ten- and twenty-years' time. This would support Cyngor Gwynedd's provision and funding but would also be good for the wellbeing of Gwynedd residents. A number of Gwynedd individuals have already benefited from preventive services. See case studies 1 and 2 which highlight situations where technology and direct payments have assisted individuals to live independently.

### Case Study 1 - Use of Direct Payments in Gwynedd

Mrs Smith is a 67-year-old woman who lives at home with her husband. Mrs Smith has a diagnosis of dementia. During Covid it became clear that the family were unable to cope with Mrs Smith's needs. They found a personal assistant (PA) called Jane who started helping for 7 days a week using Direct Payments. This has now increased to more than 30 hours per week. Jane helps in many ways from taking Mrs Smith out to the shops, on day trips, to see her friends etc. Jane feels like a family member and Mrs Smith and the PA are good friends.

***"Without direct payments mum would be in a home. Mum and dad have been together for almost half a century, so having this support at home keeps the family together to be able to spend quality time together" - Mrs Smith's daughter.***

The weekly cost of Mrs Smith's direct payments is £488.70. If Mrs Smith had to move into a Dementia residential home the weekly cost would be at least £855.75.

\* The names have been changed to safeguard their privacy

**7.10** Recognised methods to reduce pressure by working towards the rural mean have been discussed, but as chart 19 shows, doing so would entail that a gap in service would continue and it is possible that the need for care could still be over 30% higher than current capacity. Therefore, the need for further innovative schemes can be seen and this will be introduced in the next section by considering robotics, AI technology, community work and strength-based work to reduce the need for social care services.

## **8. Innovative Working**

**8.0.1** The challenge Gwynedd faces is clear, and it is hoped that by working towards a level of services relative to the best practice in Wales (7), the impact of the challenge can be partially mitigated. However, even if we managed to bring the services relative to the best practice as things currently stand, there will still be a gap between the need for care services and the resources available. If this gap is to be closed altogether, it is inevitable and vital that Gwynedd is innovative and leads the way in developing services that are modern and suitable for the future.

**8.0.2** The four areas proposed as areas that will have a positive impact on the request for services, but are currently difficult to quantify are:

- (8.1) Community work
- (8.2) Strength-based working
- (8.3) Technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- (8.4) Extra Care Housing / Suitable accommodation models



### **8.1 Community work in Gwynedd**

**8.1.1** The vision in Gwynedd is to build resilient communities where age is not a barrier, by working in partnership with third sector organisations to meet community needs. Community work has been an important part of social care for older people for years and remains a priority for development. Staying connected is essential for individuals in our communities.

**8.1.2** There are many benefits in community support from reducing loneliness and isolated feelings, to retaining people in their homes for longer. Evidence suggests that community work enables older people with complex needs who would otherwise have needed residential or nursing care to stay in their own homes for longer (Ryan, McCann & McKenna, 2009). Loneliness can affect anyone at any time and loneliness is recognised as stemming from social, health and wellbeing problems (Beneito-Montagut, Cassián & Begueria, 2018). According to Age UK's (2018) report 'All the Lonely People: Loneliness in Later Life' age-friendly communities can help reduce loneliness for many people. Working in a way that builds on community strengths can address challenges that affect individuals' standard of life, and most importantly, provide them with the infrastructure they need to stay in their own homes for longer.

**8.1.3** Across Gwynedd there are several community projects available and opportunities that provide individuals with the opportunity to be members of their communities. Examples of what is on offer range from garden clubs to Active for Life classes, to intergenerational opportunities, to community hubs. Ten community hubs have been set up across the county and each is tailored to the requirements of the area they serve. One example of a club within a community hub is Clwb Seiont which is in case study 3 below. The hubs offer a place to socialise, warm meals and a plethora of information about what is available to support people.

**8.1.4** We cannot ignore the fact that Gwynedd is a rural area and although rich in what it has to offer its residents, that can mean challenges for individuals to reach these opportunities. Community transport developments that meet these social demands are vital to enable individuals to access and give them the opportunity to participate socially. Community opportunities look different in each local area and also for each

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individual and can range from being an opportunity to participate in forums and workshops to attending a craft class, to a tea talk (Cyngor Gwynedd, 2024). Case studies 3 and 4 show some of the things that are happening in the county and highlight the importance of community work.

**8.1.5** A recent piece of work by the Council has developed Gwynedd to become age-friendly which celebrates Gwynedd as a community that works together to provide on the basis of what older people within society need. More about some of Gwynedd's community strengths can be learned in the Basic Assessment and Action Plan which also discuss what is in place across our communities: [Gwynedd - Age-Friendly World \(who.int\)](#)

**8.1.6** In order to ensure that individuals have access as required to what is available in their local areas, it is necessary to ensure that the organisations and services working in areas are aware of what is available and direct individuals to what may be beneficial to them. This means developing an understanding of what is offered by whom and how individuals can access the information and support.

**8.1.7** Over the next few years it is hoped to continue to build on what is available across communities and to do so based on what is heard from the county's older people and what is needed. This will be done by working in partnership with several organisations, community groups and older people in Gwynedd and by continuing to work on strengths – the individuals and communities – to address and meet local needs.

**8.1.8** Work will also be undertaken to promote and expand use of the 'Dewis Cymru' website which is a national directory for information and advice about wellbeing. The website advertises several groups with community resources and the groups and services own their information and can update this at any time. Developing this resource, along with looking at methods of sharing information with older people, will ensure that what is available to people in their own local areas can be shared.

### Case Study 2 - Community work in Gwynedd.

Clwb Seiont is held at Hwb Porthi Dre, Caernarfon in conjunction with Yr Orsaf Penygroes hub. There are transport arrangements to help people get to the club and get home. There are also arrangements for domiciliary carers in the area to take individuals to the group and leave them there. Clwb Seiont's routine is light activity in the morning, a nutritious two-course lunch, and another activity in the afternoon.

Mrs Thomos is an individual who has benefited from the group.

Following Covid Mrs Thomos' daughter was worried her mother had lost confidence to go out, with her husband having died at around the same time. With the passage of time, her hearing and eyesight deteriorated, which had a significant impact on her mental health as loneliness began to overwhelm her.

Mrs Thomos' daughter accompanied her mother to the first session. One specific volunteer was initially appointed to accompany Mrs Thomos, to ensure that she settled in, and to build her confidence.

By now Mrs Thomos attends Clwb Seiont every week and has made several new friends and reconnected with others. Mrs Thomas talks about arranging a trip to Wetherspoons with her new friends when the weather improves.

With the help of community work Mrs Thomos is able to continue to live at home healthy and happy. Without the help of this club there is a possibility that Mrs Thomos would have been referred to social services for domiciliary care and mental health services.

***"Socialising has been a great help to mum, to give purpose to her life" - Mrs Thomos' daughter.***

\* The names have been changed to safeguard their privacy

### Case Study 3 - Community work in Gwynedd.



Members of Clwb Seiont were delighted when Sarah Bee (Valley Animal Experience) came to Porthi Pawb accompanied by all sorts of animals and everyone had the opportunity to hold and touch them.

Rosie, the little chihuahua was everyone's favourite. She was very willing to be cuddled and petted and was much smaller than the big white rabbit!



The day's highlight was seeing Raisin, the little pony, being guided into the hallway - she was very calm and comfortable amongst everyone and was happy to be petted.

It was a special afternoon - with plenty of opportunity to chat about all sorts of things, to reminisce and to learn more about the animals and it was wonderful to see one of the men in his element amidst the animals and cuddling and petting them each in turn.

### 8.2 Strength-based working

**8.2.1** Strength-based working emphasises that everyone has valuable skills and/or assets to offer, and that the focus should be on individuals' strengths when offering them support and/or care. Historically, there has been too much emphasis on individuals' weaknesses, and how Social Services might intervene to overcome these weaknesses. This practice needs to change. Putting the person and their needs at the heart of their care, and ensuring they have a say and control over reaching their well-being goals is a core part of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.

**8.2.2** *"[Strength-based working] is responsive to need but focuses on the positive attributes of individual lives and of neighbourhoods, recognising the capacity, skills, knowledge and potential that individuals and communities possess. It is based on the fundamental premise that the social work relationship is one of collaboration, and that people are resourceful and capable of solving their own problems if enabled and supported to do so." (Department of Health 2017).*

**8.2.3** Strength-based approaches not only support the individual to be responsible for their own care decisions, but also harness community resources (Nelson-Becker, Milne, Perry, et al. 2020). This is related to the idea of expanding community work.

**8.2.4** In a study conducted in five English local authorities where a strength-based approach was used, the following was found. A strength-based practice leads to: better attention to human rights; increased focus on individuals' perspectives and wishes, and improved multi-disciplinary collaboration; greater empowerment and positive perspectives for the future (Nelson-Becker, et al. 2020). These conclusions can be found in the following case study which is an example of where strength-based work has worked well in Gwynedd.

**8.2.5** The shift to strength-based working is proceeding in Gwynedd as in all the other counties of Wales. However, there is more to do, and it is hoped that Gwynedd can be innovative in how we work based on strengths.

**8.2.6** To build on the work that has been done to date, it will be necessary to continue to train the workforce and promote the culture of strength-based working through the

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

Department's leaders. There has already been widespread promotion of "Collaborative Communication" training in Gwynedd.

### **Case Study 4 - Strength-based working in Gwynedd.**

What mattered to Mr Williams was his dog. Mr Williams had a history of refusing support, but his health was deteriorating and there was concern about hoarding in the house. The social worker worked with Mr Williams to focus on what mattered to him, and Mr Williams' strengths, instead of focusing on what Mr Williams was unable to do because of his health. Through this collaboration, the social worker arranged for a person to take the dog for a walk as he was unable to continue doing this himself. Through this, a relationship was built between them, and Mr Williams came to trust the person taking the dog for a walk to help him get the house in order and provide support with personal care. The result was that Mr Williams did not need statutory domiciliary care or formal help to clear the house. In addition to the positive impact on Mr Williams, the need for a formal domiciliary care resource was avoided, and the associated cost.

*\* The names have been changed to safeguard privacy*

### **8.3 Technology and Artificial Intelligence**

**8.3.1** Although telecare and technology is an area that is already in use in Gwynedd, it is an area that is changing at a pace. The advent of artificial intelligence has opened the doors to endless possibilities in care as in many other areas, and it is a matter of time until technology and artificial intelligence transform the way care and support services are delivered.

**8.3.2** Many experts believe these technologies could help solve urgent problems facing the social care sector; enabling individuals to live at home longer, providing remote services and tools for self-care and managing chronic health conditions; reducing the need for home care visits; and providing more personalized and preventive care services using the data and algorithms to help us live healthier for longer (Wright, 2020).

**8.3.3** Technology and artificial intelligence are already used in Gwynedd and a number of convergences have occurred with a number of companies that have created new technologies in the care sector. These range from 'smart' lamps that use artificial intelligence to help detect and identify falls in the home and call for help, to 'smart' beds that can turn a person around to prevent bed sores and other illness and injury due to mobility. Case study 6 below describes how one of these 'smart' beds is already in use in Gwynedd.

### Case Study 5 - Technology and Artificial Intelligence

Ms Pritchard is a 65-year-old woman suffering from "Multiple Sclerosis - Primary Progressive". Ms Pritchard lives on her own and receives 4 calls a day doubled up, from carers. As a result of the "MS" Ms Pritchard is unable to walk and the use of her hands has also been affected. As a result, Ms Pritchard is fully hoisted and uses a wheelchair to move around the property.

As Ms Pritchard's medical condition and ability to take part in the task deteriorated, carers found it difficult to turn Ms Pritchard in the bed, in order to safely place the sling on. Ms Pritchard had also become very anxious about being turned as she did not like carers touching her. The Occupational Therapist researched a number of different methods and tools in order to support Ms Pritchard and the carers with this task. It was decided that the "Vendlett" equipment would be the most suitable and safe option for everyone. The "Vendlett" is a tool that is mounted on a profile bed to enable the person to be moved from one side to the other within the bed and turned, without the carers needing to touch her.

Use of the "vendlett" has enabled Ms Pritchard to be turned in a safe and dignified manner, in order to place the sling on and be able to transfer her to a wheelchair. This has then allowed Ms Pritchard to be able to take part in valuable everyday tasks for her, such as watching TV, going shopping, and seeing her family. The equipment has also reduced the risk of injury to the carers and has also reduced the need for a third carer, which is a great financial advantage.

**8.3.4** Gwynedd has taken the first steps of the journey with technology and artificial intelligence and there is still a long way to go. Technologies are expensive and there are many different options on the market, so the first step is to identify which technology will be most beneficial to the people of Gwynedd within a budget that is affordable to the department.

**8.3.5** It is unknown what is in the pipeline nationally and globally regarding artificial intelligence and technology. Five years ago, the technologies available today did not exist. Therefore, it's important to keep an open mind about anything that's being developed and to stay alert to know what developments are coming.

**8.3.6** Investing in technologies could have a significant initial cost but could pay dividends in the future where staffing challenges are anticipated to increase, alongside the increase in demand. It will be essential to invest in these technologies before this crisis occurs.



## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

**8.3.7** The next task following the submission of this report will be to create a detailed plan for how Gwynedd can make the most of available and future technologies, in order to have the best use of technology and artificial intelligence over the next twenty years.

## 8.4 Extra Care Housing / Suitable Accommodation Models

***"Good housing plays a critical role in healthy, independent ageing. Enabling people to stay in their homes for longer brings significant health, social and economic benefits.***

***We need the right kind of housing in the right place that matches people's needs.***

***In some cases these will be purpose-built, in others, through adaptations to existing homes."***

*(Prosperity for All, Welsh Government, 2017)*

**8.4.1** Further information on the current provision of Extra Care Housing is included in part 3.6. Our extra care housing provision currently exceeds the rural mean; however, many of the rural counties are in the process of increasing their provision of extra care housing. Therefore, it's likely that we'll fall behind within the next few years if we do not keep up with developments.

**8.4.2** In 2017, the Welsh Government committed to building purpose-built housing developments that would allow people to live independently within a protected environment, located close to public transport (Housing LIN, 2020). Since this commitment, and the money provided to support it, more councils invested in extra care housing developments.

**8.4.3** In Gwynedd there are plans afoot in the Pwllheli (Penyberth), Penygroes, Caernarfon and Dolgellau areas. A site has been identified in Caernarfon and Penygroes, and we continue to seek a suitable site in Dolgellau.

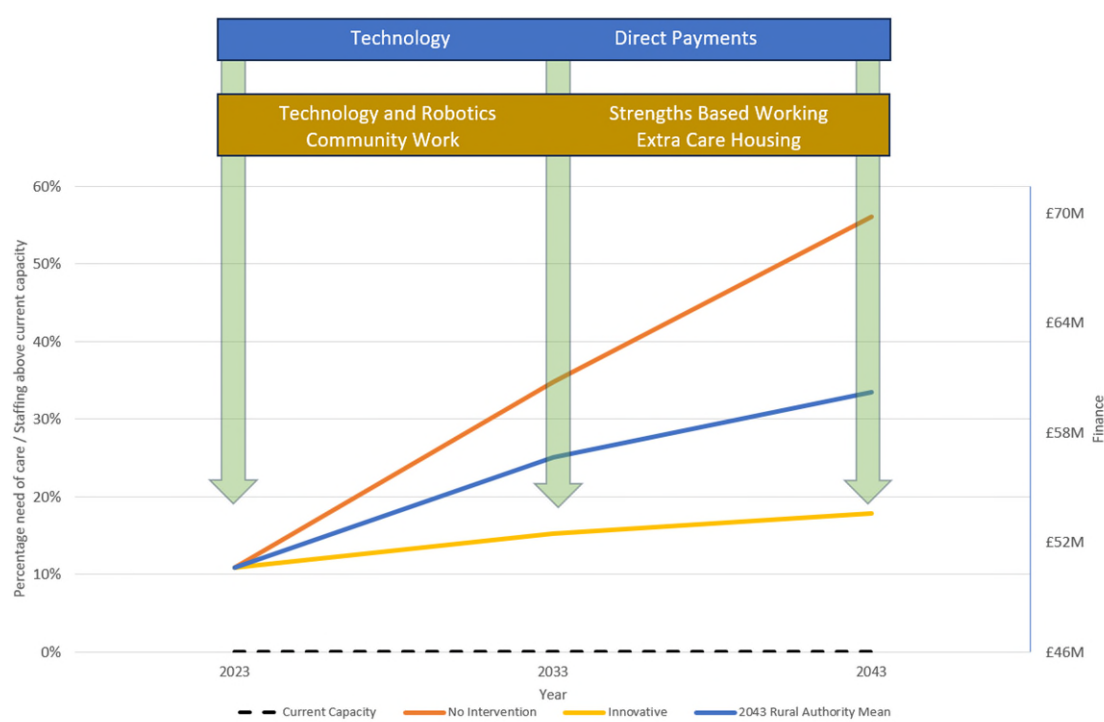
**8.4.4** In addition to the above, work is about to begin in collaboration with the Housing department to create a thirty-year plan for the housing needs of Gwynedd's older people. This work will provide greater detail on mapping Gwynedd according to demographic needs, existing services, and existing accommodation provision options.

## 8.5 Summary of Innovative working

**8.5.1** Section 8 highlighted the importance of working innovatively with an emphasis on: Strength-based working; Community work; Extra Care Housing / Suitable accommodation models; Technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI).

**8.5.2** It is clear from the case studies that these areas are beneficial to individuals' lives and can contribute to the future development of social care. It is difficult to measure work in these areas and therefore difficult to track what impact the work is having. If more emphasis is placed on these areas, it would be good to have a target for the work. Therefore, the following chart is provided.

**8.5.3** The purpose of the chart below is to show the type of situation which could occur should the areas outlined above, namely transforming care services so that they reach the mean for rural authorities, and working innovatively to transform services, were implemented. Due to the innovative nature of these areas, there is no conclusive evidence available to quantify their likely impact, and further research and evaluation will be required to measure the impact of their delivery in the community and in the care field.



## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

Chart 20: The potential impact of working in accordance with best or innovative practice on domiciliary, residential, and nursing care needs in Gwynedd by 2043

**8.5.4** The above chart shows the potential impact of innovative working on the need for domiciliary, residential and nursing care (non-dementia), and residential and nursing (dementia), compared to the projections about care identified in Part 1. The chart shows the need for care as a higher percentage than current capacity, and we see the potential impact that working in line with the normal practice of comparable counties (the blue scenario) or innovative (the yellow scenario) could have on the current care need projections (orange). It is important to note that providing the same amount of care as the county providing the least is not necessarily 'good'.

**8.5.5** This is based on the methodology outlined in 6.4 above, and on the assumption that innovative working would enable the current rural mean to be reached by 2033 and achieve a further reduction by 2043 with provision levels by then reaching a level similar to the authority with the lowest level of provision (in terms of the traditional forms of care) currently amongst rural councils.

**8.5.6** The chart suggests that, on this basis, the need for care could be around 18% higher than current capacity by 2043 (compared to around 33% higher than current capacity if we worked towards the rural mean alone, and around 56% higher than current capacity if there was no shift towards working on a best practice / innovative basis).

**8.5.7** Using the methodology and assumptions outlined in 6.4 above, the impact on funding and the necessary additional workforce would follow the same type of pattern, i.e.:

- It is modelled that the fiscal need for these care streams would increase from around the present £46m to around £53m by 2043 (rather than increasing to around £60m should we work towards the rural mean alone, or increasing to around £70m if there was no change to our ways of working);
- It is modelled that the need for a care workforce would increase from 1,808 at present to 2,119 by 2043 (rather than increasing to 2,401, if we worked towards

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

the rural mean only, or an increase to 2,809 if there was no change to our ways of working).

**8.5.8** Care must be taken when using the above estimates as there is little evidence for the quantitative impact of innovative working on care provision, and therefore it indicates what can happen in the event of a reduction in traditional care need as a result of the above changes. In addition, they are based on fairly 'high level' percentages and there is no guarantee that this would be the exact effect of changing the way we work.

**8.5.9** However, the chart highlights that if the above scenarios were to occur then the growth in the need for care, and therefore the need for additional staffing and funding associated with domiciliary, residential and nursing care, would decrease.

**8.5.10** While each scenario continues to show growth in need above current capacity, it also indicates the impact a change in provision would have on the increase in care going some way to mitigate the impact of the projected growth in the older population. As this area is innovative further research should be undertaken to gather evidence on the quantitative impact of the innovations and best practice discussed above and subsequent modification of the above scenarios.

## **9. Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **Conclusions**

**9.1** There are currently no sufficient human resources or financial resources to provide social care services to older people in Gwynedd. The funding scene and the availability of carers is distorted by the waiting lists for services meaning that the 'overspending' is not always clearly visible. Maintaining waiting lists for statutory and necessary services enables effective provision for those receiving services but causes suffering to the individuals in need of support and care that is not available.

**9.2** Population statistics demonstrate that there is a significant increase in the number of older people in society and this has been ongoing for two decades and it is anticipated that this growth will continue over the next two decades. With an increase in the older population, and evidence showing that there is no average age increase that disease strikes, there are dramatic and realistic projections about the growth of demand for care over the coming decades.

**9.3** At the same time there was a reduction in the working age population in Gwynedd between 2011 and 2021 of 5,000 individuals (a reduction of 42 working age individuals per month for a decade), creating challenges in terms of workforce and recruitment to be able to provide the necessary care, and in terms of local and national tax income to the Council.

**9.4** As such, **the social care provision situation for older people in Gwynedd is neither viable nor sustainable**. The growth in demand could lead to a shortfall in funding and human resources that would be sufficient to put the Council under extreme financial pressure.

**9.5** Given the capacity of similar rural counties in Wales, it is seen that there are large variations in provision and in comparison, the impact of changing Cyngor Gwynedd's delivery methods can be predicted. Less home care could be provided by providing more direct payments and more use of robotics technology and advances, for example. More suitable accommodation options could also be offered for individuals, with care attached to it, thereby reducing the demand for residential care.

**9.6** Nevertheless, the challenge remains. Even if Gwynedd replicated the least provision in the relatively rural counties, a gap would remain and grow in human and fiscal resource provision.

**9.7** A question therefore arises regarding the future sustainability of the service currently offered, even with its waiting lists, and also on the need to further target services and to prioritise early intervention to prevent the need in the first place.

### **9.8 Recommendations**

#### **1. Short term:**

- a. Social services for older people should prepare plans to act innovatively and emulate the successes of comparable rural counties, and implement them urgently, following a concrete project plan with robust milestones, including:

- i. Accommodation:

- 1. Complete a joint needs assessment with the Housing and Property Department to be published and implemented to:

- a. Develop extra care accommodation across the county to enable older individuals to live their best life.
    - b. Develop nursing and dementia care homes across the county to enable individuals to access appropriate care when necessary.
    - c. Secure medium/long-term capital plans and funding to develop in-house residential homes to provide specialist dementia care and the highest quality nursing across the county.

- ii. Adopt and promote strength-based and community-based work to support older individuals to live their best life.
  - iii. Ensure that there is effective and efficient management and commissioning of the care delivery services to maximise available hours of care and to ensure effective financial management.

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

- iv. Streamline the systems and increase the use of direct payments to provide care and innovative approaches to support older people to live their best life.
  - v. Further develop and promote the TAG (Care Enablement Technology) service; to enable individuals to live their best life.
  - vi. Jointly develop and promote information services with other Council departments to assist older individuals in making informed decisions on the methods of living their best life.
  - vii. Develop a care academy to promote careers in social services, in care delivery and professional support, and to attract a viable workforce.
  - viii. Collaborate with other public services to promote shared ownership and to identify collaborative solutions to reduce the demand for care services and enable individuals to live their best life.
  - b. Ensure regular and careful oversight by Councillors and senior officers on this work over the next few years to keep track of progress.
  - c. Develop and expand support available to unpaid carers
  - d. Develop evidence-based budgeting plans, in accordance with this report.
2. Long term:
- a. Work with Public Health, health services and public services in general to act proactively and preventively and to try to reduce the demand for care services.
  - b. Work together across the Council to consider alternative approaches to enable the population to make informed decisions about their health and wellbeing to enable them to plan for their positive ageing.
  - c. Develop fiscal plans for the coming decades based on the information in this report and for future financial security for the Council.
3. General:
- a. Increase political awareness of the challenges and the need for resources and for a different way of thinking, through local and national politicians and through factual publications nationally.



## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

- b. Promote and emphasise that the challenges of the future are wider than the adults department, and that all council departments have contributions to make.
- c. Cyngor Gwynedd should act urgently to reduce the ongoing decline in the county's working age population, by promoting Gwynedd as the best place in Wales for young people to live.
- d. Long-term funding and financial planning should be followed based on strengths and needs, and pressure should be put on the Welsh Government to refrain from funding via short-term sponsorship and grants.

**9.9** Finally, it should be ensured that the Council's Cabinet and the Council's Care Scrutiny Committee keep a close eye on these developments over the coming years.

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## **11. APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1 ..... Assumptions and Methodology**

**Appendix 2 .... Background Financial Data for part 4**

## 11.1. Appendix 1 - Assumptions and Methodology

### *Population Care Needs Model for those 65 years and over*

#### **Assumptions**

- **11.1.1** For the purpose of this work 'older people' is defined as the population aged 65 and over, for consistency with policies and strategies such as [Age Friendly Wales](#) and the organisation of services, as well as consistency with different data sources. However, the detailed modelling is done based on specific age brackets within that (ages 65-69, 70-74 etc.) and the results are referenced by detailed age group where appropriate.
- **11.1.2** The proportion of the population aged 65 and over who receive the different streams of care remain constant, the model does not include any changes in care needs e.g., should the health of the population worsen or if there is an increase in the proportion of the population with a condition or disease.
- **11.1.3** The Welsh Government's latest population projections (based on 2018 population estimates) will be used as the basis for the model but re-basing the baseline to be consistent with 2021 Census population data.
- **11.1.4** The Welsh Government plans to publish a new set of population projections for Gwynedd around the beginning of 2025, which will fully reflect the latest demographic changes, including the trends seen in the Census data. This may slightly change the detail of the figures (i.e., they may show somewhat less, or somewhat more, growth in the older population than current projections) but a major change in the overall direction of the predicted demographic changes is not expected.
- **11.1.5** The care needs model includes weekly hours of care needs for all care streams other than telecare/technology where weekly individual numbers are included. For residential / nursing care with and without dementia it was noted

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

that 22 (Residential), 24 (Dementia Residential), 26 (Nursing), 30 (Dementia Nursing) hours were provided for each individual. For the remaining care streams the hours of care provided were used as specified in the WCCIS system.

- **11.1.6** Location data was not available for some of the care hours, these hours showed as 'N/A' in the model. Since it was not possible to calculate the rate of hours to population in this case, this number of hours does not change when modelling forward to 2033 and 2043.
- **11.1.7** The model does not include daycare as a stream of care because it is likely to disappear as a significant stream over the period being modelled.
- **11.1.8** Care waiting list data has been incorporated into the model. A waiting list refers to care hours that cannot currently be provided due to a lack of capacity. When moving into the future, this data should not be viewed as a growing waiting list but as growing care needs.
- **11.1.9** For the waiting list, a different period was used from the baseline, as data available for this week was more accurate.
- **11.1.10** For the data waiting list, for available case numbers not specific hours, therefore 10 hours were used as domiciliary care hours (median domiciliary care hours provided) and median dementia and non-dementia hours which was 26 hours for residential and nursing care.

### **Methodology**

- **11.1.11** The care needs model focuses on six streams of care, namely domiciliary care, residential care and nursing (non-dementia), residential and nursing care (dementia), direct payments, telecare/technology and extra care housing.

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

- **11.1.12** For each stream of care, data was included for the care needs of the population aged 65 and over, and this data has been broken down into age brackets of 5 years (65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85-89 and 90+) as care needs tend to increase with age.
- **11.1.13** To look at the data at a lower geographical level, the data was split into five geographical areas namely Bangor, Caernarfon, Eifionydd, Llŷn and Meirionnydd as well as the whole of Gwynedd.
- **11.1.14** The total weekly care hours currently provided is the data basis for all streams of care except telecare/technology where this was not possible, and the number of individuals has been used instead. For convenience the following refers to care hours only, but this should be changed to the number of individuals for the telecare/technology stream.
- **11.1.15** The basis of the baseline used for the model is total weekly care hours for the week in May 2023 (Week commencing Sunday 7/5/2023).
- **11.1.16** Care hours were calculated as a proportion of the population of the relevant age group using 2021 Census population data.
- **11.1.17** Future care needs were modelled using the Welsh Government's population prediction from 2021 (based on population data from 2018), slightly adjusted to reflect the reduction in Gwynedd's population at the 2021 Census. As this data is outdated it is suggested that this model should be updated when the next population predictions are released in 2025.
- **11.1.18** We calculated how many care hours would need to be provided in 2033, and in 2043 using the population prediction (point 7) and the proportion of care needs (point 6). The total increase in care hours was then calculated to compare with 2023 as number of hours and percentage.



## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

- **11.1.19** To get a fuller picture of future care needs, we collected data for the current waiting list using data from 4 December 2023, for home care, residential and nursing care (other than dementia), residential care and nursing (dementia). The change in care needs was calculated here following steps 6-8 above. This increase should not be viewed as an increase to the waiting list in the future, but an increase in future care needs such as above.
- **11.1.20** Having followed the above steps, the model includes the following:
  - o Current care needs (2023) that are provided weekly
  - o Current waiting list (2023) for domiciliary care, residential care and nursing (non-dementia), residential care and nursing (dementia)
  - o Estimate of weekly care needs 2033, assumed using total all care need in 2023 (current care needs (2023) provided + waiting list)
  - o Estimate of weekly care needs 2043, assumed using total all care needs in 2023 (current care needs (2023) provided + waiting list)

### ***Workforce Model***

#### **Assumptions**

- **11.1.21** The model does not attempt to model any change to the "centre" of the Department (management, administration etc) - it may need to increase as the numbers requiring care increase, but it is likely that it will also be possible to work more efficiently.
- The model includes the number of staff, not care hours.
- **11.1.22** As the purpose of the model is to look at the sum of all individuals who make up the workforce of the streams of care, including full-time and part-time employees, the model does not distinguish between individuals based on their working hours. There is an assumption that the working patterns of the workforce will continue as they are i.e., a mix of part and full-time workers and the staffing increases being modelled will include this.

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

- **11.1.23** Ages 16-65 are used as 'working age' for the purpose of the model – although there are older staff working in care, that proportion is relatively small, and to avoid mixing between the age projections of the potential workforce pool, and the age of the people who will need care. Any staff older than 65 have been included in this total.
- **11.1.24** Gwynedd care workforce data from Social Care Wales (SCW) for 2022 is the baseline of the current workforce in the following care streams: domiciliary care, residential and nursing care (non-dementia), residential and nursing care (with dementia) and social workers / therapists. SCW indicated that they had provided the 2022 data as the 2023 data for external providers (i.e., other than Cyngor Gwynedd) was not currently available. It was also noted that some staff commissioned by the North Wales Regional Board were not included in the figures.
- **11.1.25** Some categories in the SCW data include staff caring for adults younger than 65 and/or children, as well as adults aged 65+. Data on Cyngor Gwynedd's internal workforce was used to adjust the figures for this; adjustment for any similar staff from external providers is more difficult and some of them may remain within the figures.
- **11.1.26** This model has once again divided the data into five geographical areas namely Bangor, Caernarfon, Eifionydd, Llŷn and Meirionnydd as well as the whole of Gwynedd. SCW data was not available for smaller areas, so the total workforce was divided by area using the hours of care from the previous model to estimate workforce location.
- **11.1.27** As SCW data included in-service staff only, i.e., no vacant posts, it was decided that the additional staff number needed to be estimated who would be needed to provide the current waiting list hours of care for domiciliary care and residential and nursing care (with and without dementia).

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

- **11.1.28** As workforce data was not collected for the direct payment care stream, it was projected that two part-time workers were required for each individual receiving direct payments in the relevant week (week commencing Sunday 7/5/2023) as the baseline for this stream in the model.
- **11.1.29** The baseline of the Extra Care Housing stream model was 5 members of staff for each Extra Care House.
- **11.1.30** It was projected that the growth in need for social carers / therapists correlates with the percentage in domiciliary care growth need.

### **Methodology**

- **11.1.31** The care needs model focuses on six streams of care, namely domiciliary care, residential care and nursing (other than dementia), residential and nursing care (dementia), direct payments, extra care housing and social workers / therapists. This model aims to model the care workforce that will be needed and does not include the needs of support or office staff.
- **11.1.32** The baseline of the model was noted using the data sources identified in the above projections, separating the staff by age group where possible.
- **11.1.33** This data had not been separated by area so the corresponding care hours split (step 3 of the care needs model above) was used as a means of separating staff numbers into five geographical areas namely Bangor, Caernarfon, Eifionydd, Llŷn and Meirionnydd as well as the whole of Gwynedd. As social workers / therapists were not a stream of care in the care needs model we used the home care hours split from the previous model.
- **11.1.34** The residential care and nursing data had not been separated into the work stream of individuals with and without dementia. The same approach set out in point 3 was used to separate residential care and nursing workforce into a non-dementia and dementia stream.

## **LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)**

- **11.1.35** Future workforce needs were modelled using the increased calculated care needs percentages in the care needs model for each stream of care individually for 2033 and 2043. As social workers / therapists were not a care stream in the care needs model the calculated increase for home care was used to model the need of the future workforce.
- **11.1.36** We estimated the additional number of staff needed to provide the care needs of the current waiting list, calculating the staffing portion: current care needs and multiplying them by the waiting list's care hours. This was done for domiciliary care, residential and nursing care (non-dementia) and residential and nursing care (with dementia). The future workforce needs of this list were modelled using the percentages of increase in waiting list care needs calculated in the care needs model for each stream of care individually for 2033 and 2043. This increase should not be viewed as an increase to the future waiting list, but an increase in future workforce needs as above.
- **11.1.37** Having followed the above steps, the model includes the following:
  - Current workforce staff numbers (2023) for home care, residential and nursing care (other than dementia), residential and nursing care (dementia), direct payments, extra care housing and social workers / therapists
  - Number of staff required to provide current waiting list care needs (2023) for domiciliary care, residential and nursing care (non-dementia), residential care and nursing (dementia)
  - Estimated number of workforce staff in 2033, assumed using total care need in 2023 (current workforce (2023) + additional waiting list workforce)
  - Estimated number of workforce staff in 2043, assumed using total care need in 2023 (current workforce (2023) + additional waiting list workforce)

### ***Finance Model***

- **11.1.38** Costs calculated based on 2023-24 prices. The impact of inflation between now and 2033/2043 has been ignored so that we compare like with like.
- **11.1.39** There is an assumption that the Welsh Government's allocation of Council funds is catching up with the inflation that will need to be paid on fees to providers.
- **11.1.40** The domiciliary care cost has been worked out by taking the average cost of an hour of domiciliary care in the different areas. This has led to a different unit cost in the different areas.
- **11.1.41** The residential and nursing cost has been worked out by looking at the average bed cost across internal and external provision. One average cost for residential and nursing beds, and another average cost for residential and nursing beds with dementia.
- **11.1.42** The average cost for residential and nursing care has been worked out as weighted average. In other words, the division between residential and nursing beds is considered as part of the average cost.
- **11.1.43** The contributions of individuals towards their care have not been considered. An assumption has been made that the proportion of the service cost funded by contributions remains constant.
- **11.1.44** The number of domiciliary care hours in 2023 have been based on a fixed period in 2023 rather than the year average. By using these hours as a baseline for the increase in line with the demographic progress objectives.

### *Modelling the Rural Mean and Innovative Working*

#### **Assumptions and Methodology**

- **11.1.45** When modelling the potential effect of reaching the rural mean, the assumption is that hitting the rural mean in one stream results in hitting the rural mean in all other streams.
- **11.1.46** Modelling the potential rural mean impact and working innovatively focuses on the total weekly care hours, and total funding, of the three 'traditional' streams of care, namely domiciliary care, residential and nursing care (except dementia) and residential and nursing care (dementia).
- **11.1.47** The purpose of modelling the rural mean and working innovatively is to demonstrate the potential impact that changing the way we work can have on the total need for care and funding. As the field is one that is developing it is expected that more evidence will become available in the future that may demonstrate the more specific impact of best practice and innovative approaches on care needs.
- **11.1.48** The basis of modelling the potential impact of reaching the rural mean is the percentage by which Gwynedd's care provision would need to be reduced to reach the current rural mean, and the application of this change on the weekly care needs hours of the care needs model. We modelled the impact of reaching this percentage in 2033 and continuing to reach it annually until 2043 and have modelled attaining this in 2043 by reaching half of this percentage by 2033. The second scenario is included in the final graph.
- **11.1.49** The basis of the potential impact of innovative working modelling is to reach the current rural mean by 2033 and reach a significantly higher reduction by 2043. As more evidence on the quantitative impact of working innovatively becomes available, it is suggested that this scenario be re-modelled to see what its impact will be on future care needs.

## 11.2 Appendix 2 - Background Financial Data for part 4

**Table 14: Unit costs per care stream 2023**

| <b>Service</b>                                      | <b>Cost</b> |
|---|-------------|
| Domiciliary Care (per hour)                         | £30.54      |
| Residential and Nursing Care (Weekly cost)          | £870.19     |
| Dementia Residential and Nursing Care (Weekly cost) | £912.63     |
| Direct payments (per hour)                          | £15.22      |

### 11.2.1 Domiciliary Care

**Table 15: Demonstrating annual cost difference of Domiciliary Care delivered in 2023 and total cost of need (when considering the waiting list)**

| <b>Domiciliary Care</b> |                         | <b>Year Cost £</b> |                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Age</b>              | <b>Delivery in 2023</b> | <b>Needs 2023</b>  | <b>Waiting List</b> |
| 65-69                   | 911,872                 | 1,080,404          | 168,532             |
| 70-74                   | 1,057,472               | 1,226,004          | 168,532             |
| 75-79                   | 1,355,640               | 1,566,344          | 210,704             |
| 80-84                   | 2,388,256               | 2,823,652          | 435,396             |
| 85-89                   | 3,054,480               | 3,658,408          | 603,928             |
| 90+                     | 3,016,364               | 3,536,052          | 519,688             |
| <b>Total 65+</b>        | <b>11,784,084</b>       | <b>13,890,864</b>  | <b>2,106,780</b>    |

## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

**Table 16: Year Cost of Domiciliary Care as delivered in 2023 showing cost increases against 2033 and 2043 based on needs**

| Domiciliary Care        |                   | Year Cost £       |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Age                     | Delivery in 2023  | Estimate 2033     | Estimate 2043     |
| 65-69                   | 911,872           | 1,269,528         | 1,057,056         |
| 70-74                   | 1,057,472         | 1,279,304         | 1,320,800         |
| 75-79                   | 1,355,640         | 1,614,548         | 1,899,352         |
| 80-84                   | 2,388,256         | 3,479,892         | 3,993,600         |
| 85-89                   | 3,054,480         | 4,903,756         | 4,906,512         |
| 90+                     | 3,016,364         | 3,985,176         | 5,204,472         |
| <b>Total 65+</b>        | <b>11,784,084</b> | <b>16,532,204</b> | <b>18,381,792</b> |
| <b>Increase on 2023</b> |                   | <b>4,748,120</b>  | <b>6,597,708</b>  |

### 11.2.2 Residential and Nursing Care (non Dementia)

**Table 17: Year Cost of Residential Care and Nursing (non-Dementia) as delivered in 2023 showing cost increases against 2033 and 2043 based on needs**

| Residential and Nursing Care (non Dementia) | Year Cost £      |                  |                   |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|   | Delivery in 2023 | Estimate 2033    | Estimate 2043     |
| Total 65+                                   | 24,389,761       | 30,909,516       | 36,358,027        |
| <b>Increase on 2023</b>                     |                  | <b>6,519,755</b> | <b>11,968,266</b> |

### 11.23 Residential Care and Dementia Nursing

**Table 18: Demonstrating year cost difference of Residential Care and Dementia Nursing as delivered in 2023 showing full cost of need (when considering the waiting list)**



## LLECHEN LÂN (A Clean Slate)

| Residential Care and<br>Dementia Nursing | Year Cost £      |                   |                  |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
|  | Delivery in 2023 | Needs 2023        | Waiting List     |
| Age                                      |                  |                   |                  |
| 65-69                                    | 142,370          | 189,827           | 47,457           |
| 70-74                                    | 616,939          | 664,396           | 47,457           |
| 75-79                                    | 1,044,051        | 1,233,878         | 189,828          |
| 80-84                                    | 2,277,930        | 2,562,671         | 284,741          |
| 85-89                                    | 2,230,473        | 2,372,844         | 142,371          |
| 90+                                      | 3,132,153        | 3,559,265         | 427,112          |
| <b>Total 65+</b>                         | <b>9,443,917</b> | <b>10,582,882</b> | <b>1,138,965</b> |

**Table 19: Year Cost of Residential Care and Dementia Nursing as delivered in 2023 showing cost increases against 2033 and 2043 based on needs**

| Residential Care and<br>Dementia Nursing | Year Cost £      |                  |                  |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|  | Delivery in 2023 | Estimate 2033    | Estimate 2043    |
| Total 65+                                | 9,443,917        | 12,900,072       | 15,076,944       |
| <b>Increase on 2023</b>                  |                  | <b>3,456,155</b> | <b>5,633,027</b> |

| Theme         | Action Point   | Activity (by)  | Outcomes   | Whose responsibility?                | Timetable  | Measure  |
|---------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------|--|
| Accommodation | Complete a joint needs assessment with the Department of Housing and Property  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project manager appointed (Apr-24)</li> <li>2. A brief for the project completed (Jun-24)</li> </ol>   | Understanding the demand, map out existing provision and draw on best practice as evidence for business cases                    | Hedd Thomas and Aled Davies          | April 2025 | - The result of the work stream will be a report demonstrating the local need.   |
|               | Develop extra care accommodation across the county   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Established plans in place for Penyberth, Penrhos, and Frondeg, Caernarfon (April 2025)</li> <li>2. Established plans in place for Dolgellau/South Meirionnydd (September-25)</li> <li>3. Open Penyberth and Fron Deg (2028)</li> <li>4. Open a site at Dolgellau / De Meirionnydd (2029)</li> </ol>   | Enabling older individuals to live their best life   | Alun Williams and Carys Fon Williams | 2029       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of extra care housing beds in Gwynedd</li> <li>- The number of standard residential beds contracted in care homes.</li> </ul>  |
|               | Develop nursing care homes and dementia care homes across the county   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the business case and evaluating potential cost options for converting residential beds to nursing care beds, with plans to present them to the Health Board (April 2025)</li> <li>2. In-house nursing home opens (2028)</li> <li>3. Ensure there is provision for dementia care at the nursing home (2028)</li> </ol>  | Enable individuals to access appropriate care when necessary   | Rhion Glyn and Alun Williams         | 2029       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of internal nursing beds in use</li> <li>- Multiple internal dementia (EMI) beds in use</li> </ul>   |
|               | Establish medium/long-term plans and capital funding for the development of internal residential homes                                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepare a programme of work setting out what our residential homes currently offer, plans over the coming years and the cost involved in developing them (Apr-25)</li> </ol>   | Develop our internal residential homes so that the highest quality care can be provided and that we can respond to future needs. | Rhion Glyn                           | April 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of residential beds used in our residential homes.</li> <li>- Number waiting for placement in a residential home.</li> </ul>   |
| Prevent       | Adopt and promote strength-based and community-based work to reduce over-reliance on traditional care services                         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that the assessment documents reflect a “What Matters” conversation, highlighting strengths, personal resources, and informal support networks, as advocated by the Social Services and Well-being Act 2014.</li> <li>2. Acknowledge the role of Social Workers as a supportive resource outlined in the Care Plan, in line with the principles of 'Collaborative Communication.' Adult social workers have received training in this approach.</li> <li>3. Foster a culture where employees prioritise local community resources, community hubs, community catalysts, and third-sector agencies (when appropriate) before considering traditional care services, with evidence to support this practice.</li> </ol> | Supporting older individuals to live their best life in their local communities  | Sian Edith Jones                     | April 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The percentage of reviews where the individual has indicated that we have successfully supported them to achieve what is important to them</li> <li>- Check the quality of assessments to ensure they greet the individual's strengths</li> <li>- Check the quality of assessments to ensure they take into account community resources outside of traditional care services</li> <li>- Decreased reliance on traditional care services</li> <li>- Increased use of community/third sector resources</li> </ul> |
|               | Further development and promotion of TEC (Technology Enabled Care) service, including cutting-edge use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formulating and completing technology strategy in care (including AI use) - (Apr-25)</li> <li>2. Video and webpage etc promoting available options (Tue- 25)</li> </ol>  | Enabling individuals to live their best life   | Alun Williams                        | April 2026 | - Number of telecare/ TEC users.   |

|               |   |   |   |                                   |            |  |
|---------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------|--|
|               | Simplify the systems and increase the use of Direct Payments  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete and commence the direct payments information booklet and formal agreement between the Council and individuals receiving Direct Payments. (Oct-24)</li> <li>2. Establish a sufficient team to manage an efficient Direct Payment service and system, with capacity for future expansion. (Apr-25)</li> </ol>                  | To increase care availability and foster independence.  | Alun Williams                     | April 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of Adult home care and/or supportive services provided through Direct Payments.</li> <li>- Number of Direct Payment packages</li> </ul>  |
|               | Jointly develop and promote information services with other Council departments                                   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Piloting the use of Dewis Cymru in two areas of Gwynedd (Sep-24)</li> <li>2. Development of the Adult Services page on the Council's website (Mar-25)</li> <li>3. Integrating Dewis Cymru across the Council's website (Apr-25)</li> <li>4. Extensive promotion of "Helpu'n Hun", the online self-assessment tool (Apr-25)</li> </ol> | Empowering individuals to make informed health and well-being choices, enabling them to plan for positive aging.  | Alun Williams and Sioned Williams | April 2026 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of activities, clubs and organisations that commit to providing information on Dewis Cymru</li> <li>- Number of people using a " Helpu'n Hun" self-assessment tool</li> </ul>  |
|               | Collaborate with other public services to work proactively, promote shared ownership and identify joint solutions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raising awareness among departments by holding a series of "Pan wyf yn hen a pharchus" sessions with the management teams (Sep-24)</li> <li>2. Look at the way we collaborate and commission with the third sector (Sep-24)</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To reduce the demand for care services and to enable individuals to live their best life.</li> <li>2. Joint plans with the third sector to make Gwynedd age-friendly and accessible to all.</li> </ol>                          | Dylan Owen                        | April 2026 | - Reduced demand for social care over the next few years compared to what is predicted in the Llechen Lân report.  |
|               | Develop and expand support available to unpaid carers.  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adoption and implementation of Gwynedd's free Carers Scheme (Apr-26)</li> </ol>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identifying and appreciating unpaid carers</li> <li>2. Providing information, advice, and support</li> <li>3. Helping unpaid carers live as well as care.</li> <li>4. Supporting unpaid carers in education and work</li> </ol> | Aled Davies                       | April 2026 | - The number of carers' assessments have been carried out  |
| Care Delivery | Ensure that there is effective and efficient management and commissioning of the care delivery services           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure evidence-based care fees are upheld with all Gwynedd residential and nursing providers (Apr-25)</li> <li>2. Ensure that the necessary home care is appropriately commissioned in each sub-area, with neither excess nor shortage, covering both internal and external providers. (Apr-25).</li> </ol>                          | To maximise available hours of care and to ensure effective financial management  | Alun Williams                     | April 2026 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PERCY survey results</li> <li>- A reduction in the number of people waiting for care by more than two weeks (from the point of assessment to the point of carers in the house)</li> </ul> |
| Workforce     | Development of a Care Academy   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Launch of the Care Academy and appointment of the first students to the academy (Med-24)</li> <li>2. Ensure that the training opportunities are filled, and that there is an annual increase in the number of opportunities (Apr-26)</li> </ol>   | To promote careers in social services and to attract a viable workforce   | Gill Paul                         | April 2026 | - The number of individuals who go through the academy and gain employment with the Council  |

|                        |   |  |   |  |   |   |
|------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|---|
|                        | Act to promote Gwynedd as the best place in Wales to live young   | 1. Through the ARFOR Programme the Council will work with Anglesey, Ceredigion, and Carmarthen to create opportunities for young people to stay or return to their communities.  | Reduce the continued decline in the county's working age population.<br><br>Ensure Gwynedd is friendly to all ages.                                     | Sioned Williams                            | 2026*<br><br>*reliance on the programme's budget ratification | The ARFOR Programme has measurement methods that are separate from this Plan.                         |
| Finance and Governance | Ensure regular and careful oversight by Councillors and senior officers on this work over the next few years          | 1. Formulate a clear action plan for the Llechen Lân work programme, with measures and timescales (Med-24)<br>2. Cabinet requested to formally adopt the Action Plan and agree oversight structures (Dec-24)<br>3. Update the report when new data becomes available and re-submit it to the Leadership Team (ongoing) | Keeping track of progress and performance against the measures  | Dylan Owen                                 | 2029  | - Report on regular progress to the Cabinet Member.   |
|                        | Increasing political awareness of the practical and financial challenges, through local and national politicians      | 1. Formulate a Communication Plan for the publication of the report. This will include publishing an article in Barn and 'The Welsh Agenda' (Dec-24)   | Raise awareness of the need for different thinking, resources, and long-term funding mechanisms (rather than through short-term sponsorship and grants) | Dylan Owen                                 | April 2025  | Nothing relevant but the objective is to raise awareness of the challenge politically.                |
|                        | Develop fiscal plans for the coming decades based on this research and for future financial security for the Council. | 1. Monitoring the demand for service and the impact the changes in service delivery (ongoing)  | Provide financial assurance to the Council in looking to the future.  | Dewi Morgan, Dafydd Gibbard and Dylan Owen | April 2026  | - An evidence-based budget and that evidence in public follows the style of the Llechen Lân research. |

# Assessing the Impact on Equality Characteristics, the Welsh language and Socio-economic Disadvantage

Please see the sheet *How to Make an Equality Impact Assessment* for assistance to complete this form. You are also welcome to contact Delyth Williams, Policy and Equality Officer on ext. 32708, or [DelythGadlysWilliams@gwynedd.llyw.cymru](mailto:DelythGadlysWilliams@gwynedd.llyw.cymru), for further assistance.

The Council is required (under the Equality Act 2010) to consider the impact that changes to any policy or procedure (or the creation of a new policy or procedure) will have on people with protected equality characteristics. The Council also has additional general duties to ensure fairness and to foster good relationships. Therefore, a timely assessment must be made before any decision is taken on any relevant change (i.e. that affects people with protected equality characteristics).

The Council is also required, under the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards (Section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011), to consider the impact that any change in policy or procedure (or the creation of a new policy or procedure), will have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and to ensure that the Welsh language is not treated less favourably than English. This document therefore ensures that these decisions safeguard and promote the use made of the Welsh language.

From 1 April 2021, the Council has a duty to give due attention to addressing socio-economic disadvantage in strategic decisions.

## I) Details

### I.1 What is the name of the policy / service in question?

Llechen Lân (A Clean Slate) - Social Services for Older People for the Future Action Plan

### I.2 What is the purpose of the policy / service being created or amended? What changes are being considered?

The purpose of the Llechen Lân Action Plan is to set a strategic direction and programme of work to manage demand in the older people's social services field.

This follows in-depth research by an internal Task and Finish Group comprising Officers from the Research Service, Finance Department, Adult, Health and Wellbeing Department and the Commissioning and Business Team. To create a solid evidence base, the group collected and analysed local, county and national data, and read international literature.

Llechen Lân elaborated on the current situation by:

- Predicting how the population will change over the next 20 years.
- Considering how these changes might affect demand for care.
- Looking at our ability to meet the need, comparing to other similar counties.
- Predicting expected financial pressures.

The Final Report was published September 2024: [Llechen Lân](#)

This Equality Impact Assessment looks at the **Llechen Lân Action Plan** as a whole. If an individual project or work stream within the Plan involves a change to a procedure that will have an impact on people with protected equality characteristics then a separate Impact Assessment will be needed.

It is the duty of the person responsible for the individual projects to make this Assessment(s).

### **1.3 Who is responsible for this assessment?**

Aled Davies, Head of Department for Adults, Health and Wellbeing  
Dylan Owen, Corporate Director of Social Services

### **1.4 When did you commence the assessment? Which version is this?**

September 2024 – version 1 - assessment of the Llechen Lân Action Plan

## **2) Action**

### **2.1 Who are the stakeholders or partners whom we will have to work with to carry out this assessment?**

Service users, Gwynedd residents, care providers, the Council's workforce and the third sector.

### **2.2 What steps have you taken to engage with people who have protected characteristics, regarding the Welsh language or with communities (either due to location or due to need), who are living with a socio-economic disadvantage?**

We have engaged widely with the Council's workforce (across all Departments) to raise awareness of some of the challenges highlighted in the Llechen Lân Report. This was done under the banner "Pan wyf yn hen a pharchus" and the session was taken to the Managers Network, Leadership Team and Management Team.

The intention was to try to find new solutions and ways of working that were not solely dependent on statutory services.

The Director of Social Services and Head of Department for Adults, Health and Wellbeing specifically met with the 5 Community Resource Team (TACs), which are the teams of Social Workers, Occupational Therapists and Social Work Practitioners responsible for older adult cases, over a period of time to discuss the challenge and ensure their expertise in proposing solutions.

Llechen Lân research results were also presented to organisations that are part of the Third Sector Liaison Group. Some of the members work with people and/or children with equality traits, and it was important to have an open discussion about challenges, and future opportunities.

### **2.3 What was the outcome of the engagement?**

The engagement gave the workforce, and third sector organisations, a fair opportunity to brainstorm how we can adapt our way of working into the future.

Overall, there were fruitful conversations, and it was an opportunity to air new ideas about the ways we support older people.

### **2.4 On the basis of what other evidence are you acting?**

The Llechen Lân Report is an in-depth piece of research looking into demographic trends over the next twenty years. It offers a solid evidence base, drawn from local, county and national data sources, and reading international literature.

Broadly, the research shows:

- Between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses the over 65 population in Gwynedd grew from 25,100 to 27,300, an increase of 8%. A population prediction suggests it will continue to increase over the next twenty years, reaching 32,500 by 2043.
- According to the Census the total working age population (aged 16-64) of Gwynedd fell from 75,800 in 2011 to 70,700 in 2021. This equated to an average decrease of 42 working age people in Gwynedd each month over the ten-year period. During the same period there was a 7% decrease in the under-16 population (from 20,900 to 19,400).
- A combination of the changing demographics and a reduction in the workforce is likely to widen the gap in what local authorities can do. For example, we anticipate that there will be an increase in demand for social care of 57% by 2043, while at the same time 1,000 more workers will be needed to meet this need.
- Even if the manpower to provide the services seemed miraculous, the associated financial implications would be significant. The projected additional costs for traditional care services alone are estimated to reach £24.3m annually by 2043 (barring any inflationary increases).
- A second part of the Llechen Lân report models the potential impacts of transforming service delivery in line with the mean across rural counties. This part focuses on methods

that can help us reduce the pressure on traditional social care services, namely: Community Work, Telecare, Technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI), Strength-based work, Extra Care Housing, Direct Payments.

- The social care provision situation for older people in Gwynedd is simply not viable or sustainable and if we do not change the way we operate, it will not be possible to provide social care into the future.

The full research report can be read here: [Llechen Lân](#)

## 2.5 Are there any gaps in the evidence that needs to be collected?

Overall, it is important to remember that "Llechen Lân" is just a model, which uses the best available information to produce high-level estimates of future demand for older people's care services. The results should be approached as a projection of what might happen rather than a precise calculation; It may be possible that the future outlook will need to be updated in light of experience, or further research conducted to confirm certain aspects.

In modelling the future care needs, it is assumed that the proportion of the population aged 65 and over receiving care will remain constant (so that as Gwynedd's population in a given age group increases into the future, the number of people within that age who will need to receive the different types of care will increase by the same proportion). The model therefore excludes any changes in care needs e.g. if the overall health of the population worsened or improved, or if there is a change in the proportion of the population with a condition or disease.

While there are some things that can't be predicted for, of course, such as disease cures or pandemics, the Bevan Commission advises that "the average age at which major illnesses are predicted to develop is 70 years. With the increase in life expectancy, years spent with illness will also increase."

## 3) Identifying the Impact

- 3.1 The Council must duly address the impact that any changes will have on people with the following equality characteristics. What effect will the new policy/service or the proposed changes in the policy or service have on people with these characteristics? We must also consider the impact on socio-economic disadvantage and on the Welsh language.**

| Characteristics                     | What type of impact?<br>* | In what way? What is the evidence?  |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Race (including nationality)</b> | Neutral                   | The effect seems neutral, but it will be necessary for departments to ensure that they do an impact assessment on the individual issues / Policies. |



|                   |          |  |
|-------------------|----------|--|
| <b>Disability</b> | Positive | <p>Bevan Research notes: "Major illnesses are likely to develop at an average age of 70 years. As life expectancy increases, years spent with illness will also increase."</p> <p>Many older people may therefore also be living with a physical disability. It is hoped that the Llechen Lân Action Plan can enable disabled people to live as independently as possible, with the support of communities.</p>  |
| <b>Gender</b>     | Neutral  | <p>The effect seems neutral, but it will be necessary for departments to ensure that they do an impact assessment on the individual issues / Policies.</p>   |
| <b>Age</b>        | Positive | <p>The effects of the older population change are being seen in Gwynedd, with demand for aged care services increasing, while the workforce available to meet the need has diminished. Therefore, a significant number of older people in need of Home, Residential and Nursing care must wait for it and the pressure on services grows.</p> <p>Currently Social Services for older people tend to provide traditional methods of care, while some other counties make use of alternative methods to help people live independently.</p> <p>Our intention through the implementation of the Llechen Lân Action Plan is to make greater use of methods such as direct payments, robotics, AI technology, community, and strength-based work to reduce the need for statutory social care services, promote the independence of individuals within their communities, reduce loneliness and isolated feelings, and keep people in their homes longer.</p> <p>There is evidence that these methods improve outcomes for older people, for example:</p> <p>A study conducted in five English local authorities where a <b>strengths-based approach was used</b>, the following was found. Strength-based practice leads to: better attention to human rights; increased focus on individuals' perspective and desires; improved multidisciplinary collaboration; greater empowerment and positive perspectives into the future (Nelson-Becker, et al. 2020).</p> <p>Many experts believe that <b>technology</b> could help solve urgent problems facing the social care sector; enabling individuals to live at home longer, providing remote services and tools for self-care and managing chronic health conditions; reducing the need for home care visits; and providing more personalised and preventive care services</p> |

|   |         |   |
|---|---------|---|
|   |         | <p>using data and algorithms to help us live healthier for longer (Wright, 2020).</p> <p>The Welsh Government's Prosperity for All Report (2017) says: " <b>Good housing</b> plays a vital role in healthy and independent ageing. Enabling people to stay in their homes for longer has significant health, social and economic benefits. We need the right kind of housing in the right place that fits people's needs. There will be some cases where houses will be purpose-built, in others, by arranging alterations to the existing home".</p> <p>Social Care Wales (2022) notes that <b>direct payments</b> are to improve individual choice, control and independence. Similarly the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Community Care stated in 2004: "<i>I see direct payments, personal cash budgets, and other ways of extending choice and control as key to developing social care for the twenty-first century</i>" (Fernandez et al)</p> <p>Of course, there is also a reference in the Plan to working age and young people. We intend to work with the Department for Economy to reduce the continued decline in the county's working age population, by promoting Gwynedd as the best place in Wales to live young.</p> <p>The Care Academy Programme also offers job opportunities for young people and promotes careers in the social services to attract a viable workforce.</p> |
| <b>Sexual orientation</b>                 | Neutral | The effect seems neutral, but it will be necessary for departments to ensure that they do an impact assessment on the individual issues / Policies.   |
| <b>Religion or belief (or non-belief)</b> | Neutral | The effect seems neutral, but it will be necessary for departments to ensure that they do an impact assessment on the individual issues / Policies.   |
| <b>Gender reassignment</b>                | Neutral | The effect seems neutral, but it will be necessary for departments to ensure that they do an impact assessment on the individual issues / Policies.   |
| <b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>            | Neutral | The effect seems neutral, but it will be necessary for departments to ensure that they do an impact assessment on the individual issues / Policies.   |
| <b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>     | Neutral | The effect seems neutral, but it will be necessary for departments to ensure that they do an impact assessment on the individual issues / Policies.   |

|                                    |          |  |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|
| <b>The Welsh language</b>          | Positive | <p>In 1971, only 4% of Cardiff's population spoke Welsh. By the 2021 Census, 34.7% of the population in Canton, located in the heart of the capital, were found to speak the language. While it's challenging to provide concrete evidence, it is believed that this increase is not solely due to the development of Welsh language education in the city. The accents of Gwynedd, Ceredigion, and Carmarthenshire can be heard on many speakers, indicating that significant emigration may have reduced the working-age population in rural areas of Wales.</p> <p>We plan to collaborate with the Department for Economy to address the ongoing decline in the working-age population in the county by promoting Gwynedd as the best place in Wales for young people to live.</p> <p>More than Words is a Welsh Government strategy aimed at integrating the Welsh language into health and social care to ensure people receive the care they need and deserve. Through the Care Academy Programme, Welsh young people are offered local job opportunities, helping to build a sustainable workforce.</p>   |
| <b>Socio-economic Disadvantage</b> | Positive | <p>The Council recognises that many residents in Gwynedd experience inequality due to socio-economic disadvantages.</p> <p>The Care Academy Programme provides young people with quality job opportunities, enabling them to earn a good salary and pursue a career in social services.</p> <p>A key aspect of the Llechen Lân Action Plan is strengthening communities. Across Gwynedd, there are various community projects and opportunities available for individuals to engage in their local communities. These range from gardening clubs and Active for Life classes to intergenerational activities and community hubs. Ten community hubs have been established across the County, each tailored to meet the specific needs of the area they serve.</p> <p>In the coming years, there is a strong desire to expand what is available within communities, particularly in disadvantaged areas, based on feedback from the county's older residents. This will be achieved through collaboration with various organisations, community groups, and older people in Gwynedd, focusing on the strengths of individuals and communities to address local needs.</p> |

**3.2 The Council has a duty under the Equality Act 2010 to contribute positively to a fairer society through advancing equality and good relations in its activities in the fields of age, gender, sexual orientation, religion, race, transgender, disability and pregnancy and maternity. The Council must duly address the way any change impacts on these duties.**

| <b>General Duties of the Equality Act</b>                              | <b>Does it have an impact?*</b>                | <b>In what way? What is the evidence?</b>   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation</b> | Uncertain at this time due to lack of evidence | The effect seems neutral, but it will be necessary for departments to ensure that they do an impact assessment on the individual issues / Policies.   |
| <b>Promote equal opportunities</b>                                     | Yes  | The priority areas and specific plans are expected to have a positive effect on those affected.<br><br>Equality Impact Assessments for each individual scheme will need to determine if there are any particular issues that require attention.   |
| <b>Foster good relations</b>   | Yes  | An important part of a Llechen Lân Action Plan is to reconnect people with their communities, ensuring that individuals are aware of the opportunities available within their villages or towns.<br><br>The vision in Gwynedd is to build resilient communities where age is not a barrier, by working in partnership with third sector organisations to meet community needs. Staying connected and reducing loneliness is essential for individuals in our communities. |

**3.3 How does your proposal ensure that you work in accordance with the Welsh Language Standards (Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011), to ensure that the Welsh language is not treated less favourably than the English language, and that every opportunity is taken to promote the Welsh language (beyond providing bilingual services) and increase opportunities to use and learn the language in the community?**

More than Words is a Welsh Government Strategy to embed the Welsh language in health and social care so that people get the care they deserve and need. Through the Care Academy Programme Welsh young people are offered job opportunities locally to attract a viable workforce.

We intend to work with the Department for Economy to reduce the continued decline in the county's working age population, by promoting Gwynedd as the best place in Wales to live young.

**3.4 What other measures or changes could you include to strengthen or change the policy/practice so as to have a positive impact on people's opportunities to use the Welsh language, and to reduce or prevent any detrimental impacts that the policy/practice could have on the Welsh language?**

This Equality Impact Assessment looks at the Plan as a whole. Each individual project is expected to have a separate Assessment on the project as a whole and/or on specific parts of it.

It is the duty of the person responsible for the individual schemes to make the Assessment(s) then. These assessments will need to identify any further opportunities to promote the Welsh language in their fields.

**3.5 How does the proposal show that you have given due regard to the need to address inequality due to socio-economic disadvantage? (Please note that this relates to closing the inequality gap, rather than only improving outcomes for everyone).**

We must empower the people of Gwynedd to live fulfilling lives within their local communities for as long as possible. To achieve this, they need access to the information necessary to take advantage of community opportunities that enhance their well-being, as well as flexible options for organising the support they require.

In the coming years, the goal is to continue building on the resources available within communities, guided by the feedback and needs of the county's older residents. This is particularly important in disadvantaged areas. This effort will be driven by partnerships with various organisations, community groups, and older people in Gwynedd, focusing on the strengths of both individuals and communities to meet local needs effectively.

**3.6 What other measures or changes can you include to strengthen or change the policy / practice to demonstrate that you have given due regard to the need to reduce disproportionate outcomes as a result of socio-economic disadvantage, in accordance with the Socio-Economic Act?**

Each individual project is expected to have a separate Assessment on the project as a whole and/or on specific parts of it and this will include assessing the socio-economic disadvantage.

It is the duty of the person responsible for the individual schemes to make the Assessment(s) then. These assessments will need to identify any further opportunities to reduce disparity as a result of socio-economic disadvantage in their fields.

## 4) Analysing the results

### 4.1 Is the policy therefore likely to have a significant, positive impact on any of the above? What is the reason for this?

It seems that the priority areas should have a significantly positive impact on equality characteristics – disability, age, socio-economic disadvantage, and the Welsh language.

Each individual equality impact assessment is expected to look at the impact in more detail.

### 4.2 Is the policy therefore likely to have a significant, negative impact on any of the above? What is the reason for this?

No significant negative impacts have been identified with the Plan as a whole. Each individual impact assessment will look at the impact in more detail.

### 4.3 What should be done?

Select one of the following:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Continue with the policy/service as it is robust  | X |
| Revise the policy to remove any barriers  |   |
| Suspend and abolish the policy as the harmful impacts are too great                       |   |
| Continue with the policy as any harmful impact can be justified                           |   |
| No further steps at present, it is premature to decide, or there is insufficient evidence |   |

### 4.4 If you decide to continue with the plan, what steps will you take to reduce or mitigate any negative impacts?

The departments will work to ensure they mitigate any negative impacts.

### 4.5 If you are not taking any further action to remove or reduce the negative impacts, please explain why here.

Not applicable

## 5) Monitoring

**5.1 What steps will you take to monitor the impact and effectiveness of the policy or service (action plan)?**

Council Departments are responsible for implementing the individual plans within the Llechen Lân Action Plan.

Following the adoption of the programme of work it should be ensured that the Council's Cabinet and the Council's Care Scrutiny Committee keep a close eye on these developments over the coming years.

If the content or direction of any individual project needs to be changed it will be necessary to re-visit the Equality Impact Assessment for that project.

## CYNGOR GWYNEDD - Report to Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Title of item:</b>    | Corporate Parent Panel Annual Report 2023-24                                 |
| <b>Cabinet Member:</b>   | Cllr. Elin Walker Jones, Cabinet Member for Children and Supporting Families |
| <b>Relevant officer:</b> | Dafydd Gibbard, Chief Executive  |
| <b>Date of meeting:</b>  | 15 October 2024  |

### 1. Decision sought:

The Cabinet is asked to accept and note the information in the report which reports on the work of the Corporate Parent Panel for the 2023-24 year.

### 2. The reason why the Cabinet needs to make the decision:

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on what has been achieved by the Corporate Parent Panel during the period.

It is essential that Cabinet members are aware of the Panel's work and are able to satisfy themselves that the Panel has undertaken the work required both thoroughly and conscientiously.

### 3. Introduction and Rationale

#### 3.1 Background / Introduction

Cyngor Gwynedd and its partners have a clear responsibility to be a Corporate Parent for every child in care in Gwynedd, and specifically to ensure effective, stable, safe and suitable care for looked after children and young people, including those who are leaving care. This is a report on the work that has been done to ensure that the Council undertakes its responsibility.

#### 3.2 The reasoning and justification for recommending the decision

It is believed that the report is an accurate and fair summary of the Panel's work.

An overall Well-being impact assessment has not been completed for the Annual Report, but Equality Impact Assessments will have been completed for the individual elements contained within.



### **3.3 Next steps**

Nothing to note.

## **4. Views of the Statutory Officers**

### **4.1 Chief Finance Officer**

The report is factual, explaining to Cabinet the work undertaken by the Panel during 2023-24. I am satisfied that the report is a fair reflection of the situation, and the implementation of the decision sought will not create a new spending commitment.

### **4.2 Monitoring Officer**

No observations to add in relation to propriety.

### **List of Appendices:**

Corporate Parent Panel Annual Report 2023-24

# Annual Report of the Corporate Parent Panel

## 2023/24



## **1. Introduction and context: The Role of the Corporate Parent Panel**

- 1.1. Cyngor Gwynedd and its partners have statutory responsibilities to act as corporate parents for looked after children.
- 1.2. Children and young people come into the Council's care under very difficult circumstances, but the Council is as ambitious for these children as anyone would be for their own children. The aim is to live life as happy as possible. Any child that is looked after by the Council has the right to expect the same from their corporate parent as any other child would expect from a good parent.
- 1.3. This means that the Council will:
  - Understand their needs, talents and dreams, and will support their interests;
  - Be ambitious about their future and will expect the best from them and on their behalf;
  - Celebrate their successes and support them through challenges;
  - Listen to their opinions and incorporate these in services and policies;
  - Ensure that they are part of planning their own lives and include them in decisions;
  - Acknowledge, support and respect their identity in every way;
  - Promote and support their educational attainment to the best of their ability, ensuring access to a high standard of education and extensive learning opportunities;
  - Support their health and emotional well-being;
  - Provide a safe and stable home where there is a sense of belonging;
  - Support their journey from childhood into adulthood and promote their economic potential that contributes to society as a whole.
- 1.4. To support this role, the Council has established a Corporate Parent Panel. The Panel has a specific and direct responsibility to ensure that appropriate and suitable multi-agency services are available and are of a high quality, accessible and meet their needs. There is collaboration with partners to ensure the best possible outcomes for each looked after child.
- 1.5. Membership of the Corporate Parent Panel includes:
  - Chief Executive (Chair)
  - Cabinet Member for the Children and Supporting Families Department
  - Cabinet Member for Education
  - Statutory Director of Social Services (also the Children and Young People's Lead Director)
  - Head of the Children and Supporting Families Department.
  - Head of Education
  - Children's Services Manager, Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board

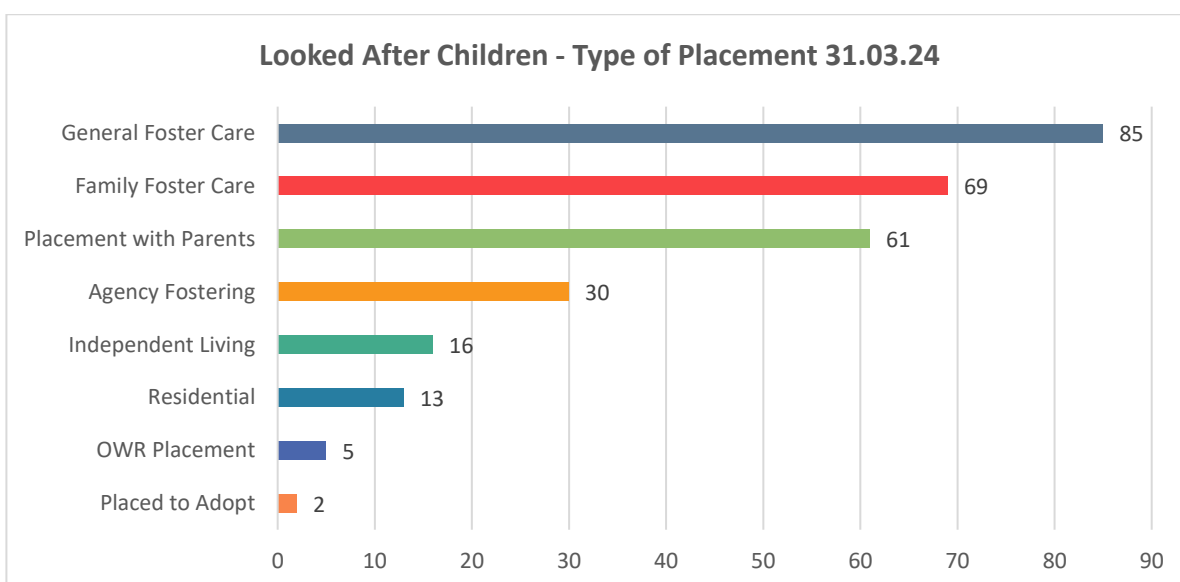
## 2. Data: Overview of the previous year

2.1. The following information is presented based on the end of quarter four figures 2024. It includes the comparative figures from the previous five years:

| Looked after Children on 31 March                       | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of looked after children at the end of the year  | 253     | 291     | 281     | 273     | 281     | 281     |
| Number of children coming into care during the year     | 66      | 82      | 46      | 46      | 59      | 65      |
| Number of children leaving care during the year         | 40      | 44      | 56      | 54      | 51      | 65      |
| Number of children who are Unaccompanied Asylum Seekers | 1       | 1       | 0       | 3       | 15      | 14      |

2.2. On 31 March 2024 there were **281** looked after children, the same number as the previous year. However, it's important to highlight that although the overall total remained unchanged, some children left care during the year while others entered care, reflecting shifts within the group.

### 2.3. Type of placement



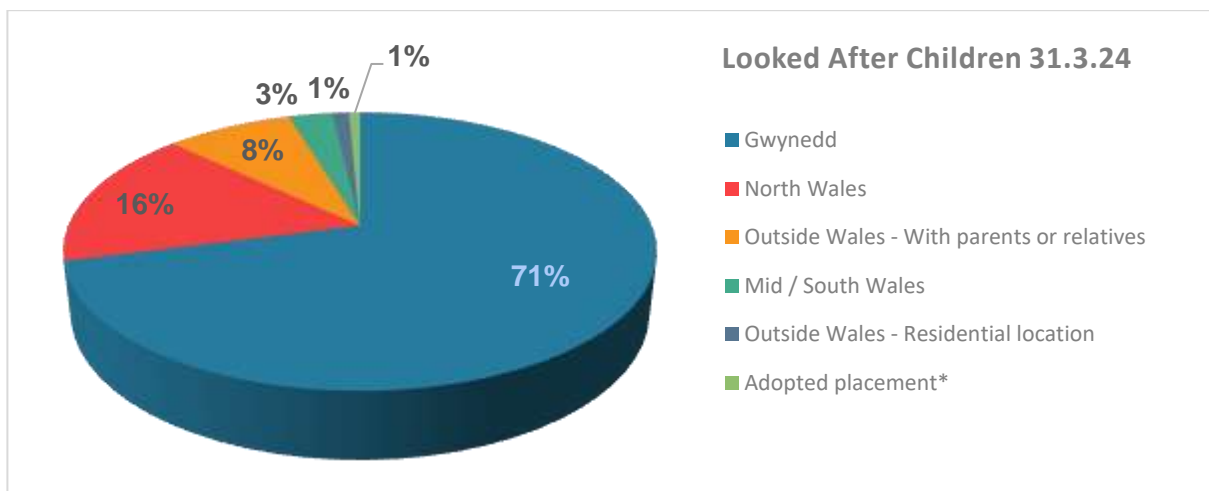
2.3.1. As the above graph shows, of the **281** looked after children in our care at the end of March 2024, **184** (65%) were in foster placements, **13** (5%) were in residential placements and **61** (21%) were placed with their parents. There were **2** children in adoptive placements at the end of the quarter with **16** young persons living independently with support.

2.3.2. Unfortunately, during 2023/24 unregistered placement arrangements (OWR) had to be used for **5** young people. Historically, our use of unregistered placement arrangements has been very rare, and this increase now reflects the national situation, with most, if not all authorities forced to make such an arrangement due to the lack of registered placements across the United Kingdom. This is especially true of teenagers with intense and complex needs or who have experienced a placement breakdown due to challenging behaviour. The team is actively working to secure registered placements for the young people, and it is anticipated that the number will decrease early on in 2024/25.

#### 2.4. Geographical location

2.4.1. At the end of the year, **198** (70%) looked after children were placed in Gwynedd. **45** (16%) of children were placed in North Wales, with **29** (10%) of these children placed in neighbouring counties (Anglesey and Conwy).

2.4.2. For some children, there is a choice for the Council to place them with general foster carers in the County or with extended family. The extended family may live outside the boundaries of Gwynedd and therefore the child will be placed out-of-county, but the placement will continue within the extended family. A total of **26** (9%) children were placed outside Wales, with **3** of these in residential placements and the rest are either in placements with parents or relatives.



\* These placements are not disclosed as it is sensitive information

## 2.5. Number of children entering care during the year

2.5.1. During the whole year **62** looked after children, came into care compared with **59** during 2022-23.

2.5.2. The following table shows the ages of the children that came into care during 2023/24. **37%** of the children who entered care during the year were under five years old, with most of them having been on the Child Protection Register as part of safeguarding processes before entering care. This is due to several reasons, but specifically, the abuse and neglect of young children; emotional abuse; domestic violence; substance misuse; and mothers whose previous children had entered care becoming pregnant and not having made the necessary adjustments in their lives to be able to safely care for the child.

| Under 1 year old | 1 - 5 years old | 6 - 10 years old | 11 - 15 years old | 16+ |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----|
| 12               | 14              | 8                | 16                | 12  |

## 2.6. Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children

2.6.1. Please note that the Council has received **29** Asylum Seekers through the Home Office Transfer Scheme since December 2022. The majority come from Afghanistan, although small numbers have arrived from other countries such as Iraq, Turkey, Vietnam and Egypt. **14** of these were looked after children on 31 March 2024 (and **15** have by now left care).

2.6.2. Asylum seekers represent **18%** of the children who entered care this year. Very little background information is available in these cases, and identifying suitable placements is the main challenge due to their age, linguistic and cultural needs and very often due to the serious trauma they have experienced.

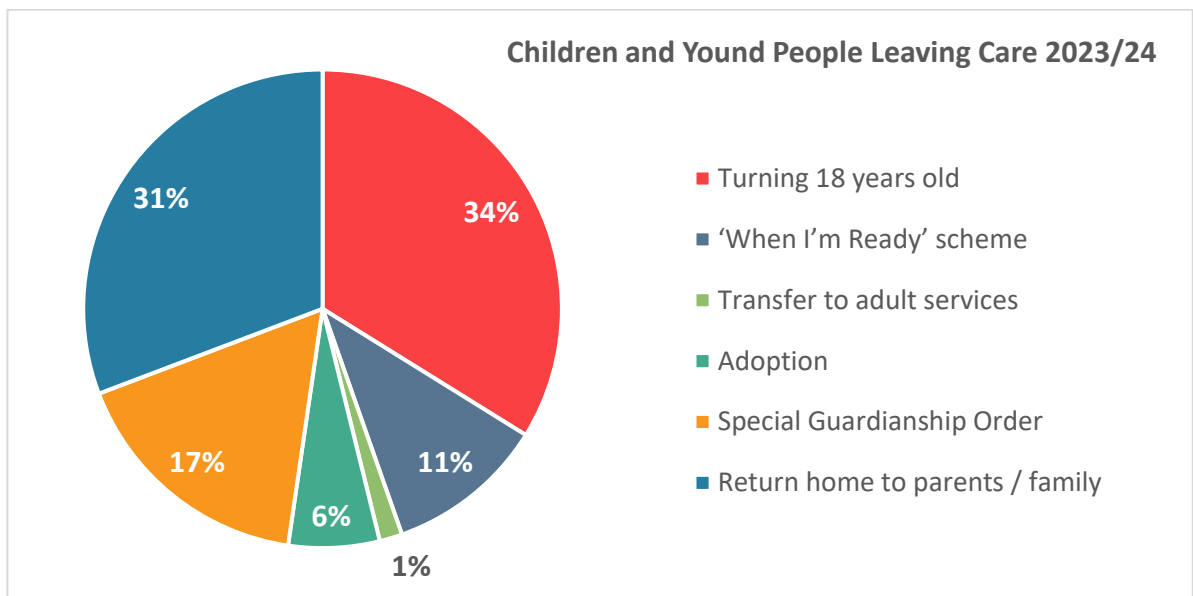
2.6.3. Of the **14** who are currently looked after, **2** have been placed in a fostering placement in Gwynedd and **12** are placed out-of-county.

2.6.4. This work is a significant addition to the Post-16 Team's workload, with the additional complexity of cases, translation arrangements as well as the work that needs to be completed by the Home Office as part of the Right to Remain applications. In order to try and respond to the increasing pressure the Council has ensured that the Post-16 Team receives additional resources, and two new temporary posts have been created.

2.6.5. The Council retains responsibility for each of them whilst the Home Office considers their individual cases.

## 2.7. Number of children leaving care during the year

2.7.1. During the whole year **65** children left care. **29** young persons turned eighteen years old, with **7** of them remaining with their foster carers under the 'When I'm Ready' scheme and **1** transferred to the Adults Services with complex needs. **6** children returned to their parents' care following brief periods in care. A care order was completely revoked for **15** children. A Special Guardianship Order or a Supervision Order was made for **11** children (which means that they are no longer looked after children). Adoption Orders were made for **4** children during the period.



## 2.8. Support to prevent children from becoming looked after

2.8.1. The Council offers different tiers of support for families - varying from the Team around the Family, which intervenes early when problems emerge, to more intense support from the Trobwynt Service for children who are about to come into care. The teams work closely with families, understanding their challenges and collaborating with parents to improve their situation. This approach helps prevent placing children in care unnecessarily.

2.8.2. Between April 2023 and March 2024, the Trobwynt Services worked with **178** children. The team started working with **112** new cases during this period. During the year, the team's intervention ended for **108** children. **72** of these lived at home with their parents without a

care order at the start of the intervention. At the end of the intervention **61** (85%) continued to live at home.

- 2.8.3. The Service worked with **26** parents with one or more looked after children to support them to break the cycle.
- 2.8.4. The following quote demonstrates an appreciation and the importance of the team's work, completely transforming the lives of some families:

***"I'm not sure that I'd be the person I am today without you there guiding me, listening to me and teaching me all the things I now know. Thank you again for everything."***

*A parent who received support from the Trobwynt Service*



### 3. The Panel's actions over the year

#### 3.1. A stable and safe home

3.1.1. Stable placements are essential to create a sense of belonging and security in the life of every child. When a looked after child needs to be placed, the wish is to keep them close to their family and home area. We therefore focus on finding ways of accommodating and providing care to children and young people closer to home, so that they can continue to be part of the community and maintain their support networks.

3.1.2. Local foster care of the best quality is integral. The Council is proud of its ability to offer foster care of the highest standard and it invests in recruiting, assessing and registering the county's foster carers. At the end of March 2024 there were **68** general foster homes registered with the Gwynedd Maethu Cymru Service. This is in comparison to 71 in 2023.

3.1.3. Practical and professional support is provided to all foster families. At the end of the year, **7%** (19) of the looked after children in Gwynedd had experienced three or more moves in their placement. This is a little higher than the percentage for 2022/23, namely **5%**. .

3.1.4. Sometimes individual circumstances mean that there is a need to place a child in a residential placement. This raises a combination of factors that may include complex needs, challenging behaviour, previously unsuccessful foster placements or specialist needs that means that a placement in a family environment would not be suitable.

3.1.5. The demand for residential placements is greater than the supply, which is a significant challenge to local authorities in terms of finding placements that are as close as possible to the child's home area. At the same time, the Welsh Government's commitment was seen to totally remove private profit within the arrangements for looked after children.

3.1.6. The Small Group Homes is a Project in the Council's Plan for 2023-28 that seeks to address this need. The proposal is to develop registered residential homes run by the Council for small groups of up to two children, which will allow them to receive care in Gwynedd, attend local schools, and fully participate in the lives of their communities.

3.1.7. During 2023/24:

- The first property was purchased in the Dwyfor area to be converted into a residential home.
- A Project Manager has been appointed who will work to develop the new scheme.

- A Business Case has been completed for the establishment of the Small Group Homes.
- A Capital Application was submitted for the purchase / conversion of a property via the ICF programme.
- A 'Statement of Purpose' and policies have been developed for the development as they will be required to register the unit with Care Inspectorate Wales.

3.1.8. We hope to appoint a manager soon in 2024/25 to open the home before the end of the year. The work of looking for properties or other sites continues in order to develop more residential homes.

## 3.2. Supporting health and well-being

### 3.2.1. Health Assessments

3.2.1.1. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 states that all looked after children must have a health assessment. When a child comes 'into care', a community paediatrician should undertake an initial health assessment (IHA) within 28 days. **55** New Health Assessments were meant to be undertaken during the year, with **18%** undertaken within the required timetable. Delay is caused by the limited timeframe available, the timely sharing of information and the clinical capacity of the paediatricians. Although some are late all assessments are usually completed within a few days of the target date.

| Number of Assessments to be undertaken | Number of Assessments completed | Number of assessments on time | Number of late Assessments |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 55                                     | 53                              | 10                            | 43                         |

*\* 1 refused assessment and 1 not carried out up to 31.3.24*

3.2.1.2. A looked after child is also expected to receive a regular Health Review Assessment (every 6 months for a child under 5 years old and every year for a child over 5 years old). **280** of Health Review Assessments were meant to have been undertaken during the year, and **66%** were undertaken with the required timetable. **82** were late due to problems with carer illness, cancelling appointments, families on holiday and unavoidable changes to placements.

3.2.1.3. During the year, the Health Board began reviewing the collection and reporting of Children in Care health assessment data and reporting structures, to identify improvements that will aid more timely completion going forward; with training was

completed at regional level across the Betsi Cadwaladr Health Board area to ensure consistency.

- 3.2.1.4. During 2024/25, the Panel will also look in greater detail at the health assessments' data, scrutinising the width and scope of waiting times. They will investigate barriers and delays, and any measures which can be taken to simplify the system.

### **3.2.2. Mental Health**

- 3.2.2.1. Looked after children are more likely to experience mental health issues due to their circumstances and experience of trauma. At the end of March 2024, **25** of the **281** Looked After Children in Gwynedd, were open to the Children and Adolescents Mental Health Services (CAMHS) with another **14** on the waiting list. Another **111** looked after children have emotional or behavioural issues, and receive services such as Action for Children, NSPCC or Looked After Children Advisory Services.
- 3.2.2.2. CAMHS practitioners work closer with the Looked After Children's Team to identify and provide support. The pilot work continued with foster families, with the aim of setting a baseline for mental health well-being for children coming into care. The intention is to identify problems earlier, based on reports from carers, and to offer a timely intervention when needed.
- 3.2.2.3. Feedback was gathered from looked after children and their carers to gain a clearer understanding of the services they require. An application was submitted to establish a specific post with CAMHS, with the intention of carefully assessing the type of support required to ensure that we satisfy the mental health and well-being needs of every looked after child.
- 3.2.2.4. The RAP (Repatriation and Prevention) Service, which is commissioned by Action for Children, also offers intense intervention and access to counselling and therapy sessions to support parents and foster carers to manage challenging behaviour and secure stable placements. The following is a case study highlighting the importance of this service:

### **Beca's Story\***

Beca, 9 years old, was struggling to cope in foster care, and her behaviour caused her first placement to break down completely. A new foster home was found for her, and Gwynedd RAP Service intervened to prevent another breakdown.

Beca's challenging behaviour stemmed from her desire to return home. She began attending therapy sessions, providing a safe space where she could build trust. During the sessions she had the opportunity to draw and create pictures and this helped her to express herself better. Over time, she came to understand her emotions, her relationship with her family, and the confusion surrounding her removal from home.

Beca attended **41** sessions over **18 months**. Her placement settled down and she later returned home to her parents' home. With continued support Beca and her family are thriving.

*\*Name changed to protect privacy*

- 3.2.2.5. There is close collaboration between the Post 16 Team and the Health Team to complete timely referrals to the young people's substance misuse service - 'Be Di'r Sgôr'. During 2023/24 a nurse was appointed to work closely with care leavers and specific gaps were highlighted for support in the transition to adult mental health services. The post enables the provision of targeted support and preventative work for this group.

### **3.2.3. Neurodevelopmental Service**

- 3.2.3.1. The challenges in the neurodevelopmental field persist and nationally there is an increasing demand for diagnosis which has led to pressure on the service.
- 3.2.3.2. There are currently **20** looked after children referred to the Neurodevelopmental Service and are waiting to be seen, however, due to the increase in referrals, the waiting list is now over two years. During 2023/24 discussions began between the Betsi Cadwaladr Health Board and the Welsh Government about improving the neurodevelopmental service.
- 3.2.3.3. In Gwynedd a new Autism Service was launched in 2023/24. The team provides information, advice and support (IAA) to help autistic persons and their families make informed choices and access appropriate services. They work with the Derwen Team to support young people diagnosed with autism, offering courses and workshops to develop independent living skills and a better understanding of their autism.

### **3.2.4. Immunisations**

- 3.2.4.1. The Children in Care nursing Team work very closely with the Gwynedd Immunisation teams to ensure our Children in Care have up to date immunisation status wherever possible. Of the 281 Gwynedd Children in Care and the 44 placed in Gwynedd but are cared for by another authority, 252 currently are up to date for their immunisations.
- 3.2.4.2. There can be many reasons why children have incomplete immunisations, including lack of consent, movements between areas, illness and cancellations; or the final immunisation of a course may not be due for a few weeks or months and therefore would be recorded as incomplete until the course is finished.

### **3.2.5. Training**

- 3.2.5.1. Looked after children Nurses have been providing ongoing training to newly qualified school nurses and Health Visitors. Training has also been provided to acute hospital services to explain the steps to take when a looked after child is admitted to hospital.
- 3.2.5.2. The service attended an event hosted by the Gwynedd Fostering Team in September to promote health and well-being and provide a referral and advice service on the day. They intend to hold another similar event in May.

## **3.3. High-quality education**

- 3.3.1. As the National pilot period has concluded, the role of the Virtual Head of Looked After Children has been included in the responsibilities of the Education Department's Well-being and Equalities Officer. The Well-being and Equalities Officer, in conjunction with the Looked After Children Co-ordinator, ensures the best provision for LAC children, looking at outcomes from the start of their time at school to post-16.
- 3.3.2. During the year, monitoring work and quality assurance of LAC Personal Education Plans continued by training and supporting schools on how to formulate them effectively, including bespoke educational and welfare targets.
- 3.3.3. Schools were further consulted to establish a system and timetable to collect data and information on pupils' progress on a regular basis. By undertaking this, results can be analysed against the pupils' target levels as well as easy access to progress reports and annual reports.

3.3.4. As a result of a change in Government funding, the method of planning, delivering and evaluating the use of the Development Grant for LAC was adapted using two models:

- **Individual Bursary Grant** - Each LAC child, through their school, foster parents or social worker, will be able to apply for up to £500 to meet the learner's individual needs. Expenditure and applications are closely monitored to ensure effective expenditure and best value for money.
- **Cluster Grant** - Each Cluster of schools receives a certain amount of funding (depending on numbers of LAC children) to fund effective collaboration between schools by sharing successful practice and/or funding relevant training. The school is required to submit summary applications outlining the proposals to ensure quality and value to the funding.

3.3.5. A full examination series for GCSE qualifications was introduced in summer 2023. The results for LAC indicated that:

- **20** Gwynedd pupils were looked after children in their last year of statutory education (year 11) and were pupils who had been looked after for over 12 months.
- All pupils have had the opportunity to sit a wide range of external exams such as GCSEs, BTEC, Entry Level and the Welsh Baccalaureate in accordance with their interests and ability.
- The majority have successfully progressed to suitable college courses or on to Year 12 in schools.
- Results vary from pupil to pupil, reflecting the unique abilities of each learner. While one child achieved excellent results with 10 A\*, it is important to recognise that success should be evaluated based on individual circumstances and attainment.
- Several have taken the opportunity to receive the Government's LAC Individual Bursary Grant to develop elements of their education.

3.3.6. Over **800** school staff attended 'Trauma informed school' training in September 2023. General training will be offered again soon in the autumn term. Data received from schools includes:

- **93%** of schools undertook the trauma informed training.
- Over half of schools have at least one member of staff who has achieved diploma level training.
- **15%** of schools have between 2-5 members who have achieved the diploma.
- Over half of Gwynedd's schools have undertaken management team training.

- Over **75%** of schools have undertaken the overall whole staff training.

3.3.7. In future, the Virtual Headteacher and LAC Coordinator will:

- Develop and offer a menu of training to schools to support LAC children.
- Continue to organise general 'Trauma informed schools' training for Gwynedd schools.
- Evaluate the new system of distributing the LAC funds and to adapt these as needed.
- Implement the schedule and arrangements to collect and analyse pupils' progress and outcomes.

### 3.4. Raising awareness and taking responsibility

3.4.1. Further Corporate Parent training sessions have been organised for all Council Elected Members. Unfortunately, attendance remains low and discussions are underway to ensure that more Members take the training and are aware of their statutory duties in this field.

3.4.2. With Gwynedd hosting the 2023 Eisteddfod in Boduan, we took the opportunity to host a "Sgwrs o'r Galon" (*Conversation from the Heart*) discussion session where foster carers from across Gwynedd were seen talking about their personal experiences and the reasons they fostered, as well as the support available from the Council and partners.

3.4.3. In addition, it was ensured that foster families were able to claim a free day pass to attend the Eisteddfod field, with a food voucher and travel ticket also offered. **27** foster families took advantage of this offer.



### 3.5. Fostering Offer

3.5.1. During 2023/24 the Panel looked at the development of the support package for foster parents, taking into consideration benefits such as free Leisure Centre membership, Council tax discount and a free pass to Council car parks. We hope that the *Fostering Offer* will encourage and attract more to become foster parents in Gwynedd, and show our appreciation to the loyal, dedicated and experienced carers we already have.

3.5.2. A Task and Finish Group was convened during January 2023 and a request was made to all Council Departments to look at what it could offer to be innovative to attract more foster carers.

3.5.3. The package is scheduled to be formally submitted to the Cabinet during 2024/25, before proceeding to establish the offer.



## 4. Priorities for 2024/25

4.1. During 2024/25 we propose to:

- Implement the *Fostering Offer* to encourage and attract more to be foster parents in Gwynedd;
- Continue to monitor the Small Group Homes project (part of the Council's Plan 2023-28), whilst eagerly awaiting the opening of the first home during the year;
- Scrutinise the length and scope of the waiting time for health assessments, looking at the main reasons or barriers for any delays;
- Look at the steps needed to become a "Trauma Informed Council", giving consideration to the implications of any additional resource that would be needed;
- Hold further training sessions in order to make sure that all Council Elected Members are aware of their statutory duties in this field.
- Resubmit the Corporate Parenting Strategy to the Cabinet, committing to the principles incorporated in the Welsh Government's Parenting Charter.

## CYNGOR GWYNEDD – Report to Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Title of item:</b>    | <b>Health, Safety and Well-being Annual Report</b> |
| <b>Cabinet Member:</b>   | <b><i>Councillor Menna Trenholme</i></b>           |
| <b>Relevant Officer:</b> | <b><i>Ian Jones</i></b>                            |
| <b>Date of Meeting:</b>  | <b>15 October 2024</b>                             |

### 1. The reason why the Cabinet needs to make the decision:

*This report is submitted to the Cabinet as part of health and safety management arrangements within the Council. It is essential that Cabinet members have a full overview of the Council's standing in this important area.*

### 2. Decision Sought:

*The Cabinet is asked to accept the report and approve the recommendations.*

### 3. Introduction and Rationale

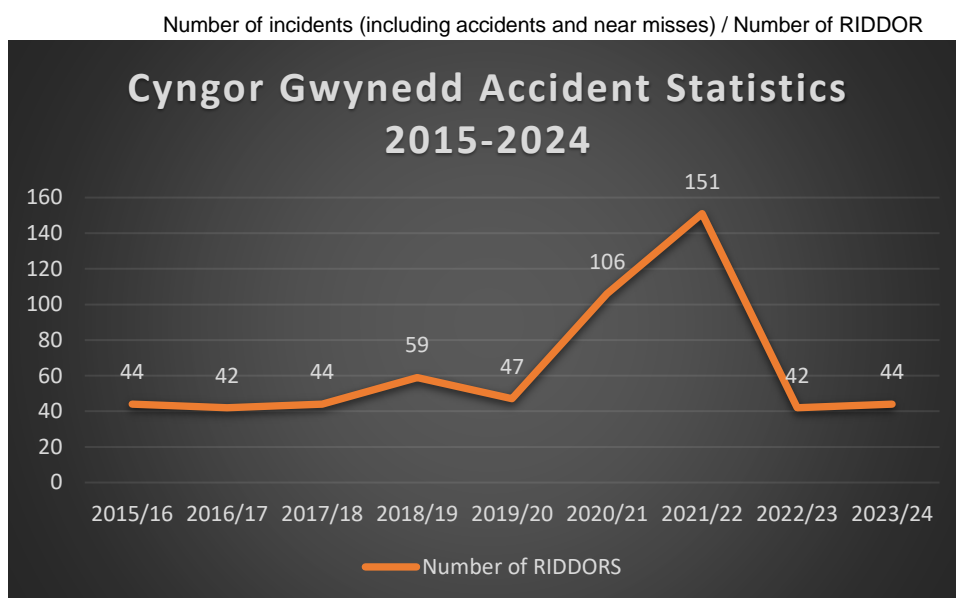
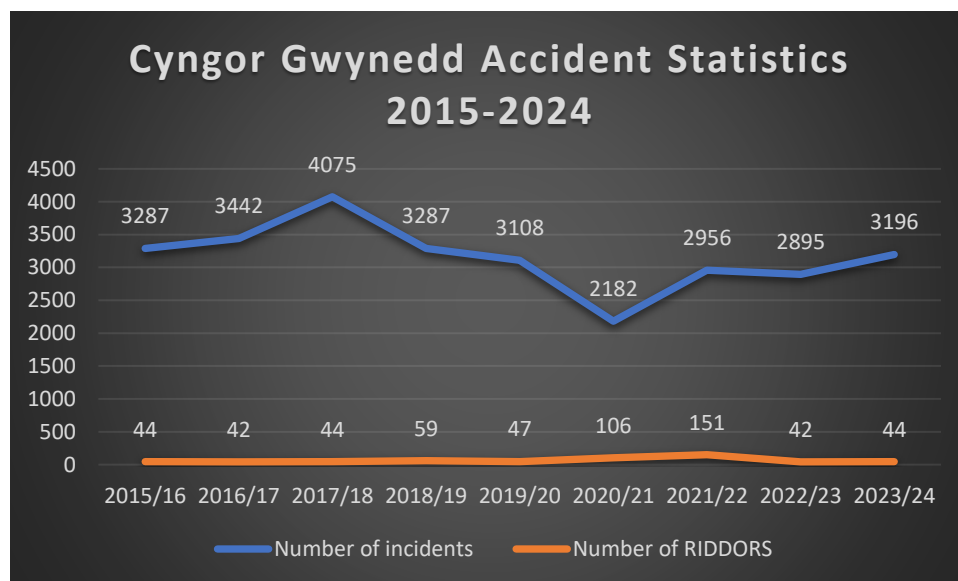
*This report is intended to outline the main issues that arose in health, safety and well-being during the year in question.*

The impact of two years of Government guidance on COVID and the aftereffects of that on staff well-being continues to have a significant impact on the Council's Health and Safety agenda. With Services re-establishing themselves to the new normal, and staff going through a transition between hybrid working within the offices and at home, there has been a need to support managers/team leaders in adapting to this phase.

After so much change however, there is an opportunity to re-consider and re-define where we are as a Council and in that regard, a strategic review on Health and Safety is a priority plan in the Council's plan.

### Accident figures

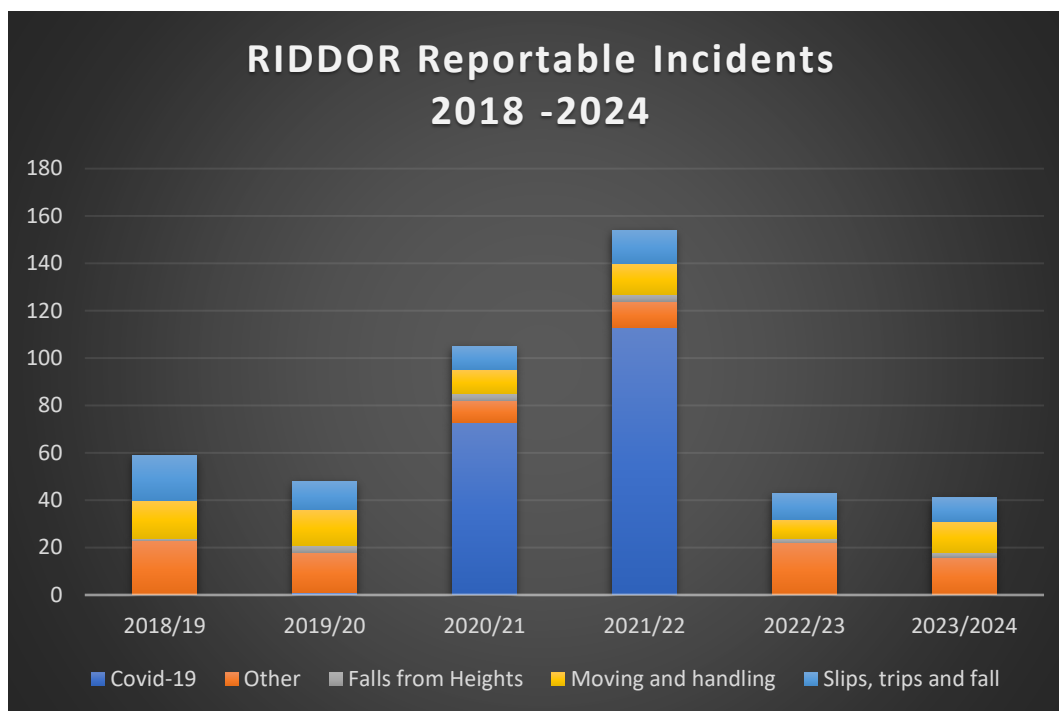
The table below provides an overview of all incidents reported to the Health, Safety and Well-being Service along with how many of these were a reportable incident under the RIDDOR regulations (2018/19 to 2023/24). These are the most serious incidents that have occurred internally involving Council staff, or where members of the public have been injured on Council premises, which required reporting to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). In 2021/22, an element of the RIDDOR regulations was deleted which had made it a requirement to report cases of staff contracting COVID at work (or where there were reasonable grounds to believe so), which was the reason for the significant increase in figures for 2020/21 and 2021/2022.



Incidents reported under RIDDOR 2015-2023

There is no one trend to report as the reason for the increase, except to note that the pattern that has existed corporately, and nationally for many years continues, that manual handling, and slipping and tripping are the two main causes of accidents. Incidents categorised as 'other' range from physical assaults against staff, to health conditions caused by work, to vehicle accidents.

The chart below outlines the number of RIDDOR cases that have been reported to the HSE over the past 5 years.



As reported last year, work to strengthen our manual handling training arrangements continues, to address manual handling injuries to support our corporate Manual Handling Trainer. The work takes place in services where absence rates are higher due to manual handling injuries, such as the Waste Service, and where there are high risks to our service users such as residential services and community care. We have already reported the development of two internal e-learning modules which have now been shared with staff of each Department through the Corporate E-learning Portal. In the Waste Service a new training package has been developed which is short training (toolbox talk) along with eligibility checks that can be carried out at work sites and with the specific equipment and objects that the workers move and handle every day. Over the next year it is planned to propose a similar regime for the residential and community care services (in the Children and Adults Departments).

## Enforcement and compliance

In March 2024, we had a visit from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), which enforces health and safety law nationally. This was on the basis of a national campaign by HSE to review asbestos management, specifically within schools. They also visited during the previous two years as part of this campaign.

They visited three schools this time, namely Ysgol Beddgelert, Ysgol Llanbedr and Ysgol Ardudwy. The audits went well and although the Inspectors noted that the Council had robust asbestos control procedures, they wrote to the authority with some recommendations. This meant that the Council received an intervention fee of around £300. The Health and Safety Unit and Property Service created a joint work programme to address the recommendations and present it to the Inspectors.

In February, HSE made enquiries about an accident in November 2023 when a user service fell and was taken to the hospital. They asked a host of questions to the Health and Safety Unit and the Provider Services, and a timely response was sent. There is a possibility that, after HSE reviews the responses, there will be a follow-up

visit in 2024/25, but up until April 2024 they have not come back to us reporting that they want to visit.

### **Work programme**

During 2023/24, Cyngor Gwynedd recognised, where jobs allowed, employees could continue to work hybrid, which is partly in the home and in the office. This arrangement was no longer on the basis of government enforcement due to covid, and was therefore still a temporary arrangement. The awareness-raising work continued in terms of the importance for everyone using a computer to review their place of work and to ensure all employees have the tools and accurate information.

A workstation self-assessment was sent to 2063 employees in 2022-23, with 73% responding. As a result, 239 employees had received further assessment from the Health and Safety Unit. By the end of 2023-24, the number who had received a request to complete a workstation self-assessment was 2175 (including staff turnover), and the percentage who had completed was 86%. As a result, a further 65 assessments were carried out by the Health and Safety Unit. In the coming year, we will use the information from the self-assessments and further assessments in 2022-2024 to create a programme of work over the next few years – we will target the departments that received the highest percentage of further assessments as a priority.

As a follow-up to the previous year's IOSH Safe Leadership course to the Senior Management Team, a session was held this year dedicated to reviewing and prioritising the Council's risks. There was open discussion about the current situation and the risks that had been prioritised. As part of the presentation there was also further discussion on the safety models, which are specific models that have been identified by IOSH (Institution of Occupational Safety and Health). In the next year, work will begin to create a box analysis and in turn this will provide each department with an outline to progress to create a programme of work. This work will allow the Council to move to the integrated safety model.

One of the requirements to reach the advanced model of health and safety management is to ensure that all managers receive suitable and adequate health and safety training. To this end, the IOSH Managing Safely course is delivered in-house by the Advisors to all managers, who manage people, sites or projects. The course is run over a period of 3 days followed by a one-day review of the course every three years. During the COVID period the courses were not held from 2020 until 2022 due to legal restrictions. On this basis, the importance of catching up with the training was noted. In 2019, pre-Covid, the service conducted 30 days of training on IOSH courses. During 2022/23 11 training dates were held, due to legal restrictions but in 2023/2024 55 training days were held. This is an increase of 83% on 2019 but a 400% increase from the previous year 2022/23.

As well as running more courses, the Health, Safety and Well-being team carried out a box analysis of the managers in each department/service outlining managers who had or needed to attend an IOSH Managing Safely course or an IOSH Managing Safely - Refresher course. With this information, management and leadership teams were able to prioritise the right individuals to attend the courses.

Work to review the health, safety and well-being electronic systems has begun jointly between the Health, Safety and Well-being Service and the Information Technology Service. The new system will allow the Council to continue with the statutory

requirements in a more effective way and give management more control to manage hazards and risks within their departments and services.

The Health, Safety and Well-being team has continued to carry out inspections within the Highways, Engineering and YGC department throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. This department is one accredited to the ISO 45001 standard and there are strict rules on the frequency of inspections by this accreditation. All other inspections during this period were postponed due to legal restrictions and the additional work that the pandemic created for the team. As part of the new health and safety electronic system, mapping will begin in the next year. The intention is to create a system to programme inspections, identify improvements from the inspections and then carry out a work programme and ongoing monitoring system across the Council.

Meetings set up in the first year of the Pandemic between the employer and Trade Unions continued this year and now there is open discussion about a range of specific health and safety issues. This has been one very positive development since COVID and discussions have been constructive and fruitful.

### **ISO 45001 accreditation from BSI**

ISO 45001 accreditation is one that is internationally known as a specific system of health, safety and well-being management. The system now exists in only one department within Cyngor Gwynedd which is the Highways, Engineering and YGC Department. The system is monitored externally by a BSI company every 6 months and during the reporting period no significantly higher issues were raised during the visits.

Due to changes within the organisation Highways and YGC run two ISO 45001 systems. Discussions have taken place with BSI and within the department to see if both systems can be incorporated. Meanwhile the advisor within the department continues with inspections, a discussion forum, and ensuring the department's risk register is up to date.

As the ISO 45001 system is an international one and one that is known as the industry standard within the field, the Council's new electronic system will be based on the principles of this system.

### **Occupational Health**

The Occupational Health team has had quite a challenging year, mainly due to high workforce turnover during the year. Despite this, the service has continued to prioritise individuals and while some have waited a little longer to receive an appointment the Unit has triaged referrals and put recommendations / advice in place for the individuals and Managers. The service has coped with the challenge and has now appointed specialists who are in the process of being trained in the unit's procedures.

Due to the situation that has been noted, unfortunately the health surveillance programme has slipped but work is now taking place to catch up with this work over the next year. We have hired an individual specifically to complete the tests within Arfon, Dwyfor and Meirionydd. These tests are a legal requirement for staff and the main purpose of carrying them out is to identify if individuals are exposed to health risks at work e.g. hearing / breath or vibration tests.

New agreements have been formed with companies that won the tender to provide a physiotherapy and counselling service. One of the main changes within the agreement is the procedure that the companies need to collect statistics to report back on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The intention with this information is to create a report to enable the Head of Department and service managers to recognise patterns and seek solutions to the core problems. It must be stressed that it is patterns that will be identified and confidentiality for these individuals will not be compromised.

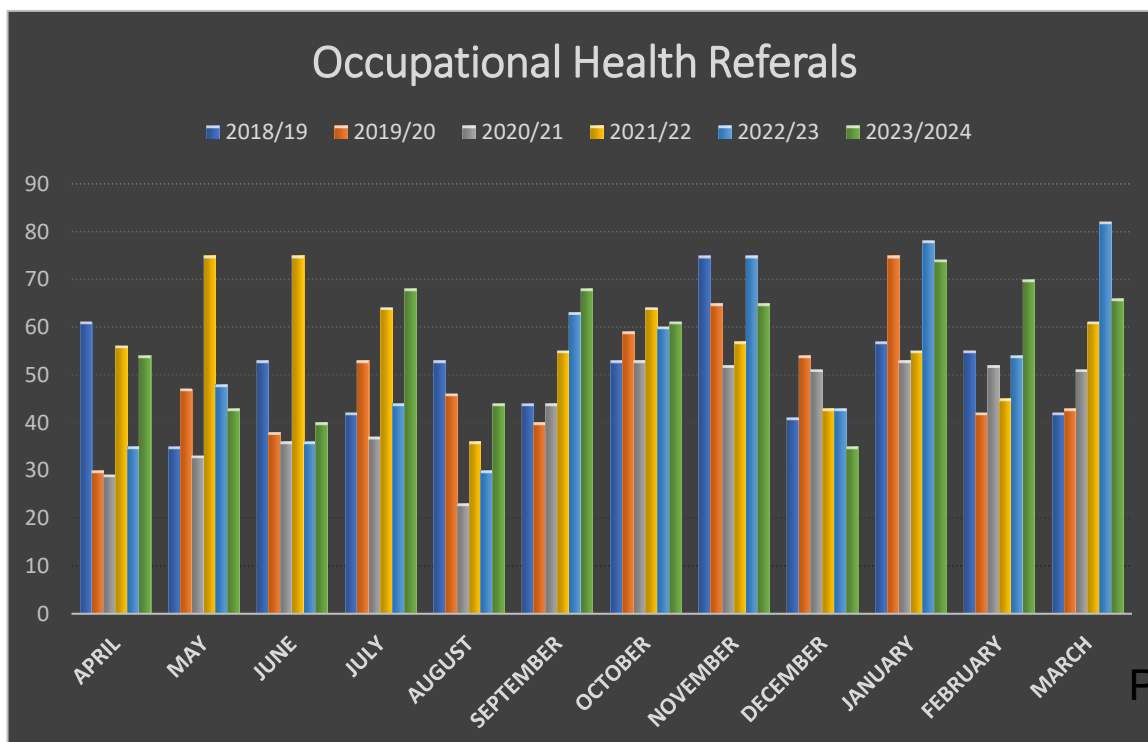
Proactive work in the mental health field continued with 16 courses and 152 managers / team leaders attending an i-act course in 2023/24. Employees who have started within the service attended the training course and courses will re-start in early September/October.

With a number of changes within the Council and also in the wider world, continuing to care for the well-being of our employees has highlighted the need to increase our duty of care and also provide the best for the residents of Gwynedd. As part of the campaign we have been able to employ a part-time, temporary individual to start work looking at the programme over the next year and to look at Cyngor Gwynedd's well-being strategy.

The table below contains the referrals to the Unit over the last six years. As shown in the graph, there is a noticeable increase in referrals in July 2023, September 2023 and February 2024.

Mental Health and Musculoskeletal continue to be the leading cause of sickness absences at Cyngor Gwynedd, with increases in mental health over the years:

- 688 staff were referred during 2023/24 compared to 648 during 2022/23
- Of the 688 referred, 269 of those are mental health referrals, which is an increase of 191 on the 2022/23 figure.



## **4. Views of the Statutory Officers**

### **4.1 Chief Finance Officer**

The report communicates information to Cabinet and the decision sought does not create a spending commitment. No comments from a financial proprietary perspective.

### **4.2 Monitoring Officer**

The report explains that Cabinet has a role within our health and safety framework. It is appropriate that it receives the information contained here while giving assurances about our arrangements in this important area.

## **List of Appendices**

### **List of Background Documents**



## CYNGOR GWYNEDD – Report to Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet



|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Title of Item:</b>    | <b>Annual Report - Employment</b>                         |
| <b>Cabinet Member:</b>   | <b>Cllr. Menna Trenholme</b>                              |
| <b>Relevant Officer:</b> | <b>Eurig Williams (Manager – Human Resources Service)</b> |
| <b>Date of Meeting:</b>  | <b>15 October 2024</b>                                    |

### 1. Decision Sought:

Approval of the annual report for 2023/24.

### 2. What is the reason the Cabinet needs to take a decision:

To reflect on the corporate strategy for the future in this key area.

### 3. Introduction and rationale

#### 3.1 Background / Introduction

This report is a summary of the main activities relating to employment within the Council during 2023/24. The information also provides a general overview of the workforce's profile and provides comment on how these guides aspects of the staffing strategy. It also outlines some of the key employment issues over 2024/25.

#### The Councils workforce

The table below provides the numbers employed on a full-time and part-time basis within the Council for the last four years. These numbers include staff who work in our schools and seasonal workers, but not those staff employed on a casual basis during holiday/sickness periods of the permanent workforce.

|              | 31/3/21      | 31/3/22      | 31/3/23      | 31/3/24      |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Full time    | 3,073        | 3,258        | 3,306        | 3,354        |
| Part time    | 2,776        | 2,650        | 2,689        | 2,648        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5,849</b> | <b>5,908</b> | <b>5,995</b> | <b>6,002</b> |

#### Workforce split by gender.

A further analysis is seen here of the number of people employed on a full-time and part-time basis during the same period. The key message is the fact that there is a

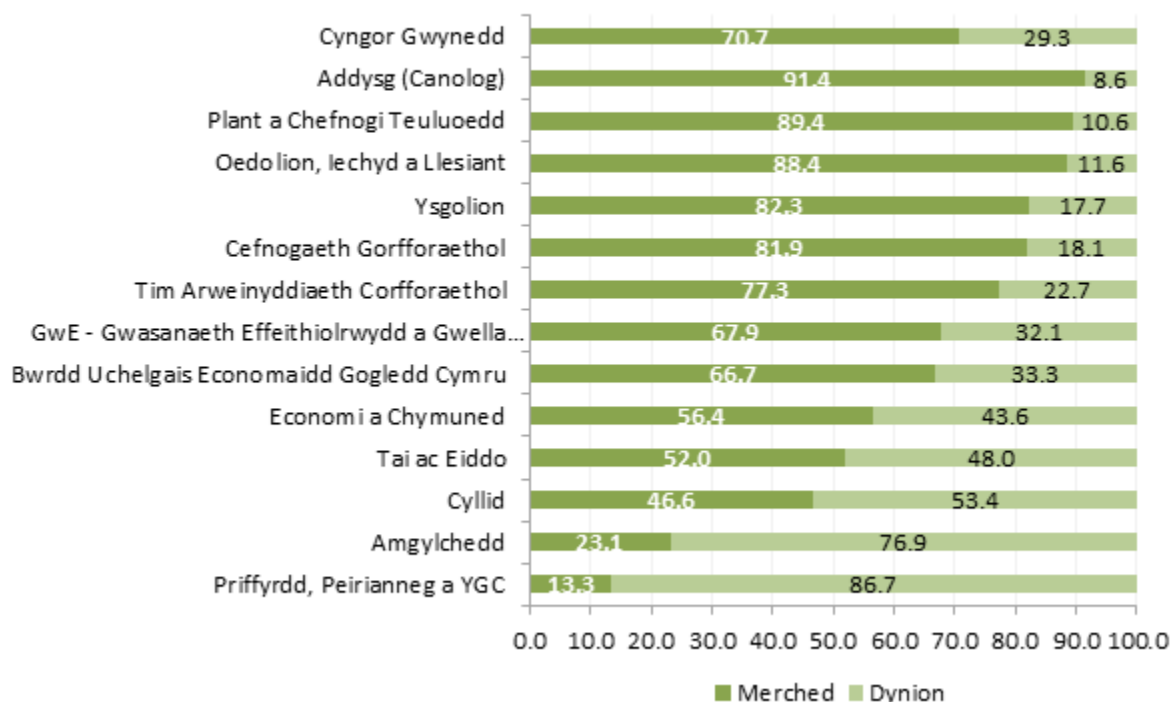
significant higher number of females working for the Council, with a significant higher number of those individuals working on a part-time basis. This has been a constant theme for many years, not only here in Gwynedd but also generally within the local government sector.

|           |       | 31/3/21 | 31/3/22 | 31/3/23 | 31/3/24 |
|-----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Full time | Men   | 1,336   | 1,434   | 1,462   | 1,501   |
|           | Women | 1,737   | 1,824   | 1,844   | 1,853   |
| Part time | Men   | 314     | 280     | 264     | 259     |
|           | Women | 2,462   | 2,370   | 2,425   | 2,389   |
|           |       |         |         |         |         |
| Total     | Men   | 1,650   | 1,714   | 1,726   | 1,760   |
|           | Women | 4,199   | 4,194   | 4,269   | 4,242   |
| Total %   | Men   | 28.2%   | 29.0%   | 28.8%   | 29.3%   |
|           | Women | 71.8%   | 71.0%   | 71.2%   | 70.7%   |

Further, the following provides an analysis of the split between men and women within the Council's departments on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2024.

### Distribution of female / male Gwynedd Council staff per Department, 31 March 2024

#### Rhaniad merched / dynion staff Cyngor Gwynedd fesul Adran, 31 Mawrth 2024



### **Age profile of Council staff**

A detailed profile of the Council's age profile is in **Attachment 1**. This information is important as it is a good basis for the Council's workforce planning activities. So as to enable us to ensure that the required information, skills and experience is available within the Council's workforce, it's important that we have an understanding of colleagues' long term plans; who is considering retiring over the course of the next few months and years and what risks could there be in terms of service delivery as a result? This type of information and discussions within teams enables departments to proactively plan and develop their workforce to address such risks.

The following is the average age for staff during the three years leading to the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2024:

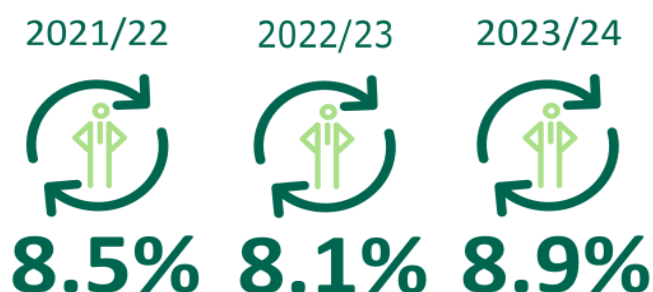
| Year    | Average age |
|---------|-------------|
| 2023/24 | 44.92       |
| 2022/23 | 44.78       |
| 2021/22 | 44.49       |

We have reported for a number of years that much of our workforce is over 40 years old, and that this poses a long-term risk of losing crucial information, skills, and experiences from the workforce. In the face of this risk, workforce planning is a corporate priority for us, which over time is seeking to ensure that we have plans to cope with such situations. This is long-term work, but it is crucial to the robustness and effectiveness of services in the future. There are indications that we are successful in recruiting younger people into the workforce in some areas; for instance, our apprenticeship scheme for the current year attracted 300 applications, which is nearly double the amount received during the previous year. We cannot rely on those schemes alone to address the issues, and our project in this key area is seeking to change and modernise other aspects of the Council's recruitment processes.

### **Staff turnover**

For several years, this report has overall indicated that levels of staff turnover within Cyngor Gwynedd are stable. In fact, during the first year of the pandemic there was a reduction in

the number of people who were leaving the Council's employment, with this trend continuing during 2022/23. However, there was a stark increase in staff turnover during 2023/24:



There was some variation in departmental levels of turnover. The turnover was at its lowest in the Housing and Property (5.7%), Children and Supporting Families (6.2%) and Highways, Engineering and YGC (11.4%) departments. Turnover was at its highest within the Economy and Community (26.9%), Corporate Support (16.3%) and the Leadership Team and Legal Services (11.4%).

Numerous reasons are possible as explanations for staff turnover. We have arrangements in place that enable staff to share with us why they decide to leave the Council; from those who choose to share that information with us there are no clear links and consistent patterns amongst the reasons. The reasons are numerous and overall are related to personal decisions linked to career development, financial reasons, and retirements. There are no clear and concerning indicators thus far about there being dissatisfaction with employment with the organisation, and neither are there clear indicators that people are concerned about long term employment prospects within local government. It is however plausible that the prominent levels within the Economy and Community department is linked to contracts that are financed through grants, which is an issue that tends to be outside the direct influence of employers. There is an opportunity for us to understand more about this issue this year and to better understand whether there are other factors at play that we as an employer could influence.

To highlight the fact that the reasons for staff turnover can be varied and that rates can fluctuate, last year it was highlighted that turnover levels within the Corporate Support department were amongst the lowest within the organisation. This report highlights that

rates are amongst the highest, but the Head of Department is clear, from discussions with the department's teams, that there are no worrying reasons for the increase, and that in fact it reflects the natural decision that people have decided to move on and develop their careers elsewhere.

To close, in discussing staff turnover we need to be aware of the risk that exists that general messages about financial challenges within local government can have a detrimental impact on our ability to retain people, and indeed to recruit new staff. We will be working to persuade more individuals to complete an exit interview or survey during the forthcoming year, so that we are able to have a clearer understanding of the situation, especially if staff turnover continues to increase.

### **Sickness Absence**

The following is a simple table that shows the rate of sickness absence amongst the workforce over the past four years, which is shown as the number of days lost to sickness per head during the year in question.

| 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 9.78    | 6.35    | 10.07   | 10.22   | 10.29   |

There was a slight increase again in the number of days lost to sickness during 2023/24, to 10.29 days per head. To provide some context, numerous authorities within Wales recorded levels that were higher than 10.29, but for us here in Gwynedd the rate has been slowly climbing for a number of years, from a period when we saw levels of around 8 days prior to 2019/20. Sickness absence levels can create problems on more than one level of course, directly for staff, but also in terms of impact on services and costs. The reasons for sickness absence can be complicated and numerous, but our policies and systems within the Council concentrates on improving our understanding of the reasons and ensuring that staff receive the support and care that they need to return to work.

The following provides the split in terms of short-term and long-term sickness. Long-term sickness is defined as twenty-eight continuous days of sickness.

|            | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Long-term  | 62%     | 71%     | 57%     | 53%     | 51%     |
| Short-term | 38%     | 29%     | 43%     | 47%     | 49%     |

You will notice the gradual decrease in levels of long-term absence. This reflects the effort and emphasis that departments have made in working with staff members to decrease levels. At the same time, we are aware that short-term absence presents an increasing challenge for us, as it requires constant monitoring and managing of situations from managers.

The following table shows the average number of days lost per head within individual departments.

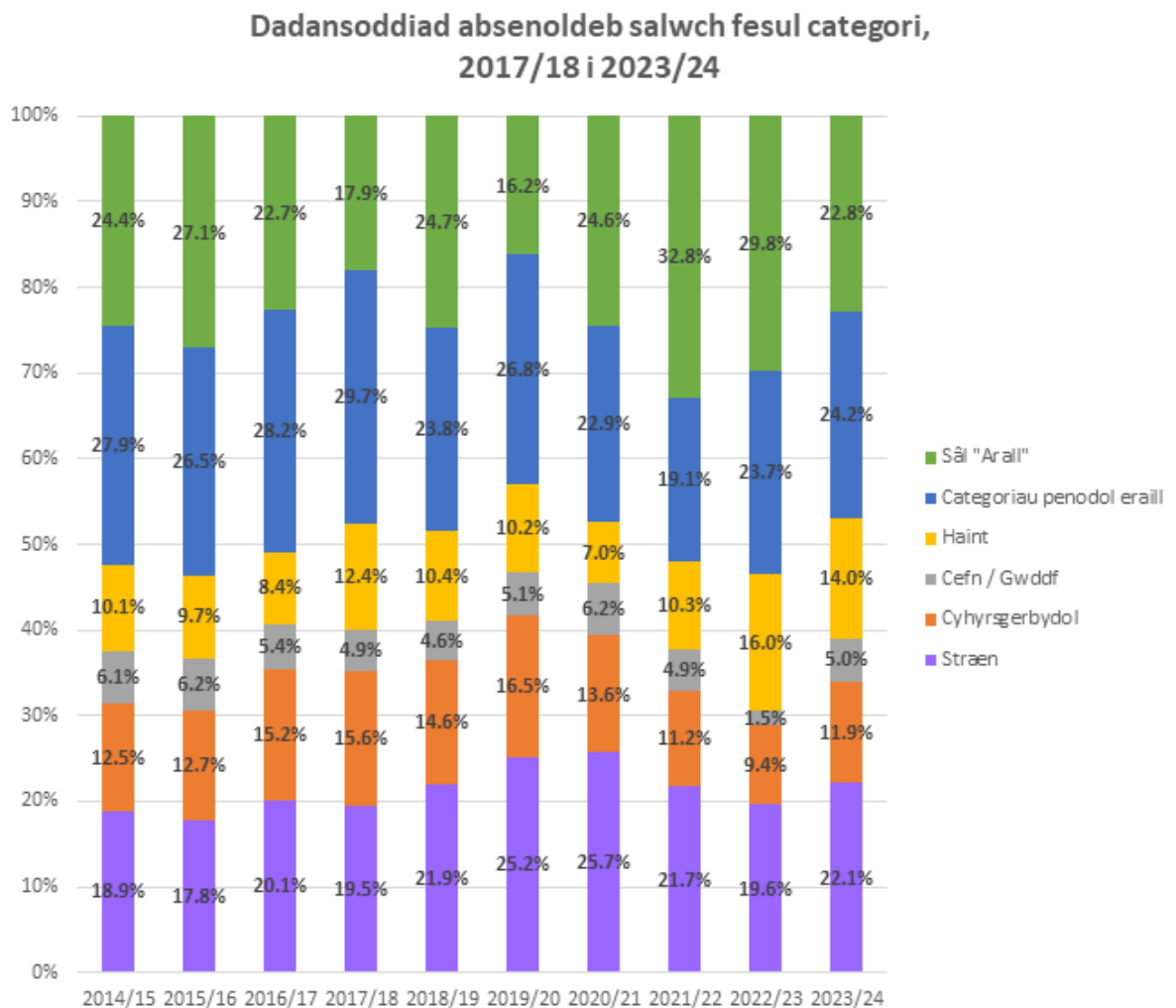
| Department                       | Days         |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Education – Central              | 8.10         |
| Education – Schools              | 9.46         |
| Environment                      | 14.73        |
| Corporate Support                | 9.62         |
| Finance                          | 10.08        |
| Economy and Community            | 8.78         |
| Adult, Health, and Well-being    | 15.75        |
| Children and Supporting Children | 9.38         |
| Highways and Engineering         | 8.09         |
| Housing and Property             | 8.21         |
| Leadership Team                  | 4.45         |
| Others                           | 5.00         |
| <b>Total for the Council</b>     | <b>10.29</b> |

‘Others’ = NMWTRA, Ambition Board, GwE

It is important to note that from all the staff employed within Cyngor Gwynedd during 2023/24, 40.2% of the workforce did not report that they had been sick at all.

The following table analyses the type of sickness that was recorded over the past few years. This information is used to inform the discussion about the contents of the health and well-being programme for instance.

## Analysis based on reason recorded for sickness absence, 2014/15 to 2023/24.



One positive development in the figures for 2023/24 is the reduction seen in the number of sickness absences recorded as 'Other' sickness. This is significant as there have been concerns for several years that the real reason for sickness absence was hidden within this heading. Over the past twelve months there has been an ongoing effort to ask managers to record the sickness absence under one of the other headings and avoid the 'Other' category. The change in percentage over the past twelve months is therefore to be

welcomed. On the other hand, there was a slight increase in the rate recorded as 'stress;' one of the concerns over the past few years has been that staff had been reluctant to share that they were suffering from stress, and that the absence was therefore being categorised as 'Other' sickness. It is therefore possible that staff are increasingly comfortable in sharing their concerns with managers, and that the Council's emphasis on highlighting the importance of mental health and encouraging openness about the subject are leading to a positive outcome.

During 2023/24 a new absence management Policy was adopted, and earlier this year a computerised module was introduced to all managers that enables them to implement the new policy effectively. A training course on the new Policy and system was also provided to managers. The work of embedding the new arrangements is continuing, and we foresee that it will take some time for new working practices to become the norm for all managers. To assist them with this, we have a work programme that focuses on supporting managers, not only in operating the new system but also on adopting the new Policy effectively and consistently. Primarily and keeping in mind the ultimate importance of these procedures, this work will ensure that our staff received the required support and care to return to work when healthy.

During the forthcoming year, all departments will be required to contribute to the efforts to reduce sickness absence levels, and realise the benefits to staff, services, and Gwynedd's residents in doing so.

### **Pay Structure and Pay Awards**

The Pay Policy for 2023/24 was approved by the Council in its meeting on the 2nd of March 2023. During the following months and following some industrial action on behalf of some of the trade unions, the National Joint Council for Local Government Workforce agreed on a pay increase for the 12 months to 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2024. The increase was £1925 on every pay point up to incremental point 43, with a 3.88% increase on each subsequent increment. This meant that the lowest pay point was increased to £11.78 per hour, an increase of £9.42% with the percentage increase then lowering with each increment up to point 43.



## **Workforce Planning**

As previously mentioned in this report, the Council's ability to plan its staffing requirements in the mid to long term is one of its corporate priorities over the next four years. Cyngor Gwynedd is not on its own in this respect; it is a priority for employers across the country. There was a reference earlier to the high-level statistics that feed into this work. This information is a good starting point for identifying our long-term workforce requirements. This is the core purpose of the project, and the long-term aim is to further develop the Council's proactively plan its staffing requirements the robustness of services.

This area of work is a challenge across the north and in west Wales. As a result, the project leading on this work has begun looking for opportunities to work with the Arfor project and is also establishing links with other organisations linked with Arfor to look for opportunities. We look forward to strengthening our ability to recruit people who can undertake their roles through the medium of the Welsh language; discussions are already under way with Bangor University about one opportunity.

The current focus is on encouraging managers and teams to use the type of statistical information shared in this report to proactively think about future workforce requirements. This means changing a way of working that tends to be focused solely on dealing with current recruitment problems.

For a number of years, a specific effort has been undertaken to attract younger workers to the workforce, through the apprenticeship scheme and Cynllun Yfory (graduate trainee scheme). Since the scheme was introduced in 2017 109 individuals have received support to develop their careers as apprentices or trainees within the council. An application for finance for a period of three years at the end of 2023/24, with £1.65 invested as a result. The following provides further information on these schemes:

### **Apprentice Scheme:**

- The Scheme has provided an opportunity for 72 apprenticeships since its commencement:
  - 15 apprentices have been appointed earlier this year, in childcare, civil engineering, human resources, para-legal, data science,

supporting the care workforce and primary education, mechanic, and street lighting.

- **Over 65%** of the appointments are women, with many in technical fields.
- **Over 80%** of apprentices were aged 16-19 years old when they commenced their roles.

#### **Graduate trainees:**

- Since 2017, the Council has appointed 37 professional trainees, with 95% of the trainees being offered a job at the end of the scheme.
  - **5 graduates** having been appointed in leadership and management, climate change, health and safety and road risk management.

In addition to the above appointments, the Council has appointed 4 individuals from the Talent Pool. This Pool is a database of individuals who have shown high potential in the assessment centres but were unsuccessful in their application for either an apprenticeship or a traineeship.

Resources and new arrangements have been developed for offering and assessing work experience. This includes an on-line system for applying and taking feedback, welcome packs for individuals and managers and e-modules for individuals to complete before starting any period of work experience. The intention is to further develop the scheme over the course of the next few years, including an internship scheme.

#### **Hybrid Working Scheme**

The hybrid working scheme, part of the Council's wider flexible working offer, is now establishing itself, after a transitional period during the year until March 2023 of introducing staff to the requirements. Staff eligible to work under the scheme are expected to attend and work from an office at least two days a week. The scheme is an effective tool to ensure staff can benefit from virtual arrangements, thereby reducing

travel to offices, but also promoting collaboration and face-to-face meeting. There are also developments in working arrangements within the offices, with increased use of technology and some room modifications. The purpose of all of this is to further promote and strengthen healthy collaboration within teams, following the pandemic period.

### **Recruiting and appointing**

See below statistical details about the number of jobs advertised by the Council over the last few years together with the number of applications received and the number of vacancies which needed to be advertised again. Analysing these details again contributes to our ability to identify areas in which the Council needs to focus its attention in relation to developing expertise and planning the workforce for the future.

| Year              | Number of jobs advertised | Number of applications | Number of jobs re-advertised | Number of applications following re-advertisement |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 2017 / 2018       | 472                       | 2312                   | 47                           | 179   |
| 2018 / 2019       | 555                       | 3281                   | 57                           | 240   |
| 2019 / 2020       | 586                       | 2726                   | 101                          | 249   |
| 2020 / 2021       | 486                       | 2112                   | 77                           | 227   |
| 2021 / 2022       | 515                       | 2394                   | 114                          | 369   |
| <b>2022/2023*</b> | 1054                      | 3402                   | 259                          | 315   |
| <b>2023/2024*</b> | 848                       | 3608                   | 195                          | 471   |

**\*Note that the figures since 2022/23 includes roles within our schools, thus explaining the sharp increase in numbers when comparing with previous years.**

You will note that there was a significant decrease in the number of jobs advertised more than once, and that the number of applications were higher than previous years. This is a sign that the employment market is more difficult (consistent with local government and the economy in general), as employers think again about whether to

recruit to a role when considering the current financial landscape. The areas where there is a challenge to recruit are numerous, but as a summary they include those roles areas that have been facing challenges for years, including roles within the education sector, support workers and care in adult services, cooks and kitchen workers, carers, and workers in childcare.

Significant work was undertaken over the past 12 months to facilitate recruitment processes for managers, specific their ability to manage many aspects of the process through technology, and this work will be extended over the forthcoming 12 months to simplify processes and improve candidate experience.

### **3.2 Conclusions**

The high-level information in this report enables managers and those officers advising them to plan services and identify in a timely manner those issues that require further investigation and implementation. The report also provides an overview of some of the steps that are being taken in certain key areas of employment. It is emphasised that this report contains a high-level analysis of the situation; we can analyse this information to a departmental and individual team level. We also can break down the data on sickness absence, and again, in collaboration with services and departments, we will be working with this information in our efforts to reduce sickness absence.

The key messages are consistent with the long-term challenges that are facing the Council as an employer, those being:

- a) Workforce planning.
- b) Continue to promote and support the health and well-being of our workforce, to include responding to the sickness absence challenge.
- c) Embed our hybrid working scheme.

In closing, there is also an opportunity here to bring to your attention other developments in key areas of employment, in addition to the above. The following will be receiving attention during 2024/25:

- a) **Proposed changes in employment law** – following the recent general election, the UK government announced plans to amend employment laws and rules. We will need to analyse the potential impact of those plans when they are announced and address any issues as required.
- b) **Equality plan 2024 / 28** – the Council earlier this year adopted a new statutory equality plan, and one of the aims focuses on employment issues, with many of the themes overlapping with some of the matters referred to in this report.
- c) **Pay** – there is again some industrial unrest concerning the national negotiations on pay for local government workers. Two unions are currently consulting with their members on the possibility of undertaking industrial action. This could of course be of some concern in relation to the effect on services, but it is also unsettling for staff in terms of when they could expect to receive a pay increase, in addition to creating uncertainty around financing the increase.

#### **4. View of the statutory officers.**

##### **4.1 Chief Finance Officer**

I am satisfied that the report is a fair reflection of Gwynedd Council's employment situation in 2023/24. The Employment Annual Report contains useful and important information that will assist the Council in planning for future challenges, but adopting the decision sought would not create an additional spending commitment.

##### **4.2 Monitoring Officer**

The report provides an important overview of the staffing and employment situation in the Council. I have no further observations to add in relation to propriety.

# ATTACHMENT 1

Age profile across departments.Proffil oedran staff y Cyngor ar draws adrannau

|                |            | Adrannau         |            |                          |        |                    |                             |                            |                            |              |                    |          |        |            |                         |          |
|----------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------|--------|------------|-------------------------|----------|
|                |            | Addysg (Canolog) | Amgylchedd | Cefnogaeth Gorfforaethol | Cyllid | Economi a Chymuned | Oedolion, Iechyd a Llesiant | Plant a Chefnogi Teuluoedd | Prifffyrdd Peirianeg a YGO | Tai ac Eiddo | Tîm Arweinyddiaeth | Ysgolion | GwE    | Cefnffyrdd | Uchelgais Gogledd Cymru | Cyfanswm |
| Bandiau Oedran | Hyd at 19  | 0.5%             | 0.3%       | 0.7%                     | 1.8%   | 1.1%               | 0.6%                        | 1.7%                       | 0.7%                       | 0.0%         | 0.0%               | 1.4%     | 0.0%   | 0.5%       | 0.0%                    | 1.0%     |
|                | 20-24      | 1.1%             | 6.2%       | 2.7%                     | 11.2%  | 6.9%               | 3.5%                        | 9.1%                       | 6.2%                       | 3.0%         | 8.9%               | 5.8%     | 0.0%   | 5.0%       | 3.6%                    | 5.0%     |
|                | 25-29      | 5.2%             | 4.6%       | 7.5%                     | 10.3%  | 6.3%               | 5.4%                        | 10.5%                      | 6.0%                       | 13.3%        | 8.9%               | 8.5%     | 2.4%   | 7.3%       | 21.4%                   | 7.4%     |
|                | 30-34      | 7.9%             | 6.7%       | 8.8%                     | 13.8%  | 7.4%               | 7.1%                        | 13.5%                      | 6.5%                       | 6.4%         | 4.4%               | 11.6%    | 2.4%   | 11.8%      | 10.7%                   | 9.5%     |
|                | 35-39      | 9.4%             | 10.0%      | 12.9%                    | 8.9%   | 5.8%               | 8.7%                        | 14.6%                      | 10.8%                      | 6.4%         | 4.4%               | 12.8%    | 9.5%   | 14.1%      | 7.1%                    | 11.0%    |
|                | 40-44      | 10.0%            | 12.6%      | 12.9%                    | 12.9%  | 12.7%              | 10.1%                       | 15.7%                      | 9.9%                       | 13.3%        | 15.6%              | 12.7%    | 10.7%  | 15.9%      | 17.9%                   | 12.1%    |
|                | 45-49      | 10.4%            | 12.1%      | 11.6%                    | 8.5%   | 16.4%              | 12.5%                       | 9.9%                       | 10.4%                      | 9.4%         | 13.3%              | 13.3%    | 14.3%  | 10.0%      | 25.0%                   | 12.1%    |
|                | 50-54      | 12.8%            | 15.9%      | 19.7%                    | 13.8%  | 16.9%              | 17.4%                       | 13.8%                      | 12.9%                      | 19.2%        | 11.1%              | 15.2%    | 23.8%  | 14.1%      | 10.7%                   | 15.2%    |
|                | 55-59      | 20.3%            | 16.4%      | 12.2%                    | 11.2%  | 6.9%               | 15.9%                       | 4.1%                       | 18.4%                      | 14.3%        | 17.8%              | 10.5%    | 22.6%  | 14.1%      | 3.6%                    | 13.5%    |
|                | 60-64      | 13.9%            | 10.0%      | 10.9%                    | 6.7%   | 11.1%              | 13.4%                       | 6.3%                       | 14.5%                      | 10.8%        | 15.6%              | 5.7%     | 9.5%   | 5.9%       | 0.0%                    | 9.3%     |
|                | 65-69      | 7.2%             | 4.1%       | 0.0%                     | 0.9%   | 6.3%               | 4.6%                        | 0.8%                       | 2.8%                       | 3.0%         | 0.0%               | 1.5%     | 4.8%   | 1.4%       | 0.0%                    | 3.1%     |
|                | 70-74      | 1.4%             | 1.0%       | 0.0%                     | 0.0%   | 1.6%               | 0.5%                        | 0.0%                       | 0.7%                       | 1.0%         | 0.0%               | 0.7%     | 0.0%   | 0.0%       | 0.0%                    | 0.7%     |
|                | 75 ac uwch | 0.0%             | 0.3%       | 0.0%                     | 0.0%   | 0.5%               | 0.3%                        | 0.0%                       | 0.2%                       | 0.0%         | 0.0%               | 0.3%     | 0.0%   | 0.0%       | 0.0%                    | 0.2%     |
|                |            | 100.0%           | 100.0%     | 100.0%                   | 100.0% | 100.0%             | 100.0%                      | 100.0%                     | 100.0%                     | 100.0%       | 100.0%             | 100.0%   | 100.0% | 100.0%     | 100.0%                  | 100.0%   |

## CYNGOR GWYNEDD - Report to Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet



|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Title of item:</b>    | Parking Fees and Schemes  |
| <b>Cabinet Member:</b>   | Councillor Dafydd Meurig, Cabinet Member for the Environment Department |
| <b>Relevant officer:</b> | Gerwyn Jones, Assistant Head of Environment Department                  |
| <b>Date of meeting:</b>  | 15 <sup>th</sup> October 2024   |

### 1. Decision Sought:

- 1.1 To approve and enable the Parking Service to proceed with the realisation of two savings schemes approved by the Council's Cabinet in 2023/24, namely:
  - 1.1.1 Increase Pen y Gwryd parking fees from £2.00 for half a day and £4.00 for a full day to £4.00 for 6 hours and £8.00 for 12 hours.
  - 1.1.2 Increase the price of an Annual Parking Ticket from £140 to £145 per year and the price of a Local Parking Ticket from £70 to £75 per year.
- 1.2 To approve and enable the Parking Service to proceed with realising two savings schemes requiring further consideration before reaching a final decision in 2024/25, namely:
  - 1.2.1 Extend the enforcement hours of short stay car parks from 10:00 to 16:30 to 9:00 to 17:00.
  - 1.2.2 Adjustment to Band 2 Long Stay Fee Structure in accordance with what you see in Appendix A.
- 1.3 To agree on a 40% increase in all parking fees to meet income targets and address a significant shortfall in budgets.
- 1.4 Should Cabinet Members decide to approve the savings plans set out within 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and the proposed increase to the parking fee structure in point 1.3, there will be a 10 day standstill period before the matter is able to be transferred to the Council's Legal Department in order to carry out a statutory consultation period in accordance with the Local Authority Traffic Orders Regulations - Regulation 25 (England and Wales).
- 1.5 As part of the consultation period, there will be an essential requirement for the Council to advertise the proposed changes in the local newspapers as well as display the information (including the new fees) in a prominent position in the car parks that will be affected.
- 1.6 I note that it is not statutorily required to carry out a consultation process for plan 1.1.2.

1.7 Our intention would be to proceed with the preparations in order to implement all the changes from 1st April 2025.

**2. The reason why the Cabinet needs to make the decision:**

2.1 To update the parking strategy and offer appropriate solutions in order to meet the sufficient level of income that is expected from the Department.

2.2 It must be recognized that parking can be a contentious issue and that proposals for parking management can provoke strong feelings from a personal and local perspective. However, all options must be looked at and a review of the arrangements is inevitable in terms of financial sustainability in this challenging period in terms of the authority's budgets.

**3. Introduction**

3.1 It is inevitable for the Council to realise significant savings and cuts together with increasing the level of Council tax to address the severe financial deficit in the budgets.

3.2 Services across the Council submitted savings schemes that were equivalent to 20% of their budgets in a bid to alleviate the extremely challenging fiscal situation facing us.

3.3 Some of these schemes were accepted last year, and since then, all remaining schemes have formed the basis of internal discussions and workshops.

**Savings Schemes 2023/24**

3.4 Below are two of the schemes submitted by the Parking Service that have received approval from the Council's Cabinet in 2023/24 along with the first phase of the Council's savings and cuts proposals. However, and considering that the subject is contentious, the Council's Leadership Team we feel it appropriate to present the schemes before the Scrutiny Committee and then the Council's Cabinet members for their approval.

| Title of Scheme  | Estimated Total of additional income |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Increasing Pen y Gwryd parking fees                                      | £40,000                              |
| Increasing the price of Annual and Local Car Park Permit by £5 per annum | £17,000                              |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>£57,000</b>                       |

**Savings Schemes 2024/25**



- 3.5 Below are two of the schemes submitted by the Parking Service that require further consideration and approval from Council Cabinet Members to enable the service to proceed with the arrangements and initiate the realisation of potential income increases:

| Title of Scheme  | Estimated Total of Additional Income |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Adjustment to Band 2 Long Stay Fee Structure                 | £160,000                             |
| Extension of Parking Enforcement Hours at Council Short Stay | £78,000                              |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>£238,000</b>                      |

#### **Budget Deficit**

- 3.6 Composite inflation is added on the parking fee income target at the start of each financial year. A significant increase in the target means that income generated no longer reaches the set target. As a result, it creates the impression of significant cost overspend in service budgets.
- 3.7 It is anticipated that increasing parking fees by 40% would be sufficient to address the expected inflation increase until the 2028-2029 financial year.

#### **4. Background / Context**

- 4.1 A Parking Task Group was established in July 2019 to undertake a comprehensive review of the operational parking strategy and consider its suitability and relevance to the needs of the Council and the needs of our communities today.
- 4.2 The Task Group consisted of four local members at the time, Councillor Angela Russell; Councillor Annwen Hughes; Councillor Kevin Morris Jones and Councillor Gethin Glyn Williams who worked constructively with Dafydd Wyn Williams, Head of the Environment Department and other officers from the Department.
- 4.3 The Council's parking policies and procedures had remained virtually the same since 2015 so we took the opportunity to recommend improvements that fitted in with the local economy and maximised the use of software that is now available. Reviewing the arrangements was also inevitable in terms of financial sustainability in terms of the authority's budgets to ensure that our practical management arrangements are effective and efficient.
- 4.4 A comprehensive report was submitted to the Communities Scrutiny Committee in December 2020 proposing appropriate recommendations for solving most of the issues. Subsequently, a final report was presented before the Cabinet Members in February 2021 with the following recommendations being approved:

1. Adopt a New Parking Fee Structure based on the following bands:

| Band   | Criteria  |
|--------|---|
| Band 1 | Sub-regional Centre and the Urban Retail Centres (Providing the best range of services, employment opportunities and access to public transport)  |
| Band 2 | Retail and Local Service Centres (providing for the essential service needs of their own population and the nearby rural catchment areas, together with some employment and retail opportunities. They have a good degree of accessibility via public transport to the higher ranked Centres) |
| Band 3 | Seasonal Car Parks  |

2. Review the parking offer over the Christmas period.
3. No changes to the Blue Badge Scheme.
4. No changes to the Resident Parking Scheme.
5. Strengthen the Parking Enforcement Team.

- 4.5 The recommendations listed above have been implemented.

## 5. Rationale and justification for recommending the decision

### Savings Schemes

- 5.1 As mentioned above, at the turn of 2023, services across the Council submitted savings schemes equivalent to 20% of their budgets in a bid to alleviate the extremely challenging fiscal situation that we face.

- 5.2 This report focuses on the following four schemes:

- Increase Pen y Gwryd parking fees
- Increase the price of an Annual and Local Car Park Permit by £5 per annum
- Adjustment to Band 2 Long Stay Fee Structure
- Extension of Parking Enforcement Hours at Council Short Stay Car Parks

### Increase Pen y Gwryd parking fees

- 5.3 The Council has a pay and display parking provision in the Pen y Gwryd area. Unlike Council car parks, this parking provision is parallel to the highway and is therefore governed by an on-street parking order.

- 5.4 The same fees have existed at the location for years, at £2.00 for half a day and £4.00 for a full day. Looking at the remaining fees across the County, we feel it is reasonable and timely to increase the current fees to £4.00 for 6 hours and £8.00 for 12 hours.
- 5.5 We anticipate that this change could generate an additional £40,000(Gross).
- 5.6 We will of course look at the practical side of implementing the changes, including the introduction of alternative payment options that are in addition to the traditional cash-based payment method.

**Increase the price of an Annual and Local Car Park Permit by £5 per annum**

- 5.7 The Council offers an annual parking permit which enables permit-holders to park in any long-stay car park throughout the County with no time limit.
- 5.8 The cost of the annual parking permit increased from £125 to £140 a year in 2021 in line with a recommendation from the parking strategy review. Previously, prices had not increased since 2015.
- 5.9 The Council also offers a local parking permit for residents without a designated parking space to use a long-stay car park that is close to their homes. The cost of the local parking permit increased from £60 to £70 a year in 2021 as recommended by the parking strategy review. Previously, prices had not increased since 2015.
- 5.10 Implementing the price increase as included in corporate savings schemes would see the price of an Annual Parking Permit increase from £140 to £145 per annum and Local Parking Permit price of £70 to £75 per annum.
- 5.11 We feel these permits would continue to offer value for money after the fee increase – see below for a breakdown based on the proposed new fees:

|                       | Monthly Cost | Daily Cost |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|
| Annual Parking Permit | £12.08       | £0.40      |
| Local Parking Permit  | £6.25        | £0.21      |

- 5.12 We recommend that the Council's Cabinet Members enable the Parking Service to proceed to realise two savings plans **Increase Pen y Gwryd parking fees** and **Increase the price of an Annual and Local Car Park Permit by £5 per annum** which have been previously approved.

**Extension of Parking Enforcement Hours at Council Short Stay Car Parks**

- 5.13 Council Cabinet Members approved a new parking fee structure in 2021 and presented an amendment to the recommendation by asking the Council to reduce the enforcement time of short-stay car parks. It was changed from 9:00 - 17:00 to 10:00 - 16:30.

- 5.14 The original recommendation to introduce enforcement hours of 9:00 – 17:00 had already been shortened from 8:00 – 18:00.
- 5.15 The final decision by Cabinet Members was to further shorten the hours to 10:00 -16:30. The changes came into force in May 2021 with the understanding that the Environment Department would monitor income levels very closely.
- 5.16 Although it is very difficult to approximate the true financial impact of the arrangements, the parking trends before 10:00 and after 16:30 recommend that we lean towards the worst-case scenario in terms of projected income loss, namely £78,000.
- 5.17 We feel that we are now in a position where it is inevitable to propose extending the enforcement hours in band 1 and 2 short stay car parks to 9:00 – 17:00.

#### **Adjustment to Band 2 Long Stay Fee Structure**

- 5.18 Despite receiving approval and consulting in accordance with the procedure, several complaints were received regarding the new fees. The vast majority of the complaints referred to the cost to park in long-stay car parks within band 2 where a decision had been made to reduce the number of options to just two fees – £5 for 12 hours and £10 for 24 hours.
- 5.19 Concerns were raised that the new fees would not be affordable for local people nor would they meet the needs of people who would want to use the car parks for a period of less than 12 hours.
- 5.20 Full consideration was given to the feedback received after the new fees came into force. As a result, it was decided to introduce two new fees in addition to the two existing fees of £1 for 2 hours and £2 for 4 hours.
- 5.21 The new fee structure in its original form was expected to address the Council's budget. Of course, the figures were calculated based on the original enforcement hours and fees without taking into account the changes subsequently introduced.
- 5.22 Given that long-stay car parks are in question here, we now recommend to dispose of the fee of £1.00 for 2 hours and increase the fee for 4 hours from £2.00 to £2.50.
- 5.23 By using the same model as was previously used to estimate the income and by issuing a fee that is a minimum of £2.50, we envisage that this change could generate an additional £160,000 (Gross).
- 5.24 A copy of the proposed fees structure can be seen in **Appendix A**.
- 5.25 We recommend that the Council's Cabinet Members approve and enable the Parking Service to proceed to realise two savings plans **Extension of Parking Enforcement Hours at Council Short Stay Car Parks and Adjustment to Band 2 Long Stay Fee Structure**

## **Budget Overspending**

- 5.26 The Council's parking strategy, which includes our fee structure for the Council's pay and display car parks is reviewed every five years or so.
- 5.27 The income target that the service needs to meet through parking fees increases annually in line with inflation. Composite inflation is added to the parking fee income target at the start of each financial year.
- 5.28 We confirm that an income target for the current financial year 2024-25 includes inflation as well as the additional income totals stemming from the savings schemes proposed by the service.
- 5.29 Below is a summary of the income targets from 2021-22:

|         | Cyllideb   |
|---------|------------|
| 2021/22 | £2,381,880 |
| 2022/23 | £2,506,260 |
| 2023/24 | £2,690,350 |
| 2024/25 | £2,937,020 |

- 5.30 The total income generated by parking fees in the 2023-24 financial year was around £2.1 million which is approximately £590k short of the target.
- 5.31 Should the parking fee structure and the number of people using the car parks remain the same this year, it is predicted that the service would underperform by over £870,000. By approving the above saving schemes, it would be possible to reduce this total to £730,000.
- 5.32 To try to keep up with the annual income target, given that fees do not increase annually, the only way to do this is by increasing use. The surplus is now unrealistic in terms of how much increase in use would be needed to satisfy this, given that some of our busiest car parks will be full or close to full already during peak periods.
- 5.33 The fact that the Council's parking fee structure has remained the same since 2021, and the income target that needs to be met continues to increase, means that the service's budgets appeared to be significantly overspending against the target.
- 5.34** We recommend that the Council's Cabinet Members approve and enable the Parking Service to increase all parking fees by 40% in order to meet the sufficient level of income expected from the Department.

## **Communities Scrutiny Committee**

5.35 A report was submitted to the Communities Scrutiny Committee on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2024 presenting the schemes and the Department's recommendation to increase all parking fees by 40% for their consideration. All the issues and the possible impact on the County's residents and communities were discussed. The Committee decided;

1. Consideration should be given to increasing parking fees annually or every two years taking into account the inflation situation;
2. The enforcement arrangements in the short stay car parks should not be modified due to the impact on the local economy.
3. Consideration should be given to increasing fees further in car parks in specific tourist areas such as Pen y Gwryd.
4. Consider increasing the fees for Stop sites annually.

5.36 While the discussion during the meeting were extremely valuable, we must outline the reasons why their implementation may not be feasible at present.

5.37 **Increasing parking fees annually or every two years:** While an annual or biennial increase in parking fees to reflect inflation is a practical suggestion, we are mindful of the need to strike a balance between generating necessary revenue and supporting our residents and local businesses. Increasing parking fees incrementally could help ensure that the Council's services remain adequately funded without placing an undue burden on the public all at once.

In order to achieve this, we can consider a phased approach to increasing the fees taking into account inflation, while being sensitive to the financial pressures our communities are currently facing. This would provide an opportunity to gradually raise funds for essential services without negatively affecting the number of visitors to the town center or local businesses who are still recovering from recent economic challenges. Such an approach could allow the Council to better manage its financial position, supporting long-term sustainability while responding to public concerns.

It is also crucial to remind the Cabinet of the ongoing financial challenges facing the Council and the urgent need to reach the income targets for this financial year.

5.38 **Maintain current enforcement arrangements in the short-stay car parks:** The recommendation to maintain the existing enforcement arrangements in short-stay car parks to protect the local economy is understood. However, the current enforcement regime, while effective, does not generate the revenue needed to meet our financial targets.

It is also important to note that the Parking Service already has arrangements in place with some local schools, allowing parents to park in Council car parks for short periods during school drop-off and pick-up times. This initiative has been well-received and helps to manage congestion around schools while ensuring car park spaces remain available for general use throughout the day. We are happy to discuss this option further with other schools or stakeholders who may be interested.

While we appreciate the need to support the local economy, any relaxation of enforcement measures could reduce our ability to meet the income target for this financial year, further straining the Council's financial situation.

- 5.39 **Increasing Fees in Tourist Area Car Parks such as Pen y Gwryd:** The recommendation to increase parking fees in tourist areas is understandable. However, it is important to recognise that Gwynedd residents also use these car parks, not just tourists. Whether for leisure, local activities or other purposes, many residents visit tourist areas such as Pen y Gwryd and similar areas, which means that they too would have to pay the higher fees.

Imposing an increase in fees in these areas alone could place an additional financial burden on our residents, who are already facing the pressure of rising living costs. A careful balance must be struck to ensure that the parking fees are fair and do not disproportionately affect local communities. In addition, a sudden increase in the fees could reduce the number of visitors, having a negative impact on tourism — which is a vital economic driver for Gwynedd.

Considering the rising costs that tourists already face in terms of travel and accommodation, further increases in parking fees could make other locations more attractive. Therefore, a more measured approach is recommended which ensures that fees are appropriate and competitive to maintain the appeal of Gwynedd as a destination, while ensuring fairness for local residents who also use these facilities.

- 5.40 **Increasing Fees Annually at the Arosfan Sites:** Any increase in fees for the Arosfan sites should be considered carefully. These sites, which are used by residents and tourists alike, are part of a pilot scheme which has been in operation since January 2024. It is key to reach an appropriate balance between calculating a fee which ensures that the scheme is sustainable and a fee which is affordable in order to attract motor home owners to use the facilities, rather than parking on parts of the public highway or residential streets overnight.

- 5.41 **Council's Financial Situation and Need to Meet Income Targets:** It is essential to remind the Cabinet of the Council's significant financial challenges. The Council is facing a substantial budget shortfall, and revenue from parking fees and enforcement is one of the key areas that can help mitigate this deficit. Failing to meet the income targets set for this financial year could lead to reductions in essential public services, affecting both residents and the local economy.

The financial pressures facing the Council are further heightened by rising costs in service delivery, inflation, and reduced central government funding. Therefore, while the recommendations from the Scrutiny Committee are understandable, we must prioritise generating sufficient income to ensure the continued provision of vital services.

## 6. Next Steps

- 6.1 We are alert to the fact that we are facing very challenging times and it is inevitable that the Parking Service, like other services, must contribute towards closing the financial deficit in the Council's budgets.

## Savings Schemes

- 6.2 In response to the Council's current financial situation, it is intended to proceed with the savings schemes approved by the Cabinet in 2023/24, namely 1) Increasing parking fees at Pen y Gwryd and 2) Increasing the price of the annual parking permit and the local parking permit to £5 a year.
- 6.3 We have presented the savings plans that require further consideration, namely 1) Modification to the Band 2 Long Stay Fee Structure and 2) Extending Enforcement Hours in the Council's Short Stay Parking Areas and request Cabinet Members to enable the service to proceed with the arrangements and start realising the increase in potential income as soon as possible. Due to the considerations associated with this it is a process of approximately 3 months to implement changes in the fees following approval.

## Budget Overspending

- 6.4 Parking fees generate significant income for the Council. However, we must face the fact that the current fee structure is no longer suitable to meet the income target.
- 6.5 Based on the current fee structure and should the use of our car parks remain the same, we project that increasing all fees would generate the following income levels;

|                          | Total Annual Additional Income (Estimate) |
|--------------------------|---|
| Increase all fees by 40% | £800,000                                  |

- 6.6 To meet the income target set for this year, we anticipate we would need to increase all fees by 40%.
- 6.7 **Appendix B** shows the existing fee structure with 40% additions.
- 6.8 **Appendix C** shows the proposed fee structure with 40% additions.
- 6.9 If expected inflation increases until the 2028-29 financial year is to be met, it is estimated that all fees would need to be increased by **40%**.
- 6.10 The following options provide a way to alleviate such a significant impact on our parking fee structure:
- Reduce the income target expected from parking fees.
  - Freeze the inflation rate between reviews so that the income target does not increase annually.
  - Increase parking fees annually rather than every 5 years (on average).
- 6.11 These options offer advantages in terms of assisting the service to meet a target that is more achievable. However, it is important to be alert to the fact that the knock on effect of these options would require the Council to address the financial deficit in an alternative way.



- 6.12 The Parking Service regularly monitors how customers pay for parking, be that via pay and display machines or mobile app. This continuous monitoring allows us to understand customer preferences and trends, ensuring we can adapt our services to effectively meet their needs.
- 6.13 During 2023-24, 55% of all parking payments were made through the mobile phone App (Paybyphone) and the remaining 45% were made through the pay and display machines.
- 6.14 By evaluating the use of different payment methods, we can identify opportunities to streamline operations and reduce costs. For example, if there is a significant shift towards digital payments via an app, we could consider reducing the number of payment machines, resulting in savings on maintenance and operating costs. On the other hand, if payment machines continue to be popular, ensuring that they are up-to-date and easy to use would be essential.
- 6.15 While progress has been made, especially considering these on a percentage basis, which may look significant, it is necessary to consider this in terms of costs. These should also be considered in the context of other costs associated with transport including fuel, maintenance and insurance. The Annual and Local tickets reflect value for money and are very attractive especially for the residents of Gwynedd.
- 6.16 The package of changes that is being presented and recommended offers a solution to the significant shortfall that already exists in the Service's budget. Based on the feedback from the Scrutiny Committee, and considering that it has been 5 years since the last comprehensive review, it may be timely to undertake a full review of the fee structure of our car parks from scratch. This will be able to take into account the range of factors that have changed during the period since 2019 which include travel patterns, the Council declaring a Climate Emergency, changes in capacity and the use of alternative methods of paying for services rather than cash and technical developments.
- 6.17 Ultimately, our goal is to offer customers the best possible service in a way that is easy to use and cost-effective. By making informed decisions based on the data we collect, we can make the Parking Service more efficient, improve the customer experience, and save the Council money, contributing to the overall efficiency and sustainability of the service.

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

- 7.1 The proposal to increase parking fees should align with the Act's seven well-being goals:

**A prosperous Wales:** By carefully managing parking fees, the council can support economic growth by encouraging people to use local facilities and services, generating revenue that can be reinvested in infrastructure improvements.

**A resilient Wales:** Higher parking fees can encourage people to use public transport, reduce car use, and consequently reduce carbon emissions. This helps protect the environment and contributes to a more resilient community in the face of climate change.

**A healthier Wales:** It can encourage alternatives to car travel, such as walking, cycling, or using public transport, promoting exercise and reducing air pollution, contributing positively to public health.

**A more equal Wales:** The policy must consider the impact on different socio-economic groups. It should be ensured that any fee increases do not disproportionately affect low-income individuals and that affordable transport options are still available.

We will also promote the annual and local parking permits available at reasonable prices. Many residents and people who need to use our car parks on a daily basis take the opportunity to purchase a permit that provides value for money.

**A Wales of cohesive communities:** Properly managed parking policies can improve the vitality of town centres by reducing congestion and making areas more accessible and desirable to residents and visitors alike.

**A globally responsible Wales:** By taking steps to reduce reliance on cars, the council can contribute to global efforts to combat climate change, reflecting a commitment to global sustainability.

**A Wales with a vibrant culture and a thriving Welsh language:** Parking strategies should also consider their impact on access to cultural events and venues, ensuring that the Welsh language and Welsh culture are promoted and retained.

7.2 The proposal to increase parking fees should align with the five modes of working set out in the Act:

- We **include** residents and service users by receiving feedback. This includes requests, complaints, comments and other input from the public, users and potential users of our car parks on an ongoing basis.
- We are **working closely** with the other key stakeholders. This includes Other Local Authorities, North Wales Police, Eryri National Park, Welsh Government and Transport for Wales.

At an operational level we are working with 10 other Local Authorities in Wales as members of WPPP (Welsh Penalty Processing Partnership) to support the enforcement operation by dealing with challenges, charges and processing all penalty payment notices served.

At a strategic level we provide input into the development of the Regional Transport Plan through the Corporate Joint Committee.

- We are looking to **prevent** problems from arising or worsening in the future by working closely with the other key stakeholders. The aim is to optimise the use of the car parks to facilitate access and support resilient communities and a successful and thriving local economy.

- We are considering the **long-term** through the Regional Transport Plan and the work of the Corporate Joint Committee. This includes considering how parking strategy and parking fee structure can positively influence travel preferences and behaviours. A programme is in place to locate charging points for electric cars in our car parks. It is possible to pay for parking in car parks through an App which is a reflection in technical changes as well as how customers want to pay for parking. This mode of payment is increasingly popular.
- The nature of the work involves a need to **integrate** with other public bodies including other Local Authorities, North Wales Police, Eryri National Park and the Welsh Government.

We consider the relationship between on-street and off-street parking provision as one integrated package with a view to meeting the different expectations and aspirations of stakeholders when these sometimes conflict.

The Scrutiny Committee should ensure that the decision to increase parking fees is made with a holistic view, considering not only the immediate financial benefits but also the long-term impacts on the well-being of current and future generations.

## **8. Impact on Equality Characteristics, the Welsh Language and the Socio-Economic Duty**

- 8.1 The Service has already considered and recognises the need for impact assessments (e.g. Language and Equality), and assessments will be developed and used during the consultation process engaging with our communities on specific points and for updating the Well-being Assessments.
- 8.2 See the first version of the equality assessment in Appendix D.

## **9. Recommendations**

- 9.1 That Cabinet Members gives its approval to the recommendations of the report.
- 9.2 That the Cabinet Members authorise the Head of Department to carry out a statutory process in order for the new fees to become operational from 1st April 2025.

## **10. Views of the Statutory Officers**

### **Chief Finance Officer**

*The Revenue Budget Report 2024/25 – End of August 2024 Review which is a separate item on the programme of this Cabinet meeting highlights the prospects for the Council's financial position by the end of the current financial year. It can be seen in that report that the outlook for the deficit in parking income has increased to £824k. As is the process of setting a budget, inflation is added to the income budget annually and if the fees do not increase correspondingly a gap will be created which will increase from one year to the*

*next, as seen in the above report. There is a risk that increasing the income target through saving schemes as well as inflation could create an untenable situation if there is no prospect of the actual income meeting the target.*

*I therefore welcome the efforts of the Environment Department to take decisive steps to deal with the situation."*

**Monitoring Officer**

Nothing to add from a propriety perspective

**List of Appendices:**

Appendix A - Proposed fee structure.

Appendix B – Current fee structure with 40% increase

Appendix C – Proposed fee structure with 40% increase

Appendix D – Equality Assessment

Atodiad A - Appendix A

| Present fee Structure |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Band 2 - Summer       | Long Stay |
| Up to 2 hours         | £1.00     |
| Up to 4 hours         | £2.00     |
| Up to 12 hours        | £5.00     |
| Up to 24 hours        | £10.00    |
| Band 2 - Winter       | Long Stay |
| Up to 2 hours         | £1.00     |
| Up to 4 hours         | £2.00     |
| Up to 12 hours        | £3.00     |
| Up to 24 hours        | £6.00     |

| Proposed Fee Structure |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Band 2 - Summer        | Long Stay |
| Up to 4 hours          | £2.50     |
| Up to 12 hours         | £5.00     |
| Up to 24 hours         | £10.00    |
| Band 2 - Winter        | Long Stay |
| Up to 4 hours          | £2.50     |
| Up to 12 hours         | £3.00     |
| Up to 24 hours         | £6.00     |

Atodiad B - Appendix B

| Present Fee Structure |       | Fee Structure with additional 40% |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Band 1 Short Stay     |       | Band 1 Short Stay                 |       |
| Up to 1 Hour          | £1.00 | Up to 1 Hour                      | £1.40 |
| Up to 2 Hours         | £2.00 | Up to 2 Hours                     | £2.80 |
| Up to 3 Hours         | £3.00 | Up to 3 Hours                     | £4.20 |
| Band 1 Long Stay      |       | Band 1 Long Stay                  |       |
| Up to 4 Hours         | £2.00 | Up to 4 Hours                     | £2.80 |
| Up to 8 Hours         | £3.00 | Up to 8 Hours                     | £4.20 |
| Up to 12 Hours        | £4.00 | Up to 12 Hours                    | £5.60 |
| Up to 24 Hours        | £5.00 | Up to 24 Hours                    | £7.00 |

|                            |        |                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| Band 2 - Summer Short Stay |        | Band 2 - Summer Short Stay |        |
| Up to 1 Hour               | £1.00  | Up to 1 Hour               | £1.40  |
| Up to 2 Hours              | £2.00  | Up to 2 Hours              | £2.80  |
| Up to 3 Hours              | £3.00  | Up to 3 Hours              | £4.20  |
| Band 2 - Winter Short Stay |        | Band 2 - Winter Short Stay |        |
| Up to 1 Hour               | £1.00  | Up to 1 Hour               | £1.40  |
| Up to 2 Hours              | £2.00  | Up to 2 Hours              | £2.80  |
| Up to 3 Hours              | £3.00  | Up to 3 Hours              | £4.20  |
| Band 2 - Summer Long Stay  |        | Band 2 - Summer Long Stay  |        |
| Up to 2 Hour               | £1.00  | Up to 2 Hour               | £1.40  |
| Up to 4 Hours              | £2.00  | Up to 4 Hours              | £2.80  |
| Up to 12 Hours             | £5.00  | Up to 12 Hours             | £7.00  |
| Up to 24 Hours             | £10.00 | Up to 24 Hours             | £14.00 |
| Band 2 - Winter Long Stay  |        | Band 2 - Winter Long Stay  |        |
| Up to 2 Hour               | £1.00  | Up to 2 Hour               | £1.40  |
| Up to 4 Hours              | £2.00  | Up to 4 Hours              | £2.80  |
| Up to 12 Hours             | £3.00  | Up to 12 Hours             | £4.20  |
| Up to 24 Hours             | £6.00  | Up to 24 Hours             | £8.40  |

|                  |       |                  |       |
|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| Band 3 Long Stay |       | Band 3 Long Stay |       |
| Up to 6 Hours    | £3.00 | Up to 6 Hours    | £4.20 |
| Up to 12 Hours   | £4.00 | Up to 12 Hours   | £5.60 |
| Up to 24 Hours   | £5.00 | Up to 24 Hours   | £7.00 |

Atodiad C - Appendix C

| Present Fee Structure  | Proposed Fee Structure with additional 40% |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
|--|--|------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|--|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--|--------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| <table><tr><td>Band 1</td><td>Short Stay</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 1 Hour</td><td>£1.00</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 2 Hours</td><td>£2.00</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 3 Hours</td><td>£3.00</td></tr><tr><td>Band 1</td><td>Long Stay</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 4 Hours</td><td>£2.00</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 8 Hours</td><td>£3.00</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 12 Hours</td><td>£4.00</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 24 Hours</td><td>£5.00</td></tr></table>   | Band 1                                     | Short Stay | Up to 1 Hour  | £1.00 | Up to 2 Hours  | £2.00 | Up to 3 Hours  | £3.00 | Band 1   | Long Stay  | Up to 4 Hours | £2.00         | Up to 8 Hours | £3.00          | Up to 12 Hours | £4.00          | Up to 24 Hours  | £5.00     | <table><tr><td>Band 1</td><td>Short Stay</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 1 Hour</td><td>£1.40</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 2 Hours</td><td>£2.80</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 3 Hours</td><td>£4.20</td></tr><tr><td>Band 1</td><td>Long Stay</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 4 Hours</td><td>£2.80</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 8 Hours</td><td>£4.20</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 12 Hours</td><td>£5.60</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 24 Hours</td><td>£7.00</td></tr></table> | Band 1 | Short Stay     | Up to 1 Hour | £1.40          | Up to 2 Hours | £2.80           | Up to 3 Hours | £4.20         | Band 1 | Long Stay      | Up to 4 Hours | £2.80          | Up to 8 Hours | £4.20  | Up to 12 Hours  | £5.60      | Up to 24 Hours | £7.00 |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 1   | Short Stay                                 |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 1 Hour   | £1.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 2 Hours  | £2.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 3 Hours  | £3.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 1   | Long Stay                                  |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 4 Hours  | £2.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 8 Hours  | £3.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 12 Hours   | £4.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 24 Hours   | £5.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 1   | Short Stay                                 |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 1 Hour   | £1.40                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 2 Hours  | £2.80                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 3 Hours  | £4.20                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 1   | Long Stay                                  |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
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| Up to 8 Hours  | £4.20                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 12 Hours   | £5.60                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 24 Hours   | £7.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
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| Band 2 - Summer  | Short Stay                                 |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
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| Band 2 - Summer  | Long Stay                                  |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 4 Hours  | £2.50                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 12 Hours   | £5.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 24 Hours   | £10.00                                     |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 2 - Winter  | Long Stay                                  |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
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| Up to 24 Hours   | £6.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 2 - Summer  | Short Stay                                 |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 1 Hour   | £1.40                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 2 Hours  | £2.80                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 3 Hours  | £4.20                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 2 - Winter  | Short Stay                                 |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 1 Hour   | £1.40                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 2 Hours  | £2.80                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 3 Hours  | £4.20                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 2 - Summer  | Long Stay                                  |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 4 Hours  | £3.50                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 12 Hours   | £7.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 24 Hours   | £14.00                                     |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 2 - Winter  | Long Stay                                  |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 4 Hours  | £3.50                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 12 Hours   | £4.20                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 24 Hours   | £8.40                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| <table><tr><td>Band 3</td><td>Long Stay</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 6 Hours</td><td>£3.00</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 12 Hours</td><td>£4.00</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 24 Hours</td><td>£5.00</td></tr></table>   | Band 3                                     | Long Stay  | Up to 6 Hours | £3.00 | Up to 12 Hours | £4.00 | Up to 24 Hours | £5.00 | <table><tr><td>Band 3</td><td>Long Stay</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 6 Hours</td><td>£4.20</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 12 Hours</td><td>£5.60</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 24 Hours</td><td>£7.00</td></tr></table> | Band 3     | Long Stay     | Up to 6 Hours | £4.20         | Up to 12 Hours | £5.60          | Up to 24 Hours | £7.00           |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 3   | Long Stay                                  |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 6 Hours  | £3.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 12 Hours   | £4.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 24 Hours   | £5.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Band 3   | Long Stay                                  |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 6 Hours  | £4.20                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 12 Hours   | £5.60                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |
| Up to 24 Hours   | £7.00                                      |            |               |       |                |       |                |       |  |            |               |               |               |                |                |                |                 |           |  |        |                |              |                |               |                 |               |               |        |                |               |                |               |  |                 |            |                |       |               |       |               |       |                 |            |              |       |               |       |               |       |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |        |                 |           |               |       |                |       |                |       |

# Equality Impact Assessment

For help to complete this form see the *How to Undertake an Equality Impact Assessment* leaflet. You are also welcome to contact Delyth Gadlys Williams, Policy and Equality Officer on ext. 32708 or [DelythGadlysWilliams@gwynedd.llyw.cymru](mailto:DelythGadlysWilliams@gwynedd.llyw.cymru) for further assistance.

The Council's is required (under the Equality Act 2010) to consider the effect any change in policy or procedure (or the creation of a new policy or procedure), has on people with protected equality characteristics. The Council also has a general duty to ensure fairness and foster good relations. A timely Equality Impact Assessment must be undertaken before making any decision on any relevant change (i.e. which has an effect on people with protected characteristics).

## I Details

### I.1. What is the name of the policy / service in question?

Parking Fees and Schemes Report 2024

### I.2 What is the purpose of the policy / service that is being created or amended? What changes are being considered?

The proposed changes aim to:

1. Implement approved savings schemes for 2023/24.
  - 1.1 Increase parking fees at Pen y Gwryd
  - 1.2 Increase price of annual parking permit from £140 to £145 and local parking permit from £70 to £75 per annum.
2. Implement savings schemes for 2024/24 that required additional consideration.
  - 2.1 Adjust Band 2 long-stay parking fee structures.
  - 2.2 Extend enforcement hours in short-stay car parks.
3. Increase all parking fees by 40% to meet budget targets.

These changes are necessary to address a significant budget shortfall faced by the Environment Department of Cyngor Gwynedd.



### **1.3 Who is responsible for this assessment?**

Gerwyn Jones – Assistant Head of Service – Environment Department  
Ceri Thomas – Parking and Street Works Manager

### **1.4 When did you commence the assessment? Which version is this?**

Equality issues have been considered as the proposals have been developed. These are included in this assessment prepared in September 2024.

## **2) Action**

### **2.1 Who are the partners you need to work with to undertake this assessment?**

Parking Service

Finance Department

Scrutiny Committee

Local community groups, especially those representing protected characteristics.

### **2.2 What steps have you taken to engage with people with protected characteristics, regarding the Welsh language or with communities (either because of location or because of need) who live with socio-economic disadvantage?**

The consultation process and giving notice in the press is part of the procedure and members of the public can submit their comments or objections or give a positive opinion through this statutory process.

It is an essential requirement for the Council to advertise the proposed changes in the local newspapers as well as display the information (including the new fees) in a prominent position in the

car parks that will be affected.

The current disabled parking scheme will remain unchanged.

### **2.3 What was the result of the engagement?**

Initial feedback from the Council's Scrutiny Committee highlighted concerns over affordability for local and low-income residents.

### **2.4 On the basis of what other evidence are you operating?**

Financial reports indicating the budget shortfalls.

Previous parking fee structure reviews.

Fee comparisons with neighbouring Local Authorities.

The pay and display fees have not changed since 2021 even to reflect inflation rates.

It is imperative that we review the fees to ensure that there is sufficient income to meet the financial gap in the Council's budget.

### **2.5 Are there any gaps in the evidence that needs to be collected?**

### 3) Identifying the Impact

**3.1 The Council has to give due regard to the effect any changes will have on people with the equality characteristics noted below. What impact will the new policy/service or the proposed changes in the policy or service have on people with these characteristics? You are welcome to any other characteristics if you wish.**

| <b>Characteristics</b>                    | <b>What type of impact?*</b> | <b>In what way? What is the evidence?</b>  |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Race (including nationality)</b>       | Neutral                      | Changes to the proposed fee structure is likely to effect Gwynedd residents and visitors alike.                        |
| <b>The Welsh language</b>                 | None                         | We will continue to ensure that signs and any new software are bilingual.  |
| <b>Disability</b>                         | Positive                     | The continuation of Blue Badge exemptions supports accessibility for disabled individuals.                             |
| <b>Sex</b>                                | None                         | No evidence of impact based on gender.   |
| <b>Age</b>                                | Positive                     | It seems that more elderly people tend to be disabled so a higher percentage of older people will not pay for parking. |
| <b>Sexual orientation</b>                 | None                         | No evidence of impact.   |
| <b>Religion or belief (or non-belief)</b> | None                         | No evidence of impact.   |
| <b>Gender reassignment</b>                | None                         | No evidence of impact.   |
| <b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>            | None                         | No evidence of impact.   |
| <b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>     | None                         | No evidence of impact.   |

**3.2 The Council has a duty under the 2010 Equality Act to contribute positively to a fairer society by promoting equality and good relations in its activities regarding the following characteristics – age, gender, sexual orientation, religion, race, gender reassignment, disability and pregnancy and maternity. The Council must give due attention to the way any change affects these duties.**

| <b>General Duties</b> | <b>Does it have</b> | <b>In what way? What is the evidence?</b> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---|
|-----------------------|---------------------|---|

| <b>of the Equality Act</b>   | <b>an impact?*</b> |  |
|--|--------------------|--|
| <b>Abolishing illegal discrimination, harassment and victimisation</b> | Yes                | <p>It is true to say that families with a disabled person in the family tend to be poorer.</p> <p>As a Council we will continue not to charge disabled people a parking fee so that they can access shopping and other services as usual.</p>  |
| <b>Promoting equal opportunities</b>                                   | Yes                | <p>An increase in the parking structure can make things more difficult for those on a low income.</p> <p>It must also be highlighted that the Council offers an Annual Parking Ticket. The ticket enables people to park in any long stay car park throughout the County without a time limit. In accordance with this review, there is a recommendation to increase the cost of this ticket from £140 to £145 per year (to meet inflation). Ticket holders who use a car park on a daily basis would pay £12.08 per month, which is equivalent to 40p per day. We remain of the opinion that the ticket continued to offer value for money.</p> <p>This can be a suitable solution for people with low income.</p> <p>We also offer a parking ticket for residents to purchase for £75 per year. We appreciate that the lack of parking spaces outside homes is a problem due to an increase in the number of vehicles. This ticket offers residents parking in the Long Stay car park closest to their home.</p> |
| <b>Encouraging good relationships</b>                                  | Yes                | <p>While keeping the blue badge scheme the same and parking continuing to be free for disabled people, they continue to be able to go out and socialise with the community.</p>  |

#### 4) Analysing the results

##### 4.1 Is the policy therefore likely to have a significant, positive impact on any of the equality characteristics or the General Duty and what is the reason for this?

No changes are proposed to the blue badge scheme. Blue badge holders continue to park for free in our car parks and are allowed to park on double yellow lines for a period of up to 3 hours.

While keeping the blue badge scheme the same, they continue to be able to go out and socialise with the community without having to worry about additional costs.

##### 4.1 Is the policy therefore likely to have a significant, negative impact on any of the equality characteristics or the General Duty and what is the reason for this?

No.

##### 4.3 What should be done?

Choose one of the following:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Continue with the policy / service as it is robust                   | ✓ |
| Adapt the policy to delete any barriers                              |   |
| Suspend and delete the policy as the detrimental impacts are too big |   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Continue with the policy as any detrimental impact can be justified |  |
|---|--|

**4.4 What steps will you take to reduce or mitigate any negative impacts?**

|  |
|--|
|  |
|--|

**4.5 If you are not taking any further action to delete or reduce the negative impacts, explain why here.**

|  |
|--|
|  |
|--|

**5) Monitoring**

**5.1 What steps will you take to monitor the impact and effectiveness of the policy or service (action plan)?**

|   |
|---|
| We will continue to monitor the usage of our car parks. |
|---|

## CYNGOR GWYNEDD – Report to a meeting of Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Item Title:</b>          | <i>Annual Monitoring Report Local Development Plan 2023-2024</i> |
| <b>Cabinet Member:</b>      | <i>Councillor Dafydd Meurig – Cabinet Member Environment</i>     |
| <b>Contact Office:</b>      | <i>Gareth Jones</i>  |
| <b>Date of the meeting:</b> | <i>15 October 2024</i>   |

### 1.0 The decision sought

That the Cabinet accept the Annual Monitoring Report 6 (Appendix 1) and agree to submit the AMR to the Government by the end of October 2024.

### 2.0 Reason for the need for a decision:

The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 set out the need to monitor the Local Development Plan (LDP) annually and to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Welsh Government by 31st October each year.

Members of the Cabinet will be aware that the joint working arrangement with the Isle of Anglesey County Council on planning policy matters came to an end on 31 March 2023 and that a new policy team was established for Cyngor Gwynedd. Since the co-working arrangements has come to an end, AMR 6 reports on the evidence which is specifically relevant to Gwynedd only. The conclusions of this AMR and the previous AMRs will form part of the evidence base that will contribute to the preparation of the new Local Development Plan for the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area.

The purpose of this report is to present the sixth Annual Monitoring Report for the period 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024. Along with the AMR a overview of the comments received from the Planning Policy Working Group are included for consideration by the Cabinet.


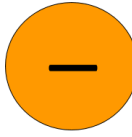
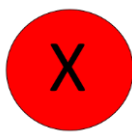
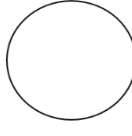
### 3.0 Introduction and rationale

#### 3.1 Background

##### **The Monitoring Framework (Chapter 7 in the Plan)**

3.1.1 The AMR provides an important evidence base for the review of the Joint LDP and over time AMRs can show trends, identify any policies that are delivering or not, and highlight if there is any policy void or omission. The Gwynedd and Anglesey JLDP has a monitoring framework which was agreed with the Inspector during the Examination in Public. The Monitoring Framework can be found in Chapter 7 of the Joint LDP. There are 70 indicators, which report on the 5 themes in the JLDP. As the joint working arrangement has come to an end this AMR 6 reports on evidence specific to Gwynedd Local Planning Authority only. The information presented in this Report will inform the evidence base in relation to the preparation of the Gwynedd LDP.

3.1.2 As a visual aid when monitoring the effectiveness of policies and to provide an overview of performance, key indicators and outcomes are shown in the table below:-

| Symbol   | Description   | Number of Indicators |
|--|---|----------------------|
|                         | Local policy contributes to achieving Plan objectives and performs in accordance with, or better than, expectations.            | 28                   |
|                         | The policy target is currently not achieved as anticipated but this is not leading to concerns regarding policy implementation. | 21                   |
|                         | Local policy does not provide expected results and there are resulting concerns regarding Policy implementation.                | 5                    |
|                        | There is no conclusion - available data is scarce.  | 0                    |
| Number of Indicators that have been achieved   |   | 11                   |
| Number of indicators no longer reported (relevant to the Isle of Anglesey Local planning Authority Area) |   | 3                    |

3.1.3 There is an expectation that every monitoring framework includes core indicators related to the following:

| Core indicator  | Reference in the Monitoring Framework   |
|---|---|
| The spatial distribution of housing development   | D25   |
| The annual level of housing completions monitored against the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR). | D47   |
| Total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate.          | D44   |
| Number of affordable housing constructed compared to the target in the Plan;                        | D47   |
| The type of affordable housing constructed (tenure);  | Not included within the adopted Monitoring framework and not currently monitored. |
| Employment land take-up against allocations.  | D32 & D33   |
| Market viability for housing developments.  | D50   |
| Housing development rate on allocations.  | D45 & D46*  |



|   |   |
|---|---|
| Developing key infrastructure projects.   | Not included within the adopted Monitoring framework and not currently monitored. |
| Gypsy and Travellers accommodation sites that are developed;                        | D56*, D57 & D58   |
| Scale / type of highly vulnerable development permitted within C2 flood risk areas. | D18   |

\*Not reported on, as they specifically apply to the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Local Planning Authority Area.

3.1.4 Other indicators seen in the Monitoring Framework of the Joint Local Development Plan are specific to the area of the JLDP.

3.1.5 The table below provides the actions available in the Monitoring Framework. Other actions could be relevant, depending on the circumstances, e.g. amending adopted supplementary planning guidance. An action has been identified against each indicator in the AMR as part of the analysis. A few indicators have a grey colour as the indicator has been achieved e.g. adoption of SPG. The table below outlines a summary of the actions following the assessment of the Monitoring Framework indicators:-

| Assessment   | Action   | Number of indicators in the category. |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Where indicators suggest that LDP policies are effectively implemented   | No further action needed with the exception of continuing to monitor   | 42                                    |
| Assessment of decisions on planning applications suggests that policies are not being implemented as intended  | Perhaps an Officer and / or Member needs to be trained   | 0                                     |
| Assessment suggests that additional further guidance is needed for those identified in the Plan in order i) to explain how policy should be implemented correctly, or ii) to facilitate the development of specific sites. | Publish an additional Supplementary Planning Guidance, that could include the development briefs of specific sites, work closely with the private sector and infrastructure providers, where relevant. | 0                                     |
| Assessment suggests that policy is not as effective as expected.   | Further research and investigation required, which includes examining contextual information about the Plan area or topic field.   | 13                                    |

|  |   |    |
|--|---|----|
| Assessment suggests that policy is not being implemented       | Review the policy in accordance with that | 0  |
| Assessment suggests that the strategy is not being implemented | Reviewing the Plan                        | 0  |
| Target has been met  | No further action required                | 11 |

### 3.1.6 Key findings of the AMR:-

1. Permission granted for 208 new residential units (including applications to reconsider or extend expiry date of existing permissions) during 2023/24. See the distribution of these permissions in Appendix 2. 137 units (65.9%) were for affordable housing.
2. 137 homes were completed during the monitoring period.
3. 67 affordable housing units completed in 2023-24 which is 48.9% of the total completions for this year. Note these figures do not include housing that is affordable due to its location, and size as the case may be in certain areas within the Plan area.
4. It is noted that 2475 units have been completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area between the base date (2011) and 2023/24, whilst the trajectory (conveyed for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area) notes a figure of 3238 units. This is therefore 23.6% lower than the figure in the trajectory.
5. 18.3% of the housing units<sup>1</sup> permitted during the AMR period are within the Sub-regional Centre and Urban Service Centres. 49.0% of units have been permitted within the Local Service Centres with a further 32.7% permitted in Villages, Clusters and Open Countryside.
6. In the AMR period (2023-24), 9.5% of housing units completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area are located on sites allocated for housing.
7. Average density of new housing permissions in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area during the AMR period is 24.7 units per hectare.
8. Three affordable housing exception sites permitted in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area during this AMR period (26 units permitted on these sites).
9. No new local market units given planning permission during AMR period. One local market unit was completed during the AMR period.
10. In the last year, over 65% of housing permissions on new sites (not including those applications to reconsider or extend the date on which the current permissions expire) that meet the relevant threshold have included the expected level of affordable housing on the site. Of the 5 sites that were permitted in 2023- 2024 that are 11+ units in size, 4 sites are for 100% affordable housing with one other site providing the expected level of affordable housing.
11. Out of the units granted permission and completed since the Plan's adoption the percentage of affordable housing is 49%.

<sup>1</sup> New housing permissions or permissions to re-assess and to extend expiry date of prior permissions

12. The Council received 24 Appeals during the Monitoring Period. 66.7% of these were dismissed. None of the appeals allowed undermined the policies contained in the Plan. The appeals approved related to issues such as design, local need and landscape impacts. 2 were for residential use, 3 for householders applications, 1 for holiday accommodation and 2 for caravan sites.
  13. One of the strategic objectives of the Joint LDP is to facilitate diversity in the rural economy, that objective has been successful during the AMR period, with permissions having been given for a range of employment uses including existing publishing workshop, home dog breeding business, pick your own enterprise.
  14. Indicator D21 sets targets for achieving the potential renewable energy resources identified in the Plan. It was expected that 50% of this of 1,113.35 GWh for electricity and 23.65 GWh for heat would have been achieved by 2021. However up to 2024 only 92.6 GWh in addition to the figures in tables 7 and 8 in the joint LDP has been provided. Therefore, the target of 50% the renewable energy potential for heat and electricity being delivered by 2021 has not been achieved. The permitted schemes have a potential for energy generated of 3,281.4GWh. This would achieve the target within the Plan however some of the proposals have had permission for some time. It is clear therefore that the failure to achieve the target within the Plan is in relation to the implementation of schemes rather than a failure of the Plan's Renewable Energy Policies.
  15. 3 applications were refused partly due to linguistic issues and 13 applications were granted permission with a planning condition for linguistic mitigation measures.
- 3.1.7 The conclusions from this AMR and the previous AMRs provide an important evidence base when preparing the new LDP. As is outlined above and within the AMR (as seen in appendix 1) some policy targets are not being met. However, these are related to matters which are outside of the control of the JLDP. The JLDP provides a policy framework to support appropriate developments within the plan area. Where targets have not been met this is largely due to factors outside of the control of the JLDP. As set out in the conclusion of the Annual Monitoring Report all the issues that are discussed in the AMR will be considered when preparing the evidence base that will support the new policies of the Local Development Plan.

### **General opinion from Planning Policy Working Group**

#### **3.1.8 Comments were made :**

- raising concern about the sites designated in the Joint LDP which had not received planning permission.
- expressing concerns about the indicators specifically relating to the Welsh language contained in the monitoring framework as reported in the Annual Monitoring Report. The indicators in their current form were not considered to allow effective monitoring of the impact of developments on the Welsh language.
- asking about the potential impact and implications of the Article Direction 4 on the new Local Development Plan, such as the need for housing allocations. It is envisaged that implementing the Article 4 Direction will have an impact on the

housing market and release more housing on the open market. This means that there would not necessarily be a need to provide as many houses to meet the need in the new Plan. The need to revise the existing policy to reflect the new Welsh Government legislation was identified along with the fact that Cyngor Gwynedd has now implemented the Article 4 Direction.

### **Action following the Working Group meeting**

- 3.1.9 The discussion during the meeting of the Working Group did not result in the need to undertake further revisions to the content of AMB 6.

### **3.2 Rationale and justification for recommending the decision**

- 3.2.1 As set out in part 2 of this report the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 set out the need to monitor the Local Development Plan (LDP) annually and to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Welsh Government by 31st October each year. The Annual Monitoring Report contains factual information about the performance of the Joint Local Development Plan from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. Further it forms an important part of the evidence base for the preparation of the new Local Development Plan.

### **3.3 Next Steps**

- 3.3.1 Following any changes that may result from the discussion or any editorial changes which may be required for accuracy, a final version of the Annual Monitoring Report will be prepared and then submitted to the Welsh Government by 31/10/2024.

## **4.0 The views of the statutory officers**

### **4.1 Head of Finance**

“Nothing to add from the perspective of financial propriety.”

### **4.2 Monitoring Officer**

“ No comments to add from a proprietary perspective”

### **Appendices:**

Appendix 1– Joint Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2023-2024.



Anglesey and Gwynedd  
Joint Local Development Plan  
2011 - 2026

**6th Annual Monitoring Report  
Gwynedd  
1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024**



**Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan  
2011-2026**

**ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT – Gwynedd  
1 April 2023- 31 MARCH 2024  
6<sup>th</sup> Annual Monitoring Report**

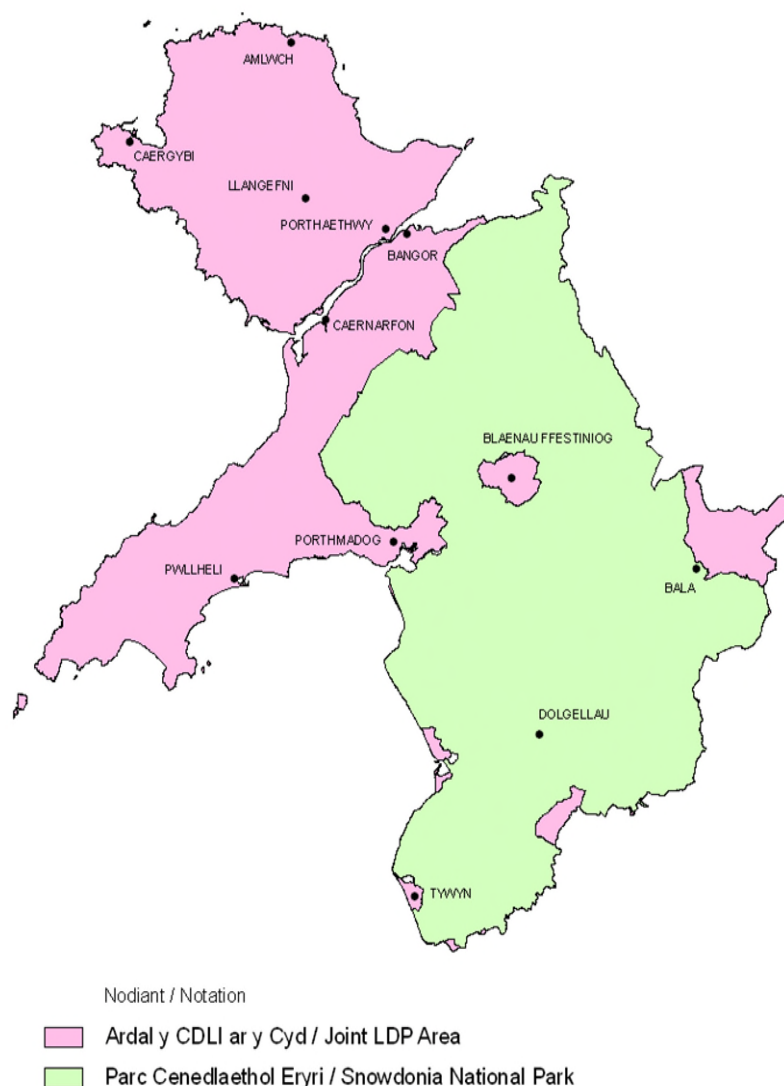
## Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....                                      | 3         |
| Key Findings of the AMR .....                                | 6         |
| Plan Review .....  | 7         |
| Monitoring the Sustainability Assessment (SA) .....          | 7         |
| CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION .....                                | 8         |
| What is the AMR? .....                                       | 9         |
| Indicators .....   | 9         |
| Thresholds.....  | 10        |
| Actions .....  | 10        |
| Plan Review .....  | 12        |
| Structure and content.....                                   | 12        |
| CHAPTER 2: ANALYSING CONTEXTUAL CHANGES .....                | 14        |
| THE NATIONAL CONTEXT .....                                   | 14        |
| THE REGIONAL CONTEXT .....                                   | 16        |
| THE LOCAL CONTEXT.....                                       | 17        |
| CONCLUSION.....  | 19        |
| CHAPTER 3: AN ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS .....                   | 20        |
| 6.1 Safe, Healthy, Distinctive and Vibrant Communities ..... | 22        |
| 6.2 Sustainable Living.....                                  | 37        |
| 6.3 Economy and Regeneration .....                           | 53        |
| <b>6.4 Housing supply and quality .....</b>                  | <b>70</b> |
| 6.5 Natural and Built Environment .....                      | 107       |
| CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....              | 116       |
| Appendix 1 – Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring.....        | 118       |
| Appendix 2 – Distribution of Residential Permissions .....   | 135       |
| Appendix 3 – The provision of land for housing .....         | 139       |



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- i. The Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan (Joint LDP) was adopted on 31 July 2017. The Joint LDP area includes Anglesey and the Gwynedd Planning Authority area. It does not include the parts of Gwynedd that are within the Eryri National Park.



- ii. Monitoring is a continuous part of the process of drawing up a plan. Monitoring is the connection between gathering evidence, the plan's strategy, and the work of drawing up policies, implementing policies, evaluating, and reviewing the Plan. The Monitoring Framework is in Chapter 7 of the Joint LDP. It includes a total of 70 indicators<sup>1</sup> that are used




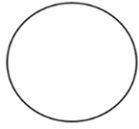
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<sup>1</sup> AMR 6 will be reporting on 59 indicators. The target for 5 indicators were met during AMR1 and for another 5 of the indicators during AMR2 and one during AMR 3. Therefore there isn't a need to continue to monitor these indicators.



to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan and its policies. It also includes a series of targets and defines thresholds that trigger further action, when required. The Monitoring Framework was developed in accordance with Welsh Government Regulations, and it was considered at the Public Inquiry for the Joint LDP.

- iii. As part of the Development Plan's statutory process, Councils must prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The Monitoring Framework is the basis of the AMR. The AMR will record the work of assessing the indicators and any important contextual changes that could influence on the implementation of the Joint LDP. Over time, it provides an opportunity for the Councils to assess the impact of the Joint LDP on social, economic, and environmental well-being in the Plan area.
- iv. This is the sixth AMR to be prepared since the Joint LDP was adopted. This AMR looks at the period from 1st April 2023 to 31 March 2024 and focuses specifically on the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area, see paras 1.13 – 1.16. It is a requirement to submit the Report to the Welsh Government and publish on the Councils' websites by 31 October 2024.
- v. As a visual aid when monitoring the effectiveness of policies and to provide an overview of performance, key indicators and outcomes are shown in the table below.

| Symbol   | Description  | Number of Indicators |
|--|--|----------------------|
|                       | Local policy contributes to achieving Plan objectives and performs in accordance with, or better than, expectations.             | 28                   |
|                       | The policy target is currently not achieved as anticipated, but this is not leading to concerns regarding policy implementation. | 21                   |
|                       | Local policy does not provide expected results and there are resulting concerns regarding Policy implementation.                 | 5                    |
|                       | There is no conclusion - available data is scarce.   | 2                    |
| Number of Indicators that have been achieved   |  | 11                   |
| Number of indicators no longer reported (relevant to the Isle of Anglesey Local planning Authority Area) |  | 3                    |

- vi. A summary of the outcomes of assessing the indicators is shown in the following table:

**Table A: Summary of conclusions from the Monitoring Framework indicators**

| Assessment   | Action   | Number of indicators in the category. |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Where indicators suggest that LDP policies are effectively implemented   | No further action needed with the exception of continuing to monitor   | 42                                    |
| Assessment of decisions on planning applications suggests that policies are not being implemented as intended  | Perhaps an Officer and / or Member needs to be trained   | 0                                     |
| Assessment suggests that additional further guidance is needed for those identified in the Plan in order i) to explain how policy should be implemented correctly, or ii) to facilitate the development of specific sites. | Publish an additional Supplementary Planning Guidance, that could include the development briefs of specific sites, work closely with the private sector and infrastructure providers, where relevant. | 0                                     |
| Assessment suggests that policy is not as effective as expected.   | Further research and investigation required, which includes examining contextual information about the Plan area or topic field.   | 13                                    |
| Assessment suggests that policy is not being implemented   | Review the policy in accordance with that  | 0                                     |
| Assessment suggests that the strategy is not being implemented   | Reviewing the Plan   | 0                                     |
| Target has been met  | No further action required   | 15                                    |

- vii. As can be seen above most indicators do not require any further action with the exception to continue to monitor. Some indicators have been coloured grey as they have been achieved and therefore no further action is required and therefore are not noted above.
- viii. A small number of indicators relate to the preparation of the Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG), and it can be seen that the series of SPG was not prepared by the target date. However, in every case, reasons are recorded to justify the delay in preparing the SPG, which show that they will be considered for adoption as soon as is practically possible. Where an indicator relates to an SPG that has been adopted the action has been coloured grey as no further action is required in relation to that indicator.

- ix. When assessing the performance of the Joint LDP, as well as considering the indicators, the AMR must consider any national, regional, and local contextual changes that have taken place in the previous year. The resulting impact of these changes on the Joint LDP must also be considered.

### **Key Findings of the AMR**

1. Permission granted for 208 new residential units (including applications to reconsider or extend expiry date of existing permissions) during 2023/24. See the distribution of these permissions in Appendix 2. 137 units (65.9%) were for affordable housing.
2. 137 homes were completed during the monitoring period.
3. 67 affordable housing units completed in 2023-24 which is 48.9% of the total completions for this year. Note these figures do not include housing that is affordable due to its location, and size in certain areas within the Plan area.
4. It is noted that 2475 units have been completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area between the base date (2011) and 2023/24, whilst the trajectory (conveyed for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area) notes a figure of 3238 units. This is therefore 23.6% lower than the figure in the trajectory.
5. 18.3% of the housing units<sup>2</sup> permitted during the AMR period are within the Sub-regional Centre and Urban Service Centres. 49.0% of units have been permitted within the Local Service Centres with a further 32.7% permitted in Villages, Clusters and Open Countryside.
6. In the AMR period (2023-24), 9.5% of housing units completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area are located on sites allocated for housing.
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11. Out of the units granted permission and completed since the Plan's adoption the percentage of affordable housing is 49%.
12. The Council received 24 Appeals during the Monitoring Period. 66.7% of these were dismissed. None of the appeals allowed undermined the policies contained in the Plan. The appeals approved related to issues such as design, local need, and landscape impacts. 2 were for residential use, 3 for householders applications, 1 for holiday accommodation and 2 for caravan sites.

---

<sup>2</sup> New housing permissions or permissions to re-assess and to extend expiry date of prior permissions.

13. One of the strategic objectives of the Joint LDP is to facilitate diversity in the rural economy, that objective has been successful during the AMR period, with permissions having been given for a range of employment uses including existing publishing workshop, home dog breeding business, pick your own enterprise.
14. Indicator D21 sets targets for achieving the potential renewable energy resources identified in the Plan. It was expected that 50% of this of 1,113.35 GWh for electricity and 23.65 GWh for heat would have been achieved by 2021. However up to 2024 only 92.6 GWh in addition to the figures in tables 7 and 8 in the joint LDP has been provided. Therefore, the target of 50% the renewable energy potential for heat and electricity being delivered by 2021 has not been achieved. The permitted schemes have a potential for energy generated of 3,281.4GWh. This would achieve the target within the Plan however some of the proposals have had permission for some time. It is clear therefore that the failure to achieve the target within the Plan is in relation to the implementation of schemes rather than a failure of the Plan's Renewable Energy Policies.
15. 3 applications were refused partly due to linguistic issues and 13 applications were granted permission with a planning condition for linguistic mitigation measures.

#### **Plan Review**

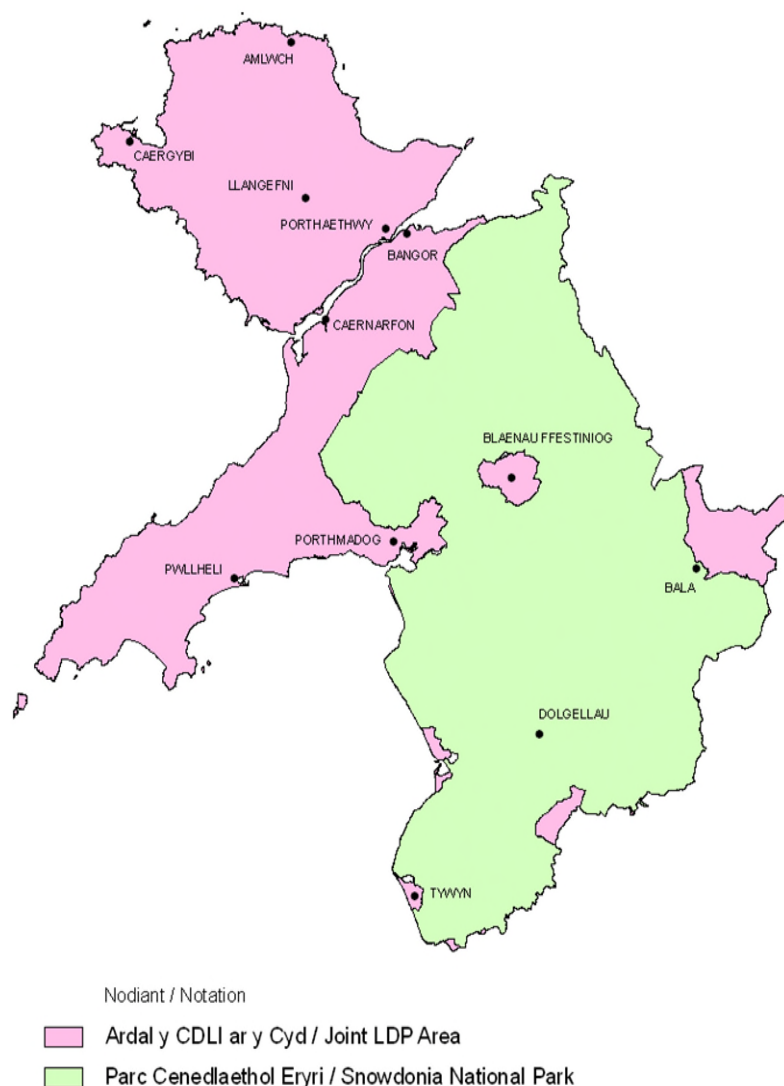
- x. In accordance with national guidelines, LDPs must be reviewed every four years and a Revised Plan prepared. The current Plan was adopted on 31 July 2017 and therefore a Review Report was prepared. The conclusion of the Review Report was to undertake a Full Revision of the Joint Local Development Plan which is tantamount to the preparation of a new Plan. This was followed by a decision by Cyngor Gwynedd's Cabinet and Isle of Anglesey County Council's Executive to end the joint working arrangement between the two Councils and to prepare separate Development Plans. The joint working arrangement ended on 31 March 2023 and new policy teams were established for both Councils. The conclusions of all the AMRs will form part of the evidence base that will contribute to the preparation of new Local Development Plans for both Councils. Although there is a decision to prepare a separate LDP for both Councils, this AMR follows the same format as the previous ones however AMR 6 concentrates specifically on Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area. The information presented in this Report in will be useful as evidence for the preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

#### **Monitoring the Sustainability Assessment (SA)**

- xi. Appendix 1 provides a detailed assessment of the performance of the LDP against the SA monitoring objectives. Detailed indicators have been identified to provide more specific evidence for the performance of the LDP against the SA Objectives outlined in the LDP.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Joint Local Development Plan (Joint LDP) adopted on 31 July 2017 provides a land use framework that will form the basis for decisions surrounding development in the Plan area during the lifespan of the Joint LDP (up to 2026). The Plan area does not contain the parts of Gwynedd that are within the Snowdonia National Park.



- 1.2 Sub-section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that Councils produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for their Joint LDP following its adoption and keep a regular eye on every matter that is expected to impact the development of the Joint LDP area. Welsh Government has published regulations and guidelines on what should be expected in an AMR. The AMR will need to be submitted to Welsh Government and published on the Councils' websites by 31 October every year following the adoption of the Joint LDP, as long as a full financial year (1 April - 31 March) has elapsed since the adoption date of the Joint LDP.

- 1.3 This is the sixth AMR to be prepared since the Joint LDP was adopted. This AMR looks at the period from 1st April 2023 to 31 March 2024. This AMR (AMB6) is required to be submitted to the Welsh Government by October 31, 2024

### What is the AMR?

- 1.4 The AMR provides an opportunity to record assessments of important matters that could influence the ability to deliver the Joint LDP and the outcomes of that work, as well as the credibility of the Joint LDP in terms of sustainability. The outcomes of this monitoring process will feed into the continuous analysis of the Joint LDP. The Councils will be required to hold a formal review of the Joint LDP at least every four years from the time the Plan was first adopted, which in relation to the Joint LDP is 31 July 2021. The findings of the AMRs will be part of the evidence base which will contribute to the preparation of a new Plan. A review of the plan has taken place and a Review Report prepared further information is available in paragraph 1.12 below.
- 1.5 The Monitoring Framework is the main basis of the AMR. The Monitoring Framework is noted in Chapter 7 of the Joint LDP. It includes a total of 69 indicators (amended to 70, see para 1.6 below) used to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan and its policies.

### Indicators

- 1.6 There is an expectation within the Local Development Plan Manual (Edition 3) that every monitoring framework includes key indicators related to the following: -

**Table 1: Core indicators**

| Core indicator  | Monitoring Framework Reference |
|---|--------------------------------|
| The spatial distribution of housing development   | D25                            |
| The annual level of housing completions monitored against the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR). | D47                            |
| Total cumulative completions monitored against the anticipated cumulative completion rate.          | D44                            |
| Number of affordable houses constructed compared to the target in the Plan;                         | D47                            |
| The type of affordable housing constructed (tenure);  | Not currently being monitored  |
| Employment land take-up against allocations.  | D32 & D33                      |
| Market viability for housing developments.  | D50                            |
| Housing development rate on allocations.  | D45 & D46*                     |
| Developing key infrastructure projects.   | Not currently being monitored  |

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Gypsy and Travellers accommodation sites that are developed;                        | D56*, D57 & D58 |
| Scale / type of highly vulnerable development permitted within C2 flood risk areas. | D18             |

\*Not reported on, as they specifically relate to the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Local Planning Authority Area.

- 1.7 The Monitoring Framework also contains a variety of local and contextual indicators noted by the Councils relating to the context of the Joint LDP area and wider economic, social, and cultural matters in turn.
- 1.8 Each of these indicators need to be monitored, and the nature of the data collected will vary from one to the other. Some are factual (e.g. has a development or SPG been delivered within the proposed timetable?), whilst others call for the collection of data and monitoring over a longer period (e.g. house completion figures).

### Thresholds

- 1.9 All of the indicators have a specific threshold that notes at which time further consideration may need to be given to the implementation of the policy and/or its assessment. This could mean that a plan must be delivered by a specific date, if the progress falls below the accumulative requirement over a fixed period, or if a development is permitted which is contrary to the policy framework. Once a threshold is reached, the required actions must be considered in an attempt to reconcile the situation (see below).




### Actions

- 1.10 The Monitoring Framework notes a range of achievable actions that could address any shortcomings or unexpected outcomes. However, it does not necessarily follow that a failure to achieve a specific target will be interpreted as a policy failure that would automatically mean that this policy (or the entire Plan) becomes the subject of a review.
- 1.11 Table 2 below notes the potential actions that could derive from the monitoring, and these are noted in the Monitoring Framework in Chapter 7 of the Joint LDP. There are several possible options to help deal with indicators that give the impression of a failure to deliver in line with the expectation. To assist with the interpretation of the monitoring made, a simple colour plan was used, as seen in Table 3 below, to show how the indicator is performing.

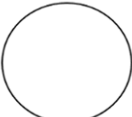
**Table 2: Potential actions**

| Assessment   | Action   |
|--|--|
| Where indicators suggest that LDP policies are effectively implemented   | No further action needed with the exception of continuing to monitor   |
| Assessment of decisions on planning applications suggests that policies are not being implemented as intended  | Perhaps an Officer and / or Member needs to be trained   |
| Assessment suggests that additional further guidance is needed for those identified in the Plan in order i) to explain how policy should be implemented correctly, or ii) to facilitate the development of specific sites. | Publish an additional Supplementary Planning Guidance, that could include the development briefs of specific sites, work closely with the private sector and infrastructure providers, where relevant. |
| Assessment suggests that policy is not as effective as expected.   | Further research and investigation required, which includes examining contextual information about the Plan area or topic field.   |
| Assessment suggests that policy is not being implemented   | Review the policy in accordance with that  |
| Assessment suggests that the strategy is not being implemented   | Reviewing the Plan   |
| Target has been met  | No further action required   |

**Table 3: Monitoring symbols**

|   |  |
|---|--|
|  | Local policy contributes to achieving Plan objectives and performs in accordance with, or better than, expectations.             |
|  | The policy target is currently not achieved as anticipated, but this is not leading to concerns regarding policy implementation. |
|  | Local policy does not provide expected results and there are resulting concerns regarding Policy implementation.                 |



|   |   |
|---|---|
|  | <p>There is no conclusion - available data is scarce.</p> |
|---|---|

## Plan Review

- 1.12 In line with national guidelines, Plans must be reviewed every four years and a Revised Plan prepared. The current plan was adopted on 31 July 2017 and therefore in accordance with national guidance a Review Report was prepared. The conclusion of the Review Report was to undertake a full Joint Local Development Plan Review which constitutes the preparation of a new Plan. This was followed by the decision of Gwynedd Council's Cabinet and Anglesey County Council's Executive Committee to wind down the collaboration arrangement between the two Councils and prepare separate Development Plans. The collaboration arrangement ended on 31 March 2023 and new policy teams were established for both Councils. The conclusions of all previous AMBs will form part of the evidence base that will contribute to the preparation of new Local Development Plans for both Councils.

## Contents of AMB 6

- 1.13 As the joint working arrangement between the Isle of Anglesey County Council and Cynor Gwynedd on Planning Policy matters has come to an end on 31 March 2023, and as the local planning authorities are now actively preparing a Local Development Plan for their individual Local Planning Authority area, this Annual Monitoring Report (AMB 6) focus specifically on the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area.
- 1.14 Due to a lack of access to data relevant to Anglesey it is not possible to report in accordance with the requirements of some of the indicators. Further it is noted that it would not be appropriate to report on matters relating to another Local Planning Authority given that it is Gwynedd Council's responsibility to approve this Annual Monitoring Report.
- 1.15 Furthermore, it is not considered advantageous to report on matters relating to Anglesey as it may give a false impression of the success or failure of the indicators and it is not considered that it is appropriate to respond to concerns arising from those matters when looking to the future and preparing a Local Development Plan for the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area.

## Structure and content

- 1.16 Outlined below is the structure of the rest of the AMR.

**Table 5: Structure of the AMR**

| Chapter |   | General Contents  |
|---------|---|---|
| 2       | Analysing significant contextual change | A summary and review of wider contextual issues within what the LDP operates in, e.g. legislation/strategies/external policies.   |
| 3       | Analysis of Indicators                  | Details of the findings of the monitoring of the Joint LDP Indicators (in the order of the layout of the LDP)   |
| 4       | Conclusion and recommendations          | Identify required changes to the Plan during statutory review or triggered earlier, if appropriate.   |
| 5       | Appendices                              | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring of the Sustainability Appraisal</li> <li>2. Distribution of residential permissions</li> <li>3. Provision of land for housing</li> </ol> |

1.17 The structure of the AMB should remain the same from year to year to make it easy to be able to compare one with another. However, given that the monitoring process relies on a wide range of statistical and factual information accessed by Councils and external sources, any changes to these sources may or may not make some indicators not as reliable. Accordingly, a subsequent AMB may have to note any considerations of this nature.

## CHAPTER 2: ANALYSING CONTEXTUAL CHANGES

2.1 During the monitoring period, a number of new and updated policy documents/guidelines were published, and legislation introduced. It is important to understand the various factors that could impact the performance of the Joint LDP, from global and national levels, down to local policies and the Councils' own guidelines. Some changes are clearly completely beyond the Councils' control. This Chapter provides a brief overview of the relevant contextual changes published during this monitoring period. It includes national legislation, and plans, policies and strategies on a national, regional and local level. Any potential general implications for Joint LDP are outlined where appropriate. General economic trends that have appeared during the period of the AMR are also outlined. Contextual information that is specific to a particular policy field in the Joint LDP will be provided in the relevant policy analysis section for convenience and, therefore, will not be repeated here.

### THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

#### Planning Policy Wales

2.2 Version 12 of Planning Policy Wales was published in February 2024. Section 4.2 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) 2024 now makes it explicit that, where robust local evidence has identified impacts on the community arising from the prevalence of second homes and short-term lets, planning authorities may consider co-ordinated local planning approaches. This may include specifically identifying sites in development plans for new homes which are limited in use to sole or main residences or local market housing and/or the introduction of area specific Article 4 directions which may require a planning application for a change of use of a sole or main residence to a second home or short-term let. For the specific area to which such an Article 4 direction applies, restrictions by condition or obligation should be placed on all new homes limiting their use to sole or main residences

2.3 In response to the need to keep up momentum on fulfilling COP15 obligations and Deep Dive aspirations, chapter 6 of PPW has also been amended. The main changes to policy can be summarised as follows:

- **Green Infrastructure:** stronger emphasis on taking a proactive approach to green infrastructure covering cross boundary considerations, identifying key outputs of green infrastructure assessments, the submission of proportionate green infrastructure statements with planning applications and signposting Building with Nature standards.
- **Net Benefit for Biodiversity and the Step-wise Approach:** further clarity is provided on securing net benefit for biodiversity through the application of the step-wise approach, including the acknowledgement of off-site compensation measures as a last resort, and, the need to consider enhancement and long-term management at each step.
- **Protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest:** strengthened approach to the protection of SSSIs, with increased clarity on the position for site management and exemptions for minor development necessary to maintain a 'living landscape'.
- **Trees and Woodlands:** closer alignment with the stepwise approach, along with promoting new planting as part of development based on securing the right tree in the right place.

## **Statutory registration and licensing scheme for visitor accommodation in Wales**

- 2.4 Plans to introduce a statutory registration and licensing scheme for all visitor accommodation in Wales have been announced by the Welsh Government in January 2024, with legislation expected to be introduced to the Senedd before the end of the year.
- 2.5 The registration and licensing scheme is intended to deliver a register of visitor accommodation types and to enable providers to demonstrate compliance with safety and quality requirements.
- 2.6 The first phase will be a statutory registration scheme for all accommodation providers, which will, for the first time, provide a register on the broad range of visitor accommodation available across the country and will include details on who is operating in the sector, where they are operating, and how they are operating.
- 2.7 Once a registration scheme is fully established, the intention is to follow with a licensing scheme for all visitor accommodation.

## **Heat strategy for Wales**

- 2.8 In August 2023 Welsh Government released its 'Draft Heat Strategy for Wales' for consultation. The aim is to develop a decarbonised heat system that delivers on its net zero ambitions. The consultation focussed on obtaining views on the 6 following objectives:
- Our enabling framework - supporting a just transition.
  - Our energy networks - shaping the future of heat supply.
  - Our homes - affordable warmth for all.
  - Our business - supporting our local economy to flourish.
  - Our industry - fostering innovation and investment.
  - Our public services - leading by example.
- 2.9 The consultation period ran until November 2023.

## **Draft Noise and Soundscape Plan for Wales 2023-2028**

- 2.10 The Welsh Government ran a public consultation from June 2023 to October 2023 on its draft Noise and Soundscape Plan for Wales 2023-2028<sup>1</sup>. The Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2006 require the Welsh Ministers to review and, if necessary, revise, its environmental noise action plans every five years. In addition, the Environment (Air Quality and Soundscapes) (Wales) Bill will require the Welsh Ministers to prepare and publish a national strategy on soundscapes and to review and, if appropriate, modify it every five years. The new Noise and Soundscape Plan is intended to discharge both these requirements for the period from 2023 to 2028.
- 2.11 Once adopted, this will serve as the national strategy on soundscapes until its next review and update, which is expected to occur in 2028.

## **Draft Strategic Equality Plan 2024 to 2028**

2.12 The Welsh Government held a public consultation between November 2023 and February 2023 on its Strategic Equality Plan 2024 to 2028, specifically on:

- long-term equality aim;
- national equality objectives;
- principles of approach to deliver aim and national equality objectives.

2.13 The Welsh Government wants this plan to work and make a real difference to people's lives. This plan aims to reduce inequalities in these 7 areas of life:

- education – enjoying lifelong learning;
- work – opportunities in employment, apprenticeships, and volunteering;
- living standards – taking part in community life and reducing poverty;
- health – getting support and services to improve health;
- participation – getting involved and having a say;
- justice and personal safety - finding help and making Wales a safer place;
- the environment – protecting the environment in ways that are fair for everyone and don't cause more inequalities.

## **THE REGIONAL CONTEXT**

### **The Gwynedd and Anglesey Well-Being Plan 2023-28**

2.14 Public services across Gwynedd and Anglesey have come together with the aim of working together to mitigate the effects of poverty; invest in the future of young people; to take action for the environment, among other issues.

2.15 The Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board Well-being Plan 2023-28 was launched in August 2023 and partners on the board will now press ahead with the plans to realise this ambition.

2.16 The Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board includes the two County Councils, North Wales Fire and Rescue Service, Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, Natural Resources Wales, Bangor University, Eryri National Park, and a number of other organisations.

2.17 The plan follows a broad consultation exercise on the draft well-being plan held earlier in the year. The Public Services Board has agreed on three well-being objectives which reflect the messages and feedback received, namely:

- Will work together to mitigate the effect of poverty on the well-being of our communities.
- Will work together to improve the well-being and achievement of our children and young people to realise their full potential.
- Will work together to support our services and communities to move towards Zero Net Carbon.

## **THE LOCAL CONTEXT**

### **Article 4 Direction**

- 2.18 As part of measures to seek to manage the impact of second homes and short-term holiday lets on communities, the Welsh Government has introduced changes to planning legislation.
- 2.19 The amendments to planning legislation means that a Local Planning Authority can introduce what is known as an Article 4 Direction to manage the use of housing as second homes and holiday lets.
- 2.20 After undertaking the necessary steps, the Article 4 Direction enables Local Planning Authorities to require property owners to obtain planning permission before changing the use of their properties into second homes or short-term holiday lets.
- 2.21 A report on the matter was considered by the Council's Cabinet on 13 June 2023 where it was decided to serve an Article 4 Direction 'Notice' for the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area.
- 2.22 Consequently, the Council carried out a public engagement period from 2 August to 13 September 2023. After analysing all the responses, a report will be presented to Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet for members to consider the representations received and to make a final decision whether to confirm the Article 4 Direction or not.
- 2.23 Should the Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet decide to confirm the Article 4 Direction, the Article 4 Direction will take effect from 1 September 2024.

### **Gwynedd Language Strategy 2023 - 2033**

- 2.24 The strategy has been created as a follow-up to the work of the Welsh Language Promotion Plan for Gwynedd 2018-23 (the Council's previous language strategy) to reflect the Council's commitment to promote the language across the county and to meet the statutory requirements set within the Welsh Language Standards.
- 2.25 The strategy sets a vision to increase the use of Welsh across the whole county, and the schemes or projects that are proposed focus on fields where the Council has the power and influence to act

### **Cyngor Gwynedd Digital Plan, 2023-28**

- 2.26 The Cyngor Gwynedd Digital Plan, 2023-28 was approved in November 2023.
- 2.27 The Digital Plan identifies a programme of projects for transforming the services provided to the people of Gwynedd by the Council. The aim is for the provision to be more economic, efficient, and effective. These projects are divided into five development fields, which are:
- Customer contact;
  - Information and data;

- Administration and business systems;
- Workforce, and;
- Resilience.

2.28 Consideration will need to be given to these five fields while preparing the Local Plan to ensure that the aims of the Digital Plan are met.

### **Strategic Equality Plan 2024-28 (Gwynedd)**

2.29 A consultation period on the above draft strategy was held between 14/04/23 and 8/08/23 and a final version was adopted in March 2024.

2.23 This Plan includes five Equality Objectives, namely the specific work Cyngor Gwynedd will do to improve fairness within its organisation. These objectives touch on all fields within the Council as we include matters such as staff training on how to ensure fairness for the people who use our services. The main aim of this Plan is to improve the Council's services, to ensure that they are suitable for everyone using them. The five objectives outlined in the plan will also be relevant and need to be considered when preparing the Local Development Plan.

### **Gwynedd Council Plan 2023-28: Review 2024/25**

2.31 The purpose of this Plan is to set out Gwynedd Council's vision and priorities for the period between April 2023 and the end of March 2028. The Plan comprises a series of projects for the next five years under seven priority areas, namely:

1. Tomorrow's Gwynedd
2. A Prosperous Gwynedd.
3. A homely Gwynedd
4. A caring Gwynedd
5. A Welsh Gwynedd
6. A green Gwynedd
7. An efficient Gwynedd

2.32 At a meeting of the Full Council on March 7, 2024, it was agreed to make modifications to the one 'priority area' of the Plan, namely 'Tomorrow's Gwynedd'.

### **Gwynedd Local Development Plan Delivery Agreement**

2.33 A public consultation in relation to the Draft Delivery Agreement along with the Impact Assessment on Equality, Welsh Language and Economic Disadvantage was undertaken between 26 October 2023 and 7 December 2023. Subsequently, the final Delivery Agreement and the Impact Assessment on Equality, Welsh Language and Economic Disadvantage were approved by Cyngor Gwynedd on 7 March 2024. The Welsh Government's agreement to the Delivery Agreement has also been received.

2.34 The Delivery Agreement is split into two parts, namely:

1. Timeline of Key Steps for the preparation of the new LDP; and

2. A Community Involvement Plan that sets out how and when stakeholders and the community can contribute to the Plan preparation process.



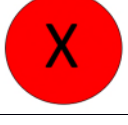
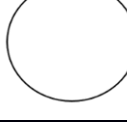
## **CONCLUSION**

- 2.35 As noted above, new legislation and plans, and national, regional, and local policies and strategies emerged during this monitoring period. These will need to be considered when preparing the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.
- 2.36 All subsequent AMR will continue to provide updates on the relevant contextual matters that could impact the implementation of the plan in future.



## CHAPTER 3: AN ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS

- 3.1 This chapter assesses whether the associated strategic and supporting policies of the Joint LDP are implemented as intended, and whether the strategy and objectives of the Joint LDP are being delivered. The individual tables in this chapter provide conclusions and appropriate steps (where required) to address any policy implementation matters noted through the monitoring process.
- 3.2 As a visual aid when monitoring the effectiveness of policies and to provide an overview of performance, key indicators and outcomes are shown as follows:

| Symbol  | Description  |
|---|--|
|    | Local policy contributes to achieving Plan objectives and performs in accordance with, or better than, expectations.             |
|   | The policy target is currently not achieved as anticipated, but this is not leading to concerns regarding policy implementation. |
|  | Local policy does not provide expected results and there are resulting concerns regarding Policy implementation.                 |
|  | There is no conclusion - available data is scarce.   |

- 3.3 The following table provides information relating to the indicators within the Monitoring Framework where the target has been met during previous Annual Monitoring Reports. Therefore, there is no requirement for the indicators to be reported on in subsequent Annual Monitoring Reports: -

| Indicator Number | Description  | Date target met (AMR period) |
|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| D4               | Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance to promote the Maintenance and creation of distinctive and sustainable communities | AMR 2                        |
| D9               | Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to provision of open spaces in new housing developments                        | AMR 1                        |

|     |  |       |
|-----|--|-------|
| D10 | Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to planning obligations  | AMR 2 |
| D14 | Delivery of Llangefni Link Road (Phase 4)  | AMR 1 |
| D15 | Delivery of improvements to the A5025  | AMR 1 |
| D16 | Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance to promote the Maintenance and creation of distinctive and sustainable communities | AMR 2 |
| D30 | Prepare and adopt a revised Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to the Wylfa Newydd Project                                       | AMR 1 |
| D34 | Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to alternative uses on employment sites                                   | AMR 3 |
| D51 | Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance for Affordable Housing   | AMR 2 |
| D54 | Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance for Local Market Housing   | AMR 1 |
| D55 | Prepare and approve a Local Housing Market Area (LHMA) study for Gwynedd   | AMR 2 |

- 3.4 Due to the fact that this (and subsequent) Annual Monitoring Report only reports on matters relating to Cyngor Gwynedd, it is not considered appropriate to report on the indicators that specifically relate to the Isle of Anglesey Local Planning Authority area. Accordingly, the following Indicators are not reported in AMB 6 and will not be reported on in subsequent AMR's:

-

| Indicator Number | Description   |
|------------------|---|
| D28              | Number of Planning applications submitted and approved for Wylfa Newydd related development.  |
| D46              | Total housing units built on allocated sites in Anglesey as a % of overall housing provision. |
| D56              | Number of Traveller pitches for residential accommodation provided at Penhesgyn, Anglesey.    |

**Note:** In accordance with the Minister for Housing and Local Government [letter](#), indicator D43 has been replaced with D43A and D43B.

## 6.1 Safe, Healthy, Distinctive and Vibrant Communities

### Welsh Language and Culture







Census 2021 figures for the number of Welsh speakers have been published for the whole of Wales, Welsh Local Authorities and for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA).

In Wales the number able to speak Welsh was 17.8% which is a decrease of 1.2% since 2011 in fact 18 out of the 22 Welsh Local Authorities had a decrease with the largest decrease in Carmarthenshire (-4.0%), the largest increase was seen in Cardiff (+1.1%).

In Gwynedd on the Census day in 2021 there were 73,560 people (aged 3+) were able to speak Welsh which equates to 64.4%. In 2011 the equivalent percentage was 65.4% with the number of Welsh speakers aged 3+ in 2011 being 77,000. Therefore, the proportion has fallen by 1% with the number of Welsh speakers reduced by 3,440.

The nature of housing applications this year on new sites that have been granted permission since the Plan was adopted shows a significant percentage of affordable homes at 65.8% (increasing to 76.5% when considering applications that reached the threshold for affordable housing). In fact, for the 5 sites with 11+ housing units that were granted permission during 2023 to 2024 4 of these provide 100% affordable sites with another providing the expected level of affordable housing.

This means that new permissions under the Plan to date, given that evidence needs to be presented with planning applications to demonstrate the need for the mix and type of housing as well as including a high percentage of affordable housing helps to ensure that local needs are addressed and thereby helps to maintain the language within the Plan area.

| Indicator: D1                                       |  |   |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Objective:</b>                                   | SO1  | Safeguard and strengthen the Welsh language and culture and promote its use as an essential part of community life. |   |   |
| <b>Indicator:</b>                                   | <b>Target:</b>   | <b>Relevant policy:</b>   | PS1   |   |
|   |  | <b>Outcome:</b>   | <b>Trigger level:</b>   |   |
| D1 % Welsh speakers in 2021 in Anglesey and Gwynedd | New developments contribute to maintaining or strengthening the Welsh language in Anglesey and Gwynedd<br><br>(Note: Direct impact of new development on the use of the Welsh language in individual communities and | AMB 1   |  | Biennial narrative about relevant completed schemes, e.g. under Policy PS 1, Policy TAI 1 – Policy TAI 7, by 2019 |
|   |  | AMB 2   |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 3   |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 4   |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 5   |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 6   |  |   |

|  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
|  | <i>Plan area is a difficult area to monitor, given that the Plan can't differentiate on the basis of language ability. The Councils consider a combination of approaches is required in order to monitor the effectiveness of policies, including the indicators set out under this theme.)</i> |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|

#### **Analysis:**

The role of planning is limited to trying to create the best possible circumstances through the Plan's policies to facilitate sustainable development that could increase the percentage of Welsh speakers.

There are a number of policies within the Plan which help to facilitate sustainable development which are:

- Policy TAI 5 'Local Market Housing' which prevents any open market housing within the coastal settlements listed;
- Policy TAI 15 'Affordable Housing Threshold and Distribution' requires an affordable element for the development of 2 or more housing units within Centres and Villages;
- Policy TAI 16 'Exception Sites' supports developments 100% affordable housing;
- Policy TAI 6 'Clusters' and TAI 7 'Conversion of Traditional Buildings in the Open Countryside to Residential Use' only supports affordable housing provision;
- Policy TAI 8 'Appropriate Housing Mix' ensures that all residential development contributes towards improving the balance of housing and meets the identified needs of the whole community;
- Policy CYF 1 'Safeguarding, Allocating and Reserving Land and Units for Employment Use' ensures that there is sufficient land for employment opportunities to be provided within the Plan.

An Annual Report of the population who say they speak Welsh by the ONS is published quarterly, the basis of this is data from a survey. However, as a result of figures in the 2021 Census and the difference between these and figures in the Annual Report the Welsh Government intends to commission work to establish why there is a difference between the figures. Due to this and the availability of language skills figures from the 2021 Census this year this AMR, like last year, is focusing on Census figures rather than figures from the annual Survey.

AMR 5 highlighted the changes within the different neighbourhoods of the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) identifying that there are a number of factors affecting the changes between 2011 and 2021 in the percentage and number of Welsh speakers in them.

Some areas have seen an increase in the percentage of speakers with fairly large residential developments, others have seen an increase in the number but a decrease in the percentage.

Some areas have seen an increase in the percentage although there is a decrease in the number of Welsh speakers, this is on account of a higher decline in the number of non-Welsh speakers. For some neighbourhoods this may be based on a loss of units from housing stock to use as second homes / holiday accommodation.

In many of the neighbourhoods that have seen the greatest reduction in the percentage of Welsh speakers there has been very little new housing growth through the Joint Local Development Plan.

A large element of the changes affecting the Plan area comes out of changes to the existing housing stock.

One issue that has become more prominent in recent years is the impact of second homes / holiday accommodation on the housing stock. This creates a problem for the local community which is priced out of the open housing market.

The Welsh Government responded to this problem by reforming the use classes for housing. Previously the use of a dwellinghouse for the purpose of a second home or short-term holiday accommodation was defined as a C3 (dwellinghouse) use and as such it was not necessary to receive planning permission for these uses. Now, by amendment to the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) there have been specific use classifications introduced for:

- C3: Main home
- C5: Second home
- C6: Short-term holiday let

Further there has been an amendment to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended) which allows the unrestricted change between these use classes, that is it is not necessary to receive planning permission to be able to change between the use classes concerned.

To be able to manage these unrestricted change of use, Local Planning Authorities are able to introduce an Article 4 Direction. The Article 4 Direction would revoke the specific permitted development rights and based on being able to prove that exceptional circumstances exist. That meant that by introducing an Article 4 Direction the need to receive planning permission can be enforced to change use from being a main residential space (use class C3) to a second home use (use class C5) or holiday accommodation (Use class C6). (See Chapter 2 above for detail on these National changes).

A report on the matter was considered by the Council's Cabinet on 13 June 2023 where it was decided to serve an Article 4 Direction 'Notice' for the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area (namely the area of Gwynedd located outside Eryri National Park).

Consequently, the Council carried out a public engagement period from 2 August to 13 September 2023. After analysing all the responses, a report will be presented to Cyngor

Gwynedd Cabinet for members to consider the representations received and to make a final decision whether to confirm the Article 4 Direction or not.

Should the Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet decide to confirm the Article 4 Direction, the Article 4 Direction will take effect from 1 September 2024.

To ensure that applications for new residential units use C3 addresses needs within local communities and are protected for the main residential use as intended when the planning application was submitted and assessed, Gwynedd Council is now imposing a condition suspending the permitted development right of change of use for C3 residential units, to ensure that it cannot be used for the purpose of C5 or C6 use without obtaining planning permission.

In the year from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 there have been 208 new housing units (i.e. sites that did not have permission on the day of adoption of the Plan) that have been granted planning permission. This is by permission for an individual house on 30 sites with the rest on 16 sites from a site with 2 units up to a site of 41 units. Out of the applications that met the threshold for affordable housing contribution i.e. 2 or more units or within a Cluster or outbuilding conversion being 179 housing units, 137 affordable units were granted consent either by condition or legal agreement, which means an affordable percentage of 76.5%.

In the period since the adoption of the Plan there have been two Joint Land Availability for Housing Studies which have been published the 2018 and 2019 study together with the 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 survey which feeds into the new Indicators for assessing the growth against the Plan's Housing Trajectory. These state that 3,007 housing units have been completed with 2,174 of these being with planning permission before the Joint LDP was adopted.

The table below sets out the situation for applications that have been granted and completed planning permission since the adoption of the Plan:

| <b>Period</b> | <b>Number of Units which gained planning permission and were completed during the Plan period</b> | <b>Number which are Affordable Housing</b> | <b>Percentage of Affordable Housing</b> |
|---------------|---|--|---|
| AMR 1         | 56  | 35   | 62.5%                                   |
| AMR 2         | 90  | 45   | 50%                                     |
| AMR 3         | 125   | 55   | 44%                                     |
| AMR 4         | 205   | 87   | 42.4%                                   |
| AMR 5         | 231   | 117  | 50.6%                                   |
| AMR 6*        | 126   | 68   | 54%                                     |

|       |     |     |       |
|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| TOTAL | 833 | 407 | 48.9% |
|-------|-----|-----|-------|

\* Note AMR 6 is Gwynedd figures only

The percentage of affordable homes in the table above has increased over the past year. These levels should be considered against the fact that the affordable housing viability assessment identifies levels of 30%, 20% or 10% in the different housing price areas. So given this the level of affordable housing as a percentage of all units that have been consented and completed in the life of the Plan is higher than this. With the percentage of affordable homes out of all newly consented housing units increasing to over 50% again this year then it is hoped that the percentage of completed affordable homes will increase in the coming years as well.




In the past year, over 75% (76.5%) of housing consents on new sites which reached the relevant threshold have been for affordable housing. In addition of the units consented and completed since the adoption of the Plan the percentage of affordable homes is also just below 50% (48.9%) (but still above the 10%, 20% and 30% thresholds for the different areas). This means that new consents under the Plan to date, by preparing a high percentage of affordable homes means that local needs are addressed and thereby helps to maintain the language within the Plan area.




The factors referred to above highlight how the Plan seeks to ensure that new developments address the needs of the local community. As can be seen from the above analysis of the Census results many of the local changes are due to movements within the existing housing stock that are outside of the Plan's control. With the National changes to use classes for houses and a permission to introduce an Article 4 Direction the Council can in future have more control of the number of second homes / holiday accommodation arising out of the existing housing stock. Where the Article 4 Direction has been introduced then this will need to be reflected in the formulation of housing policies into the New Local Development Plan as well as updating the evidence supporting the Local Market Housing Policy to extend the area where it is applicable.

#### Action:

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

#### Indicator: D2

|   |  |   |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>                                       | SO1  | Safeguard and strengthen the Welsh language and culture and promote its use as an essential part of community life. |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>                                       | <b>Target:</b>   | <b>Relevant policy:</b>   |   | PS1  |
|   |  | <b>Outcome:</b>   |   | <b>Trigger level:</b>  |
| D2 Planning applications permitted where Welsh language | Where required, significant harm to the character and the language balance of a community is | AMB 1   |  | One planning application permitted in any one-year contrary to Policy PS 1 |
|   |  | AMB 2   |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 3   |  |  |

|                                  |  |       |   |
|----------------------------------|--|-------|---|
| mitigation measures are required | avoided or suitably mitigated in accordance with Policy PS 1 | AMB 4 |  |
|                                  |  | AMB 5 |  |
|                                  |  | AMB 6 |  |

#### Analysis:

As highlighted in the response to Indicator D1, in the year 2023/24 planning permission has been given for 208 new housing units (i.e. sites that did not have permission on the date the Plan was adopted).

These units have received permission on sites of the sizes highlighted in the table below:

| Size of Housing Applications | Number of Sites | Total number of units |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 unit                       | 30              | 30                    |
| 2 to 5 units                 | 9               | 24                    |
| 6 to 10 units                | 2               | 19                    |
| 11+ units                    | 5               | 135                   |

Of the 5 sites of size 11+ units 3 of these are allocated sites in the Plan, 1 is a brownfield site within the development boundary and 1 is an exception site. 4 sites provide 100% affordable units with another providing the expected level of affordable units.

There were 1 Linguistic Assessments and 17 Linguistic Statements with applications that were determined where they met the thresholds within PS Policy 1 (see Indicator D3 for details of the type of applications these were submitted with). In addition, in accordance with Annex 5 of the CCA, consideration has also been given to the Welsh language for applications that fall below the threshold of those requiring a formal Statement or Assessment.

3 applications were refused in part due to following language issues:

- 1 residential application for 4 units as no compelling evidence has been received confirming that the development met the needs of the local community which would protect and/or promote the Welsh language;
- 1 application to create a house in multiple occupation as adequate information had not been submitted as part of the application to show how the intention is to conserve, promote and strengthen the Welsh language;
- 1 application for a holiday unit as sufficient information had not been submitted with the planning application to enable the Local Planning Authority to assess all necessary material planning considerations, which included information about the consideration given to the Welsh language in formulating the intention.

13 applications were granted permission with a planning condition for language mitigation measures namely:

- 5 residential applications with a condition a Welsh name must be provided for the dwelling hereby permitted (Any new name should be derived from historical, geographical or local links to the area where possible.) (these for a total of 6 residential units);
- 2 applications for residential estates with proviso Welsh names must be provided for the houses and streets/estates hereby permitted (Any new name/s should be derived from









- historical, geographical, or local links to the area where possible) (these for a total of 53 residential units);
- 1 quarry extension application with proviso Signage details for Welsh name on site (or Welsh/equivalent translation) must be submitted within 6 months of the date of planning permission (any new name should be derived from historical, geographical, or local links to the area where possible);
- 5 applications with a condition that any signs advertising and promoting the development within and outside the premises must be in Welsh or bilingual with priority to Welsh (2 applications for a total of 5 commercial units, 1 signage application on a bank, 1 application for erection of a B1 use office, and 1 application for fruit picking initiative).

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D3**

|  |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Objective:</b>  | SO1   | Safeguard and strengthen the Welsh language and culture and promote its use as an essential part of community life. |   |   |
| <b>Indicator:</b>  | <b>Target:</b>  | <b>Relevant policy:</b>   | PS1   |   |
|  |   | <b>Outcome:</b>   | <b>Trigger level:</b>   |   |
| D3 Number of planning applications accompanied by a Welsh Language Statement or a Welsh Language Impact Assessment | All relevant planning applications to be accompanied by a Welsh Language Statement or a Welsh Language Impact Assessment, which address factors relevant to the use of the Welsh language in the community as set out in the Supplementary Planning Guidance. | AMB 1   |  | One Welsh Language Statement or Welsh Language Impact Assessment in any one year that doesn't address factors relevant to the use of the Welsh language in the community. |
|  |   | AMB 2   |  |   |
|  |   | AMB 3   |  |   |
|  |   | AMB 3   |  |   |
|  |   | AMB 5   |  |   |
|  |   | AMB 6   |  |   |

**Analysis:**

During the monitoring period, 17 Welsh Language Statements and 1 Welsh Language Impact Assessments in total were submitted in Anglesey and Gwynedd. In addition, in accordance with Annex 5 of the CCA, consideration has been given to Welsh for applications below the threshold requiring a formal Statement or Assessment. 7 Linguistic Statements were received with residential applications, and 6 statements with commercial applications, 2 with quarry applications, one for holiday accommodation and one with a tourism site application. 1 Language Assessment was accepted with a residential application.

In the cases where Welsh Language Statements/Assessments were submitted which did not follow the main structure of the response template contained in the SPG "Maintaining and Creating Distinctive and Sustainable Communities" adopted in July 2019 further information

was requested from the applicant to ensure that they complied with the requirements of the adopted CCA.

There was an improvement in the quality of some of the statements submitted, which followed the new methodology in the adopted LDP.

It is considered that the policies are continuing to being implemented effectively.

**Action:**







Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D4**

Target has been met during AMR2, no need to continue to monitor.

**Indicator: D5**

|                   |     |   |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO2 | Ensure that appropriate physical or community infrastructure is in place e.g. water supply, health facilities, schools, community facilities, or that it can be provided (e.g. by means of developer contributions) to cope with every kind of development. |
|-------------------|-----|---|

| <b>Indicator:</b>  | <b>Target:</b>  | <b>Relevant policy:</b> |   | ISA1, ISA2, ISA4, ISA5  |
|--|---|-------------------------|---|---|
|  |   | <b>Outcome:</b>         |   | <b>Trigger level:</b>   |
| D5 Number of planning applications granted where new or improved infrastructure has been secured through developer contributions | Where appropriate, new development will address the impact on communities through the provision of new or improved infrastructure in accordance with Policy ISA 1 | AMB 1                   |  | One planning application permitted contrary to Policy ISA 1 in any one year |
|  |   | AMB 2                   |  |   |
|  |   | AMB 3                   |  |   |
|  |   | AMB 4                   |  |   |
|  |   | AMB 5                   |  |   |
|  |   | <b>AMB 6</b>            |  |   |

**Analysis:**

The Plan's policies attempt to ensure that the infrastructure provision is sufficient for new developments. If this is not the case, then financial contributions can be sought from developers to ensure that a sufficient infrastructure capacity exists.

11 planning applications were submitted where there was new or enhanced infrastructure through developer contributions. These included:

- 2 to increase school capacity

- 9 for open space provision and/or financial contributions.







No planning application was approved contrary to Policy ISA 1 during the monitoring period. The target to prevent developments from being approved where there is insufficient infrastructure in any one year is therefore being met.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D6**

|                   |     |   |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO2 | Ensure that appropriate physical or community infrastructure is in place e.g. water supply, health facilities, schools, community facilities, or that it can be provided (e.g. by means of developer contributions) to cope with every kind of development. |
|-------------------|-----|---|

| Indicator:   | Target:  | Relevant policy |   | ISA1, ISA2, ISA4, ISA5  |
|--|--|-----------------|---|---|
|  |  | Outcome:        |   | Trigger level:  |
| D6 Number of planning applications for change of use of community facilities | Viable community facilities retained in accordance with Policy ISA 2 | AMB 1           |    | One viable community facility lost contrary to Policy ISA 2 in any one year |
|  |  | AMB 2           |   |   |
|  |  | AMB 3           |  |   |
|  |  | AMB 4           |  |   |
|  |  | AMB 5           |  |   |
|  |  | <u>AMB 6</u>    |  |   |

**Analysis:**

Policy ISA 2 aims to protect existing community facilities and encourage the development of new facilities where appropriate. A total of 6 planning applications were submitted where a former community facility would be lost as part of the development (4 former chapel, 1 former pub and 1 former library). However, none of these applications were contrary to Policy ISA 2 as there was evidence that the facilities in question were not viable and/or had not been in use for a sufficient period of time and/or there is a similar facility within the community.

The target to prevent the loss of viable community facilities developments in any one year is therefore being met.

**Action:**







Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

## Infrastructure and Developer Contributions

### Open Spaces

Open spaces have an important function within the communities of the Plan's area, and this is reflected in the Joint LDP that seeks to safeguard existing open spaces and make it a requirement to provide open spaces to satisfy the needs of the new housing development.







Since the Plan's adoption, policies have protected open spaces in communities and they have also ensured that new open spaces are created, maintained, and improved.

| Indicator: D7   |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Objective:  | SO2   | Ensure that appropriate physical or community infrastructure is in place e.g. water supply, health facilities, schools, community facilities, or that it can be provided (e.g. by means of developer contributions) to cope with every kind of development. |   |  |
| Indicator:  | Target:   | Relevant policy   |   | ISA 4  |
|   |   | Outcome:  |   | Trigger level:   |
| D7 – Number of Planning applications for alternative uses on areas of open space  | Amount of open space (ha) in individual settlements retained in accordance with Policy ISA 4. | AMR 1   |    | Open space lost in any Centre or Village in any one year leading to net reduction in supply in the Centre or Village contrary to Policy ISA 4. |
|   |   | AMR 2   |   |  |
|   |   | AMR 3   |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 4   |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 5   |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 6   |  |  |
| Analysis:   |   |   |   |  |
| <p>9 applications have been approved on sites which are wholly or partly within protected open spaces identified in the plan (on the proposals map). All applications comply with the policy criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3 applications on parts of school playing fields which do not undermine the use of the land as playing fields. The applications were for a new nursery and language unit, a two-storey extension and to relocate fences.</li><li>• 2 applications for tree maintenance works.</li><li>• 1 application for improvements to an existing park including the creation of new footpaths and the siting of new furniture.</li><li>• 1 application for the temporary placing of lamppost banners.</li><li>• 1 application for improvement works at a Welsh Water pumping station.</li><li>• 1 application for works on a flood prevention project.</li></ul> <p>It is considered that Policy ISA 4 is implemented efficiently. The Councils will continue to monitor the indicator.</p> |   |   |   |  |
| Action:   |   |   |   |  |

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

#### Indicator: D8

|                   |     |   |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO2 | Ensure that appropriate physical or community infrastructure is in place e.g. water supply, health facilities, schools, community facilities, or that it can be provided (e.g. by means of developer contributions) to cope with every kind of development. |
|-------------------|-----|---|

| Indicator:   | Target:   | Relevant policy: |   | ISA 5   |
|--|---|------------------|---|---|
|  |   | Outcome:         |   | Trigger level:  |
| D8 – Open space (ha) secured in association with residential development of 10 or more units | Provision of new open space if application of the Fields in Trust (FiT) benchmark standards identifies a deficiency of open space in accordance with Policy ISA 5 | AMR 1            |    | One planning application permitted in any one year not contributing to meeting the open space needs of occupiers of new housing as defined by the FiT benchmark standard contrary to Policy ISA 5 |
|  |   | AMR 2            |    |   |
|  |   | AMR 3            |    |   |
|  |   | AMR 4            |    |   |
|  |   | AMR 5            |   |   |
|  |   | <u>AMR 6</u>     |  |   |

#### Analysis:

5 applications for 10 or more dwellings have been approved in this AMR period.

- The creation of 3,140m<sup>2</sup> of new open space provision created on site.
- A total financial contribution of £34,636.44

It is considered that Policy ISA 5 is implemented efficiently. The Councils will continue to monitor the indicator.

#### Action:

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.







#### Indicator: D9

Target has been met during AMB1, no need to continue to monitor.

#### Indicator: D10

Target has been met during AMB1, no need to continue to monitor.

## Sustainable Transport, Development and Accessibility

| Indicator: D11   |   |   |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Objective:   | SO3   | Improve and maintain safe, efficient, high quality, modern and integrated transport networks to employment, services, and education/ training facilities particularly by foot, bicycle and public transport, thus reducing where possible the number of journeys in private cars.   |  |  |
|  | SO4   | <p>Maximise the opportunities of Holyhead as a major international gateway and the A55, E22 Trans European network route and the A5025, A487, A470 as key transportation corridors:</p> <p><b>Key outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Plan’s strategy and policies will have contributed to creating more communities with over 70% of Welsh speakers;</li><li>• No community infrastructure will have been lost unless evidence has shown it was not critical to the community;</li><li>• Development will be located in order to provide opportunities for people to undertake the full journey to work or part of it on foot, by bicycle or on buses and trains</li><li>• New roads or essential improvements to roads on the present road network will have been provided.</li></ul> |  |  |
| Indicator:   | Target:   | Relevant policy:  |  | TRA 1, TRA 2, TRA 3, TRA 4   |
|  |   | Outcome:  |  | Trigger level:   |
| D11 – Preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to parking standards   | Prepare and adopt the Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to parking standards within 12 months of the Plan’s adoption | AMR 1   |  | Not adopting a Supplementary Planning Guidance within 12 months of the Plan’s adoption |
|  |   | AMR 2   |  |  |
|  |   | AMR 3   |  |  |
|  |   | AMR 4   |  |  |
|  |   | AMR 5   |  |  |
|  |   | AMR 6   |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>   |   |   |  |  |
| <p>The policy target is currently not achieved as anticipated, but this does not lead to concerns regarding policy implementation.</p> <p>The timescale for adopting a revised Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Parking Standards was set for Quarter 2 in 2018/19. This target has not been achieved due to changes in the LDP schedule of works and resource priorities.</p> |   |   |  |  |

However, the local planning authorities have a 'saved' SPG from the Unitary Development Plan and can also refer to national guidance when determining new applications.

As the new LDP policy on Parking Standards is in line with national guidance, it is not felt that the slippage in the delivery of a new SPG has been detrimental to the decision-making process.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D12**

|                   |     |  |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO3 | Improve and maintain safe, efficient, high quality, modern and integrated transport networks to employment, services, and education/ training facilities particularly by foot, bicycle and public transport, thus reducing where possible the number of journeys in private cars.  |
|                   | SO4 | <p>Maximise the opportunities of Holyhead as a major international gateway and the A55, E22 Trans European network route and the A5025, A487, A470 as key transportation corridors:</p> <p><b>Key outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Plan's strategy and policies will have contributed to creating more communities with over 70% of Welsh speakers;</li> <li>• No community infrastructure will have been lost unless evidence has shown it was not critical to the community;</li> <li>• Development will be located in order to provide opportunities for people to undertake the full journey to work or part of it on foot, by bicycle or on buses and trains</li> <li>• New roads or essential improvements to roads on the present road network will have been provided.</li> </ul> |

| Indicator:   | Target:  | Relevant policy: |   |
|--|--|------------------|---|
|  |  | Outcome:         | Trigger level:  |
| D12 – Number of planning applications accompanied by a Travel Assessment | All relevant planning applications above the relevant thresholds identified in Policy TRA 1 accompanied by a Travel Assessment | AMR 1            | One planning application submitted in any one year not accompanied by a Travel Assessment as required by Policy TRA 1 |
|  |  | AMR 2            |   |
|  |  | AMR 3            |   |
|  |  | AMR 4            |   |
|  |  | AMR 5            |   |
|  |  | AMR 6            |   |

**Analysis:**

There was a total of 6 applications supported by Transport Assessment: 4 applications for large housing developments, 1 application for a large extension to a business unit and an application for a new supermarket. No applications were received without a Travel Assessment when required.




The policy is clear and requests an assessment based upon the thresholds set out in 'Table 6: Scale of development requiring transport assessment'. Officers request an assessment at the point of pre-application enquiry or planning application stage if it is not included as part of the submission.

**Action:**




Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D13**

|                   |     |  |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO3 | Improve and maintain safe, efficient, high quality, modern and integrated transport networks to employment, services, and education/ training facilities particularly by foot, bicycle and public transport, thus reducing where possible the number of journeys in private cars.  |
|                   | SO4 | <p>Maximise the opportunities of Holyhead as a major international gateway and the A55, E22 Trans European network route and the A5025, A487, A470 as key transportation corridors:</p> <p><b>Key outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Plan's strategy and policies will have contributed to creating more communities with over 70% of Welsh speakers;</li> <li>• No community infrastructure will have been lost unless evidence has shown it was not critical to the community;</li> <li>• Development will be located in order to provide opportunities for people to undertake the full journey to work or part of it on foot, by bicycle or on buses and trains</li> <li>• New roads or essential improvements to roads on the present road network will have been provided.</li> </ul> |

| Indicator:  | Target:   | Relevant policy: |   | TRA 1, TRA 2, TRA 3, TRA 4  |
|---|---|------------------|---|---|
|   |   | Outcome:         |   | Trigger level:  |
| D13 – The number of applications permitted within sites/areas safeguarded for | No planning applications permitted that are harmful to achieving transportation | AMR 1            |  | One planning application permitted in any one-year contrary to Policy TRA 1 |
|   |   | AMR 2            |  |   |
|   |   | AMR 3            |  |   |



|  |   |              |   |  |
|--|---|--------------|---|--|
| transportation improvements  | improvements identified in Policy TRA 1 | AMR 4        |  |  |
|  |   | AMR 5        |  |  |
|  |   | <u>AMR 6</u> |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>   |   |              |   |  |
| <p>The only scheme that applies to the Gwynedd Local Planning Area is the A487 Caernarfon to Bontnewydd bypass which was completed and opened to the public in early 2022.</p> <p>The indicator is no longer relevant and there is no need to continue to monitor.</p> |   |              |   |  |
| <b>Action:</b>   |   |              |   |  |
| <p>No need to continue to monitor, this will be reflected in the next AMR.</p>   |   |              |   |  |

**Indicator: D14**

Target has been met during AMB1, no need to continue to monitor.

**Indicator: D15**

Target has been met during AMB1, no need to continue to monitor.

## 6.2 Sustainable Living

### Sustainable Development and Climate Change

#### Indicator: D16






Target has been met during AMB2, no need to continue to monitor.


#### Indicator: D17



|                   |     |  |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO5 | Ensuring that development in the Plan area supports the principles of sustainable development and creates sustainable communities whilst respecting the varied role and character of the centres, villages and Countryside   |
|                   | SO6 | <p>Minimize, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring that highly vulnerable development is directed away from areas of flood risk wherever possible;</li> <li>reduce the need for energy and other resources in developments;</li> <li>promote renewable and low carbon energy production within the area;</li> <li>make use of suitable previously developed land and unoccupied buildings or ones that are not used to their full capacity, where available;</li> <li>manage, protect and enhance the quality and quantity of the water environment and reduce water consumption.</li> </ul> |





|                   |                |                        |  |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b> | <b>Target:</b> | <b>Relevant Policy</b> | PS 5, PS6, PCYFF 1 & PCYFF 2, ADN 1, ADN 2, ADN3 |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|--|

|  |  |                 |                       |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------------|
|  |  | <b>Outcome:</b> | <b>Trigger Level:</b> |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------------|







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|---|--|-------|---|---|
| D17 - Number of planning applications permitted by TAN 15 category in C1 floodplain areas | No planning applications permitted within C1 floodplain areas not meeting all the tests set out in TAN15 | AMB 1 |  | One planning application permitted in any one year within C1 floodplain not meeting all TAN15 tests |
|   |  | AMB 2 |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 3 |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 4 |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 5 |  |   |

|  |  |              |   |  |
|--|--|--------------|---|--|
|  |  | <b>AMB 6</b> |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>   |  |              |   |  |
| <p>21 full planning applications were permitted on sites that were wholly/partly within a C1 flood zone; 7 of these were householder applications. As part of the process of assessing the planning applications information was collected regarding the compliance of the planning applications with the tests contained in Technical Guidance Note 15 (Flooding); it was determined that they complied with the requirement of the tests set out in TAN 15.</p> <p>It is concluded that the applications approved complied with policies PS 5, PS6, 1 PCYFF &amp; PCYFF 2 of the Joint LDP. Therefore, it is considered that the policies are continuing to being implemented effectively.</p> |  |              |   |  |
| <b>Action:</b>   |  |              |   |  |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.  |  |              |   |  |







| Indicator: D18                        |                                     |  |   |  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>                     | S05                                 | Ensuring that development in the Plan area supports the principles of sustainable development and creates sustainable communities whilst respecting the varied role and character of the centres, villages and Countryside   |   |  |
|                                       | S06                                 | <p>Minimize, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring that highly vulnerable development is directed away from areas of flood risk wherever possible;</li> <li>reduce the need for energy and other resources in developments;</li> <li>promote renewable and low carbon energy production within the area;</li> <li>make use of suitable previously developed land and unoccupied buildings or ones that are not used to their full capacity, where available;</li> <li>manage, protect and enhance the quality and quantity of the water environment and reduce water consumption.</li> </ul> |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>                     | <b>Target:</b>                      | <b>Relevant Policy</b>   | PS 5, PS6, PCYFF 1 & PCYFF 2, ADN 1, ADN 2, ADN3                                    |  |
|                                       |                                     | <b>Outcome:</b>  | <b>Trigger Level:</b>   |  |
| D18 - Number of planning applications | No planning applications for highly | AMB 1  |  | One planning application permitted for highly vulnerable development in C2 floodplain areas in |
|                                       |                                     | AMB 2  |  |  |

|  |   |              |   |              |
|--|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| for highly vulnerable development permitted in C2 floodplain areas   | vulnerable development permitted in C2 floodplain areas | AMB 3        |  | any one year |
|  |   | AMB 4        |  |              |
|  |   | AMB 5        |  |              |
|  |   | <u>AMB 6</u> |  |              |
| <b>Analysis:</b>   |   |              |   |              |
| <p>32 full planning applications were permitted on sites that were wholly/partly within a C2 flood zone; 14 of these were householder applications. No planning applications were approved for a type of development that would be considered as a 'highly vulnerable development' in accordance with Figure 2 of Technical Advice Note 15 (Development and Flood Risk). Further all application located (partly/fully) within the C2 flood zone complied with the tests as contained within TAN 15.</p> <p>It is concluded that the applications approved were in compliance with policies PS 5, PS6, 1 PCYFF &amp; PCYFF 2 of the Joint LDP. Therefore, it is considered that the policies are continuing to be implemented effectively.</p> |   |              |   |              |
| <b>Action:</b>   |   |              |   |              |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.  |   |              |   |              |

|                       |                |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| <b>Indicator: D19</b> |                |  |  |  |
| <b>Objective:</b>     | S05            | Ensuring that development in the Plan area supports the principles of sustainable development and creates sustainable communities whilst respecting the varied role and character of the centres, villages and Countryside   |  |  |
|                       | S06            | <p>Minimize, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring that highly vulnerable development is directed away from areas of flood risk wherever possible;</li> <li>reduce the need for energy and other resources in developments;</li> <li>promote renewable and low carbon energy production within the area;</li> <li>make use of suitable previously developed land and unoccupied buildings or ones that are not used to their full capacity, where available;</li> <li>manage, protect and enhance the quality and quantity of the water environment and reduce water consumption.</li> </ul> |  |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>     | <b>Target:</b> | <b>Relevant Policy</b>   | PS 5, PS6, PCYFF 1 & PCYFF 2, ADN 1, ADN 2, ADN3 |  |

|   |  | Outcome: |   | Trigger Level:   |
|---|--|----------|---|--|
| D19 - Number of planning applications for new development on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions of existing buildings) expressed as a % of all development per annum   | Maintain or increase proportion of new development permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions of existing buildings) compared to average % recorded during 2015/2016 – 2016/2017 | AMB 1    |  | Decrease in proportion of development permitted on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions of existing buildings) for 2 consecutive years. |
|   |  | AMB 2    |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 3    |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 4    |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 5    |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 6    |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>  |  |          |   |  |
| <p>Due to rural nature of the area, opportunities for development of previously developed land are largely limited to numerous small sites. Whilst development is guided towards the use of these sites in the first instance pressure for greenfield development is inevitable particularly because of the nature of proposals, e.g. renewable energy schemes, housing outside development boundaries, rural diversification schemes and tourist related development. The proportion of development on previously developed land in Gwynedd is as follows:</p> <p>% of previously developed land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Gwynedd 2015-2016</b> = 14.54ha (44%)</li><li><b>Gwynedd 2016-2017</b> = No data available, method of entering the data was under review during this period</li><li><b>Gwynedd 2017-2018</b> = 12.82ha (64%)</li><li><b>Gwynedd 2018-2019</b> = No data available due to staff resources/technical issues.</li><li><b>Gwynedd 2019-2020</b> = No data available due to new system implemented during the past year.</li><li><b>Gwynedd 2020-2021</b> = No data available due to technical issues.</li><li><b>Gwynedd 2021-2022</b> = No data available due to technical issues.</li><li><b>Gwynedd 2022–2023</b> = No data available due to technical issues.</li><li><b>Gwynedd 2023-2024</b> = No data available due to technical issues.</li></ul> <p>Due to the lack of availability of information for the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area, it is not possible to fully conclude if the target has been met.</p> |  |          |   |  |
| <b>Action:</b>  |  |          |   |  |
| Explore the possibility of collecting the data for future reporting.  |  |          |   |  |

**Indicator: D20**

|   |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>   | S05   | Ensuring that development in the Plan area supports the principles of sustainable development and creates sustainable communities whilst respecting the varied role and character of the centres, villages and Countryside  |   |  |
|   | S06   | Minimize, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change. This will be achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ensuring that highly vulnerable development is directed away from areas of flood risk wherever possible;</li><li>reduce the need for energy and other resources in developments;</li><li>promote renewable and low carbon energy production within the area;</li><li>make use of suitable previously developed land and unoccupied buildings or ones that are not used to their full capacity, where available;</li><li>manage, protect and enhance the quality and quantity of the water environment and reduce water consumption.</li></ul> |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>Target:</b>  | <b>Relevant Policy</b>  |   | PS 5, PS6, PCYFF 1 & PCYFF 2, ADN 1, ADN 2, ADN3   |
|   |   | <b>Outcome:</b>   |   | <b>Trigger Level:</b>  |
| D20 - Number of planning applications Permitted outside development boundaries  | No Planning applications permitted outside development boundaries that do not meet the requirements of Policy PCYFF 1 and other relevant policies | AMB 1   |  | One Planning application permitted outside development boundaries that does not meet the requirements of policy PCYFF 1 and other relevant policies in the Plan in any one year. |
|   |   | AMB 2   |  |  |
|   |   | AMB 3   |  |  |
|   |   | AMB 4   |  |  |
|   |   | AMB 5   |  |  |
|   |   | AMB 6   |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>  |   |   |   |  |
| A total of 307 planning applications were approved outside development boundaries during the 6th AMR period which represents 45% of all development.                          |   |   |   |  |
| A breakdown of the types of planning applications approved outside development boundaries are as follows:   |   |   |   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Agriculture and Forestry – 14%</li><li>Employment – 11%</li><li>Community – 2%</li><li>Householder – 46%</li><li>Leisure – 1%</li></ul> |   |   |   |  |

- Infrastructure & Transport– 5%
- Retail – 0%
- Housing – 5%
- Tourism – 11%
- Minerals and Waste – 1%
- Energy – 4%

Most planning applications approved outside development boundaries were householder applications or applications for the verification of conditions for approved planning applications. With regards to housing developments, these included developments within clusters, rural enterprise dwellings, and replacement dwellings which conformed to relevant policies in the Plan. No applications for open market housing developments were approved outside any development boundary. There are also a number of applications for rural development including, for example tourism, renewable energy and agricultural development which, by their nature, are more likely to be located outside development boundaries. No applications were approved contrary to Policy PCYFF 1.







**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

## Renewable Energy Technology

**Indicator: D21**

|            |         |   |                |
|------------|---------|---|----------------|
| Objective: | SO5     | Ensuring that development in the Plan area supports the principles of sustainable development and creates sustainable communities whilst respecting the varied role and character of the centres, villages and Countryside  |                |
|            | SO6     | Minimize, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change. This will be achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ensuring that highly vulnerable development is directed away from areas of flood risk wherever possible;</li><li>• reduce the need for energy and other resources in developments;</li><li>• promote renewable and low carbon energy production within the area;</li><li>• make use of suitable previously developed land and unoccupied buildings or ones that are not used to their full capacity, where available;</li><li>• manage, protect and enhance the quality and quantity of the water environment and reduce water consumption.</li></ul> |                |
| Indicator: | Target: | Relevant policy:  | PS 7           |
|            |         | Outcome:  | Trigger level: |

|   |  |       |   |  |
|---|--|-------|---|--|
| D21 Number of planning applications for standalone renewable energy development granted, per technology, area (Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area) and recorded energy output (GWh) | 50% of the renewable energy potential (1,113.35 GWh) delivered by 2021 to address electricity demand | AMR 1 |  | The amount of energy output from renewable energy sources is 10% or more below the requirements set in the Policy Target |
|   |  | AMR 2 |  |  |
|   |  | AMR 3 |  |  |
|   | 100% of the renewable energy potential (2,226.7 GWh) delivered by 2026 to address electricity demand | AMR 4 |  |  |
|   |  | AMR 5 |  |  |
|   | 50% of the renewable energy potential (23.65 GWh) delivered by 2021 to address heat demand           | AMR 6 |  |  |
|   | 100% of the renewable energy potential (47.3 GWh) delivered by 2026 to address heat demand           |       |   |  |

#### Analysis:

The policies in the JLDP support applications for appropriate renewable energy generation developments.

The evidence base does not distinguish between opportunities for renewable energy within the Gwynedd Local Planning Area and Anglesey. As such it is not possible to assess this indicator for Gwynedd Local Planning Area individually and therefore considers the situation against the latest figures for the whole of the Plan area.

In this monitoring period no new renewable energy commercial scale development was granted planning permission.

Tables 7 and 8 within the JLDP identifies an installed capacity of 159.6 (MWe) and 12.4 (MWt) within the Plan area in 2016. In the latest 'Energy Generation in Wales' (2022 figures) published by the Welsh Government the total installed heat and electricity capacity for Anglesey and Gwynedd was 242MW which gave an estimated generation of 443GWh. This is an increase of 70MW from that identified in tables 7 and 8 of the JLDP.

The low level of applications granted planning permission reflects the decline in the number of commercial applications submitted over recent years rather than applications being refused by the Local Planning Authorities. It should also be noted that all major energy developments for



10MW or more are classed as Developments of National Significance and are decided by the Welsh Ministers.

Indicator D21 sets targets for achieving the potential renewable energy resources identified in the Plan. It was expected that 50% of this of 1,113.35 GWh for electricity and 23.65 GWh for heat would have been achieved by 2021. However up to 2024 only 92.6 GWh in addition to the figures within Tables 7 and 8 of the JLDP has been provided. Therefore, the target of 50% the renewable energy potential for heat and electricity being delivered by 2021 has not been achieved.

No proposals have come forward on the potential opportunity areas for solar farms, however, a number of submissions for solar farms have been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate as a scheme that is potentially a Development of National Significance, this being Alaw Môn Solar Farm (Enso Energy) (160MW) (application submitted to PEDW awaiting registration and for examination to begin) and Anglesey Solar Farm (Lightsource BP) (350MW) is also in the pre-submission stage to the Planning Inspectorate).

If these applications were granted permission in their current form, then they would prepare 446.8GWh.

The following developments have received permission:

- Parc Solar Traffwll (35MW) (Low Carbon) - received permission from the Minister of Climate Change on 17 March 2023. They are now in the phase of submitting applications to release conditions so that the construction phase of the solar farm can begin.
- Tryslgwyn Wind Farm (5.6MW) (Ventient Energy Ltd) has been granted permission to extend operational period to 29 June 2031.
- Llyn Alaw Wind Farm (20.4MW) (Ventient Energy Ltd) for an extension of operational period to 22 October 2032.
- A 299MW biomass plant at Holyhead a certificate of lawful use was granted confirming that the development has been commenced.
- Porth Wen Solar Farm (49.99MW) (EDF) is in the construction phase and is due to become operational by the end of the year.
- Morlais (240MW) (Menter Môn) multiple arrays of tidal energy devices remain in the construction phase.
- Glyn Rhonwy Pumped Hydro (100MW) no details received regarding implementation date.

The permitted schemes, as highlighted above, have a potential for energy generated of 3,281.4GWh. This would achieve the target within the Plan however some of the proposals have had permission for some time e.g. the Holyhead Biomass and Glyn Rhonwy Hydro schemes with the Morlais tidal scheme, due to the technology used, likely to take a number of years to be implemented. It is clear therefore that the failure to achieve the target within the Plan is in relation to the implementation of schemes rather than a failure of the Plan's Renewable Energy Policies.







The Planning Service contributes towards the delivery of a Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) for Gwynedd Council. Consultation workshops with stakeholders have finished and consultants are drafting a final version of the plan with discussions on regional actions ongoing. This in line with paragraph 5.9.5 of Planning Policy Wales will help identify challenging but achievable targets for renewable energy in the new Local Development Plan.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. The Renewable Energy policies will need to be reviewed and the potential from such technology identified in the LAEP should be undertaken during the preparation of the new Local Development Plans.

**Indicator: D22**

|                   |     |   |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO5 | Ensuring that development in the Plan area supports the principles of sustainable development and creates sustainable communities whilst respecting the varied role and character of the centres, villages and Countryside  |
|                   | SO6 | Minimize, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change. This will be achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring that highly vulnerable development is directed away from areas of flood risk wherever possible;</li> <li>reduce the need for energy and other resources in developments;</li> <li>promote renewable and low carbon energy production within the area;</li> <li>make use of suitable previously developed land and unoccupied buildings or ones that are not used to their full capacity, where available;</li> <li>manage, protect and enhance the quality and quantity of the water environment and reduce water consumption.</li> </ul> |

| <b>Indicator:</b>  | <b>Target:</b>  | <b>Relevant policy:</b> |   | <b>PS7</b>   |
|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|
|  |   | <b>Outcome:</b>         |   | <b>Trigger level:</b>  |
| D22 Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to standalone renewable energy technology | Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance within 18 months of the Plan's adoption | AMR 1                   |  | Not adopting a Supplementary Planning Guidance within 18 months of the Plan's adoption |
|  |   | AMR 2                   |  |  |
|  |   | AMR 3                   |  |  |
|  |   | AMR 4                   |  |  |
|  |   | AMR 5                   |  |  |
|  |   | AMR 6                   |  |  |

**Analysis:**

There was a delay in the timetable for providing this SPG due to the need to prioritise other SPGs that took longer to prepare and report through the Committees of both Councils.

There has been a substantial fall in the number of applications for independent renewable energy plans within the Plan area, which potentially reflects the move toward preparing developments in the sea and a reduction in the available grants for such developments on land. It should also be noted that all major energy developments for 10MW or more are classed as Developments of National Significance and are decided by the Welsh Ministers.


The publication of Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 together with revised targets within Planning Policy Wales means significant contextual changes in relation to renewable energy technology. A review of the Renewable Energy policies within the Plan will be undertaken in light of these contextual changes as well as the work of preparing a Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) will enable an evaluation over the need and content for a future standalone renewable energy technology SPG.






**Action:**

Following the preparation and adoption of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan consideration will need to be given to the need for a separate Renewable Energy SPG.

**Indicator: D23**

|                   |           |   |
|-------------------|-----------|---|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO5 & SO6 | <p>SO5: Ensuring that development in the Plan area supports the principles of sustainable development and creates sustainable communities whilst respecting the varied role and character of the centres, villages and countryside.</p> <p>SO6: Minimise, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring that highly vulnerable developments are directed away from areas of flood risk wherever possible;</li> <li>reduce the need for energy and other resources in developments;</li> <li>promote renewable and low carbon energy production within the area;</li> <li>make use of suitable previously developed land and unoccupied buildings or ones that are not used to their full capacity, where available;</li> <li>manage, protect and enhance the quality and quantity of the water environment and reduce water consumption</li> </ul> |
|-------------------|-----------|---|

| Indicator:                         | Target:                           | Relevant policy: |   | PS 5, PS6, PCYFF 1 & PCYFF 2, ADN 1, ADN 2, ADN3 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|--|
|                                    |                                   | Outcome:         |   | Trigger level:                                   |
| D23 - Average density of permitted | Minimum average net density of 30 | AMR 1            |  | Failure to achieve an overall minimum average    |

|                                       |   |              |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|---|---|
| housing developments in the Plan area | housing units per hectare achieved overall in the Plan area | AMR 2        |  | net density of 30 housing units per hectare in the Plan area for two consecutive years, unless it is justified by Policy PCYFF 2. |
|                                       |   | AMR 3        |  |   |
|                                       |   | AMR 4        |  |   |
|                                       |   | AMR 5        |  |   |
|                                       |   | <b>AMR 6</b> |  |   |

#### Analysis:

##### **New permissions - All permissions (Gwynedd planning Authority area only) <sup>3</sup>**

Gwynedd Planning Authority Area = 208 units / 8.43 ha = 24.7 units per hectare

##### **New permissions: 5 or more new units (Gwynedd Planning Authority area only)**

Gwynedd Planning Authority Area = 154 units / 5.95 ha = 25.9 units per hectare

Based on all approved eligible developments, the average density is lower than the target of 30 units per hectare. The trigger level refers to failure to deliver an overall density of 30 units per hectare for two consecutive years. Whilst information from the AMR 5 period is also relevant to Anglesey (and not to Gwynedd only as with the above figures), it is noted that the figure last year was also under the target level. However, when looking at the Gwynedd information individually for the AMR 5 period, a development density figure is noted which is higher than the target level (36.3 units per hectare). Therefore, it is not believed that the figure for this AMR period causes concern, but it is possible to look at this aspect further whilst preparing the new Plan.

The average density of all relevant single units that have been approved in Gwynedd during this AMR period (namely 30 units on 1.759 hectares) is 17.1 units per hectare. The ability to demand a higher density on individual plots is more challenging based on aspects such as the density of adjacent developments and the character of a settlement along with the shape of the site in some cases.

It cannot be noted, however, that developments on individual plots is the reason for the average density to be under the threshold level for the period of this AMR as the average density on major residential sites (namely those for 5 or more units) are also below the figure

<sup>3</sup>The information for this indicator is relevant for new permissions and permissions to reconsider or extend the expiry date of a previous permission. These are all applications where the requirements of the Joint Local Development Plan would need to be considered. Therefore, it does not consider applications for reserved matters where the principle of the permission had already been granted, nor does it consider certificates of lawfulness for residential use. Neither does it consider any permissions for demolishing and rebuilding houses, i.e. where there is no increase in the number of units. Please note as well, that this information does not include retrospective permissions or permissions that amend the conditions of extant permissions (and therefore extend the permission for a further 5 years) where a permission has not specifically re-considered the content of the Joint LDP.

of 30 units per hectare. When considering the average density of all the sites that have been approved in the AMR 6 period, excluding the individual plots, the figure is 26.7 units per hectare (178 units on 6.672 hectares).

Of the 7 sites that obtained permission for 5 or more units in this period, it is noted that the density on 4 of these sites is more than 30 units per hectare. On the three other sites, it was noted that specific reasons had been presented in favour of providing a lower density:

Land near Y Wern, Y Felinheli (C23/0772/20/LL) - There is a statement that the size of the net area that can be developed is 0.9ha which provides a density level of approximately 25.6 units per hectare. In addition, restrictions due to the shape of the site and the space required to provide the relevant facilities, including drainage pools, has reduced the density in this case.

Land near North Terrace, Criccieth (C21/1136/35/LL) - Approximately 0.26ha of the surface area of site T41 is lost for development due to the restrictions. This brings the section of the area that can be developed down to around 0.84 hectares instead of around 1.1 hectares and therefore, the proposal in question would provide a density of around 27 units per hectare. It was considered, from understanding the restrictions on this site, that it is possible to accept a lower density of housing per hectare.

Former Ysgol Coed Mawr, Bangor (C22/0525/11/LL) - The applicant has confirmed that the density in this case is 27.5 living units per hectare and valid reasons for the lower density were submitted based on: - (i) site restrictions (retaining mature trees and safeguarding the main public sewer that runs across the eastern section of the site) and (ii) provision of public (including a play area for children) and private (gardens of the prospective occupiers) amenity plots.







It is noted that Policy PCYFF 2 refers to a minimum density of 30 housing units per hectare unless there are local circumstances or restrictions on the site that determine a lower density. It is believed that specific circumstances exist, on individual plots as well as some larger sites, which has meant development at a density that is lower than this figure.




**Action:**




Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D24**

|                   |                |  |                           |
|-------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO7            | Ensure that all new development meets high standards in terms of quality of design, energy efficiency, safety, security (persons and property) and accessibility, relates well to existing development, enhances public realm and develops locally distinctive quality places. |                           |
| <b>Indicator:</b> | <b>Target:</b> | <b>Relevant policy:</b>  | PCYFF 2, PCYFF 3, PCYFF 4 |
|                   |                | <b>Outcome:</b>  | <b>Trigger level:</b>     |

|   |  |              |   |   |
|---|--|--------------|---|---|
| D24 – Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance on design matters   | Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance on design matters within 12 months of adoption | AMR 1        |  | Not adopting a Supplementary Planning Guidance within 12 months of adoption |
|   |  | AMR 2        |  |   |
|   |  | AMR 3        |  |   |
|   |  | AMR 4        |  |   |
|   |  | AMR 5        |  |   |
|   |  | <u>AMR 6</u> |  |   |
| <b>Analysis:</b>  |  |              |   |   |
| <p>The policy target is currently not achieved as anticipated, but this does not lead to concerns regarding policy implementation.</p> <p>The timescale for adopting a revised Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Design has been set for Quarter 4 in 2017/18. This target has not been achieved due to changes in the LDP schedule of works and resource priorities.</p> <p>However, the local planning authority has a ‘saved’ SPG from the Unitary Development Plan and can also refer to national guidance when determining new applications.</p> <p>As the new JLDP policy on Design is in line with National Guidance it is not felt that the slippage in the delivery of a new SPG has been detrimental to the decision-making process.</p> |  |              |   |   |
| <b>Action:</b>  |  |              |   |   |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.   |  |              |   |   |

| Indicator: D25  |  |   |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Objective:</b>   | SO8  | SO8: Ensure that settlements are sustainable, accessible and meet all the needs of their communities in accordance with their role in the settlement hierarchy: |   |   |
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>Target:</b>   | <b>Relevant policy:</b>   | PCYFF 2, PCYFF 3, PCYFF 4 & PS17  |   |
|   |  | <b>Outcome:</b>   | <b>Trigger level:</b>   |   |
| D25 - Number of new housing permitted per category in the Settlement Hierarchy set out in Policy PS 17, | From the date of adoption, number of housing units permitted per category of settlement, | AMR 1   |  | From the date of adoption, the number of housing units permitted over 2 consecutive years, expressed as a % of all residential development, |
|   |  | AMR 2   |  |   |
|   |  | AMR 3   |  |   |

|  |   |       |   |   |
|--|---|-------|---|---|
| expressed as a % of all developments developed per annum | expressed as a % of all residential developments, in accordance with the requirements of Policy PS 17, which is as follows:<br><br>Sub-regional Centre and Urban Service Centres = 53%<br>Local Service Centres = 22%<br>Villages, Clusters and the Countryside = 25% | AMR 4 |  | in the:<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub Regional Centres and Urban Service Centres and the Local Service Centres falls below the % requirement;</li> <li>Villages, Clusters and countryside is higher than the % requirement</li> </ul> |
|  |   | AMR 5 |  |   |
|  |   | AMR 6 |  |   |

#### Analysis:

#### Information for 2023/24 - Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only

| Tier  | Number of units approved | Percentage of all residential permissions | Target Distribution |
|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Sub-regional Centre and Urban Service Centres | 38                       | 18.3%                                     | 53%                 |
| Local Service Centres                         | 102                      | 49.0%                                     | 22%                 |
| Villages, Clusters and the Countryside        | 68                       | 32.7%                                     | 25%                 |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>208</b>               | -   | -                   |

\*It is noted that exception sites are considered based on the settlement that they adjoin, rather than as a location in open countryside.

The trigger level associated with the indicator notes that the number of housing units approved over 2 consecutive years should be considered. When combining the information for AMR 5 and AMR 6 collectively (1 April 2022 -31 March 2024), the following information is noted (Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only):

<sup>4</sup>The information for this indicator is relevant for new permissions and permissions to reconsider or extend the expiry date of a previous permission. These are all applications where the requirements of the Joint Local Development Plan would need to be considered. Therefore, it does not consider applications for reserved matters where the principle of the permission had already been granted, nor does it consider certificates of lawfulness for residential use. Neither does it consider any permissions for demolishing and rebuilding houses, i.e. where there is no increase in the number of units. Please note as well, that this information does not include retrospective permissions or permissions that amend the conditions of the extant permissions (and therefore extend the permission for a further 5 years) where a permission has not re-considered specifically the content of the Joint LDP.

| <b>Tier</b>                                   | <b>Number of units approved</b> | <b>Percentage of all residential permissions</b> | <b>Target Distribution</b> |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Sub-regional Centre and Urban Service Centres | 123                             | 34.3%  | 53%                        |
| Local Service Centres                         | 136                             | 37.9%  | 22%                        |
| Villages, Clusters and the Countryside        | 100                             | 27.9%  | 25%                        |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>359</b>                      | -  | -                          |

AMR 6 period only - It is obvious that the distribution does not correspond effectively with the target level. It is noted that the percentage of units that have been permitted in the Sub-regional Centres and Urban Service Centres are considerably lower than the target level with the figure for the Local Service Centres higher than what is specified in the target information. Note that the percentage of residential units permitted in the Villages, Clusters and Countryside tier is slightly higher than the target figure. Indeed, substantially more units have been approved in the Villages, Clusters and Countryside tiers than in the Sub-regional Centre and Urban Service Centres. It is important however not to consider the information for a single year only, and there is a need to consider broader periods to get a full picture of the situation in terms of this indicator.

Two consecutive years (AMR 5 and AMR 6 periods jointly) - When considering the trigger level and the situation for two consecutive years, the information is more favourable compared to the target level than for the AMR 6 period alone. However, it is noted there continues to be a marked difference between the percentage figure and what is noted in the target levels, particularly in terms of the 'Sub-regional Centre and Urban Service Centres' and 'Local Service Centres' tiers.

When looking at the broader picture over the Plan period (despite noting the joint information with Anglesey), it is not believed that there is concern when considering the wording of the trigger level for this indicator. The situation can change from year to year, subject to different aspects such as developer aspirations and potential opportunities that arise. However, this certainly needs to be considered carefully when preparing the new Plan and the way that the housing growth will be distributed. Factors such as the fact that Bangor has already reached its growth figure in the JLDP, flooding and topography matters in the urban centres of Pwllheli and Porthmadog and a lack of information for the urban centres of Ynys Môn could all have affected the above figures.

Also, as noted in previous Annual Monitoring Reports, a potential factor for the percentages of residential permissions at the Sub-regional Service and Urban Service Centres falling under the target level is the delay in terms of the allocated sites in these locations receiving planning



consent. Of the 12 sites allocated within settlements in this tier in Gwynedd, in April 2024, there was no extant planning consent for 6 (50%) of these sites. It is noted that this situation is evident two years before the end of the Plan.

See appendix 2 for maps showing the distribution of planning permissions for residential units in 2023/24 and also the cumulative number of permissions since adopting the Plan.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

## 6.3 Economy and Regeneration

### National Significant Infrastructure projects and Related Developments

#### Wylfa Newydd

Horizon submitted a Development Consent Order for the development of a new nuclear power station on 1 June 2018. The application was the subject of an examination by a Panel of Planning Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. The Public Examination came to an end (closed) on 23 April 2019. At the end of the examination, the Panel had three months to submit a report to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy, outlining its conclusions and its recommendations with regard to whether permission should be granted, with the final decision to be made by the Secretary of State on or before 23 October 2019 (6 months after close of examination).

The decision date was later rescheduled to 31 March 2020 to allow further information in respect of environmental effects and other outstanding issues which required further consideration.

As a result of the restrictions relating to Covid-19 the Secretary of State decided to reschedule the decision to 30 September 2020, as the Parliament was not currently sitting. The intention was that a statement outlining the revised decision would be made to the House of Commons and House of Lords in accordance with section 107 (7) of the Planning Act (2008) as soon as possible after parliament resumes.

On 22nd September 28th September and 18th December 2020 Horizon sent correspondence to the Secretary of State requesting a deferral of the Wylfa Newydd's Development Order Application (DCO) decision. It was noted that the reason for requesting a deferral was due to ongoing discussions with third parties who had expressed an interest in progressing the development of a new nuclear power station following Hitachi's withdrawal. On the 27th of January 2021 the Development Order Application was withdrawn by Horizon Nuclear Power. The application was withdrawn due to the lack of investors in the project and the lack of a new funding policy from the Government. The decision has resulted in Hitachi deciding to wind up Horizon as an operational development entity by 31 March 2021. As a result, it was considered appropriate that the Development Order Application be withdrawn.

| Indicator: D26 |        |   |                                 |
|----------------|--------|---|---------------------------------|
| Objective:     | SO9    | Support and capitalise on the development of the Wylfa Newydd Project and associated development to maximise socio-economic opportunities for local business and sustainable employment opportunities for local people, including facilitating a suitable network of Wylfa Newydd project related associated development sites while ensuring that adverse effects of the Wylfa Newydd project on the local communities are appropriately avoided, or mitigated and where appropriate legacy benefits are provided. |                                 |
| Indicator:     | Target | Relevant Policy:  | PS 8, PS 9, PS 10, PS 11, PS 12 |
|                |        | Outcome:  | Trigger Level:                  |

|   |   |       |  |   |
|---|---|-------|--|---|
| D26 – Stage in the application for Development Consent Order (DCO) in relation to Wylfa Newydd) | Application for Wylfa Newydd DCO submitted for approval by December 2017. | AMB 1 |  | Horizon Nuclear Power fails to submit an application for DCO by December 2017.      |
|   |   | AMB 2 |  |   |
|   |   | AMB 3 |  |   |
|   | Application for Wylfa Newydd DCO approved by May 2018.                    | AMB 4 |  | Horizon Nuclear Power fails to obtain approval of DCO application by December 2018. |
|   |   | AMB 5 |  |   |
|   |   | AMB 6 |  |   |

#### Analysis:





The Development Consent Order application was submitted on 1 June 2018. The Public Inquiry is programmed to end on 23 April 2019. The findings and conclusions of the Inquiry, along with the recommendations of the independent Inspectors was presented to the Secretary of State. The final decision from the Secretary of State was expected by 23 October 2019. However, upon the request of the Secretary of State to receive further information in relation to the environmental impact of the development, this period was further extended to 31 March 2020. Following a request from Horizon Nuclear power that the Secretary of State defers the decision, on 27 January 2021 it was confirmed that Horizon Nuclear Power had withdrawn the Development Consent Order application.

#### Action:

No action currently required. Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Any developments related to Wylfa Newydd will need to be considered and addressed when preparing the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

#### Indicator: D27

|  |   |   |                                 |  |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>                                      | SO9   | Support and capitalise on the development of the Wylfa Newydd Project and associated development to maximise socio-economic opportunities for local business and sustainable employment opportunities for local people, including facilitating a suitable network of Wylfa Newydd project related associated development sites while ensuring that adverse effects of the Wylfa Newydd project on the local communities are appropriately avoided, or mitigated and where appropriate legacy benefits are provided. |                                 |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>                                      | <b>Target</b>                                   | <b>Relevant Policy:</b>   | PS 8, PS 9, PS 10, PS 11, PS 12 |  |
|  |   | <b>Outcome:</b>   | <b>Trigger Level:</b>           |  |
| D27 – Status of application to DECC for final approval | Wylfa Newydd project gets approval / “sign off” | AMB 1   |                                 | Horizon Nuclear Power fails to get approval / “sign off” from DECC by December 2019. |
|  |   | AMB 2   |                                 |  |

|  |                                |              |   |  |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|---|--|
|  | from DECC by<br>December 2019. | AMB 3        |  |  |
|  |                                | AMB 4        |  |  |
|  |                                | AMB 5        |  |  |
|  |                                | <b>AMB 6</b> |  |  |

#### Analysis:

The Development Consent Order application was submitted on 1 June 2018. The Public Inquiry is programmed to end on 23 April 2019. The findings and conclusions of the Inquiry, along with the recommendations of the independent Inspectors was presented to the Secretary of State. The final decision from the Secretary of State was expected by 23 October 2019. However, upon the request of the Secretary of State to receive further information in relation to the environmental impact of the development, this period was further extended to 31 March 2020. Following a request from Horizon Nuclear power that the Secretary of State defers the decision, on 27 January 2021 it was confirmed that Horizon Nuclear Power had withdrawn the Development Consent Order application.


#### Action:






No action currently required. Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Any developments related to Wylfa Newydd will need to be considered and addressed when preparing the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

#### Indicator: D28

No need to report on the indicator as it specifically applies to the Isle of Anglesey Local Planning Authority Area.

#### Indicator: D29

|                                |                                 |   |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>              | SO9                             | Support and capitalise on the development of the Wylfa Newydd Project and associated development to maximise socio-economic opportunities for local business and sustainable employment opportunities for local people, including facilitating a suitable network of Wylfa Newydd project related associated development sites while ensuring that adverse effects of the Wylfa Newydd project on the local communities are appropriately avoided, or mitigated and where appropriate legacy benefits are provided. |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>              | <b>Target</b>                   | <b>Relevant Policy:</b>   |   | PS 8, PS9, PS10, PS11, PS12                  |
|                                |                                 | <b>Outcome:</b>   |   | <b>Trigger Level:</b>                        |
| D29 – Number and type of Wylfa | Individual Wylfa Newydd Project | AMB 1   |  | Wylfa Newydd Project related development not |

|   |  |              |   |   |
|---|--|--------------|---|---|
| Newydd Project related development commenced.   | related development commenced in accordance with the individual Planning consents. | AMB 2        |  | started within the timeframe set out in the individual Planning consents and the Development Consent Order (as applicable). |
|   |  | AMB 3        |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 4        |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 5        |  |   |
|   |  | <b>AMB 6</b> |  |   |
| <b>Analysis:</b>  |  |              |   |   |
| Following the decision by Horizon Nuclear Power to withdraw the Development Consent Order, no associated development has commenced. Planning permission has been granted for improvements to the A5025 (27C106E/FR/ECON) in 2018 followed by a further application extend the commencement period for the works (VAR/2020/24) up until July 2023. |  |              |   |   |
| <b>Action:</b>  |  |              |   |   |
| No action currently required. Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Any developments related to Wylfa Newydd will need to be considered and addressed when preparing the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.   |  |              |   |   |

|  |
|--|
| <b>Indicator: D30</b>  |
| Target has been met during AMB1, no need to continue to monitor. |








## Providing Opportunities for a Flourishing Economy

### Economic Vision

The Council will continue to work closely with Welsh Government and other Authorities across North Wales through the North Wales Economic Ambition Board. The Board is a joint group of private and public establishments in North Wales which have committed to promote economic growth across the area. The key objectives include encouraging business investment in North Wales and helping local companies to take advantage of opportunities in the supply chain and encourage connection skills with work in the region.

At the end of 2017 a partnership of the six North Wales Councils, business partners, colleges and universities formally launched the North Wales Growth Deal. The Growth deal notes a vision for the region, with the aim of creating 5,300 jobs and attracting a private sector investment worth £1 billion in the region over the coming 15 years. The final agreement for the North Wales Growth Deal was signed on December 17, 2020. The deal is backed with £120 million each from the Welsh and UK

Governments. It is hoped that the Growth Deal will transform the region's economy by supporting green and sustainable growth.

| Indicator: D31   |   |   |  |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Objective:   | SO10  | Ensure that a network of employment sites and premises of a size and quality is safeguarded and allocated in sustainable locations that best meet the needs of existing businesses and are able to support the growing sectors of the local economy, attracting investment, and retaining and increasing the number of indigenous jobs. |  |   |  |
| Indicator:   | Target:   | Relevant Policy   |  | CYF 1, CYF 3 A CYF 5  |  |
|  |   | Outcome:  |  | Trigger Level:  |  |
| D31 - Amount of employment land or floor space (use class B1, B2 and B8) included on sites set out in Policy CYF 1 lost to other uses  | No net loss of employment land/floor space to alternative uses (uses other than use class B1, B2 and B8) contrary to Policy CYF 3 or Policy CYF 5 | AMB 1   |    | One planning application permitted that does not accord with Policy CYF 3 or Policy CYF 5 |  |
|  |   | AMB 2   |    |   |  |
|  |   | AMB 3   |    |   |  |
|  |   | AMB 4   |   |   |  |
|  |   | AMB 4   |  |   |  |
|  |   | AMB 5   |  |   |  |
|  |   | AMB 6   |  |   |  |
| Analysis:  |   |   |  |   |  |
| A total of 13 planning applications were permitted on safeguarded employment sites in accordance with Policy CYF 1. 11 of these applications were associated with uses in use classes B1, B2, and B8 or other existing uses located on the employment sites. The one application that were not associated with these uses was:               |   |   |  |   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>C23/0488/14/LL: Change the use of the site from workshop and storage to sale of commercial vehicles ( 15 Max ) - Unit 2 Lôn Cae Darbi, Cibyn Industrial Estate, Caernarfon. The officer considered it was acceptable and conforms with the principles of policies CYF1 and CYF 5 of the LDP.</li></ul> |   |   |  |   |  |

- C22/0650/15/LL: Erection of a new events hub building to include office space, meeting spaces, a shop, cafe and warehouse storage - Land at Glyn Rhonwy Estate, Llanberis. The officer was of the opinion that due to the importance of the plan for securing business development on a strategically significant site which has been vacant for many years, that there was exceptional justification to grant the proposed development on a designated employment site in accordance with policy CYF 3 of the LDP.

It is emphasised that these uses are unique uses (sui generis). Strategic Policy 13 allows for certain types of suitable unique uses (sui generis) on protected employment sites within the Plan





Planning permission was not granted on the employment sites (whether it be designated or safeguarded) for alternative uses that did not conform with Policies CYF 3 or CYF 5. It is considered that the policies are continuing to be implemented effectively.



**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D32**

|                   |      |   |
|-------------------|------|---|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO10 | Ensure that a network of employment sites and premises of a size and quality is safeguarded and allocated in sustainable locations that best meet the needs of existing businesses and are able to support the growing sectors of the local economy, attracting investment, and retaining and increasing the number of indigenous jobs. |
|-------------------|------|---|

| <b>Indicator:</b>  | <b>Target:</b>   | <b>Relevant Policy</b> |   | <b>CYF 1, CYF 3 a CYF 5</b>   |
|--|--|------------------------|---|---|
|  |  | <b>Outcome:</b>        |   | <b>Trigger Level:</b>   |
| D32 - Amount of employment land on safeguarded sites included in Policy CYF 1 taken up by use class B1, B2 or B8 development | 6.9 ha employment land on safeguarded sites taken up per annum in Gwynedd  | AMB 1                  |  | Less than 27.4 ha employment land taken up on safeguarded employment sites by 2021 in Gwynedd<br>Less than 57 ha employment land taken up on safeguarded employment sites by 2021 in Anglesey |
|  | 14.3ha employment land on safeguarded sites taken up per annum in Anglesey | AMB 2                  |  |   |
|  |  | AMB 3                  |  |   |
|  |  | AMB 4                  |  |   |

|  |  |              |   |  |
|--|--|--------------|---|--|
|  |  | AMB 5        |  |  |
|  |  | <u>AMB 6</u> |  |  |

#### Analysis:

The monitoring trigger relates to the size of the safeguarded employment land that has been taken up by the end of 2021.

In Gwynedd, 2.86ha of land has received permission for employment use, and 2.64ha of safeguarded employment sites in Anglesey have received permission during the fifth Annual Monitoring Report period (AMB5).

Including planning permissions granted during AMB1, AMB2, AMB3, AMB4 & AMB5 the cumulative total of land that received permission for employment use in Gwynedd is 16.37ha (includes relocating a 0.47ha unit on the Cibyn Estate associated with the Caernarfon bypass development).

It is noted that the permission rate on safeguarded employment sites during this short period is lower than expected. It is considered that the Plan is a facilitator in terms of providing employment sites and that fewer applications for developments on the employment sites are likely to be based on economic matters that are beyond the Plan's control.






\*NOTE: Part of the Caernarfon bypass runs through the south-western corner of the Cibyn Industrial Estate. A small part of the current estate will be lost to the bypass. It is not possible to estimate the surface area of the employment site that will be lost, but it will be a small part in comparison with the entire surface area of the existing estate.

#### Action:

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D33**



|   |  |   |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>   | SO10   | Ensure that a network of employment sites and premises of a size and quality is safeguarded and allocated in sustainable locations that best meet the needs of existing businesses and are able to support the growing sectors of the local economy, attracting investment, and retaining and increasing the number of indigenous jobs. |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>Target:</b>   | <b>Relevant Policy</b>  |   | CYF 1, CYF 3 a CYF 5   |
|   |  | <b>Outcome:</b>   |   | <b>Trigger Level:</b>  |
| D33 - Amount of employment development (hectares) permitted on allocated sites as a % of all employment allocations   | Secure planning permission on the allocated employment site in Gwynedd by 2019               | AMB 1   |    | Total amount of employment land permitted falls below the cumulative requirement identified in the Policy Target |
|   | Secure planning permission for 64 ha employment land on allocated site in Anglesey by 2021   | AMB 2   |    |  |
|   |  | AMB 3   |    |  |
|   |  | Secure planning permission for 112 ha employment land on allocated sites in Anglesey by 2024  | AMB 4   |  |
|   | AMB 5  |    |   |  |
|   | Secure planning permission for 144 ha employment land on allocated sites in Anglesey by 2026 | AMB 6   |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>  |  |   |   |  |
| No planning application was submitted on an allocated site within Gwynedd during AMB 6.   |  |   |   |  |
| The target notes the need for the sites to be brought forward by 2019 and consequently the trigger level has already been reached. However, the economic climate is significantly different to when the Plan was adopted, and it is considered that this has had a considerable impact on the take up of employment land. |  |   |   |  |
| *NOTE: This analysis relates to the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area only.   |  |   |   |  |
| <b>Action:</b>  |  |   |   |  |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan. It is intended to prepare an Employment Land Review will be prepared as part of the evidence base to support the new Plan.  |  |   |   |  |

**Indicator: D34**

Target achieved during AMR3, no need to continue to monitor.

**Indicator: D35**

|                                       |   |  |                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>                     | SO11  | Secure opportunities to improve the workforce's skills and education |                       |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>                     | <b>Target:</b>  | <b>Relevant policy:</b>  | PS 9, ISA 3           |  |
|                                       |   | <b>Outcome:</b>  | <b>Trigger level:</b> |  |
| D35 – Employment status of 16 years + | To achieve an increase in the rate of economic activity by 2026 compared to level in 2017 | AMR 1  |                       | The rate of economic activity declines for 2 consecutive years |
|                                       |   | AMR 2  |                       |  |
|                                       |   | AMR 3  |                       |  |
|                                       |   | AMR 4  |                       |  |
|                                       |   | AMR 5  |                       |  |
|                                       |   | AMR 6  |                       |  |

**Analysis:**Local Workforce Survey: A Summary of Economic Activity (16-64)

|          | Year ending Mar 2020 | Year ending Mar 2021 | Year ending Mar 2022 | Year ending Mar 2023 | Year ending Dec 2023 |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ynys Môn | 79.0%                | 78.8%                | 74.1%                | 79.6%                | Not Monitoring       |
| Gwynedd  | 77.7%                | 77.9%                | 75.9%                | 77.7%                | 77.4 (-0.03%)        |
| Wales    | 76.6%                | 76.6%                | 75.6%                | 78.3%                | 78.7 (+0.04%)        |

Origin: Stats Cymru - Economic Activity Rate (16-64) according to Local Area and Year in Wales







The rate of economic activity rate in Gwynedd has decreased slightly since the previous AMR but has not declined for a period of two years therefore the trigger level has not been reached.

**Action:**

No action currently required. Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR.

**Indicator: D36**

|                   |      |  |
|-------------------|------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO11 | Secure opportunities to improve the workforce's skills and education |
|-------------------|------|--|

| Indicator:  | Target:  | Relevant policy: |   | PS 9, ISA 3   |
|---|--|------------------|---|---|
|   |  | Outcome:         |   | Trigger level:  |
| D36 – Number of people commuting out of Anglesey to Gwynedd | Following the Plan's adoption reduce the number of people commuting out of Anglesey to Gwynedd by 2026 compared to level in 2017 | AMB 1            |  | Failure to reduce number of people commuting out of Anglesey to Gwynedd by 2021 |
|   |  | AMB 2            |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 3            |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 4            |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 5            |  |   |
|   |  | AMB 6            |  |   |

#### Analysis:

The table below highlights commuting patterns from Anglesey to Gwynedd over recent years.

| Year | Total Anglesey commuters | Number of commuters from Anglesey to Gwynedd | % of commuters from Anglesey to Gwynedd |
|------|--------------------------|--|---|
| 2016 | 32,200                   | 7,900  | 24.5%                                   |
| 2017 | 31,500                   | 7,000  | 22.2%                                   |
| 2018 | 32,200                   | 7,900  | 24.5%                                   |
| 2019 | 32,000                   | 7,500  | 23.4%                                   |
| 2020 | 30,900                   | 7,400  | 24%                                     |
| 2021 | 30,000                   | 5,700  | 19%                                     |
| 2022 | 31,600                   | 4,300  | 13.6%                                   |
| 2023 | 32,500                   | 4,800  | 14.8%                                   |

(Source: StatsWales, Welsh Government)

As can be seen, the working population rate who commuted from Anglesey to Gwynedd has fluctuated in recent years, but a noticeable decline can be seen from 2021 to 2023.







The 2024 figures are not currently available; therefore, it is not possible to update this table from the 2023 position.

#### Action:

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

#### Indicator: D37

|                   |      |  |
|-------------------|------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO12 | Diversify the Plan area's rural economy, building on opportunities, offering local employment opportunities with good quality jobs that are suitable for the local community and respects environmental interests. |
|-------------------|------|--|

| Indicator:  | Target:   | Relevant Policy |   | CYF 6   |
|---|---|-----------------|---|---|
|   |   | Outcome:        |   | Trigger Level:  |
| D37 - Number of planning applications permitted for new businesses in Service/ Local/ Rural/ Coastal Villages or in the countryside | New small-scale businesses permitted on suitable sites or in suitable buildings within or near villages or in the countryside in accordance with Policy CYF 6 | AMB 1           |    | No planning applications for new small scale businesses permitted on sites/ within buildings within or close to a village or in the countryside for two consecutive years |
|   |   | AMB 2           |    |   |
|   |   | AMB 3           |    |   |
|   |   | AMB 4           |    |   |
|   |   | AMB 5           |   |   |
|   |   | <u>AMB 6</u>    |  |   |

#### Analysis:

Five planning applications were approved for new businesses in service/local/rural/coastal villages and the open countryside that have referred to Policy CYF 6 in considering the principle of the proposal. The types of business initiatives that have been approved include extension to an existing publishing workshop, home dog breeding business, pick your own enterprise.

It appears that Policy CYF 6 is continued to be used effectively to approve new small-scale business applications and, therefore, contribute towards ensuring economic prosperity and employment opportunities in rural areas.







#### Action:







Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

### Town Centres and Retail Developments

Retail centres in both authorities remain the focus for retail uses. No major applications have been received for retail use during the third AMR period within the town centres or primary retail area. The impact of Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic on town centres has increasingly manifested itself during the period of the third AMR. During the past year several high street flagship stores have closed. This meant that some of our main town centres were left with a noticeable void.

In 2020 the Welsh Government published a document 'Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures'. This document sets out the priorities for the planning system in Wales following the Covid pandemic. Considerable emphasis is given within the document to the recovery of the high street following Covid.

| Indicator: D38  |   |  |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Objective:  | SO13  | Promote vital and vibrant town centres in Amlwch, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Holyhead, Caernarfon, Llangefni, Porthmadog and Pwllheli, that have either maintained or rediscovered their purpose as centres for work and services, and that are vibrant and attractive places for residents and visitors. |   |  |  |
| Indicator:  | Target:   | Relevant Policy  |   | MAN 1, MAN 2 & MAN 3   |  |
|   |   | Outcome:   |   | Trigger Level:   |  |
| D38 - Amount of major retail, office and leisure development permitted (sq. m) within and outside established town centre boundaries  | Annual amount of major retail floor space (sq. m.) permitted within established town centre boundaries compared to annual amount permitted outside established town centre boundaries on edge of centre sites and out of centre sites | AMB 1  |    | Annual amount of major retail floor space (sq. m.) permitted on sites located outside established town centres exceeds annual amount permitted within established town centres |  |
|   |   | AMB 2  |    |  |  |
|   |   | AMB 3  |  |  |  |
|   |   | AMB 4  |  |  |  |
|   |   | AMB 5  |  |  |  |
|   |   | AMB 6  |  |  |  |
| Analysis:   |   |  |   |  |  |
| <p>It is noted that the indicator trigger level has already been reached because of allowing a major retail application (C19/0398/11/LL) outside Bangor city centre during Annual Monitoring period 2 (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020).</p> <p>During Annual Monitoring period 6 (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024), one major retail planning application was approved outside Pwllheli town centre but falls within the development boundary. Planning permission has been granted to an application to build a new Aldi grocery store (use class A1), car park, entrance, servicing, and landscaping. It has generally been considered that there will be no significant impact on the viability and vitality of the town centre from the new Aldi store and that there will be no significant conflict with policies PS15, MAN 1 and MAN3 of the LDP and with Planning Policy Wales in terms of sequential site selection.</p> <p>No other major retail planning applications were submitted during this monitoring period.</p> |   |  |   |  |  |
| Action:   |   |  |   |  |  |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.   |   |  |   |  |  |

| Indicator: D39   |  |  |   |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Objective:   | SO13   | Promote vital and vibrant town centres in Amlwch, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Holyhead, Caernarfon, Llangefni, Porthmadog and Pwllheli, that have either maintained or rediscovered their purpose as centres for work and Services, and that are vibrant and attractive places for residents and visitors. |   |   |  |
| Indicator:   | Target   | Relevant Policy:   |   | MAN 1, MAN 2, MAN 3   |  |
|  |  | Outcome:   |   | Trigger Level:  |  |
| D39 – Undertake a study to explore potential candidate retail sites in Bangor, Llangefni and Pwllheli.   | Study to explore potential candidate retail sites in Bangor, Llangefni and Pwllheli undertaken by end of 2017/2018.<br><br>Allocate retail sites in Bangor, Llangefni and Pwllheli to address results of the Study in the Plan’s review. | AMB 1  |    | Not undertaking a study to explore potential candidate retail sites in Bangor, Llangefni and Pwllheli undertaken by end of 2017/2018. |  |
|  |  | AMB 2  |    |   |  |
|  |  | AMB 3  |    |   |  |
|  |  | AMB 4  |    | Failure to provide retail sites to address results of the Study.  |  |
|  |  | AMB 5  |   |   |  |
|  |  | AMB 6  |  |   |  |
| Analysis:  |  |  |   |   |  |
| <p>Since adopting the Joint LDP, it appears that the number of planning applications for retail uses (A1) in Bangor and Pwllheli are relatively low, and in reality, what is being submitted are applications to change the use of A1 use class units to alternative uses, such as A3 or C3 use. Brexit and the Covid pandemic have had a noticeable impact on the highstreets, with flagship stores vacating town centres rather than a demand for additional retail area. Due to the lack of progress and pressure for A1 development in these specific retail centres it appears that the demand for retail development is not in-keeping with the conclusions of the Retail Study (2013) conducted by Applied Planning. Therefore, it is not considered appropriate to hold a Study to examine potential retail sites in Bangor and Pwllheli. It is anticipated that the Retail Study (2013) will be updated during the process of reviewing the Plan. The findings of the Study are grounds to the retail policies in the review and enable us to anticipate whether the pressure and the demand for more comparison goods floor space still exists in Bangor and Pwllheli.</p> <p>The policies contained within the Plan facilitates the provision of retail sites in accordance with the demand and site propriety, and therefore a policy mechanism is in place to meet the need should it arise. Furthermore, it is considered appropriate to hold a review of the Retail Study during the process of reviewing the Plan to discover whether the conclusions are still current and assess the need for provision for retail floor space.</p> <p>Due to the lack of demand for retail space since the Plan was adopted, it is considered</p> |  |  |   |   |  |

appropriate that future need and demand for retail space is properly considered as part of the Plan review.







\*NOTE: This analysis relates to the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area only.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. This will be considered during the plan preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D40**

|                   |      |   |
|-------------------|------|---|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO13 | Promote vital and vibrant town centres in Amlwch, Bangor, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Holyhead, Caernarfon, Llangefni, Porthmadog and Pwllheli, that have either maintained or rediscovered their purpose as centres for work and services, and that are vibrant and attractive places for residents. |
|-------------------|------|---|

| Indicator:   | Target:   | Relevant policy: |   | PS 15, MAN 1, MAN 2, MAN 3  |
|--|---|------------------|---|---|
| D40 – Number of planning applications for non-A1 uses permitted in individual primary retail areas | A1 uses remain the predominant use within individual primary retail areas compared to the 2017 retail floor space study | Outcome:         |   | Trigger level:  |
|  |   | AMR 1            |    | Non-A1 uses permitted in individual primary retail areas contrary to Policy MAN 2 |
|  |   | AMR 2            |   |   |
|  |   | AMR 3            |  |   |
|  |   | AMR 4            |  |   |
|  |   | AMR 5            |  |   |
| <u>AMR 6</u>   |                                      |                  |   |   |

**Analysis:**

13 applications permitted in the Primary Shopping Area. All applications conform to the policy's criteria:

- 1 permission for change of use from B1 use to A2,
- 1 permission for change of use from A1 to D1,
- 1 permission for change of use from A1 to A3,
- 2 permissions for residential development on first floor,
- Application for decommissioning a bank,
- 5 permissions for changes to signage,
- 1 application for changes to shop facia.

It is considered that the plan's retail Policy is implemented efficiently as no permission has been granted for a use that is not a town centre use (as defined in PPW). The Councils will continue to monitor the indicator.

Consequently, it is considered that plan's town centre policies are implemented efficiently. The Councils will continue to monitor the indicator.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. This will be considered during the plan preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

## The Visitor Economy

Tourism is a dynamic sector which changes continuously. It plays a substantial part in the economy of the plan's area. The visitor economy provides jobs, services and facilities that are essential to the well-being and enjoyment of local communities and residents of the plan's area.

The importance of tourism Gwynedd can be seen in the statistics below:

### Tourism Summary for Gwynedd\* 2022 (STEAM)

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| <b>Total economic impact of tourism (£Bn)</b> | <b>1.52</b> |
| % change in 2021                              | +23.2%      |

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| <b>Total visitor days (Millions)</b>   | <b>24.18</b> |
| % change in 2021                       | +30.2%       |
| <b>Staying visitor days (Millions)</b> | <b>20.41</b> |
| % change in 2021                       | +31.5%       |

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| <b>Total visitor numbers (Millions)</b>      | <b>7.88</b> |
| % change in 2021                             | +32.8%      |
| <b>Number of staying visitors (Millions)</b> | <b>4.11</b> |
| % change in 2021                             | +42.5%      |
| <b>Number of day visitors (Millions)</b>     | <b>3.77</b> |
| % change in 2021                             | +23.6%      |







|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| <b>Number of FTE<sup>5</sup> jobs supported by tourism spend</b> | <b>17,737</b> |
|  | +21.1%        |







\*includes Eryri National Park

| Indicator: D41    |                |  |                       |
|-------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO14           | Manage the area as an alternative sustainable destination for tourists by providing facilities of a high standard that meet modern day needs and offer benefits throughout the year. |                       |
| <b>Indicator:</b> | <b>Target:</b> | <b>Relevant policy:</b>  | PS 14, TWR 1          |
|                   |                | <b>Outcome:</b>  | <b>Trigger level:</b> |

<sup>5</sup> FTE = Full Time Employment



|  |  |              |   |  |
|--|--|--------------|---|--|
| D41 – Number of visitor attractions and facilities or improvements to existing attractions and facilities permitted  | New or improved visitor attractions and facilities permitted on suitable sites in accordance with policy TWR 1 | AMR 1        |  | No planning applications for new or improved visitor attractions or facilities permitted for 2 consecutive years |
|  |  | AMR 2        |  |  |
|  |  | AMR 3        |  |  |
|  |  | AMR 4        |  |  |
|  |  | AMR 5        |  |  |
|  |  | <u>AMR 6</u> |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>   |  |              |   |  |
| No new applications for tourist attractions or facilities during this AMR period. However, as the indicator is no applications for two consecutive years the trigger level has not been met yet. |  |              |   |  |
| <b>Action:</b>   |  |              |   |  |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. This will be considered during the plan preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.  |  |              |   |  |

| Indicator: D42   |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Objective:   | SO14   | Manage the area as an alternative sustainable destination for tourists by providing facilities of a high standard that meet modern day needs and offer benefits throughout the year. |   |   |
| Indicator:   | Target:  | Relevant policy:   |   | PS 14, TWR 3, TWR 5   |
|  |  | Outcome:   |   | Trigger level:  |
| D42 – Number of applications for new permanent and temporary alternative camping units permitted   | New permanent or temporary alternative camping units permitted in accordance with Policy TWR 3 or Policy TWR 5 | AMR 1  |  | No planning applications for new permanent or temporary alternative camping units permitted for 2 consecutive years |
|  |  | AMR 2  |  |   |
|  |  | AMR 3  |  |   |
|  |  | AMR 4  |  |   |
|  |  | AMR 5  |  |   |
|  |  | <u>AMR 6</u>   |  |   |
| Analysis:  |  |  |   |   |
| 4 planning permissions for new alternative camping units: 1 for temporary alternative camping developments (TWR 5) and 3 for permanent alternative camping developments (TWR 3). |  |  |   |   |

It is considered that Policies TWR 3 and TWR 5 are implemented efficiently. The Councils will continue to monitor the indicator.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. This will be considered during the plan preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

## 6.4 Housing supply and quality

### Location of Housing (Part 1)

The Development Plan Manual (Edition 3), March 2020, specifies the need to introduce two new indicators that are based on the Housing Trajectory within the Plan. This replaces the need to undertake a Joint Housing Land Availability Study and to monitor on the basis of the land supply that is noted from this study (Previously Indicator D43 as noted in the Joint LDP). These two new indicators are noted below, namely indicators D43(A) and D43(B).

It is noted that the completion levels in relation to Indicators D43(A) and D43(B) must be presented clearly in the Annual Monitoring Report both in numerical and percentage terms (plus/minus x %).

For those plans published before the issue of the Development Plan Manual (March 2020), such as the Joint LDP, it is noted that housing completion levels are measured against the Average Annual Requirement noted in the Plan.

In accordance with the requirements of the Development Plan Manual (Edition 3, section 8.16), an assessment of the housing provision against the housing trajectory noted in the Plan is made, amending the trajectory in order to compare it with the trajectory that is part of the Plan.

It is noted that the trajectory in the Plan conveys information for the Plan area as a whole, which includes Anglesey. Bearing in mind that the Joint Planning Policy Service was brought to an end in April 2023, there is now a need to consider information for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area individually. As a result of this, the original trajectory submitted in the JLDP has been conveyed in this AMR based on the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only. The information gathered is therefore considered and assessed against the trajectory for Gwynedd Planning Authority alone.

The original trajectory information conveyed only for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area is noted in the table below:

| Year                    | 2011/<br>12 | 2012/<br>13 | 2013/<br>14 | 2014/<br>15 | 2015/<br>16 | 2016/<br>17 | 2017/<br>18 | 2018/<br>19 | 2019/<br>20 | 2020/<br>21 | 2021/<br>22 | 2022/<br>23 | 2023/<br>24 | 2024/<br>25 | 2025/<br>26 | TOTAL  |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Small sites             | 74          | 79          | 65          | 75          | 83          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 80          | 80          | 80          | 80          | 1170   |
| Large sites             | 47          | 92          | 107         | 136         | 70          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 79          | 80          | 1243   |
| Allocations             | 0           | 0           | 4           | 27          | 58          | 88          | 127         | 165         | 159         | 147         | 147         | 119         | 103         | 90          | 65          | 1299   |
| Plan Annual Requirement | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 247.5       | 3712.5 |
| Total completions       | 121         | 171         | 176         | 238         | 211         | 246         | 285         | 323         | 317         | 305         | 305         | 278         | 262         | 249         | 225         | 3712   |
| Cumulative completions  | 121         | 292         | 468         | 706         | 917         | 1163        | 1448        | 1771        | 2088        | 2393        | 2698        | 2976        | 3238        | 3487        | 3712        |        |

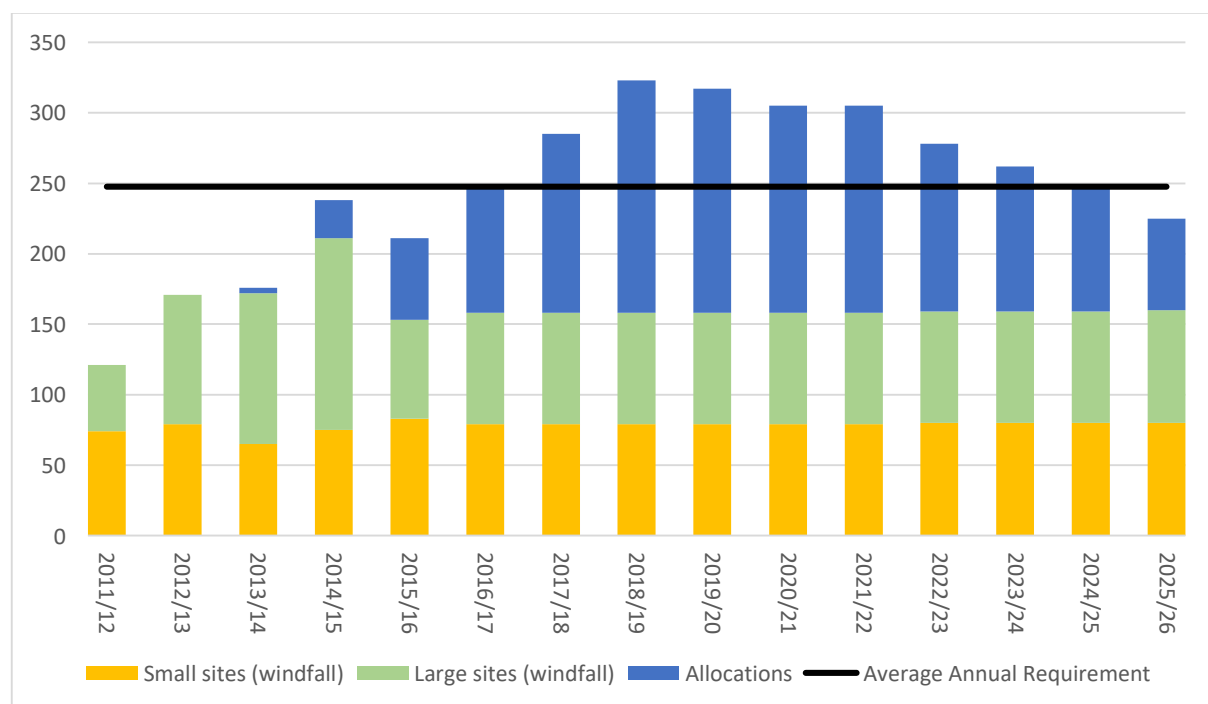
The Annual Monitoring Report must include a section that includes the original trajectory graph and a Calculating the Anticipated Annual Construction Rate table (or the Average Annual Requirement in the case of the Joint LDP) and the AMR must include an update on both elements. This will make it possible for more detailed monitoring work, comparison, and analysis to be undertaken in the Annual Monitoring Report. It is noted that the key point is that it should be clear to the readers what has changed between the adopted plan and the current Annual Monitoring Report.

It is noted that observations on the results and implications must be included and clearly note (where relevant) what actions are being taken to address any shortfall/underachievement against the plan's strategy. It is noted that such observations will be offered within the analysis of indicators D43(A) and D43(B) below.

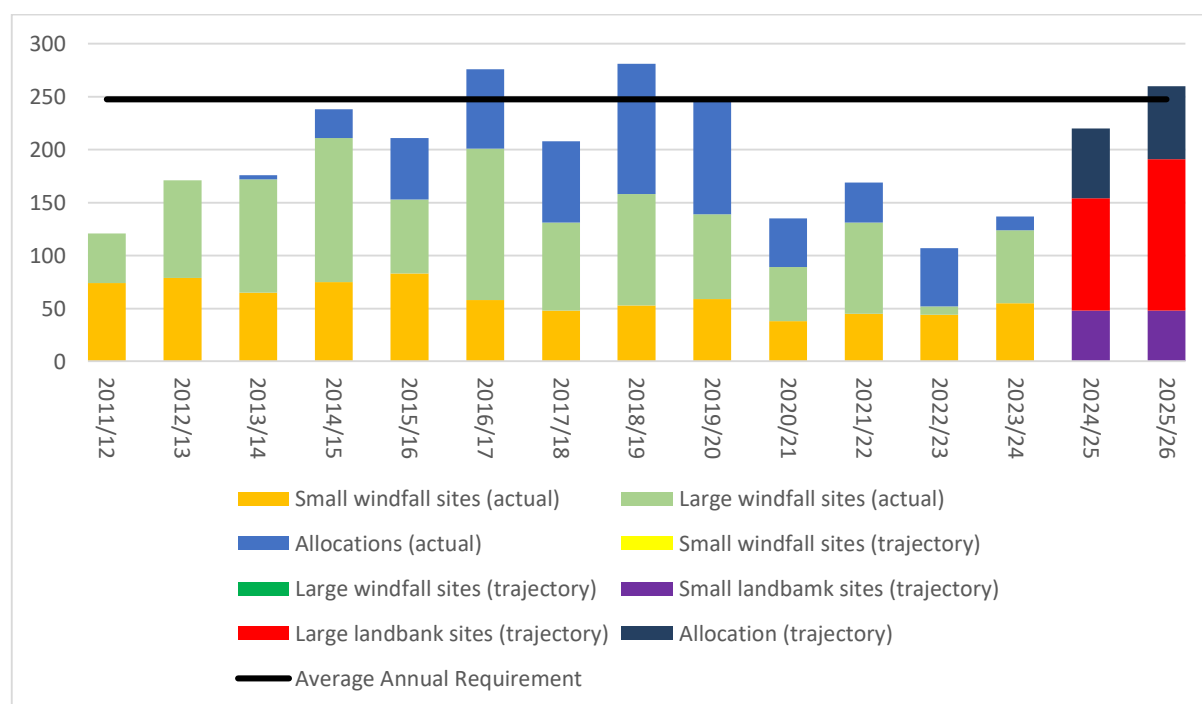
Bearing in mind that only 2 years are left in the JLDP period, and as a result of aspects associated with the work of establishing information for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only, and the fact that the period of inviting candidate sites for the new Gwynedd Local Development Plan runs concurrently with the period of preparing this AMR, which could have caused confusion, no consultation was held with landowners/developers in relation to establishing the intention regarding the Plan's housing allocations and large land bank sites (5 or more units). No consultation was held with the Housing Stakeholders Group either when considering the proposed trajectory for the remaining JLDP period.

See Appendix 3 for an assessment of the housing allocations and the large land bank sites along with the relevant information regarding this process.

Trajectory Graph as noted in the adopted LDP - information has been conveyed for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only



Trajectory Graph - as amended through the Annual Monitoring Report - Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only



This graph is based on the information in the following table which conveys the information in the adopted Plan for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only. This is based on the actual units completed and the assumptions made based on other elements of the housing supply components. The basis of the figures from 2024-25 onwards can be seen in Appendix 3 of this Report.

This table and the above graphs provide the basis for the assessment of indicators D43(A) a D43(B).

| JLDP year   | 1            | 2            | 3            | 4            | 5            | 6            | 7            | 8            | 9            | 10           | 11           | 12           | 13           | 14           | 15           |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | 2011<br>- 12 | 2012<br>- 13 | 2013<br>- 14 | 2014<br>- 15 | 2015<br>- 16 | 2016<br>- 17 | 2017<br>- 18 | 2018<br>- 19 | 2019<br>- 20 | 2020<br>- 21 | 2021<br>- 22 | 2022<br>- 23 | 2023<br>- 24 | 2024<br>- 25 | 2025<br>- 26 |
| Completed housing units on large sites  | 47           | 92           | 111          | 163          | 128          | 218          | 160          | 228          | 186          | 97           | 124          | 63           | 82           |              |              |
| Completed housing units on small sites  | 74           | 79           | 65           | 75           | 83           | 58           | 48           | 53           | 59           | 38           | 45           | 44           | 55           |              |              |
| Number of housing units expected to be completed on allocated sites during the year |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              | 66           | 69           |
| Number of housing units expected to be completed on land bank sites during the year |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              | 154          | 191          |
| Number of housing units expected to be completed on large                           |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              | 0            | 0            |

|  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| windfall sites during the year   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Number of housing units expected to be completed on small windfall sites during the year |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 0   | 0   |
| Number of housing units completed during the year  | 121 | 171 | 176 | 238 | 211 | 276 | 208 | 281 | 245 | 135 | 169 | 107 | 137 |     |     |
| Anticipated number of housing units that will be completed during the year               |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 220 | 260 |
| Average Annual Requirement   | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 |



#### Indicator D43

This indicator was superseded based on a letter from the Minister for Housing and Local Government, dated 26 March 2020: [https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-03/changes-to-planning-policy-and-guidance-on-the-delivery-of-housing\\_0.pdf](https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-03/changes-to-planning-policy-and-guidance-on-the-delivery-of-housing_0.pdf)

#### Indicator: D43(A)

|                  |             |  |
|------------------|-------------|--|
| <b>Objective</b> | SO15 & SO16 | SO15: To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.<br><br>SO16: To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population |
|------------------|-------------|--|

|   |   |                         |   |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>Target:</b>  | <b>Relevant policy:</b> | PS16, TAI1- TAI7, PS 18, TAI 5, TAI 8, TAI 15-TAI 19  |
|   |   | <b>Outcome:</b>         | <b>Trigger Level:</b>   |
| The annual levels of housing completions monitored against the Average Annual Requirement | The housing completion levels are measured against the Average Annual Requirement that is noted in the Plan | AMR 1                   |   |
|   |   | AMR 2                   | —   |
|   |   | AMR 3                   | —   |
|   |   | AMR 4                   | —   |
|   |   |                         | Response to deviation that is either significantly higher or significantly lower than the average annual requirement rate |

|  |  |       |   |  |
|--|--|-------|---|--|
|  |  | AMR 5 |  |  |
|  |  | AMR 6 |  |  |

#### Analysis:

It is noted that for plans published prior to the publication of the Development Plan Manual (March 2020), housing completion levels will be measured against the Average Annual Requirement set out in the Plan.

It is noted that the components of housing supply, including site allocations, and large and small windfalls should be monitored separately.

These levels must be clearly noted in the Annual Monitoring Report in numerical and percentage form (plus/minus x %).

The following information is noted in terms of the units that have been completed annually compared against the Average Annual Requirement and the annual completion information that is noted in the housing trajectory in the Joint LDP (noted based on the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only). Alongside this, it is noted that it is important to consider information in relation to the amended trajectory for the years remaining in the lifespan of the Plan.

#### 2023/24

##### Comparison with the housing trajectory (Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only)

|   | Actual units completed | Information from the Plan's housing trajectory i.e. the number of units expected to be completed | Comparison between actual completions and information in the trajectory |
|---|------------------------|--|---|
| Small windfall sites (less than 5 units)                        | 55                     | 80   | -25 (-31.3%)  |
| Large windfall sites (5 units or more – not on allocated sites) | 69                     | 79   | -10 (-12.7%)  |
| Allocated housing sites   | 13                     | 103  | -90 (-87.4%)  |
| <b>Total completion</b>   | <b>137</b>             | <b>262</b>   | <b>-125 (-47.7%)</b>  |

##### Comparison with the Average Annual Requirement (Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only)

| Actual units completed | Plan's Average Annual Requirement | Comparison between actual completions and average annual requirement |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 137                    | 247                               | -110 (-44.5%)  |

- In this AMR period, it is noted that 137 units have been completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area. The Average Annual Requirement is 247 units for Gwynedd only (therefore 110 units less or -44.5%) and the trajectory envisaged developing 262 housing units, excluding the slippage allowance, during 2023/24 (therefore 125 units less or -47.7%).
- Compared to the information from the trajectory (excluding the slippage allowance), it is noted that for 2023/24 there were 25 less units (-31.3%) completed on small windfall sites; 10 units less (-12.7%) on major windfall sites (5 units or more); with 90 fewer units completed on sites that were allocated in the Plan (-87.4%).
- In comparison with previous years, the following information is noted for the whole Plan area as a whole as well as the Gwynedd Planning Authority area individually:

|         | JLDP area                 |                                   |  | Gwynedd Planning Authority area |                                   |  |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|         | Number of units completed | Comparison with trajectory figure | Comparison with Average Annual Requirement | Number of units completed       | Comparison with trajectory figure | Comparison with Average Annual Requirement |
| 2016/17 | 402                       | +6.9%                             | -16.0%                                     | 276                             | +12.2%                            | +11.7%                                     |
| 2017/18 | 462                       | -8.5%                             | -3.5%                                      | 208                             | -27.0%                            | -15.8%                                     |
| 2018/19 | 548                       | -11.2%                            | +14.4%                                     | 281                             | -13.0%                            | +13.8%                                     |
| 2019/20 | 453                       | -28.2%                            | -5.4%                                      | 245                             | -22.7%                            | -0.8%                                      |
| 2020/21 | 360                       | -44.4%                            | -24.8%                                     | 135                             | -55.7%                            | -45.3%                                     |
| 2021/22 | 347                       | -44.3%                            | -27.6%                                     | 169                             | -44.6%                            | -31.6%                                     |
| 2022/23 | 298                       | -47.3%                            | -37.7%                                     | 107                             | -61.5%                            | -56.7%                                     |

- Further discussion relating to the number of units completed annually and, on the housing, allocations is seen in the analysis to indicators D44 and D45.
- It is noted that the information for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area for the AMR 6 period corresponds with the trends that have been apparent in this area, as well as the Plan area, namely a marked reduction in the number of residential units completed annually since 2020/21 compared with previous years. It is noted, as in the previous three years, that the completion level in Gwynedd is substantially lower than the Annual Average



Requirement as well as the figure noted in the trajectory in the JLDP (which has been conveyed for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area) for the relevant year. It is noted however that some increase has been seen in the number of houses completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area in 2023/24 compared with the previous year.

- It can be noted, in accordance with the trigger level, that what has been developed is significantly lower than the average annual requirement rate (for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only), although it is noted that this deficit is less than what was noted for the AMR 5 period. This clear deficit compared with the annual requirement rate continues with the trend seen since the AMR 3 period (in the Gwynedd Planning area as well as the Plan area as a whole). It is believed that there is certainly a need to consider the aspects highlighted in this indicator when preparing the new Plan. It is also noted that the amended trajectory suggests an increase in housing supply over the last two years of the Plan's lifespan compared to levels for the previous four years (although the figure for 2024/25 continues to be lower than the annual average requirement). It should be noted that this is presumptive information and what will happen in reality will depend on a number of factors.
- In this respect, it is important to consider the various components of housing provision, i.e. the role of small and large windfall sites and allocations, when assessing the provision in its entirety. It is clear that the number of houses that have been developed on allocated sites is significantly lower than what was anticipated in the trajectory (see also the response to indicator D45). Whilst the updated trajectory suggests a small increase in the number of units to be provided on housing allocations, it is believed that the situation needs to be monitored in its entirety when preparing a new Plan. It will be important to consider this information as well as other contextual matters, such as the economic situation and content of the Future Wales document jointly with the information relating to indicator D43(B) when considering the impact of annual developments on the housing figure as a whole.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D43(B)**

**Objective:**

SO15 &  
SO16

SO15: To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.

SO16: To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population

| Indicator:   | Target:   | Relevant policy: |   | PS16, TAI1- TAI7, PS 18, TAI 5, TAI 8, TAI 15-TAI 19   |
|--|---|------------------|---|--|
|  |   | Outcome:         |   | Trigger level:   |
| Total cumulative completions monitored against the cumulative average annual housing requirement | Cumulative completions will be measured against the cumulative average annual housing requirement set out in the Plan | AMR 1            |   | Respond to a deviation that is either significantly higher or significantly lower than the cumulative average annual housing requirement |
|  |   | AMR 2            | — |  |
|  |   | AMR 3            | — |  |
|  |   | AMR 4            | — |  |
|  |   | AMR 5            | — |  |
|  |   | AMR 6            | — |  |

#### Analysis:

It is noted that for plans published prior to the publication of the Development Plan Manual, cumulative completions will be measured against the cumulative average annual housing requirement set out in the Plan.

The following information is noted in terms of the actual units completed compared against the cumulative completion rate as specified in the housing trajectory of the JLDP (noted on the basis of the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only).

#### Information in terms of the cumulative completion rate up to 2023/24 - information per housing provision component (for the Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only)

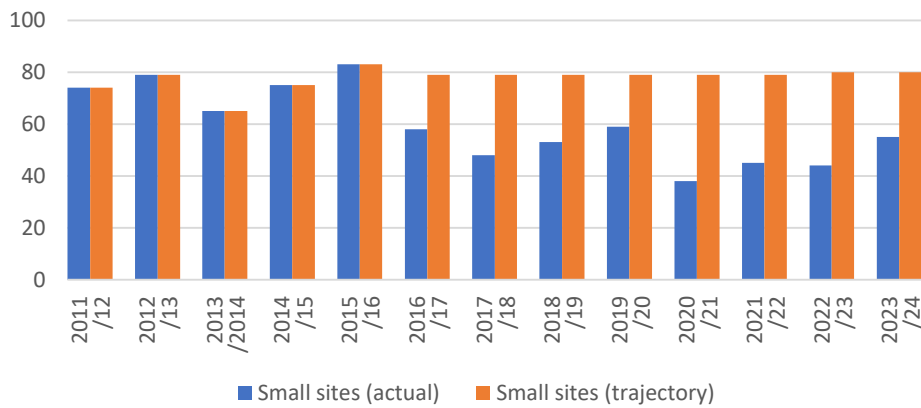
|  | Actual units completed | Information from the Plan's housing trajectory i.e. the number of units expected to be completed | Comparison between actual completions and information in the trajectory |
|--|------------------------|--|---|
| Small sites (less than 5 units)                        | 776                    | 1010   | -234 (-23.2%)   |
| Major sites (5 units or more – not on allocated sites) | 1077                   | 1084   | -7 (-0.6%)  |
| Allocated housing sites                                | 622                    | 1144   | -522 (-45.6%)   |
| Total cumulative completed units                       | <b>2475</b>            | <b>3238</b>  | <b>-763 (-23.6%)</b>  |

**Annual housing provision rate compared to information in the housing trajectory (for the Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only)**

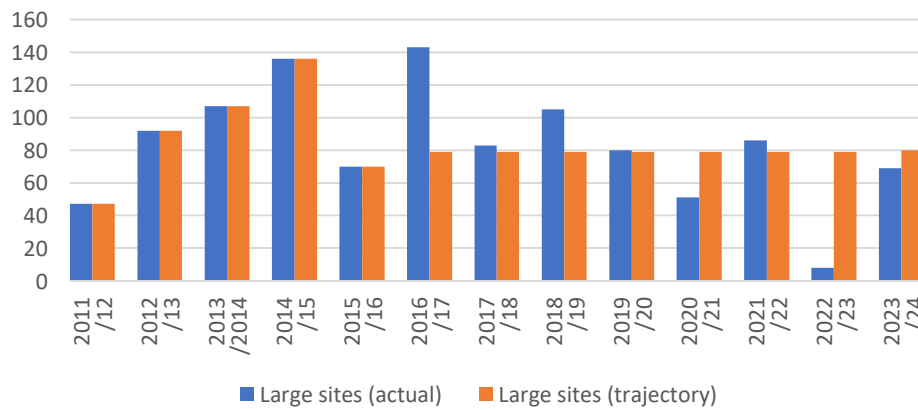
| Year    | Cumulative completion figure noted in the trajectory | Actual completion figure (annual) | Comparison with the annual completion figure in the trajectory | Total cumulative completion | Comparison with the cumulative completion figure in the trajectory | % completion against the cumulative completion figure |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 2011-12 | 121  | 121                               | 0  | 121                         | 0  | 0%  |
| 2012-13 | 292<br>(+171)  | 171                               | 0  | 292                         | 0  | 0%  |
| 2013-14 | 468<br>(+176)  | 176                               | 0  | 468                         | 0  | 0%  |
| 2014-15 | 706<br>(+238)  | 238                               | 0  | 706                         | 0  | 0%  |
| 2015-16 | 917<br>(+211)  | 211                               | 0  | 917                         | 0  | 0%  |
| 2016-17 | 1163<br>(+246)                                       | 276                               | +30  | 1193                        | +30  | +2.6%   |
| 2017-18 | 1448<br>(+285)                                       | 208                               | -77  | 1401                        | -47  | -3.2%   |
| 2018-19 | 1771<br>(+323)                                       | 281                               | -42  | 1682                        | -89  | -5.0%   |
| 2019-20 | 2088<br>(+317)                                       | 245                               | -72  | 1927                        | -161   | -7.7%   |
| 2020-21 | 2393<br>(+305)                                       | 135                               | -170   | 2062                        | -331   | -13.8%  |
| 2021-22 | 2698<br>(+305)                                       | 169                               | -136   | 2231                        | -467   | -17.3%  |
| 2022-23 | 2976<br>(+278)                                       | 107                               | -171   | 2338                        | -638   | -21.4%  |
| 2023-24 | 3238<br>(+262)                                       | 137                               | -125   | 2475                        | -763   | -23.6%  |
| 2024-25 | 3487<br>(+249)                                       |                                   |  |                             |  |   |
| 2025-26 | 3712<br>(+225)                                       |                                   |  |                             |  |   |

The graphs below compare the housing provided per different components against the information in the Plan's housing trajectory (based on the information for the Gwynedd Planning Authority only).

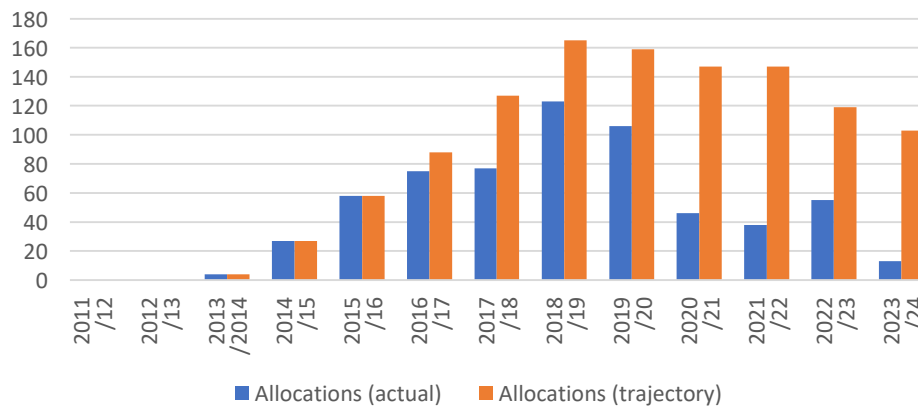
Units completed (actual numbers and trajectory figures) - Small windfall sites



Units completed (actual numbers and trajectory figures) - Large windfall sites



Units completed (actual numbers and trajectory figures) - Housing allocations



Information is noted below which assesses the actual housing provision against the average annual requirement and the cumulative average annual housing requirement, namely what is noted in the target information as highlighted in Development Plan Manual 3.

**Housing provision rate compared to the average annual requirement and the cumulative average annual housing requirement (for the Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only)**

| Year    | Cumulative average annual requirement (247 units per year) | Actual completion figure (annual) | Comparison against the average annual requirement | Total cumulative completion | Comparison against the average cumulative annual housing requirement | % completions against the cumulative average annual housing requirement |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 2011-12 | 247  | 121                               | -126  | 121                         | -126   | -51.0%  |
| 2012-13 | 495  | 171                               | -76   | 292                         | -203   | -41.0%  |
| 2013-14 | 742  | 176                               | -71   | 468                         | -274   | -36.9%  |
| 2014-15 | 990  | 238                               | -9  | 706                         | -284   | -28.7%  |
| 2015-16 | 1237   | 211                               | -36   | 917                         | -320   | -25.9%  |
| 2016-17 | 1485   | 276                               | +29   | 1193                        | -292   | -19.7%  |
| 2017-18 | 1732   | 208                               | -39   | 1401                        | -331   | -19.1%  |
| 2018-19 | 1980   | 281                               | +34   | 1682                        | -298   | -15.1%  |
| 2019-20 | 2227   | 245                               | -2  | 1927                        | -300   | -13.5%  |
| 2020-21 | 2475   | 135                               | -112  | 2062                        | -413   | -16.7%  |
| 2021-22 | 2722   | 169                               | -78   | 2231                        | -491   | -18.0%  |
| 2022-23 | 2970   | 107                               | -140  | 2338                        | -632   | -21.3%  |
| 2023-24 | 3217   | 137                               | -110  | 2475                        | -742   | -23.1%  |
| 2024-25 | 3465   |                                   |   |                             |  |   |
| 2025-26 | 3712   |                                   |   |                             |  |   |

- Including information from this AMR period, it is noted that 763 fewer units have been completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area compared to the figure noted in the trajectory for the Gwynedd area and when comparing to the average annual requirement,

it is noted that the actual figure is 742 units is lower than the expected figure by 2023/24. It is noted that this does not take into consideration the Plan's slippage allowance but rather the actual figure for meeting the Plan's housing figure.

- It is noted that 2475 units have been completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area between the base date in 2011 up to 2023/24. This is 23.6% lower than the figure noted in the trajectory and 23.1% lower than the figure of the cumulative average annual requirement.
- Whilst the shortfall between the percentage of actual completed units compared to the cumulative completion figure in the trajectory has increased since the AMR 5 period (from -21.4% to -23.6%), a significant increase has been seen in this shortfall over recent years (e.g. from -13.8% in the AMR 3 period to -23.6% in AMR 6). In terms of the comparison with the cumulative annual housing requirement in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area, it is again noted that there has been a small increase in the shortfall between the AMR 5 and AMR 6 periods (from -21.3% to -23.1%). This shortfall is slightly less significant over a broader period, compared with the comparison with the trajectory's figures, e.g. from -16.7% in the AMR 3 period to -23.6% for the AMR 6 period.
- It is noted that the cumulative completion rate has been fairly consistent with the information noted in the trajectory until the AMR 2 period, but it is noted that the gap has extended consistently since then (in terms of the shortfall). It is noted that the shortfall between the actual number of units completed cumulatively (in the form of the actual figure as well as the percentage figure) and the information in the trajectory has increased annually since adopting the JLDP.
- Despite the significant shortfall in the number of units completed compared to the cumulative average annual housing requirement, it is noted that the cumulative number of units completed annually is far more consistent with the cumulative average annual requirement in the period since the Plan's adoption compared to the early years of the Plan (in percentage terms). However, it is noted that the shortfall in the form of a percentage between the actual number of units completed and the cumulative annual housing requirement figure has increased in each of the last four years and the shortfall (in terms of percentage figure) is now getting closer to what it was in the period before adopting the JLDP.
- When analysing this information in more detail in terms of comparing with the cumulative information from the trajectory for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area (excluding slippage allowance) it is noted that 234 fewer units (-23.2%) have been completed on small windfall sites (fewer than 5 units) compared to the information noted in the trajectory; 7 fewer units (-0.6%) were completed on large windfall sites (5 units or more); with 522 fewer units completed on sites that were allocated in the Plan (-45.6%).
- The graphs above highlight that completed units on small windfall sites as well as on large sites (5 units or more) in the Plan period have been lower than what was anticipated in the trajectory. However, it is noted that the units completed on large windfall sites are only slightly lower than the information in the trajectory, whilst the shortfall in terms of the small windfall sites is much more significant. It is noted that for some years the actual number of units completed on large windfall sites has been above the equivalent figure in the trajectory. It is apparent that units completed on sites allocated specifically for housing

in the Plan has been substantially lower than what was projected in the trajectory (see further comments regarding this aspect in the observations on indicator D45).

The following points associated with this information are noted below:

- If there is a shortfall in terms of cumulative housing completion levels against the Average Annual Requirement for two consecutive years, Development Plan Manual 3 notes that the LPA must consider the extent of any shortfall and note its conclusion/monitoring actions in terms of the implications for the supply of the required housing level or delivery of the strategy. The trigger level in terms of this indicator notes that a response must be provided to a deviation that is either significantly higher or significantly lower than the cumulative average annual housing requirement.
- Further discussion relating to the number of cumulative units completed and on the housing allocations is seen in the analysis to indicators D44 and D45.
- When looking at the updated trajectory, it is anticipated that the number of housing units completed annually will increase for the remaining two years of the Plan period. For the last year of the Plan period, it is anticipated that the annual completion figures will be more consistent with the Average Annual Requirement. It should be noted that this is a projection and as can be seen with the actual figures over the previous years, the situation can change and the number of units that are actually completed is dependent upon circumstances relating to individual sites and also broader aspects and requirements, e.g. the economic situation. Whilst consideration is given to all relevant aspects when projecting the future housing growth levels, the truth is that this is subject to the aspirations of landowners and developers in terms of developing the relevant sites. The Plan is a facilitator to housing provision - it cannot enforce this. However, as there are only two years left in the Plan period, the amended trajectory conveys those units where there is an actual chance that they will be completed in this time, e.g. where units are currently being developed.
- However, it is very apparent from the information up to the period of this AMR that there has been a shortcoming in the housing provision on sites allocated in the JLDP compared to what was expected. As highlighted in relation to indicator D45, when preparing a new Plan consideration must be given to the suitability of some housing allocations in the Plan to make an effective contribution to the housing figure.
- It is noted that the role of the Joint LDP is to provide the conditions to deliver relevant developments and to supply housing in the most suitable manner. Bearing in mind that the work of preparing the new Plan has commenced, it is not believed that there is a need to act on this indicator at present. The amended trajectory suggests an annual increase in the units that will be completed in the last two years of the Plan period.
- The considerations in relation to this indicator is crucial in the preparation of a new Plan. Whilst the Plan aims to ensure that the sites identified can deliver the relevant developments, the Plan cannot compel these developments to happen in accordance with the information in the trajectory. Therefore, when preparing a new Plan, it will be crucial to consider the housing growth level in its entirety and to identify the best and most suitable sites to meet this growth in an effective manner that meets the strategy of the Plan.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D44****Objective:**

SO15  
&  
SO16

SO15: To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.

SO16: To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population

**Indicator:****Target:****Relevant policy:**

PS16, TAI1- TAI7, PS 18,  
TAI 5, TAI 8, TAI 15-TAI 19

**Outcome:****Trigger level:**

D44 The number of new housing units built in the Plan area

Provide 7,184 new housing units over the Plan period, according to the breakdown set out in Topic Paper 20B Housing Trajectory

Annual targets for remainder of Plan period:

2016/17 = 376  
2017/18 = 505  
2018/19 = 617  
2019/20 = 631  
2020/21 = 647  
2021/22 = 623  
2022/23 = 565  
2023/24 = 527  
2024/25 = 528  
2025/26 = 466

AMR 1



AMR 2



AMR 3



AMR 4



AMR 5



AMR 6



The number of new housing units provided in the Plan area falls below the requirement for 2 consecutive years

**Analysis:**



The table below notes a comparison of the number of units built in the Plan area against the target:

| Year  | Target              | Actual number | Difference (%) |
|---|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Plan Area in its entirety</b>            |                     |               |                |
| 2016/17                                     | 376                 | 402           | +6.9%          |
| 2017/18                                     | 505                 | 462           | -8.5%          |
| 2018/19                                     | 617                 | 548           | -11.2%         |
| 2019/20                                     | 631                 | 453           | -28.2%         |
| 2020/21                                     | 647                 | 360           | -44.4%         |
| 2021/22                                     | 623                 | 347           | -44.3%         |
| 2022/23                                     | 565                 | 298           | -47.3%         |
| <b>Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only</b> |                     |               |                |
| 2023/24                                     | 527 (with Ynys Môn) | 137           | -              |

Bearing in mind that the Joint Planning Policy Service for Gwynedd and Ynys Môn came to an end on 31 March 2023, and that only information from the Gwynedd Planning Authority area is available for the AMR 6 period, the table below conveys information for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area by using the information from the trajectory for this area only.

**Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only**

| Year    | Target | Actual number | Difference (%) |
|---------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 2016/17 | 246    | 276           | +12.2%         |
| 2017/18 | 285    | 208           | -27.0%         |
| 2018/19 | 323    | 281           | -13.0%         |
| 2019/20 | 317    | 245           | -22.7%         |
| 2020/21 | 305    | 135           | -55.7%         |
| 2021/22 | 305    | 169           | -44.6%         |
| 2022/23 | 278    | 107           | -61.5%         |
| 2023/24 | 262    | 137           | -47.7%         |

In terms of the target and trigger level, it is apparent that the number of new housing units provided in the Gwynedd Planning authority area has fallen below the requirement for two consecutive years. Indeed, the number of completed units has not met the annual target level, in Gwynedd or in the Plan area as a whole, since 2016/17.

In terms of the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only, when adding the information from the AMB 6 period to the information in the previous years as noted in the above table (i.e. 2016-24 period), it is noted that 1558 units have been completed, compared with a target of 2321 units. This is equivalent to 67.1% of the target level (shortfall of 763 units over a period of 8 years,

namely 95 units per year).

While some increase has been seen in the number of residential units completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area since the AMR 5 period (+30 units), it is clear that the number of units completed during this year, and certainly during the preceding 4 years, is substantially lower than the target figure. However, it is noted that the shortcoming between the target figure and the actual number of units built has seen a marked reduction between the AMR 5 period (-171 units) and AMR 6 (-125 units).

Compared with the highest annual completion figures since adopting the Plan, i.e. 2018/19, 144 fewer units have been completed in Gwynedd in the AMR 6 period. An increase in construction costs and shortage of construction materials could have had an impact in this respect. Another potential factor is the development programmes of housing associations. Whilst Housing Associations are responsible for a substantial proportion of completed units in Gwynedd in the AMR 6 period, it is noted that there are developments from such providers, which include a significant number of housing units, that were under construction but not completed during this AMR period. The side-effects of the Covid-19 pandemic may continue to have some impact when comparing the current housing completion levels with the numbers that were evident pre-pandemic.

It should be noted however that a significant proportion of the completed units in the AMR 6 period were affordable units (48.9%).


Whilst the fieldwork in terms of this indicator shows that the work is ongoing on some of the Plan's housing allocations and that new planning permissions have been granted on allocations T41 in Criccieth and T48 in Penrhyndeudraeth in this AMR period, it is noted that the completion figures on allocated sites is significantly lower than the target level in the trajectory. This is therefore a consideration in terms of the trigger level. Note that no planning permission exists (April 2024) for a significant number of sites that are allocated for housing i.e. 15 of the 38 allocations in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area, which is 39.5%. It is noted that this is only two years before the end of the Plan period.

Given the gap between the target level (annually and cumulatively) and the actual completions, it is believed that this aspect must be considered in the preparation of the new Plan.

The work of monitoring the Plan, including future Annual Monitoring Reports, will be a means of assessing whether the rate of housing development is acceptable in line with this indicator, considering therefore the suitability of some of the housing allocations in the Plan to contribute effectively to the target. However, it is noted that the role of the Local Development Plan is to provide the conditions to achieve appropriate developments and to supply housing in the most suitable way. The Plan cannot enforce the development of these sites. When preparing a new Plan, it is believed that the housing growth rate as well as the allocations to be included within it should be re-examined.

The update to the housing trajectory [See indicators 43(A) and D43(B)] suggests an increase in the annual development rate in the last two years of the Plan's lifespan.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Action:</b>  |  |
| No need to act at present. Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. This will be considered as part of the preparation of the new Plan, specifically in terms of the evidence gathering in relation to housing. |  |

| Indicator: D45  |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Objective:  | SO15 & SO16  | SO15: To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth. |  |   |  |  |  |
|   |  | SO16: To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population             |  |   |  |  |  |
| Indicator:  | Target:  | Relevant policy:  |  | PS16, TAI1- TAI7, PS 18, TAI 5, TAI 8, TAI 15- TAI 19   |  |  |  |
|   |  | Outcome:  |  | Trigger level:  |  |  |  |
| D45 Total housing units built on allocated sites in Gwynedd as a % of overall housing provision | Sites have been allocated within Policies TAI 1 - 5 for 1,467 new housing units in Gwynedd (including 10% slippage allowance) over the Plan period, which equates to 19% of overall housing provision. | AMR 1   |  | The overall number of new housing units constructed on allocated sites within Gwynedd falls below the requirement for 2 consecutive years |  |  |  |
|   |  | AMR 2   |  |   |  |  |  |
|   |  | AMR 3   |  |   |  |  |  |
|   | Annual completion targets for remainder of Plan period:  |   |  |   |  |  |  |
|   | <table><tr><td></td><td>Allocated sites</td></tr></table>  |   | Allocated sites  |   |  |  |  |
|   | Allocated sites  |   |  |   |  |  |  |

|           |             |     |              |              |  |
|-----------|-------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--|
|           | 2016/<br>17 | 99  | AMR 4        | <div>—</div> |  |
|           | 2017/<br>18 | 144 |              |              |  |
|           | 2018/<br>19 | 187 |              |              |  |
|           | 2019/<br>20 | 180 |              |              |  |
|           | 2020/<br>21 | 166 |              |              |  |
|           | 2021/<br>22 | 166 |              |              |  |
|           | 2022/<br>23 | 135 |              |              |  |
|           | 2023/<br>24 | 117 |              |              |  |
|           | 2024/<br>25 | 102 |              |              |  |
|           | 2025/2<br>6 | 74  |              |              |  |
|           |             |     | AMR 5        | <div>—</div> |  |
|           |             |     | <u>AMR 6</u> | <div>—</div> |  |
| Analysis: |             |     |              |              |  |

The number of units completed on the sites specifically allocated for housing in Gwynedd has fallen below the targets noted for the period of this AMR, along with every other year noted in the target data:

|          | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual number</b> |
|----------|---------------|----------------------|
| 2016/ 17 | 99            | 70                   |
| 2017/ 18 | 144           | 77                   |
| 2018/ 19 | 187           | 123                  |
| 2019/ 20 | 180           | 106                  |
| 2020/ 21 | 166           | 49                   |
| 2021/22  | 166           | 38                   |
| 2022/23  | 135           | 55                   |
| 2023/24  | 117           | 13                   |

It is noted that some of the housing allocations were granted planning permission before the Plan's adoption date, often on the grounds that they were allocations within the previous development plan, and that this is responsible for a significant percentage of the completed units as noted in the table above, especially in the early years following the Plan's adoption.

Such examples (in relation to sites completed in the previous AMR periods) include sites such as site T1 Goetra Uchaf in Bangor and T27 Lôn Cae Phillips in Caernarfon, which are some of the largest housing allocations in the Joint LDP in Gwynedd.

In the AMR 6 period it is noted that most units (namely 10) which have been completed on housing allocations have been completed on site T29 in Pwllheli, which is a site that was previously allocated in the Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan. While the remaining completed units are located on new allocations, it is noted that the proportion of completed units on housing allocations are significantly lower than the target.

Completion levels on new allocations (introduced in the Joint LDP) are not sufficient to meet the target level noted in the indicator. It would by now be expected for the housing allocations to provide a significant proportion of housing units annually.

It is noted that the number of houses completed on housing allocations in Gwynedd is substantially lower than in any other year since adopting the JLDP. The figure for the AMR 6 period is only 11% of the target figure.

It is noted however, in April 2024, that 77 units were being developed on 5 different sites allocated in the JLDP within the Gwynedd Planning Authority area. Permission was also granted during 2023/24 for 54 units on 3 sites allocated for housing (within the Gwynedd Planning Authority). Therefore, there is a chance that an increase will be seen in the provision on housing allocations in the coming years.

Of the 27 allocations in Gwynedd that were not completed before the end of this AMR period, planning permission exists on 12 of these sites (i.e. extant permission on 31 March 2024). This therefore means that there are 15 allocated sites in Gwynedd without planning permission as

of 31 March 2024. There is a link here with the housing trajectory in terms of when it is considered that allocations without planning permission will be developed.

9.6% of all completed units in Gwynedd in 2023/24 are located on housing allocations. It is noted that this is lower than the rate in the previous AMR periods: AMR 5 (51.4%); AMR 4 (22.5%); AMR 3 (36%) and AMR 2 (43%). The housing trajectory in the Plan notes that 46.5% of units completed in 2023/24 in the Plan area are expected to be on housing allocations. As noted in relation to indicator D44, an increase in construction costs, as well as the development programmes of housing associations, could have had an impact in this respect.

As the number of units developed on the housing allocations is consistently lower than the targets for this indicator, and that the gap between the actual figure and the target figures are significant over recent years, it is believed that it is appropriate to re-consider the sites that are suitable to be allocated when preparing the new Plan. Consideration must be given to the suitability of all the housing allocations in the Plan to contribute effectively to the target. In this respect, future Annual Monitoring Reports will be a means of assessing whether the rate of housing development is acceptable in line with this indicator.

The update to the housing trajectory [See indicators 43(A) and 43(B)] suggests an increase in the annual development rate in the last two years of the Plan's lifespan.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D46**

No need to report on the indicator as it specifically applies to the Isle of Anglesey Local Planning Authority Area.

**Affordable housing**

**Indicator: D47**

**Objective:**

SO15 &  
SO16

SO15: To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.

SO16: To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population

**Indicator:**

**Target:**

**Relevant policy:**

PS16, TAI1- TAI7, PS 18,  
TAI 5, TAI 8, TAI 15-TAI 19

**Outcome:**

**Trigger level:**

|  |   |              |   |   |
|--|---|--------------|---|---|
| D47 Total number of additional affordable housing built in the Plan area | Build 1,572 affordable houses in the Plan area by 2026                  | AMB 1        | — | The overall number of additional affordable housing units built within the Plan area is 10% or more below the cumulative requirement set in the Policy Target |
|  | Construction targets for remainder of Plan period (2015 – 2026):        |              |   |   |
|  | Build 345 additional affordable housing units in the Plan area by 2018  | AMB 2        | — |   |
|  |   | AMB 3        | — |   |
|  | Build 575 additional affordable housing units in the Plan area by 2020  | AMB 4        | — |   |
|  |   | AMB 5        | — |   |
|  | Build 805 additional affordable housing units in the Plan area by 2022  | <u>AMB 6</u> | — |   |
|  | Build 1035 additional affordable housing units in the Plan area by 2024 |              |   |   |
|  | Build 1266 additional affordable housing units in the Plan area by 2026 |              |   |   |
| Analysis:  |   |              |   |   |

In the 2015-23 period, it is noted that 863 affordable units were built in the Plan area. However, the information from the AMR 6 period is only relevant to Gwynedd. In 2023-24, 67 affordable units were built in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area. This means a provision of 930 affordable units excluding 2023/24 information from Ynys Môn.

It is difficult to make a direct assessment against the target noted in the indicator, bearing in mind the lack of information from Ynys Môn for the previous year. However, whilst the provision noted above is lower than the target of constructing 1035 additional affordable dwellings in the Plan area by 2024, this deficit is only slightly more than the 10% allowance noted in the trigger level (excluding Ynys Môn information for this year).

This is divided as follows:

| <b>Year</b>  | <b>Gwynedd Planning Authority Area Total</b> | <b>Plan Area Total in its entirety</b>   |
|--------------|--|--|
| 2015-16      | 44 units                                     | 82 units                                 |
| 2016-17      | 54 units                                     | 68 units                                 |
| 2017-18      | 31 units                                     | 61 units                                 |
| 2018-19      | 118 units                                    | 187 units                                |
| 2019-20      | 102 units                                    | 124 units                                |
| 2020-21      | 36 units                                     | 104 units                                |
| 2021-22      | 74 units                                     | 115 units                                |
| 2022-23      | 58 units                                     | 122 units                                |
| 2023-24      | 67 units                                     | -  |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>584 units</b>                             | <b>863 units (not including 2023-24)</b> |

Whilst the target has not been reached in terms of the provision between 2015-24, it is not believed that this is cause for concern. It is noted that what has been provided is only slightly lower than the 10% slippage allowance of the cumulative target as noted in the trigger level, and it must be borne in mind that this does not include the information for Anglesey for 2023/24.

For the Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only, it is noted that 584 affordable units have been completed in the period noted in the above information (2015-24). When attempting to analyse the target figure up to 2024 for Gwynedd only, it is believed that this provision corresponds very effectively with what is expected. This is the case if the target figure for 2024 is divided in half (target of 518 units); if it is divided based on the proportion of the total housing provision between Gwynedd and Ynys Môn (target of 535 units); or if dividing the target figure based on the expected proportion of new houses for Gwynedd in the trajectory information up to 2024 (target of 541 units).

Due to the requirement to justify affordable units based on viability, Joint LDP policies note thresholds that are often below those noted in the previous development plans relating to the requirement for affordable provision. It can take time for this policy to lead to a significant increase in the number of affordable units developed in the Plan area. In this respect it is noted



that the number of affordable units built each year since 2018-19, particularly in terms of the Plan area as a whole, is significantly higher than the data for previous years. It is noted that the number of affordable units completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area in the AMR 6 period is comparable with the information for the Plan area as a whole in the early years of the information shown.

The figure in terms of the number of affordable housing provided is likely to be higher for the area than what is noted, since it does not include housing units that are affordable due to their size and location (but not formally bound as affordable units through a condition or legal obligation). In addition, a financial contribution has been received in relation to some developments rather than affordable provision on the site.





Fieldwork in relation to this indicator (April 2024) notes that there is extant permission for 364 affordable units in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area (194 units not started and 170 units under construction). Therefore, there are numerous affordable units already within the existing land bank which could contribute towards effectively meeting the targets noted in this indicator.



**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D48**

|                   |             |  |
|-------------------|-------------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO15 & SO16 | SO15: To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.<br><br>SO16: To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population |
|-------------------|-------------|--|

| Indicator:  | Target:  | Relevant policy: |  | PS16, TAI1- TAI7, PS 18, TAI 5, TAI 8, TAI 15-TAI 19   |
|---|--|------------------|--|--|
|   |  | Outcome:         |  | Trigger level:   |
| D48 % affordable housing units permitted per house price area | % affordable housing provision in line with indicative target per house price area | AMR 1            |  | Overall % affordable housing provision falls below the indicative target per house price area for 2 consecutive years, |
|   |  | AMR 2            |  |  |
|   |  | AMR 3            |  |  |
|   |  | AMR 4            |  |  |

|  |  |       |  |                                   |
|--|--|-------|--|-----------------------------------|
|  |  | AMR 5 |  | unless justified by Policy TAI 15 |
|  |  | AMR 6 |  |                                   |

### Analysis:

It is noted that the information below refers to sites where it is relevant to ask that a percentage of units be affordable in accordance with Policy TAI 15 i.e. a threshold of 2 or more units, excluding sites in clusters or in the countryside. It does not consider permission on exception sites where the proposal must be for 100% affordable housing.

The data is relevant for new permissions and applications to reconsider or extend the expiry date of previous permissions. These are all applications where the affordable provision must be considered in line with the content of Policy TAI 15. It does not therefore consider reserved matters applications where the principle of the permission had already been granted, nor does it consider certificates of lawfulness for residential use.

It is noted that the trigger level refers to 2 consecutive years. Whilst there is a need to consider the information for 2023/24 alongside the information for the AMR 5 period, it is noted that the Anglesey information is not now presented in the information below. The information in terms of this indicator therefore only refers to the relevant information for the house price areas located in Gwynedd.

Table summarising the information for all House Price Areas

| House Price Area               | Period  | Percentage of affordable housing sought | Actual affordable housing provision (percentage) | Does it meet the target level? |
|--------------------------------|---------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Gwynedd High Value Coastal     | 2022/23 | No relevant planning permission.        |  |                                |
|                                | 2023/24 | No relevant planning permission.        |  |                                |
| Larger Coastal Settlements     | 2022/23 | 30%                                     | 70% (*) (***)                                    | ✓                              |
|                                | 2023/24 | 30%                                     | 67%**  | ✓                              |
| Rural Centres                  | 2022/23 | No relevant planning permission.        |  |                                |
|                                | 2023/24 | No relevant planning permission.        |  |                                |
| Northern Coast and South Arfon | 2022/23 | 20%                                     | 16%**  | X                              |
|                                | 2023/24 | 20%                                     | 32%**  | ✓                              |

|                                   |         |                                  |       |   |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-------|---|
| Llŷn                              | 2022/23 | 10%                              | 100%  | ✓ |
|                                   | 2023/24 | No relevant planning permission. |       |   |
| Western Coast and Rural Arfon     | 2022/23 | 10%                              | 17%   | ✓ |
|                                   | 2023/24 | 10%                              | 95%** | ✓ |
| The Mountains                     | 2022/23 | No relevant planning permission. |       |   |
|                                   | 2023/24 | 10%                              | 100%  | ✓ |
| Eastern Gwynedd and National Park | 2022/23 | No relevant planning permission. |       |   |
|                                   | 2023/24 | No relevant planning permission. |       |   |
| Blaenau Ffestiniog                | 2022/23 | 10%                              | 25%   | ✓ |
|                                   | 2023/24 | No relevant planning permission. |       |   |

\* Financial contribution (affordable) also

\*\* Additional units that are not affordable under TAN 2 but are believed to be affordable 'by design' also approved (not counted for the purpose of this indicator).

\*\*\* This figure does not include 1 affordable unit on the site where part of the site is within the boundary (all open market housing) with the affordable unit on an exceptional site outside the boundary.

Of the eight housing price areas located in Gwynedd, it is noted that there has been no relevant planning permission in four of these during the AMR 6 period. However, the four areas where there were relevant permissions in the AMR 6 period all met the indicative target (as highlighted in Policy TAI 15) in terms of the general percentage of affordable housing provided as a part of residential planning consents. It is noted that units considered affordable by design have also been approved during this period. Therefore, it is believed that the information in terms of the affordable provision during the AMR 6 period is acceptable.

If considering the trigger level, i.e. that the general percentage of the affordable housing provision falls below the indicative target per housing price area for two consecutive years, it is noted that this has not been apparent in any house price area. However, it is noted that there is no relevant information available for all areas for the two years in question.

Joint House Price Areas: Percentage affordable 30% - Gwynedd information only

| Period  | Number of permissions | Number of units approved | Affordable housing | Percentage of affordable units |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2022/23 | 7                     | 43                       | 30                 | 70%                            |
| 2023/24 | 3                     | 55                       | 37                 | 67%                            |

Joint House Price Areas: Percentage affordable 20% - Gwynedd Information only

| Period  | Number of permissions | Number of units approved | Affordable housing | Percentage of affordable units |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2022/23 | 5                     | 60                       | 13                 | 22%                            |
| 2023/24 | 7                     | 34                       | 11                 | 32%                            |

Joint House Price Areas: Percentage affordable 10% - Gwynedd Information only







| Period  | Number of permissions | Number of units approved | Affordable housing | Percentage of affordable units |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2022/23 | 5                     | 20                       | 7                  | 35%                            |
| 2023/24 | 4                     | 64                       | 62                 | 97%                            |

When considering the house price areas jointly for the Gwynedd planning authority area only (where the percentage of affordable housing sought is consistent), it is noted that the affordable provision corresponds effectively with all policy targets i.e. requirements for 30%, 20% and 10%. It should also be borne in mind that further units have been provided which are considered 'affordable by design'.

The number of planning permissions that are relevant to consider for this indicator in the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area in the AMR 6 period (14 applications) is relatively similar to the information for the AMR 5 period (17 applications). It is noted however that there are a few house price areas where no relevant permission has been given in neither 2023/24 nor in 2023/24 in terms of considering the requirements of Policy TAI 15.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

| Indicator: D49  |   |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
|---|---|--|---|---|------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|----------|--|--------------------|
| Objective:  | SO15 & SO16   | SO15: To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.<br><br>SO16: To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| Indicator:  | Target:   | Relevant policy:   |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
|   |   | Outcome:   |   | Trigger level:  |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
|   |   | AMR 1  |    | No increase in the number of affordable housing exception sites permitted for 2 consecutive years |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
|   |   | AMR 2  |    |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
|   |   | AMR 3  |    |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
|   |   | AMR 4  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
|   |   | AMR 5  |  |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| AMR 6   |  |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| D49 The number of planning applications permitted on rural exception sites<br><br>An increase in the number of affordable housing exception sites compared to average during 2015/16 – 2016/17  |   |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| Analysis:   |   |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| Planning permission on exception sites during this AMR period (Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only) <sup>6</sup> :   |   |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| <table><tr><th>Site</th><th>Number of units</th></tr><tr><td>Near Tan yr Onnen, Morfa Nefyn</td><td>1 unit</td></tr><tr><td>Meusydd Llydain, Penrhyndeudraeth</td><td>2 units</td></tr><tr><td>Near Y Wern, Y Felinheli</td><td>23 units</td></tr><tr><td>Total (Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area only)</td><td>26 units (3 sites)</td></tr></table> |   |  |   |   | Site | Number of units | Near Tan yr Onnen, Morfa Nefyn | 1 unit | Meusydd Llydain, Penrhyndeudraeth | 2 units | Near Y Wern, Y Felinheli | 23 units | Total (Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area only) | 26 units (3 sites) |
| Site  | Number of units   |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| Near Tan yr Onnen, Morfa Nefyn  | 1 unit  |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| Meusydd Llydain, Penrhyndeudraeth   | 2 units   |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| Near Y Wern, Y Felinheli  | 23 units  |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| Total (Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area only)  | 26 units (3 sites)  |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| Previous information:   |   |  |   |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
| Period  | Plan area   |  | Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area only  |   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |
|   | Number of sites   | Number of units  | Number of sites   | Number of units   |      |                 |                                |        |                                   |         |                          |          |  |                    |

<sup>6</sup>New permissions only

|                               |   |    |   |    |
|-------------------------------|---|----|---|----|
| <b>AMR 1 (all in 2018/19)</b> | 6 | 24 | - | -  |
| <b>AMR 2<sup>7</sup></b>      | 4 | 45 | 1 | 10 |
| <b>AMR 3</b>                  | 3 | 10 | 2 | 8  |
| <b>AMR 4</b>                  | 2 | 24 | 1 | 1  |
| <b>AMR 5</b>                  | 5 | 33 | 2 | 4  |

It is difficult to make a direct comparison with figures from previous periods since the information from this AMR period does not consider information from Anglesey. However, when looking at the information from recent Annual Monitoring Report periods, particularly in terms of Gwynedd information individually, it is believed that this year's figures are acceptable. More exception sites as well as units on exception sites have been approved in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area in the AMR 6 period than in any other AMR period (Information for Gwynedd only is not available for the AMR 1 period). It is also higher (in terms of the number of sites and number of units) than the figure for the Plan area as a whole for both the AMR 3 and AMR 4 periods.

It is likely that the reason for this is a combination of fewer suitable sites being available within development boundaries due to reaching the end of the Plan period, the development programmes and scale of RSL developments (see site near Y Wern, Y Felinheli), as well as individual opportunities that have emerged.

Whilst the trigger level is relevant for the Plan area as a whole, it is believed that the information from this AMR period, in terms of Gwynedd only, corresponds effectively with it. It is also noted that there has been an increase in the number of exception sites that have received permission in the Plan area as a whole between the AMR 4 and AMR 5 period, which therefore means that there is compliance with the trigger level.

Whilst it is important to consider how the Plan facilitates the provision of affordable units on exception sites, it is noted that applications for such sites rely on specific schemes being brought forward in locations where the demand for affordable housing cannot be met within the development boundary. Whilst it is important to consider the additional provision of affordable units, it is believed that it is important to consider this in relation to the affordable provision in its entirety.

It is noted that the target in terms of this indicator states "Increase in the number of affordable housing exception sites compared to average during 2015/16 – 2016/17". It is noted that the figure in terms of the exception sites and units permitted in these years was: 2015/16 (3 sites: 3 units); 2016/17 (2 sites: 3 units) - for the Plan area as a whole. It is noted that information relating to exception site permissions in 2023/24 within the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only, in terms of the number of sites together with the number of units on these sites,

<sup>7</sup>Some sites located within and outside the development boundary. Where the part of the site that is outside the boundary has been considered against Policy TAI 16 (Exception Sites) then these sites/units are considered in this figure.

compares positively with this target. The information for AMR 6 period is therefore considered to be acceptable compared with the target information.







Based on the above information it does not appear that any action is required in relation to this indicator, but it is believed that there is a need to consider facilitating a sufficient provision of affordable units when preparing the new Plan.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D50**

|                   |             |  |
|-------------------|-------------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO15 & SO16 | SO15: To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.<br><br>SO16: To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population |
|-------------------|-------------|--|

| Indicator:  | Target:   | Relevant Policy: | Outcome:  | Trigger Level:   |
|---|---|------------------|---|--|
|   |   |                  |   | PS16, TAI1- TAI7, PS 18, TAI 5, TAI 8, TAI 15-TAI 19                                     |
| D50 Changes in residual Values across the housed price areas identified in Policy TAI 15. | Deliver the maximum level of affordable housing considered viable in accordance with policy TAI 15. | AMR 1            |  | An increase or decrease of 5% of residual value in any house price area in any one year. |
|   |   | AMR 2            |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 3            |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 4            |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 5            |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 6            |  |  |

**Analysis:**

There will be updated evidence base for the viability of different areas to prepare affordable units on residential sites being prepared as part of the preparation of the new Local Development Plan. In addition, the Council is currently preparing a Local Housing Market Assessment and the draft version identifies housing market areas that differ from that in the current joint Plan.

Because of this the Council has not carried out work assessing the changes within the residual values of house price areas contained in the joint Plan and therefore this indicator could not be updated.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Detailed viability studies will be undertaken by the individual authorities as part of the evidence base for their new Local Development Plans.







**Indicator: D51**

Target has been met during AMB2, no need to continue to monitor.

**Location of Housing (Part 2)**

**Indicator: D52**

|                   |             |   |
|-------------------|-------------|---|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO15 & SO16 | <p>SO15: To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.</p> <p>SO16: To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population</p> |
|-------------------|-------------|---|

| Indicator:  | Target:   | Relevant policy: |   |  |
|---|---|------------------|---|--|
|   |   | Outcome:         |   | Trigger level:   |
| D52 Number of local market housing units built in settlements noted in Policy TAI 5 | Deliver the highest possible level of local market housing in settlements listed in Policy TAI 5. | AMR 1            |  | Fewer than 10 local market housing units built in settlements noted in Policy TAI 5 in any one year. |
|   |   | AMR 2            |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 3            |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 4            |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 5            |  |  |
|   |   | <u>AMR 6</u>     |  |  |

**Analysis:**

**2023/24: 1 local market unit completed (Gwynedd Planning Authority Area only)**

See below information for the number of local market units that have been completed annually (since adopting the Joint LDP)

| Period | JLDP area | Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area only |
|--------|-----------|--|
| AMB 6  | 1*        | 1  |
| AMB 5  | 3         | 1  |



|              |          |          |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| <b>AMB 4</b> | 0        | 0        |
| <b>AMB 3</b> | 0        | 0        |
| <b>AMB 2</b> | 1        | 1        |
| <b>AMB 1</b> | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>3</b> |

\*Not including any possible local market units in Anglesey

It is apparent, in terms of considering the Gwynedd Planning Authority area individually, that the above information does not correspond effectively with the target and trigger levels relating to this indicator. It is also noted that there was no planning permission for a local market unit in Gwynedd during the AMR 6 period.

In Gwynedd, it is noted that extant permission exists for only 1 local market unit (on 31/3/24). Including the unit completed during this AMR period, it is noted that 5 such units have been completed in total in the Plan area (excluding any such units in Ynys Môn during 2023/24).

There was a suggestion based on information in the AMR 5 period that this new policy requirement had started to have an actual impact. However, this is not conveyed in the information for the AMR 6 period. It must be borne in mind that Policy TAI 5 in relation to Local Market Housing has introduced a completely new policy principle that was not apparent in previous development plans, and this has possibly meant differences from year to year in terms of the number of local market units being completed. However, it is accepted that some time has now elapsed since the Plan was adopted and the new principles that were introduced within it should by now be transferred into permissions and then relevant developments. The fact that there is extant permission for only 1 local market unit in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area means that the completion figures in the short-term are not going to be very high.

There was also a suggestion in the assessment of the AMR 5 information that the policy requirement was starting to be accepted more broadly by the public and housing developers (although note that this was for the Plan area as a whole). Bearing in mind the information from the AMR 6 period, an assessment of the situation in future Annual Monitoring Reports can confirm any specific trends.

Whilst it is hoped that there will be a further increase in the number of such units constructed and permitted as the policy principle is further established and accepted to meet the needs of the local communities, it is noted that the policy has clearly restricted speculative developments in the locations with the most acute problems in terms of the housing market.

It will be important to consider aspects relating to promoting more local market housing developments as part of the new Plan to ensure that the policy is effective in terms of meeting local housing needs.







It is not believed that there is a need for any action at present in terms of this indicator. A further assessment of this policy will be an important part of the preparation of the new Plan. In this respect, it will be important, for example, to update the evidence base and possibly also consider other sources of evidence. Research also needs to be conducted to understand the reasons for the low number of local market units that have received planning permission and developed, including any new aspects and barriers that have become apparent since the introduction of the policy. To this end, it must be ensured that there is sound evidence to support the Policy.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. This will be considered as part of the preparation of the new Plan.

**Indicator: D53**

|                   |             |  |
|-------------------|-------------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO15 & SO16 | SO15: To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.<br><br>SO16: To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population |
|-------------------|-------------|--|

| Indicator:  | Target:   | Relevant policy: |   |   |
|---|---|------------------|---|---|
|   |   | Outcome:         |   | Trigger level:  |
| D53 Planning applications and appeals to modify or remove section 106 agreements or conditions relating to local market housing | Retain S106 agreements and conditions that facilitate delivery of local market housing in accordance with Policy TAI 5. | AMR 1            |  | Planning application or appeal to modify or remove S106 agreements or condition relating to local market housing approved or allowed (as appropriate) in any one year |
|   |   | AMR 2            |  |   |
|   |   | AMR 3            |  |   |
|   |   | AMR 4            |  |   |
|   |   | AMR 5            |  |   |
|   |   | <u>AMR 6</u>     |  |   |

**Analysis:**

No planning applications or appeal decisions to modify or remove section 106 agreements or conditions for local market housing have been approved or permitted (during this AMR period nor since adopting the Plan).

In accordance with the Planning Act 1990, it is possible to appeal a planning obligation to the Planning Inspectorate after five years, on the grounds that it has no relevant planning reasons. Before this, planning obligations may be renegotiated if the local planning authority and developers agree. However, bearing in mind that any planning permission for a local market house is based on policy within the Joint LDP that was adopted in 2017, it is highly unlikely that a Local Planning Authority would be willing to amend or remove a section 106 condition/agreement relating to restricting a house to a local market house.

**Action:**

No action currently required. Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. This will be considered as part of the preparation of the new Plan.

**Indicator: D54**

Target achieved during AMR1, no need to continue to monitor.

**Local Housing Market Assessment**

**Indicator: D55**

Target has been met during AMB2, no need to continue to monitor.

**Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation**

ARC 4 were commissioned to help with undertaking a Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment in 2022 (GTAA), the final report was presented in February 2023.

The GTAA identified the following residential need within Gwynedd:

| Local Authority | Unmet Need (5 years) to 2025 | Unmet need (plan period) to 2036 which includes 2025 target |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| Gwynedd         | 7                            | 11  |

For transit requirements, it was concluded that there wasn't any need for an additional site in Gwynedd since there is currently a site in Caernarfon.

Since a new Local Development Plan will not be adopted until after 2025 any identified need by 2025 will have to be delivered through the Joint Local Development Plan Policy TAI 19 'New Permanent or Transit Pitches or Temporary Stopping Places for Gypsy and Travellers'.

Up until the end of March 2024 the Council hadn't received approval by the Welsh Government Minister to this assessment. Therefore, the GTAA still needs resolution by Cyngor Gwynedd.

A residential need of 7 pitches by 2025 is identified within the GTAA. Since the new Local Development Plan will not be adopted until post 2025 this need will have to be delivered through Policy TAI 19 of the Joint Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D56**

No need to report on the indicator as it specifically applies to the Isle of Anglesey Local Planning Authority Area.



**Indicator: D57**






|                   |      |  |
|-------------------|------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO15 | To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.  |
|                   | SO16 | <p>To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population:</p> <p><b>Key outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there will be a consistent minimum 5 year supply of land for housing;</li> <li>• housing growth will be distributed across the Plan area in accordance with the spatial distribution;</li> <li>• the supply of affordable housing units will have increased;</li> <li>• the demand for sites for Gypsies and Travellers will have been addressed.</li> </ul> |


| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>Target:</b>   | <b>Relevant policy:</b> |   | <b>PS1</b>   |
|---|--|-------------------------|---|--|
|   |  | <b>Outcome:</b>         |   | <b>Trigger level:</b>  |
| D57 The number of additional Gypsy pitches provided on an extension to the existing residential Gypsy site, adjacent to the Llandygai Industrial Estate, Bangor | Provide 5 additional pitches on an extension to the existing residential Gypsy site adjacent to the Llandygai Industrial Estate, Bangor by the end of 2017/ 2018 | AMR 1                   | — | Failure to provide additional 5 pitches on an extension to the existing residential Gypsy site adjacent to the Llandygai Industrial Estate, Bangor by end of 2017/ 2018                      |
|   |  | AMR 2                   | — |  |
|   |  | AMR 3                   | — |  |
|   |  | AMR 4                   | — |  |
|   |  | AMR 5                   | — |  |
|   | Provide a cumulative total of 10 additional pitches on an extension to the existing residential Gypsy site adjacent to the Llandygai                             | AMR 6                   | — | Failure to provide a cumulative total of 10 additional pitches on an extension to the existing residential Gypsy site adjacent to the Llandygai Industrial Estate, Bangor by the end of 2026 |

|   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
|   | Industrial Estate, Bangor by the end of 2026 |  |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>An additional 5 pitches have been provided with a total of 12 permanent pitches now available to Gypsies all of which were occupied in March 2024.</p> <p>The GTAA 2022 report identifies a residential need of 7 pitches by 2025 with a further 4 by 2036. The provision of 5 additional pitches as well as upgrading the existing pitches at the Gypsy site in Llandygai industrial estate means there is no additional land available to further expand this site. Since a new Local Development Plan will not be adopted until post 2025 the 7 pitches needed by 2025 will have to be delivered through Policy TAI 19 of the Joint Local Development Plan.</p> |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Action:</b>  |  |  |  |  |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Consideration will be given to this as part of the new Plans.  |  |  |  |  |

| Indicator: D58   |   |  |   |   |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Objective:</b>  | SO15  | To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.  |   |   |
|  | SO16  | <p>To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population:</p> <p><b>Key outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>there will be a consistent minimum 5 year supply of land for housing;</li> <li>housing growth will be distributed across the Plan area in accordance with the spatial distribution;</li> <li>the supply of affordable housing units will have increased;</li> <li>the demand for sites for Gypsies and Travellers will have been addressed.</li> </ul> |   |   |
| <b>Indicator:</b>  | <b>Target:</b>  | <b>Relevant policy:</b>  |   | PS1   |
|  |   | <b>Outcome:</b>  |   | <b>Trigger level:</b>   |
| D58 The need for additional pitches identified in a Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) | Provide number and type of pitches to address need identified in the GTANA by the end of 2026 | AMR 1  | — | Failure to provide number and type of additional pitches to address need identified in the GTANA by the end of 2026 |
|  |   | AMR 2  | — |   |
|  |   | AMR 3  | — |   |
|  |   | AMR 4  | — |   |







|  |  |       |   |  |
|--|--|-------|---|--|
|  |  | AMR 5 |  |  |
|  |  | AMR 6 |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>   |  |       |   |  |
| <p>The Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment 2022 identified the need for transit sites, one in the Caernarfon area of Gwynedd.</p> <p>In order to meet the need for a temporary site in the Caernarfon area, the Council has agreed to use the farthest section of the Shell car park in Caernarfon when there is demand, and that appropriate facilities be provided for the Gypsies / Travellers.</p> |  |       |   |  |
| <b>Action:</b>   |  |       |   |  |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Consideration will be given to this in the new Plans.   |  |       |   |  |

| Indicator: D59  |   |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>   | SO15  | To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth.  |   |  |
|   | SO16  | <p>To provide a mixture of good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population:</p> <p><b>Key outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there will be a consistent minimum 5 year supply of land for housing;</li> <li>• housing growth will be distributed across the Plan area in accordance with the spatial distribution;</li> <li>• the supply of affordable housing units will have increased;</li> <li>• the demand for sites for Gypsies and Travellers will have been addressed.</li> </ul> |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>   | <b>Target:</b>  | <b>Relevant policy:</b>  | PS1   |  |
|   |   | <b>Outcome:</b>  | <b>Trigger level</b>  |  |
| D59 The number of unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller encampments reported annually and length of stay | Monitor changes in need for pitches and compare with supply of pitches in the inter GTANA period. | AMR 1  |  | The number of encampments and length of stay suggests a need for additional supply of pitches. |
|   |   | AMR 2  |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 3  |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 4  |  |  |
|   |   | AMR 5  |  |  |

|   |  |              |   |  |
|---|--|--------------|---|--|
|   |  | <u>AMR 6</u> |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>  |  |              |   |  |
| <p>There was no unauthorised encampment during this year in Gwynedd.</p> <p>From reviewing the situation, nothing is causing concern at present.</p>                      |  |              |   |  |
| <b>Action:</b>  |  |              |   |  |
| <p>Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR to see whether similar patterns emerge in future. This will be considered as part of the preparation of the new Plans.</p> |  |              |   |  |







## 6.5 Natural and Built Environment







### Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment

| Indicator: D60   |   |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Objective:   | SO17  | Protect, enhance and manage the natural and heritage assets of the Plan area, including its natural resources, wildlife habitats, and its landscape character and historic environment |   |  |  |
| Indicator:   | Target:   | Relevant Policy  |   | PS19, AMG1, AMG2, AMG3, AMG4, AMG5, AMG6, PS20, AT1, AT3, AT4      |  |
|  |   | Outcome:   |   | Trigger Level:   |  |
| D60 - Number of planning applications permitted on locally important biodiversity and geodiversity sites   | Biodiversity or geodiversity value of locally important sites maintained or enhanced in accordance with Policy AMG 5 and Policy AMG 6 | AMB 1  |    | One application permitted contrary to Policy AMG 5 or Policy AMG 6 |  |
|  |   | AMB 2  |    |  |  |
|  |   | AMB 3  |    |  |  |
|  |   | AMB 4  |   |  |  |
|  |   | AMB 5  |  |  |  |
|  |   | AMB 6  |  |  |  |
| Analysis:  |   |  |   |  |  |
| After an examination of the planning applications determined it does not appear that a planning permission has been approved, contrary to policy AMG 5 and AMG 6 during the monitoring period. |   |  |   |  |  |
| It appears that the policies are implemented effectively.  |   |  |   |  |  |
| Action:  |   |  |   |  |  |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.  |   |  |   |  |  |

| Indicator: D61    |                |  |   |  |
|-------------------|----------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO17           | Protect, enhance and manage the natural and heritage assets of the Plan area, including its natural resources, wildlife habitats, and its landscape character and historic environment |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b> | <b>Target:</b> | <b>Relevant Policy</b>   | PS19, AMG1, AMG2, AMG3, AMG4, AMG5, AMG6, PS20, AT1, AT3, AT4 |  |









|  |   | Outcome: |   | Trigger Level:  |
|--|---|----------|---|---|
| D61 - Number of planning applications permitted on nationally or internationally designated sites or on sites that affect the biodiversity or geodiversity value of the designated sites   | No planning applications permitted that are harmful to the biodiversity or geodiversity value of nationally or internationally designated sites | AMB 1    |    | One planning application permitted contrary to Policy PS 19 |
|  |   | AMB 2    |    |   |
|  |   | AMB 3    |    |   |
|  |   | AMB 4    |    |   |
|  |   | AMB 5    |    |   |
|  |   | AMB 6    |  |   |
| <b>Analysis:</b>   |   |          |   |   |
| <p>The total of approved planning applications that were entirely/partially within nationally or internationally designated sites of biodiversity or geodiversity value (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves) was 2; these were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>C21/1220/42/LL: Cliff stabilisation works, demolition and reconstruction of a single house - Morlais Lôn Penrallt, Nefyn</li><li>C23/0806/00/LL: Proposed works at the Viaduct Gardens region of Barmouth - Viaduct Gardens, Stryd Yr Eglwys, Abermaw</li></ol> <p>It was not considered that any planning permission granted disturbed an international/national biodiversity or geodiversity value of these designations. Consequently, it is considered that all permissions complied with policy PS 19, and that the policy are continuing to be implemented effectively.</p> |   |          |   |   |
| <b>Action:</b>   |   |          |   |   |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.  |   |          |   |   |







| Indicator: D62  |  |  |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Objective:  | SO17   | Protect, enhance and manage the natural and heritage assets of the Plan area, including its natural resources, wildlife habitats, and its landscape character and historic environment |   |  |  |
| Indicator:  | Target:  | Relevant Policy  |   | PS19, AMG1, AMG2, AMG3, AMG4, AMG5, AMG6, PS20, AT1, AT3, AT4                |  |
|   |  | Outcome:   |   | Trigger Level:   |  |
| D62 Number of planning applications permitted for major development in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).                            | No planning applications permitted for major development, which are harmful to an AONB’s natural beauty. | AMB 1  |    | One planning application permitted contrary to Policy PS 19 and Policy AMG 1 |  |
|   |  | AMB 2  |    |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 3  |    |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 4  |    |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 5  |   |  |  |
|   |  | <u>AMB 6</u>   |  |  |  |
| Analysis:   |  |  |   |  |  |
| No planning application was permitted for a ‘major development’ within the AONBs during the monitoring period.                                  |  |  |   |  |  |
| Action:   |  |  |   |  |  |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan. |  |  |   |  |  |

### Preserving and Enhancing Heritage Assets







| Indicator: D63    |                |  |   |  |
|-------------------|----------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO17           | Protect, enhance and manage the natural and heritage assets of the Plan area, including its natural resources, wildlife habitats, and its landscape character and historic environment |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b> | <b>Target:</b> | <b>Relevant Policy</b>   | PS19, AMG1, AMG2, AMG3, AMG4, AMG5, AMG6, PS20, AT1, AT3, AT4 |  |
|                   |                | <b>Outcome:</b>  | <b>Trigger Level:</b>   |  |

|  |  |              |   |   |
|--|--|--------------|---|---|
| D63 – Number of Planning applications permitted in Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites or sites that affect their historic or cultural values  | No Planning application permitted that are harmful to the character and appearance of a Conservation Area or the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage Sites | AMB 1        |  | One Planning application permitted contrary to Policy PS 20 or Policy AT1 |
|  |  | AMB 2        |  |   |
|  |  | AMB 3        |  |   |
|  |  | AMB 4        |  |   |
|  |  | AMB 5        |  |   |
|  |  | <u>AMB 6</u> |  |   |
| <b>Analysis:</b>   |  |              |   |   |
| One planning application (nonsignificant) was approved within the Castles and Town Walls of King Edward’ WHS, 31 within the ‘Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales’ WHS, and a total of 61 planning applications (full/outline) within the Plan’s Conservation Area. These include the changes of use, new dwellings/flats, conversions, solar panels, and extensions. |  |              |   |   |
| It is considered that these permissions comply with Policies PS 20 and AT 1 and that these policies are continuing to be implemented effectively.  |  |              |   |   |
| <b>Action:</b>   |  |              |   |   |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.  |  |              |   |   |

|                       |                |  |   |  |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Indicator: D64</b> |                |  |   |  |
| <b>Objective:</b>     | SO17           | Protect, enhance and manage the natural and heritage assets of the Plan area, including its natural resources, wildlife habitats, and its landscape character and historic environment |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>     | <b>Target:</b> | <b>Relevant Policy</b>   | PS19, AMG1, AMG2, AMG3, AMG4, AMG5, AMG6, PS20, AT1, AT3, AT4 |  |
|                       |                | <b>Outcome:</b>  | <b>Trigger Level:</b>   |  |

|   |  |              |   |  |
|---|--|--------------|---|--|
| D64 – Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Heritage Assets   | Prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Guidance in relation to Heritage Assets within 18 months of the Plan’s adoption | AMB 1        |  | Not adopting a Supplementary Planning Guidance within 18 months of the Plan’s adoption |
|   |  | AMB 2        |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 3        |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 4        |  |  |
|   |  | AMB 5        |  |  |
|   |  | <b>AMB 6</b> |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>  |  |              |   |  |
| Initial work relating to preparing the SPG has been undertaken. However, with the release of TAN 24 (Historic Environment) and several CADW guidance publications, it is considered that there is no longer a need for a specific SPG on this matter. In addition, it is noted that the adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance: The North West Wales Slate Landscape World Heritage Site outlines how Gwynedd Council and its partners would manage the Site in the future, by protecting our heritage and by ensuring high quality and appropriate development. |  |              |   |  |
| <b>Action:</b>  |  |              |   |  |
| Consideration will be given to the need to prepare an SPG as part of the preparation of the new Plan.   |  |              |   |  |

## Waste Management

| Indicator: D65  |  |  |   |   |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Objective:  | SO18   | Encourage waste management based in the hierarchy of reduce, re-use, recovery and safe disposal. |   |   |
| Indicator:  | Target:  | Relevant policy:   |   | GWA 1   |
|   |  | Outcome:   |   | Trigger level:  |
| D65 – The amount of land and facilities to cater for waste in the Plan area | Maintain sufficient land and facilities to cater for the Plan area’s waste (to be confirmed at a regional level in accordance with TAN 21 waste monitoring arrangements) | AMR 1  |  | Triggers to be established at a regional level in accordance with TAN21 |
|   |  | AMR 2  |  |   |
|   |  | AMR 3  |  |   |
|   |  | AMR 4  |  |   |
|   |  | AMR 5  |  |   |
|   |  | <u>AMR 6</u>   |  |   |
|   |  | Analysis:  |   |   |

Based on the North Wales Waste Monitoring Report for 2020 there is no need to provide additional non-hazardous or inert waste landfill within the North Wales region, and careful consideration should be given to the possibility of an over-provision in dealing with proposals to develop further residual waste treatment in the region.







In accordance with the requirements of TAN 21, Waste Monitoring Reports must be undertaken in order to identify whether sufficient regional landfill and waste treatment capacity is maintained; whether the spatial provision is sufficient to meet this need; and whether local planning authorities need to undertake necessary steps to meet any unforeseen issue, and to enable Welsh Government and local planning authorities to provide a strategic overview of trends in the waste sector to inform the LDP and provide guidance when dealing with waste planning applications.

**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Indicator: D66**

|                   |      |  |
|-------------------|------|--|
| <b>Objective:</b> | SO18 | Encourage waste management based in the hierarchy of reduce, re-use, recovery and safe disposal. |
|-------------------|------|--|

| Indicator:   | Target:   | Relevant policy: |   | GWA 1   |
|--|---|------------------|---|---|
|  |   | Outcome:         |   | Trigger level:  |
| D66 – Number of planning applications for waste management facilities on employment sites identified in Policy GWA 1 and Policy CYF 1. | Increase in number of waste management facilities provided on employment sites identified in Policy GWA 1 and Policy CYF 1, compared to number provided on employment sites in 2016/2017. | AMR 1            |  | No planning applications for waste management facilities on employment sites identified in Policy GWA 1 and Policy CYF 1. |
|  |   | AMR 2            |  |   |
|  |   | AMR 3            |  |   |
|  |   | AMR 4            |  |   |
|  |   | AMR 5            |  |   |
|  |   | AMR 6            |  |   |

**Analysis:**







No new applications during this AMR period.



It is considered that Policies CYF 1 and GWA 1 are implemented efficiently. The Councils will continue to monitor the indicator.





**Action:**

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. Full consideration will be given to this during preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

**Minerals**

| Indicator: D67  |  |  |   |   |  |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| Objective:  | SO19   | Meet the needs of minerals locally and regionally in a sustainable manner. |   |   |  |
| Indicator:  | Target   | Relevant Policy:   |   | PS 22, MWYN 6   |  |
|   |  | Outcome:   |   | Trigger Level:  |  |
| D67 – The extent of primary land-won aggregates permitted in accordance with the Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Technical Statement (MTAN)  | Maintain a minimum 10 year land supply of crushed rock aggregate reserves throughout the Plan period in the Plan area in line with Policy PS22 | AMB 1  |  | Less than a 12 year land supply of crushed rock aggregate reserves in the Plan area in any one year |  |
|   |  | AMB 2  |  |   |  |
|   |  | AMB 3  |  |   |  |
|   |  | AMB 4  |  |   |  |
|   |  | AMB 5  |  |   |  |
|   |  | <u>AMR 6</u>   |  |   |  |
| Analysis:   |  |  |   |   |  |
| <p>At the end of 2016, there was a residual 42.94 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock aggregate reserves, which is far above the threshold level (Source: North Wales Regional Aggregates Working Group Annual Monitoring Report (2016)). The information is based on the distribution outlined in the Second Review of the Regional Technical Statement (RTS) that is undertaken every five years.</p> <p>Each review of the Regional Technical Statement provides a mechanism to encourage the national sustainability objectives that every individual Local Authority in the region need to fulfil over a 25 year period for crushed rock (which is sufficient to fulfil the requirements of MTAN1 of achieving a 10 year land bank) during the 15 year period of the Joint LDP. The preferred areas for crushed rock in Policy MWYN 2 of the JLDP exceeds the minimum allocation needed to meet the required provision identified in the Second Regional Technical Statement.</p> |  |  |   |   |  |
| Action:   |  |  |   |   |  |
| Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. This will be considered during the plan preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.   |  |  |   |   |  |

| Indicator: D68                                      |  |  |   |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>                                   | SO19   | Meet the needs of minerals locally and regionally in a sustainable manner. |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>                                   | <b>Target</b>  | <b>Relevant Policy:</b>  | PS 22, MWYN 6   |  |
|   |  | <b>Outcome:</b>  | <b>Trigger Level:</b>   |  |
| D68 – Sand and gravel land supply in the Plan area. | Maintain a minimum 7 year land supply of sand and gravel | AMB 1  |  | One Planning application permitted contrary to Policy MWYN 6 |
|   |  | AMB 2  |  |  |

|  |   |              |   |
|--|---|--------------|---|
|  | throughout the Plan period in the Plan area in line with Policy PS22. | AMB 3        |  |
|  |   | AMB 4        |  |
|  |   | AMB 5        |  |
|  |   | <u>AMB 6</u> |  |

#### Analysis:





North Wales had approximately 15.70 million metric tonnes of residual sand and gravel at the end of 2016 (the Plan area's contribution towards this total was 1.175 million). Using the average sales of over 10 years, as recommended by Welsh Government in their CL-04-14 policy explanation letter, this is equivalent to a land bank of 21.8 years.



The information is based on the distribution outlined in the Second Review of the Regional Technical Statement (RTS) that is undertaken every five years. Each review of the Regional Technical Statement provides a mechanism in order to encourage the national sustainability objectives that every individual Local Authority in the region need to fulfil over a 22 year period for sand and gravel (which is sufficient to fulfil the requirements of NCTM1 of achieving a 7 year land bank) during the 15 year period of the Joint LDP. Whilst the landbank of sand and gravel for the Plan area is below the 7 year threshold, the preferred areas identified in Policy MWYN 2 of the JLDP exceeds the minimum allocation needed to meet the required provision in the Regional Technical Statement.

#### Action:

Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. This will be considered during the plan preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

#### Indicator: D69

|  |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Objective:</b>  | SO19   | Meet the needs of minerals locally and regionally in a sustainable manner. |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>  | <b>Target</b>  | <b>Relevant Policy:</b>  | PS 22, MWYN 6   |  |
|  |  | <b>Outcome:</b>  | <b>Trigger Level:</b>   |  |
| D69 – Number of Planning applications permitted within a mineral buffer zone | No development permitted within a mineral buffer zone that would lead to the sterilisation of the mineral Resource, unless it is | AMB 1  |  | One Planning application permitted contrary to Policy MWYN 6 |
|  |  | AMB 2  |  |  |
|  |  | AMB 3  |  |  |
|  |  | AMB 4  |  |  |

|  |                                  |              |   |  |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|---|--|
|  | in accordance with Policy MWYN 6 | AMB 5        |  |  |
|  |                                  | <u>AMB 6</u> |  |  |
| <b>Analysis:</b>   |                                  |              |   |  |
| <p>11 planning permissions were granted on sites within a mineral buffer zone. The type of permission varies from being householder development, agricultural developments, energy developments and application relating to the mineral site.</p> <p>No planning permission was granted within a mineral buffer zone that is contrary to Policy MWYN 5. Consequently, it is considered that Policy MWYN 5 is implemented efficiently. The Councils will continue to monitor the indicator.</p> |                                  |              |   |  |
| <b>Action:</b>   |                                  |              |   |  |
| <p>Continue to monitor as part of the next AMR. This will be considered during the plan preparation of the Gwynedd Local Development Plan.</p>   |                                  |              |   |  |



## CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 As with the previous AMRs, AMR6 will provide evidence on the indicators for comparison in future years to enable the Council to identify any trends. AMR6 along with the previous AMRs will also provide important evidence for the preparation of the new Local Development Plan.
- 4.2 It is considered that on the whole good progress is being made in delivering the targets outlined in the monitoring framework. Where targets have not been met this is largely due to factors outside of the control of the JLDP. As has been noted above these factors will need to be considered by the when preparing a new LDP. While there are issues where further work is needed and the policies need to be revisited, the statutory steps of preparing new Plans must be followed with the preparation of a sound evidence base to support any changes to policy or new policies.
- 4.3 The number of houses completed in the Plan area since the Plan's start date (2011) is lower than the expected figure. There are a number of reasons for this including, economic growth has not been at the expected scale, large scale infrastructure projects have not progressed, consequences of the Pandemic or that demand for housing in some areas of the Plan has not been at the expected rate.
- 4.4 Permission was granted for 137 affordable housing units during 2023-24. In addition, 486 affordable housing units have been completed during the 2017-24 period. 67 affordable housing units have been completed during 2023-24 which is a small increase on the previous year for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area. These figures do not include housing that is affordable due to their location and size, as would be the case in certain areas within the Plan area and therefore the provision of housing that is affordable is likely to be higher than this figure. Of the units given permission and completed since the Plan's adoption the percentage of affordable housing is approximately 49%. This means that new permissions under the Plan thus far, have delivered a high percentage of affordable housing, ensuring that local needs are being addressed and this assists to maintain the language within the Plan's area.
- 4.5 On the whole the indicators contained within the monitoring framework are performing in accordance with expectations under the circumstances. Where policy targets are not being achieved this overall is due to factors which are outside of the control of the JLDP. Where other policy targets are not being achieved there are currently no concerns regarding policy implementation. These matters will be considered whilst the Council prepares the evidence base for its new Local Development Plan. Despite the contextual changes, it is considered that the JLDP policies are still relevant and provide a sound planning framework for determining applications across the plan area. The following points highlights how the plan is still delivering for the area:
- No policies have been identified as failing to deliver the objectives of the plan. However, it is noted that 13 indicators indicate that the policy is not being implemented as effectively as was expected. Most of these indicators relate to failing to reach expected growth targets e.g. employment land, renewable energy and housing growth level. As detailed in the AMR, these failures are due to factors outside of the control of the LDP.

- 3 applications were refused partly due to language issues and 13 applications were granted permission with a planning condition for language mitigation measures.
- Some developments reported on are decisions which were made before the adoption of the JLDP.
- On the whole appeal decisions since the adoption of the JLDP have supported the policies and strategy of the Plan with appeal decisions that have been allowed do not undermine the policies of the JLDP.
- Permission has been granted for 208 new residential units (including requests to reconsider or extend the expiry date of current permissions) during 2023/24. 137 units (65.9%) were for affordable housing.
- 67 affordable housing units have been completed in 2023-24.
- The housing land bank (sites with extant permission) in 2024 in Gwynedd excluding units the JLDP has noted are unlikely to be developed during the Plan period stood at 988 units (613 not started and 375 under construction) of which 374 are affordable units (204 units not started and 170 units under construction).
- It is noted that 2475 units have been completed in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area between the base date (2011) and 2023/24, whilst the Plan's trajectory (conveyed for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area) notes a figure of 3238 units. This is therefore 23.6% (763 units) lower than the figure in the trajectory. Part of this shortfall is due to the delay in the implementation of major infrastructure projects in the plan area. A revised trajectory has been prepared for the remainder of the Plan period for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only based on information up to the end of the AMR 6 period.
- No planning applications or appeal decisions to modify or remove S106 agreements or conditions for local market housing have been approved or permitted (during this AMR period nor since adopting the Plan).
- Proposals for new employment development on safeguarded sites have been supported by the policies within the JLDP.
- Overall, the indicators contained within the monitoring framework are performing in accordance with expectations, where they are not being achieved there is no concerns regarding policy implementation.

4.6 The JLDP will continue to be monitored in line with the monitoring framework as set out in Chapter 7 of the JLDP. Full consideration will be given to the conclusions of the Annual Monitoring Reports in preparing the evidence base that will support the policies of the new Local Development Plan.

## **Appendix 1 – Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring**

### **1. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING**

- 1.1 The JLDP was subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as an iterative process through the plan preparation process. The SA incorporated the SEA requirements in accordance with EU Directive 2001/42/EC. The purpose of the SA was to appraise the likely social, environmental, and economic effects of the Plan, to ensure they were consistent with the principles of sustainable development. The SA of the JLDP identified 11 objectives and 29 indicators which are intended to measure the social, economic, and environmental impact of the Plan.
- 1.2 It should be noted that the monitoring programme contained within the Sustainability Appraisal Report was preliminary and only identified potential indicators. The monitoring process has found that there is opportunity to improve the SA monitoring to ensure that appropriate data is collected. Whilst none of the indicators are deleted, it should be noted that the analysis makes it clear where information is unavailable and/or not applicable. In some instances, information is no longer available (or relevant); in other instances, the data available is of insufficient detail to enable useful monitoring.
- 1.3 There are several SA indicators where information is not published annually, for example those based on the census. The implications of the Covid pandemic have also meant that some information has not been available. The purpose of the monitoring framework is to review changes on an annual basis, consequently these are not necessarily going to be useful moving forward in terms of future monitoring. They have however been retained to provide a baseline; further work will be undertaken in time for the next AMR to determine whether alternative sources of information are available.
- 1.4 It should be noted that the traffic light rating system used for the LDP Monitoring Indicators has not been taken forward for use with the SA Monitoring. Many of the SA objectives are aspirational in nature and to some extent would be information monitored in an ideal world scenario. In addition, the LDP alone would not be the only factor that would need to be considered in achieving their aims. The SA Monitoring does not include targets as such, unlike the LDP monitoring, it would therefore prove difficult to interpret the commentary into a traffic light rating.
- 1.5 As this is the fifth Annual Monitoring Report, the focus of the analysis will be to assess the changes that have happened with respect to each SA indicator since the fourth AMR of the JLDP. The data collected includes a mix of qualitative and quantitative data with a commentary under each SA objective to describe progress. Each SA Objective is assessed against the relevant monitoring indicators, with the findings set out in the sections below. The following colour coding has been used to give an overall summary of the findings for each indicator:

| Colour | Indication                 |
|--------|----------------------------|
| ✓      | Positive Impacts           |
| +/-    | Mixed Impacts              |
| X      | Negative Impacts           |
| 0      | Neutral / Data Unavailable |

### Summary of SA Monitoring

1.6 Table 1 sets out the summary assessment of the results of the Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring. summary analysis of these results is provided in paragraph 1.7

| Table 1: Sustainable Appraisal Monitoring - Summary |  |        |
|---|--|--------|
| Objectives  |  | Result |
| 1   | Maintain and enhance biodiversity interests and connectivity   | ✓      |
| 2   | Promote community viability, cohesion, health and well being   | 0      |
| 3   | Manage and reduce the impacts of climate change by promoting and supporting mitigation and adaptation measures | ✓      |
| 4   | Conserve, promote and enhance the Welsh language   | X      |
| 5   | Conserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and historic heritage assets                                  | ✓      |
| 6   | Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diversified economy providing local employment opportunities | ✓      |
| 7   | Provide good quality housing, including affordable housing that meets local needs                              | ✓      |
| 8   | Value, conserve and enhance the plan area's rural landscapes and urban townscapes                              | ✓      |
| 9   | Use land and mineral assets efficiently and promote mechanisms for waste minimisation, re-use, and recycling   | ✓      |
| 10  | Promote and enhance good transport links to support the community and the economy                              | ✓      |
| 11  | Safeguard water quality, manage water resources sustainability and minimise flood risk                         | ✓      |

## Summary of Results

1.7 The results of the Sustainability Appraisal monitoring indicate that out of the 11 Sustainability Objectives, overall positive effects were identified for 9 objectives, neutral effects for 1 objective and 1 objective identified as having a negative effect. The findings are an improvement to the results of the previous AMR in that there is an increase of 2 with positive effects. However, the 2021 Census results for the number of Welsh Language speakers means that 1 objective is identified as having a negative impact. The table shows that for most of the sustainability objectives identified, progress is being made, on balance, against the range of monitoring indicators for the particular objective. The following tables include a detailed analysis of the performance of all the indicators:

| SA Objective 1: Biodiversity  |          |                         |                       |             |
|---|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| SA Indicator  | Target   | Baseline /Previous Data | Recent Data           | Performance |
| 1) Loss of biodiversity through development measured by loss or impact to international sites (e.g. SSSI) and local sites in JLDP area. | Decrease | 2023/2024               | See explanation below | ✓           |
| 2) Net loss of biodiversity in LDP area caused by development   | Decrease | -                       | See explanation below | 0           |
| 3) % of features (various types) in favourable condition, including both land and marine based  | Increase | 2019/2020               | See explanation below | 0           |
| 4) Achievement of BAP objectives and targets  | Increase | -                       | See explanation below | 0           |

|   |                   |           |                       |   |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| 5) Trends and status of NERC 2006, Section 42 species/habitats  | Improvement       | -         | See explanation below | 0 |
| 6) Number and area of SINCs and LNR within the plan   | Maintain/Increase | 2019/2020 | See explanation below | ✓ |
| <b>Explanation / Analysis</b>   |                   |           |                       |   |
| <p>1) The total of 3 approved planning applications that were entirely/partially within nationally or internationally designated sites of biodiversity or geodiversity value (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves). These were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C23/0747/17/HY – Application to erect a heritage interpretation sign at Dinas Dinlle. NRW had no objection to the proposed development, and it would not have an adverse effect on the Dinas Dinlle SSSI.</li> <li>• C23/0756/26/TR – Work to upgrade electricity supply. NRW had no objection to the proposed development, and it would not have an adverse effect on the Afon Gwyrfa and Llyn Cwellyn SSSI.</li> <li>• C23/0806/00/LL – Improvements to Viaduct Gardens, Barmouth. NRW initially had concerns but stated the permission could be granted with conditions to ensure that the proposed development would not have negative impacts on the Pen Llyn and Sarnau SAC.</li> </ul> <p>2) While this is not currently monitored by the Authority due to limited resources, policies within the LDP ensure that biodiversity is protected.</p> <p>3) No updated data since the previous AMR. The information only available for SACs and SPAs and the results are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SACs - 40% (8 of 20 SACs located or partially located within the LDP area) are of all features of 'favourable' condition;</li> <li>• SPAs - 89% (8 of 9 SAPs located or partially located within the LDP area) are of all features of 'favourable' condition.</li> </ul> <p>4) No information currently available as this is not monitored by the Authority due to limited resources.</p> <p>5) No information currently available as this is not monitored by the Authority due to limited resources.</p> <p>6) No change since the previous AMR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 392 (7115HA) confirmed Wildlife Sites (SINCs)</li> <li>• 13 (3137HA) LNRs</li> </ul> |                   |           |                       |   |

| SA Objective 2: Community & Health  |             |                         |                    |             |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| SA Indicator  | Target      | Baseline /Previous Data | Recent Data        | Performance |
| 1) % of total population with access to key services  | Increase    | -                       | Data not available | 0           |
| 2) Lifestyle related health measures (e.g. Overweight/obese)  | Improvement | -                       | Data not available | 0           |
| Explanation / Analysis  |             |                         |                    |             |
| <p>1) Data for this indicator is not currently available on a Local Authority level. Continue to monitor the indicator in future AMRs.</p> <p>2) Data for this indicator is not currently available on a Local Authority level. Continue to monitor the indicator in future AMRs.</p> |             |                         |                    |             |

| SA Objective 3: Climate Change  |          |                         |                       |             |
|---|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| SA Indicator  | Target   | Baseline /Previous Data | Recent Data           | Performance |
| % change in carbon dioxide emissions from industry / commercial, domestic, road transport, land use change and forestry sectors.  | Decrease | 2018/19                 | See explanation below | ✓           |
| Explanation / Analysis  |          |                         |                       |             |
| <p>There has been no update in statistics since the previous AMR.</p> <p>The following tables highlights CO2 emission estimates (KtCO2) in all 5 sectors in Gwynedd and Anglesey between 2005 and 2019:</p> <p><b>Gwynedd</b></p> |          |                         |                       |             |

|                              | 2005  | 2018  | 2019  |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Industry                     | 200.8 | 128.9 | 133.6 |
| Commercial                   | 109.9 | 50.6  | 45.1  |
| Domestic                     | 358.5 | 218.8 | 213.3 |
| Transport                    | 280.3 | 273.7 | 266   |
| Forestry and Land Use Change | 56.2  | 14.3  | 16.5  |

*(Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industry)*

- As can be seen from the table above, there has been a decrease in carbon emissions in the Commercial, domestic and transport sectors since the previous AMR. However, there was a minimal increase in emissions in the industry and forestry/land use change sectors. Nevertheless, it is noted that there has generally been a downward trend in emissions in all sectors since 2005.

#### Anglesey

|                              | 2005  | 2018  | 2019  |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Industry                     | 343   | 76.9  | 76.5  |
| Commercial                   | 59.7  | 31    | 29.7  |
| Domestic                     | 210.8 | 129.9 | 126.7 |
| Transport                    | 136.2 | 137   | 134.7 |
| Forestry and Land Use Change | 38.6  | 20.3  | 19.3  |

*(Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industry)*

- As can be seen from the table above, there has been a decrease in carbon emissions in all 5 sectors since the previous AMR.

#### SA Objective 4: Welsh Language

| SA Indicator | Target | Baseline /Previous Data | Recent Data | Performance |
|--------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|--------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|



|                                   |          |                              |             |   |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Number/ % Welsh Language speakers | Increase | Year ending 31 December 2021 | Census 2021 | X |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------|---|

#### Explanation / Analysis

Policy PS 1: The Welsh Language and Culture, promotes and supports the use of the language. The aim of Policies PS 1, PS 5 and PS 6 is to integrate 'sustainable development' into the development process, to maintain and create distinctive and sustainable communities.

An Annual Report of the population who say they speak Welsh by the ONS is published quarterly, the basis of this is data from a survey. However, because of figures in the 2021 Census and the difference between these and figures in the Annual Report the Welsh Government intends to commission work to establish why there is a difference between the figures. Due to this and the availability of language skills figures from the 2021 Census this year this AMR, like last year, is focusing on Census figures rather than figures from the annual Survey.

AMR 5 highlighted the changes within the different neighbourhoods of the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) identifying that there are a number of factors affecting the changes between 2011 and 2021 in the percentage and number of Welsh speakers in them.

Some areas have seen an increase in the percentage of speakers with fairly large residential developments, others have seen an increase in the number but a decrease in the percentage.

Some areas have seen an increase in the percentage although there is a decrease in the number of Welsh speakers, this is on account of a higher decline in the number of non-Welsh speakers. For some neighbourhoods this may be based on a loss of units from housing stock to use as second homes / holiday accommodation.

In many of the neighbourhoods that have seen the greatest reduction in the percentage of Welsh speakers there has been very little new housing growth through the Joint Local Development Plan.

In Gwynedd on the Census day in 2021 there were 73,560 people (aged 3+) were able to speak Welsh which equates to 64.4%. In 2011 the equivalent percentage was 65.4% with the number of Welsh speakers aged 3+ in 2011 being 77,000. Therefore, the proportion has fallen by 1% with the number of Welsh speakers reduced by 3,440.

For more detail relating to the Welsh language please refer to the Welsh language indicators in Chapter 3.

#### SA Objective 5: Heritage / Culture

| SA Indicator  | Target   | Baseline/Previous Data | Recent Data           | Performance |
|---|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Number of historic assets at risk / change in number at risk  | Decrease | 2023/2024              | See explanation below | ✓           |
| <b>Explanation / Analysis</b>   |          |                        |                       |             |
| <p>Data relating to the number of historic assets at risk / change in number at risk is currently not available on a Local Authority level. No planning permission was granted for applications that were contrary to policies PS 20 and AT 1 during the monitoring period. 40 planning applications were approved within the Slate Landscape of North Wales World Heritage Site compared 50 during the previous AMR period. A total of 96 planning applications were approved within the Plan's Conservation Areas – a decrease of 1 planning application during the previous AMR period. These include the change of use of former Churches, new dwellings, annexes, changes of use, conversions, alterations &amp; extensions. It is considered that these permissions comply with Policies PS 20 and AT 1 and that these policies are continuing to be implemented effectively.</p> |          |                        |                       |             |

| SA Objective 6 Economy and Employment                         |          |                        |                       |             |
|---|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| SA Indicator  | Target   | Baseline/Previous Data | Recent Data           | Performance |
| 1) Economic activity by sector                                | Increase | 2023/2024              | See explanation below | x           |
| 2) Employment status of residents 16 years +                  | Increase | 2023/2024              | See explanation below | x           |
| 3) Number of people commuting into and out of authority areas | Decrease | 2023/2024              | See explanation below | ✓           |
| <b>Explanation / Analysis</b>                                 |          |                        |                       |             |

1 & 2) Statistics show that there has been a decrease in economic activity and employment rate in the Gwynedd Local Authority areas between December 2022 and December 2023 as can be seen in the table below.

Employment Rate (Ages 16-64)

|          | Year ending 31 December 2018 | Year ending 31 December 2019 | Year ending 31 December 2020 | Year ending 31 December 2021 | Year ending 31 December 2022 | Year ending 31 December 2023 |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ynys Môn | 75.7                         | 77.1                         | 75.1                         | 69.6                         | 76.9                         | n/a                          |
| Gwynedd  | 74.4                         | 72.2                         | 73.2                         | 70.1                         | 76.9                         | 74.6                         |
| Wales    | 71.3                         | 73.2                         | 72.7                         | 73.1                         | 73.3                         | 74.1                         |

Source: Stats Wales

- 3) Statistics show that there has been an increase in the number of people commuting out of Gwynedd and a decrease in the amount of people commuting out of Anglesey. Whilst there has been a decrease in the number of people commuting into Gwynedd and an increase in people commuting into Anglesey as can be seen in the table below. Continue to monitor the indicator.

Commuting Patterns by Welsh Local Authority

|          | Number of people commuting out of the area 2018 | Number of people commuting out of the area 2019 | Number of people commuting out of the area 2020 | Number of people commuting out of the area 2021 | Number of people commuting out of the area 2022 | Number of people commuting out of the area 2023 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglesey | 10,200  | 10,500  | 9,800   | 7,800   | 6,900   | n/a   |
| Gwynedd  | 8,600   | 8,700   | 8,000   | 5,700   | 7,100   | 6,800   |
| Wales    | 95,400  | 98,500  | 100,300   | 92,100  | 78,500  | 81,800  |

Source: Stats Wales

|  | Number of people commuting into the area | Number of people commuting into the area | Number of people commuting into the area | Number of people commuting into the area | Number of people commuting into the area | Number of people commuting into the area |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|          | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023   |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Anglesey | 4,200  | 4,500  | 4,300  | 1,900  | 3,000  | n/a    |
| Gwynedd  | 12,500 | 12,200 | 13,300 | 10,100 | 7,300  | 8,900  |
| Wales    | 47,000 | 42,700 | 48,400 | 34,900 | 32,500 | 31,600 |

*Source: StatsWales*

| SA Objective 7: Housing   |                                    |                               |   |             |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|
| SA Indicator  | Target                             | Baseline/Previous Data        | Recent Data   | Performance |
| Number of new affordable housing units provided / year as percentage of all new units.  | Increase                           | 2021/2022                     | See explanation below   | ✓           |
| Explanation / Analysis  |                                    |                               |   |             |
| The table below compares the percentage of affordable housing completions since the plan's adoption (Gwynedd Planning Authority area only): |                                    |                               |   |             |
| Year  | Affordable housing units completed | Total housing units completed | Affordable units as a percentage of total housing completions |             |
| 2017-18   | 31                                 | 208                           | 14.9%   |             |
| 2018-19   | 118                                | 281                           | 42.0%   |             |
| 2019-20*  | 102                                | 245                           | 41.6%   |             |
| 2020-21*  | 36                                 | 135                           | 26.7%   |             |
| 2021-22   | 74                                 | 169                           | 43.8%   |             |
| 2022-23   | 58                                 | 107                           | 54.2%   |             |

|   |                |    |     |       |  |
|---|----------------|----|-----|-------|--|
|   | <b>2023-24</b> | 67 | 137 | 48.9% |  |
| <p><i>*It is noted that due to visit constraints because of the Coronavirus pandemic, not all sites were visited during this period.</i></p> <p>Whilst there has been an increase in the number of affordable housing units completed compared to the previous year it is noted that there has been a reduction in terms of the percentage of affordable housing units completed compared to total housing completions. Whilst the target for this indicator has not been met, the increase in the number of affordable housing units completed since the previous AMR period and the fact that that percentage of affordable housing completed compared to total housing completions is higher than in any other year in the table except for last year are noted. Continue to be monitor therefore in future AMR's.</p> |                |    |     |       |  |

| SA Objective 8: Landscape and Townscape   |          |                        |                    |             |
|---|----------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| SA Indicator  | Target   | Baseline/Previous Data | Recent Data        | Performance |
| 1) Proportion of high/very high quality landscapes identified by LANDMAP                  | Increase | 2019-2020              | See analysis below | ✓           |
| 2) Number / proportion of new developments within AONBs                                   | Decrease | 2023-2024              | See analysis below | ✓           |
| 3) Number / proportion of new developments within areas classed as outstanding by LANDMAP | Decrease | 2023-2024              | See analysis below | ✓           |
| Explanation / Analysis  |          |                        |                    |             |

1) No change since the previous AMR. The results for the areas defined under LANDMAP are as follows:

- Visual and Sensory - 51% (135 out of 267 areas) of areas were classed as High or Outstanding;
- Cultural 98 % (374 out of 382 areas) of areas were classed as High or Outstanding;
- Geological - 62% ( 133 out of 213 areas) of areas were classed as High or Outstanding
- Historical Landscapes - 81% (319 out of 392 areas) of areas were classed as High or Outstanding;
- Landscape Habitats - 47% (592 out of 934 areas) of areas were classed as High or Outstanding.

2) The number of approved planning applications within AONBs are as follows:

- 2018/2019 = 540
- 2019/2020 = 219
- 2020/2021 = 222
- 2021/2022 = 340
- 2022/2023 = 209
- 2023/2024 = 100 (Gwynedd LPA Only)

3) The number of approved planning applications within areas classed as outstanding by LANDMAP are as follows;

| <b>LANDMAP Category</b> | <b>AMR 1</b> | <b>AMR 2</b> | <b>AMR 3</b> | <b>AMR 4</b> | <b>AMR 5</b> | <b>AMR 6*</b> |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Visual and Sensory      | 81           | 26           | 20           | 24           | 31           | 7             |
| Cultural                | 1587         | 619          | 613          | 861          | 687          | 502           |
| Geological              | 724          | 291          | 287          | 374          | 322          | 235           |
| Historical              | 1270         | 532          | 528          | 691          | 493          | 278           |
| Landscape Habitats      | 70           | 26           | 24           | 36           | 36           | 20            |

\*Gwynedd LPA only

The overall number of approved planning applications within areas classed as outstanding by LANDMAP have decreased since the previous AMR. The above indicators will continue to be monitored in subsequent future AMR's.

| <b>SA Objective 9: Land, Minerals, Waste</b>     |               |                               |                    |                    |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>SA Indicator</b>                              | <b>Target</b> | <b>Baseline/Previous Data</b> | <b>Recent Data</b> | <b>Performance</b> |
| 1) % of development on previously developed land | Increase      | 2021/2022                     | See analysis below | ✓                  |

|   |          |           |                    |     |
|---|----------|-----------|--------------------|-----|
|   |          |           |                    |     |
| 2) % municipal wastes sent to landfill  | Decrease | 2018-2019 | See analysis below | ✓   |
| 3) % municipal wastes reused /recycled  | Increase | 2020-2021 | See analysis below | +/- |
| <b>Explanation / Analysis</b>   |          |           |                    |     |
| <p>1) % proportion of development on previously developed land is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gwynedd: 2017-2018 12.82ha (64%);</li> <li>• Gwynedd 2018-2019 – information not available due to technical issues;</li> <li>• Gwynedd 2019-2020 - information not available due to technical issues;</li> <li>• Gwynedd 2020-2021 - information not available due to technical issues;</li> <li>• Gwynedd 2021-2022 – information not available due to technical issues;</li> <li>• Gwynedd 2022 – 2023 - information not available due to technical issues;</li> <li>• Gwynedd 2023 – 2024 - information not available due to technical issues</li> </ul><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2019-20 is the last scheme year in which Local Authorities in Wales have been allocated landfill allowances. Therefore, there is no update since the previous AMR. % Municipal waste to landfill is as follows (<i>Source: StatsWales</i>):</li> <li>• 2016-2017 = Gwynedd (31%)</li> <li>• 2017-2018 = Gwynedd (24.3%)</li> <li>• 2018-2019 = Gwynedd (18.1%)</li> <li>• 2019-2020 = Gwynedd (7.6%)</li> </ul> <p>The percentage of waste taken to landfill in Gwynedd continued to decrease significantly between 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % Municipal waste recycled is as follows (<i>Source: Welsh Government</i>):</li> <li>• 2016-2017 = Anglesey (66%) Gwynedd (61%)</li> <li>• 2017-2018 = Anglesey (72%) Gwynedd (60%)</li> <li>• 2018-2019 = Anglesey (70%) Gwynedd (62%)</li> <li>• 2019-2020 = Anglesey (68%) Gwynedd (65%)</li> <li>• 2020-2021 = Anglesey (65.7%) Gwynedd (65.5%)</li> <li>• 2022-2023 = Anglesey (62.3%) Gwynedd (64.2%)</li> <li>• 2023 – 2024 = Gwynedd (no information available)</li> </ul> |          |           |                    |     |

Gwynedd has seen a decrease in the percentage of municipal waste recycled between 2020/2021 and 2022/2023. Continue to monitor in subsequent AMR's.

| SA Objective 10: Transport and Access   |          |                              |                    |             |
|---|----------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| SA Indicator  | Target   | Baseline/Previous Data       | Recent Data        | Performance |
| 1) Method of travel to work - % working population who travel by car                                | Decrease | 2011 Census                  | 2021 Census        | ✓           |
| 2) Percentage of new residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of facilities | Increase | 2017/2018/2019               | See analysis below | 0           |
| 3) Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling                       | Increase | 2016/17                      | See analysis below | 0           |
| 4) % increase in the cycle network  | Increase | Transport Topic Paper (2015) | See analysis below | 0           |
| 5) Proportion of LPG fuel sources for motor vehicles  | Increase | 2019 onwards                 | See analysis below | 0           |

#### Explanation / Analysis

- 1) The tables below compare the situation in Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales between the 2011 and 2021 Census for the different modes of transport to work (these are based on the working age 16-74 population):

#### Ynys Môn

| Method used to travel to workplace (12 categories) | Ynys Môn % (2011 Census) | Ynys Môn % (2021 Census) | Change % |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Work mainly at or from home                        | 6.85%                    | 22.51%                   | 15.66%   |
| Underground, metro, light rail, tram               | 0.07%                    | 0.02%                    | -0.05%   |
| Train  | 0.71%                    | 0.41%                    | -0.30%   |
| Bus, minibus or coach                              | 2.67%                    | 1.59%                    | -1.08%   |
| Taxi   | 0.38%                    | 0.32%                    | -0.06%   |
| Motorcycle, scooter or moped                       | 0.73%                    | 0.39%                    | -0.34%   |
| Driving a car or van                               | 70.40%                   | 61.35%                   | -9.05%   |
| Passenger in a car or van                          | 6.10%                    | 4.64%                    | -1.46%   |



|                                |       |       |        |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Bicycle                        | 1.58% | 0.96% | -0.62% |
| On foot                        | 9.54% | 6.87% | -2.67% |
| Other method of travel to work | 0.96% | 0.74% | -0.22% |

#### Gwynedd

| Method used to travel to workplace (12 categories) | Gwynedd % (2011 Census) | Gwynedd % (2021 Census) | Change % |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Work mainly at or from home                        | 8.41%                   | 23.66%                  | 15.25%   |
| Underground, metro, light rail, tram               | 0.07%                   | 0.05%                   | -0.02%   |
| Train  | 0.71%                   | 0.38%                   | -0.33%   |
| Bus, minibus or coach                              | 4.53%                   | 2.44%                   | -2.09%   |
| Taxi   | 0.23%                   | 0.24%                   | 0.01%    |
| Motorcycle, scooter or moped                       | 0.51%                   | 0.26%                   | -0.25%   |
| Driving a car or van                               | 62.97%                  | 56.61%                  | -6.36%   |
| Passenger in a car or van                          | 5.94%                   | 4.38%                   | -1.56%   |
| Bicycle  | 1.31%                   | 1.03%                   | -0.28%   |
| On foot  | 14.55%                  | 10.21%                  | -4.34%   |
| Other method of travel to work                     | 0.78%                   | 0.74%                   | -0.04%   |

#### Wales

| Method used to travel to workplace (12 categories) | Wales % (2011 Census) | Wales % (2021 Census) | Change % |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Work mainly at or from home                        | 5.36%                 | 25.61%                | 20.25%   |
| Underground, metro, light rail, tram               | 0.09%                 | 0.04%                 | -0.05%   |
| Train  | 2.01%                 | 0.84%                 | -1.17%   |
| Bus, minibus or coach                              | 4.61%                 | 2.30%                 | -2.31%   |
| Taxi   | 0.48%                 | 0.56%                 | 0.08%    |
| Motorcycle, scooter or moped                       | 0.56%                 | 0.34%                 | -0.22%   |
| Driving a car or van                               | 67.37%                | 56.46%                | -10.91%  |
| Passenger in a car or van                          | 6.80%                 | 4.83%                 | -1.97%   |
| Bicycle  | 1.44%                 | 1.10%                 | -0.34%   |
| On foot  | 10.64%                | 7.06%                 | -3.58%   |
| Other method of travel to work                     | 0.64%                 | 0.86%                 | 0.22%    |

As seen the biggest change is in the percentage of people working from home +15.66% in Anglesey, +15.25% in Gwynedd and +20.25% in Wales. In terms of the number driving a car or van to work this has fallen by -9.05% in Anglesey, -6.36% in Gwynedd and -10.91% in Wales.

- 2) 100% of new residential development within 30 minutes.
- 3) No update in data since previous AMR.
  - Anglesey has the third lowest number of concessionary bus pass holders aged 60+ (75.6%).
  - Gwynedd has the fourth lowest number (80.0%).
  - The area with the lowest number is Powys (71.5%).
  - The area with the highest number is Cardiff (98.9%).
  - The national average is 87.0%. Therefore, Gwynedd is below the national average.
- 4) No update in data since previous AMR.

- Anglesey is covered by the Taith area. Gwynedd is covered by both the Taith and Tracc areas.
- The National Cycle Routes in the Taith area are: 5 - Reading to Holyhead; 8 - Cardiff to Holyhead.
- The National Cycle Routes in the Tracc area are: 8 - Cardiff to Holyhead; 42 - Glasbury to Gloucester; 43 - Builth Wells to Swansea; 81 - Aberystwyth to Shrewsbury; 82 - Porthmadog to Cardigan.

5) No change since previous AMR

- There are 10 stations in Gwynedd that have LPG. These are: A496 – 1; A4487 – 1; Bangor – 1; Barmouth – 1; Blaenau Ffestiniog – 1; Caernarfon -2; Machynlleth – 1; Pwllheli – 2.

| SA Objective 11: Water and Flood Risk   |          |                        |                    |             |
|---|----------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| SA Indicator  | Target   | Baseline/Previous Data | Recent Data        | Performance |
| 1) % of new developments with integrated sustainable drainage systems   | Increase | -                      | Data unavailable   | 0           |
| 2) % of waterbodies at good ecological status or potential  | Increase | 2018/2019              | See analysis below | ✓           |
| 3) Proportion / absolute number of development in C1 and C2   | Decrease | 2023-2024              | See analysis below | ✓           |
| Explanation / Analysis  |          |                        |                    |             |
| <p>1) This information is not currently collected by the Authorities.</p> <p>2) No updated data from the previous AMR was available. The indicator will continue to be monitored in subsequent future AMR's.</p> <p>3) 21 full planning applications were permitted on sites that were wholly/partly within a C1 flood zone; 7 of these were householder applications. As part of the process of assessing the planning</p> |          |                        |                    |             |

applications information was collected regarding the compliance of the planning applications with the tests contained in Technical Guidance Note 15 (Flooding); it was determined that they complied with the requirement of the tests set out in TAN 15.

32 full planning applications were permitted on sites that were wholly/partly within a C2 flood zone; 14 of these were householder applications. No planning applications were approved for a type of development that would be considered as a 'highly vulnerable development' in accordance with Figure 2 of Technical Advice Note 15 (Development and Flood Risk). Further all application located (partly/fully) within the C2 flood zone complied with the tests as contained within TAN 15.

It is concluded that the applications approved are in compliance with policies PS 5, PS6, 1 PCYFF & PCYFF 2 of the Joint LDP. Therefore, it is considered that the policies are continuing to be implemented effectively.

## Appendix 2 – Distribution of Residential Permissions

Information for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only on the basis that joint working arrangement between Anglesey and Gwynedd came to an end on 31st March, 2023.

### Sub-regional Centre:

1. Bangor (Planning permission for 34 residential units in this AMR period / Planning permission for 318 units since the Plan was adopted)

### Urban Service Centre:

2. Blaenau Ffestiniog (1 unit / 24 units),
3. Caernarfon (1 unit / 111 units),
4. Porthmadog (0 units / 19 units),
5. Pwllheli (8 units / 85 units)

### Local Service Centres:

6. Abermaw (3 units / 20 units),
7. Abersoch (0 unit / 2 units),
8. Bethesda (18 units / 53 units),
9. Criccieth (29 units / 67 units),
10. Llanberis (3 units / 15 units),
11. Llanrug (3 units / 15 units),
12. Nefyn (0 units / 13 units),
13. Penrhyndeudraeth (45 units / 59 units),
14. Penygroes (0 units / 39 units),
15. Tywyn (3 units / 28 units)

### Service Villages:

16. Bethel (30 units / 46 units),
17. Bontnewydd (0 units / 29 units),
18. Botwnnog (0 units / 1 unit),
19. Chwilog (0 units / 56 units),
20. Deiniolen (1 unit / 47 units),
21. Rachub (0 units / 31 units),
22. Tremadog (0 unit / 1 unit)
23. Y Ffôr

### Local, Rural and Coastal Villages:

#### **A) Local Villages**

24. Abererch,
25. Brynrefail (0 units / 1 unit)
26. Caeathro,
27. Carmel (0 units / 1 unit),
28. Cwm y Glo,
29. Dinas (Llanwnda (0 units / 12 units),
30. Dinas Dinlle,

31. Dolydd a Maen Coch,
32. Efailnewydd,
33. Garndolbenmaen (0 units / 1 unit),
34. Garreg-Llanfrothen,
35. Groeslon,
36. Llandwrog,
37. Llandygai,
38. Llanybi (0 units / 1 unit),
39. Llanllyfni,
40. Llanystumdwy (0 units / 7 units)
41. Nantlle (0 units / 1 unit),
42. Penisarwaun (0 units / 3 units)
43. Pentref Uchaf (0 units / 3 units),
44. Rhiwlas (1 unit / 4 units)
45. Rhosgadfan (0 units / 4 units),
46. Rhostryfan,
47. Sarn Mellteyrn (1 unit / 2 units)
48. Talysarn (0 units / 2 units),
49. Trefor (0 units / 1 unit),
50. Tregarth (2 units / 17 units),
51. Tudweiliog,
52. Waunfawr (0 units / 2 units),
53. Y Fron

#### **B) Coastal/Rural Villages:**

54. Aberdaron,
55. Borth-y-Gest (0 units / 1 unit),
56. Clynog Fawr,
57. Corris (0 units / 1 unit),
58. Edern (1 unit / 2 units),
59. Fairbourne,
60. Llanaelhaearn (0 unit / 2 units),
61. Llanbedrog (0 units / 1 unit),
62. Llangian,
63. Llithfaen (1 unit / 2 units),
64. Morfa Bychan (0 units / 2 units),
65. Morfa Nefyn, (3 units / 3 units)
66. Mynytho,
67. Rhoshirwaun,
68. Sarn Bach,
69. Y Felinheli (23 units / 25 units)

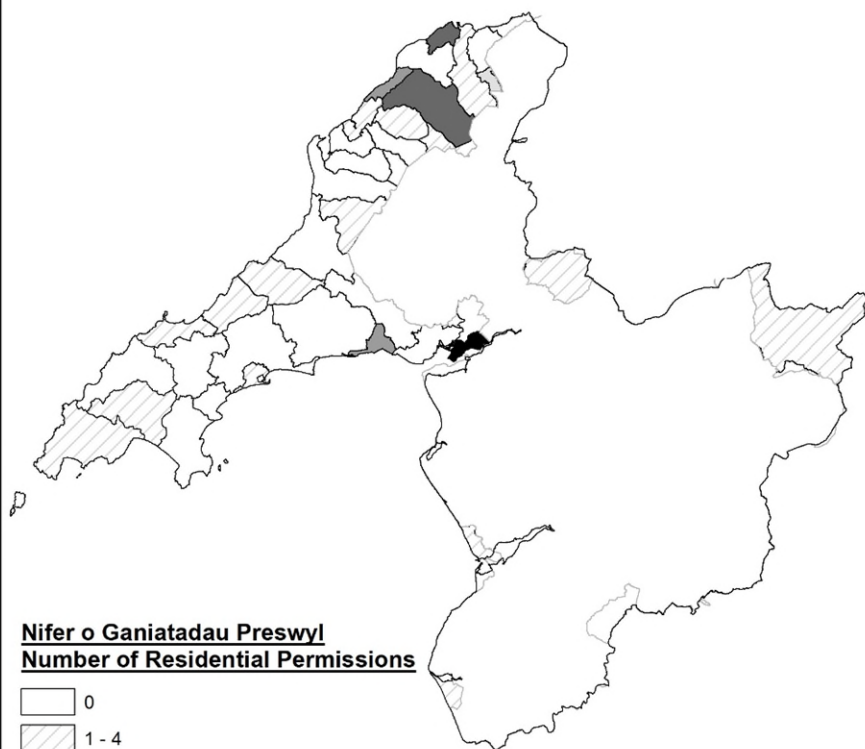
### Clusters:

70. Aberdesach,
71. Aberllefenni,
72. Aberpwll,
73. Bethesda Bach,
74. Bryncir,
75. Bryncroes,
76. Caerhun/Waen Wen,
77. Capel y Graig,
78. Corris Uchaf,

79. Crawia,
80. Dinorwig (1 unit / 1 unit)
81. Gallt y Foel,
82. Glasinfryn (0 units / 9 units),
83. Groeslon Waunfawr,
84. Llanaber (0 units / 1 unit),
85. Llandderfel,
86. Llanengan (0 units / 2 units),
87. Llanfor,
88. Llanllechid,
89. Llannor,
90. Llanwnda,
91. Llwyn Hudol,
92. Minffordd,
93. Minffordd (Bangor),
94. Mynydd Llandygai,
95. Nebo,
96. Pantglas,
97. Penmorfa,
98. Penrhos,
99. Penrhos (Caeathro),
100. Pentir,
101. Pentrefelin,
102. Pistyll (0 units / 1 unit),
103. Pontllyfni,
104. Rhoslan,
105. Saron (Llanwnda),
106. Swan,
107. Tai'n Lôn,
108. Talwaenydd,
109. Talybont,
110. Tan y Coed,
111. Treborth (0 unit / 4 units),
112. Ty'n-lôn,
113. Ty'n y Lôn,
114. Waun (Penisarwaun) (0 units / 1 unit).

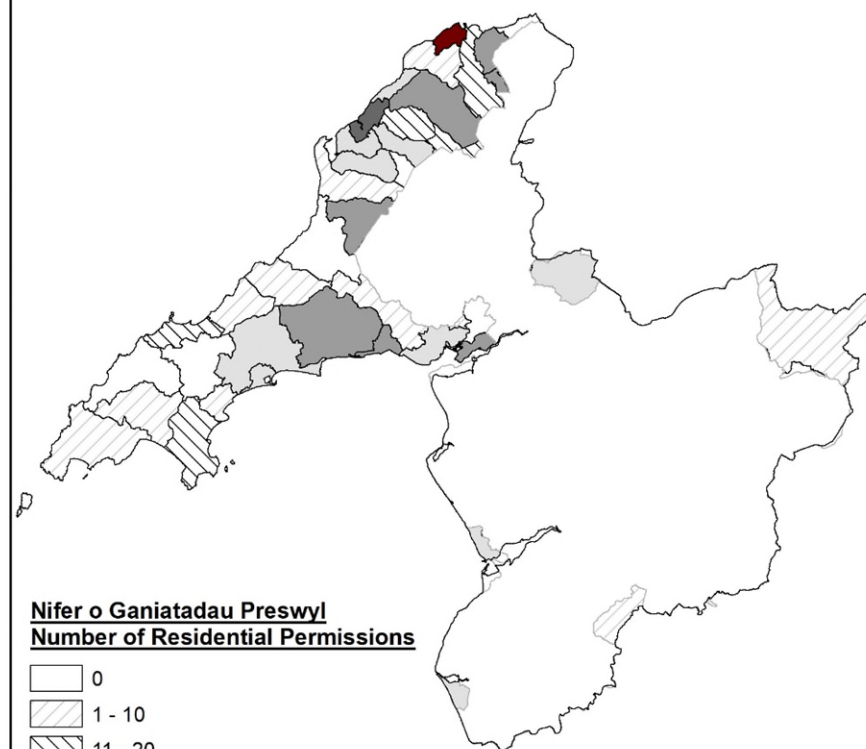
**DOSBARTHIAD CANIATADAU PRESWYL FESUL CYNGHORAU CYMUNED  
1 EBRILL 2023 - 31 MAWRTH 2024**

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISSIONS PER COMMUNITY COUNCIL  
1 APRIL 2023 - 31 MARCH 2024**



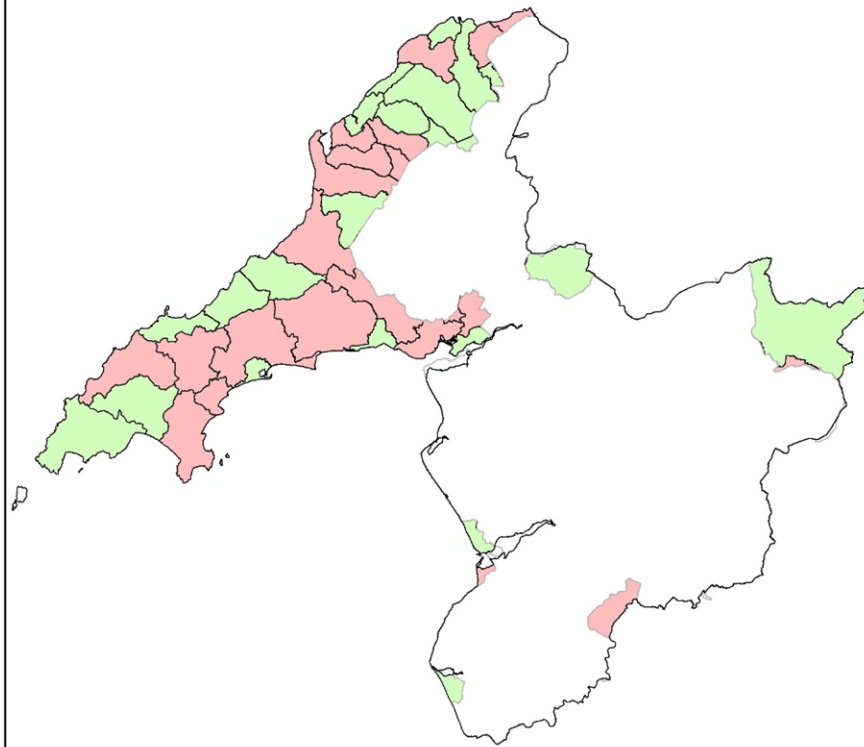
**DOSBARTHIAD CANIATADAU PRESWYL FESUL CYNGHORAU CYMUNED  
ERS MABWYSIADU'R CYNLLUN - 1 AWST 2017 - 31 MAWRTH 2024**

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISSIONS PER COMMUNITY COUNCIL  
SINCE THE PLAN'S ADOPTION -1 AUGUST 2017 - 31 MARCH 2024**



**DOSBARTHIAD CANIATADAU PRESWYL FESUL CYNGHORAU CYMUNED  
1 EBRILL 2023 - 31 MAWRTH 2024**

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISSIONS PER COMMUNITY COUNCIL  
1 APRIL 2023 - 31 MARCH 2024**

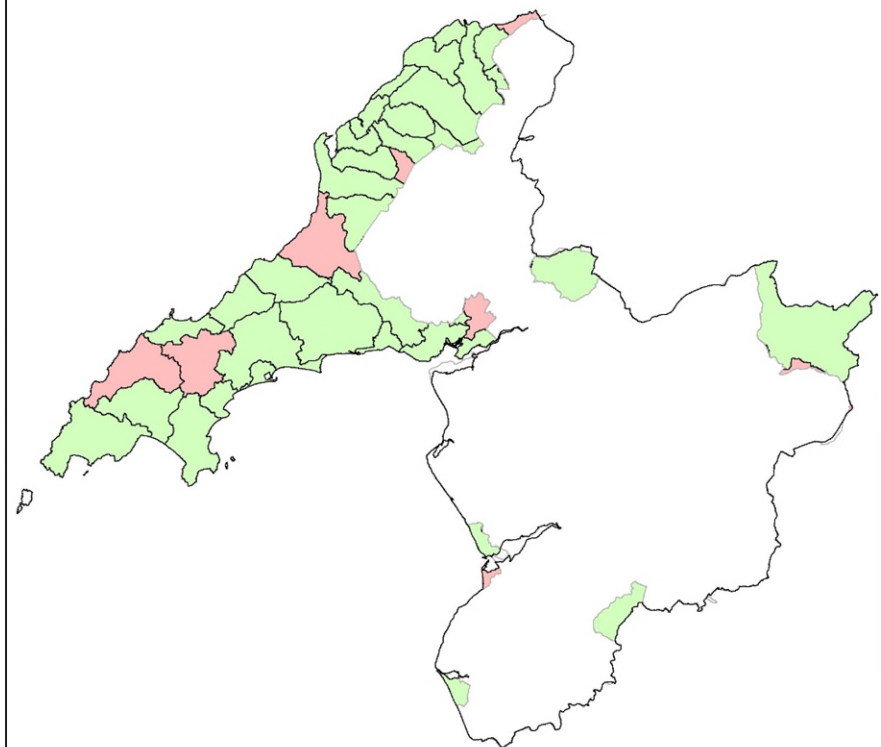


**Allwedd / Key**

- Caniatadau / Permissions
- Dim Caniatadau / No Permissions

**DOSBARTHIAD CANIATADAU PRESWYL FESUL CYNGHORAU CYMUNED  
ERS I'R CYNLLUN CAEL EI FABWYSIADU - 1 AWST 2017 - 31 MAWRTH 2024**

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISSIONS PER COMMUNITY COUNCIL  
SINCE THE PLAN'S ADOPTION - 1 AUGUST 2017 - 31 MARCH 2024**



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## Appendix 3 – The provision of land for housing

### Background

Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (February 2024) (paragraphs 4.2.11 and 4.2.12) notes that the ability to provide housing has to be demonstrated in the Plan through a housing trajectory. Planning authorities must use their housing trajectory as a basis for monitoring the delivery of their housing requirement. Detailed information on housing delivery assessed against the trajectory is necessary in order to form part of the evidence base for the development plan's Annual Monitoring Reports and for subsequent plan review. It is noted that under-delivery against the trajectory could be sufficient reason in itself to review the development plan. This process has replaced the need to demonstrate a 5-year land supply for housing that was assessed through the Joint Housing Land Availability Study.

The Development Plan Manual (Edition 3, March 2020) by the Welsh Government gives information on the process to consider and update the trajectory within the Annual Monitoring Reports. See the amended table and graph in the information in relation to the D43(A) and D43(B) indicators.

As part of this process, tables need to be presented that specify the development timetable for the sites allocated in the Plan together with large windfall sites within the land bank i.e. sites with 5 or more units with extant planning permission that are not located on land allocated for housing.

Bearing in mind that only 2 years are left in the JLDP period, and as a result of aspects associated with the work of establishing information for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area only, and the fact that the period of inviting candidate sites for the new Gwynedd Local Development Plan runs concurrently with the period of preparing this AMR, which could have caused confusion, no consultation was held with landowners/developers in relation to establishing the intention regarding the Plan's housing allocations and large land bank sites (5 or more units). No consultation was held with the Housing Stakeholders Group either when considering the proposed trajectory for the remaining JLDP period.

The manner in which the allocated sites and the large land bank sites are categorised can be seen in tables A1 and A2 below.

It is noted below how this information, together with the assumptions made in relation to other components of the housing provision, have been inputted into the trajectory update. **The figures that are noted in the trajectory table within the AMR [prior to indicators D43(A) and D43(B)] have been highlighted in colour within the information below.**

### Small sites (Land bank and windfall sites)

For small land bank sites (permission for less than 5 units) the average number of units completed on such sites over the last 5 years was considered:

| 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Total | Average   |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 59      | 38      | 45      | 44      | 55      | 241   | 48.2 = 48 |



Given that there are 2 years remaining in the Plan period, the annual average noted above is based on this period in order to establish the provision on small land bank sites for the remainder of the Plan period i.e. 5-year average over a 2-year period:

$$48.2 \times 2 = 96.4 = 96 \text{ units}$$

Based on the April 2024 housing survey it is noted that there are 193 units in the small sites land bank without considering the units where no activity has taken place on those sites during the past five years (in relation to any development work or further permissions).

Given that the number of units in the landbank (small sites) is higher than the figure relating to the average number of units developed on small sites over the previous 5 years conveyed over a period of 2 years, for the purpose of the trajectory no additional units are to be provided on small windfall sites i.e. new planning permissions after the AMR 6 period, as it is assumed that the relevant provision will be met through units that are currently in the landbank (please see relevant table below).

All of the 48 units per annum that are expected on small sites are therefore noted on landbank sites (current planning permissions) with none on windfall sites (new permissions). There would be a presumption anyhow that for the next two years (2024/25 and 2025/26) all the units would be developed on sites that are in the existing land bank.

Number of houses expected to be completed on small land bank sites:

| 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
|---------|---------|
| 48      | 48      |

Number of houses expected to be completed on small windfall sites during the year

| 2024/25   | 2025/26 |
|---|---------|
| No units on new windfall sites completed in the next two years. |         |

### Large land bank sites

The figures for the large site windfall units derive from table A1 below in relation to large land bank sites in the Gwynedd Planning Authority area. The figures note the units that are expected to be developed on the relevant sites per year.

Number of houses expected to be completed on large land bank sites:

| 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
|---------|---------|
| 106     | 143     |

**Therefore:**

Number of houses expected to be completed on land bank sites annually (large and small sites)

| 2024/25                                   | 2025/26                                   |
|---|---|
| 154<br>(106 large sites / 48 small sites) | 191<br>(143 large sites / 48 small sites) |

**Large windfall sites (5 or more units)**

For the presumption in relation to the provision on large windfall sites (i.e. new permissions on sites with 5 or more units that have not been allocated), the revised trajectory uses information for the units that have been completed on large windfall sites in the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area during the last 5 years (see the table below). This does not include units that have been completed on housing allocations. This figure is 294 units.

| 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 80      | 51      | 86      | 8       | 69      | 294   |

Given that there are 2 years remaining in the Plan period, the annual average noted above is based on this period in order to establish the provision on large land bank sites for the remainder of the Plan period i.e. 5-year average over a 2-year period:

$$(294/5) \times 2 = 117.6 = 118 \text{ units}$$

It is noted that table A1 project that 249 units will be developed on large land bank sites in the next 2 years, (i.e. the remainder of the Plan period), which is greater than the large sites provision that is noted above. Therefore, for the purpose of the trajectory, no units have been included on new large windfall sites for the remainder of the Plan period. Based on past development trends, it is believed that a sufficient number of units are likely to be developed on large land bank sites to meet the needs relating to this part of the housing provision.

**Number of houses expected to be completed on large windfall sites annually**

| 2024/25   | 2025/26 |
|---|---------|
| No units on new windfall sites completed in the next two years. |         |

**Housing allocations**

The information for the number of units predicted to derive from the Plan's housing allocations can be seen in Table A2 below.

Table A2 notes the detailed information per site. The total units anticipated to be

developed on all the Plan's allocations (within the Gwynedd Planning Authority area) per year are as follows:

**Number of houses expected to be completed on allocated sites annually**

| 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
|---------|---------|
| 66      | 69      |

**Table A1: The timing and phasing of sites with planning permission – Large land bank sites (Gwynedd Planning Authority area)**

| LPA reference | Settlement tier     | Site name                                       | Planning permission reference | Total site capacity | Units remaining | Overall completions | Completions in JLDP period | Under construction | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | Units beyond the plan period |
|---------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 4             | Sub-regional Centre | 30-32, Holyhead Road, Bangor                    | 3/11/722B                     | 8                   | 8               | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 8                            |
| 4966          | Sub-regional Centre | 358-360 High Street, Bangor                     | C19/0009/11/LL                | 8                   | 8               | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 0       | 8                            |
| 1932          | Sub-regional Centre | Neuadd Deiniol & Wayside, Holyhead Road, Bangor | C11/0342/11/TC                | 24                  | 24              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 24                           |
| 5006          | Sub-regional Centre | 137 High Street, Bangor                         | C20/0848/11/LL                | 12                  | 12              | 0                   | 0                          | 12                 | 12      |         |                              |
| 4972          | Sub-regional Centre | 196-200 High Street, Bangor                     | C19/0444/11/LL                | 6                   | 6               | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 6       |                              |
| 178           | Sub-regional Centre | Coed y Maes (Brewery Field), Penrhos, Bangor    | 3/25/195AB                    | 20                  | 2               | 18                  | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 2                            |
| 179           | Sub-regional Centre | Land at Y Garnedd, Penrhosgarnedd, Bangor       | C06A/0663/25/LL               | 5                   | 1               | 4                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 1       |                              |
| 5105          | Sub-regional Centre | Railway Institute, Euston Road, Bangor          | C21/0803/11/LL                | 25                  | 25              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 25                           |
| 5106          | Sub-regional Centre | Plas Penrhos, Penrhos Road, Bangor              | C21/0648/11/LL                | 39                  | 39              | 0                   | 0                          | 39                 | 39      |         |                              |
| 5109          | Sub-regional Centre | Land at Pen y Ffridd Road, Bangor               | C19/1072/11/LL                | 30                  | 22              | 8                   | 8                          | 22                 | 22      |         |                              |
| 5200          | Sub-regional Centre | Blenheim House, Holyhead Road, Bangor           | C20/0669/11/LL                | 36                  | 36              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  | 0       |         | 36                           |
| 5201          | Sub-regional Centre | Maes Berea, Bangor                              | C18/0365/11/AM                | 9                   | 9               | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  | 0       | 5       | 4                            |

| LPA reference | Settlement tier      | Site name   | Planning permission reference | Total site capacity | Units remaining | Overall completions | Completions in JLDP period | Under construction | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | Units beyond the plan period |
|---------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 5255          | Sub-regional Centre  | Plas Llwyd Terrace, Bangor                            | C07A/0755/11/MG               | 10                  | 10              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 4       | 6                            |
| 5263          | Sub-regional Centre  | Coed Mawr, Bangor                                     | C22/0525/11/LL                | 10                  | 10              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 10      |                              |
| 5242          | Sub-regional Centre  | 340 High Street, Bangor                               | C22/0950/11/LL                | 9                   | 9               | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 9       |                              |
| 2206          | Urban Service Centre | Part OS 8825, Cae Clyd, Manod, Blaenau Ffestiniog     | C14/0248/03/LL                | 5                   | 5               | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 3       | 2                            |
| 5069          | Urban Service Centre | Wynne Road, Blaenau Ffestiniog                        | C20/0538/03/LL                | 5                   | 5               | 0                   | 0                          | 5                  | 5       |         |                              |
| 1660          | Urban Service Centre | Former Marine Hotel, North Road, Caernarfon           | C18/1040/14/LL                | 15                  | 15              | 0                   | 0                          | 15                 |         |         | 15                           |
| 5142          | Urban Service Centre | Former Cae'r Glyn Allotments, Bethel Road, Caernarfon | C21/0767/14/LL                | 17                  | 0               | 17                  | 17                         | COMPLETED 2023/24  |         |         |                              |
| 5209          | Urban Service Centre | Lleiod Garage, Llanberis Road, Caernarfon             | C22/0745/14/LL                | 21                  | 21              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 21      |                              |
| 2518          | Urban Service Centre | Capel Garth, Bank Place, Porthmadog                   | C16/0761/44/LL                | 9                   | 9               | 0                   | 0                          | 9                  |         |         | 9                            |
| 1969          | Urban Service Centre | Snowdon Mill, Heol yr Wyddfa, Porthmadog              | C07D/0707/44/LL               | 24                  | 24              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 24                           |
| 1640          | Urban Service Centre | Plot 31, Awel y Grug, Porthmadog                      | C15/0224/44/LL                | 10                  | 1               | 9                   | 0                          | 0                  | 0       | 1       |                              |
| 4880          | Urban Service Centre | Frondeg Centre, Ala Uchaf, Pwllheli                   | C19/0858/45/LL                | 28                  | 0               | 28                  | 28                         | COMPLETED 2023/24  |         |         |                              |
| 4838          | Urban Service Centre | Ysgubor Wen land, Pwllheli                            | C20/0870/45/LL                | 5                   | 1               | 4                   | 4                          | 1                  | 1       |         |                              |

| LPA reference | Settlement tier      | Site name                                   | Planning permission reference | Total site capacity | Units remaining | Overall completions | Completions in JLDP period | Under construction | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | Units beyond the plan period |
|---------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 743           | Local Service Centre | Promenade Abermaw                           | 5/51/815B                     | 26                  | 26              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 26                           |
| 5181          | Local Service Centre | Auckland House 17 Marine Parade, Abermaw    | C21/0575/00/LL                | 5                   | 0               | 5                   | 5                          | COMPLETED 2023/24  |         |         |                              |
| 4100          | Local Service Centre | Whitehouse Hotel site, Abersoch             | C14/1208/39/LL                | 18                  | 18              | 0                   | 0                          | 18                 |         | 18      |                              |
| 5023          | Local Service Centre | Land near Llain y Pebyll, Bethesda          | C20/0018/13/LL                | 7                   | 7               | 0                   | 0                          | 7                  | 7       |         |                              |
| 5249          | Local Service Centre | Brig y Nant, Bethesda                       | C22/0256/13/LL                | 18                  | 18              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 0       | 18                           |
| 24            | Local Service Centre | OS 8361, 8958, 8650, Bryn Caseg, Bethesda   | 3/13/130A-E                   | 22                  | 1               | 21                  | 0                          | 0                  | 0       | 1       |                              |
| 224           | Local Service Centre | Gorseddfa Estate, Criccieth                 | 2/15/143A-Z                   | 13                  | 1               | 12                  | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 1                            |
| 225           | Local Service Centre | Wern y Wylan Estate, Criccieth              | C96D/0181/15/CL               | 9                   | 1               | 8                   | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 1                            |
| 5198          | Local Service Centre | Land near Treddafydd High Street, Penygroes | C19/1089/22/LL                | 12                  | 12              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  | 0       | 7       | 5                            |
| 2495          | Local Service Centre | Seion Chapel, Stryd y Plas, Nefyn           | C04D/0722/42/LL               | 7                   | 7               | 0                   | 0                          | 7                  |         | 0       | 7                            |
| 285           | Local Service Centre | Bro Gwylwyr Estate, Nefyn                   | C07D/0699/42/LL               | 35                  | 1               | 34                  | 1                          | 0                  |         | 1       |                              |
| 3790          | Local Service Centre | Tir y Farchnad, Sandilands Road, Tywyn      | C13/0102/09/LL                | 18                  | 18              | 0                   | 0                          | 18                 |         | 0       | 18                           |
| 76            | Service Village      | Bro Eglwys, Saron, Bethel                   | 3/18/2021                     | 50                  | 14              | 36                  | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 14                           |

| LPA reference | Settlement tier         | Site name  | Planning permission reference   | Total site capacity | Units remaining | Overall completions | Completions in JLDP period | Under construction | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | Units beyond the plan period |
|---------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 4576          | Service Village         | Cae Bodlondeb, Ael y Bryn (Site 1), Chwilog          | C16/1363/41/AM & C20/0674/41/MG | 9                   | 9               | 0                   | 0                          | 9                  | 6       | 3       | 0                            |
| 4577          | Service Village         | Cae Bodlondeb, Ael y Bryn (Site 2), Chwilog          | C16/1603/41/AM & C20/0673/41/MG | 9                   | 9               | 0                   | 0                          | 9                  | 6       | 3       | 0                            |
| 5177          | Service Village         | Ebeneser Chapel, High Street, Deiniolen              | C19/1194/18/LL                  | 7                   | 7               | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  | 0       | 7       |                              |
| 2477          | Service Village         | Llwyn Bedw Estate, Rachub                            | C10A/0040/21/MG                 | 13                  | 2               | 11                  | 7                          | 0                  |         | 2       |                              |
| 3966          | Local Village           | Plot of land near Hen Gapel, Waunfawr Road, Caeathro | C09A/0412/26/LL                 | 12                  | 12              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  | 0       | 0       | 12                           |
| 2216          | Local Village           | Ceir Cwm, Cwm y Glo                                  | C10A/0087/23/LL                 | 8                   | 5               | 3                   | 3                          | 0                  |         |         | 5                            |
| 5171          | Local Village           | Land near Maes Llwyd, Llanystumdwy                   | C21/1091/41/LL                  | 6                   | 6               | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 6       |                              |
| 1669          | Coastal / Rural Village | Plots 15-23 Heol Seithendre, Fairbourne              | C04M/0072/01/LL                 | 9                   | 5               | 4                   | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 5                            |
| 5107          | Coastal / Rural Village | Land near Cae Gors, Tregarth                         | C21/0617/16/LL                  | 12                  | 12              | 0                   | 0                          | 12                 |         | 12      |                              |
| 2517          | Coastal / Rural Village | Opposite Halfway House, Y Felinheli                  | C09A/0424/20/LL                 | 7                   | 7               | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 7                            |
| 1730          | Coastal / Rural Village | Plas Dinorwig Hotel, Y Felinheli                     | C05A/0152/20/LL                 | 8                   | 8               | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 8                            |
| 1428          | Coastal / Rural Village | Harbour, Y Felinheli                                 | C05A/0750/20/LL                 | 22                  | 3               | 19                  | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 3                            |
| 5256          | Coastal / Rural Village | Land near Y Wern, Y Felinheli                        | C23/0772/20/LL                  | 23                  | 23              | 0                   | 0                          | 0                  |         | 23      |                              |



| LPA reference | Settlement tier | Site name                                | Planning permission reference | Total site capacity | Units remaining | Overall completions | Completions in JLDP period | Under construction | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | Units beyond the plan period |
|---------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 5168          | Cluster         | Near Bro Infryn, Glasinfryn              | C21/1206/25/LL                | 7                   | 7               | 0                   | 0                          | 7                  | 7       |         |                              |
| 2428          | Cluster         | OS 3910, Near Eglwys St Engan, Llanengan | C11/1186/39/MG                | 6                   | 1               | 5                   | 5                          | 1                  | 1       |         |                              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |                 |  |                               | 788                 | 542             | 246                 | 78                         | 191                | 106     | 143     | 293                          |

**Table A2: The timing and phasing of housing allocations (Gwynedd Planning Authority area only)**

| LPA reference | Settlement tier      | Allocated site number | Allocated site name                        | Total site capacity* | Time lag to construction start in months | Phasing of development |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
|               |                      |                       |  |                      |  | Completions            | Completions in JLDP period | Under construction | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | Units beyond the plan period |
| 3944          | Sub-regional Centre  | T1                    | Goetra Uchaf, Bangor                       | SITE COMPLETED       |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| 4591          | Sub-regional Centre  | T2                    | Former Friars School Playing Field, Bangor | 43                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 43                           |
| 4225          | Sub-regional Centre  | T3                    | Former Jewsons site, Bangor                | 70                   | Planning permission C17/0835/11/MG       | 0                      | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 70                           |
| 4592          | Sub-regional Centre  | T4                    | Land opposite the Crematorium, Bangor      | 72                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 72                           |
| 4596          | Urban Service Centre | T23                   | Former Playing Fields, Blaenau Ffestiniog  | 95                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 95                           |
| 4597          | Urban Service Centre | T24                   | Land at Congl y Wal, Blaenau Ffestiniog    | 60                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 60                           |
| 4443          | Urban Service Centre | T25                   | Former Hendre School, Caernarfon           | SITE COMPLETED       |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| 1373          | Urban Service Centre | T26                   | To the rear of Maes Gwynedd, Caernarfon    | 29                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 29                           |
| 1372          | Urban Service Centre | T27                   | Cae Phillips Road, Caernarfon              | SITE COMPLETED       |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| 2213          | Urban Service Centre | T28                   | Land near Lôn Caernarfon, Pwllheli         | 150                  |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 150                          |

| LPA reference | Settlement tier      | Allocated site number | Allocated site name                                    | Total site capacity* | Time lag to construction start in months            | Phasing of development |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
|               |                      |                       |  |                      |   | Completions            | Completions in JLDP period | Under construction | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | Units beyond the plan period |
| 1400          | Urban Service Centre | T29                   | Deiniol Field, Pwllheli                                | 14                   | Planning permission C21/0111/45/LL                  | 10                     | 10                         | 4                  | 4       |         |                              |
| 1399          | Urban Service Centre | T30                   | Former Hockey Field, Pwllheli                          | 14                   | Planning permission C18/1198/45/AM                  | 0                      | 0                          | 14                 | 14      | 0       |                              |
| 2205          | Local Service Centre | T41                   | Land near North Terrace, Criccieth                     | 23                   | Planning permission C21/1136/35/LL                  | 0                      | 0                          | 23                 | 12      | 11      |                              |
| 1374          | Local Service Centre | T42                   | Land near Victoria Hotel, Llanberis                    | 16                   |   |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 16                           |
| 2790          | Local Service Centre | T43                   | Land near Tŷ Du Road, Llanberis                        | SITE COMPLETED       |   |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| 3602          | Local Service Centre | T44                   | Church Field, Llanrug                                  | 10                   | Planning permission C18/0942/23/LL & C23/0033/23/LL | 9                      | 9                          | 0                  | 0       | 1       |                              |
| 2567          | Local Service Centre | T45                   | Land near Rhythallt Road, Llanrug                      | SITE COMPLETED       |   |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| 4603          | Local Service Centre | T46                   | Land near Helyg, Nefyn                                 | 19                   |   |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 19                           |
| 3832          | Local Service Centre | T47                   | Former Allotments, Nefyn                               | SITE COMPLETED       |   |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| 1405          | Local Service Centre | T48                   | Canol Cae, Penrhyndeudraeth                            | 41                   | Planning permission C23/0201/08/LL                  | 0                      | 0                          | 35                 | 35      | 6       |                              |
| 4604          | Local Service Centre | T49                   | Land near Former Bron Garth Hospital, Penrhyndeudraeth | 46                   |   |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 46                           |

| LPA reference | Settlement tier      | Allocated site number | Allocated site name   | Total site capacity* | Time lag to construction start in months | Phasing of development |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
|               |                      |                       |   |                      |  | Completions            | Completions in JLDP period | Under construction | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | Units beyond the plan period |
| 4605          | Local Service Centre | T50                   | Land near Canol Cae, Penrhyndeudraeth   | 31                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 31                           |
| 1379          | Local Service Centre | T51 (part)            | Land near Maes Dulyn, Penygroes<br><br>Permission C20/0942/22/LL (5064) on part of the site - Number of units based on the area of the remaining site | 15                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 15                           |
| 5064          | Local Service Centre | T51 (part)            | Land near Maes Dulyn, Penygroes   | SITE COMPLETED       |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| 2142          | Local Service Centre | T52                   | Sŵn y Tonnau, Tywyn   | 41                   | Planning permission C06M/0069/09/LL      | 32                     | 23                         | 0                  |         | 3       | 6                            |
| 667           | Local Service Centre | T53                   | Garreglwyl, Tywyn   | 23                   | Planning permission 5/79/134             | 11                     | 2                          | 0                  |         |         | 12                           |
| 4598          | Service Village      | T57                   | Land opposite Cremlyn Estate, Bethel  | 30                   | Caniatâd cynllunio C23/0657/18/LL        |                        |                            |                    |         | 30      |                              |
| 4599          | Service Village      | T58                   | Land opposite Rhoslan Estate, Bethel  | 7                    | Caniatâd cynllunio C18/0545/18/MG        | 6                      | 6                          | 1                  | 1       |         |                              |
| 2478          | Service Village      | T59                   | Land near Glanrafon Estate, Bontnewydd  | SITE COMPLETED       |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| 4593          | Service Village      | T60                   | Land near Pont Glan Beuno, Bontnewydd   | 10                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 10                           |

| LPA reference | Settlement tier  | Allocated site number | Allocated site name                  | Total site capacity* | Time lag to construction start in months | Phasing of development |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
|---------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
|               |  |                       |                                      |                      |  | Completions            | Completions in JLDP period | Under construction | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | Units beyond the plan period |
| 4594          | Service Village  | T61                   | Land near Cefn Capel, Botwnnog       | 21                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         | 18      | 3                            |
| 4595          | Service Village  | T62                   | Land near Pentre, Botwnnog           | 11                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 11                           |
| 4125          | Service Village  | T63                   | Land to rear of Madryn Arms, Chwilog | SITE COMPLETED       |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| 1364          | Service Village  | T64                   | Land near Cae Capel, Chwilog         | 21                   | Planning permission C18/1055/441/LL      | 0                      | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 21                           |
| 3959          | Service Village  | T65                   | Land near Pentre Helen, Deiniolen    | 27                   | Planning permission C09A/0396/18/AM      | 0                      | 0                          | 0                  |         |         | 27                           |
| 4600          | Service Village  | T66                   | Land near Maes Bleddyn, Rachub       | SITE COMPLETED       |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| 4601          | Service Village  | T67                   | Land near Tyn Lôn, Y Ffor            | 18                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 18                           |
| 4602          | Service Village  | T68                   | Land near the School, Y Ffor         | 10                   |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         | 10                           |
| 2214          | Service Village  | T69                   | Land near Bro Gwystil, Y Ffor        | SITE COMPLETED       |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
| TOTAL         |  |                       |                                      |                      |  | 68                     | 50                         | 77                 | 66      | 69      | 764                          |
| *             | For sites with planning permission, the figure indicates the number of units that have been permitted. |                       |                                      |                      |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
|               | Completed  |                       |                                      |                      |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |
|               | Extant planning permission (not yet completed)   |                       |                                      |                      |  |                        |                            |                    |         |         |                              |



## CYNGOR GWYNEDD - Report to Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
|                          | Revenue Budget 2024/25 - End of August 2024 Review                                    |
| <b>Cabinet Member:</b>   | Councillor Paul Rowlinson, Cabinet Member – Finance)                                  |
| <b>Relevant officer:</b> | Ffion Madog Evans, Assistant Head of Finance Department<br>- Accountancy and Pensions |
| <b>Date of meeting:</b>  | 15 October 2024   |

### 1. Decision sought

- 1.1 Noting a forecasts of £7.6 million overspend by Council departments, to accept the report on the end of August 2024 review of the revenue budget, and support the steps the Chief Executive has put forward to address the significant overspend by the Adults, Health and Wellbeing Department, Children and Families Department, Highways, Engineering and YGC and the Environment Department.
- 1.2 To approve the transfer of £1,868k of underspend on corporate budgets to the Council's Financial Strategy Reserve.

### 2. The reason why the Cabinet needs to make the decision

- 2.1 It is the Cabinet's responsibility to take action, as necessary, to secure appropriate control over the Council's budgets (e.g., approval of significant virements or supplementary budgets).

### 3. Introduction and Rationale

#### Background / Introduction

- 3.1 The end of August report is submitted on the latest review of the Council's revenue budget for 2024/25, and a summary of the situation per Department is outlined in **Appendix 1**. The current projections suggest that six of the departments will overspend by the end of the year. Substantial overspending is projected for the Adults, Health and Well-being Department, Children and Families Department, Highways, Engineering and YGC Department and the Environment Department.
- 3.2 In **Appendix 2**, further details are provided relating to the main issues and the budget headings where significant variances are anticipated, along with specific recommendations where appropriate.

#### **4. The reasoning and justification for recommending the decision**

##### **The Savings Situation**

- 4.1** In the '2024/25 Budget' report to the Full Council on 7 March 2024, it was reported that savings worth £5,648,890 were required to assist to close the 2024/25 financial deficit. The budgets have been reduced by this amount; therefore, the situation is reported upon after considering the savings.
- 4.2** In recent years, we have reported on risks to achieve savings. Savings schemes to the value of £2 million were deleted during 2023/24. In terms of the remaining plans, there are risks relating to the delivery of some of the plans.
- 4.3** The latest situation in terms of savings is that £41.7 million, namely 90% of the amended savings schemes since 2015, have now been realised.

#### **5. Council Departments**

##### **5.1 Adults, Health and Well-being Department**

After the Department received an additional permanent budget allocation of over £3.2 million this year to meet pressures in various fields, the latest projections suggest that there will be an overspend of £2.7 million by the end of the year (compared with £3.9 million in 2023/24). The overspending comes as a result of a combination of different factors, including an increase in the pressures on the domiciliary care provision, with higher staffing costs, sickness levels and high rates of non-contact hours with the internal provision. The other main issues include direct payments, which overspends £1.3 million in the older people service, and supported accommodation in the learning disabilities service.

After work was commissioned by the Chief Executive last year to look at the department's financial position, the work is now being addressed.

##### **5.2 Children and Families Department**

The department's financial position has worsened substantially since the 2023/24 position, when an overspend of £2.6 million was reported, but which has now increased to £3.2 million; mainly as a result of an increase in out-of-county placement costs. An increase was seen in the complexities of packages and recent increased use of unregistered placements.

As a result of the exceptional overspending by the Children and Families Department, the Chief Executive has commissioned work to explain the details in the Children care picture, in order to obtain a better understanding of the issues and a clear programme of response. The work will be led by the Statutory Director of Social Services.



### **5.3 Education Department**

Following an overspend of £1.5 million during the 2023/24 financial year on school transport, the field received an additional budget allocation this year of £896k on a permanent basis, and a further £896k for one-year only to address the pressures on the school bus and taxi field, following the re-tendering of contracts, therefore we report on a balanced financial position.

### **5.4 Byw'n lach**

Over the past years, the income levels of Byw'n lach have been disrupted by Covid, the company has received annual financial support from the Council which was £550k in 2022/23 and £308k in 2023/24, which was above the contractual payment of the delivery contract, to enable them to maintain their services. The financial support continues this year and the required sum is £101k.

### **5.5 Highways, Engineering and YGC Department**

An overspend of £649k is anticipated by the department, a reduction was seen in the work being commissioned by external agencies which is having a negative impact on the income of the highways services. In municipal, there are a combination of factors, including additional pressure on the budgets of street cleaning and cleaning public toilets. Income losses are issues for grounds maintenance and public toilets. Higher income projections by the bereavement services, and the staffing underspend in a number of fields is assisting the financial position.

### **5.6 The Environment Department**

An overspend of £1,083k is forecasted, with the annual trend of overspend in the waste collection and recycling fields continues and is responsible for £664k of the overspend. Employment costs and sickness and overtime levels are problematic in this field; however, the matter is being addressed and therefore seems to be reducing. Additional fleet costs, in terms of vehicle hire, is another matter. Reduced parking income is also evident this year. A number of slipping savings schemes are also a part of the picture.

### **5.7 Housing and Property**

The trend of significant pressure on the emergency accommodation service continues, with projections that spending in this field will be £6.4 million this year, compared with £6.8 million last year. The overspend of £227k reported comes after considering the additional budget of £3m which has been allocated from the council tax premium as well

as a one-off additional budget of £1.2 million allocated as a part of the bids procedure for 2024/25 to assist with the extra pressures.

## **5.8 Corporate**

Underspend on corporate as a result of prudent projections when setting the 2024/25 budget and a reduction in the numbers who claim the council tax reduction compared with previous years. Underspend on other budgets assisting the financial position.

## **6. Conclusion**

**6.1** It is anticipated that many Council departments will be overspending by the end of the year with significant overspend in some fields. Significant overspend is forecasted by the Adults, Health and Wellbeing Department, Children and Families Department, Highways, Engineering and YGC and the Environment Department this year. As a result of the exceptional overspending by the Children and Families Department, the Chief Executive has commissioned work to explain the details in the Children care picture, to obtain a better understanding of the issues and a clear programme of response. This is consistent with the arrangements already in place in the other departments which are significantly overspending. The work will be led by the Statutory Director of Social Services.

A Medium-Term Financial Plan report was submitted to the Cabinet on 14 May 2024, which outlined the savings and cuts procedure in order to respond to the financial position. This included recommending freezing the spending during the year, should it become apparent that substantial overspend is likely. Considering the latest overspending projections, it is considered that such a measure is appropriate. Therefore, there will be a need for a combination of spending freeze arrangements and use the Council's reserves to fund the financial deficit projected for 2024/25.

In addition, the Council received a one-time rebate to all councils from the proceeds of the re-funding of Restoration Park, in Deeside. The contribution has been put into a fund, with the first call from it to be used to fund overspending in the waste area.

Some uncertainty remains nationally in terms of the pay settlement situation and in terms of the Welsh Government's contribution to increases to teacher pay and pensions, it is expected that the picture will be clearer by the end of November review.

## **7. Next steps and timetable**

**7.1** To act on the recommendations submitted and present a follow-up report to the Cabinet on 25 January 2025 following the end of November review.

## **8. Views of the Statutory Officers**

### **8.1 Chief Finance Officer**

I have collaborated with the Cabinet Member to prepare this report and I confirm the content.

### **8.2 Monitoring Officer**

No comments to add in terms of propriety.

## **Appendices:**

Appendix 1 - Summary of departmental budgets' net positions

Appendix 2 - Details of budgets and the significant variances

### Revenue Budget 2024/25 - Summary of the position per Department

|  | End of August Review          |  |                            |  |
|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
|  | 2024/25<br>Proposed<br>Budget | Gross<br>Estimated<br>Over / (Under)<br>Spend<br>2024/25 | Recommended<br>Adjustments | Estimated<br>Adjusted<br>Over /<br>(Under)<br>Spend<br>2024/25 |
|  | £'000                         | £'000  | £'000                      | £'000  |
| Adults, Health and Well-being              | 78,788                        | 2,673  | 0                          | 2,673  |
| Children and Families                      | 23,473                        | 3,205  | 0                          | 3,205  |
| Business Service and Care<br>Commissioning | 2,641                         | (97)   | 0                          | (97)   |
| Education                                  | 117,900                       | (60)   | 0                          | (60)   |
| Economy and Community                      | 6,115                         | 127  | 0                          | 127  |
| Highways, Engineering and YGC              | 18,692                        | 649  | 0                          | 649  |
| Environment                                | 17,138                        | 1,083  | 0                          | 1,083  |
| Housing and Property                       | 13,175                        | 126  | 0                          | 126  |
| Corporate Management Team and Legal        | 2,786                         | (63)   | 0                          | (63)   |
| Corporate Support                          | 8,112                         | (23)   | 0                          | (23)   |
| Finance (and Information Technology)       | 8,474                         | (18)   | 0                          | (18)   |
| Corporate Budgets<br>(Differences only)    | *                             | (1,868)  | 1,868                      | 0  |
| Totals (net)                               | 305,768                       | 5,734  | 1,868                      | 7,602  |

**REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW**

| <b>Adults, Health and Well-being Department</b>    | <b>2024/25<br/>Proposed<br/>Budget</b> | <b>2024/25<br/>Estimated<br/>Position</b> | <b>Estimated<br/>Over / (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | <b>Use of Other<br/>Sources or<br/>Other<br/>Adjustments<br/>Recommended</b> | <b>Estimated<br/>Adjusted Over<br/>/ (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | <b>Net Over /<br/>(Under) Spend<br/>Final Position<br/>2023/24</b> |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Field:-</b>                                     | £'000                                  | £'000                                     | £'000   | £'000  | £'000  | £'000  |
| <b><u>Adults Services</u></b>                      |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Older People's Services                            |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Residential and Nursing - Homes                    | 24,394                                 | 23,520                                    | (874)   |  | (874)  | (720)  |
| Domiciliary Care                                   | 10,163                                 | 11,384                                    | 1,221   |  | 1,221  | 1,228  |
| Physical Disabilities Services                     | 3,471                                  | 2,492                                     | (979)   |  | (979)  | (1,065)  |
| Others   | 3,774                                  | 4,685                                     | 911   |  | 911  | 458  |
|  | 41,802                                 | 42,081                                    | 279   | 0  | 279  | (99)   |
| Learning Disabilities Services                     | 30,091                                 | 30,455                                    | 364   |  | 364  | 1,955  |
| Mental Health Services                             | 5,217                                  | 5,073                                     | (144)   |  | (144)  | 350  |
| Department Management                              | 589                                    | 466                                       | (123)   |  | (123)  | (89)   |
| <b><u>Adults Services Total</u></b>                | <b>77,699</b>                          | <b>78,075</b>                             | <b>376</b>  | <b>0</b>   | <b>376</b>   | <b>2,117</b>   |
| <b><u>Provider Services (shows net budget)</u></b> |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Residential Care                                   | 0                                      | 211                                       | 211   |  | 211  | 270  |
| Day Care   | (9)                                    | 5   | 14  |  | 14   | (113)  |
| Community Care                                     | 139                                    | 1,761                                     | 1,622   |  | 1,622  | 1,780  |
| Others   | 0                                      | 10  | 10  |  | 10   | 19   |
| <b><u>Provider Services Total</u></b>              | <b>130</b>                             | <b>1,987</b>                              | <b>1,857</b>  | <b>0</b>   | <b>1,857</b>   | <b>1,956</b>   |

| REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW                |                               |                                  |   |   |   |  |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Adults, Health and Well-being Department                     | 2024/25<br>Proposed<br>Budget | 2024/25<br>Estimated<br>Position | Estimated<br>Over / (Under)<br>Spend<br>2024/25 | Use of Other<br>Sources or<br>Other<br>Adjustments<br>Recommended | Estimated<br>Adjusted Over<br>/ (Under)<br>Spend<br>2024/25 | Net Over /<br>(Under) Spend<br>Final Position<br>2023/24 |
| Field:-  | £'000                         | £'000                            | £'000   | £'000   | £'000   | £'000  |
| <b>Other Services</b>  |                               |                                  |   |   |   |  |
| Departmental Central Services (including Department savings) | 959                           | 1,399                            | 440   |   | 440   | 38   |
| Closure of 2023/24 Accounts Adaptation                       |                               |                                  | 0   |   | 0   | (3,806)  |
| <b>Other Services Total</b>                                  | <b>959</b>                    | <b>1,399</b>                     | <b>440</b>                                      | <b>0</b>  | <b>440</b>  | <b>(3,768)</b>   |
| <b>Adults, Health and Well-being Total</b>                   | <b>78,788</b>                 | <b>81,461</b>                    | <b>2,673</b>                                    | <b>0</b>  | <b>2,673</b>  | <b>305</b>   |

## **Adults, Health and Well-being**

**Older People** - in residential and nursing, higher fee costs by private providers continues, but the implementation of legal arrangements relating to due deferred payments for residents is more effective. A permanent additional budget of £600k was given to this field for 2024/25 and therefore, an underspend is anticipated by the end of the year. An increase in the pressures on the domiciliary care budget when moving to the new provider model and therefore an overspend of £1.2 million. In the physical disabilities field, the trend is that there is less demand for domiciliary care but continued increasing pressure on direct payments. In 'Others', an overspend of £1.3 million on direct payments but this is reduced by an underspend on day services.

**Learning Disability** - following an overspend of £2m in this field in 2023/24, the service received an additional budget allocation of £1.68 million on a permanent basis for 2024/25 onwards, nevertheless it is estimated that there will be an overspend of £364k this year. Pressures continue in supported accommodation and field worker posts above the organisation contribute to the overspending.

**Mental Health** - the service received a permanent additional budget allocation of £419k for 2024/25, which has transformed the financial projection of the overspend position reported last year. It is anticipated that residential and nursing and field workers will underspend.

**Department Management** - an underspend on salaries, travelling and legal budget.

**Provider Services** - overspend on staff in residential care, which includes the use of agency staff. Despite an additional budget of £0.5 million being permanently invested in domiciliary care in 2024/25, higher staffing costs, with sickness levels and high non-contact hour rates continue to account for £1.6 million of the overspend. The day care provision has reduced over recent years, however there are residual running costs for some of the buildings.

**Departmental Central Services** - posts above the structure and failing to realise savings responsible for the £440k overspend.

**Savings** - in terms of the situation of realising savings for the department, savings to the value of £356k from previous years (after deleting savings to the value of £1.5 million in 2023/24), as well as £1.44 million in new savings for 2024/25, therefore a total of £1.8 million. The latest projections show that it will not be possible for 85%, namely £1.5m of these savings, to be realised this year.

In light of the exceptional overspend by the Adults, Health and Well-being Department in 2023/24, the Chief Executive commissioned work earlier on in the year to explain the complex detail in Adults care, in order to gain a better understanding of the issues and a clear agenda to respond. The work is being addressed and is being led by the Statutory Director of Social Services, with the intention to report on the findings soon.

| <b>REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW</b> |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Children and Families Department</b>              | 2024/25<br>Proposed<br>Budget | 2024/25<br>Estimated<br>Position | <b>Estimated<br/>Over / (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Use of Other<br>Sources or<br>Other<br>Adjustments<br>Recommended | <b>Estimated<br/>Adjusted Over<br/>/ (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Net Over /<br>(Under) Spend<br>Final Position<br>2023/24 |
| <b>Field:-</b>                                       | £'000                         | £'000                            | £'000   | £'000   | £'000  | £'000  |
| Service Management                                   | 688                           | 645                              | (43)  |   | (43)   | (79)   |
| Operational  | 2,638                         | 2,957                            | 319   |   | 319  | 555  |
| Placements   |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
| Out-of-County Placements                             | 5,832                         | 7,653                            | 1,821   |   | 1,821  | 1,497  |
| Small Group Homes                                    | 0                             | 0                                | 0   |   | 0  | 0  |
| Fostering through an Agency                          | 1,917                         | 1,648                            | (269)   |   | (269)  | (228)  |
| Fostering - Internal                                 | 3,057                         | 2,838                            | (219)   |   | (219)  | (268)  |
| Support Services and Others                          | 2,099                         | 2,484                            | 385   |   | 385  | 196  |
|  | 12,905                        | 14,623                           | 1,718   | 0   | 1,718  | 1,197  |
| Post-16  | 1,710                         | 1,712                            | 2   |   | 2  | 122  |
| Derwen Service                                       | 2,631                         | 3,770                            | 1,139   |   | 1,139  | 825  |
| Youth Justice  | 288                           | 247                              | (41)  |   | (41)   | (31)   |
| Early Years  | 169                           | 133                              | (36)  |   | (36)   | (83)   |
| Workforce Development Unit                           | 162                           | 162                              | 0   |   | 0  | 0  |
| Others   | 2,282                         | 2,429                            | 147   |   | 147  | 105  |
| Closure of 2023/24 Accounts Adaptation               |                               |                                  | 0   |   | 0  | (2,511)  |
| <b><u>Children and Families Total</u></b>            | <b>23,473</b>                 | <b>26,678</b>                    | <b>3,205</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>3,205</b>   | <b>100</b>   |



## Children and Families

**Service Management** - grant receipts to fund the core expenditure.

**Operational** - the overspending trend continues as a result of substantial pressure on support schemes support, as well as staffing above the budget for field workers.

**Placements** - a further increase was seen in the average number of out-of-county placements again this year to 34.1 (32.5 in 2023/24, 25.7 for 2022/23), and therefore an increase in the overspend since the 2023/24 position, with the overspend projections of £1.8 million for the year. Although £240k is the average cost of the placements, there are six exceptional placements this year, which cost between £472k and £800k each. An increase was seen in the costs due to the complexities of packages and recent increased use of unregistered placements, which are more costly.

Average numbers of Agency Fostering and Internal Fostering consistent with 2023/24 numbers but as there are several asylum seekers without parents or guardians receiving a service, the income receipt from the Home Office for them has resulted in an underspend. In the support service and others, there are increasing pressures on the budget of the placements team and support workers.

**Small Group Homes** - are in the process of being established in Gwynedd, which are an in-house provision which will mean that children can be placed in-house, instead of with external out-of-county providers, which in turn will reduce the existing overspending on placements.

**Derwen** - the overspend trend continues, and has intensified, with the costs of support plan workers and specialist support now overspending by £1 million. There was a change in the emphasis in terms of how the service is provided, with increased pressure on direct payments which is responsible for £192k of the overspend. Transport and property maintenance costs contribute to an overspend of £49k in the Short Breaks Unit.

**Youth Justice** - staff turnover and a reduction in the Council's contribution towards the partnership's running costs this year.

**Early Years** - grants available to fund core spending, leading to a projected underspend.

**Others** - combination of factors including overspending on staffing, specialist service fees and on the contributions of joint services.

As a result of the exceptional overspending by the Children and Families Department, the Chief Executive has commissioned work to explain the details in the Children care picture, in order to obtain a better understanding of the issues and a clear programme of response. The work will be led by the Statutory Director of Social Services.

**REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW**

| <b>Business and Care Commissioning Service</b>              | 2024/25<br>Proposed<br>Budget | 2024/25<br>Estimated<br>Position | <b>Estimated<br/>Over / (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Use of Other<br>Sources or<br>Other<br>Adjustments<br>Recommended | <b>Estimated<br/>Adjusted Over<br/>/ (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Net Over /<br>(Under) Spend<br>Final Position<br>2023/24 |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Field:-</b>  | £'000                         | £'000                            | £'000   | £'000   | £'000  | £'000  |
| Support and Commissioning                                   | 1,627                         | 1,476                            | (151)   |   | (151)  | (172)  |
| Income and Finance  | 784                           | 714                              | (70)  |   | (70)   | (26)   |
| Preventive Services   | 230                           | 354                              | 124   |   | 124  | (7)  |
| <b><u>Business and Care Commissioning Service Total</u></b> | <b>2,641</b>                  | <b>2,544</b>                     | <b>(97)</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>(97)</b>  | <b>(205)</b>   |

**Business and Care Commissioning Service**

The Business and Care Commissioning Service has been moved from the Adults, Health and Well-being Department during the year to be accountable to the Statutory Director of Social Service, since their work field includes the care of both adults and children.

**Support and Commissioning** - underspend on a number of budget headings including staff costs, travelling, printing and services and supplies.

**Income and Finance** - many budget headings are underspending, including travelling and training and a saving which has been delivered in advance.

**Preventative Services** - the telecare plan is overspending by £83k because of a deficit in the contributions compared with the target, as well as spending above the equipment budget. Grant receipt of £48k within the figures which contributes to the costs of a post, therefore reducing the overspending reported. An overspend of £41k on preventative services following recent changes to the provision.

| <b>REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW</b> |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Education Department</b>                          | 2024/25<br>Proposed<br>Budget | 2024/25<br>Estimated<br>Position | <b>Estimated<br/>Over / (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Use of Other<br>Sources or<br>Other<br>Adjustments<br>Recommended | <b>Estimated<br/>Adjusted Over<br/>/ (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Net Over /<br>(Under) Spend<br>Final Position<br>2023/24 |
| <b>Field:-</b>                                       | £'000                         | £'000                            | £'000   | £'000   | £'000  | £'000  |
| Devolved Schools                                     | 96,629                        | 96,629                           | 0   |   | 0  | 0  |
| Schools Quality Services                             | (1,514)                       | (1,527)                          | (13)  |   | (13)   | (281)  |
| Infrastructure and Support Services                  |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
| Transportation                                       | 8,536                         | 8,536                            | 0   |   | 0  | 1,509  |
| Ancillary Services                                   | 957                           | 929                              | (28)  |   | (28)   | (399)  |
| Others   | 4,321                         | 4,298                            | (23)  |   | (23)   | (16)   |
|  | 13,814                        | 13,763                           | (51)  | 0   | (51)   | 1,094  |
| Leadership and Management                            | 2,667                         | 2,643                            | (24)  |   | (24)   | (192)  |
| Additional Learning Needs and Inclusion              | 5,294                         | 5,342                            | 48  |   | 48   | (527)  |
| Youth Service  | 1,010                         | 990                              | (20)  |   | (20)   | 1  |
| Use of the Department's Underspend Fund              |                               |                                  | 0   |   | 0  | (95)   |
| Use of Other Departmental Funds                      |                               |                                  | 0   |   | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Education Total</b>                               | <b>117,900</b>                | <b>117,840</b>                   | <b>(60)</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>(60)</b>  | <b>0</b>   |

## Education

**Schools Quality Service** - combination of income receipts and use of grant funding to fund core spending.

**Transport** - following an overspend of £1.5 million during the 2023/24 financial year, the field received an additional budget allocation this year of £896k on a permanent basis, and a further £896k for one-year only to address the pressures on the school bus and taxi field, following the re-tendering of contracts. Therefore, at present, it is anticipated that the financial position will be balanced.

The transport field has been the subject of a strategic review to try to control the increase in expenditure, so that it is possible to reduce overspending and take advantage of opportunities for efficiencies.

**Infrastructure and Support Services - Ancillary Services** - higher income for catering following a grant receipt for the unit price of primary schools' free school meals. Overspending on staff costs are school cleaning and caretaking issues. The care element of the breakfast clubs continues to overspend, with a projected overspend of £100k as a result of higher staff costs and lack of income.

**Infrastructure and Support Services - Others** - underspend on many various budgets.

**Leadership and Management** - saving derived from a system change.

**Additional Learning Needs and Inclusion service** - mixed picture which is a combination of staff turnover and grant receipt, however, pressure on several other various headings. The circumstances relating to one specific centre continues and is responsible for an overspend of £101k.

**Youth Service** - realising the 2025/26 savings scheme relating to staffing in advance.

| <b>REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW</b> |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Economy and Community Department</b>              | 2024/25<br>Proposed<br>Budget | 2024/25<br>Estimated<br>Position | <b>Estimated<br/>Over / (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Use of Other<br>Sources or<br>Other<br>Adjustments<br>Recommended | <b>Estimated<br/>Adjusted Over<br/>/ (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Net Over /<br>(Under) Spend<br>Final Position<br>2023/24 |
| <b>Field:-</b>                                       | £'000                         | £'000                            | £'000   | £'000   | £'000  | £'000  |
| Management   | 436                           | 436                              | 0   |   | 0  | 10   |
| Community Regeneration and Support Programmes        | 474                           | 464                              | (10)  |   | (10)   | (1)  |
| Maritime and Country Parks                           | (153)                         | (25)                             | 128   |   | 128  | (10)   |
| Byw'n Iach and Other Leisure Contracts               | 2,236                         | 2,295                            | 59  |   | 59   | 88   |
| Economic Development Programmes                      | (72)                          | (147)                            | (75)  |   | (75)   | (99)   |
| Marketing and Events                                 | 299                           | 259                              | (40)  |   | (40)   | 0  |
| Gwynedd Libraries                                    | 1,832                         | 1,772                            | (60)  |   | (60)   | (25)   |
| Gwynedd Museums, Arts and Archives                   | 1,010                         | 1,188                            | 178   |   | 178  | 124  |
| Use of the Department's Underspend Fund              | 53                            | 0                                | (53)  |   | (53)   | (87)   |
| <b><u>Economy and Community Total</u></b>            | <b>6,115</b>                  | <b>6,242</b>                     | <b>127</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>127</b>   | <b>0</b>   |

## **Economy and Community**

**Community Regeneration and Support Programmes** - grant money is funding core spending.

**Maritime and Country Parks** - impact of poor weather over the summer disrupted income levels, which has led to a lack of income at beaches and has contributed to a reduction in the income of Hafan, Pwllheli. Spending above the budget during the year are issues at Hafan, Pwllheli and Doc Fictoria, Caernarfon. Better projections with the Country Parks with an underspend of (£69k) as a result of a one-off income receipt from Netflix at Parc Padarn and a combination of grant receipts and higher income at Glynllifon.

**Byw'n Iach and Other Leisure Contracts** - the leisure provision was transferred to the Byw'n Iach Company in April 2019, but responsibility for the running costs of properties remained with the Council. Over the past years, the income levels of Byw'n Iach have been disrupted by Covid, the company has received annual financial support from the Council which was £550k in 2022/23 and £308k in 2023/24, which was above the contractual payment of the delivery contract, to enable them to maintain their services. The financial support continues this year, and the required amount has reduced to £101k.

Furthermore, there is an overspend of £59k on the running costs of Byw'n Iach properties.

**Economic Development Programmes** - success to attract grants which releases the Council's core budget.

**Marketing and Events** - job saving in advance which is a part of the 2025/26 savings schemes.

**Gwynedd Libraries** - vacant posts a part of the 2025/26 savings schemes, as well as less spending on many budget headings.

**Gwynedd Museums, Arts and Archives** - overspending mainly because of a lack of income is an issue at Neuadd Dwyfor £127k, Storiol £31k and Lloyd George Museum £16k.

In order to reduce the overspend reported, the department will use its departmental underspend fund in full, which is £53k this year.

**REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW**

| Highways, Engineering and YGC Department (including Trunk roads) | 2024/25 Proposed Budget | 2024/25 Estimated Position | Estimated Over / (Under) Spend 2024/25 | Use of Other Sources or Other Adjustments Recommended | Estimated Adjusted Over / (Under) Spend 2024/25 | Net Over / (Under) Spend Final Position 2023/24 |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Field:-</b>   | £'000                   | £'000                      | £'000                                  | £'000   | £'000   | £'000   |
| <b><u>Services:</u></b>  |                         |                            |  |   |   |   |
| Highways (including Trunk roads)                                 | 12,183                  | 12,411                     | 228                                    |   | 228   | 337   |
| Engineering  | 509                     | 506                        | (3)                                    |   | (3)   | 76  |
| Municipal  | 5,734                   | 6,125                      | 391                                    |   | 391   | 335   |
| Gwynedd Consultancy  | 266                     | 299                        | 33                                     |   | 33  | (61)  |
| Closure of 2023/24 Accounts Adaptation                           |                         |                            | 0                                      |   | 0   | (587)   |
| <b><u>Highways, Engineering and YGC Total</u></b>                | <b>18,692</b>           | <b>19,341</b>              | <b>649</b>                             | <b>0</b>  | <b>649</b>                                      | <b>100</b>                                      |

**Highways, Engineering and YGC (including Trunk roads)**

**Highways Services** - less work being commissioned by external agencies and, therefore, having a negative impact on the projected income, as well as increasing pressure on the lighting budget. Underspend on staff costs reducing the overspend reported.

**Engineering Services** - underspend on various headings.

**Municipal Services** - a mixed picture, which is a combination of factors, additional pressure on the budgets of street cleaning and cleaning public toilets. Income losses are issues for land maintenance and public toilets. Higher income projections by the bereavement services, and the staffing underspend in several fields is assisting the financial position.

**Gwynedd Consultancy** - projected lack of income by external organisations such as other Councils and Welsh Government on road building and roads and engineering services.

| <b>REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW</b> |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Environment Department</b>                        | 2024/25<br>Proposed<br>Budget | 2024/25<br>Estimated<br>Position | <b>Estimated<br/>Over / (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Use of Other<br>Sources or<br>Other<br>Adjustments<br>Recommended | <b>Estimated<br/>Adjusted Over<br/>/ (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Net Over /<br>(Under) Spend<br>Final Position<br>2023/24 |
| <b>Field:-</b>                                       | £'000                         | £'000                            | £'000   | £'000   | £'000  | £'000  |
| Department Management                                | 733                           | 952                              | 219   |   | 219  | 0  |
| Planning and Building Control Service                | 631                           | 866                              | 235   |   | 235  | 116  |
| Street Care and Transport Services                   |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
| Network Management (Transportation)                  | 329                           | (210)                            | (539)   |   | (539)  | (169)  |
| Parking and Parking Enforcement                      | (2,286)                       | (1,591)                          | 695   |   | 695  | 541  |
| Integrated Transport                                 | 2,586                         | 2,639                            | 53  |   | 53   | 42   |
|  | 629                           | 838                              | 209   | 0   | 209  | 414  |
| Countryside and Access                               | 714                           | 680                              | (34)  |   | (34)   | 19   |
| Public Protection                                    | 2,079                         | 1,869                            | (210)   |   | (210)  | (263)  |
| Waste  | 14,131                        | 14,795                           | 664   |   | 664  | 1,226  |
| Use of the Department's Underspend Fund              |                               |                                  | 0   |   | 0  | (275)  |
| Closure of 2023/24 Accounts Adaptation               |                               |                                  | 0   |   | 0  | (1,137)  |
| Parc Adfer Refinance Gain Share                      | (1,779)                       | (1,779)                          | 0   |   | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Environment Total</b>                             | <b>17,138</b>                 | <b>18,221</b>                    | <b>1,083</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1,083</b>   | <b>1,237</b>   |



## Environment

**Department Management** - a delay in realising savings schemes to the value of £200k as well as an overspend on staff and travelling costs.

**Planning and Building Control Service** - lack of income is an issue in Building Control, Development Control and Land Charges, but is reduced by an underspend on staffing costs.

### **Street Care and Transport Services**

**Network Management (Transportation)** - exceeding the streetworks fees income, as well as vacant posts and underspend on many of the budget's headings.

**Parking and Parking Enforcement** - projected deficit in the parking income has increased to £824k, but its impact is reduced by an underspend on other budgets.

**Integrated Transport** - an additional one-off budget of £400k was allocated for 2024/25 following the additional pressures following the re-tendering of public bus contracts. Grant receipt from Transport for Wales is also helping to ease the situation. It is suggested that the review into the transport provision should continue.

**Public Protection** - vacant posts and less expenditure on several of the budget headings, including food and water samples, services and supplies. Projected income is down for the areas of licensing, markets, taxi licensing and food and water safety, but is more promising for trading standards.

**Waste** - the work of introducing changes to the field continues, and therefore there is a reduction in the overspend projections from the 2023/24 levels, with £664k projected by the end of the financial year. Number of matters responsible for the overspend, but mainly waste collection and recycling. Overspend also obvious in the running costs of recycling centres. Employment costs and sickness and overtime levels are problematic; however, the matter is being addressed and therefore seems to be reducing. Additional fleet costs, in terms of vehicle hire, is another matter. Several slipping savings schemes are also a part of the picture.

**Parc Adfer Refinance Gain Share** - one-off saving to all councils from the returns of refinancing Parc Adfer. The contribution has been placed in a fund, with the first call from it to be used to fund the overspending in the waste field.

| <b>REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW</b> |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Housing and Property Department</b>               | 2024/25<br>Proposed<br>Budget | 2024/25<br>Estimated<br>Position | <b>Estimated<br/>Over / (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Use of Other<br>Sources or<br>Other<br>Adjustments<br>Recommended | <b>Estimated<br/>Adjusted Over<br/>/ (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Net Over /<br>(Under) Spend<br>Final Position<br>2023/24 |
| <b>Field:-</b>                                       | £'000                         | £'000                            | £'000   | £'000   | £'000  | £'000  |
| Management   | 544                           | 492                              | (52)  |   | (52)   | (72)   |
| Housing Services                                     |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
| Homelessness   | 6,475                         | 6,702                            | 227   |   | 227  | 1,996  |
| Private Sector Housing                               | 414                           | 376                              | (38)  |   | (38)   | (15)   |
| Others   | 364                           | 326                              | (38)  |   | (38)   | 10   |
|  | 7,253                         | 7,404                            | 151   | 0   | 151  | 1,991  |
| Property Services                                    |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
| Property   | 5,381                         | 5,395                            | 14  |   | 14   | (153)  |
| Caretaking, Catering and Cleaning                    | (3)                           | 10                               | 13  |   | 13   | 64   |
|  | 5,378                         | 5,405                            | 27  | 0   | 27   | (89)   |
| One-off Corporate Covid Provision                    |                               |                                  | 0   |   | 0  | (1,400)  |
| Use of the Department's Underspend Fund              |                               |                                  | 0   |   | 0  | (175)  |
| Closure of 2023/24 Accounts Adaptation               |                               |                                  | 0   |   | 0  | (155)  |
| <b><u>Housing and Property Total</u></b>             | <b>13,175</b>                 | <b>13,301</b>                    | <b>126</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>126</b>   | <b>100</b>   |

**Housing and Property**

**Management** - underspend on staffing costs and on services and supplies.

**Homelessness** - the trend of significant pressure on the emergency accommodation service continues, with projections that spending in this field will be £6.4 million this year, compared with £6.8 million last year. The overspend of £227k reported comes after considering the additional budget of £3m which has been allocated from the council tax premium as well as a one-off additional budget of £1.2 million allocated as a part of the bids procedure for 2024/25 to assist with the extra pressures.

**Private Sector Housing** - staff turnover and an underspend on supplies and services but a deficit in the disabled facilities grant income.

**Housing Services, Others** - grant receipts and underspend on staffing costs is reduced by a deficit in the contributions from housing associations.

**Property Services** - pressures on the services and supplies budget in Property and on vehicle costs in Pest Control, a one-off income receipt reduces the overspend.

**Caretaking, Catering and Cleaning** - overspend staffing costs is reduced by an income receipt which is higher than the target.

**REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW**

| <b>Central Departments</b>           | 2024/25<br>Proposed<br>Budget | 2024/25<br>Estimated<br>Position | <b>Estimated<br/>Over / (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Use of Other<br>Sources or<br>Other<br>Adjustments<br>Recommended | <b>Estimated<br/>Adjusted Over<br/>/ (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Net Over /<br>(Under) Spend<br>Final Position<br>2023/24 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Field:-</b>                       | £'000                         | £'000                            | £'000   | £'000   | £'000  | £'000  |
| Corporate Management Team and Legal  | 2,786                         | 2,723                            | (63)  |   | (63)   | (11)   |
| Finance (and Information Technology) | 8,474                         | 8,456                            | (18)  |   | (18)   | (7)  |
| Corporate Support                    | 8,112                         | 8,089                            | (23)  |   | (23)   | (10)   |
| <b>Central Departments Total</b>     | <b>19,372</b>                 | <b>19,268</b>                    | <b>(104)</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>(104)</b>   | <b>(28)</b>  |

**Central Departments**

**Corporate Management Team and Legal** - vacant posts in various fields as well as projected income above target (£38k) by the legal service. Additional pressures of £17k on the Gwynedd element of the Coroner's budget, reduces the underspend reported.

**Finance (and Information Technology)** - staff turnover, which is reduced by higher software costs in Information Technology and the Taxation, Benefits, Income and Payments Units. It is not anticipated that income targets will be met in several fields across the department by the end of the financial year.

**Corporate Support** - combination of reasons responsible for the situation, including vacant posts and staff turnover. The latest income projections of the Print-room suggest that the income target will be met, however, a deficit is projected in Customer Contact. A permanent bid was allocated for 2024/25 to address the added pressures on the counselling and physiotherapy budget, and therefore this has cancelled out the associated overspend.

| <b>REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25 - END OF AUGUST REVIEW</b> |                               |                                  |   |   |  |  |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Corporate (Reflects variances only)</b>           | 2024/25<br>Proposed<br>Budget | 2024/25<br>Estimated<br>Position | <b>Estimated<br/>Over / (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Use of Other<br>Sources or<br>Other<br>Adjustments<br>Recommended | <b>Estimated<br/>Adjusted Over<br/>/ (Under)<br/>Spend<br/>2024/25</b> | Net Over /<br>(Under) Spend<br>Final Position<br>2023/24 |
| <b>Maes:-</b>  | £'000                         | £'000                            | £'000   | £'000   | £'000  | £'000  |
| Council Tax  | *                             | *                                | (1,250)   | 1,250   | 0  | 0  |
| Council Tax Reductions                               | *                             | *                                | (219)   | 219   | 0  | 0  |
| Interest   | *                             | *                                | 363   | (363)   | 0  | 0  |
| Savings Provision                                    | *                             | *                                | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Budgets / Bids Returned                              | *                             | *                                | (1)   | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Others   | *                             | *                                | (761)   | 761   | 0  | 0  |
| <b><u>Corporate Total</u></b>                        | <b>*</b>                      | <b>*</b>                         | <b>(1,868)</b>  | <b>1,868</b>  | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>   |

## Corporate

**Council Tax** - additional council tax returns because of prudent projections when setting the 2024/25 budget. Nevertheless, a reduction of 239 in the numbers of premium second homes was seen in 2023/24; there has been an increase of 157 in the numbers to date this year. Furthermore, we saw 118 properties transferring from non-domestic rates to Council Tax up to the end of August (381 in 2023/24). However, on the other hand, the Valuer's Office permitted 83 properties to transfer from Council Tax to non-domestic rates, which is lower than in previous years (193 in 2023/24, 452 in 2022/23, 469 in 2021/22 and 506 in 2020/21). In 2024/25, £6m of Council Tax Premium has been earmarked for the Housing Strategy and a further £3m for the field of Homelessness.

**Council Tax Reductions** - a combination of setting prudent projections and a further reduction in the numbers who claim the reduction in Gwynedd compared with previous years. A campaign is in progress to target various groups to increase the number of applications.

**Interest** - balance levels in the bank to invest are lower than expected as we set the budget and therefore means that the interest receipts are underachieving.

**Budgets / Bids Returned** - the pressures on some budgets not as much as provided for.

**Others** - the demand on the provision was not as high as what was projected when setting the budget.

**It is recommended** that £1.868 million is transferred to the Council's Financial Strategy Reserve, so that it is available to assist to fund the financial deficit.

## CYNGOR GWYNEDD – Report to Cyngor Gwynedd Cabinet

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Item Title:</b>       | Capital Programme 2024/25 –<br>End of August Review (31 August 2024 position) |
| <b>Cabinet Member:</b>   | Councillor Paul Rowlinson, Finance Cabinet Member                             |
| <b>Relevant Officer:</b> | Ffion Madog Evans, Assistant Head of Finance                                  |
| <b>Meeting Date:</b>     | 15 October 2024   |

### 1. Decision Sought:

- To accept the report on the end of August review (31 August 2024 position) of the capital programme.
- Approve the revision to the Capital Budget approved on 7 March 2024 from the programme's financing perspective (as shown in part 3.2.3 of the report), that is:
  - an increase of £370,000 in the use of borrowing
  - an increase of £17,080,000 in the use of grants and contributions
  - a decrease of £51,000 in the use of the capital reserve
  - an increase of £1,260,000 in the use of renewal and other reserves.

### 2. The reason why the Cabinet needs to make the decision:

It is the Cabinet's responsibility to act, as necessary, to secure appropriate control over the Council's budgets. It is necessary to ensure appropriate financing arrangements for the Council's plans to spend on capital. The Cabinet has the authority to adapt the capital programme. Approval is sought for the proposed programme (part 3.2.2) and financing (part 3.2.3).

These are recommended steps to ensure definite sources of funding for the 2024/25 – 2026/27 capital schemes.

### 3. Introduction and Rationale

#### 3.1 Background/ Introduction

This technical report is presented as part of the 2024/25 budget review. The main purpose of the report is to present the revised capital programme and to approve the relevant financing sources. There is a summary in parts 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the report, with the recommendations in part 1:

- Part 3.2.2: Analysis by Department of the £169.729m capital programme for the 3 years 2024/25 – 2026/27.

- Part 3.2.3: The sources of finance for the net increase of approximately £18.665m since the opening budget.
- Part 3.2.4: Detail of additional grants since the opening budget.
- Part 3.2.5: Analysis of the capital prudential indicators.

Incorporating funding via grant is a point of order, but it is also necessary to deal with situations where there has been a change in expenditure profiles between years and the value of contributions and capital receipts.

These are technical issues regarding the financing of schemes and relevant implications and debates have already been addressed when the individual schemes were adopted.

### **3.2 Rationale of, and introduction to, the recommended decision**

#### **3.2.1 Main Findings**

The main findings that arise from the revised position are:

- Clear plans are in place to invest approximately £117.0m in 2024/25 on capital projects, with £48.8m (42%) of it being financed by attracting specific grants.
- An additional £17.2m of proposed expenditure has been reprofiled from 2024/25 to 2025/26 and 2026/27, but no loss of funding was caused to the Council where schemes have slipped.



### 3.2.2 Capital Programme 2024/25 to 2026/27

See below the revised capital programme as at the end of August 2024:

| Department                            | END OF AUGUST REVIEW |                 |                 |                | Increase/(Decrease)<br>since the Budget<br>£000 | Reprofiling<br>Adjustment<br>£000 | Technical<br>Adjustment<br>£000 | Other Changes<br>£000 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                       | 2024/25<br>£000      | 2025/26<br>£000 | 2026/27<br>£000 | Total<br>£000  |   |                                   |                                 |                       |
| Education                             | 23,529               | 8,666           | 2,795           | 34,990         | 14,173  | 2,213                             | -                               | 11,960                |
| Environment                           | 8,399                | 1,446           | 1,742           | 11,587         | 5,598   | 2,062                             | -                               | 3,536                 |
| Corporate Support                     | 50                   | -               | -               | 50             | -   | -                                 | -                               | -                     |
| Finance                               | 2,252                | 498             | 609             | 3,359          | 234   | 234                               | -                               | -                     |
| Economy and Community                 | 34,372               | 9,166           | -               | 43,538         | 11,219  | 9,440                             | -                               | 1,779                 |
| Housing and Property                  | 25,695               | 10,762          | 6,850           | 43,307         | 7,576   | 7,164                             | -                               | 412                   |
| Adults, Health and Wellbeing          | 4,810                | 2,290           | -               | 7,100          | 2,952   | 2,552                             | -                               | 400                   |
| Children and Supporting Families      | 1,735                | 160             | -               | 1,895          | 1,695   | 290                               | -                               | 1,405                 |
| Highways, Engineering and Consultancy | 12,151               | 2,518           | 4,244           | 18,913         | 5,865   | 5,237                             | -                               | 628                   |
| Corporate                             | 3,990                | 500             | 500             | 4,990          | 2,305   | 3,760                             | -                               | (1,455)               |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                          | <b>116,983</b>       | <b>36,006</b>   | <b>16,740</b>   | <b>169,729</b> | <b>51,617</b>                                   | <b>32,952</b>                     | <b>-</b>                        | <b>18,665</b>         |

### 3.2.3 Changes to the Sources of Finance

The budget for the three year programme shows an increase of £51.617m since the opening budget position where £32.952m originates from the reprofiling at the end of the previous year. The proposed sources of financing for this are noted below :

| Source of Finance                | END OF AUGUST REVIEW |                 |                 |                | Increase/(Decrease)<br>since the Budget<br>£000 | Reprofiling<br>Adjustment<br>£000 | Technical<br>Adjustment *<br>£000 | Other Changes<br>£000 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                  | 2024/25<br>£000      | 2025/26<br>£000 | 2026/27<br>£000 | Total<br>£000  |   |                                   |                                   |                       |
| Supported Borrowing              | 4,057                | 4,057           | 4,057           | 12,171         | (9,272)   | -                                 | -9,272                            | -                     |
| Other Borrowing                  | 13,376               | 2,930           | 4,119           | 20,425         | 2,410   | 2,040                             | -                                 | 370                   |
| Grants and Contributions         | 58,075               | 17,424          | 4,536           | 80,035         | 37,535  | 11,183                            | 9,272                             | 17,080                |
| Capital Receipts                 | 129                  | -               | -               | 129            | 129   | 129                               | -                                 | 0                     |
| Departmental & Corporate Revenue | 1,131                | 31              | -               | 1,162          | (44)  | (50)                              | -                                 | 6                     |
| Capital Fund                     | 14,393               | 6,756           | -               | 21,149         | 8,823   | 8,874                             | -                                 | (51)                  |
| Renewals & Other Funds           | 25,822               | 4,808           | 4,028           | 34,658         | 12,036  | 10,776                            | -                                 | 1,260                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                     | <b>116,983</b>       | <b>36,006</b>   | <b>16,740</b>   | <b>169,729</b> | <b>51,617</b>                                   | <b>32,952</b>                     | <b>-</b>                          | <b>18,665</b>         |

*\*The General Capital Grant from the settlement is shown on the Grants row rather than as part of the Borrowing/Settlement as in the 2024/25 budget.*

### 3.2.4 Additional Grants

Since setting the original budget, the Council succeeded in attracting additional grants totalling £17,230k, the largest of which are listed below. Several adjustments including a reduction on schemes lower than the original forecast brings the total movement to £17,080k (see Appendix 1 for more information):

- £7,044k Sustainable Communities for Learning Grant – adjustments and the addition of various schemes
- £2,000k Grants from the Welsh Government's Local Transport Fund (LTF) and Active Travel Fund (ATF) for several different schemes

- £1,325k Care Homes Fund Grant for children's homes from the Welsh Government
- £1,070k Schools Repairs and Maintenance Grant 2024/25
- £891k Additional Learning Needs Capital Grant
- £800k Initial part of the Sustainable Schools' Challenge Grant towards Ysgol Bontnewydd
- £762k Welsh Government Grant towards developing a library management system
- £700k Early Years Grant towards the Ysgol Hiraël scheme
- £580k Grant from Welsh Government towards the scheme to develop a Health and Wellbeing Centre in Bangor

### **3.2.5 Capital Prudential Indicators**

The CIPFA Prudential Code notes the need to report these Prudential Indicators (see Appendix 4 for more information).

### **3.3 Next Steps**

To implement the recommendations to finance the programme.

## **4. Comments by Statutory Officers**

### **4.1 Principal Finance Officer**

I have collaborated with the Cabinet Member in the preparation of this report and I confirm the content.

### **4.2 Monitoring Officer**

No observations in relation to propriety.

### **Appendices List:**

Appendix 1 – Details of Main Changes

Appendix 2 – Details of Budget Reprofileing

Appendix 3 – Capital Expenditure First 5 months 2024/25

Appendix 4 – Capital Prudential Indicators 2024/25

### **Background Documents List:**

2024/2025 Budget : [Annual budgets \(llyw.cymru\)](#)

Capital Strategy 2024/25 : Full Council 07/03/24 : [Item 12 - Capital Strategy 2024-25 including Investment and Borrowing Strategies.pdf \(llyw.cymru\)](#)

## Details of Main Changes

See below the relevant schemes that have caused the main changes to the sources of finance since the original budget:

|  | 2024/25<br>£'000 | 2025/26-<br>2026/27<br>£'000 |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Other Borrowing</b>   |                  |                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicles for use in the areas of highways, waste and recycling (<i>Highways, Engineering and Consultancy; Environment Departments</i>).</li> </ul>  | 370              |                              |
| <b>Grants and Contributions</b>  |                  |                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools Repairs and Maintenance Grant 2024/25 (<i>Education Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 1,070            |                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Communities for Learning Grant – adjustments and the addition of various schemes (<i>Education Department</i>).</li> </ul>  | 4,209            | 2,835                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional Learning Needs Capital Grant (<i>Education Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 891              |                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial part of the Sustainable Schools' Challenge Grant towards Ysgol Bontnewydd (<i>Education Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 800              |                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early Years Grant towards the Ysgol Hiraël scheme (<i>Education Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 700              |                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant from Welsh Government towards the scheme to develop a Health and Wellbeing Centre in Bangor (<i>Economy and Community Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 580              |                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reprofile and increase the Grant from the UK Government's Levelling Up Fund (<i>Economy and Community Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 505              | (35)                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjustment to the Grant from the UK Government's Shared Prosperity Fund - a sum is paid to Gwynedd Council to be distributed across the counties of north Wales (<i>Economy and Community Department</i>).</li> </ul> | (152)            |                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribution from the National Grid towards the resurfacing of a car park in Llanberis (<i>Economy and Community Department</i>).</li> </ul>  | 53               |                              |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government Grant towards developing a library management system (<i>Economy and Community Department</i>).</li> </ul>  | 762   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sport Wales Grant towards the Arfon Tennis Centre (<i>Economy and Community Department</i>).</li> </ul>  | 106   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Childcare Capital Grant from the Welsh Government (<i>Children and Supporting Families Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 80    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Care Homes Fund Grant for children's homes from the Welsh Government (<i>Children and Supporting Families Department</i>).</li> </ul>  | 1,325 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant from the Welsh Government towards the residential scheme at Penrhos, Pwllheli (<i>Adults, Health and Wellbeing Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 300   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government grant towards the Afon Cadnant flood alleviation scheme (<i>Highways, Engineering and Consultancy Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 170   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correction of the 22/23 financing for Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEV) with a grant received in 23/24, but unused at that point in time (<i>Children and Supporting Families; Highways, Engineering and Consultancy; Housing and Property Departments</i>).</li> </ul> | 102   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road Safety Capital Grant from the Welsh Government for several different 20 miles per hour schemes (<i>Environment Department</i>).</li> </ul>  | 20    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grants from the Welsh Government's Local Transport Fund (LTF) and Active Travel Fund (ATF) for several different schemes (<i>Environment Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 2,000 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grants and contributions from the Welsh Government, Natural Resources Wales and the Wales Council for Voluntary Action (CGGC/WCVA) towards countryside schemes (<i>Environment Department</i>).</li> </ul>   | 436   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government Grant towards the "Enable" scheme (<i>Housing and Property Department</i>).</li> </ul>  | 247   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leasing Scheme Wales Grant from the Welsh Government (<i>Housing and Property Department</i>).</li> </ul>  | 74    |

**Departmental and Corporate Revenue**

- Revenue contributions towards traffic schemes (Environment Department). 6

**Capital Fund**

- Correction of the 22/23 financing for Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEV) with a grant received in 23/24, but unused at that point in time (Children and Supporting Families; Housing and Property Departments). (51)

**Renewals and Other Funds**

- Correction of the 22/23 financing for Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEV) with a grant received in 23/24, but unused at that point in time (Highways, Engineering and Consultancy Department). (51)
- Adjustments to match funding / additional contributions towards various schemes (Economy and Community Department). (39)
- Vehicle and Equipment renewals from departmental funds (Highways, Engineering and Consultancy; Environment Departments). 607
- Contribution from the Climate Fund towards a renewals scheme to move to electric vehicles (Highways, Engineering and Consultancy; Adults, Health and Wellbeing; Environment; Housing and Property Departments). 742

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**Details of Budget Reprofileing**

See below the main schemes that have been reprofiled since the original budget:

|  | 2024/25 | 2025/26 -<br>2026/27 |
|--|---------|----------------------|
|  | £'000   | £'000                |
| Schools' Schemes (Sustainable Communities for Learning and Others) ( <i>Education Department</i> )                           | (4,085) | 4,085                |
| Economic Stimulus Schemes and Industrial Units ( <i>Economy and Community Department</i> )                                   | (2,652) | 2,652                |
| Levelling Up Fund ( <i>Economy and Community Department</i> )  | (3,143) | 3,143                |
| Maritime, Country Parks and Leisure schemes ( <i>Economy and Community Department</i> )                                      | (168)   | 168                  |
| Maesgeirchen Integrated Centre scheme ( <i>Children and Supporting Families Department</i> )                                 | (160)   | 160                  |
| Penygroes Health and Care Hub ( <i>Adults, Health and Wellbeing Department</i> )   | (1,200) | 1,200                |
| Residential Establishments, Day Care and other schemes in the Adults area ( <i>Adults, Health and Wellbeing Department</i> ) | (1,090) | 1,090                |
| Vehicle and Equipment Renewals ( <i>Highways, Engineering and Consultancy; Environment Departments</i> )                     | 80      | (80)                 |
| Coastal Risks and Flood Prevention schemes ( <i>Highways, Engineering and Consultancy</i> )                                  | (508)   | 508                  |
| Transport schemes ( <i>Environment Department</i> )  | (289)   | 289                  |
| Car Parks – Resurfacing ( <i>Environment Department</i> )  | (119)   | 119                  |
| Environment Department Specialist IT systems ( <i>Environment Department</i> )   | (48)    | 48                   |
| Waste and Recycling Schemes ( <i>Environment Department</i> )  | (174)   | 174                  |
| Housing Grants and Other Schemes ( <i>Housing and Property Department</i> )  | (179)   | 179                  |
| Disabled Adaptation and Offices Schemes ( <i>Housing and Property Department</i> )   | (154)   | 154                  |

|  |         |       |
|--|---------|-------|
| Council's Carbon Management and Solar Panel Schemes ( <i>Housing and Property Department</i> ) | (2,500) | 2,500 |
| Asbestos Disposal Schemes ( <i>Housing and Property Department</i> )                           | (200)   | 200   |
| Heating Decarbonisation Schemes ( <i>Housing and Property Department</i> )                     | (600)   | 600   |

**Note:**

The above reprofiling will not result in any loss in grant.

There are a variety of valid reasons behind the reprofiling in many cases, but the delay prior to implementing these schemes can mean that the services must cope for longer with current assets which have not been improved.



## Capital Expenditure First 5 Months 2024/25

| SUMMARY                               | CAPITAL<br>PROGRAMME FULL<br>YEAR<br>(reviewed August)<br>2024/25<br>£'000 | ACTUAL<br>EXPENDITURE<br>FOR THE 5<br>MONTHS TO<br>31/08/2024<br>£'000 |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Education                             | 23,529   | 3,014  |
| Environment                           | 8,399  | 2,584  |
| Corporate Support                     | 50   | -  |
| Finance (and Information Technology)  | 2,252  | 569  |
| Economy and Community                 | 34,372   | 5,511  |
| Housing and Property                  | 25,695   | 3,338  |
| Adults, Health and Wellbeing          | 4,810  | 151  |
| Children and Supporting Families      | 1,735  | 64   |
| Highways, Engineering and Consultancy | 12,151   | 2,722  |
| Corporate                             | 3,990  | -  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                          | <b>116,983</b>   | <b>17,953</b>  |

**Note:**

The percentage spent this year (15%) is higher than the position this time last year (amount spent in 5 months in 2023/24 was 11%), and higher than two years ago (11% in 2022/23).

## APPENDIX 4

### Capital Prudential Indicators 2024/25

The Council measures and manages its capital expenditure and borrowing with references to the following indicators.

It is now a requirement of the CIPFA Prudential Code that these are reported on a regular basis.

The latest position and information are reflected here.

### Capital Expenditure

The Council has undertaken and is planning capital expenditure as summarised below.

|                           | <b>2023/24<br/>Actual<br/>£m</b> | <b>2024/25<br/>Forecast<br/>£m</b> | <b>2025/26<br/>Budget<br/>£m</b> | <b>2026/27<br/>Budget<br/>£m</b> |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| General Fund Services     | 56.9                             | 117.3                              | 36.4                             | 17.1                             |
| Leasing General Fund<br>* | 0.0                              | 5.0                                | 0.0                              | 0.0                              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>              | <b>56.9</b>                      | <b>122.3</b>                       | <b>36.4</b>                      | <b>17.1</b>                      |

*\* Capital Expenditure for 2024/25 includes £5m due to a change in the accounting for leases and does not represent cash expenditure.*

The main General Fund capital projects in 2024/25 include (see the review reports for reprofiling details as applicable) :

- Housing Schemes/Strategy - £17.9m
- Shared Prosperity Fund Schemes - £16.4m
- Sustainable Communities for Learning Schemes - £16.1m
- Levelling Up Fund Schemes - £10.1m
- Coastal Flood Protection - £3.9m
- Property Schemes - £3.7m

### Capital Financing Requirement

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 with Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and capital receipts used to replace debt.

|                         | <b>31.3.2024</b> | <b>31.3.2025</b> | <b>31.3.2026</b> | <b>31.3.2027</b> |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                         | <b>Actual</b>    | <b>Forecast</b>  | <b>Budget</b>    | <b>Budget</b>    |
|                         | <b>£m</b>        | <b>£m</b>        | <b>£m</b>        | <b>£m</b>        |
| General Fund Services * | 173.5            | 190.5            | 191.4            | 193.4            |

*\* The Capital Financing Requirement for 2024/25 and subsequent years includes a £5m increase due to a change in the accounting for leases.*

### Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. The Council has complied and expects to continue to comply with this requirement in the medium term as is shown below.

|  | <b>31.3.2024</b> | <b>31.3.2025</b> | <b>31.3.2026</b> | <b>31.3.2027</b> | <b>Debt at</b>    |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|  | <b>Actual</b>    | <b>Forecast</b>  | <b>Budget</b>    | <b>Budget</b>    | <b>31.08.2024</b> |
|  | <b>£m</b>        | <b>£m</b>        | <b>£m</b>        | <b>£m</b>        | <b>£m</b>         |
| Debt (including Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and leases) | 101.3            | 98.7             | 94.0             | 88.6             | 100.0             |
| Capital Financing Requirement                                | 173.5            | 190.5            | 191.4            | 193.4            |                   |

### Debt and the Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary

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.

|   | Maximum Debt<br>2024/25<br>£m | Debt at<br>31.08.2024<br>£m | 2024/25<br>Authorised<br>Limit<br>£m | 2024/25<br>Operational<br>Boundary<br>£m | Complied ? |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------|
| Borrowing   | 94.3                          | 94.3                        |                                      |  |            |
| Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Finance Leases | 5.7                           | 5.7                         |                                      |  |            |
| <b>Total Debt</b>                                   | <b>100.0</b>                  | <b>100.0</b>                | 200                                  | 190                                      | Yes        |

Since the operational boundary is a management tool for in-year monitoring it is not significant if the boundary is breached on occasions due to variations in cash flow, and this is not counted as a compliance failure.

### Proportion of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue budget, interest payable on loans and Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) are charged to revenue. 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, National Non-Domestic Rates and general government grants.

|                                      | 2023/24<br>Actual | 2024/25<br>Forecast | 2025/26<br>Budget | 2026/27<br>Budget |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Financing Costs *<br>(£m)            | 7.1               | 9.1                 | 9.6               | 10.2              |
| Proportion of Net Revenue Stream (%) | 2.2%              | 2.8%                | 2.9%              | 3.0%              |

*\* Financing costs for 2024/25 and subsequent years includes a £0.7m increase due to a change in the accounting for leases.*

### Treasury Management Indicators

These indicators (Liability Benchmark, Maturity Structure of Borrowing, Long-Term Treasury Management Investments) are reported separately as part of the Treasury Management Report for the period under review.

## CYNGOR GWYNEDD – Report to Cyngor Gwynedd’s Cabinet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Subject:</b>         | <b>Savings Overview:<br/>Progress Report on Realising Savings Schemes</b>     |
| <b>Cabinet Member:</b>  | <b>Councillor Paul Rowlinson, Cabinet Member for Finance</b>                  |
| <b>Contact officer:</b> | <b>Ffion Madog Evans, Assistant Head of Finance - Accounting and Pensions</b> |
| <b>Date:</b>            | <b>15 October 2024</b>  |

### 1. The decision sought

- 1.1 To accept the information in the report and to note the progress towards realising the savings schemes for 2024/25 and previous years.

### 2. The reason why it is necessary that the Cabinet makes the decision

- 2.1 Realising the individual schemes is the responsibility of relevant Cabinet members, who challenge the performance of the departments including the progress of the savings schemes. It is the responsibility of the Cabinet Member for Finance to keep an overview of the whole picture.

### 3. Introduction and Rationale

#### Background / Introduction

- 3.1 This report provides an overview of the Council's savings' situation for 2024/25 and previous years following a review of the situation at the end of August 2024.
- 3.2 In the 2024/25 Budget report to the Full Cabinet on 7 March 2024, it was reported that savings totalling £5,648,890 were required for the 2024/25 financial year to help close the 2024/25 funding gap. The savings were a combination of £3,668,130 previously approved in Cabinet 14 February 2023 for the 2023/24 budget, a £15,000 scheme that has been deferred which received Cabinet approval on 19 February 2019, plus new savings approved in Cabinet on 20 February 2024 worth £1,956,760.

### 4. Rationale and justification for recommending the decision

The Council has financial planning arrangements that have already identified significant efficiency savings in recent years to reduce service cuts for Gwynedd residents. Recent

years have seen difficulties in realising savings in some areas and so during 2023/24 £2m worth of savings were deleted.

## **5. Historical Departmental Savings Schemes 2015/16 – 2024/25**

**5.1 Appendix 1** summarises the achievement of each department based on the August 2024 review, against the revised savings target that has been set for them, which **totals over £34m. It can be reported that the value of £33.7m, or 98% of these schemes have been realised**, but the risk of realising the savings on some of the schemes remains.

**5.2** There are 6 schemes worth £393k that face risks of delivering; 3 schemes from the Adults, Health and Wellbeing Department (total of £223k), 2 schemes from the Economy and Community Department (total of £134k) and 1 scheme from the Finance Department (£25k).

**5.3** 4 schemes totalling £164k have slipped but the departments do not foresee a problem in realising them.

## **6. New Departmental Savings Schemes 2023/24 – 2024/25**

**6.1** In the full Council on 7 March 2024 the 2024/25 Budget report was approved which included efficiency savings schemes and cuts worth £5.2m, worth £2m of which was to be implemented to fund the 2024/25 funding gap.

**6.2 Appendix 2** summarises the achievement of each department based on the August 2024 review against the savings target set for them, **totalling over £12m. It can be reported that nearly £8m or 65% of these schemes have already been realised, with a further £938k or 8% on track to deliver fully and in a timely manner.**

**6.3** There are significant risks of realising 1 of the Corporate Support Department's schemes, which is Learning and Development of the Organization - cutting supply budgets, worth £42k. Following turnover within the service, detailed work has been carried out to assess the impact of the cut. As a result, commitments have been discovered where it appears they could not be cut without having an impact across the organisation. The service is carrying out a further review to identify the true amount that could be cut.

**6.4** It is currently anticipated that there are some risks of realising almost £545k worth of savings schemes; 1 scheme from the Education Department (£41k), 4 from the Environment Department (£388k), 2 from the Finance Department (£53k), 1 from the Economy and Community Department (£3k) and 1 from the Highways and Engineering Department (£60k).

- 6.5** There is a slippage on some schemes totalling £632k which were profiled to be realised in 2023/24 and there is some delay in realising schemes worth £2.162k in 2024/25, so a total of £2.794k, but the departments do not foresee a problem to realise them. Most of this amount includes savings from the Adults, Health and Well-being Department (£1.2m) and £444k from schools, which is slipping as schools work within an academic year and so the realisation will slip into the next financial year.

## **7. Departmental Savings Schemes 2025/26 onwards**

- 7.1** Due to the prospects for a poor financial settlement and the current challenging economic climate, it is inevitable that Local Authorities must look at savings and cuts to support the financial situation. Additional savings schemes and cuts for 2025/26 are already under consideration by the Council, which will be the subject of a report over the coming months.
- 7.2** The current savings for 2025/26 onwards, worth £3.9m are listed by department in **Appendix 3**, the historical savings worth £200k in Table 1 and the new savings worth £3.7m in Table 2, but it is currently premature to report on the status of these schemes.

## **8. Conclusion**

- 8.1** It can be reported that a total of £41.7 million of savings have been realised since 2015/16, which is 90% of the required £46.6m over the period. It is inevitable that realising the savings has been challenging and I am grateful to all the departments and Cabinet Members for ensuring this success.
- 8.2** The table below summarises the latest position of the savings schemes since April 2015 with 90% of all schemes realised.

**Table 1: Summary of the status of all savings schemes since April 2015**

| <b>Status of Savings</b>                          | <b>Portal</b> | <b>£m</b>   | <b>%</b>   |
|---|---------------|-------------|------------|
| Have realised                                     | 1             | 41.7        | 89.5       |
| On track to achieve savings in full and on time   | 2             | 0.9         | 2.0        |
| Delay, but moving forward                         | 3             | 3.0         | 6.4        |
| Some risks to achieve - slip or fail              | 4             | 0.8         | 1.7        |
| Significant risks to realise in full or partially | 5             | 0.2         | 0.4        |
| <b>Total savings</b>                              |               | <b>46.6</b> | <b>100</b> |

**8.3** Therefore, I ask the Cabinet to note the achievement outlined in this report towards realising the savings schemes.

**9. Next steps and timetable**

**9.1** Act on the recommendations stated in this report and submit a follow-up report to Cabinet 25 January 2025 following a review of the situation at the end of November 2024.

**10. View of the Statutory Officers**

**10.1 Head of Finance**

I have collaborated with the Cabinet Member in the preparation of this report and I confirm the content.

**10.2 Monitoring Officer**

No observations to add in relation to propriety.

**Appendices:**

Appendix 1 - Overview of Historical Savings Schemes 2015/16 - 2024/25 per Department

Appendix 2 - Overview of New Savings Schemes 2023/24 - 2024/25 per Department

Appendix 3 - Table 1 - Overview of Historical Savings Schemes 2025/26 onwards per Department

- Table 2 - Overview of New Savings Schemes 2025/26 onwards per Department



## OVERVIEW OF HISTORICAL SAVINGS SCHEMES FOR 2015/16 TO 2024/25 PER DEPARTMENT

| Department                                    | Total Savings<br>2015/16 to<br>2024/25<br><br>£ - number | Schemes that have<br>realised<br><br>£ - number | Schemes that have<br>slipped but in the<br>process of<br>implementation.<br><br>£ - number | Schemes with some<br>risks in achieving the<br>savings<br><br>£ - number | Head of Finance's comments  |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Education                                     | 1,659,740  | 1,659,740                                       | -  | -  | All schemes of the period have been achieved.   |
| Schools                                       | 4,331,620  | 4,331,620                                       | -  | -  | All schemes of the period have been achieved.   |
| Environment                                   | 2,972,463  | 2,922,463                                       | 50,000   | 1  | There has been a slippage on one scheme which is <i>To provide electric car charging points in car parks</i> (£50k).  |
| Corporate Support                             | 2,569,218  | 2,569,218                                       | -  | -  | All schemes of the period have been achieved.   |
| Finance                                       | 1,881,636  | 1,856,636                                       | -  | 25,000   | 1 There are risks in realising the savings of the <i>Attracting additional income through an Internal Collection Agency</i> scheme (£25k)   |
| Economy and Community                         | 2,996,422  | 2,851,422                                       | -  | 145,000  | 2 There are some risks in achieving the savings of 2 schemes; a scheme relating to <i>Neuadd Dwyfor</i> (£100k) and <i>Establish parking fees on Dinas Dinlle beach and increase launching fees across Gwynedd beaches from £10 to £15</i> (£45k).  |
| Adults, Health and Well-being                 | 6,594,981  | 6,293,051                                       | 79,360   | 222,570  | 3 There are some risks in achieving savings of 3 schemes namely <i>Improving work processes by undertaking the Ffordd Gwynedd review and using the finance modules of the new IT system within the Adult Department</i> (£40k), <i>Review of Continuing Healthcare packages</i> £47.57k) and <i>Review the operating arrangements within the Adult Department</i> (£135k). The 2 schemes <i>Restructuring the Business Service by reducing support for teams within the Department and the Children's Department</i> (£49k) and <i>Increase income and reduce other costs</i> with a balance of £30k, have slipped but the Department anticipates realising these during 2024/25. |
| Children and Supporting Families              | 2,318,908  | 2,318,908                                       | -  | -  | All schemes of the period have been achieved.   |
| Highways, Engineering and Gwynedd Consultancy | 6,531,580  | 6,496,580                                       | 35,000   | 1  | <i>The Barmouth Bridge scheme - not paying Network Rail for the right of way over the bridge</i> (£35k) has slipped but the department is still in discussions with Network Rail.   |

## OVERVIEW OF HISTORICAL SAVINGS SCHEMES FOR 2015/16 TO 2024/25 PER DEPARTMENT

| Department                             | Total Savings<br>2015/16 to<br>2024/25<br><br>£ - number | Schemes that have<br>realised<br><br>£ - number | Schemes that have<br>slipped but in the<br>process of<br>implementation.<br><br>£ - number | Schemes with some<br>risks in achieving the<br>savings<br><br>£ - number | Head of Finance's comments   |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Corporate Management Team<br>and Legal | 403,240  | 403,240   | -  | -  | All schemes of the period have been achieved.  |
| Housing and Property                   | 843,230  | 843,230   | -  | -  | All schemes of the period have been achieved.  |
| Sub-total                              | 33,103,038   | 32,546,108                                      | 164,360  | 4  | 392,570 6  |
| Managerial Savings                     | 1,200,360  | 1,200,360                                       | -  | -  | All schemes of the period have been achieved.  |
| TOTAL                                  | 34,303,398   | 33,746,468                                      | 164,360  | 4  | 392,570 6<br>In financial terms (£), 98% of 2015/16 – 2024/25 historical savings schemes have been realised. |

## OVERVIEW OF NEW SAVINGS SCHEMES FOR 2023/24 AND 2024/25 PER DEPARTMENT

| Department        | Total of new savings for<br>2023/24 and 2024/25 |      | Realised Schemes |    | Schemes on track to<br>be completed on time |     | Schemes slipping and<br>schemes with some<br>risks of achieving the<br>savings |     | Head of Finance's comments  |
|-------------------|---|------|------------------|----|---|-----|--|-----|---|
|                   | £ - number                                      |      | £ - number       |    | £ - number                                  |     | £ - number   |     |   |
| Education         | 1,304,550                                       | 31   | 1,194,510        | 26 | 69,040                                      | 3   | 41,000   | 2   | There is a delay on 2 schemes which have been profiled in 2024/25 namely <i>Cut 25% of the Key Stage 4 Behaviour hubs' budget</i> (£18k) and <i>Delete one level 3 assistant post in the Inclusion Team</i> (£23k). There are 2 schemes on track to deliver in a timely manner.   |
| Schools           | 1,966,100                                       | 1 *  | 1,522,020        | 1  | -   |     | 444,080  | *   | There has been a delay on part of the <i>school efficiency savings</i> scheme mainly because schools work within an academic year and therefore the remaining amount will materialise in 2025/26.   |
| Environment       | 1,197,750                                       | 32   | 372,740          | 19 | 35,510                                      | 1   | 789,500  | 12  | The department anticipates some risks of realising the savings of 4 schemes worth a total of £388k - <i>Rationalisation of departmental support arrangements</i> (£150k), <i>Increase income by collecting Commercial Waste from holiday accommodation</i> (£120k), <i>Parking and Streetworks - Extension of Parking Enforcement Hours at Council Short Stay Car Parks</i> (£38k) and <i>Parking and Street works - Adjustment to Band 2 Long Stay Fee Structure</i> (£80k). There is a slippage/delay on 8 schemes worth a total of £402k but they are moving forward. There is 1 further scheme on track to deliver in a timely manner.  |
| Corporate Support | 517,790   | 20   | 423,750          | 16 | 52,430                                      | 3 * | 41,610   | 1   | There are significant risks of realising the savings of the <i>Establishment's Learning and Development scheme - cutting supplies budgets</i> worth £41.6k. The service is carrying out a further review in order to identify the true amount that could be cut. It is anticipated that 3 schemes will be realised in a timely manner.  |
| Finance           | 665,100   | 17 * | 69,260           | 5  | 260,250                                     | 6 * | 335,590  | 6 * | There are risks of achieving the savings of the <i>Electricity Savings scheme by switching off equipment outside of core hours</i> (£15k). There has been a slippage from 23/24 on 4 schemes worth a total of £262k, included here is the <i>departmental scheme - Increase income targets to be proportionate to the work</i> that is at risk to achieve a 24/25 target worth £38k. There is a delay on a 24/25 scheme worth £21k but is moving forward. There are significant risks to achieving the savings of the <i>IT scheme - income by sharing a data center with another body</i> (£35k) so the department has discovered an alternative way to realise the savings. A further 6 schemes are on track to materialize in a timely manner. |

|                                       |                   |            |                  |            |                |           |                  |           |   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|---|
| Economy and Community                 | 513,760           | 36         | 483,120          | 32         | 9,530          | 1         | 21,110           | 3         | There are some risks of delivering £3k of savings on the <i>Marketing &amp; Events scheme - increasing advertising income on the Eryri/Snowdonia Mountain and Coast website</i> . There is a delay on 2 schemes totalling £18k but 1 scheme is moving forward and on track to deliver in a timely manner.   |
| Adults, Health and Well-being         | 1,575,650         | 20         | 82,150           | 5          | 266,090        | 8         | 1,227,410        | 7         | There has been a slippage from 2023/24 on 4 schemes; <i>Client Asset Management Unit: Charge property management fee in line with Court of Protection practice guidance</i> (£9k), <i>Make use of a national reimbursement scheme to fund 25% of support costs in substance misuse</i> (£25k), <i>Achieve efficiency savings by making better use of equipment/technology in supported accommodation for individuals with physical disabilities</i> (£10k) and <i>Mental Health, Protection and Quality Assurance: Achieve efficiency savings by making better use of equipment/technology in supported accommodation</i> (£10k). There is a delay in 2024/25 on 3 schemes totaling £1.173k and a further 8 schemes on track to realise in a timely manner. |
| Children and Supporting Families      | 238,140           | 6 *        | 80,180           | 5 *        | 157,960        | 1 *       | -                | -         | £158k on track to realise in a timely manner.   |
| Highways, Engineering and Consultancy | 1,025,440         | 18         | 606,940          | 9          | 87,500         | 2 *       | 331,000          | 7         | The department anticipates risks of realising 1 scheme namely <i>Improving efficiency/rationalisation of highway depot sites</i> scheme (£60k). There was a slippage from 2023/24 on 2 schemes namely <i>Stop lamp inspection work over the summer</i> (£5k) and <i>Raising CCTV service contributions to reflect the true cost</i> (£5k) with the remaining £10k to realise this year. There is a delay on 4 schemes this year with a total of £261k but they are moving forward and 2 further schemes with a total of £77.5k on track to realise in a timely manner.  |
| Corporate Management Team and Legal   | 131,190           | 7          | 131,190          | 7          | -              | -         | -                | -         | All schemes of the period have been achieved.   |
| Housing and Property                  | 760,350           | 13         | 610,850          | 11         | -              | -         | 149,500          | 2         | There has been a delay on 2 schemes namely <i>Internalize more technical work on Disabled Facilities Grants schemes</i> (£54k) and <i>Reducing our office space due to new ways of working</i> (£95.5k), but they are moving forward.   |
| Managerial Savings                    | 2,400,000         | 1          | 2,400,000        | 1          | -              | -         | -                | -         | The one scheme of the period has been achieved.   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                          | <b>12,295,820</b> | <b>202</b> | <b>7,976,710</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>938,310</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>3,380,800</b> | <b>40</b> | <b>In financial terms (£), 65% of the new 2023/24 and 2024/25 savings schemes have already been realised and a further 8% are on track to be delivered on time by the end of the financial year.</b>  |

\* schemes with different status splits in the years they have been profiled

TABLE 1

## OVERVIEW OF HISTORICAL SAVINGS SCHEMES 2025/26 ONWARDS PER DEPARTMENT

| Department                      | 2025/26<br>£   | 2026/27<br>£ | Total 2025/26 and<br>2026/27 Savings<br>£ - number |          |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--|----------|
| Adults, Health and Well-being   | 200,000        | -            | 200,000  | 1        |
| <b>HISTORICAL SCHEMES TOTAL</b> | <b>200,000</b> | <b>0</b>     | <b>200,000</b>                                     | <b>1</b> |

TABLE 2

## OVERVIEW OF NEW SAVINGS SCHEMES 2025/26 ONWARDS PER DEPARTMENT

| Department                            | 2025/26<br>£     | 2026/27<br>£   | Total 2025/26 and<br>2026/27 Savings<br>£ - number |           |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--|-----------|
| Education                             | 151,960          | -              | 151,960  | 5         |
| Environment                           | 1,096,540        | 200,000        | 1,296,540  | 10        |
| Corporate Support                     | 248,620          | -              | 248,620  | 7         |
| Finance                               | 292,540          | -              | 292,540  | 8         |
| Economy and Community                 | 135,020          | -              | 135,020  | 5         |
| Adults, Health and Well-being         | 923,120          | 143,090        | 1,066,210  | 12        |
| Highways, Engineering and Consultancy | 462,500          | -              | 462,500  | 5         |
| <b>NEW SCHEMES TOTAL</b>              | <b>3,310,300</b> | <b>343,090</b> | <b>3,653,390</b>                                   | <b>52</b> |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                          | <b>3,510,300</b> | <b>343,090</b> | <b>3,853,390</b>                                   | <b>53</b> |