

COUNCIL SUMMONS

You are hereby summoned to attend an Extraordinary Meeting of the COUNCIL OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA to be held in the Council Chamber, Civic Centre, Swansea on Tuesday, 24 February 2015 at 5.00 pm

The following business is proposed to be transacted:

1. **Apologies for Absence.**
2. **Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests.** 1 - 2
3. **Report of the Cabinet Member for Finance & Strategy.**
 - 3.a Corporate Plan 2015-17. 3 - 38
4. **Reports of the Section 151 Officer:-**
 - 4.a Medium Term Financial Planning 2016/17 - 2018/19. 39 - 66
 - 4.b Revenue Budget 2015/16. 67 - 174
 - 4.c Capital Budget & Programme 2015/16 - 2018/19. 175 - 191
 - 4.d Treasury Management Strategy, Prudential Indicators, Investment Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement 2015/16. 192 - 231
 - 4.e Statement of Accounts 2012/13 and 2013/14. 232 - 234
5. **Reports of the Section 151 Officer and Director of Place:-**
 - 5.a Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Revenue Budget 2015/16. 235 - 240
 - 5.b Housing Revenue Account - Capital Budget and Programme 2016/17 - 2018/19. 241 - 258
6. **Report of the Section 151 Officer:-**
 - 6.a Statutory Resolution - Resolutions to be made in accordance with the Regulations in the Setting of Council Tax 2015/16. 259 - 263
7. **Report of the Cabinet Member for Environment & Transportation.**
 - 7.a Local Transport Plan 2015- 2020. 264 - 325



Patrick Arran
Head of Legal, Democratic Services & Procurement
Civic Centre
Swansea

Thursday 12 February 2015

To: All Members of the Council

Disclosures of Interest

To receive Disclosures of Interest from Councillors and Officers

Councillors

Councillors Interests are made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Conduct adopted by the City and County of Swansea. You must disclose orally to the meeting the existence and nature of that interest.

NOTE: You are requested to identify the Agenda Item / Minute No. / Planning Application No. and Subject Matter to which that interest relates and to enter all declared interests on the sheet provided for that purpose at the meeting.

1. If you have a **Personal Interest** as set out in **Paragraph 10** of the Code, you **MAY STAY, SPEAK AND VOTE** unless it is also a Prejudicial Interest.
2. If you have a Personal Interest which is also a **Prejudicial Interest** as set out in **Paragraph 12** of the Code, then subject to point 3 below, you **MUST WITHDRAW** from the meeting (unless you have obtained a dispensation from the Authority's Standards Committee)
3. Where you have a Prejudicial Interest you may attend the meeting but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business, **provided** that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise. In such a case, you **must withdraw from the meeting immediately after the period for making representations, answering questions, or giving evidence relating to the business has ended**, and in any event before further consideration of the business begins, whether or not the public are allowed to remain in attendance for such consideration (**Paragraph 14** of the Code).
4. Where you have agreement from the Monitoring Officer that the information relating to your Personal Interest is **sensitive information**, as set out in **Paragraph 16** of the Code of Conduct, your obligation to disclose such information is replaced with an obligation to disclose the existence of a personal interest and to confirm that the Monitoring Officer has agreed that the nature of such personal interest is sensitive information.
5. If you are relying on a **grant of a dispensation** by the Standards Committee, you must, before the matter is under consideration:
 - i) Disclose orally both the interest concerned and the existence of the dispensation; and
 - ii) Before or immediately after the close of the meeting give written notification to the Authority containing:

- a) Details of the prejudicial interest;
- b) Details of the business to which the prejudicial interest relates;
- c) Details of, and the date on which, the dispensation was granted; and
- d) Your signature

Officers

Financial Interests

1. If an Officer has a financial interest in any matter which arises for decision at any meeting to which the Officer is reporting or at which the Officer is in attendance involving any member of the Council and /or any third party the Officer shall declare an interest in that matter and take no part in the consideration or determination of the matter and shall withdraw from the meeting while that matter is considered. Any such declaration made in a meeting of a constitutional body shall be recorded in the minutes of that meeting. No Officer shall make a report to a meeting for a decision to be made on any matter in which s/he has a financial interest.
2. A "financial interest" is defined as any interest affecting the financial position of the Officer, either to his/her benefit or to his/her detriment. It also includes an interest on the same basis for any member of the Officers family or a close friend and any company firm or business from which an Officer or a member of his/her family receives any remuneration. There is no financial interest for an Officer where a decision on a report affects all of the Officers of the Council or all of the officers in a Department or Service.

Report of the Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategy

Extraordinary Council – 24 February 2015

CORPORATE PLAN 2015-17

Purpose:	To agree the Corporate Plan <i>Delivering for Swansea</i> for 2015-17
Policy Framework:	<i>Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future</i>
Reason for Decision:	To agree the Corporate Plan 2015-17 and comply with statutory guidance Part 1 Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009
Consultation:	Legal, Finance, Access to Services.
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that: 1) That the Corporate Plan <i>Delivering for Swansea</i> for 2015-17 is agreed.
Report Author:	Richard Rowlands
Finance Officer:	Carl Billingsley
Legal Officer:	Tracey Meredith
Access to Services Officer:	Euros Owen

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report presents the Council's Corporate Plan *Delivering for Swansea* for 2015-17. The revised Corporate Plan forms part of the Council's new performance improvement framework.

2.0 Background

2.1 The Corporate Plan for 2015-17 consists of 5 key priorities.

2.2 The five priorities are listed below:

- 1) Safeguarding vulnerable people.
- 2) Improving pupil attainment.
- 3) Creating a vibrant and viable city and economy.

- 4) Tackling poverty.
 - 5) Building sustainable communities.
- 2.3 These priorities represent the overriding objectives for the Council. The priorities:
- a) represent key *Policy Commitments*;
 - b) reflect the *Budget Principles* to support those people at greatest risk, sustainable outcomes and personal responsibility.
- 2.4 The Corporate Plan will fulfil the Council's statutory obligations to set 'Improvement Objectives' under the Local Government (Wales) 2009 Measure and 'Wellbeing Objectives' under the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill when it becomes law.
- 2.5 The Corporate Plan also describes links to *Sustainable Swansea – fit for the future* and other underpinning themes.
- 2.6 Some services will directly deliver these priorities. Others will make a contribution either on their own or by working in partnership with others.
- 2.7 In some aspects the Priorities are complementary and the Council's approach to delivery recognises the cross cutting nature of the outcomes the Council wants to achieve.
- 2.8 The Corporate Plan does not include everything that the Council carries out as it provides lots of other services that are important and are valued by residents, but not everything can be a priority. The Corporate Plan focuses on what is most important for Swansea.

3.0 Structure of the Corporate Plan

3.1 The Corporate Plan will set out:

- *Our Vision*
- *Our Priorities*
- *Our Values*
- *Our Principles*
- *Our Delivery*

3.1.1. And, for each Priority:

- *Why is this a priority?*
- *What needs improving?*
- *What are we going to do?*

- *What difference will our actions make?*
 - *How will we measure progress?*
- 3.2 A summary of the key priorities is attached at **Appendix A**. A copy of the full Plan is attached at **Appendix B**.

4.0 Equality & Engagement Implications

- 4.1 Where required, individual Equality Impact Assessments will be undertaken on each priority during 2015-17 by the responsible service areas.

5.0 Financial Implications

- 5.1 Whilst there are no immediate financial implications arising directly from this report, acceptance of the plan could result in additional expenditure at a future time. Acceptance of the plan does not mean that additional resources will be made available and it should be assumed that future spending needs will need to be contained within existing budget provision. Additionally, the focus of a number of the priorities is on preventative action to reduce future costs.

6.0 Legal Implications

- 6.1 Under the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 for each financial year the Council must set itself objectives for improving the exercise of its functions during that year (“improvement objectives”) and further must have regard to guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers.

Background Papers: None.

Appendices: Appendix A – Summary of key priorities.
Appendix B – Draft Corporate Plan 2015-17

CORPORATE PLAN PRIORITIES

PRIORITY	WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT	AREAS OF FOCUS
Safeguarding Vulnerable People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swansea Council is committed to ensuring vulnerable people are safe and protected from harm. • We want people to live as independently as possible and we want children to be supported within family settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective arrangements are in place for safeguarding and protecting those at risk from significant harm and exploitation. • Safeguarding, including corporate arrangements
Improving Pupil Attainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We want every young person to achieve their potential. • Too many children are not attending school and are not achieving the educational outcomes they should to succeed in life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve primary and secondary attendance • Improve literacy and numeracy levels in English and Welsh • English and Welsh assessments and tests – Foundation Phase and Key Stage 2 • Improve the key indicator at key stage 4 - the Level 2 Threshold Inclusive of English or Welsh and Maths
Creating a Vibrant and Viable City and Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swansea is at the heart of the City Region and the future success of the region depends on a vibrant and viable City Centre. • A thriving mixed use City Centre will support the prosperity of our citizens and help to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibrant new retail and leisure development at St David's. • Better quality commercial floor space enabling the provision of increased employment.

	deliver the anti-poverty ambitions for Swansea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment & training opportunities created.• Improved City living opportunities.
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PRIORITY	WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT	AREAS OF FOCUS
Tackling Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty limits aspirations, damages relationships and reduces life changes • We need everyone to be living and achieving their full potential • Swansea faces particular challenges on educational achievement, employment rates, debt and early mortality • Preventative action will support our aim of a sustainable budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Strategy • Readiness for School Strategy • Youth Progression and Engagement Framework. • Young people not in Education employment and training age 16-18 years • Staff trained in welfare rights and benefits advice – Universal Credit. • Local Delivery Plan for the roll out of Universal Credit • Achievement of the Purple Flag award – for a healthy nightlife.
Building Sustainable Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to build and support sustainable communities because this will result in better outcomes for people, support stronger and more resilient communities and reduce the cost of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older people looked after at home / within the community • Supporting residents, families and communities to be more self-reliant and resilient and do more things for themselves. • Community action, running local services. • Planning Policy supporting sustainable communities. • Community asset reviews.

Corporate Plan 2015/17

Delivering for Swansea

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 8. Priority 2 - Improving pupil attainment
 9. Priority 3 – Creating a vibrant and viable city and economy
 10. Priority 4 - Tackling poverty
 11. Priority 5 - Building sustainable communities
 12. Next Steps
- Appendix – Swansea: Profile and Challenges

Foreword

What this document covers

This Corporate Plan for 2015/17, *Delivering for Swansea*, describes the Council's vision for Swansea, our 5 key Council priorities and our organisation values and principles that will underpin the delivery of our priorities and overall strategy. This Plan does not include everything that we do but focusses on what is most important for Swansea.

What we have achieved in recent years

Swansea has achieved much in recent years. Some highlights include:

Swansea became the first local authority in the UK to adopt the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) reflecting our commitment to children and young people.

Rolled-out the *Swansea Standard*, which focuses on the Council and our staff providing excellent customer service.

Swansea was named as the UK's UNESCO Learning City and has adopted entrepreneurial skills as its key focus and has signed the Beijing Declaration on Learning City.

Worked with partners and the Welsh Government to launch the City Region and a strategy has been adopted to attract investment and create the right conditions for jobs, businesses and wealth.

Launched a review of the City Centre, which includes public consultation and engagement to help shape the future development strategy and support future funding bids.

Finalised a Tackling Poverty Strategy and developed an external Swansea Poverty Partnership Forum to help deal with poverty and the effects of poverty.

Worked with Welsh Government and with others through the South West Wales Councils and SWWITCH to lobby the Government in London to extend the electrification of the main railway line from London to Swansea.

Agreed a strategy to safely reduce the number of looked after children in Swansea.

The challenges ahead

Swansea faces a number of challenges in the years ahead, which include:

- Attracting economic investment.
- Regenerating Swansea's city centre and communities across Swansea.
- Creating high quality employment opportunities.
- Addressing inequalities in health, education, employment and life chances between people living within different communities in Swansea
- Demographic pressures and increasing demand for public services at a time when there are significant reductions public spending.

Our ambitions and commitments to residents

We want to:

- Safeguard Vulnerable People – so that our citizens are free from harm and exploitation.
- Improve Pupil Attainment – so that every child and young person in Swansea gains the skills and qualifications they need to succeed in life.
- Create a viable and vibrant City and Economy – so that Swansea has a thriving mixed use City Centre that will support the prosperity of our citizens.
- Tackle Poverty – so that every person in Swansea can achieve their potential.
- Build Sustainable Communities – so that the places where people live and work meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents.

We will do this by:

- Focussing on meeting people's needs and delivering outcomes.
- Working with others where this is beneficial and helps us meet people's needs.
- Looking at different ways of working in order to meet challenges and improve services to the people of Swansea.
- Containing spending pressures, reducing costs and delivering services more efficiently.
- Investing or switching resources into our priorities.
- Intervening earlier and preventing need from escalating.
- Equipping our employees to meet the challenges and to improve service delivery.
- Ensuring that we have a sharp focus on the delivery of our commitments.

Our **Vision** is for

**A safer, greener, smarter,
fairer, healthier, richer
Swansea**

Our Priorities

We want Swansea to be a place that is more prosperous with a skilled and well-educated population, less characterised by the contrasts and extremes of poverty across the city. We want to improve well-being so that communities are safer, healthier, more cohesive and resilient so that everyone can be enabled to fulfil their potential.

This Corporate Plan sets out what the Council aims to achieve and how we will measure progress. The Corporate Plan fulfils our statutory obligations to set **'Improvement Objectives'** under the **Local Government (Wales) 2009 Measure** and **'Wellbeing Objectives'** under the **Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill**.

Our five key priorities are outlined below.

- **Safeguarding vulnerable people**
- **Improving pupil attainment**
- **Creating a vibrant and viable city and economy**
- **Tackling poverty**
- **Building sustainable communities**

These priorities represent the overriding objectives for the Council. Some services will directly deliver these priorities. Others will make a contribution either on their own or by working in partnership with others.

This Plan does not include everything that we do, the Council provides lots of other services that are important and are valued by residents, but not everything can be a priority. **This Plan focuses on what is most important for Swansea.**

This Plan sets out for each Priority:

- *Why is this a priority?*
- *What needs improving?*
- *What are we going to do?*
- *What difference will our actions make?*
- *How will we measure progress?*¹

¹ The performance measures in this plan are subject to further development and could change.

Our Values

Our Plans will be built on three clear Values which will guide the way that we work, how we develop as an organisation and our decision making through the years ahead.

People Focus

We will focus on community needs and outcomes and on improving the lives of the people who live and work in Swansea. We will also respect, value and support our employees and demonstrate the highest standards of integrity.

Working Together

We will promote a whole partnership approach, working across services to maximise resources and knowledge and joining forces with others outside the Council to ensure we prioritise our resources and get the best for our communities.

Innovation

We will promote and support a culture of innovation. We will think and work differently to improve our ability to deliver and to meet the financial, demographic and societal challenges we face.

Clear plans will be developed across all Services for how these three Values will be delivered and how we will share learning across the Council, as part of our Innovation Programme.

Our Principles

Our Plans and Priorities will be underpinned by three key principles. These principles are essential to deliver our Priorities and will be woven through all that we do.

Sustainability

We will work to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of Swansea. This means making sure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their aspirations. It is a key principle at the heart of our *Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future* strategy, which is about transforming Council services, ensuring the financial viability of the Council and improving outcomes for residents. As part of this we will continue to engage with and seek the views of residents and service users. The principle of sustainability has prevention and integration at its heart and we will develop long term plans for addressing our Priorities, working with others. We will also ensure that, through this approach, we meet the requirements of the Well Being and Future Generations Bill.

Prevention

We will intervene earlier in order to support people at greatest risk, change behaviours and prevent the need for costly specialist services, often with a long-term support programme. This will help to make families and communities more resilient, reduce the demand for Council services, reduce costs and achieve better outcomes. We will adopt a whole Council approach to managing the demand for services and aim to deepen our understanding of customer contact and how services can be redesigned to eliminate, reduce or divert demand.

Partnerships

We will work together with our partners across the public, business and voluntary sectors through the Local Service Board and through other collaborative means in order to meet the shared challenges that face Swansea and its communities. We will take a 'Team Swansea' approach, working as a whole Council to ensure that every service can play a part in contributing to our Priorities and that we share resources and expertise. The needs of our residents and the major challenges facing Swansea can only be tackled through productive partnerships, greater integration of our services and pooling of resources.

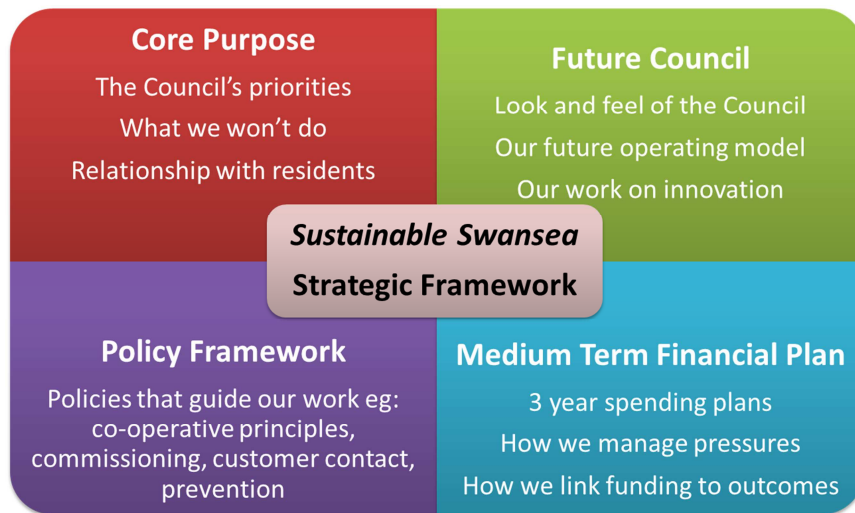
We will expect all Services to demonstrate how these Principles are being used as part of their business planning and day to day service delivery.

Our Delivery

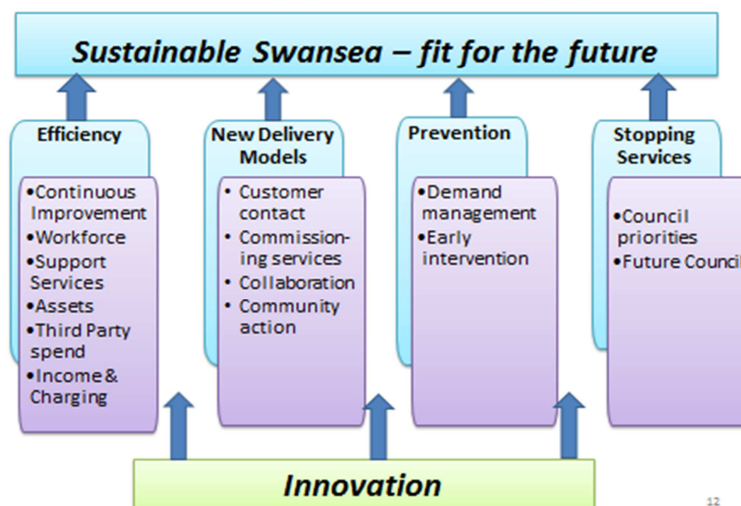
To meet the challenges facing Swansea and to deliver our Priorities we need a sharp focus on resourcing, delivery and performance improvement. This requires a strong programme for change and a clear approach to future funding, our relationship with customers and how we manage and support employees.

Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future

The Council's strategic framework for the future is set out within our *Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future* strategy. This has four key elements:



Sustainable Swansea has four Workstreams and 14 delivery strands which will deliver the changes we wish to see in support of the Priorities set out in this Corporate Plan:



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Our funding

Funding from central government has been cut over recent years and, based upon current estimates, this trend will continue until at least 2020. The Council has already made significant savings in recent years and has reduced senior management by a third.

The latest indications from the Welsh Government are that local authorities should plan for a 4.5% reduction in grant in each of the next 3 years. Taken together with other demographic and service pressures, the estimated funding gap for Swansea Council is £30m for 2015/16, rising to some £70m over the following two years.

To ensure our services are cost-effective, we will review all areas of spend. We will work to ensure that services contain spending pressures within their allocated budgets. We will seek efficiencies before services are cut. We will look for innovative ways to increase our income. We will look at new and innovative models of delivery for services and how communities can be enabled to help themselves. We will ensure that resources are targeted onto areas of disadvantage and on preventative services and demand management.

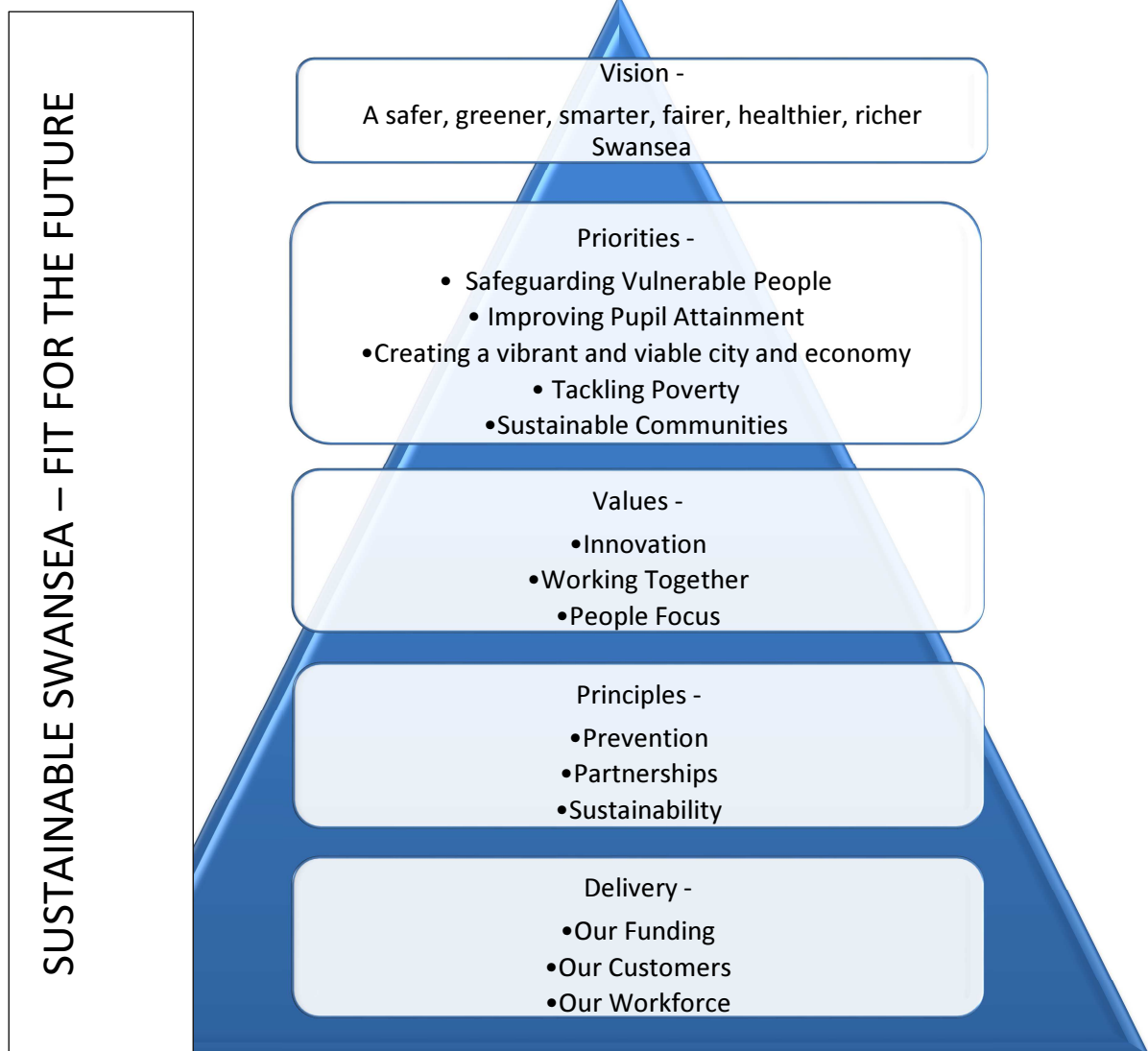
Our Customers

Despite these challenges, there is a reasonable expectation from residents that services will improve. People no longer want a 'one size fits all' approach. They want services that are responsive and adaptable to their needs. They want to access services in different ways and in ways that are more convenient for them. We will shift customer contact to digital self-service channels, whilst promoting digital inclusion. We will use customer insight, engagement and feedback to improve services. We will consolidate our customer services into a single service and we will support customers to use the new contact methods. But the challenges ahead also require a new relationship between residents and public services – which is reflected in Priority 5: Building Sustainable Communities. We will support residents, families and communities to be more self-reliant and resilient and to do more things for themselves.

Our Workforce

The workforce and the culture of an organisation are vital in achieving our aims and overall success. Our employees will need to work differently to meet our challenges and will need to be equipped with new skills and approaches in order to do so and to fulfil their potential. We will embed our corporate values promoting empowerment, innovation and personal responsibility into the organisational culture so that we can improve services and outcomes. We want employees to be aware of risks but not to inhibit innovation. We want an organisation where innovative thinking is enabled, encouraged and rewarded. We want an organisation where employees feel valued and supported and where success is rewarded. We want an organisation where there is a 'no blame' culture and where mistakes are seen as an opportunity to learn and improve.

Our Corporate Plan on a page





Priority One

Safeguarding Vulnerable People

Why is this a priority?

Swansea Council is committed to ensuring that its citizens are free from harm and exploitation, including domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, human trafficking and modern day slavery. We want people to be able to live as independently as possible, in their own homes. We also want children to stay with their families or be supported in family settings, where it is safe for them to do so.

What needs improving?

Safeguarding vulnerable people needs to be seen as everybody's business in every service within the Council. We also need to raise awareness within our communities and with our partner organisations.

“Safeguarding” is a wider concept than the protection of children and adults and deals with the promotion of:

- Physical, emotional and mental well-being
- Protection from harm and neglect;
- Education, training and leisure;
- Contribution to society and the economy

What are we going to do?

Every organisation working with children, young people and adults should be committed to safeguarding, and to promoting their wellbeing and health.

- We will ensure there is clear understanding amongst staff, volunteers, councillors and those working on behalf of the Council about the corporate safeguarding policy and guidelines for safeguarding children and adults;
- We will ensure that each service in the Council has a clear understanding about how it contributes to safeguarding people and monitors how it does this.

- We will develop and deliver a safeguarding training package to be used across all council services as well as specialist training for councillors.
- We will develop a performance Improvement and reporting framework to measure the impact of the *Corporate Operational Safeguarding* policy.
- We will make sure that the United Convention on the Rights of the Child is incorporated into the Council's corporate safeguarding arrangements.
- We will ensure that we have effective arrangements for safeguarding and protecting those at risk from significant harm and exploitation , including domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, human trafficking and modern day slavery
- We will ensure that local citizens know where to go to for advice and assistance regarding any safeguarding concerns they may have.

What difference will our actions make and how will we measure progress?

Outcome	How we will measure progress	Target 2015/16	Target 2016/17
Data Development – key performance indicators and targets to be developed			
Improved awareness of corporate safeguarding policy and arrangement amongst Council employees	Number / % who have received training in safeguarding vulnerable people a) (Targeted) Staff b) Designated Leads c) Elected Members	Data Development - key performance indicators and targets to be developed	
	Number of hits on the Safeguarding Children and Child Protection in the Authority StaffNet web page		
All directorates can evidence that they understand how they contribute to safeguarding people and monitor their effectiveness	Safeguarding is appropriately included in Business plans and risk registers.	Data Development - key performance indicators and targets to be developed	
	Number / % of DBS checks: a) Positive b) Outstanding		

Outcome	How we will measure progress	Target 2015/16	Target 2016/17
All new employees are provided with information about their role in respect of safeguarding	Number / % of new employees completing induction training (e-learning)	Data Development- key performance indicators and targets to be developed	
	% of (survey) respondents had explained to them their responsibilities for safeguarding and child protection explained to them when they first started their role in the Council/School		
Council employees feel confident about how to identify, discuss and report concerns in respect of children and adults	% of (survey) respondents had explained to them their responsibilities for safeguarding and child protection explained to them when they first started their role in the Council/School	Data Development- key performance indicators and targets to be developed	
	% staff (survey) who know who the Lead Councillor is for safeguarding		
	% staff (survey) who know who their departmental Designated lead for safeguarding is		
	Number / % of referrals in relation to Safeguarding: a) Whistleblowing b) Complaints c) Anonymous referrals d) Contracting		
Effective arrangements are in place for safeguarding and protecting those at risk from significant harm and exploitation	Number of best interest assessments for Adults that lack capacity	Data Development- key performance indicators and targets to be developed	
	The number of services in escalated concerns		
	Number of children who are disabled and in the child protection system		
	Number of child / adult practice reviews		

Outcome	How we will measure progress	Target 2015/16	Target 2016/17
Effective arrangements are in place for safeguarding and protecting those at risk from significant harm and exploitation	Number / rate of safeguarding referrals a) Adult Social Services b) Child & Family Services	Baseline within normal range/ month a) 100-150 b) 100-150	a) & b) To reduce referrals by 5%, through better general awareness, and preventative measures
	a) Number/ children on the CPR b) Rate per 1000 (0-17 population)	a) 200-250 b) between 40-60	a) 200-250 b) between 40-60
	Number / % of children on the CPR who have been de-registered and then re-registered.	12-16%	10-15%
	% Children who are subject to Child exploitation concerns, where risk managed	100%	100%
	% of missing children looked who returned safely within 24hrs	Baseline to be set	90-100%
	Number / % of Safeguarding decisions taken within 24 hours: a) Adult Social Services b) Child & Family Services	a) Baseline to be set b) 100%	a) 100% b) 100%
	% of (Adult Social Care) safeguarding referrals where the risk has been managed	a) 90%	b) 92%
	% safeguarding referrals where risk managed, relating to person who lacks capacity, under Mental Capacity Act	a) Baseline to be set	b) Target to be set following baseline



Improving pupil attainment

Why is this a priority?

We want every child and young person in Swansea gain the skills and qualifications they need to succeed in life. Currently too many children and young people are not attending school regularly and are not achieving the skills and qualifications that they need to go on into further education, employment or training.

What needs improving?

We need to ensure that all children and young people attend school regularly so that they have a better chance of improving their skills and qualifications. Educational outcomes in Swansea have shown good improvement in recent years. The focus on improving outcomes for ALL children and young people remains. Raising aspirations and effective work will stop poverty and disadvantage holding back improvement and opportunities.

What are we going to do?

Schools with low attendance will be challenged to improve. Officers of the authority will work with each of these schools to ensure they know what they have to do to improve.

The focus on improving literacy in English and Welsh at all ages will remain so that pupils are able to read and follow the curriculum. Pupils' success will be monitored at the end of key points in statutory education up to age 16.

Schools with low performance will be challenged to improve. There will be an increased emphasis on schools helping each other as well as being supported by the authority

What difference will our actions make and how will we measure progress?

Outcome	How we will measure progress	Target 2015/16 (Academic Yr 2014-15)		Target 2016/17 (Academic Yr 2015-16)	
Improved pupil educational attainment	Improved primary school attendance rates	94.6%		94.7%	
	Improved secondary school attendance rates	93.5%		93.6%	
	Improved attainment at age 16 as measured through the Level 2 Inclusive of English/Welsh & Maths	57%		58%	
	ENGLISH and WELSH assessments and tests	English	Welsh	English	Welsh
	Foundation Phase	84.4%	89.8%	85.4%	90.0%
	KS2 Level 4+	90.4%	91.7%	91.4%	91.7%
	National Literacy Tests for Years 2-9 combined – Standardised score 85+ / Wales ranking	Improve from the 2013-14 baseline of 84.9 / 6th	Improve from the 2013-14 baseline of 84.5 / 13th	Improve ²	
	National Numeracy Tests for Years 2-9 combined – Standardised score 85+ / Wales ranking	Procedural Improve from the 2013-14 baseline of 84.7 / 9th	Reasoning Improve from the 2013-14 baseline of 84.5 / 8th	Improve ¹	

² 2013-14 was the first year of testing with robust outcomes so cannot set quantifiable targets yet



Creating a vibrant and viable City and Economy

Why is this a priority?

Swansea is at the heart of the City Region and the future success of the region depends on a vibrant and viable City Centre. A thriving mixed use City Centre will support the prosperity of our citizens and help to deliver the anti-poverty ambitions for Swansea.

What needs improving?

- Attractiveness and vibrancy of the City centre
- Creating better quality retail, office, leisure, & residential floor space
- Creating more and better quality jobs
- Helping the long-term unemployed and economically inactive into jobs.
- Creating a destination for visitors, shoppers, businesses and residents
- Consolidating the City Centre's role at the heart of the city region

What are we going to do?

To Realise the Potential, we will:

- § work to deliver physical regeneration of the City Centre in line with our revised City Centre Strategic Framework – in particular, property construction and enhancement and delivering enabling infrastructure to support site development
- § secure regional, Welsh Government and European funding support for the regeneration of the City Centre
- § expedite the completion of development briefs, marketing of sites and appointment of developers
- § attract new indigenous and inward investment development
- § create employment and training opportunities through the application of Beyond Bricks and Mortar
- § recognise the importance of a competitive digital infrastructure to support the city's economic growth, investment and productivity gains.
- § envisage that footfall will increase over time as a consequence of investment.

What difference will our actions make and how will we measure progress?

Outcome	How we will measure progress	Target 2015/16	Target 2016/17
Vibrant new retail and leisure development at St David's	Market site and select preferred developer. Secure planning consent.	Site marketed/ developer selected -1	Planning Consent secured - 1
Better quality commercial floor space enabling the provision of increased employment	Tracking development and recording floor space	1,000sqm of floor space created	1,000sqm of floor space created
Employment & training opportunities created	Monitored by Beyond Bricks & Mortar	200 training weeks provided	950 training weeks provided
Improved City living opportunities	Housing Land Availability monitoring	55 new units Created	90 new units Created



Priority Four

Tackling Poverty

Why is this a priority?

Our vision is that Swansea citizens will be aspirational and have the confidence and resources to make their aspirations a reality. We want everyone, regardless of where they live, to live in a vibrant, supportive place, where they feel proud to belong to the community. We want people to have aspirations for their communities and families that are challenging, rewarding and uplifting. We want to have communities of ambition, where young people strive for a better future, and get the help and support they need to make it a reality. We want to provide strong role models for children and adults, from whom they can learn and with whom they can try out new options for themselves, which may have been beyond their wildest dreams. Most of all, we want people to be proud to be a part of the place that is Swansea.

For the purpose of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, Wales is divided into 1896 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). Swansea has an above average share of LSOAs featured in the top 10% most deprived in Wales, with 17 (12%) of its 147 LSOAs now ranked in the top 190 (10%) most deprived. The degree of inequality in Swansea can be expressed by the fact that Swansea also has the third most affluent LSOA in Wales.

What needs improving?

The Council needs to do things differently, and to ensure that the whole organisation is focused on efforts to tackle poverty. The recently approved Tackling Poverty Strategy outlines three key areas for the Council to develop:

- Empowering Local People
- Changing Cultures
- Targeting Resources.

Specific areas of improvement are outlined in the Strategy Action Plan under each of these headings. The outcomes we are seeking to change are outlined below.

What are we going to do?

The Council has developed a Tackling Poverty strategy and Action Plan which focuses on a clear set of activities to tackle poverty and involve those who are experiencing it.

We will;

- Seek to re-direct resources to support this agenda
- Introduce a partnership to better co-ordinate services at a local level
- Seek to relocate more of our workforce into the community
- Introduce high profile opportunities for people who experience poverty to challenge faith, business and civic leaders
- Devise more opportunities for local people to have greater say on what happens in their area.
- Continue to further develop our existing work in this area through a number of programmes such as Communities First, Families First and Flying Start.

What difference will our actions make and how will we measure progress?

We will monitor the Tackling Poverty action plan to ensure the Council is delivering its key objectives, as outlined above. The measures below list the progress the Council will make, with the Tackling Poverty Performance Framework involving partners in the delivery of the outcomes which are listed below.

Outcome	How we will measure progress	Target 2015/16	Target 2016/17
Children have a good start in life - Children are ready for school and ready to learn	Finalising and delivering the Readiness for School Strategy (Early Years Strategy)	Delivery of the action plan	Narrowing the gap in the CDAP data between deciles 1-10.
Young people and adults have good jobs Young people are in work	Implementation of the Youth Progression and Engagement Framework	Development and provision of the Lead Worker role for Young people and their families	The most vulnerable young people are receiving support
	Number of young people not in Education employment and training age 16-18 years	NEET rate 3.7%	NEET rate 3.5%

Outcome	How we will measure progress	Target 2015/16	Target 2016/17
People have a decent standard of living – People are claiming appropriate benefits More people are supported who are facing Welfare Reform changes	Development of the Local Delivery Plan for the roll out of Universal Credit	Single claimants on JSA transition onto Universal Credit within minimal disruption and debt	Further roll out of residents onto UC is planned with partners and implemented
	Number of staff trained in welfare rights and benefits advice – Universal Credit	600	700
People are healthy, safe and independent - fewer people are affected by crime Purple Flag Award	Achievement of the Purple Flag award – for a healthy nightlife	Awarded the Purple Flag award	Maintenance of the Purple Flag award, and on-going improvements in the city's healthy nightlife
Swansea is reducing and mitigating the impacts of poverty through the delivery of the tackling poverty strategy	Delivery of the tackling poverty action plan	40% of activities started within the first year	80% activities started within the second year



Building Sustainable Communities

Why is this a priority?

We need to build and support sustainable communities because this will result in better outcomes for people and reduce the cost of services. Sustainable Communities are ones people want to live, work and bring up their families within. These are communities in which vulnerable find support, people run businesses, and families work well and stay together.

Current models of service delivery are unsustainable and do not always provide the best outcomes for people. Swansea is changing and residents' needs are changing too. Transformation of services is vital to meet the challenges of the future and this is made more urgent by the significant budget cuts we are facing.

We also need a new relationship between residents and public services. Residents, families and communities need to be more self-reliant and resilient and to do more things for themselves. Planning policy and our approach to asset management needs to ensure that communities can be sustained and that they have the assets they require

What needs improving?

There are six main areas where sustained and long term change is needed:

- Supporting people and communities to help themselves and to run more local services
- A significant focus on early intervention and preventative actions
- A new understanding with residents about the future role of the Council and what we will and will not do in the future
- System wide change, working with partners across Swansea
- Ensure that our Planning Policy and Local Development Plan contribute towards building communities which remain cohesive and viable.
- Ensuring that community assets (people and places) provide the most effective and efficient way of providing services to those that need them most.

What are we going to do?

We plan to:

- Implement a range of new schemes using a Prevention Budget aimed at reducing the need for services over the longer term.
- Promote independence to keep people living at home or in the community for longer and reduce admissions to residential care.
- Work with the voluntary and community sector in Swansea to promote community action, build capacity and develop projects for communities to run services, manage assets and build cohesion
- Undertake further widespread community engagement about the future role of the Council and what we expect residents, families and communities to do in the future to support themselves
- Agree a new approach to service integration, pooled and community budgets and joint delivery with the Local Service Board.
- Through our Planning Policy and the Local Development Plan ensure that development is sustainable and communities have the assets and support that they need.
- Commit to undertake area reviews of all assets and explore opportunities for community asset transfer.

What difference will our actions make and how will we measure progress?

Outcome	How we will measure progress	Targets 2015/16	Targets 2016/17
More people running local services	Number of projects in each Ward	Baseline to be set	To be decided
	Number of successful bids from the Community Transformation Fund	Baseline to be set	To be decided
More people living at home or in the community	Number of projects in the Prevention Budget achieving their objectives	All projects in the Prevention Budget to be independently evaluated for value for money	To be decided
	% of adult clients who are supported in the community during the year	To be decided following the completion of the Older Person's Review	To be decided

Outcome	How we will measure progress	Targets 2015/16	Targets 2016/17
People live in resilient communities ³	% of people across Swansea who believe they live a good place	Not less than 89%	More than 89%
	% of people who believe that they can take part in decisions affecting their neighbourhood	Not less than 28%	More than 28%
	% of people who believe that people from different cultures get on well together	Not less than 76%	More than 76%
Increase in multi-agency working	Number of joint locality teams	3	3
	Number of local area co-ordinators	3	13
	Amount of pooled budgets	Develop the methodology	To be decided
Planning Policy supports sustainable communities	Progress the adoption of the Swansea Local Development Plan (LDP)	Prepare and submit the Deposit LDP to Welsh Government for independent examination	Adoption of LDP
Community asset reviews completed	Area reviews of assets and explore opportunities for community asset transfer	-	Complete by June 2016

³ This outcome will be achieved by partners working together. Targets are provisional pending partnership agreement.

Next Steps

How we will monitor progress

- As part of the regular performance improvement framework, the Swansea Performance Dashboard.
- Monthly reports to Performance & Financial Monitoring Meetings and Executive Board.
- Council's Poverty Forum – Action plan and performance framework within the Poverty Strategy.
- Accountability for delivery built into the Objectives for Cabinet Members and Directors/Heads of Service.

How we will report achievements

- Quarterly through Cabinet
- Six monthly report to Council
- Annual Review of Performance
- Via the Council's website to publicise achievements using case studies

When and how this plan will be updated

- Annual update, approved by Council

Other useful information eg: how this links with the One Swansea Plan

- The Priorities in this Corporate Plan are closely linked to the *One Swansea Plan* and are informed by the joint needs assessment
- All of the actions will require collaboration with our partners to achieve the outcomes, including our joint approach on community engagement
- We will work with the Swansea Local Service Board to ensure that this happens

Appendix – Swansea Profile and Challenges

Swansea is the second largest city in Wales and the regional centre for South West Wales. It is situated in the middle of the South Wales coastline and is bordered by Neath Port Talbot in the east and by Carmarthenshire in the west.

It covers a land area of 378 square kilometres and can be broadly divided into four geographic areas; the open moorlands of the Lliw Uplands in the north, the rural Gower Peninsula in the west including the Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), the suburban areas stretching from the edge of Swansea towards settlements in the west and around the M4 corridor and the coastal strip around Swansea Bay.

Swansea's natural environment is of outstanding quality and is one of the most biodiverse Counties in the UK. Approximately 17% of the County's area is protected by European or National designations such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). A further 30% has been identified as being of significant local ecological interest, including Local Nature Reserves and Wildlife Trust reserves.

Key demographics

The total population of the City and County of Swansea currently stands at 240,300 (Mid-Year Estimate 2013), indicating an increase of 0.3% (700) compared to the 2012 estimate. Swansea is now has the second largest local authority population in Wales after Cardiff and has experienced 11 consecutive years of growth since 2001.

The key driver of population growth in Swansea is migration, with the majority of growth each year being driven by either internal/UK migration⁴.

The proportion of people aged between 20-24 yrs has increased by 31.4% over the last 10 years, linked to increasing levels of student migration, including those from overseas.

However, Swansea's population is also ageing with a significant increase in people aged 65 yrs+ between 2001 and 2012. In addition, Swansea has a higher proportion of elderly people aged 80 yrs than the average for Wales and the UK.

Although the proportion of people from a non-white ethnic group living in Swansea is relatively low at 6% of the total population, it is higher than the current average for Wales at 4.4% and has increased by 198% (9,500) between 2001 and 2012. The largest non-white ethnic groups in Swansea are; Chinese (0.9%) and Bangladeshi (0.8%) communities.

⁴ Although there has been a small increase in the birth rate since 2008.

Currently there are 104,000 resident households in Swansea, indicating an increase of 9.3% (8,900) households since 2001 and slightly higher than the average rate of household growth for Wales at 7.5%.

The most common household structure in Swansea is single 'adult' households, followed by two person households (no children). The number and proportion of single parent families (1 adult and 1 or more child) has increased between 2002 and 2012 and currently represents 11.7% of all households in Swansea.

Economic activity and employment rates in Swansea are below the Wales average and even further below equivalent UK rates (although the large number of students in Swansea does have an effect on these figures). The proportion of people in Swansea who are economically active in Swansea has increased between 2001 and 2011, although this is slightly lower than the current average for Wales.

Of the 101,700 people currently in employment living within Swansea, almost 9 out of 10 people (91,000) are employed within the service sector. Almost a third of people in employment (32,000) work within the Public Sector, which is higher than both the average for Wales at 26.1% and the UK.

Overall, the number and proportion of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance in Swansea over the last 10 years has fallen significantly but lower than the equivalent reductions for Wales and the UK. In Swansea, there are more claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and the earlier incapacity benefits (IB/SDA) than both the average for Wales and the UK.

The Welsh Index of Multiple deprivation (WIMD) 2013 indicates that Swansea has an above average share of its LSOAs (17 out of 147, or 12%) featuring in the top 10% most deprived in Wales. Only 7 of Wales' 22 local authorities have a higher proportion of deprived LSOAs. Overall, levels of deprivation in Swansea are most significant in respect of the Education, Income and Health domains, with lower than average levels of deprivation in the Access to services, Housing and Physical environment domains.

Over the last ten year period, life expectancy in Swansea has increased by around 2 years for both males and females. However, statistics from the Public Health Wales Observatory (2005-09) suggest that Swansea has a life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived areas of around 12 years for males and 7 years for females. The healthy life expectancy gap is nearly 23 years for males and 15 years for females.

Almost 1 in 4 people (23.3%) living in Swansea have a long terms health condition, or disability which is slightly above the average for Wales at 24.7%, but lower than the proportion in 2001 at 24.7%. 1 in 8 (12.7%) people living in Swansea currently provide unpaid care to a relative or friend. Approximately 43% of people who provide unpaid care, provide 20 hours or more of care each week.

Challenges

Key challenges for Swansea include attracting economic investment, the regeneration of Swansea's city centre and communities across Swansea, the creation of high quality employment opportunities, demographic pressures and an increasing demand for public services, against a backdrop of significant reductions in funding to public spending.

There is an increasing level of demand for public services – linked to the recession, welfare reforms and an aging population - placing greater pressure on health and social care services at the same time that budgets for public services are facing unprecedented cuts.

Related pressures for public services include attempts to manage demand, improving efficiency, prevention and early intervention, new models and cultural change programmes with both its workforce and customers.

One of the most entrenched challenges facing Swansea is reducing the inequalities in health, education, employment and life chances between people living within different communities in Swansea, which has recent been starkly illustrated by research undertaken by Public Health which found a 12 year differential in terms of life expectancy between people living in the east and the west of the city.

Where to find additional information: -

Delivering for Swansea Corporate Plan 2015/17

If you have any questions or comments on the content of this plan, you can contact Performance & Delivery by: Email to improvement@swansea.gov.uk Telephone 01792 636000.

Report of the Section 151 Officer

Council - 24 February 2015

MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING 2016/17 - 2018/19

Purpose:	This Report sets out the rationale and purpose of the Medium Term Financial Plan and details the major funding assumptions for the period and proposes a strategy to maintain a balanced budget.
Policy Framework:	Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future
Reason for decision:	To agree a strategic framework for future service planning.
Consultation:	Legal, Access to Services, Cabinet Members and Executive Board
Recommendations:	<p>It is recommended that:-</p> <p>The Medium Term Financial Plan 2016/17 to 2018/19 be approved as the basis for future service and financial planning.</p>
Report Author:	Mike Hawes
Finance Officer:	Mike Hawes
Legal Officer:	Tracey Meredith
Access to Services Officer:	Sherill Hopkins

Section 1 – Introduction and Background

1. Introduction and Background

- 1.1 Service and financial planning continues to be undertaken against a backcloth of reducing overall financial resources and increasing service pressures and demand.

The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is an overarching plan which:

- Covers 3 future years.

- Forecasts future known additional spending requirements, likely resources and potential funding shortfalls
- Links to the Council's adopted strategy '**Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future**' as a means of addressing future budget shortfalls.
- Links to the Council's revised Corporate Plan, "Delivering for Swansea" and the delivery of our top 5 priorities.

Future detailed Service planning will need to be undertaken within the financial assessments and forecasts contained within the Medium term Financial Plan.

- 1.2 It is important to understand that the MTFP does not constitute a formal budget in respect of the period 2016/17 to 2018/19 and as such the indicative annual assumptions included both within the projected spending pressures detailed in Section 2 of this report and the potential funding detailed in Section 5 will be subject to a full review and decision making process as part of each of the annual Revenue Budget and Council Tax setting decisions.
- 1.3 Instead, the MTFP is intended to outline, in broad terms, the specific service and funding issues over the three year period and how the Council will, within its financial constraints, fund its priorities and achieve major service change and savings.
- 1.4 It is essential as a planning and review tool in order to assess on an ongoing basis assumptions around service pressures and progress against delivery of savings.
- 1.5 The plan serves to highlight the trend for increasingly difficult times ahead in terms of funding for this Council and Local Government in general, as well as the service pressures that the Council faces from rising demands and increases in demography.
- 1.6 Importantly, it is essential that the MTFP becomes a 'living' document that is subject to regular review and revisions more information becomes available and risks are updated.. As such, it is anticipated that, along with close monitoring of the specific budget proposals and savings targets for 2015/16, further reports to Cabinet regarding the MTFP will be made as necessary. In particular, the Mid Term Budget Statement in the Autumn of 2015 will provide a key update on the financial outlook and delivery of savings.
- 1.7 The MTFP is one of many documents that are produced in terms of financial planning and control. These include:-
 - The annual Revenue and Capital Budgets of the Authority
 - The annual HRA Capital and Revenue Budgets

- The Formal quarterly budget monitoring reports that are presented to Cabinet
- The Mid-term Budget Statement intended to be produced each year as an aid to strategic review on progress.
- The Revenue and Capital outturn Statements taken to Cabinet following year end.
- The annual Statement of Accounts produced and approved by Council on an annual basis.

1.8 The MTFP is intended to form a logical flow from an assessment of forecast resources over the medium term through each step of a structured planning process for future years and as such it specifically details:-

Section 2 - Overview of financial planning environment 2016/17 to 2018/19

Section 3 - Detailed spending and resources forecast 2016/17 to 2018/19

Section 4 - Strategy to address future savings requirements

Section 5 – A summary of the medium term Financial Plan and Sustainable Swansea strategy.

Section 6 - Medium Term Financial planning for Schools

Section 7 - Risks and issues surrounding the MTFP

Section 8 - An assessment of reserves

Section 9 – Legal and Equalities implications

1.9 This report should be read in the context of the Council's overarching budget strategy – ***Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future*** – as agreed by Council on 22nd October 2013 and subsequently updated, together with the 2014/15 Mid term budget statement approved by Council on 4th November 2014.

Section 2 – Overview of financial planning environment 2016/17 to 2018/19

- 2.1 The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) report considered by Council on 18th February 2014 included a service and financial overview. This was updated in terms of the Mid-Term budget statement taken to Council in November 2014 and is updated further below.

Economic outlook and prospects for Public Finances

- 2.2 The announcement of both the provisional and final Revenue and Capital Settlements for 2015/16 and beyond has led to a significant acceleration in regard to potential cuts to core revenue funding. In particular the recent settlement announcement for 2015/16, together with statements made by Welsh Government Ministers, suggests an ongoing and sustained reduction in both core funding levels and specific grant awards to Local Authorities throughout the planning period..
- 2.3 The UK Government's decision to cut public spending over several years is being implemented, and indeed commentary following the last Autumn Statement issued by the Chancellor suggests that the balancing of the UK's annual core funding deficit will require further prolonged and significant cuts in public expenditure.
- 2.4 Whilst Welsh Local Government has seen relative protection from cuts in Government grant since 2010, it is now clear that the Council faces a potential overall funding gap of at least £80m over the life of the MTFP (2016/17 to 2018/19) due to both reductions in Welsh Government Finance and Service pressures – and it may be more. Whilst elements of that deficit in respect of 2015/16 are dealt with in the detailed Revenue Budget proposals for 2015/16 elsewhere on this agenda, within Section 3 of this report Members will see the detailed assumptions regarding the resources forecast for the period 2016/17 to 2018/19 which quantifies significant further resource reductions throughout the period of the MTFP.
- 2.5 In addition to known core funding reductions, the Council also has a wide range of service and demographic pressures which will inevitably impact on demand for services. This has the potential to increase further in the light of the impact of potential changes at National Level in respect of cessation of Employers contracted out rates for National Insurance planned for 1st April 2016, coupled with any other measures which affect employers Pension and NI contribution rates.
- 2.6 Given the current Economic Climate both in the UK and the Eurozone it is likely that reductions in core funding will be exacerbated by further reductions in specific grant funding both for Revenue and Capital purposes. Some commentators, such as the Institute for Fiscal Studies, are predicting cuts in

public spending up until 2022, reducing the overall level of spending in the UK to immediate post Second World War levels.

- 2.7 A further complicating factor over the period of the MTFP are proposals to devolve tax varying powers from Westminster to the Welsh Government. Whilst this notionally impacts primarily on individual taxation, potential devolution of Business Rates (NDR) has the potential to impact directly on Local Authority budgets and risk.
- 2.8 In terms of core revenue funding, the Revenue and Capital settlement issued by the Welsh Government on 10th December 2014 did not give indicative settlement levels beyond 2015/16 as would normally have been the case in previous years. This leaves Authorities having to make their own assumptions regarding levels of Aggregate External Funding during the period of the Medium Term Financial Plan, based on an assessment of UK and Wales financial planning and announcements.
- 2.9 For the purposes of the planning assumptions within this Council further cash reductions of 4.5% have been assumed for all three years covered by the MTFP as shown in the following table.:-

Year	£'000	Cash reduction £'000	% reduction on previous year
2015/16	307,634	-10,590	-3.4%
2016/17	293,790	-13,844	-4.5%
2017/18	280,570	-13,220	-4.5%
2018/19	267,944	-12,626	-4.5%

Note that 2015/16 is shown in the table above as future reductions are based on the known 3.4% reduction for that year.

- 2.10 During the timescale of the MTFP there are a significant number of events which could impact on some of the major assumptions we have made:-

These include:-

- The outcome of the General Election to be held in May 2015
- The outcome of Welsh Assembly elections to be held in May 2016
- The outcome of any proposals regarding Local Government reorganisation in Wales

- Wider events that could impact on the Global economic position including Eurozone elections.

Support for Capital Programmes

The settlement indicated support for future General Fund Capital programme for 2015/16 at a level of £10.129m, unchanged from 2014/15. This support is through a mix of General Capital Grant and support for borrowing.

Planning assumptions for both 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19 are based on unchanged levels of support.

- 2.11 In addition, the Welsh Government has committed some £25.655m (50% of overall cost) towards the 21st Century Schools programme over the lifetime of this MTFP. The Council is required to meet its 50% share of the costs through the Capital Programme.
- 2.12 More significantly, the Capital programme detailed elsewhere on this agenda assumes a significant level of capital receipts in terms of future funding requirements. The position remains that should such receipts not materialise the Council will have no option but to consider reductions in spend, seek alternative sources of funding or, as a last resort, consider additional borrowing which will have a further adverse effect on revenue finances.
- 2.13 Over the past six years the Council has funded its entire borrowing requirement via the use of internal funds, which is entirely consistent with good Treasury Management policy given historic low interest rates on investments. The effect of that is internal borrowing as at 31st March 2014 totalled nearly £60m. Ongoing borrowing requirements and the depletion of Reserves and Provisions (including significant sums relating to equal pay settlements) means that some externalisation of this debt is now inevitable. It is clear that the Council has an opportunity to progress this at a time when external borrowing rates are at an all-time low and this strategy of externalising a proportion of debt will be undertaken in 2015/16 and beyond as opportunities arise.
- 2.14 It should be noted however, that even with borrowing rates as low as they are, externalising of borrowing is still likely to have a negative impact on revenue finances going forward

Section 3 – Detailed Spending and Resources forecast 2016/17 to 2018/19

- 3.1 The Capital Budget report forecasts capital spending and resources in the period covered by the MTFP.
- 3.2 In terms of the Revenue Budget, and in the context of financial planning

over the period of the MTFP, the overriding issue is likely to be the need to make significant ongoing savings in Service Expenditure in order to meet both projected reductions in core and specific funding from the Welsh Government together with known and anticipated spending pressures.

3.3 The following table represents the expected funding requirements (based on current policies and decisions) for the period of the MTFP:

Projected spending pressures/funding deficiency 2016/17 – 2018/19

		<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
	Note	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Future cost of pay awards	1	1,700	3,400	6,800
Pay and grading scheme	2	2,700	5,400	8,100
Cumulative contract inflation	3	1,000	2,000	3,000
Capital charges	4	1,750	3,250	5,000
Schools pay award	5	1,200	2,400	4,800
Teacher's pension costs	6	700	700	700
National Insurance rebate	7	8,000	8,000	8,000
Use of General Reserves	8	1,200		
Demographic and Service pressures	9	3,000	6,000	9,000
Total known pressures		21,250	31,150	45,400
Aggregate External Finance movement		13,844	27,064	39,690
Cumulative budget shortfall		35,094	58,214	85,090

Note:

- 1) Assumed pay increases at 1% p.a. for 2016/17 and 2017/18, rising to 2% for 2018/19. Value of pay award remains relatively static based on falling staff numbers and costs relating to savings programme largely offset by increases in payroll costs due to single status implementation and cumulative effect of pay awards.
- 2) Predicted annual cumulative effect of current scheme due to be implemented on 1st April 2014 – no account taken of potential additional costs arising out of appeals process
- 3) Assumed minimum cumulative effect of known contract inflation
- 4) Presumed overall increase in borrowing due to delays in capital receipts on both general fund and schools programmes.
- 5) Presumed minimum addition to schools funding to cover base payroll cost increases. Includes calculation for pay awards in line with 1) above
- 6) Residual full year effect of employers funding increase re Teachers pension contributions following actuarial revaluation.
- 7) This is entirely dependent on a current Government policy commitment to introduce a universal state pension with effect from 1st April 2016 assumed to be funded from withdrawal of the current rebated Employer National Insurance costs for those employers with contracted out pension schemes.
- 8) Planned use of a further £1.2m for 2015/16 dependent on 2013/14 and 2014/15 outturn position.
- 9) Based on ballpark assumptions around a number of pressures including deprivation of liberty assessments and assumed pressures within both adult and children's services, together with a number of potential pressures within the areas of waste management and other services.

3.4 As stated, this forecast contains no provision for increases in net service costs, in particular:-

- a) Any increase in costs arising from decisions on Government taxation – other than potential costs relating to the scrapping of contracted out National Insurance rates - most significantly increases arising from upward increases in landfill tax costs
- b) Corporate costs in excess of budget provision in respect of single status implementation or other issues relating to employee costs.
- c) Any one off costs arising from changes to service delivery across the Council, including transformational change.
- d) Any general inflation provision relating to non-contractual issues.
- e) Any increased costs or reductions in income arising from ongoing changes to welfare reform, in particular the potential introduction of Universal Credit during the lifetime of the MTFP.
- f) Any budget changes arising from further regionalisation of Education and Social Services particularly where projected budget transfers may be in excess of current CCS service budgets.
- g) Any increases in Capital financing charges beyond those allowed for which is dependent on the Council achieving a level of capital receipts as detailed within the Capital budget submitted for approval elsewhere on this agenda.

- h) Future funding decisions in respect of protection for Social Services or Delegated Schools' budgets which may be specified by the Welsh Government in future budget settlements
 - i) Any potential downward movement in service specific grants, some of which we have experienced at short notice during the last year.
- 3.5 In addition the forecast does not allow for any potential increase in non-schools' employer superannuation rates for 2018/19 which will be based on a triennial valuation as at 31st March 2017.
- 3.6 In addition the recent publication of the Williams Commission report on the reform of the Public Sector in Wales raises the possibility of Local Government reorganisation involving the Council. However, both the potential to reorganise and the timing of that reorganisation are such that the MTFP as presented continues to forecast a scenario for the Council on an 'as is' basis. Clearly we will need to revise the MTFP if and when any definitive statement is made on this subject by Welsh Government.

Section 4 – Strategy to address future savings requirements: Sustainable Swansea – fit for the future

- 4.1 The scale of the financial, demographic and sustainability challenge requires the Council to adopt a radically different approach to previous years. An approach that focuses on:
- *The core future purpose of the Council*
 - *The transformation of services and the model of delivery*
 - *Greater collaboration with other councils and local organisations, community groups and residents*
 - *And, above all, sustainable solutions with prevention at its heart*
- This ambition is set out in *Sustainable Swansea – fit for the future*, our long term plan for change, underpinned by our Innovation Programme.
- 4.2 The Strategy was agreed by Cabinet and reported to Council in October 2013. The Delivery Programme was approved by Cabinet on 29 July 2014 (see link [here](#)). It is important that we continue to use the narrative in all our communication and that we apply the budget principles across all our thinking. The budget principles are reflected in the proposals set out in this report.
- 4.3 Since the July 2014 meeting of Cabinet we have:
- Started work on the delivery of the Savings Programme Workstreams
 - Started the next phase of engagement on *Sustainable Swansea – “Continuing the Conversation”* following agreement of a report to Cabinet on 16th December 2014

- Developed a range of additional proposals to meet a significant proportion of the Council's £25.7m shortfall in 2015/16, which result in further savings during the period of the MTFP which is relevant to this report, as reported to Cabinet on 16 December 2014.

Our Service Priorities for 2015/16 and the MTFP period

- 4.4 Although the Council is currently focused on a plan to save an additional £86m over the period of the MTFP, it is vital that we continue to retain Member and management focus on the significant proportion of our budget that will remain. Our gross budget is approximately £737m (excluding Housing Services (HRA)) and we spend around £1.5m a day on services to residents.
- 4.5 The Council has clear and strong long term ambitions for Swansea and the proposals for savings must be seen in the context of the following:
- The Council's top 5 priorities and future plans for services (as they appear as a separate item on this agenda) (a revised Corporate Plan will be agreed by Council in February 2015)
 - The core objectives of *Sustainable Swansea* – which embrace all that we do
 - The application of the budget principles – which guide our decision making
- 4.6 The Council's overall aim is to protect frontline delivery of services as far as possible. However, whilst many things are important, not everything can be a priority. It is important, therefore - particularly in the current climate of significantly reduced resources - that we set out clearly our expectations on all services and relative priorities for funding in the context of the significant reductions that we face.
- 4.7 This requirement is illustrated sharply by the “gearing” effect of savings on services. In other words, if our current savings requirement of £86m over three years was applied, for example, just to Corporate Services (excluding Council Tax Reduction Scheme) and Place Services, the budgets for areas would be cut by around 90%. Consequently, other areas such as Schools and Social Care also need to face some level of reduction over the next 3 years, given the relative size of their budgets.
- 4.8 A statement of budget priorities and policy statements that flow from this is set out in **Appendix A**. This statement follows an assessment of services in relation to the following criteria:
- **Invest:** those Services where the Council will increase current levels of investment

- **Maintain:** those services where the Council will broadly maintain current level of spend in the medium term
- **Reduce:** those services where the Council will reduce the current level of spend over the medium term

Regardless of relative funding levels, there is also an absolute requirement that **all services** must transform and strive for maximum efficiency.

- 4.9 Based on the statement of priorities and having regard to the “gearing effect” when considering savings, the indicative 3 year saving/investment targets for each major block of services (including 2015/16), as reported to Cabinet on 16th December 2014, is set out in the Table below. This table is important at this stage only as it gives an indication of prioritisation of services.

Service	Current Budget £m	Percentage Reduction/Increase over 3 Years	Amount Realised £m
Schools & Education	159.5	-15	-23.9
Social Care – Child & Families	39.1	-15	-5.9
Social Care- Adults	65.6	-20	-13.1
Poverty & Prevention*	3.5	+5	+0.2
Place	54.0	-50	-26.5
Corporate Services	25.1	-50	-12.5
Total	346.8m		-81.7m

** Note that whilst this is the controllable budget for Poverty & Prevention, the Council spends **significantly more** on this area through the contribution of a wide range of other services*

- 4.10 This statement will form the basis of our future Medium Term Financial Plan, as well as individual service plans. It should be noted that the savings targets detailed above are for the period 2015/16 to 2017/18 and will need to be extended to 2018/19 as planning assumptions for that year become more predictable
- 4.11 A statement of General Principles to be adopted for all Services together with a summary of specific service priorities is given at appendix ‘A’ to this report.

Section 5 – A summary of the Medium Term Financial Plan and Sustainable Swansea strategy

5.1 The summary anticipated savings requirement over the period of the Medium Term Financial Plan is shown below and is extracted from the table shown at section 3.4 of this report.

		<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
	Note	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Cumulative budget shortfall		35,094	58,214	85,090

5.2 The assumptions surrounding the compilation of these figures are given in detail within the table at 3 above and, in particular, are heavily dependent on the assumption of an ongoing 4.5% reduction in AEF for each of the three years covered by the MTFP

Clearly there is the risk of significant volatility in future years arising from:-

- The cumulative effect of any variation in these assumptions in early years
- The uncertainty around assumptions surrounding the latter years of the forecast.

5.3 Notwithstanding that position, in addressing the ongoing budget deficit, the Council has a number of actions that it can take in terms of achieving a balanced budget.

These include:-

- Realisation of future years' budget savings arising out of previously agreed savings and 2015/16 consultation proposals
- Additional Directorate/Service Area targeted savings as detailed in Section 4.9 of this report
- Potential rises in Council Tax levels.

5.4 Bringing these items together, and assuming a balanced position for 2015/16, the following indicative position is envisaged:-

		<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
	Note	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Cumulative budget shortfall		35,094	58,214	85,090

Directorate savings proposals/agreed		-12,772	-20,554	-20,554
Additional Directorate Savings required (including Schools delegated budgets)		-22,322	-37,660	-64,536

The Directorate savings indicated above are largely in line with the Report to Cabinet taken on 16th December 2014 '*Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future – Budget proposals 2015/16 to 2017/18*' And will be subject to budget consultation and review as part of the strategic budget setting in respect of each future financial year.

- 5.5 By combining the indicative priorities regarding Directorate and Service Savings highlighted in the table at 4.9 above, with the savings requirements as shown above, it is possible to give an indicative savings target across Directorates for each year of the MTFP as shown below.

Medium Term Financial Plan						
Indicative Departmental Savings targets						
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Target	2018/19
					to 2017/18	
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Schools & Education						
	2015/16 and agreed 16/17, 17/18	7,178	1,216	575	23,900	
	FURTHER SAVINGS REQUIRED		8,201	5,300		7,862
Social Services						
	2015/16 and agreed 16/17, 17/18	4,879	4,184	4,145	19,000	
	FURTHER SAVINGS REQUIRED		3,789	1,123		6,250
Poverty & Prevention						
		378	0	0	-200	
Place						
	2015/16 and agreed 16/17, 17/18	4,732	4,196	1,852	26,500	
	FURTHER SAVINGS REQUIRED		7,891	6,349		8,717
Corporate Services						
	2015/16 and agreed 16/17, 17/18	2,452	3,176	1,210	12,500	
	FURTHER SAVINGS REQUIRED		2,441	2,566		4,047
Total		19,619	35,094	23,120	81,700	26,876
Cumulative savings over mtfp period			35,094	58,214		85,090
Cumulative MTFP gap			35,094	58,214		85,090

In terms of the above table it should be noted that the Education additional savings requirement for all years of the MTFP includes potential reductions in delegated budgets.

It should also be noted that the table assumes NO rise in Council Tax levels during the period of the MTFP.

5.6 THE TABLE SERVES TO HIGHLIGHT THE SCALE OF THE FINANCIAL ISSUES FACING THE COUNCIL OVER THE PERIOD OF THE MTFP AND THE SIGNIFICANT ADDITIONAL SAVINGS THAT WILL HAVE TO BE MADE FROM 2016/17 ONWARDS

5.7 In terms of addressing the additional savings requirements, the Council will, as previously agreed, deliver the bulk of these through the Sustainable Swansea programme.

Details of the workstreams, including progress to date, are shown at appendix 'B' to this report.

5.8 It is essential that substantial and specific targets are agreed for the Workstreams and Delivery Strands in order to give scale, ownership and a measurability and confidence that we can deliver the level of change and savings required.

5.9 The projected targets shown below are NOT additional to the Directorate targets shown in the table at 5.5 above, but are intended to provide an indicative framework against which the additional savings shown within that table can be delivered

Indicative potential workstream targets						
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
<u>Strand</u>		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>		
Efficiency		5	10	15		
New Models of Delivery		10	20	30		
Prevention		2	6	8		
Stopping services		3	6	9		
		20	42	62		

Note: see Appendix 'B' for more information on the workstreams

5.10 Further work will take place on the development of a revised Sustainable Swansea Delivery Programme to replace the one agreed by Cabinet on 29 July 2014. This will need to include (amongst other things):

- Efficiency
 - Programming of savings from the review of third party spend and additional income
 - Additional management and support services savings
- New Models of Delivery
 - Savings resulting from the completion of the Commissioning Reviews
 - Transforming customer contact
- Prevention
 - Modelling of the cost reduction in services from demand management and early intervention

Stopping Services

- Feedback from residents about services which can be stopped or delivered through community action

Section 6 – Medium Term Financial Planning for Schools

- 6.1 The purpose of this section is to highlight the estimated effect of specific spending pressures and potential specific grant reductions on Schools' budgets in the light of funding assumptions detailed elsewhere within this report.
- 6.2 More specifically the Detailed Budget report to Council in respect of the 2105/16 Revenue Budget outlines the specific budget proposals for that year.
- 6.3 It is important to note that, given the size of the potential budget deficit facing the Council over the period of the MTFP, it is envisaged that Schools will continue to be required to contribute to ongoing savings targets during this period.
- 6.4 The table shown in Section 4.9 of this report details the proposed indicative Directorate Savings targets for the period 2015/16 to 2017/18 in respect of the Revenue Budget.
- 6.5 Those projected savings targets offer relative priority to Education and Schools budgets.
- 6.6 It would be prudent to assume, however, that reductions in real term budgets of around 5% p.a. will be required to meet the Council's budget needs going forward. The assumption is that an overall cash reduction of some 5% will be applied to Schools on an annual basis subject to spending pressures identified in Section 3.3 of this report being funded.
- 6.7 It is essential therefore that we engage with Schools on a strategic review of provision as simply cutting 5% per annum will not work.

Section 7 – Risks and issues implicit within the MTFP

- 7.1 As stated throughout this report the financial risks facing the Council include:-
- Assumptions around the Reductions in core funding from Welsh Government being incorrect, particularly if understated
 - Ongoing reductions in specific grants which require equivalent reductions in expenditure, often at short notice, which are both uncertain and unpredictable in terms of timing.

- Delay or non-delivery of key savings strands which are essential to meet the projected service reductions identified in this report
 - Significant further changes to Central Government fiscal policy with regard to the Public Sector.
- 7.2 The table at 3.3 of this report outlining the potential budget shortfalls over the period of the MTFP contains a significant number of assumptions around future cost pressures, particularly with respect to pay awards, which may have a significant cumulative effect if not settled at the levels indicated. This has the potential to change significantly the projected deficit towards the end of the planning period.
- 7.3 The assumptions contained within the plan specifically assume:-
- The Council will deliver a balanced revenue outturn in respect of the current and future financial years and, to that extent, no deficits are identified that would require additional funding in future years
 - The Capital programme is constrained to the extent that the maximum additional debt charges that are incurred (which should be considered temporary until capital receipts are achieved) do not exceed the sums included in the MTFP.
 - The Council continues to achieve its ambitious savings targets.
- 7.4 It is assumed that there will be no substantive change to the structure of service delivery, including additional regionalisation of services and, in particular, there will be no impact on later years in respect of Local Government reorganisation.

<i>Section 8 – Use of Reserves</i>

- 8.1 The purpose of this section is to highlight the current planned use of General Reserves to support the 2014/15 Revenue Budget and to outline the relationships between known risks and earmarked reserves and its effect on planning assumptions. 8.2 An analysis of the current position is given in sections 8.4 to 8.9 below.
- 8.3 Conclusions and recommendations in respect reserves usage is given in section 9.6 below.
- 8.4 The current 2014/15 Revenue Budget is underpinned by a proposed use of £2.2m from general reserves.
- 8.5 In terms of planning assumptions the assumption is that this creates a spending pressure for 2015/16 as there is no assumption of ongoing availability of General Reserves for that year or beyond.

- 8.6 Whilst the Council maintains a number of specific reserves they are not factored into planning assumptions based on the following:
- They are either ring-fenced under statute or scheme of delegation (e.g. Schools' delegated reserves)
 - They are earmarked to meet known liabilities
- 8.7 In addition various sections highlighted throughout this report refer to significant ongoing risk around current activities – particularly single status and outstanding equal pay claims.
- 8.8 It remains the position that until these significant risks are fully mitigated then any additional planned use of earmarked reserves to support general revenue budget deficits would be inappropriate.
- 8.9 At this point in time, in line with previous years, any consideration regarding use of reserves should relate to General Reserves only and previous planning assumptions remain extant.

Section 9 – Legal and Equalities implications

9.1 Legal Implications

There are no legal implications arising from this report.

9.2 Equalities Implications

- 9.2.1 The budget reductions implicit in the 2014/15 approved budget were subject to an appropriate Equality Impact Assessment which was considered as part of the overall budget process.
- 9.2.2 Where additional budget savings requirements are identified as part of the 2015/16 and Medium Term Financial Plan budget processes they will again be subject to an appropriate Equality impact assessment (including relevant consultation and engagement) as part of the budget considerations for those financial years.

Appendix A - Statement of Budget Principles and Service Budget priorities

Appendix B - Sustainable Swansea work-streams and progress to date

Statement of Budget Principles and Service Budget priorities**GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR ALL SERVICES**

4.11 There are a number of principles that apply to all the Council's services, regardless of the assessment of relative priorities. These are set out below.

Budget Principles

4.12 The Council has adopted a number of Budget Principles which underpin *Sustainable Swansea*:

<i>Everything is included</i>	<i>Increased income</i>
<i>Engagement</i>	<i>Different models of delivery</i>
<i>We will have less money</i>	<i>Supporting those at risk</i>
<i>Demonstrating efficiency</i>	<i>Evidence base</i>
<i>Cutting Red Tape</i>	<i>Sustainable outcomes/prevention</i>
<i>Full cost recovery</i>	<i>Personal Responsibility</i>

All Services must apply and be consistent with these Budget Principles.

All Services are also required to address these Principles as part of business planning and developing savings proposals.

Service Transformation and Efficiency

4.13 There are expectations upon all Services in relation to transformation and efficiency which must be met regardless of relative priority for funding:

Transformation	<p>All service must transform through a fundamental review of purpose, however services are commissioned, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver better outcomes • develop a sustainable delivery model, fit for the future • reduce costs and secure value for money
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Efficiency	<p>All services must continue to strive for efficiency, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce management and other overheads • maximise opportunities for increasing income from charges, trading and external sources • reduce the cost of purchasing supplies and services • work with others to achieve better outcomes • look for opportunities for residents or community groups to take or share responsibility for services
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STATEMENT OF BUDGET PRIORITIES: PEOPLE'S SERVICES

4.14 Schools and Education

Education is working towards a "one education budget" strategy across delegated and non-delegated budgets

Significant savings cannot be made without reductions in the Schools Delegated Budget over the next three years, including by transferring to schools functions that are currently funded centrally but are better managed locally. We are fully aware of the promises that the Minister has given regarding schools funding, and we are meeting our obligation on this in a number of ways, as outlined below.

Moreover, further severe cuts in the remaining non delegated education budgets will have a direct impact on areas of pupil specific support and further reduce the support that can be provided to schools from the department.

A further move towards a fundamentally different relationship between schools and the local authority is required. The future model for Education provision includes:

- Radically changing the way support for pupils is provided – more flexible earlier intervention and support, as local as possible
- A consistent approach to support the needs of all pupils through a continuum of support
- Integrating and aligning services with Social Services and other agencies such as Health
- Working more closely with communities, recognising the role of schools at the heart of their communities, seeking to minimise transport costs and, wherever feasible, co-locate other services on school sites to aid sustainability (where revenue and capital funding streams are at least sufficient to cover the costs involved).

We will deliver this through:

- Coherent revenue and capital strategies

- Optimising the level of delegation of funding and responsibilities to schools to allow the greatest flexibility in the use of the available resources
- Supporting earlier intervention and support for pupils:
 - Reducing the need for formal statements
 - Providing increasingly targeted specialist support, reflecting the findings of the recent independent behaviour review
 - Building capacity in mainstream educational provision
 - Empowering & facilitating more collaborative school to school support
- Delivery of significant financial savings through a continuing coherent 'one education budget' strategy:
 - Retaining an absolute core level of statutory and regulatory provision at the centre
 - Ensuring a full cost recovery of costs of any support provided to schools above this level and providing the minimum level of Council funding required to fully access the remaining available specific grants
 - Ceasing financial contributions to support the few remaining areas of discretionary educational provision

4.14 Social Services- Child & Families

No policy changes are proposed in Child and Family Services.

We will maintain the current Safe LAC Reduction Strategy to reduce the number of looked after children and achieve the planned savings of around £6m.

4.15 Social Services – Adult Social Care

A new approach has been proposed for Social Services based on the application of *Sustainable Swansea* principles and Workstreams and the national legislative requirements to the future model of social services. This is required to deliver savings of £13m over 3 years.

Our policy must be to:

- Promote greater independent living for longer, and reduce demand for long term care by investment in prevention and reablement
- Develop the Swansea model of Local Area Coordination to increase community-based support and change the current model of day and residential services
- Ensure our services are as efficient as possible by reviewing alternative models for delivering social care such as social enterprise, increased use of the voluntary sector, increase volunteering and community self help

- Drive forward the reshaping and integration of services with health and other key partners to achieve whole system change, including local commissioning and delivery
- Communicate the new vision, the long term benefits and our plan for safe and better care to residents, carers and partners

4.17 Poverty & Prevention

We have agreed a comprehensive Poverty Strategy, no changes are proposed to this.

Our policy must be to:

- Implement the strategy and provide additional investment **or** redirect existing spend in community based preventative programmes where evidence shows this works
- Ensure all Council services (as well as partners) contribute to combatting poverty by directing activity towards these objectives
- Invest in prevention through the Prevention Fund and development of a Council-wide Prevention Strategy

4.18 STATEMENT OF BUDGET PRIORITIES: PLACE SERVICES

Place based services will see a 50% reduction over the next 3 years, around £26m.

To deliver such a challenge our policy must be to:

- Accept that reductions of this scale will inevitably have a significant negative impact upon visible streetscene and environmental services
- Re-commission all services and in many cases focus on enabling other providers and the community to deliver our objectives in areas such as culture and parks
- Establish commercial and trading models where ever we can to offset the loss of Council funding eg: building services
- Introduce a radical approach to demand management and self-regulation in areas such as waste, enforcement
- Seek to maintain current levels of investment in roads focusing on preventive action to reduce future costs
- Meet national housing quality standards, with a particular emphasis on target areas
- Prioritise the Regeneration of the City Centre and the economy

STATEMENT OF BUDGET PRIORITIES: CORPORATE SERVICES

Corporate Services will see a 50% reduction over the next 3 years, around £12.5m.

To deliver such a challenge our policy must be to:

- Change the current model of delivery to increase self-service and reduce demand for transactional services
- Focus only on the critical functions of the corporate centre such as governance, financial control, core HR advice and commercial capability and stop doing other things
- Look for opportunities for shared services with other public sector organisations in the area and/or outsource
- Radically change our approach to customer contact and engagement, to shift to digital channels and reduce costs
- Consolidate and reduce the cost of all common support functions across the Council, such as financial processes, ICT, business support
- Maintain overall investment in ICT, on a business case basis, to support the transformation agenda, including on-line self-service, agile and mobile working and direct service innovation such as telecare

Sustainable Swansea work-streams and progress to date

Efficiency Workstream (Sponsor Dean Taylor)		
Savings Strand	Lead	Current Position/Achievements to Dates
Continuous Improvement	Alison Lewis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems Thinking training has commenced across the Council • First phase projects agreed for: Social Services Intake Team, Special Education Needs, Waste Management, Customer Contact and HR processes
Workforce	Steve Rees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional management savings identified for next 3 years • Options to Reduce the Pay Bill evaluated and being considered • Revised Employee Performance Management Policy rolled out • Revised Workforce Planning process being piloted in Education
Support Services	Steve Rees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforming Business Administration – opportunities for reducing posts, revised structures, processes & technological improvements identified and being implemented for all Services • Other Support Services currently being scoped e.g. Policy and Performance
Assets	Geoff Bacon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation Strategy- proposals to increase office accommodation densities, increase agile working and release assets are being implemented and achieving savings ahead of target. Marketing of Penllergaer Civic Centre has commenced for its release in Summer 2015. • Service Assets - Annual NNDR savings in excess of £300,000 pa achieved to date with rebates in excess of £500,000 received. Savings from asset closures being captured. • Area Reviews - Programme of area reviews

		<p>ongoing and on target. Ward Members being contacted with wider consultation with Community/Town Councils early in New year. Specific opportunities identified and undergoing feasibility. Linking into service asset review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depot Review - Opportunities for reduced depot portfolio currently under investigation.
Third Party Spend	Pat Arran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Plan agreed and embedded • Category Managers appointed, Category Hubs set up and operational • Central contracts register being populated • More accurate spend data generated and analysed • Range of cashable and non cashable savings realised, with a value of circa £1.7m • Social Services spend to be addressed as Phase 2
Income & Trading	Pat Arran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New commercial team in place • Over 1500 charging opportunities identified and being explored • Advertising and Sponsorship protocol and approach developed • Income leads network established and operational • Significant income opportunities identified (<i>see elsewhere in this report</i>)

New Models of Delivery Workstream (Sponsor Phil Roberts)		
Savings Strand	Lead	Current Position/Achievements to Dates
Customer Contact	Lee Wenham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New public website launched in September 2014. Further work is taking place to prioritise services to enable more online forms and payments to improve customer service and increase efficiencies. • Automated telephony system introduced in Benefits, Council Tax and Business Rates has significantly reduced the number of calls handled by staff and reduced waiting times. A 6 month review will be held in December 2014

		<p>and will consider which other services would benefit from the automated system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Contact Centre configuration and customer journey being carried out to improve customer experience, reduce demand and reduce waiting times. The new-look contact centre could include self-serve e-zone, Wi-Fi and electronic queuing system. Recommendations are expected in January 2015. • The e-payments contract has been extended until Sept 2015 which will enable more services and payments to go online, reducing back-office workload, improving customer access and reducing face to face and telephone contact. • Initial mapping of the main customer contact areas completed to help identify potential linkages and to develop a consolidated service under a single management. • The £300k savings target will not be met. External health check of customer contact strategy completed and an action plan is being developed to address key issues.
Commissioning	Martin Nicholls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioning Process map agreed • Strategy for Cultural Services underway • A programme of reviews has been developed. Year 1 (2015) includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Libraries ○ Waste Management ○ Leisure ○ HR/Finance/Legal/other support services ○ Catering and Cleaning ○ Employment Training ○ Residential and Outdoor Centres ○ Domiciliary Care, Day Care, Residential Care. • Libraries review underway • Project delivery resource allocated • Integrated Fleet Management to be scoped
Collaboration	Chris Howell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is progressing on the development of a toolkit for Collaboration to build the capacity of managers for effective collaborative arrangements in the future which links to work being developed by the Council's HR and Organisational development team
Community Action	Tracey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heads of Service populating specific ideas, examples of opportunities for Community

	McNulty	<p>action by end of November</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Action ideas/opportunities to be collated scoped and prioritised by 11th Jan 2015 • Review of leisure opportunities for Mumbles underway with Mumbles Community Council • Agreement to lease Underhill Park reached • Terms agreed for the indoor Bowls Club • Consultation with existing leisure/arts providers underway
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Prevention Workstream (Sponsor Chris Sivers)		
Savings Strand	Lead	Current Position/Achievements to Dates
Manage Demand	Sarah Caulkin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closer working with the Demand Management strand and Continuous Improvement strand agreed and in progress • Awareness training design sessions with Project Leads arranged • Pilot group to be identified for Awareness Training rollout. • Toolkit to be developed to help Managers with Demand management.
Early Intervention	Sarah Crawley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child and Family Support Project Team have completed a draft model for remodelling C&F Services to focus on prevention. • Desk top review of services supporting young people completed. • Agreement reached on investment in a range of preventative projects under the Prevention Budget. Communications and implementation plans are in place and have commenced. • Focus group meeting has been arranged to scope the Domestic Abuse project. • Local Area Co-ordination Implementation Manager appointed. Meeting with third sector on progressing wellbeing mapping.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning is in place for a series of activities or sessions with children, young people and families, as part of the consultation taking place which considers the <i>Sustainable Swansea: Fit for the Future</i> Programme. • Initial mapping of the Out of County placements has been completed. The project is seeking options for greater efficiency.
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Stopping Services Workstream (Sponsor Dean Taylor)		
Savings Strand	Lead	Current Position/Achievements to Dates
Council Priorities	Dean Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised Corporate Plan has been produced for Council approval in February 2015 • Budget Activity Reviews have been undertaken; a number of proposals to stop or reduce services are contained in this report • “Continuing the Conversation” engagement about the future priorities of the Council and what residents can do for themselves has commenced
Future Council	Dean Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A programme of staff engagement has taken place on the future look and feel of the Council • Proposals for changing the way we work will be brought forward as part of the Innovation Programme

Report of the Section 151 Officer

Council – 24 February 2015

REVENUE BUDGET 2015/16

Purpose:	This report proposes a Revenue Budget and Council Tax levy for 2015/16.
Policy framework:	Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future
Reason for decision:	To agree a Revenue Budget and Council Tax levy for 2015/16.
Consultation:	Cabinet Members & Executive Board
Recommendations:	Council is asked to approve a) A Revenue Budget for 2015/16 as detailed in Appendix 'A' and b) A Budget Requirement and Council Tax levy for 2015/16 as detailed in Section 9 of this report.
Report Author:	Mike Hawes
Finance Officer:	Mike Hawes
Legal Officer:	Tracey Meredith
Access to Services Officer:	Sherrill Hopkins

1 Introduction and background

1.1 This report details:

- Financial monitoring 2014/15
- The Local Government Finance Settlement 2015/16
- Budget Forecast 2015/16
- Specific Savings Proposals
- Outcome of Budget Consultation
- Staffing Implications
- Reserves and Contingency Fund requirements
- The Budget Requirement and Council Tax 2015/16

- Summary of funding proposals
 - Risks and uncertainties
- 1.2 The financial assessment in relation to 2016/17 – 2018/19 is contained in the ***Medium Term Financial Plan 2016/17 – 2018/19*** report elsewhere on the agenda.
- 1.3 This report builds upon and needs to be read in conjunction with -
- The budget strategy agreed by Council on 22nd October 2013 – ***'Sustainable Swansea, Fit for the Future'*** focusing on the principles and strategies to be adopted as part of the current and future budget process
 - The report to Cabinet on 29th July 2014 – ***'Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future : Delivery Programme'*** which agreed the specific objectives of the programme and set out an outline programme for delivery
 - The report approved by Cabinet on 16th December 2014 setting out specific budget proposals for public consultation
 - Decisions taken by Cabinet on 10th February 2015 to recommend to Council some changes to the specific budget proposals and as set out in this report.
- 1.4 The report sets out the outcome of the budget consultation. Cabinet has considered the comments received from residents, community groups, partners, employees, School Budget Forum, Joint phase Head Teachers, Trade Unions and others, in recommending the budget to Council. The report also includes an Equality Impact Assessment statement so the Council can be aware of any key issues.

2. Financial Monitoring 2014/15

- 2.1 Cabinet considered a report on the estimated Revenue Outturn for 2014/15 on 10th February 2015.
- 2.2 That report highlighted a forecast net underspend in Directorate budgets of £0.3m which has to be taken in conjunction with unallocated savings of some £2m in respect of specific *Sustainable Swansea* workstreams. However, the net position contains overspends specific to Education totalling £2.1m elements of which, where appropriate, have been incorporated into the budget proposals for 2015/16 contained within this report.
- 2.3 The monitoring report also detailed variations on budgets which are corporate in nature and not linked to direct service provision.
- 2.4 As stated in the monitoring report, taking into account corporate items relating to inflation provisions and contingency fund, it is projected that the Council will

achieve a balanced revenue outturn in line with the Revenue Budget as set by Council on 18th February 2014.

3. The Local Government Finance Settlement 2015/16

- 3.1 The Minister for Local Government & Government Business announced the Final Settlement on 10th December 2014.
- 3.2 The settlement differed substantially from the indicative support levels detailed in the final settlement figure and medium term financial plan (MTFP) for 2014/15, and hence the assumptions made for financial planning purposes in 2015/16, as follows:-

	<u>£'000</u>
2014/15 Medium Term Financial Plan assumption for Welsh Government Support 2015/16	-3,839
Final Settlement	-10,590

- 3.3 The result is a loss of funding of -£6.751m compared to the Council's Medium Term Financial Planning assumptions as agreed in February 2014.
- 3.4 The final settlement remained largely unchanged from the provisional settlement announced on 8th October 2014 as detailed in the Mid Term Budget Statement reported to Council on 4th November 2014.

4. Budget Forecast 2015/16

Overview

- 4.1 The budget proposals for 2015/16 have been dominated by the requirement to meet the significant reductions in funding highlighted above which, combined with known budget pressures, has resulted in a funding gap of £26.774m as detailed in Table 1 in paragraph 4.3 below.
- 4.2 The options for funding this deficit are a combination of:-
- Savings on current service net expenditure
 - Increases in Council Tax levels
 - Use of the current Corporate Inflation provision
 - Potential reductions in contributions to the Contingency Fund
 - Use of Reserves and Balances

Forecast funding shortfall 2015/16

- 4.3 The revised shortfall in funding identified in 4.1 above can be summarised in Table 1(a) below:-

Table 1(a) – Projected funding shortfall 2015/16

	2015/16
	£'000
Current year overspend - education	1,000
Current year overspend - adult/mental Health	1,000
Current recurring saving - Corp. Services	-300
Pay awards - non schools staff	2,000
Pay and grading increments – gainers	3,000
Intermediate Care Fund additional funding	1,600
Mid & West Wales Fire Authority	249
Re-instatement of General Reserves 2014/15	2,200
Re-instatement 2014/15 Insurance Reserves	716
Shortfall on 2014/15 workstream savings	1,200
Full Year Effect 2014/15 care Home fee uplift	500
Capital charges	914
2014/15 workstream savings subject to allocation	1,127
Council Tax Support Scheme costs	600
RSG transfers in	378
Total for additional pressures	16,184
Aggregate External Finance reduction	10,590
Cumulative target	26,774

- 4.4 The reasons for the increase the overall savings target since Cabinet in December, are detailed in Table 1(b) below:

Table 1(b) – Projected funding shortfall 2015/16

Target per Cabinet Report 16/12	25,700
Increased Mid and West Wales Fire Authority Levy	249
Adjustment re additional funding for Schools	-1,300
Insurance reserve	716
Lower increase in capital charges following updated assessment	-486
Full year effect of 2014/15 care home fees uplift	500
Reduction in AEF following final settlement	-110
Workstream savings being allocated	1,127
RSG transfers in	378
Cumulative target	26,774

- 4.5 The above analysis specifically takes account of the outcome of the current Revenue Budget outturn forecast for 2014/15 and makes some provision for baseline budget adjustments for all services where it is clear that there is an inevitable ongoing revenue effect in 2015/16.

Inflation

- 4.6 The 2014/15 budget provided for a £1.049m corporate provision for inflation. As reported within the 3rd quarter budget monitoring report considered at Cabinet on 10th February 2015, this provision remains unallocated in 2014/15. Any under-utilisation of the 2014/15 provision should be used to mitigate the forecast net overspends detailed in paragraph 2.2 above.

Given current UK inflationary levels and forecasts there is no case to be made for continuing a corporate provision for inflation in 2015/16 and, as such, no provision has been included within the draft budget proposals for 2015/16. Neither is any provision for inflation built into projected Directorate Revenue Budgets for the year. Therefore any costs that arise will have to be funded from within Directorate Budgets.

It is the case, however, that the Council is undertaking a significant change transformation programme, including the transition from a contracted out ICT service to a mixed model of delivery from December 2016. Proposals elsewhere within this report suggest a significant addition to the current transformation fund in the sum of £1.7m to provide for on-going service and ICT transformational costs.

During 2014/15 a national pay award was given in respect of non-teaching staff at an average level of approximately 1% p.a., covering the period 1st April 2014 to 21st March 2016.

Appropriate budget provision has been made within the 2015/16 proposals to cover these costs.

As in previous years, and as detailed below, it is assumed that any provision for increases in School pay budgets will be met directly from Schools' delegated budgets.

Schools Protection

- 4.7 The scale of the overall savings requirement for 2015/16 and beyond means that it will be impossible going forward to exempt Schools' budgets from cuts. The 10th February 2015 Cabinet report and the Medium Term Financial Plan elsewhere on this agenda set out the Council's planning assumptions going forward and the degree to which both Education and Social Services budgets are likely to receive a degree of prioritisation in terms of forecast budget reductions.
- 4.8 Reductions can be viewed in two ways:

- Actual cash reductions in levels of funding provided to Schools
- Real terms reduction in Schools funding, taking into account known spending needs

4.9 The proposed cash reductions and overall impact are shown in Table 2 below

Table 2 –Reductions on Schools delegated budgets

Item	2015/16 £'000
Core base delegated budget	127,636
Ministerial funding guarantee	1,300
Less: excess provided in terms of 5 year funding commitment	-2,400
Top slicing to meet costs of prudential borrowing	-800
Retrospective clawback of additional cost of pupil support in 2014/15	-110
Assumed efficiency savings from increased delegation of funding and responsibilities.	-400
Broadband and licence costs recovered	-466
Cash efficiency target @ 1%	-1,276
Net overall cash reduction	-4,152
Net core delegated base budget 2015/16	123,484

The above cash reduction assumes that Schools will meet the additional costs of teachers pay awards and pension costs for 2015/16 (£2.2m).

The real terms reduction in core delegated budget would therefore be 4.97%.

Social Care protection

4.10 The Welsh Government overall Revenue Settlement for 2015/16 included a notional all-Wales allocation of £10m to fund pressures in Social care, which can be used, where appropriate, for ongoing funding for Intermediate Care Fund (ICF) expenditure following the end of grant funding in 2014/15. Given the inherent uncertainties and scale of transformational challenge facing the authority it is considered appropriate to set aside earmarked reserves of £1.6m to fund the transformational change needed in social care and to make good the inherent shortfall in ICF funding. This is above a proportionate figure

compared to a straight line allocation of the additional £10m across all Welsh Authorities based on expenditure on Adult Social Services.

Capital Financing Charges

- 4.11 There is an increase of £914,000 compared to the 2014/15 approved budget reflecting increased forecast borrowing requirements and net interest charges, including elements relating to the Schools' improvement programme.

As at 1st April 2014, and to date, a significant element of the Capital Financing requirement has been met by the allocation of internal funds (Internal borrowing), this is highly dependent on cash-flows of the Council and it is anticipated that, during 2015/16, there will be a need to externally borrow to replace elements of current internal borrowing. This offers the opportunity to take account of historically low external interest rates which are currently available, although any move towards external borrowing will inevitably increase overall interest charges.

Fire Authority Levy

- 4.12 The increased Fire Authority Levy of £249,000 (2.1%) is confirmed, including changes due to population changes across levied Authorities.

Pay & Grading Settlement and the Living Wage

- 4.13 A single pay and grading structure was introduced across the Authority with effect from 1st April 2014.

The introduction of a single pay and grading scheme is a positive achievement and in future years will add certainty to pay estimates. However, until the Authority has fully implemented the scheme, dealt with all outstanding equal pay claims and exhausted all appeals which may arise from implementation, single status/equal pay remains an ongoing (but substantially reduced) risk in addition to the significant challenges facing the delivery of savings targets during 2015/16. The Council has taken action, working with the Trade Unions, to mitigate this risk and it is anticipated that the vast majority of outstanding equal pay claims will be subject to settlement by 31st March 2015. Whilst the Council had set aside significant sums to meet all known current liabilities, the recent increased offer in respect of equal pay claims, whilst mitigating the risk, has led directly to an increase in unsupported borrowing of £6.7m during 2014/15, together with the use of £2.1m of 2014/15 Capital Receipts which in themselves would have offset the equivalent level of borrowing.

The previous sum of £4.277m set aside annually in respect of pay and grading costs has been apportioned across service budgets to reflect the additional costs of pay and grading as indicated in the Revenue Budget Report dated 18th February 2014 as approved by Council and hence that sum is now included in base Directorate budgets going forward.

In line with previous reports, the budget proposals for 2015/16 allow for increased employee costs of some £3m for 2015/16 in relation to incremental progression for those staff who were assimilated to the bottom of their pay scale on implementation of the pay and grading scheme.

Council Tax Reduction Scheme

- 4.14 The Authority received a baseline adjustment to its Revenue Support Grant allocation of £18.883m for 2014/15 which has been notionally included as part of future grant settlements. The effect of this base grant allocation is that any future increases in Council tax levels will have to be discounted by any potential increases in Council Tax Support costs. Where appropriate the yield will also have to take account of any increase in Council Tax Support Costs arising from increases in the Council Tax applied by the South Wales Police Commissioner.

The effects of funding additional Council tax support have been taken into account when calculating the funding in respect of the overall budget shortfall highlighted in table 1 in section 4.3 of this report.

5. Specific Savings Proposals: Update

- 5.1 In determining its budget proposals, the Authority has embarked on a specific long term strategy – ‘*Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future*’ - as a means of setting Council priorities, transforming services and addressing current and future deficits.
- 5.2 Details of that strategy, including the budget principles that the Authority has adopted together with a description of the key elements that underpin the service savings proposals, was presented and approved at a meeting of Council on 22nd October 2013. This strategy was further developed in a report to Cabinet 29th July 2014 “***Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future : Delivery Programme***’.
- 5.3 The strategy as adopted underpinned the decision taken at the Council’s Cabinet on 16th December 2014 to recommend specific additional savings proposals totaling £7.497m in 2015/16 for consultation. These savings are in addition to the Service Savings of £6.670m which were planned as part of the MTFP agreed by Council in February 2014.
- 5.4 The overall savings proposals, including Service savings recommended in respect of 2015/16, as per the Cabinet report dated 16th December 2014, totaled some £21.319m as detailed below. These savings include the previously agreed service reductions, changes to the level of schools delegated budgets as detailed in Section 4.9 above and additional *Sustainable Swansea* workstream savings proposals totaling some £3m which will require further action during 2015/16.

Table 3 – Summary of Savings proposals

Savings	Savings £'000
Planned Service Savings	6,670
Sustainable Swansea Additional Proposals	7,497
Sustainable Swansea Delivery Programme	3,000
Schools delegated budget	4,152
Total	21,319

- 5.5 With respect to *Sustainable Swansea* workstream savings, the Council set an ambitious target of £2.6m in terms of additional workstream reductions in 2014/15. Whilst options have been proposed and considered by the Executive Board which would make progress against that target, it is prudent for the purposes of setting the current Revenue Budget that a sum of £3m be included at this stage for savings across a number of workstreams in respect of 2015/16. Work will continue during the remainder of 2014/15 to develop proposals to achieve the original target which, if successful, will assist with future year deficit reduction targets. The Executive Board also intends to identify areas across the workstreams where additional savings may be realised in year; and this will be reported to Cabinet as appropriate. In addition, Cabinet will be asked to consider options for invest to save schemes to support the New Models of Delivery and Prevention workstreams, in particular: community capacity building and innovative work to reduce the cost of current services.
- 5.6 It should be noted that the savings proposals in respect of Social Services include £900,000 in respect of Child and Family Services reflecting actual performance in 2014/15 with an assumption that there will be further reductions in spend based on the roll out of existing policies.
- 5.7 Details around the currently assumed proposals for Council tax levels are shown in section 9 of this report.
- 5.8 Details around use of the Council's Reserves, contingency and inflation provisions are shown in section 8 of this report.

6 Outcome of Budget Consultation Process

- 6.1 Consultation on the budget proposals ran from 17 December 2014 to 21 January 2015. A detailed report on the response received is set out in Appendix E. This includes feedback from consultation with children and

young people. It is pleasing to note that the response to consultation is similar to last year and provides in some areas an increased response.

- 6.2 The School Budget Forum Response to Budget Consultation is set out in Appendix G. The Council is required to take account of the Forum's comments in finalising its budget proposals.
- 6.3 The EIA process has been running since October. The EIA report is attached as Appendix F. At present no EIA issues have been identified; Cabinet will be kept updated on any potential issues that may arise as part of the budget implementation process.
- 6.4 Cabinet and Council will need to consider the response to consultation and the EIA report and demonstrate how we are taking account of the feedback. This is particularly the case, of course, if we are minded to proceed with any proposals where there is a significant majority of those responding opposed to this, being in mind that consultation feedback is just one of the factors that we need to consider when making difficult budget choices.
- 6.5 The main issues raised in consultation responses are as follows:

Disagree

- 77% disagree - Introducing three-weekly refuse collection
- 74% disagree - Cease programme of providing disabled parking spaces
- 71% disagree - Close Penlan Household Waste Recycling Centre
- 69% disagree - Close Tir John Household Waste Recycling Centre
- 69% disagree - Closure of five urban public toilets
- 65% disagree - Youth services reconfiguration (closure of satellite youth centres)
- 64% disagree - Work to transfer running and maintenance of toilets to suitable local groups

Agree

- 93% - Create specialist fostering placements internally within foster Swansea
- 93% - Reduce the number of children in residential/out of county placements
- 93% - reduce spending on advertising, publicity, printing, marketing and PR by 20%
- 92% - Increase in-house fostering placements, removing the need for external provision
- 92% - Stop producing the Swansea Leader and increase digital communications
- 88% - Relocate the Lord Mayor from the Mansion House to the Guildhall

- 6.6 Cabinet has considered the outcome of the consultation and Equality Impact Assessment Statement and has decided to recommend the following changes to the draft budget proposals which are reflected in Appendix D.

Table 4 – Cabinet Recommendations on the Outcome of Budget Consultation

Savings	Savings £'000
Savings planned at 16 December Cabinet per Table 3 above	21,319
Cabinet decisions on 10 February 2015	-466
Revised Savings Total	20,853

The changes made in respect of the savings submitted for consultation are as follows:

PROPOSAL	£000	RATIONALE
Music Service Removal of remaining Council contribution	75	Following further consideration of the proposals and the views we have received, it is proposed to reduce the saving in 2015/16 from £150k to £75k
West Glamorgan County Youth Theatre	23	Following the views received during consultation we have decided to allow a further year for alternative funding to be found for the Youth theatre As part of a transitional arrangement we will reduce the Council's contribution by only 20% in 2015/16, saving £5k
LGBT Youth Club	20	In the light of the response to consultation we propose to retain funding for the LGBT youth club, but we still intend to discontinue the £10k payment to Stonewall
Satellite Youth Clubs	50	In the light of the response to consultation we have decided not to implement the proposals to remove funding from satellite youth clubs in Clydach, Gendros, Pontarddulais, St Thomas, Rhossili and Morryston
Welsh Joint Education Committee	57	Following further consideration we have decided to reduce the Council's £79k contribution to WJEC by £22k next year, rather than to cut it altogether. We will reduce our contribution by a further £6k for each of the next two years to give a total of £34k by year 3.

Cease operations at Pontarddulais (evening sports facilities)	20	We have decided to defer implementation of this proposal until 2016/16 to allow further time for transfer to the community
Charging for Residents Parking (2014/15 RAG)	95	On balance we have decided to defer this proposal for the time being There will be a full review of the Council's car parking policy, charging and enforcement, which will report in the Spring, when options will be reconsidered
Cease producing the Swansea Leader	60	There was support for this proposal during consultation and we do propose to make this change in the future But we will defer implementation until 2016/17 to enable further work to take place on the alternative communication channels
Car park income	66	Reduction in projected income, pending full review of the Council's car parking policy, charging and enforcement, which will report in the spring, when options will be reconsidered
Total	466	

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Waste	Waste is one of the Council's Commissioning Reviews for 2015, due to be completed in November 2015
Public Toilets	Taking account of the views from public consultation and from community councils and others local groups, we propose to undertake a full review of the proposals relating to public toilets and the scope for community transfer and other options The review will be concluded in June 2015

6.7 Finally, Council is asked to note that, as part of the budget consultation process:

- A full account of the consultation responses will be placed on the Council's website
- The detailed consultation responses have been sent to the relevant Head of Service to:
 - Reply to any particular responders as appropriate, for example, community groups, Assembly Members

- Where appropriate, build the comments into the implementation of the proposals, subject to these being agreed by Council

6.8 As previously agreed, engagement on the delivery of the objectives in *Sustainable Swansea, fit for the future* will continue during 2015.

6.9 The Scrutiny Programme Committee and the Service Improvement and Finance Panel have discussed the Budget proposals with the Leader of the Council. Following a further meeting of the Service Improvement and Finance Panel to discuss the budget 5 February 2015, the Convenor of the panel attended Cabinet on 10th February 2015 to outline the views of the Scrutiny Panel.

7.0 Staffing Implications

7.1 The 16 December 2014 Cabinet report set out the provisional impact on staff of the budget proposals, the action being taken to avoid compulsory redundancies and the Section 188 process.

7.2 The figures contained in the Cabinet report were as follows:

Table 5 – Impact of Savings Proposals on FTEs 2015/16*

Corporate Services	35.90
Place	122.18
People	60.10
FTE Total	218.18

Table 6 - Category of Staff Savings 2015/16*

Vacant Posts (FTE)	ER/VR	Posts at Risk	Reduction in hours	Other
44.5	53	64	49	39**

Notes:

* *No assessment is included for future years at this stage*

** *Includes a potential transfer of 33 staff under TUPE
Figures exclude school based staff*

7.3 Seven meetings have taken place with the Trade Unions since 12 December 2014. The Section 188 consultation with the TUs ran until 31st January 2015.

7.4 To date the Trade Unions have received the following documentation;

- Full budget savings proposals, including details of the posts at risk
- Full details of current Agency Workers
- List of vacant posts
- List of current ER/VR applications
- Notes of all meetings
- Action Logs of all meetings

7.5 The Trade Unions have stated that they do not intend to submit a formal response to the Section 188 consultation. They are content that their views have been captured in the meetings held and are being taken forward by Officers. It is, however, worth noting a number of key points raised by the Trade Unions in the meetings as follows:

- Satisfaction with the overall level of information provided by the Council, some specific issues, for example, in social care are being followed up in more detail
- The number of Agency Workers, particularly in waste, should be addressed by a) giving longer term workers a contract of employment and b) replacing workers covering posts with staff at risk
- The Council should improve the ER/VR offer to encourage more volunteers

7.6 Based on current information, **the number of posts at risk has been reduced from 64 to 53** since the 16 December Cabinet report. However, clearly the figures will continue to change as a result of the Council's decision on the budget proposals and other service changes that occur.

7.7 The HR Service, especially the dedicated temporary HR Officer for redeployment, will continue to work with Service Areas, Trade Unions and re-deployees to secure them alternative positions and to minimise the number of compulsory redundancies in line with the Council's policies. Support will also be given to seek to redeploy staff between Schools if required.

8 Reserves and Contingency Fund Requirement

Background

8.1 It is a requirement of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 that authorities have regard to the level of reserves when calculating their Budget Requirement. Whilst there is no prescribed statutory minimum level of reserves, account should be taken of the strategic, operational and financial risks facing the Council.

8.2 In assessing the adequacy of reserves account needs to be taken of the following general factors:

- treatment of inflation and interest rates
- level and timing of capital receipts
- treatment of demand led pressures

- expected performance against challenging budget requirements
- treatment of planned efficiency savings / productivity gains
- financial risks inherent in major capital developments
- the availability of reserves, government grants and other funds
- general financial climate to which the authority is subject

In addition there are local factors to consider including the possibility of future budget overspends, progress in achieving challenging savings targets the completion of the appeals process in respect of the Pay and Grading Scheme, including calculation of back pay for gainers, and the cost of any future redundancy scheme.

Setting the level of reserves is just one of several related decisions in the formulation of the Medium Term Financial Strategy i.e. it is more than a short term decision.

General Reserves

- 8.3 The General Reserve amounted to £13.155m at 1st April 2014.
- 8.4 The Revenue Budget for 2014/15 approved by Council on 18th February 2014 assumed a transfer of £2.2m from General Reserves to support the budget. At the current time it is assumed that transfer will be required and therefore the forecast level of General reserves as at 31st March 2015 is £10.955m.
- 8.5 It is proposed that a sum of £1.2m be transferred from General reserves in support of the 2015/16 budget, which is in line with Medium Term Financial Plan approved by Council on 18th February 2014. Provision to discount this transfer in 2016/17 has been made within the Medium Term Financial Plan 2016/17 to 2018/19 shown as a separate item on this agenda. Subject to any General Fund transfers arising out of the closure of Accounts process for 2014/15, the MTFP does not include any assumptions regarding transfers from General Reserves in future years.

The level of General Fund balances estimated at 31st March 2016, assuming achievement of the 2015/16 Revenue Budget, would be £9.755m.

Contingency Fund

- 8.6 The 3rd quarter financial monitoring report detailed several forecast uses of the Contingency Fund in 2014/15. At this time, it is anticipated that the £5.4m budgeted contribution in 2014/15 will be fully expended and/or used to fund the Councils outturn position. Given the overall position as forecast in the 3rd quarter budget monitoring report for 2014/15 considered elsewhere on this agenda, the forecast Fund balance as at 31st March 2015 is nil.
- 8.7 In assessing the value of the Contingency Fund requirement in 2015/16, the following potential requirements are relevant:
- (a) The risks and issues detailed in 11 below.

- (b) The need to provide a potential source of finance for the ongoing ER/VR scheme, together with the need to fund any redundancy costs arising from service re-organisation.
- (c) The poor outlook for Public Finances as set out in the Cabinet report on 16th December and summarised in the MTFP report elsewhere on the agenda.
- (d) Use of the contingency fund is currently the only source of funding available to meet the costs of any ER/VR or redundancy costs arising in year.

8.8 Bearing the above in mind, together with the proposals in respect of funding current year service pressures within the 2015/16 base budget, which continues to maintain reduced levels of risk, it is recommended that the contribution to the Contingency Fund in respect of 2015/16 is maintained at £5.4m.

Earmarked Reserves

8.9 The Council retains earmarked reserves for specific purposes. The reasons for holding these reserves are documented and are subject to ongoing review and scrutiny. The forecast transfers to and from reserves are summarised in Appendix C.

Review of Insurance Fund

8.10 A further review has been completed of the sums set aside to provide for future claims which are not known or only partly known at this time. Such claims can be very significant and can relate to past periods going back many years.

The review has highlighted an Insurance Fund surplus as at 31st March 2013.

8.11 Members will recall that the Budget for 2013/14 approved on 14th February 2013 allowed for:-

- A one off contribution from the insurance fund of £1m to finance high priority highways maintenance schemes on the basis that there was an historical link between the levels of claims and highways maintenance.
- An ongoing reduction of £700,000 in insurance charges to services for that year and for 2014/15 and 2015/16.

The current budget proposals allow for the continuation of the £700,000 reduction in insurance premiums, together with a further one-off contribution of £1m towards highways maintenance in 2015/16. There is an implicit link between effective highways maintenance and management of insurance claims and the Prevention workstream within *Sustainable Swansea*.

Transformation Fund

- 8.12 The Revenue Outturn report for 2012/13 agreed by Cabinet on 17th September 2013 recommended that the sum of £2.030m was set aside in order to assist in the transformation of Council services in the light of the current and forecast budget position of the Council. It is intended to earmark the sum of £300,000 of this to the Community Action Transformation Fund to assist in the development of community based service delivery options as part of the Sustainable Swansea programme.

It is clear that in order to achieve the degree of service transformation required during 2015/16 and as outlined in the Medium Term Financial Plan, together with known transformational activity surrounding the new model of delivery for Corporate ICT services, considerable resource may be required to meet the ongoing challenge of service review and transformation.

To that extent it is proposed that the sum of £1.7m be added to the Transformation fund as part of these budget proposals.

Adequacy of Reserves

- 8.13 Whilst the proposed use of Earmarked Reserves in 2015/16 funds some recurring expenditure, taking into account the level of General and Earmarked Reserves which would be available should there be an overriding financial requirement, and the arrangements in place to monitor and manage financial risk in 2015/16 and future years, I am satisfied that the proposed management of reserves in 2015/16 will result in a forecast level of General Reserves, Earmarked Reserves and Provisions which is adequate, subject to the potential financial implications of the risks described in Section 11 below and the final budget proposals recommended by Cabinet to Council.
- 8.14 Given the considerable risks and uncertainties facing the Council in 2015/16 and future years, it remains my advice as the officer designated with responsibility for the overall finances of the Council that the above represents prudent financial management.

9. Budget Requirement and Council Tax 2015/16

- 9.1 The Council's recommended requirement is set out in Appendix A. The City and County of Swansea Requirement of £408.441m will be financed partly by Revenue Support Grant of £237.542m and National Non-Domestic Rates of £70.092m.

Based on the recommendations made at Cabinet on 10th February 2015, a Council tax rise of 4.8% would generate an additional sum of £5.372m, a band 'D' charge of £1,131.82, and Cabinet recommend this as an appropriate Council Tax charge for 2015/16.

- 9.2 Including Community Councils, the total requirement, after taking account of proposals in respect of reserve transfers and currently assumed savings, is £409.351m.

The overall Council Tax amounts, including the requirements of the South Wales Police Authority and Community Councils will be set out in the Resolutions to be made in accordance with the regulations for the setting of the Council Tax 2015/16.

10. Summary of Funding 2015/16

- 10.1 The proposals in sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 above, together with the assumed 4.8% rise in Council Tax identified in Section 9 above, results in a forecast additional funding of £26.774m in 2015/16 as detailed in Table 7 below:

<u>Table 7 – Budget Proposals 2015/16</u>	£'000
Savings identified per Section 6.6 above	-20,853
Net effect of Council tax base increase and proposed charges	-5,372
Use of General Reserves	-1,200
Reduction in Inflation Provision	-1,049
Transfer to Transformation Fund	1,700
Overall resourcing	-26,774

Summary

- 10.2 I am satisfied that the budget proposals detailed in this report represent a realistic and achievable financial plan for 2015/16 subject to the potential financial implications of the risks described in paragraph 11 below.

11. Assessment of risks and uncertainties

- 11.1 As in previous years, there are a number of potential costs which have been considered in the context of the budget proposals. In particular, the following items:

(a) Implications of specific 2014/15 overspends

The 3rd quarter financial monitoring report on this agenda highlighted a number of service overspends. The budget proposals within this report largely cater for the ongoing effects of 2014/15 service overspends.

(b) New Unavoidable Spending Requirements

All services will need to meet a range of additional / new pressures in 2015/16. These include the implications of new legislation; demographic changes; completion of the single status appeals process; and other requirements. Whilst reasonable provision has been made for these costs, there is a risk that some items will result in overspends. In particular it is assumed that whilst the cost of pay protection arising out of single status implementation can be funded centrally, any additional costs that may potentially arise as a result of the appeals process will be met from within specific existing Directorate budgets.

(c) Savings

The 2015/16 budget includes significant and extensive savings targets which must be achieved. It is a requirement of the Council's financial procedure rules that Responsible Officers are required to manage expenditure within approved budgets of the Council and to that extent it is essential, should specific proposed budget savings be delayed or postponed, alternative savings are achieved in year to meet approved Directorate Budgets.

Given the nature and scale of the savings challenge during 2015/16, there will be enhanced monitoring and tracking of progress in achieving budget savings which will be reported to Executive Board, Budget Steering Group and Cabinet.

It is essential in terms of the financial challenges facing the Council beyond 2015/16 that further savings proposals are developed as part of the *Sustainable Swansea* programme and implemented in 2015/16 over and above those proposed within this budget. As noted above, further proposals will be brought to Cabinet during the year, for example, as reviews within the New Model of Delivery Workstream are completed.

(d) Inflation

As was the case in previous years, no provision has been made for price increases within Directorate Budgets or by way of a Corporate provision for inflation.

(e) Outcome Agreement Grant

Whilst the full grant was received in 2014/15, there is an ongoing risk that the Council will not receive the full grant in future years. The process surrounding the criteria and evidence requirements for this grant are changing for 2015/16 and this could add further to the risk in terms of transition to the new arrangements.

(f) Care Home Fees

Budget provision has been made for the 2014 settlement. However, it is likely that fees will need to be further increased over and above the budget

provision given that the Council has to undertake an annual review of payments to care home providers which must be robust and evidenced.

(g) Specific Grants

A number of specific grants are yet to be announced. In the event that the level of specific grants awarded for 2015/16 is less than that for 2014/15, it is essential that Directorates take action to manage such reductions within the proposed spending limits – i.e. there is no corporate provision for meeting such shortfalls. There is a clear expectation that expenditure will be cut to match the level of grant. Recent experience suggests that there may be substantial in-year reductions to grant funding streams that will require urgent and concerted action in terms of mitigation.

(h) Equal Pay Back Payments

It is envisaged that the bulk of equal pay claims both in number and value will have been settled by 31st March 2015. However, legislation is such that further claims cannot be precluded although the introduction of the compliant pay and grading structure from 1st April 2014 will significantly lessen risk in this area over time.

(i) Implementation of Single Status

Whilst the Council implemented a compliant pay and grading structure from 1st April 2014, there remains a potential for appeals to be made in line with the agreed process. Where appeals are successful this will add further costs to the paybill. The appeals process will be carefully monitored in order to assess ongoing financial implications.

(j) Council Tax Reduction Scheme

Provision has been made for the estimated costs which are now linked directly to any proposed increases in Council Tax Levels.

(k) Capital Financing Charges

There is a risk that the funding shortfalls highlighted in the Capital Budget report elsewhere on the agenda will result in additional charges over and above the agreed budget provision. The Report on the Capital Programme for 2014/15-2018/19 elsewhere on this agenda highlights specific actions that need to be taken to mitigate against future increases in revenue costs linked to increases in unsupported borrowing and further externalisation of current debt.

- 11.2 Whilst reasonable assumptions have been made in relation to each of the above risks it is impossible to be certain that adequate funding will be

available for every item. This re-enforces the need to have adequate reserves and balances available to meet any unexpected costs or shortfalls.

11.3 The above risks are both substantial and potentially significant in value. Therefore during 2015/16 specific actions are being put in place which will involve:-

- Monthly monitoring of specific savings targets against an agreed implementation timetable in order to identify any slippage and appropriate and equivalent compensating budget savings.
- Ensuring compliance with the Council's Financial Procedure Rules which require Responsible Officers to manage budgets within the limits set by Council
- Early and ongoing monitoring of the effect of pay and grading implementation and in particular the cumulative effect of the initial appeals procedure
- The impact of any changes to specific grant funding streams

12. Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

12.1 Budget proposals have been subject to the Council's Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) process. Proposals have been screened and where potential for impact has been identified EIA reports have been opened. Appendix F contains the Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Statement for the Budget.

12.2 The statement, where possible, attempts an overarching assessment of the impact of the revenue budget including a summary of the provisional outcomes of the process by Directorate.

12.3 The statement and the majority of the EIA reports will remain open as proposals, when agreed, are implemented and further developed. Thus, EIA reports will be updated or completed over a period of time to take account of impact and the outcomes of service specific engagement where required. As they are completed each report will be published on the Council's website here:

<http://www.swansea.gov.uk/eia>

13. The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) 2015/16 – 2017/18

13.1 Many of the issues identified in this report have implications for future years. The MTFP report elsewhere on the agenda includes an assessment of likely shortfalls in future years and outline proposals for achieving savings.

14. Legal Implications

14.1 The Authority is under a duty to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs. Failure to do so will be a breach of that duty.

Appendix 'A'	Revenue Budget summary 2015/16
Appendix 'B'	Net Directorate budget proposals
Appendix 'C'	Earmarked Reserves
Appendix 'D'	Specific savings proposals
Appendix 'E'	Summary of consultation responses
Appendix 'F'	Equality impact assessment
Appendix 'G'	Response of the Schools' Budget Forum
Appendix 'H'	Response of Leader to School Budget Forum
Appendix 'I'	Directorate Budgets

REVENUE BUDGET SUMMARY 2015/16

<u>DIRECTORATE</u>	RESTATED	
	BUDGET 2014/15 £000	BUDGET 2015/16 £000
CORPORATE SERVICES	45,870	44,380
PEOPLE - POVERTY AND PREVENTION	4,754	4,780
PEOPLE - SOCIAL SERVICES	106,252	104,701
PEOPLE - EDUCATION	161,229	156,301
PLACE	54,473	52,691
ADDITIONAL SAVINGS STRANDS - TO BE ALLOCATED	-2,600	-3,000
NET DIRECTORATE EXPENDITURE	369,978	359,853
CORPORATE PROVISION FOR INFLATION	1,049	0
<i>OTHER ITEMS</i>		
LEVIES		
SWANSEA BAY PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY	94	94
CONTRIBUTIONS		
MID & WEST WALES COMBINED FIRE AUTHORITY	11,524	11,773
<i>CAPITAL FINANCING CHARGES</i>		
PRINCIPAL REPAYMENTS	14,033	14,541
NET INTEREST CHARGES	13,651	14,357
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE	410,329	400,618
<i>MOVEMENT IN RESERVES</i>		
GENERAL RESERVES	-2,200	-1,200
EARMARKED RESERVES	5,155	8,648
TOTAL BUDGET REQUIREMENT	413,284	408,066
DISCRETIONARY RATE RELIEF	375	375
TOTAL CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA REQUIREMENT	413,659	408,441
COMMUNITY COUNCIL PRECEPTS	868	910
TOTAL REQUIREMENT	414,527	409,351
FINANCING OF TOTAL REQUIREMENT		
REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT	241,788	237,542
NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES	76,436	70,092
COUNCIL TAX - CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA	95,435	100,807
COUNCIL TAX - COMMUNITY COUNCILS	868	910
TOTAL FINANCING	414,527	409,351
COUNCIL TAX BASE for the City and County of Swansea	88,367	89,066
COUNCIL TAX AT BAND 'D' (£) for the City and County of Swansea	1,079.98	1,131.82
GENERAL RESERVES		
AT 1 APRIL	13,155	10,955
AT 31 MARCH	10,955	9,755

REVENUE BUDGET 2015/16

NET DIRECTORATE BUDGET PROPOSALS

	Corporate Services £000	People - Poverty and Prevention £000	People - Social Services £000	People - Education £000	Place £000	To be allocated £000	Total £000
Original estimate 2014/15	46,384	3,492	104,727	160,987	52,711	-2,600	365,701
Directorate Transfers*	-514	1,262	1,525	242	1,762	0	4,277
Original estimates following transfers	45,870	4,754	106,252	161,229	54,473	-2,600	369,978
Transfer to (+) / from (-) reserves 2014/15	4,085	0	-250		781	0	4,616
Original estimate 2014/15 excluding reserves	49,955	4,754	106,002	161,229	55,254	-2,600	374,594
Transfers for specific grants 2014/15	0	0	307	-192	-37	0	78
Baseline adjustments 2014/15*	-4,227	179	896	-374	1,976	273	-1,277
Adjusted service budgets 2014/15	45,728	4,933	107,205	160,663	57,193	-2,327	373,395
Spending Needs	432	10	1,500	2,300	0	2,327	6,569
Pay inflation provision	293	100	544	279	784	0	2,000
Savings:							
Specific consultation proposals	-1,828	-237	-4,524	-6,816	-3,915	0	-17,320
Additional staff savings	-564	-48	-355	-200	-666	0	-1,833
Other workstream savings strands	0	0	0	0	0	-3,000	-3,000
Original estimate 2015/16 excluding reserves	44,061	4,758	104,370	156,226	53,396	-3,000	359,811
Transfer to (-) / from (+) reserves 2014/15	319	22	331	75	-705	0	42
Net Directorate budgets 2015/16	44,380	4,780	104,701	156,301	52,691	-3,000	359,853

*Virements & reallocation to base budgets following Job Evaluation implementation - net increase £3,000k

REVENUE BUDGET 2015/16

EARMARKED RESERVES

	Balance 31/03/14 £000	2014/15 £000	Balance 31/03/15 £000	2015/16 £000	Balance 31/03/16 £000
DIRECTORATE RESERVES					
Equalisation reserves	-2,781	50	-2,731	0	-2,731
Commuted sums	-5,185	218	-4,967	-21	-4,988
Repair & renewal funds	-2,894	-711	-3,605	-696	-4,301
Profit share	-904	-66	-970	-66	-1,036
Service reserves	-4,339	232	-4,107	589	-3,518
TOTAL DIRECTORATE RESERVES	-16,103	-277	-16,380	-194	-16,574
CORPORATE RESERVES					
Contingency Fund	-117	0	-117	-5,400	-5,517
Insurance	-17,592	716	-16,876	0	-16,876
Job Evaluation earmarked	-4,455	-33	-4,488	0	-4,488
Transformation/Efficiency	-3,230	425	-2,805	-3,109	-5,914
TOTAL CORPORATE RESERVES	-25,394	1,108	-24,286	-8,509	-32,795
UNUSABLE/TECHNICAL RESERVES	-1,517	131	-1,386	55	-1,331
SCHOOLS DELEGATED RESERVES*	-7,276	0	-7,276	0	-7,276
TOTAL RESERVES	-50,290	962	-49,328	-8,648	-57,976

* No updated information available - balances held by individual schools

Council - 24 February 2015
SUSTAINABLE SWANSEA - FIT FOR THE FUTURE: BUDGET
PROPOSALS 2015/16-2017/18

Appendix D

Summary Savings

	15-16 £'000
Original RAGs	4,742
New RAGs	7,126
Full year effect of 2014/15 Management and administration savings	1,833
Total	<u>13,701</u>
Corporate	1,828
Education	1,394
Social Services	4,524
Poverty and Prevention Place	237
	3,885
Full year effect of 2014/15 Management and administration savings	1,833
Total	<u>13,701</u>

** Denotes planned review of service on following pages

Corporate Services***Revised savings from 2014-2018 MTFP***

Central overheads and management and administrative savings	1,059
Reduce subsidy of providing financial services to Schools	50
Reduce grants to external bodies	50
Total	<u><u>1,159</u></u>

New proposals

Central overheads and management and administrative savings	299
Increased income opportunities	90
Reduce spending on communications, advertising, publicity, printing, marketing and PR across the Council by 20%	80
Review of recovery process for non payment of Council Tax	200
Total	<u><u>669</u></u>

Grand Total	<u><u>1,828</u></u>
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Appendix D

People - Education

Note - there is a review of EMLAS to be concluded in light of the specific grant funding changes which include reductions to current academic year funding for the service from Welsh Government and further changes to rationalise the range of grants received.

	2015-16 £'000
<i>Revised savings from 2014-2018 MTFP</i>	
Full year effect of increased school meal charges	25
Home to School Transport	108
Reductions and efficiencies in a range of support of education service functions	174
Reduce demand/need for out of county education provision	50
Total	<u><u>357</u></u>
<i>New proposals</i>	
Increase in price of school meals (by 10p to £2.20 from Sept 15)	80
Review of delivery of free breakfast clubs	400
Changes to Music service through restructure, changes in delivery, & review of charges	75
Cessation of remaining funding to support voluntary groups and WJEC	22
Fully implement current Business Support Review as part of wider agile working across Department	120
** Outcomes from Behaviour Review to build capacity within mainstream schools to meet the needs of all pupils at the earliest opportunity.	340
Total	<u><u>1,037</u></u>
Grand Total	<u><u>1,394</u></u>

People - Social Services***Revised savings from 2014-2018 MTFP***

Mental Health Day Services - increase use of third sector	100
Transport Depot - reduction in vehicles	120
Carers - review provision	50
Social Services Training Section - reduce capacity	16
Containment of assumed budget pressures and further service review	900
Total	1,186

New proposals

Reduce number of Assessments and Reviews	100
Swansea Integration Plan: Network Hubs	150
Reablement :-Development of pathways to help people remain in their own homes	1,275
Development of Reablement across Young Adults	150
Potential for savings on the Domiciliary Care Budget by using Direct Payments to employ Personal Assistants	200
** Reconfigure residential care placements to increase independent living	300
**Redesign Home Care / Day Care for those with Complex Needs	350
Residential Service External Learning Disability	230
Review Charging / Income Generation	50
Residential Service (Ext.) Mental Health	50
Implementing Signs of Safety to improve practice and reduce recourse to LAC- creating Consultant Social Workers (re-investment in service)	-300
Specialist in House through Foster Swansea e.g. Parent & Baby	270
Co Locate SSD Aftercare/ Barnardos and Housing within a Post 16 Service	100
Foster Swansea - Increase in house Fostering placements	100
Sell spare capacity within in-house fostering and residential capacity	30

Residential Placements - To reduce number and recourse to residential/out of county placements	200
Family and Friends to reduce number of funded placements	50
Right sizing care packages, with providers, through Permanence team	33
Total	<u>3,338</u>
Grand Total	<u>4,524</u>

People - Poverty and Prevention***Revised savings from 2014-2018 MTFP***

Remodel residential and outdoor centre provision including an increase in charging and income generation options	75
Continue with the existing reductions in Childcare and Early Years Support and childcare apprenticeships	19
Continue with the existing reductions in the Swansea Change Fund grant pot	50

Total	<u>144</u>
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New proposals

Partnership, Performance and Commissioning Unit - reduced administration support	10
Reduce and continue the Grow Local Grants pot	30
Reconfigure the Community Food and Growing team and look to progress towards establishing a Community Interest Company	13
Review CCTV camera coverage across Swansea - maintaining a core set of cameras in high usage areas	25
Support West Glamorgan Youth Theatre to find alternative sources of funding	5
Seek alternative sources of funding and/or delivery models for targeted LGBT Youth Services support	10

Total	<u>93</u>
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Grand Total	<u>237</u>
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* Note that whilst this is the controllable budget for Poverty & Prevention, the Council spends significantly more on this area through the contribution of a wide range of other services.

The Council's Medium Term Plan is to increase investment in Poverty and Prevention.

Place***Revised savings from 2014-2018 MTFP***

Central overheads and management and administration savings	446
Increased income opportunities	45
** Waste Management - reduced landfill costs through increased recycling	165
Parks - increase income, reduced expenditure on equipment and staffing, reduced verge and open space cutting	242
Central Transport Unit - efficiencies in Fleet management, maintenance and fuel supply.	80
Highways Lighting Maintenance	400
Car Parks. Charge at currently free car parks (not City Centre)	92
** Savings arising from libraries review	175
Stop support to gymnastics centre	16
** Lease/tender seasonal attractions golf course, play facilities Singleton Park, Southend Gardens and Blackpill Lido	65
Reduce subsidy to LC, Bowls stadium	70
** Transfer operation of Penlan and Bishopston leisure centres to a leisure trust	100
Total	<u><u>1,896</u></u>

New proposals

Central overheads and management and administration savings	611
Increased income opportunities	525
** Efficiencies and savings from Waste Services review	65
Replace existing pink bags with reusable hessian sacks	50
Stop providing any black bags to residents	100
Stop providing free dog waste bags	30
Increased highways coring programme (recovery of costs)	5

Reduction of chapter 8/traffic management cutting frequency	17
Reductions in opening times of Botanical Gardens to public and reduced seasonal parks planting activities	73
Alternative funding for District Heating and CREES budget	65
Carry out additional commercial work for pest control	30
Remove Arts Devt as a stand alone function	49
Transfer cultural venues to Trust	0
Reduce City of Culture budget	200
Close Plantasia	100
Transfer XMAS Lights obligation to BID	50
Reduce grant and other support for external bodies	19
Total	<u>1,989</u>
Grand Total	<u>3,885</u>

Budget Consultation Results

1. Introduction

Sustainable Swansea – Fit for the Future started last year and is the council's programme for change over the coming years

Since September 2014, the council has undertaken engagement on *Sustainable Swansea*, called "Continuing the Conversation". It's about getting feedback from residents and staff on the big questions about the long-term needs of Swansea and what the council's role will be.

2. Engagement activity phase 1:

The following activities were undertaken:

- 10 staff road shows (670 attended)
- Swansea Voices survey
- Members seminars
- Members information pack email (including offer to attend other groups/meetings)
- Cabinet, Group and Schools Budget Forum budget prioritisation sessions
- Manager led conversations with staff in team meetings
- 15 Community Conversation sessions (134 participants)
- More than 3,500 leaflets distributed to staff and the public
- Dedicated web and StaffNet pages and online consultation (150 online survey responses, 2033 website hits and 6862 staffnet hits)
- Social media updates (Facebook and twitter – 2,200 like comments etc. and 45 retweets)
- Child and Young person conversations
- Pop-up consultation events (Market, contact centre, supermarkets, UK day for older people, Sparkle) 364 participants
- Community Council seminar
- Formal consultation with the Joint Trade Union
- Formal consultation with School Budget forum

3. Key outcomes from phase 1

Public Engagement

A series of engagement meetings were held where groups were given the opportunity to rank services via a bean counting exercise (full responses Appendix 1).

When asked to prioritise services, the following rank order emerged:

- 1st - Care for older people and disabled adults
- 2nd - Keeping children safe
- 3rd - Schools and learning

Children and Young People

As part of the Big Conversation process and the on-going Sustainable Swansea consultation, young people came together to discuss how Swansea Council can be smarter and leaner and provide the best possible services for children, young people, families and the wider communities of Swansea. An overview of the activity undertaken with Children and Young People can be found in Appendix 2.

The group prioritised the following issues as most important to them:

- Care for older people and disabled adults.
- Children’s play/youth services
- School and learning
- Keeping children safe
- Transport, park and ride and car parks

4. Budget prioritisation exercise top 4 areas

We conducted a budget prioritisation exercise which presented groups with a visual representation of our budget and asked them to choose in which areas they’d like to:

Invest - Areas that we need to we need to spend more money to achieve our priorities make savings or cost avoidance in the future

Maintain – Areas that we should broadly maintain current spend to deliver stated priorities, although how we spend the money may change

Cut - Areas that we should stop spending at all, or by a significant amount, as this is not a priority area and/or the outcomes are not value for money

The top four areas that groups choose for each area are presented below:

Invest		Maintain		Cut	
Poverty and Prevention	31	Parks	22	Schools	53
Older People & Disability Day care etc	17	Schools	21	Arts	36
Older People & Disability Residential	17	Older People & Disability Residential	18	Core ICT	33
Highways & Engineering	16	Highways & Engineering	18	SS Directorate Costs	32

5. Community conversations: main suggestions

During November and early December we conducted 15 community conversations in Community Centres across Swansea. Groups who use our Community Centres were invited to take part in discussion to provide their feedback on:

- What Council services should the council be prioritising (bean counting exercise)
- How can the Council do things differently in the future:
 - Be more efficient
 - Make more money
 - Develop Community Action
 - Other

The main ideas/suggestions that came out of the Community Conversations were:

Efficiency

- Street lighting – appropriate amounts on streets and car parks
- Reduce wage bill – focus on reducing layers of managers and high salaries
- Do more things online
- Reduce the amount of leaflets and brochures produced e.g. Swansea Leader

Income

- Charging at cultural facilities e.g. Museums
- Sell Council owned buildings e.g. Civic Centre, Mansion house
- Charge for residents' parking
-

Community Action

- Volunteering in Libraries
- Volunteering in Parks
- More support for Community Councils to take on Services

Other

- Gather ideas from businesses and other councils who have experience in dealing with tough economic climate
- Have a central recycling point within communities

6. Engagement activity phase 2

Consultation on the specific budget proposals is now ongoing and run from 17 December 2014 to 21 January 2015. A survey has been produced detailing the council's budget proposals, giving people the opportunity to provide their feedback.

The consultation was available online at www.swansea.gov.uk/sustainableswansea and 4000 hard copies have been made available and Council venues across the City. We had 3382 visit to our Sustainable Swansea webpages during this consultation and 1635 visit to staffnet pages.

We used social media to promote the consultation resulting in 2900 Facebook likes, comments, etc. and 21 retweets on twitter.

7. Key outcomes: phase 2 main proposal objections (full results Appendix 3)

The survey was conducted providing the opportunity for people to have their say on the Council's Specific Budget Proposals.

Although a similar number of people took part in the consultation last year (1134), the approach taken this year was far more robust. Respondents had the opportunity to comment on all proposals within in a single survey and as such we achieved higher response levels across all the proposals.

Areas which are receiving the highest levels of objection and agreement, are outlined below we had 1124 responses to the survey.

:

Disagree

79% disagree - Cease programme of providing disabled parking spaces

78% disagree - Introducing 3-weekly refuse collection

73% disagree - Close Penlan Household Waste Recycling Centre

72% disagree - Closure of 5 urban public toilets

72% disagree - Closure of 5 urban public toilets

71% disagree - Close Tir John Household Waste Recycling Centre

68% disagree - Youth services reconfiguration (closure of satellite youth centres)

67% disagree - Work to transfer running and maintenance of toilets to suitable local groups

Agree

- 93% - Create specialist fostering placements internally within Foster Swansea
- 93% - To reduce the number of children in residential/out of county placements
- 93% - Reduce spending on advertising, publicity, printing, marketing and PR by 20%
- 92% - Increase in-house fostering placements, removing the need for external provision
- 91% - Stop producing the Swansea Leader and increase digital communications
- 88% - Relocate the Lord Mayor from the Mansion house to the Guildhall

8. Other Consultation Responses

We have also received a number of responses outside of the survey which need to be considered:

Plantasia Closure – we have received 1 petition of 2886 signatures (as of the 19.1.15) objecting to the closure of Plantasia

Residents parking charges– We have received 163 representations via the ward member for Uplands: 159 objecting to the charge and 4 agreeing to it

9. Consultation with Schools

In terms of reduction in the education budget, we have consulted specifically with schools via the School budget forum and with head teachers. The School Budget Forum is a statutory consultative group and represents 30,000 pupils, their families and communities. The full consultation submitted by the Schools Budget Forum is attached within the appendix of the Cabinet Report. .

We have also received 16 direct responses to the budget consultation from schools. The main areas of concerns raised by schools in relation to the reduction on delegated budgets are as follows (full outline can be found in Appendix 4):

- Consultation process flawed as it did not specifically mention the impact of the cuts on schools' delegated budgets and give parents an opportunity to share their views
- Reduced teaching staff and an immediate significant reduction in associated staff hours
- Reduction in nursery provision
- Nursery provision without trained teacher input
- Reduction in support for pupils with Additional Learning Needs
- Reduction in intervention for pupils in basic skills – leading to children not achieving the expected levels of attainment
- Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age and being unable to meet the stipulated ratio of 1:10 (adult to children) within classes
- Possible class sizes of 42+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age

Cross-phase Head teacher Meeting

A meeting of Cross-Phase Head teachers was undertaken on January 28th to specifically discuss the budget proposals within education. Minutes of the meeting can be found in Appendix 5.

10. Children and Young People

Primary Schools

An opportunity was made available for children and young people to input into the Sustainable Swansea Conversation. An opportunity was made available for Year 6 pupils to take part in a consultation event. Full report on the outcomes of this event can be found at Appendix 6.

The group prioritised the following issues as most important to them:

- Care for Older People and disabled adults
- School and Learning
- Sport, Culture and Leisure Facilities
- Parks and Green Spaces
- Keeping children Safe

In particular there were 3 key messages the pupils felt needed to be highlighted with Officers and Members:

1. We should make better use of spaces, sharing buildings and open spaces, e.g. school libraries could be utilised by the wider community, as could school fields etc;
2. Sharing resources is critical to saving money and working better together;
3. The council should focus on providing a better standard of living for everyone – this will contribute to poverty, safety, transition, etc. Young people and older people should be seen alike and not separated – the council should focus on people as members of the community rather than by age.

Young People

As part of the Big Conversation process, young people came together alongside Cabinet Members, council officers and other support workers to debate the future provision of council services. Summary report of this event can be found at Appendix 7.

Key issues raised on proposals were:

Poverty and Prevention - Reconfiguration of Youth Services

The reconfiguration of youth services, particularly the closure of satellite youth clubs was the leading issue discussed by young people.

- Young people largely disagreed with the proposal to close satellite youth centres
- The relationship between young people and youth worker was regarded as highly significant
- Clubs should be closed based on numbers attending and impact made on young people, not on the basis of whether they are council owned or not. Clubs that demonstrate impact should remain.
- Rather than close satellite provision, young people felt strongly about reducing all youth service club provision.
- Young people felt that one approach would not fit all and where some satellites could close and be replaced with detached work or another form; this would not be suitable for all.
- Young people were willing to participate in fundraising activity and urge decision makers to look at alternative ways of delivering provision for it to remain

Poverty and Prevention - Remodel residential and outdoor centre provision, including an increase in charging and income generation options.

- Young people generally agreed with this proposal but were split in their approach as to how this could be done. Some felt that it was better to close one, less used/more expensive to run centre rather than increase cost for parents, while others felt that the

price increases proposed were reasonable and would prefer to have a choice of 3 centres to attend.

- Young people recognised the value of the centres in providing opportunities for experiential learning and personal and social development.
- The outdoor centres were regarded as a good tourist option and suggestions were made relating to running them more like businesses, particularly when they are not being used by schools.

Education Services

Increase in price of school meals

- Young People largely agreed with the proposal suggesting that a 10p increase would not make a huge impact on individual families. It was important to note however, that families with several children might find it more difficult.
- Young people were keen to discuss the options offered for school meals rather than the price which wasn't an issue. Healthier and locally grown options were discussed, along with choice.

Review of delivery of free breakfast clubs

- Young people felt unable to comment on this as they do not access breakfast clubs in secondary school and pay for any breakfast they have. They did comment on the potential impact on working parents (particularly those in low paid employment) if breakfast clubs were removed or a fee was incurred.

Review of the Delivery of Music Services in School

- Young people largely agreed with the proposal offering alternative ways of providing music instruction:
- Utilising A level pupils or undergraduates in music to provide music instruction.
- The proposal did depend on level of increase in price as young people felt this would not be a priority for many parents (seen as add on) and so people might no longer have an opportunity to engage in this opportunity.

Revised home school transport schemes

- Young people were very split in whether they agreed or disagreed with this proposal.
- Those who agreed felt that services within the proposals should still be provided but in an alternative way.
- Many agreed that young people aged over 16 should pay for transport to 6th form as this is the case in college.
- Those who disagreed felt strongly that removing passenger assistants could impact on safety and that the proposal discriminated against people's rights, mainly to practise their beliefs and to go to school and learn.
- Charging families for transport to get them somewhere they have to go could have serious impacts on poorer families.

Adult Services

Care for Older People and Disabled Adults/ Independent Living

- Older people and disabled people were recognised as vulnerable groups within the community and it was agreed that supporting such groups is critical as not doing so could result in isolation, illness and pressure on family members. It was unanimously felt that a proportion of council support should focus on meeting the specific needs of vulnerable people.
- It was largely felt that vulnerable people, in this case the elderly and those with disabilities should where absolutely possible be supported to stay at home and live independently for as long they are able or choose to.
- Young people can play a significant role in supporting the independent living of other by taking on a buddy/befriending role.
- Youth service buildings could be used during the day by partner services to run social care activities that help people to live independently.

Children's Services

Fostering proposals

- Young people agreed with the proposals as they felt it important to keep families together for as long as possible.
- Choice and location of placements were emphasised as important, particularly as responding to the needs of young people being placed, e.g. being placed near friends and school.
- Some young people particularly wanted to discuss allowances for Looked After Children and Young People and their carers, highlighting the difficulty low allowances gives them in accessing provision that other young people are able to, e.g. school trips, prom dresses, etc. 2 individual responses are outlined with the Children's Services annexes.

11. Next Steps

The consultation closed on the 21st January and results will considered within the budget decision making process.

The responses (along with all other feedback from consultation) will be included in the budget report to Cabinet in February 2015.

Appendix 1 - Bean Counting Results

We undertook an exercise in various venues asking residents “Which of the following services should be a priority for the Council?”.

Which should be a priority for the Council?	Votes	%
Care for Older People and Disabled Adults	666	15
Keeping Children Safe	549	12
Schools and Learning	450	10
Street/Road Repairs	397	9
Housing & Homelessness	386	8
Tackling Poverty	338	7
Libraries /Community Centres	327	7
Children’s Play / Youth Services	295	6
Developing Swansea City Centre	268	6
Recycling, Street Cleaning and Waste	262	6
Parks & Green Spaces	240	5
Sports, Leisure & Cultural Facilities	214	5
Transport, Park and Ride and Car Parks	188	4

**Appendix 2
Engaging Children and Young People in the City and County of Swansea**

Event	Overview	Priorities/ Discussion
<p>Big Sustainable Swansea Conversation – Young People</p> <p>10.12.2014</p> <p>Page 108</p>	<p>As part of the Big Conversation process and the on-going Sustainable Swansea consultation, young people came together to discuss how Swansea Council can be smarter and leaner and provide the best possible services for children, young people, families and the wider communities of Swansea.</p> <p>24 young people aged 11-18 years attended. They were from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birchgrove Comprehensive School • Blaenymaes Youth Centre • Morriston Communities First Youth Project • Morriston Youth Club • Pentrehafod Comprehensive School • Stadwen Youth Centre • St. Thomas Youth Centre • Townhill Youth Centre <p>Young people were supported by youth support workers and support teachers from their respective projects as well as by members of the Partnership, Performance and Commission Team ,Child and Family Services and the Cabinet Member for Children and Young People’s Services.</p> <p>This session was based on the Big Conversation format and offered young people a space to initiate what was important to them. Young people were then supported to reference those issues to the principles underpinning the Sustainable Swansea programme, i.e. how can we as a council become more efficient and smarter in meeting the needs of those who use the services we provide?</p>	<p>The Big Sustainable Swansea Conversation sought to act as a phase 1/ pre-engagement event with young people, where they were offered space to initiate issues that were important to them.</p> <p>The group prioritised the following issues as most important to them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care for older people and disabled adults. • Children’s play/youth services • School and learning • Keeping children safe • Transport, park and ride and car parks <p>As such, the Partnership, Performance and Commissioning Team considered the budget proposals and produced information for young people on specific proposals that relate to the services they felt were most important to them (as above). These were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconfiguration of Youth Services • Remodel residential and outdoor centre provision including an increase in charging and income generation options. • Increase in price of school meals • Review of delivery of free breakfast clubs • Revised home school transport schemes • Independent Living - linked to social services proposals for the re-ablement of older people and people with disabilities • Park and Ride and other Bus service reductions and efficiencies <p>Children’s services proposals – linked to Foster Swansea and keeping children safe.</p>
<p>Big Sustainable Swansea Conversation – Primary Schools</p>	<p>Extending the opportunity for children and young people to input into the Sustainable Swansea Conversation, this year an opportunity was made available for Year 6 pupils to</p>	<p>The group prioritised the following issues as most important to them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care for Older People and disabled adults • School and Learning

<p>15.01.2015</p>	<p>engage in a similar session as young people had (above).</p> <p>21 pupils (with support workers) attended the session from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glynollen Primary School • Llanrhidian Primary School • Plasmarl Primary School • Tre Uchaf Primary School • YGG Bryn Y Mor • YGG Pontybrenin <p>As above, this session was based on the Big Conversation format and offered young people a space to initiate what was important to them. Young people were then supported to reference those issues to the principles underpinning the Sustainable Swansea programme, i.e. how can we as a council become more efficient and smarter in meeting the needs of those who use the services we provide?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport, Culture and Leisure Facilities • Parks and Green Spaces • Keeping children Safe <p>In particular there were 3 key messages the pupils felt needed to be highlighted with Officers and Members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We should make better use of spaces, sharing buildings and open spaces, e.g. School libraries could be utilised by the wider community as could school fields, etc; 2. Sharing Resources is critical to saving money and working better together; 3. The council should focus on providing a better standard of living for everyone – this will contribute to poverty, safety, transition, etc. Young people and older people should be seen alike and not separated – the council should focus on people as members of the community rather than by age.
<p>Big Budget Conversation 18.01.2015</p>	<p>The Big Budget Conversation sought to act as phase 2 of the Sustainable Swansea Consultation process with young people. The event built upon the Sustainable Swansea conversation held in Blaenymaes Youth Centre on 10.12.14 and brought together young people, Cabinet Members, Council Officers and other support workers to debate the future provision of council Services; considering specific proposals that related to what young people had already identified as important to them (see above).</p> <p>The event was held at Canolfan Gorseinon and hosted 75 people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 Members and Officers of the City and County of Swansea - 51 young people (with support workers) representing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birchgrove Comprehensive School • Cefn Hengoed Comprehensive School • Child and Family Services • Dragon Sports Active Young People Scheme • Foster Swansea • Gendros Youth Centre 	<p>Key issues raised were:</p> <p>1. Reconfiguration of Youth Services</p> <p>The reconfiguration of youth services, particularly the closure of satellite youth clubs has been the most contentious proposal discussed by young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people largely disagreed with the proposal to close satellite youth centres, recognising the impact of the youth work that takes place in them as invaluable. - The relationship between young people and youth worker was regarded as highly significant and therefore young people were willing to consider youth club being held elsewhere if the workers remained. - Young people were keen to consider data relating to youth clubs, and emphasised the importance of council officers considering such data when making decisions. Clubs should be closed based on numbers attending and impact made on young people, not on the basis of whether they are council owned or not. Clubs that demonstrate impact should remain. - Rather than close satellite provision, young people felt strongly about reducing all youth service club provision. This would mean

- Gower College
- Menter Iaith Abertawe
- Montana Youth Centre
- Morriston Youth Centre
- Promoting Inclusion
- Pentrehafof Comprehensive School
- Stadwen Youth Centre
- St. Thomas Youth Centre
- Swansea Young Single Homeless Project (SYSHP)
- Townhill Youth Centre

all clubs remained open but for fewer sessions and young people who currently access satellite provisions could still to do so in a locality they can get to, and choose to attend.

- Young people felt that one approach would not fit all and where some satellites could close and be replaced with detached work or another form; this would not be suitable for all. Decisions made about provision need to be more localised and based on the need of young people.
- Young people were willing to participate in fundraising activity and urge decision makers to look at alternative ways of delivering provision for it to remain, e.g. commissioning out, 3rd Sector run, and seasonal club sessions, i.e. centre based in winter and detached in summer.

Remodel residential and outdoor centre provision including an increase in charging and income generation options.

- Young people generally agreed with this proposal but were split in their approach as to how this could be done. Some felt that it was better to close one, less used/more expensive to run centre rather than increase cost for parents, while others felt that the price increases proposed were reasonable and would prefer to have a choice of 3 centres to attend. It was suggested that perhaps the best option was to increase prices by less and close one centre to compensate. This would have to be based on evidence/numbers used, etc.
- Young people recognised the value of the centres in providing opportunities for experiential learning and personal and social development.
- The outdoor centres were regarded as a good tourist option and suggestions were made relating to running them more like businesses, particularly when they are not being used by schools. Suggestions included selling packages which included somewhere to sleep, lessons with an instructor (for example surfing) and use of equipment. This could encourage business from out of county.

2. Education Services

Increase in price of school meals

- Young People largely agreed with the proposal suggesting that a 10p increase would not make a huge impact on individual families.

It was important to note however, that families with several children might find it more difficult.

- Young people were keen to discuss the options offered for school meals rather than the price which wasn't an issue. Healthier and locally grown options were discussed as was choice.

Review of delivery of free breakfast clubs

- Young people felt unable to comment on this as they do not access breakfast clubs in Secondary school and pay for any breakfast they have. They did comment on the potential impact on working parents (particularly those in low paid employment) if breakfast clubs were removed or a fee was incurred.

Review of the Delivery of Music Services in School

- Young people largely agreed with the proposal offering alternative ways of providing music instruction:
 - Use of Apps, e.g. ETO
 - Utilising A level pupils or undergraduates in music to provide music instruction.

The proposal did depend on level of increase in price as young people felt this would not be a priority for many parents (seen as add on) and so people might no longer have an opportunity to engage in this opportunity.

3. Care for Older People and Disabled Adults/ Independent Living

- Older people and disabled people were recognised as vulnerable groups within the community and it was agreed that supporting such groups is critical as not doing so could result in isolation, illness and pressure on family members. It was unanimously felt that a proportion of council support should focus on meeting the specific needs of vulnerable people.
- It was largely felt that vulnerable people, in this case the elderly and those with disabilities should where absolutely possible be supported to stay at home and live independently for as long they are able or choose to.
- Young people can play a significant role in supporting the independent living of other by taking on a buddy/befriending role.
- Youth service buildings could be used during the day by partner

services to run social care activities that help people to live independently.

4. Revised home school transport schemes

Young people were very split in whether they agreed or disagreed with this proposal.

- Those who agreed felt that services within the proposals should still be provided but in an alternative way. For example, teachers, support workers, parents, etc. could be trained and volunteer as passenger assistants. Also, it was agreed that post-16 transport costs should be means tested, or information about how to apply for support with transport costs (if this exists) should be provided.
- Many agreed that young people aged over 16 should pay for transport to 6th form as this is the case if in college.
- Those who disagreed felt strongly that removing passenger assistants could impact on safety and that the proposal discriminated against people's rights, mainly to practise their beliefs and to go to school and learn.
- Charging families for transport to get them somewhere they have to go could have serious impacts on poorer families.

5. Children's Services

- Young people agreed with the proposals as they felt it important to keep families together for as long as possible.
- Choice and location of placements were emphasised as important, particularly as responding to the needs of young people being placed, e.g. Being placed near friends and school.
- Some young people particularly wanted to discuss allowances for LACYP and their carers, highlighting the difficulty low allowances gives them in accessing provision that other young people are able to, e.g. school trips, prom dresses, etc. 2 individual responses are outlined with the Children's Services annexes.

N.B the event session plan was changed part way through in response to young people's request to discuss in more detail the Youth Service

		proposals. Young people largely disagreed with the proposals and requested the opportunity to further explore alternative arrangements for making savings.
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Appendix 3 – Results update

We would like your views on our specific budget proposals. If you require this survey in an alternative format e.g. Large Print etc please contact Consultation@Swansea.gov.uk or telephone 636732.

Which best describes you ...			
803 (72.5%)	Member of the general public	4 (0.4%)	Member of the Swansea LSB
225 (20.3%)	Work for the City and County of Swansea	34 (3.1%)	Representing voluntary/community group
9 (0.8%)	Councillor	13 (1.2%)	Representing businesses
6 (0.5%)	Representing an equality group	14 (1.3%)	Other (write in)
29 (100.0%)			

What is your postcode:

995 (100.0%)

Corporate Services

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Reduce spending on advertising, publicity, printing, marketing and PR across the Council by 20%. This will save £320,000 over the next 3 years.	668 (61.3%)	344 (31.6%)	57 (5.2%)	20 (1.8%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Stop producing the Swansea Leader and increase digital communications we produce i.e. electronically, online, social media, etc....This will save £60,000.	747 (68.3%)	250 (22.9%)	74 (6.8%)	22 (2.0%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Relocate the Lord Mayor from the Mansion House to the Guildhall. This means that all civic events would take place in the Guildhall from 2016/17. This will save £21,000 in staffing costs.	720 (66.1%)	233 (21.4%)	103 (9.5%)	33 (3.0%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Amend Council tax court costs for non-payments of Council Tax. Change the way we recover Council tax court costs for non-payments of Council Tax. At present we charge people who don't pay their council tax £20 for a first court summons and £50 for a liability order. We propose to change this to charge £40 for a first court summons and £30 for a liability order. This will save £200,000 and aligns Swansea Council with other Councils throughout Wales.	682 (62.6%)	268 (24.6%)	91 (8.3%)	49 (4.5%)

Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:

166 (100.0%)

Education

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Increase in the price of school meals by 10p to £2.20 per day from Sept 2015. This will save £125,000 by 2016/17.	295 (28.2%)	299 (28.6%)	240 (22.9%)	212 (20.3%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Charging for all post16 school transport - Introduce a common charge (approx around £300 per academic year) across the City and County of Swansea for post-16 transport (except for those students who still have a statement of special educational needs). This proposal will apply to English medium, Welsh medium and Voluntary Aided provision. This would save £320,000 by 2017/18.	230 (21.4%)	261 (24.3%)	314 (29.2%)	270 (25.1%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Review the delivery of free breakfast clubs. We will continue to fund the core elements of the club (food and essential staff). Schools will have the option of continuing the child care elements of the service and setting any charges. This will save £800,000 by 2017/18.	272 (25.2%)	334 (30.9%)	241 (22.3%)	234 (21.6%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Review the delivery of music services. Options are being explored to provide any additional music instruction required by schools by using trained music instructors instead of supplying qualified teachers (QTS). We will also review the charges to the services which could result in a charge increase. This would save £207,000 by 2016/17.	233 (21.3%)	334 (30.6%)	216 (19.8%)	309 (28.3%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Removal of the Council's contribution to the Welsh examination board (WJEC, approx. £63,000 per year).	331 (31.4%)	293 (27.8%)	317 (30.1%)	113 (10.7%)

Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:

201 (100.0%)

Poverty and Prevention

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Grow Local Swansea grants are applied for by community and voluntary sector groups to promote and encourage the expansion and creation of growing spaces which can be used by the community. The proposal is to reduce the existing grant pot by £30,000, leaving £20,000 still available, which will mean fewer projects can be funded in future.	205 (19.5%)	311 (29.6%)	314 (29.9%)	220 (21.0%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
The CCTV system in Swansea exists to help reduce crime and increase community safety. The proposal is to achieve cost savings by significantly reducing the number of cameras on the system, leaving only those which have the highest level of demand (cameras located in the city centre). This will produce savings of approximately £75,000 by 2017/18.	213 (20.0%)	276 (25.9%)	298 (27.9%)	280 (26.2%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
The Youth Service is moving towards a more focused approach around supporting young people and their families through the creation of a new lead worker model. Provision will continue to be available through Council owned Youth Hubs of which there are 4 located across the City and County. Therefore we will look to gradually close satellite youth clubs rented by the Council which are currently available in, Clydach, Gendros, Pontardulais, St Thomas, Rhossilli and Morriston. This will save £110,000 by 2017/18.	128 (11.9%)	214 (19.9%)	426 (39.5%)	310 (28.8%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Support West Glamorgan Youth Theatre to find alternative sources of funding. This will mean that funding will be sought from other means and the group will no longer be funded by the Council, saving £28,000.	230 (21.1%)	306 (28.0%)	300 (27.5%)	255 (23.4%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
To support the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) Youth Club in finding alternative sources of funding, this will save £11,200	355 (32.5%)	312 (28.6%)	232 (21.3%)	192 (17.6%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree

Stop funding the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) help line Cymru, this will save £8,800	332 (30.5%)	220 (20.2%)	291 (26.7%)	247 (22.7%)
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Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:

144 (100.0%)

Social Services

Social Services is facing a big challenge in the City and County of Swansea. This means we will need to look at developing a whole new way of working. Overall we expect a Swansea Future Model for Social Services to help support the following:

1. Radically changing the way we provide support, by re-modelling traditional services and focusing on well-being and strengths, and through re-ablement approaches, working to achieve independence as soon as possible

2. Integrating and aligning our services with Health and other key partners. This has been progressing for some years, but this year will mark the start of a major leap forward towards an integrated approach

3. Consistency between children's services and adult services - to ensure a "whole life" approach and a more seamless transition from one service to the next

4. Working more closely with local communities and carers, by recognising the role that we all play in supporting our neighbours, friends and relatives.

Do you agree or disagree with the overall approach

380 (36.4%) Strongly agree 535 (51.2%) Tend to agree 93 (8.9%) Tend to disagree 37 (3.5%) Strongly disagree

Specific Proposals: Adult Services

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Re-ablement older people - further development of pathways to help people remain in their own homes, which may allow people to return home from hospital more quickly or prevent individuals from needing more intensive care or residential care in the future. There will be more focus on supporting people to become independent and to remain in their own homes by ensuring staff have the training and skills needed to work with individuals to give them the confidence to achieve this. This will save £3.4 million by 2017/18.	559 (52.1%)	388 (36.2%)	78 (7.3%)	47 (4.4%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree

Reablement young adults - development of pathways to help young adults remain or become independent in their own homes, to develop the skills and build support networks to help them achieve this as an alternative to traditional services. This will save £150,000.	475 (44.5%)	461 (43.2%)	92 (8.6%)	39 (3.7%)
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Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Potential for savings on the Domiciliary Care Budget by encouraging the take-up and use of Direct Payments which can be utilised to employ Personal Assistants. This will save £600,000 by 2017/18.	333 (31.8%)	441 (42.1%)	191 (18.2%)	82 (7.8%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Reduce the need for residential care placements by 10% per year. This will save £900,000 by 2017/18. .	198 (18.9%)	327 (31.1%)	329 (31.3%)	196 (18.7%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Redesign Home Care / Day Care to focus on those with the most complex needs. This will save £350,000.	200 (18.8%)	345 (32.5%)	372 (35.0%)	146 (13.7%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Review charging and income generation within Adult Services, such as looking at options for charging for Day Care Services, charges for transport, charging for meals etc. This could save £50,000.	140 (13.1%)	335 (31.4%)	374 (35.0%)	219 (20.5%)

Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:
167 (100.0%)

We will be reviewing our current external residential care contracts within Social Service to ensure that we achieve best value for money. This could involve the renegotiation of contracts, further working with partner organisations and better outcomes with those with the most complex needs. Areas that we will be looking at are:

Do you agree or disagree the following proposals are acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Residential Service External Learning Disability. This will save £690,000 by 2017/18.	190 (19.2%)	372 (37.7%)	291 (29.5%)	135 (13.7%)
Residential Service External Mental Health. This will save £150,000 by 2017/18	168 (17.0%)	345 (35.0%)	300 (30.4%)	173 (17.5%)

Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:
137 (100.0%)

Specific Proposals: Children's Services

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Create specialist fostering placements internally within Foster Swansea e.g. fostering with parent and baby services. This will mean we no longer have to rely on external provision. This will save £270,000.	484 (46.1%)	495 (47.1%)	51 (4.9%)	21 (2.0%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Increase in-house fostering placements, thereby removing the need for external provision saving £500,000 by 2017/18	470 (44.9%)	497 (47.5%)	58 (5.5%)	21 (2.0%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
To reduce number of children in, residential/out of county placements by extending range and relevant options for local placement alternatives. This will save £1million by 2017/18	512 (48.9%)	462 (44.1%)	48 (4.6%)	25 (2.4%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Through Foster Swansea we fund a number of foster care placements within family or friends of the child. Our overall aim is to increase preventative and supportive service provision so that the numbers of children who need such placements is reduced. This approach will save £150,000 by 2017/18	406 (38.9%)	499 (47.8%)	106 (10.2%)	33 (3.2%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Review our currently provision of in-house emergency residential care for young people. The review has yet to begin and a full business case with options will be produced. Any changes to provision will be subject to consultation. This may save £150,000 but nothing will be progressed until 2016/17.	232 (22.9%)	477 (47.1%)	222 (21.9%)	81 (8.0%)

Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:

88 (100.0%)

Place

We will be reviewing the current waste collection service to reduce residual waste sent to landfill. Any agreed proposals would be implemented in 2016/17. The two following options will be considered and following consultation, one of them may be progressed.

Do you agree or disagree that the following proposals are acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Introducing 3-weekly refuse collections. This will save £50,000	109 (10.1%)	129 (11.9%)	257 (23.8%)	586 (54.2%)

Introduce a 2 black bag limit. This will save £50,000	293 (27.0%)	223 (20.6%)	194 (17.9%)	375 (34.6%)
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Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:
254 (100.0%)

Other proposals we are considering for the waste service are as follows:

Do you agree or disagree that the following proposals are acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Increase Commercial Residual Waste charges to further encourage waste minimisation and recycling. This will save £50,000	332 (31.1%)	409 (38.3%)	213 (20.0%)	113 (10.6%)
Replace existing pink bags with reusable hessian sacks. This will save £194,000 over 3 years.	444 (40.9%)	291 (26.8%)	165 (15.2%)	186 (17.1%)
Stop providing any black bags to residents. This will save £100,000	368 (33.9%)	255 (23.5%)	203 (18.7%)	260 (23.9%)
Stop providing free dog waste bags. This will save £30,000.	372 (34.3%)	216 (19.9%)	246 (22.7%)	251 (23.1%)
Close Tir John Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) in 2016/17. This will save £75,000.	127 (12.0%)	178 (16.9%)	444 (42.1%)	305 (28.9%)
Close Penlan Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) in 2016/17. This will save £100,000.	121 (11.5%)	163 (15.5%)	456 (43.4%)	310 (29.5%)

Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:
237 (100.0%)

Public Toilets

We will be reviewing the current public toilet service and considering the potential of other organisations taking over the management of the toilets as part of a wider review of provision across Swansea. It is anticipated that any proposals which are accepted would be implemented before or by 2016/17. We are considering implementing some of the following options:

Do you agree or disagree that the following proposals are acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Work to transfer running and maintenance of toilets to suitable local groups at the following sites: Boating Lake, Singleton Park, Clyne Gardens, Botanical Gardens, Brynmill Park, Cwmdonkin Park, Oystermouth Castle, Southend Park, Llangland Bay. Those which cannot be transferred would need to be closed. This would save £43,000 per year.	149 (13.8%)	212 (19.6%)	341 (31.5%)	381 (35.2%)
Leave five urban public toilets in Morriston, Clydach, Gorseinon, Pontarddulais and Penclawdd, open 24 hours a day. This would mean that the toilets would no longer be locked. This would save £20,000 by 2016/17.	221 (20.7%)	363 (34.0%)	270 (25.3%)	213 (20.0%)

Closure of five urban public toilets in Morriston, Clydach, Gorseinon, Pontarddulais and Penclawdd. This would save £48,000.	147 (13.9%)	150 (14.2%)	380 (36.0%)	380 (36.0%)
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Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:

205 (100.0%)

Residents Parking

We are reviewing our current resident and disabled parking service, the proposals we are considering are as follows (no changes to be made until 2016/17):

Do you agree or disagree that the following proposals are acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Cease programme of providing residents parking schemes. This would save £80,000	232 (21.8%)	223 (21.0%)	347 (32.6%)	261 (24.6%)
Cease programme of providing disabled parking spaces. This would save £20,000	120 (11.3%)	109 (10.2%)	354 (33.2%)	482 (45.3%)
Charge for residents parking. Initial indicative price for the first permit would be £26 for and £52 for the second permit. This would provide an income of approximately £190,000 which would contribute to the cost of the residents parking service.	340 (31.8%)	273 (25.6%)	167 (15.6%)	288 (27.0%)

Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:

173 (100.0%)

Other Proposals Within Place:

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Reduction in seasonal gardeners who complement the permanent workforce during spring and summer. This will result in reducing frequency of cuts on verges, parks and open spaces from 10 to scheduled 7 (one cut per month April - October), and increase the number of sites treated as wild meadows and cut once per year. This would save £120,000 per year.	255 (23.8%)	377 (35.2%)	258 (24.1%)	182 (17.0%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree
Stop provision of seasonal static beach cleaners at Swansea Bay, Llangland Bay, Caswell Bay, Port Eynon and Horton Bay. Duties will be absorbed by permanent staff who will periodically call to each location. This would save £40,000 per year.	135 (12.5%)	285 (26.4%)	356 (32.9%)	305 (28.2%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree

Provision of Sport Attendants for main centres only - Mynydd Newydd, King George V, and Tir Canol Playing Fields. Other satellite sites will have to self manage, pay an alternative permit to cover the cost of the attendant and the provision of changing rooms, or use the fields without the provision of changing rooms. This would save £60,000 per year.	63 (13.6%)	140 (30.2%)	179 (38.6%)	82 (17.7%)
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Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?

	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Reduce cost of providing Christmas lights by working in partnership with BID (Business Improvement District) saving £50,000.	427 (39.8%)	414 (38.6%)	149 (13.9%)	82 (7.6%)

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?

	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Introduce fees for the pre-application planning service. A range of charges will be introduced to cater for different types of proposed development. This would save £50,000.	258 (24.7%)	459 (43.9%)	232 (22.2%)	97 (9.3%)

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?

	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Landlords of certain houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) need to apply to license their properties. This applies to HMOs which are three or more storeys high and have five or more occupiers who do not form a single household. We propose to increase this licence fee for HMOs. The charges will range from £650 for HMO's with 3-4 occupants, to £1,800 for HMO's with over 50 occupants. This will save £30,000.	532 (50.4%)	380 (36.0%)	104 (9.8%)	40 (3.8%)

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?

	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Increase burial and cremation fees by 5% per year for next 3 years. Burial fee will increase by approximately £40 and new graves by £75 each year. This will save £234,000 by 2017/18.	178 (16.7%)	296 (27.8%)	330 (31.0%)	259 (24.4%)

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?

	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Increase charges for wedding venue facility at Civic Centre by approximately 5% per year for the next 3 years. Charges will increase by an average of £25 per year. This will save £61,000 by 2017/18.	466 (43.2%)	448 (41.6%)	107 (9.9%)	57 (5.3%)

Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?

	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
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As part of developing new models of delivery, review arts development and the literature programme and consider providing an alternative to the current services which are standalone functions. This would save £138,000 by 2016/17.	266 (25.7%)	373 (36.0%)	247 (23.9%)	149 (14.4%)
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Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Restructuring and co-locating libraries and local history services as part of a review of libraries and cultural services. Full consultation will take place when the review is completed. Proposals would not be implemented until 2017/18, this will save £260,000	176 (16.5%)	296 (27.8%)	285 (26.8%)	307 (28.9%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Close Plantasia or offer operation of venue to a community organisation if the proposal is sustainable and at no cost to the council. This will save £200,000 by 2017/18.	373 (34.8%)	284 (26.5%)	203 (18.9%)	212 (19.8%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Cease funding for evening use of sports facilities for the public at Pontardulais Comprehensive School so that the school can operate the service in the future if it wishes. This will save £20,000	301 (28.5%)	351 (33.2%)	267 (25.3%)	137 (13.0%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
Ceasing small grants to some sports and community organisations and to support them to become financially self-supporting through new income streams. This will save £70,000 by 2016/17.	202 (19.0%)	295 (27.8%)	346 (32.6%)	219 (20.6%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree
As part of developing new models of delivery, review current Cultural Services business model and consider the potential of transfer to another model e.g. Charitable Trust or Joint Venture for some cultural services, potentially including Leisure services, libraries, museums and galleries and West Glamorgan Archive Service. Full consultation will take place when the reviews are completed, with evidence of a sustainable business case. Proposals would not be implemented until 2017/18, this would save £40,000 in the short term and more longer term.	138 (13.2%)	304 (29.1%)	347 (33.2%)	255 (24.4%)
Do you agree or disagree that this proposal is acceptable?				
	Strongly agree	Tend agree	to Tend disagree	to Strongly disagree

Develop new income streams, including charging market rents for some council-owned buildings such as sports and community facilities. This would save £45,000 by 2017/18.	201 (19.0%)	404 (38.3%)	310 (29.4%)	141 (13.4%)
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Please provide us with additional views on any of the above proposals:

183 (100.0%)

Tell us a little about you: We will use this information to see if we have gathered a range of view across the city and to find out if any proposal impacts on one group of people more than another.

Do you think that any of the proposals would negatively affect you because of your age, disability, gender, gender identity, race, religion / belief or sexual orientation? If yes, please tell us why below:

164 (100.0%)

Are you

438 (40.9%) Male

632 (59.1%) Female

Is your gender identity the same as you were assigned at birth(i.e. born male and currently living as a man or born female and currently living as a woman)?

1031 (99.1%) Yes

9 (0.9%) No

How old are you ...

6 (0.6%)	Under 16	214 (19.7%)	56 - 65
64 (5.9%)	16 - 25	137 (12.6%)	66 - 75
165 (15.2%)	26 - 35	33 (3.0%)	76 - 85
241 (22.2%)	36 - 45	3 (0.3%)	Over 85
225 (20.7%)	46 - 55		

What is your sexual orientation?

26 (2.5%) Bisexual
 25 (2.4%) Gay/Lesbian
 889 (84.3%) Heterosexual/Straight
 4 (0.4%) Other
 111 (10.5%) Prefer not to say

What is your ethnic group? (Please cross one box)

1023 (97.5%) White - British, any other White background
 8 (0.8%) Mixed - White & Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White & Asian, any other Mixed background
 3 (0.3%) Asian or Asian British - Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese any other Asian background
 2 (0.2%) Black or Black British - Caribbean, African, any other Black
 13 (1.2%) Other ethnic group (e.g. Arab, Gypsy or Traveller, please state below)
 Write in any other here: 29 (100.0%)

What is your religion or (non) belief, even if you are not currently practising

469 (45.0%) No religion/belief
 1 (0.1%) Jewish

530 (50.8%)	Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominations)	2 (0.2%)	Muslim
8 (0.8%)	Buddhist	1 (0.1%)	Sikh
0 (0.0%)	Hindu	32 (3.1%)	Other
Any other religion/ belief system (please write in)		42 (100.0%)	

Can you understand, speak, read or write Welsh?

Please mark all that apply

213 (20.8%)	Understand spoken Welsh	101 (9.9%)	Write Welsh
125 (12.2%)	Speak Welsh	151 (14.7%)	Learning Welsh
139 (13.6%)	Read Welsh	655 (64.0%)	None of these

Which languages do you use from day to day?

Please mark all that apply

1049 (99.1%)	English
106 (10.0%)	Welsh
9 (0.8%)	Other (write in)

Please write in

29 (100.0%)	
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Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity?

By long-standing we mean anything that has affected you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over time.

This could also be defined Under the Equality Act 2010 as: "Having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day to day activities."

163 (15.5%)	Yes
892 (84.5%)	No

Thank you for taking part in this survey

Appendix 4 – Schools Consultation Responses Overview

Headteacher	Key Points
<p>The following headteachers (14) have all commented on the consultation process being flawed as it did not specifically mention the impact of the cuts on schools' delegated budgets and give parents an opportunity to share their views. They also raised specific issues about the specific impact on their schools as follows:</p>	
Bishopston Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two less teaching staff and reduction in associate staff hours equivalent to 2 TA staff (minimum) • Reduction in Nursery provision • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in Support teaching for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age • Class sizes of 34+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age
Cwm Glas Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two less teaching staff and reduction in associate staff hours equivalent to 2 TA staff (minimum) • Reduction or removal completely of Nursery provision • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in Support teaching for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age • Class sizes of 34+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age
Parkland Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced teaching staff and an immediate significant reduction in associate staff hours • Reduction in Nursery provision • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in support for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Reduction in intervention for pupils in basic skills – leading to children not achieving the expected levels of attainment • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age and being unable to meet the stipulated ratio of 1:10 (adult to children) within classes • Possible class sizes of 42+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age
Newton Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two fewer teaching staff and reduction in associate staff hours equivalent to 2 TA staff (minimum) • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in Support teaching for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age • Possible Class sizes of 40+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age
Llanrhidian Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced teaching staff and an immediate significant reduction in associate staff hours • Reduction in Nursery provision • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in support for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Reduction in intervention for pupils in basic skills – leading to children not achieving the expected levels of attainment • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age and being unable to meet the stipulated ratio of 1:10 (adult to children) within classes • Possible class sizes of 42+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age

Plasmarl Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced teaching staff and an immediate significant reduction in associate staff hours • Reduction in Nursery provision • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in support for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Reduction in intervention for pupils in basic skills – leading to children not achieving the expected levels of attainment • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age and being unable to meet the stipulated ratio of 1:10 (adult to children) within classes • Possible class sizes of 42+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age
Trallwn Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in teaching staff and reduction in associate staff hours equivalent to 2 TA staff (minimum) leading to potential drop in standards and pupil outcomes • Reduction in Nursery provision • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in Support teaching and intervention for pupils with Additional Learning Needs leading to potential drop in standards and pupil outcomes • Reduction in pastoral care support leading to impact on pupil attendance % • Inability to engage actively with social services/health etc on multi agency support and prevention interventions • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age • Class sizes of 34+ for pupils of 3-11 years of age
Oystermouth Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced teaching staff and an immediate significant reduction in associate staff hours • Reduction in Nursery provision • Nursery provision without a trained teacher input • Reduction in support for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Reduction in intervention for pupils in basic skills – leading to children not achieving the expected levels of attainment • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age and being unable to meet the stipulated ratio of 1:10 (adult to children) within classes • Possible class sizes of 42+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age
Pontarddulais Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced teaching staff and an immediate significant reduction in associate staff hours • Reduction in Nursery provision • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in support for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Reduction in intervention for pupils in basic skills – leading to children not achieving the expected levels of attainment • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children in Foundation and being unable to meet the stipulated ratio of adult to children within classes • Possible class sizes of 40+ for pupils in Key stage 2
Penllergaer Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced teaching staff and an immediate significant reduction in associate staff hours • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in support for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Reduction in standards due to a reduction in intervention for pupils in basic skills – leading to children not achieving the expected levels of attainment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age and being unable to meet the stipulated ratio of 1:10 (adult to children) within classes • Possible class sizes of 42+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age
St David's RC Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in Teaching staff • Reduction in Teaching assistants • Reduction in Nursery provision and less staff supervision • Severe reduction in Support teaching for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Increase in class sizes for both Foundation Phase & Key Stage accompanied by staff reductions • Withdrawal of extra support for pupils in basic Literacy & Numeracy skills, music, sport as well as important pastoral/wellbeing facilities • Obvious impact on standards & progress of pupils.
Clase Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced teaching staff of the and an immediate significant reduction in associate staff hours • Reduction in Nursery provision and consideration of using non-teaching staff to operate the class • Reduction in support for pupils in literacy and numeracy – leading to children not achieving the expected levels of attainment. • Increased class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age and being unable to meet the stipulated ratio of 1:10 (adult to children) within classes • Reduction in teacher support for pupils with Additional Learning Need
Brynmill Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of teaching staff leading to increased class sizes • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age • Class sizes of 38+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age • Reduction in associate staff • Reduction in Nursery provision • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in Support teaching for pupils with Additional Learning Needs
Clwyd Community Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in Nursery provision • Reduction in essential teaching assistant support • Reduction in funds for future school improvement plans and therefore reduction in standards • Nursery provision without trained teacher input • Reduction in Support teaching for pupils with Additional Learning Needs • Breaking the statutory limit of 30 for class sizes for children between 5 and 7 years of age • Class sizes of 34+ for pupils of 8-11 years of age • Possibility of children being taught without necessary resources

A further representation was made by another headteacher as follows:

Alison Williams, Penyrheol Primary School	<p>Welsh government appear to still have sufficient funds available to initiate further changes in Education policy, curriculum and planning yet front line services are under immense pressure. I would request that we strongly lobby all politicians to suspend further expensive central reform and to re-direct all available funds to local authorities and schools.</p> <p>In times of significant financial pressure we need to focus on our core business and to suspend anything that is additional to the day to day business meeting the needs of learners.</p>
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	<p>Of particular concern is the cost of such things as the LNF, costly contracts of training and support such as CITB and the immense cost associated with an ever growing beaurocratic society. Should we not be prioritising what we can and can't afford.</p>
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Appendix 5
Cross-phase Headteacher Meeting – Budget Consultation
28th January 2015

Present:

Cllr Rob Stewart (Leader of the Council, Chair of the meeting),
 Cllr Jen Raynor (Cabinet member for Education,
 Cllr Clive Lloyd (Cabinet Member for Transformation & Performance),
 Chris Sivers (Director of People),
 Mike Hawes (Head of Financial Services)

83 Heads or their representatives (2 apologies)
 Colleagues from Education dept.

Headteacher view/comment	Response
<p>During the consultation with the public it was not made clear what the cuts to schools could look like. So the public/parents may not have had the information to be able to prioritise or raise concerns correctly.</p>	<p>RS: The various ways individual schools might choose to cope with the proposed reduction in funding are not yet known. JR: Education is really important in Swansea: the councillors chose it as a priority, as did the Forum. The public chose to prioritise what they can see the easiest – elderly care, bin collection, pot holes. The LA can assist schools in explaining to parents what is happening in schools. CL: All council services are being looked at. Reviews and innovative solutions are being sought to release funding for the priority areas of Education and Adult Social Services. Investment in improved ICT will need to help to realise savings and improvements.</p>
<p>Land sales – one example was cited of a school where ‘surplus’ land is being sought for sale. Helping to fund the school organisation programme should not come at the cost of losing land which is not surplus and is needed to deliver the curriculum.</p>	<p>RS: The principle is that schools should be helping each other. Do school support the notion of selling land to fund the agreed programme or not? Only options were to sell land or stop the programme as further prudential borrowing was not advisable. Individual cases were to be discussed outside this meeting.</p>
<p>The Council does not appear to be meeting the WG funding commitment next year. Is the £2.4 million funding provided to schools in the last 3 years</p>	<p>MH: the Minister has changed the basis of his ‘guarantee’ to be an average over 5 years. The relatively generous amounts Swansea has given schools in the last 3 years counts towards the 5 year period. Funding from WG to LAs has been cut despite the Minister’s ‘protection’ of certain areas.</p>

<p>(over the Minister's Guarantee) to be considered 'a loan' to be repaid next year?</p>	
<p>Swansea is not a high funder of schools in Wales (18/22 LAs last year and 19/22 this year). The cuts are austere across the LA and schools have relative protection. But in the past, when funding was taken from Education for Social Services, schools were able to do well for children and young people and standards continued to rise. This will not be the case with these cuts. If standards fall, will the politicians promise not to criticise schools that are currently flagships for Swansea?</p>	<p>RS: Education did lose out on funding in the past. Funding levels have to be dealt with not just stated: Adult Social Care is in a similar position regarding funding. The gap in funding cannot be filled by more cuts to rest of the council, some services are already being cut by up to 50%.</p> <p>The possible impact of the loss of funding on standards has to be accepted by the council. Heads know best how to solve the issues that will arise in their own schools.</p>
<p>The reductions in funding are not of Swansea or Welsh Government's making. We need to work together to get the level of funding changed. Should schools and the council lobby WG on this?</p>	<p>RS: Agreed the shared frustration. The council already lobbies WG as often as it can on this, but the support of schools would be appreciated.</p> <p>Working together on how Education will look in future will be taken forward by an Education Reform Group to be set up once the new CEO is in post (Mid-March). RS showed a slide of the remit of the group. Heads may express an interest in participating in this group.</p>
<p>Thank you for making a clear presentation on the situation. There has been 5 years of good work by the Joint Finance Group on improving the delegation rate and detail of strategies for efficiencies. Standards have continued to improve. But this will not continue. Schools are very important for children [in the context of well-being]. Cuts affect the lives of children in Swansea.</p>	<p>RS: The point was agreed. If standards fall or class sizes increase, the council will not criticise schools. There will be implications. But a different way of organising schools could help to mitigate the effects of reduction in funding. All schools need to agree to that.</p>

Federations: these are not the answer.	RS: If there are to be federations, schools have to agree to that, and this can be discussed further by the Education Reform Group.
Will schools be able to retain more than the official limit of reserves or will they continue to be challenged to spend?	RS: The reserve limit will need to remain and be challenged. But most schools are within the limit and have plans for the use of the money. Schools need to consider carefully whether to spend reserves on capital or staffing. RS said that the Council's reserves are low.
SLAs and service overheads cost-recovery are additional costs to schools at 12.3% (approx £500k) for schools to pay next year. All this may make schools look to other organisations to provide services.	MH: the 12.3% overhead can be negotiated and possibly phased in over time. Schools have the power to procure services from wherever they like. Council departments should not offload costs to other areas of the council – this is not a saving. However, cost-recovery is needed especially if the customer is outside the council. The outcomes of reviews will identify possibilities.
Should schools also operate on a cost-recovery basis? E.g. the cost of collecting dinner money that is borne by schools for the centre, and other services' use of sites?	MH: Schools could consider cost-recovery, but balance this against users/needs/timescales.
It will be impossible to run schools with 15% cuts over 3 years. There will be many redundancies and larger classes. Working together may help in the medium and longer term but not in the short term. Could the Council consider reducing the 3 year cut to 10%?	RS: Agreed that Education has managed well in the past and efficiency is high. The 3-year scenario has been presented at the request of the School Budget Forum as a basis for planning but the level of cuts may be affected either way in the future as many assumptions had been made – there could be a need to save even more. If the Education Reform Group can make some progress on changes for the medium/longer term then there might be some way to soften the next 3 years. However, the elections due shortly and next year (national/local) may affect funding levels – so there can't be a guarantee. Once the Education Reform Group has proposals they can be consulted on. JR: the impact of the 5% cut in the first year will be monitored. We need the public to realise that Education is 'the future'.
Budget Forum represents 35,000 pupils and their families – its opinion should be given additional weight.	RS: All responses will be considered. There may be some small changes to the proposals as a result of the consultation but these will not be large scale.
How many staff are being cut from the council?	RS: the council has lost 500posts via ER/VR over the last 5 years. There are 60 posts at risk currently. Redeployment, bumped redundancies and retraining are all being used. There were no compulsory redundancies last year but that is probably not going to be the case this year and in future it will be

	even harder. .
What form will the help for schools to inform parents take? A letter?	RS/JR: Schools need to tell us what they would like on a school by school basis. There will be press releases on cuts across all services. Schools should not need to shoulder the blame. The Forum requested that the council did not claim it had 'protected' Education, rather it has given it 'relative prioritisation'.
The letter from the council to parents needs to explain that there will be bigger classes and ,more mixed age classes in primary schools so parents do not complain[so much]. Parental choice means that parents cannot be deflected to a school where classes are smaller.	RS: Agreed re the content of the letter. Reorganising schools (federations, mergers) may help with this. [this point was generally disputed by heads]
Funding to replace/build new schools will be needed for a school organisation programme. Federations do not save money and are more difficult to manage (and less attractive to staff).	RS: schools are best placed to suggest solutions to these points.
What is the status of the proposed ER/VRs in schools? Heads need to know so they can budget for next year.	MH: sign-off of the business cases is needed from Education, HR and Finance. No comment can be made on individual cases. Agreed that heads needed to know as soon as possible, particularly as the number of staff will have to reduce so much to meet the budget cuts.

The Leader thanked the heads for their participation and views which will be considered along with all other responses.

The presentation was circulated to heads later the same day.

Appendix 6

The Big Sustainable Swansea Conversation – Primary Schools

Canolfan Gorseinon, Thursday 15th January 2015, 09:00am-13:00pm

As part of the Big Conversation process and the on-going Sustainable Swansea consultation, Year 6 pupils from schools in Swansea came together to discuss how Swansea Council can be smarter and leaner and provide the best possible services for children, young people, families and the wider communities of Swansea.

Invitations were sent to all primary schools, with follow up phone calls and correspondence provided.

21 Year 6 pupils attended from:

- Glyncollen Primary School
- Llanrhidian Primary School
- Plasmarl Primary School
- Tre Uchaf Primary School
- YGG Bryn Y Mor
- YGG Pontybrenin

Young people were supported by teachers and support staff as well as by members of the Partnership, Performance and Commission Team and Child and Family Services.

The session was based on the questions set in the Sustainable Swansea consultation and were answered through a series of activities which prioritised the 13 service areas identified as part of that. These are:

1. Care for older people and disabled adults
2. Keeping children safe
3. Schools and learning
4. Street/road repairs
5. Housing & homelessness
6. Tackling poverty
7. Libraries /community centres
8. Children's play / youth services
9. Developing Swansea city centre
10. Recycling, street cleaning and waste
11. Parks & green spaces
12. Sports, leisure & cultural facilities
13. Transport, park and ride and car parks

The pupils were split into 3 groups and asked to prioritise the service areas that they were most important to them. The pupils prioritised the following services and gave reasons for doing so:

- **Care for Older People and disabled adults**

- We should care for older people and their families as they have cared for us and others before;

- Children have the right to special care and support if they are disabled or in need. This should be the same for everyone, particularly older people and those who are disabled as they are especially vulnerable.

- Vulnerable people should be offered extra support that they might need as:

- They could die
- They could become homeless

- **School and Learning**

- Children have the right to learn and go to school and so it is important for these services to be a priority;
- Going to school gives people greater choice for success;
- Education will give us a bright future.
- if education wasn't a priority, people wouldn't have jobs and could become homeless or always have to live in poverty.

- **Sport, Culture and Leisure Facilities**

- We should be able to relax and play through sport and learn skills and teamwork;
- Sports, leisure and cultural facilities can help us to maintain a healthy mind, a healthy body and a healthy city.

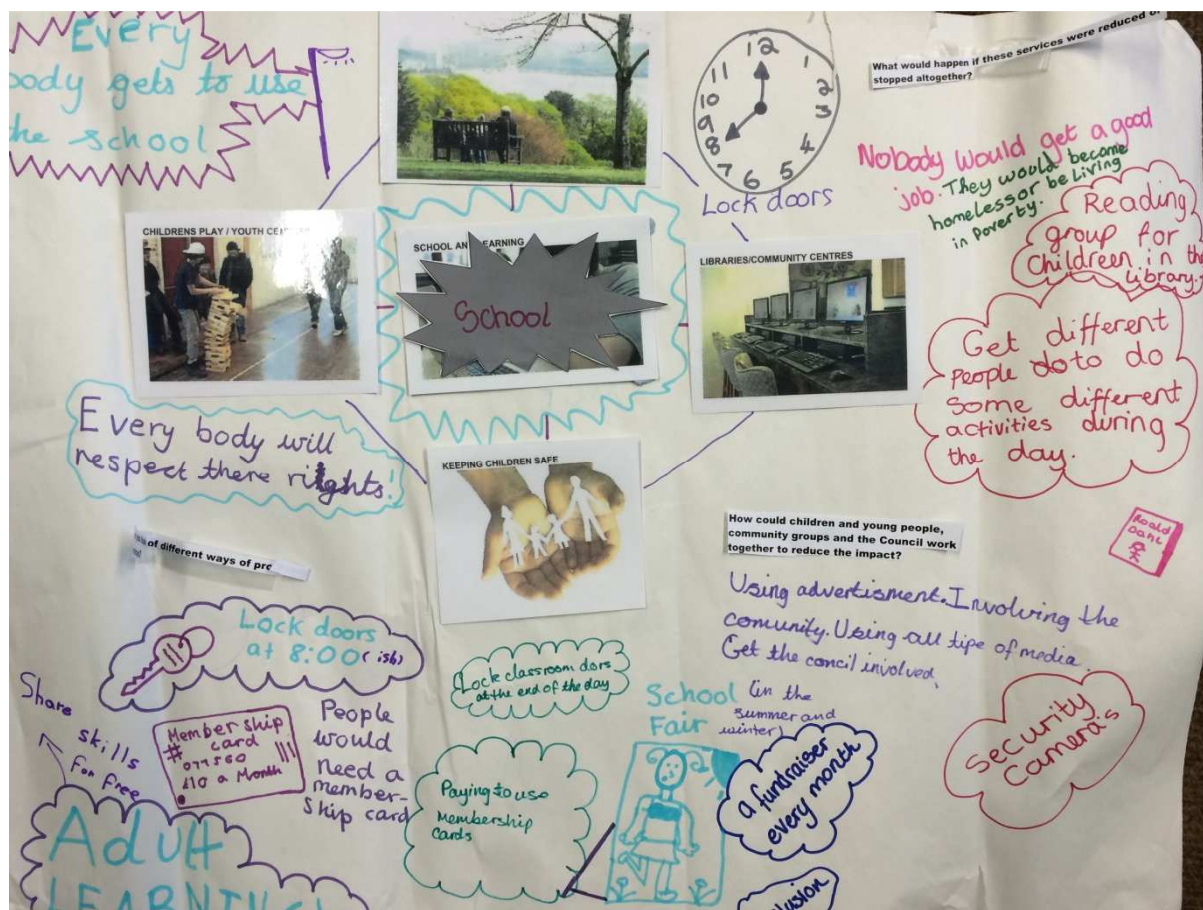
- **Parks and Green Spaces**

- We have the right to relax and play and should make better use of parks and green spaces to do this;
- Parks and green spaces are essential for our environment;
- We should all have a good standard of living and parks and green spaces can help with this;
- We should prioritise parks and green spaces as we think they are underused and have more potential.

Having prioritised these service areas as important to them, young people were supported to consider the impact of these services being reduced or stopped and to think about how services can be delivered differently to reduce any such impact and/or save money.

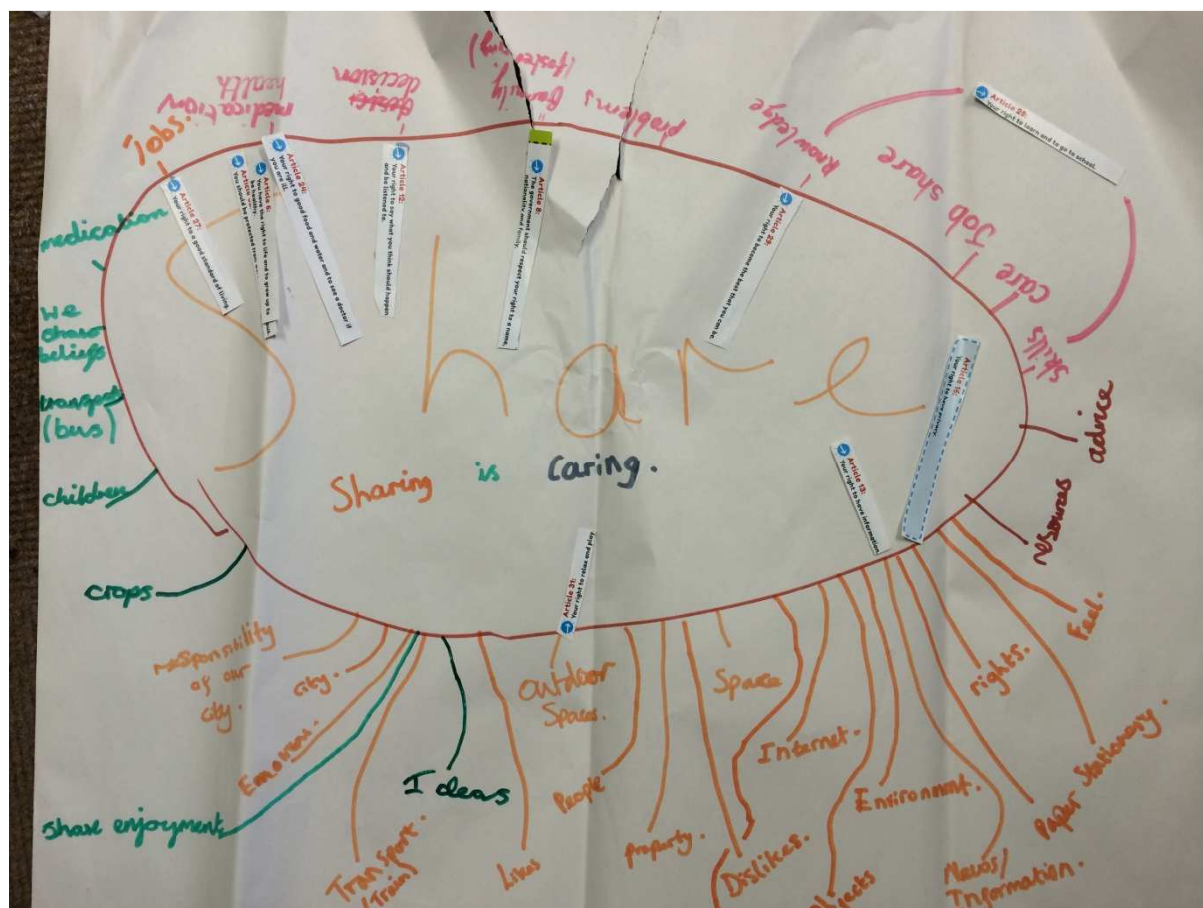
In particular there were 3 key messages the pupils felt needed to be highlighted with Officers and Members:

1. We should make better use of spaces, sharing buildings and open spaces, e.g. School libraries could be utilised by the wider community as could school fields, etc.



- We could use schools as central hubs and combine service areas so that they are used for longer during the day and by more people, e.g:
 - School fields could be used as open spaces to relax and could double up as sport and leisure facilities;
 - School Libraries could be used by the public out of school hours;
 - School facilities could be used for play/youth centres;
 - We could use classrooms and school facilities for adult learning;
 - Everybody who works in the hub could work together to keep children safe by sharing skills and training and communicating with each other.
- We could provide a community membership card – this could cost £10 a month and people could access the services in the school using it. Could access fitness classes, youth services, educative classes (sharing skills), health services, library membership, etc.
- People will need to work together to look after the building and each other.
- Could be an opportunity for everyone in the community to learn to respect the rights of others.

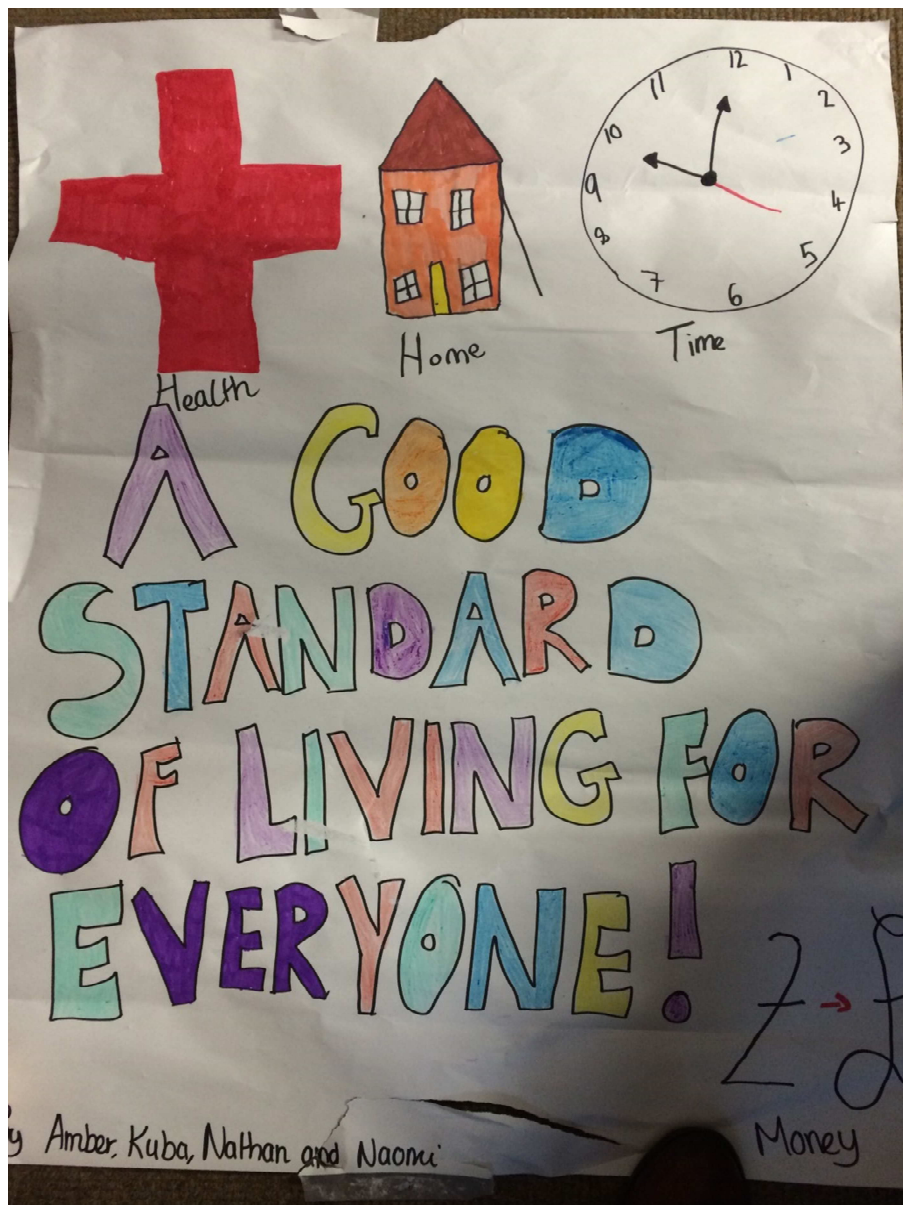
2. Sharing Resources is critical to saving money and working better together;



- We can share things that would help to save money:
 - Jobs
 - Decisions – to save money by making the right decisions for/with the right people to start with
 - Knowledge and skills
 - Resources - money and time but also stationery, offices and spaces
 - Tasks – for example cleaning could be done on a rota – people could clean up after themselves so someone doesn't have to do it for them
 - Property
 - Transport
 - Responsibility – for each other and the city.
 - Ideas
 - Information – improving communication
- We can also share things that might not obviously save money but will impact on how people care for each other and their community – Sharing is Caring!:
 - Jobs – could share gardening work with people who are unable to tend their own anymore or housework, etc.
 - Medication – and fetching it for others
 - Community problems, e.g. bullying, to help work through them together
 - Knowledge and skills – of community members
 - Advice
 - Care
 - Feelings – we need to talk to each other more and learn to be open and honest with others – important to feel ok to talk about feelings
 - News and information

- Spaces – open spaces, allotments, gardens
- Enjoyment – celebrating what good things go on in the City & County of Swansea to make feel good and a part of where they live
- Crops
- Beliefs – it is important to understand people’s beliefs and to respect them.

3. The Council should focus on providing a better standard of living for everyone – this will contribute to poverty, safety, transition, etc. Young people and older people should be seen alike and not separated – the council should focus on people as members of the community rather than by age.



- Services should be available to everyone everywhere but offered based on need, not just in particular areas, i.e. those who need services/extra help to have a good standard of living should have it regardless of where they live. This includes healthcare, childcare, housing services and other council services;
- We should share resources – money, time and people to help ensure that everyone can enjoy a good standard of living;

- Young people could work with older people to offer support and share skills – could offer incentives to do so and recognise people's time as volunteers;

What happens to this information?

The views of children and young people from this session will be fed into the Sustainable Swansea consultation process.

It will be the role of the Children and Young People's Participation Officer to source feedback which will be provided to children and young people about how what they have said has informed final budget decisions. This will need to take place in February 2015.

Appendix 7 – Young People Report

The Big Budget Conversation

Canolfan Gorseinon, Thursday 15th January 2015 3:30-18:30pm

This event was held at Canolfan Gorseinon and hosted 75 people including:

- 24 Members and Officers of the City and County of Swansea
- 51 young people (with support workers) representing:
 - Birchgrove Comprehensive School
 - Cefn Hengoed Comprehensive School
 - Child and Family Services
 - Dragon Sports Active Young People Scheme
 - Foster Swansea
 - Gendros Youth Centre
 - Gower College
 - Menter Iaith Abertawe
 - Montana Youth Centre
 - Morryston Youth Centre
 - Promoting Inclusion
 - Pentrehafod Comprehensive School
 - Stadwen Youth Centre
 - Swansea Young Single Homeless Project (SYSHP)
 - Townhill Youth Centre

The Big Budget Conversation sought to act as phase 2 of the Sustainable Swansea Consultation process with young people. The event built upon the Sustainable Swansea conversation held in Blaenymaes Youth Centre on 10.12.14 and brought together young people, Cabinet Members, Council Officers and other support workers to debate the future provision of Council Services, considering specific proposals that related to what young people had already identified as important to them. These were:

Workshop 1 – Poverty and Prevention/ Play and Youth Centres

- Reconfiguration of Youth Services
- Remodel residential and outdoor centre provision including an increase in charging and income generation options.

Workshop 2 – People/ Education and Learning

- Increase in price of school meals
- Review of delivery of free breakfast clubs
- Review the delivery of music services

Workshop 3 – People/ care for Older People and Disabled Adults

- This workshop integrated several proposals to consider how we can support our most vulnerable members of the community to live more independently.

Workshop 4 – Place/ Transport

- Revised home school transport schemes

Workshop 5 – People/ Child and Family Services

- Create specialist fostering placements internally within Foster Swansea
- Increase in-house fostering placements and reduce number of children in, residential/out of county placements by extending range and relevant options for local placement alternatives
- Through Foster Swansea we fund a number of foster care placements within family or friends of the child. Our overall aim is to increase preventative and supportive service provision so that the numbers of children who need such placements is reduced.

Young people, Members and Officers were able to consider what young people have said relating to the proposals and discuss together:

- Whether or not as a group they agreed/disagreed with the proposals;
- What the potential impact of the proposals might be on themselves and others in the community;
- Whether there were viable alternative ways of delivering services that would allow them to continue to be delivered but could save money.

Findings

1. Reconfiguration of Youth Services

The reconfiguration of youth services, particularly the closure of satellite youth clubs has been the most contentious proposal discussed by young people.

- Young people largely disagreed with the proposal to close satellite youth centres, recognising the impact of the youth work that takes place in them as invaluable.
- The relationship between young people and youth worker was regarded as highly significant and therefore young people were willing to consider youth club being held elsewhere if the workers remained.
- Young people were keen to consider data relating to youth clubs, and emphasised the importance of council officers considering such data when making decisions. Clubs should be closed based on numbers attending and impact made on young people, not on the basis of whether they are council owned or not. Clubs that demonstrate impact should remain.
- Rather than close satellite provision, young people felt strongly about reducing all youth service club provision. This would mean all clubs remained open but for fewer sessions and young people who currently access satellite provisions could still to do so in a locality they can get to, and choose to attend.
- Young people felt that one approach would not fit all and where some satellites could close and be replaced with detached work or another form; this would not be suitable for all. Decisions made about provision need to be more localised and based on the need of young people.
- Young people were willing to participate in fundraising activity and urge decision makers to look at alternative ways of delivering provision for it to remain, e.g. commissioning out, 3rd Sector run, and seasonal club sessions, i.e. centre based in winter and detached in summer.

Remodel residential and outdoor centre provision including an increase in charging and income generation options.

- Young people generally agreed with this proposal but were split in their approach as to how this could be done. Some felt that it was better to close one, less used/more expensive to run centre rather than increase cost for parents, while others felt that the price increases proposed were reasonable and would prefer to have a choice of 3 centres to attend. It was suggested that perhaps the best option was to increase prices by less and close one centre to compensate. This would have to be based on evidence/numbers used, etc.
- Young people recognised the value of the centres in providing opportunities for experiential learning and personal and social development.
- The outdoor centres were regarded as a good tourist option and suggestions were made relating to running them more like businesses, particularly when they are not being used by schools. Suggestions included selling packages which included somewhere to sleep, lessons with an instructor (for example surfing) and use of equipment. This could encourage business from out of county.

2. Education Services

Increase in price of school meals

- Young People largely agreed with the proposal suggesting that a 10p increase would not make a huge impact on individual families. It was important to note however, that families with several children might find it more difficult.
- Young people were keen to discuss the options offered for school meals rather than the price which wasn't an issue. Healthier and locally grown options were discussed as was choice.

Review of delivery of free breakfast clubs

- Young people felt unable to comment on this as they do not access breakfast clubs in Secondary school and pay for any breakfast they have. They did comment on the potential impact on working parents (particularly those in low paid employment) if breakfast clubs were removed or a fee was incurred.

Review of the Delivery of Music Services in School

- Young people largely agreed with the proposal offering alternative ways of providing music instruction:
 - Use of Apps, e.g. ETO
 - Utilising A level pupils or undergraduates in music to provide music instruction.

The proposal did depend on level of increase in price as young people felt this would not be a priority for many parents (seen as add on) and so people might no longer have an opportunity to engage in this opportunity.

3. Care for Older People and Disabled Adults/ Independent Living

- Older people and disabled people were recognised as vulnerable groups within the community and it was agreed that supporting such groups is critical as not doing so could result in isolation, illness and pressure on family members. It was unanimously felt that a proportion of council support should focus on meeting the specific needs of vulnerable people.
- It was largely felt that vulnerable people, in this case the elderly and those with disabilities should where absolutely possible be supported to stay at home and live independently for as long they are able or choose to.
- Young people can play a significant role in supporting the independent living of other by taking on a buddy/befriending role.
- Youth service buildings could be used during the day by partner services to run social care activities that help people to live independently.

4. Revised home school transport schemes

- Young people were very split in whether they agreed or disagreed with this proposal.
- Those who agreed felt that services within the proposals should still be provided but in an alternative way. For example, teachers, support workers, parents, etc could be trained and volunteer as passenger assistants. Also, it was agreed that post-16 transport costs should be means tested, or information about how to apply for support with transport costs (if this exists) should be provided.
- Many agreed that young people aged over 16 should pay for transport to 6th form as this is the case if in college.
- Those who disagreed felt strongly that removing passenger assistants could impact on safety and that the proposal discriminated against people's rights, mainly to practise their beliefs and to go to school and learn.

- Charging families for transport to get them somewhere they have to go could have serious impacts on poorer families.

5. Children's Services

- Young people agreed with the proposals as they felt it important to keep families together for as long as possible.
- Choice and location of placements were emphasised as important, particularly as responding to the needs of young people being placed, e.g. Being placed near friends and school.
- Some young people particularly wanted to discuss allowances for LACYP and their carers, highlighting the difficulty low allowances gives them in accessing provision that other young people are able to, e.g. school trips, prom dresses, etc. 2 individual responses are outlined with the Children's Services annexes.

Full workshop responses and individual responses are available

Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Statement for City & County of Swansea Budget 2015/16

1. Introduction

This statement provides an overall view of the budget EIA process for the Council, along with any specific relevant details for 2015.

The budget is set for the council's operation which covers a wide range of services delivered to the citizens of the City & County of Swansea. This includes both providing and commissioning of services from other organisations and agencies.

As reported previously, the council has needed to take substantial action to respond to the wide range of service and financial pressures that it faces, including the reduction in external grant.

We, like other local authorities, will be facing a 4.5% reduction in budgets every year for the foreseeable future. We also need to manage increased expectation and demand for services and financial pressures in a number of areas across the Council.

Taken together it means we will need to make £81m of savings over the next three years. Change is already taking place and over the last few years the council has cut costs by being more efficient and more effective in what we do. But this is not enough to meet the scale of cuts and ensure council services are sustainable and fit for the future. Clearly, the sheer amount of savings required means that difficult decisions and potential impacts are inevitable. However, we continue to focus on mitigating any adverse impacts via our EIA process as well as officer expertise.

The authority has embarked on a specific strategy 'Sustainable Swansea - Fit for the Future' as a means of setting Council priorities, transforming services and addressing current and future deficits.

The council has agreed a set of budget principles to help guide the debate and provide an approach driven by council policy.

There are four key issues:

- Improving efficiency
- New models of delivery
- Prevention
- Future service provision

Further information on 'Sustainable Swansea - Fit for the Future' is available at: <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/sustainableswansea>

In terms of equality, the council is committed to protecting the vital frontline services that matter most to the people of Swansea, tackling poverty and looking after the most vulnerable in our communities. This will continue, although services may be delivered in different ways in future.

2. The Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) process

The council has had an EIA process in place for a number of years which was reviewed and streamlined about five years ago. The process covers:

- The nine protected characteristics covered by the Equality Act 2010
- The Public Sector Equality Duty for Wales
- Consultation and engagement
- Poverty and social exclusion
- Welsh language
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)
- Carers
- Community cohesion.

In order to apply the EIA process, officers follow the following steps:

- An initial screening exercise (to identify whether a full EIA report is necessary)
- Completion of an EIA report form (where required)
- Quality assurance and feedback
- Sign off at Head of Service level
- Publication on the internet
- Review.

Officers have access to dedicated departmental support from members of the Access to Services Team who co-ordinate the quality assurance of EIAs while also offering advice and guidance.

The process does not change for specific budget proposals, although additional information is provided to Directors and Heads of Service by way of briefings, reminders and updates.

3. Assessing impact

Due to both the nature of the proposals being considered and the regulatory framework around EIAs, many now take months to reach a conclusion. The budget planning process operates over a 3-year period, with many proposals being implemented over this time period. As a result, proposals that were put forward last year are still being worked through, with a number of EIA reports still being worked upon.

Officers are always advised to undertake the initial screening as early as possible, with (if required) a full EIA report opened as soon as possible. This is then completed as proposals are worked through and means that we are working on budget EIAs throughout the year.

As a result, the assessment of impact is not a one-off exercise – it is a continuing process.

To ensure an ongoing rigorous process, the following elements are of note:

- Where officers have concerns and/or queries, meetings are held with the Access to Services Team to look at both the proposal and the EIA
- EIA reports are often added to over a period of time, e.g. following consultation and engagement activities, following changes to the details of proposals
- Quality assurance is carried out by officers with expertise in the areas of equality, Welsh language, poverty and the UNCRC
- The Access to Services Team is maintaining a log of all EIAs, which includes recording potential cumulative impacts, e.g. negative impacts on certain groups or certain geographical areas
- Where a proposal has potential adverse impacts, officers utilise the EIA process to focus on mitigation
- Where a proposal has potential adverse impacts that cannot be mitigated, the EIA is referred to senior managers for attention and consideration.
- Executive Board are kept informed on progress (including any potential issues) and Cabinet Members receive details of EIA reports

As noted above, the total or overall impact of the proposed budget is difficult to fully assess at this stage of implementation, particularly with the EIA process being a continuing feature as proposals are further developed.

Therefore, this statement will remain in draft, to allow for updates as EIAs reach completion. As they are completed each report will be published on the Council's website at: <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/eia>

4. Budget: Assessment of impact on Equality

Service Savings:

At the start of the process over 100 EIA screening forms (which identify whether or not a full EIA is required) were completed.

Place Directorate

The Place Directorate consists of the following service areas:

- Corporate building and property services
- Highways and transportation
- Waste management
- Culture, sport, leisure and tourism
- Housing and public protection
- Economic regeneration and planning

Place: Summary Assessment of Impact:

A large number of screenings were undertaken, the majority of which established that a full EIA was not required. Of those proposals that needed an EIA, some identify potential negative impacts for the community, which is

inevitable due to the nature of the service. Areas of concern currently include cease programme of providing disabled parking spaces, closure of Plantasia and closure of urban toilets. However, some mitigation opportunities have been identified in all these areas which means Cabinet would not be prevented progressing these proposals.

There are also some proposals requiring further consideration in future (pending outcomes of consultation or discussions with alternative providers), such as those for restructuring and co-locating libraries and local history services, potential transfer of services to another model e.g. Trust or joint venture.

People Directorate

The People Directorate consists of the following service areas:

- Poverty and prevention
- Social services
- Education

People: Summary Assessment of Impact:

Social Services

The EIAs for these proposals have been opened. The proposals are in the context of the commissioning frameworks in relation to re-configuring and modernising services and will remain open for updating and completion as the proposals (if agreed) are progressed. This will include taking account of service specific engagement undertaken. The completion of the EIAs and engagement process will be overseen by the Commissioning Group. Potential impacts have been identified within remodel learning disabilities day services, reconfigure older people days services and charging and income generation.

Some of Social Services' proposals in relation to prevention, e.g., Local Area Coordination and the development of a "citizen's pathway" that promotes well-being as part of implementing the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act rely partly on services provided in other council service areas, e.g., in libraries and leisure centres. It is suggested that consideration is given to any potential impact of budget proposals within other directorates, e.g., Place on the achievement of the above.

Education

The EIAs undertaken identify potential negative impacts for children and young people and poverty, which is inevitable due to the nature of the service. Areas of concern include reduction in the schools delegated budget, delivery of music services, increasing school meal charges, free breakfast club provision and proposals around post 16 transport. However, some mitigation opportunities have been identified and (in particular for the transport proposal) further statutory consultation will be required in future.

Poverty & Prevention

The EIAs undertaken within this service do identify potential negative impacts for children and young people (mainly due to the reconfiguration of youth services). However, mitigation opportunities have been identified to minimise

the impact here. Further work is required in relation to a further youth club proposal and this doesn't preclude Cabinet from progressing with this proposal.

Corporate Services

The Corporate Services Directorate consists of the following service areas:

- Communication and consultation
- Delivery and information
- Legal and democratic services and procurement
- Financial services
- Human resources and organisational development

Corporate Services Summary Assessment of Impact:

The majority of proposals within this area did not require a full EIA. There are some concerns in terms of the impact on poverty on proposals around council tax costs, however some mitigations opportunities have been identified.

5. Consultation and engagement

Whilst there is a specific regulation around engagement (contained within the Public Sector Equality Duty for Wales), our 'Sustainable Swansea - Fit for the Future' strategy contains a substantial emphasis on consultation and engagement too.

Corporate budget consultation takes place on a wide variety of specific proposals. This includes consultation with children and young people. Others are consulted on using service-specific groups and/or activities.

Corporately, the consultation results are reported separately via the budget reports themselves.

6. Local information

Our stakeholders are:

- All citizens of, and visitors to, the City & County of Swansea
- Council staff
- Partner organisations
- Council Tax Payers.

The Council delivers services to all the citizens of the City & County of Swansea. The overall population profile from the 2011 Census is as follows:

- ∇ The gender split of the **City & County of Swansea** is **50.6% Female** (120,936 people) and **49.4% Male** (118,087 people).
- ∇ Children and young people **aged 0-25 years** represent **32.9%** of the population, or **78,697** people.
- ∇ **Over 50s** represent **36.3%** of the population (86,800 people), of which **42,812** are over 65 (around 17.9% of the total population).
- ∇ **6.0%** of the total population of Swansea (**14,300** people) came from an ethnic minority background. In terms of religion, **8,530** people (**3.6%** of the population) belonged to non-Christian faiths with 34% (81,219 people) having no religion.
- ∇ **23.3% (55,719 people)** had a long term health problem or disability including 11.3% of people of working age (26,988 people). **6.9%** of those aged 16-74 (**12,146 people**) were economically inactive due to long term sickness or disability.
- ∇ In 2011, there were **26,332** Welsh speakers in Swansea, or **11.4%** of the population. **44,659** people had one or more skills in Welsh.



Further information about Swansea's population can be found at <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/keyfacts>

Officers consider the particular service users or groups affected when applying the EIA process.

7. Staffing

Heads of Service have been provided with the same advice as in previous years that where an application is made for early retirement/voluntary redundancy, consideration should be given to whether there is any potential equality impact or effect and, if there is, to follow the EIA process. To date, no concerns have been raised in this area.

8. Third Sector Impact

Any reduction in grants to external bodies may impact Third Sector organisations. There could also be other proposals that may impact the sector which, if agreed, may require re-configuring or re-commissioning of services. In this context there may be opportunities for Third Sector organisations to be involved in this work. There could also be proposals that look to Third Sector support in the continuation of services through different means of delivery.

9. Publication arrangements

All EIA reports will be published as they are finalised. As mentioned earlier in this statement, due to the nature of many of the proposals this is likely to take

time as assessment of impact continues to be undertaken as proposals are further developed.

10. Conclusion

We know from previous years that, due to the scale of budget reductions, those with protected characteristics are likely to be affected. In assessing the impact of the budget proposals, we continue to attempt to ensure that any effect is not disproportionate and that we continue to focus on mitigation wherever possible. In this context the following should be noted:

- where EIAs show potential significant impact with no possible mitigation, these proposals will be referred for further consideration
- for those EIAs where potential significant impact has been identified and mitigation has been possible, the associated action plans will be monitored and reviewed
- the outcomes of engagement will inform the EIAs
- this is an ongoing process and as noted this statement and many EIAs will remain open
- there is a focus on the council doing things differently in order to further deliver services that are flexible, citizen-centred, meet individual needs and are sustainable for the future.

The council continues to deliver a wide range of services for all the citizens of the City & County of Swansea. Many of these are of particular benefit to the areas covered by our EIA process, e.g. the protected characteristics defined within the Equality Act 2010.

As highlighted earlier in this statement, the council is committed to protecting the vital frontline services that matter most to the people of Swansea, tackling poverty and looking after the most vulnerable in our communities. The council will continue to do everything it can to meet this increasing challenging commitment given the financial constraints that it faces. However, services may be provided in a different way in line with 'Sustainable Swansea - Fit for the Future'.

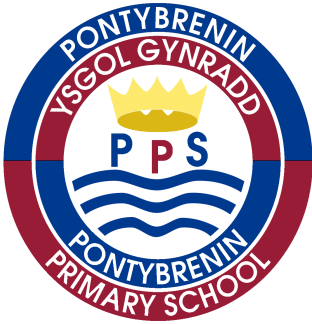
Appendix 'G'

Response of the Schools Budget Forum to Budget

Proposals

PONTYBRENIN PRIMARY SCHOOL

HEADTEACHER/PRIFATHRO: Mr P S Williams



Glyn Rhosyn

SWANSEA

SA4 6HX

Tel/Ffôn: 01792 891151

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20th January 2015

Councillor Rob Stewart
City and County of Swansea
Civic Centre
Oystermouth Road
Swansea
SA1 3SN

Dear Councillor Stewart,

School Budget Forum Response to Budget Consultation

As always, the School Budget Forum has sought to support the discussions that have already been held and which will be held over the coming weeks. **As a statutory consultative body, the Forum expects that the points made will be carefully considered as part of any forthcoming corporate discussion of future revenue and capital budgets.** The School Budget Forum represents a considerable body of statutory provision meeting the needs of a great many pupils, families, schools and communities within Swansea.

The School Budget Forum recognises the scale of the continuing financial challenges facing the Council. Nevertheless, it has a responsibility to seek to ensure that the full implications of any budget proposals on schools and the wider education service are properly recognised by the Council before any decisions are taken.

We would suggest that the Council should take a very positive view of the outcomes achieved by schools in Swansea against the relevant benchmarks, together with significantly positive Estyn outcomes and school bandings. These positive outcomes have been achieved in spite of very challenging financial settlements,

notwithstanding the Welsh Government uplift guarantees of the past year. These outcomes should be the foundation for future excellence and should not be jeopardised by forthcoming Council budget decisions.

Swansea schools do not fare well financially. As has been stressed in previous years, they suffer a double blow. The Council can do nothing about the fact that the settlement it receives from the Welsh Government is relatively poor, ranking it around 18th out of the 22 authorities. However, due to choices made by the Council, the education budget as a whole ranks even lower at 19th in 2014, almost £200 per pupil less than the Wales average. Other authorities do better, including the large urban authority of Cardiff.

Schools' funding within Swansea is significantly lower than that of all of our ERW partners, thus putting the city's schools at considerable disadvantage as regionalisation gathers pace.

We have appreciated the positive response in Council Budgets over recent years to some of the recommendations previously made by the Forum, particularly:

- The recognition of the essential contribution of the Education service to the achievement of wider Council priorities
- The recognition of the severe financial pressures facing school delegated budgets and other statutory Education services

Through working closely with the Authority, schools have been better able to manage the significant pressures and increasing expectations placed upon them and to mitigate the effects of large scale redundancies on the Council.

The Delegated Schools Budget

The Forum views positively the Council's stated aims of relative prioritisation of the delegated schools budget and of joining up thinking in terms of the integration of services in order to improve chances in communities and the families within them and to lessen the impact of poverty upon achievement. It is entirely right that priority is given to early intervention and prevention strategies so that services, including the education service, struggle less with the repercussions of non-intervention later on.

The Forum also welcomes the clear priority given to improving educational outcomes for children and young people and the recognition of the key role that education plays in supporting many other wider Council priorities.

However, the Forum also notes that the Council is proposing to no longer deliver the national education funding guarantee, as required of it by the Welsh Government. *The Forum would ask whether the Council is aware of any other local authority that intends to go against this guarantee.* The Council's reputation would be significantly impacted if it was the only Council in Wales to take such a decision. Moreover, it would certainly result in a further worsening of the Council's relative funding per pupil – perhaps reaching the unenviable position of the very bottom of the funding table.

In relation to 2015/16 the Forum understands that to meet the Welsh Government's funding commitment would require a cash increase in the delegated schools budget of £1.3m (a 0.6% cash increase plus an adjustment for increasing pupil numbers). Instead the Council is proposing a cash reduction of £4.2m or 3.3% in addition to spending pressures which will increase the real terms cut to at least 5%. In addition schools will face significant reductions in specific grants which will further impact the provision for pupils. Whilst the Pupil Deprivation Grant will increase, this has clear terms and conditions which prescribe how it may be used and it will not be received by all schools.

The picture for later years is bleaker still with proposed further real terms cuts each year at a similar level – 15% over the 3 year period, as proposed for Children and Families. Whilst the Forum appreciates that this is less than the 50% cuts proposed for most other areas of the Council budget, this does not take account of the extent to which other Council services appear to be seeking to 'passport' cuts to schools through significant increases in the cost of service level agreements, nor the far greater scope to deliver savings in these areas (which include discretionary areas of provision) through increases in fees and charges.

Significant work has been undertaken over the summer to model and evaluate the likely implications of cuts of around 4.5% per annum in delegated school budgets. It is only possible to provide a very broad summary in this letter of some of the most significant impacts which include:

For example – with a school of 387 pupils a budget cut of £310K by year 3. This would result in the following:

- a reduction of teachers that would likely result in the end of rising three nursery provision.
- Approximately 7 teachers taken out of the staffing of which there are 19 at present or the equivalent of 20 teaching assistants.
- One teacher with a minimum of 36 pupils in each class.
- An impossibility of meeting foundation phase class sizes of 30, which are statutory.

For a typical secondary school: -a budget cut of £544k by year 3

- A reduction of almost 12 teachers
- A reduction in the breadth of curriculum provision

It will be extremely challenging for schools to continue to set a balanced budget each year, whilst continuing to meet their growing range of statutory duties, and further cuts to provision would be necessary which would undermine nursery provision, the local anti-poverty strategy, and wider learning opportunities of pupils. There will be an inevitable impact on other Council services, particularly where schools provide significant support (for example safeguarding) or find themselves unable to continue to support corporate services through service level agreements.

The Forum notes that the Council proposes a cash increase of 5% in the area of Poverty and Prevention and would stress the fact that these represent 'cherry picked' elements of provision, some discretionary, whereas they do not include major areas of statutory provision which fundamentally underpin the delivery of any anti-poverty strategy.

The Forum has continued to work constructively with the Education department in delivering the radical transformation strategy set out in Appendix B of the Budget Proposals report, however, the proposed scale of budget cuts is coming at the same time as there will be further budget instability as a result of the proposed radical review of the schools funding formula.

The Forum would ask if the Council is aware of any other local authority in Wales that is facing such choices and implications of budget decisions and would urge the Council to consider additional funding to facilitate the major cultural and service changes required which will deliver major future benefits once these are progressively embedded across all year groups.

In short, the Forum is extremely concerned that, given the very poor position of Swansea schools in funding terms, it is difficult to see how further savings of this scale can be achieved. **The Forum urges the Administration to recognise the importance of making proper revenue provision for schools every year as a matter of course**, not merely because it has been required to do so by the Minister, and to continue the good start that it made previously in honouring the uplifts since 2012-13.

You will be aware that the Forum recognises the Council's support for capital investment in some of its schools and would once again **urge the Council to maintain its commitment to supporting the need to generate additional capital receipts to reach its commitment of a local contribution of 50% to minimise the inroads into school delegated budgets in terms of 'top slicing' to fund additional prudential borrowing.**

The Forum would again seek clarification of the proposed 'top slicing' of delegated school budgets to meet the additional costs of prudential borrowing'. It assumes that this is simply a broad planning assumption at this stage since it would clearly be inappropriate to 'top slice' the delegated budget in excess of the actual prudential borrowing costs incurred by the Council to support the continued delivery of the QEd capital investment priorities. It would also clearly be inappropriate to 'top slice' school budgets to meet borrowing costs in relation to any wider Council capital programme funding shortfall. Consequently, we would seek confirmation that any actual future 'top slicing' of the delegated budget would accurately reflect the borrowing costs incurred to support the schools programme after all other funding streams have been accounted for (particularly capital receipts and Section 106 developers contributions).

The Forum notes the reference in the Cabinet report to Single Status and Pay and Grading. **The Forum expects previous assurances to be honoured that, as school staff are Council employees, the costs of Single Status and Pay and Grading will be met by the Council from the funding set aside for this purpose, as for any other Council employees.**

Non Delegated Education Budgets

The Forum has supported a fundamental review of base budgets during 2013 and 2014 in order to ensure that we have the correct starting points. The Forum still feels that lessons could be learned from the One Education Budget Strategy, both in terms of the transparency of the process and also the rigour of the structured challenge and review undertaken over recent years, which has then been reflected in the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan, and delivered. This continues to require difficult spending choices, challenging savings targets and robust management action, moving towards a largely statutory and regulatory 'core' minimum provision within the department.

As such, the Forum continues to recognise the attempt to develop a more engaging wider corporate budget process, although it feels that the Cabinet Report fails to provide a fully transparent and accurate picture of the potential implications of the proposals. Consequently, it is unlikely that the responses to this stage of public consultation will be adequately informed.

The Forum remains gravely concerned where the proposals would result in drastic cuts to a wide range of services currently provided from the non-delegated Education budget. These are not simply 'management and administration' but provide core support for statutory and regulatory duties of the Council. The Forum urges the Council to bear in mind the pressures on the non-delegated budget when setting the quantum of the education budget as a whole.

The Forum appreciates that no services can be protected from cuts but it does feel strongly that the full implications of the very significant cuts proposed, on top of the existing challenging medium term financial strategy cuts targets, which will impact severely on front line provision for pupils through the inevitable indirect strain on delegated school budgets, need to be recognised and fully transparent. Areas of particular concern include the following:

Behaviour Review Outcomes

- The Forum fully supports changes to the way in which support for pupils is provided to facilitate more flexible earlier intervention, as local as possible. However, it would stress that this is an extremely challenging transformational strategy requiring major cultural change within all schools and *would urge the Council to consider additional funding to facilitate the major cultural and service changes required* - which will deliver major future benefits once these are progressively embedded across all year groups.

Revised Home to School Transport Schemes

- The Forum appreciates the need to review any remaining areas of discretionary provision. Such a review of existing Council policy would of course once again require a full statutory consultation process. The current public consultation cannot pre-empt such a process, and the current Cabinet Report does not provide sufficient clarity regarding the changes that might be considered. These clearly relate to a further consideration of the introduction of charges to students for post 16 transport, as the only remaining discretionary area of policy.

Review of delivery of Free Breakfast Clubs

- The Forum recognised the need to work with officers to ensure the fullest possible use of the available funding in order to seek to deliver the significant efficiency savings target in the current year. However, the scale of the proposed further cuts in funding will certainly result in the cessation of service in most, if not all schools. Schools would not be able to maintain the provision with such a cut in funding without charging for the child care provision that parents also benefit from. The very modest remaining funding could be allocated to schools on the basis of Free School Meals entitlement to seek to maintain support for the most disadvantaged pupils but it might not be sufficient.

Increase meal charges

- The Forum recognises that whilst prices were increased in September 2014, they had previously been held constant for a number of years in spite of increasing food costs. As such it can understand the need to consider a further price increase. This appears to be a reasonably balanced proposal, in line with indications from other authorities.

Changes to Music Service through restructure, changes in delivery and charges

- The Forum recognises the need to review the service and as far as possible remove the remaining Council funding support, whilst also recognising the valuable learning opportunities that are provided to pupils. It is hoped that any increase in charges will not reduce access for the most disadvantaged pupils.

Cessation of contribution to WJEC

- The Forum recognises the need to challenge any remaining areas of discretionary spending and it is difficult to continue to support educational resources and support provided through WJEC when areas of direct Swansea support for schools are being severely cut. Nevertheless, the Council may be isolated in this action and Swansea pupils would no longer be able to be part of the national youth theatre and orchestra. It also further reduces the educational resources that will be available to support schools.

Review of Ethnic Minority Achievement Service

- The Forum recognises the need to review all areas of current 'subsidy' to such areas of support, and this area in particular in view of the likely loss of Welsh Government funding. However, the Forum would wish to see further detailed discussion prior to implementation in order to ensure that the loss of front line support for pupils is as far as possible minimised.

Business Support Review

- Whilst such areas clearly need challenge and further rationalisation, the scale of cuts proposed, on top of progressive cuts over the last 3 years, represent far more than efficiency savings or cuts to 'overheads' and 'management and administration'. Schools recognise the need to work increasingly collaboratively, but the loss of so many areas of professional support will seriously exacerbate the already unmanageable pressures on headteachers.

From the Cabinet Report, it is unclear whether there are some remaining discretionary areas of current wider Council provision which are being 'protected' on the basis of their absence from the cuts lists. Given the clearly endorsed principle of

'increased control of discretionary spend', there needs to be greater clarity and transparency to ensure the consistent level of review of all areas of discretionary spending across the Council. The Forum would be concerned if areas of clear discretionary spending, however laudable, were to be protected whilst core areas of statutory provision were being cut.

In Summary

The Forum notes the Council's continuing relative prioritisation of the delegated schools budget but is concerned that it is proposed to no longer deliver the national education funding guarantee, as required of it by the Welsh Government. The Forum urges the Administration to recognise the importance of making proper revenue provision for schools every year as a matter of course, and the very serious consequences for pupils of cuts on this scale to the delegated schools budget.

The Forum would once again urge the Council to maintain its commitment to supporting the need to generate additional capital receipts to reach its commitment of a local contribution of 50% to minimise the inroads into school delegated budgets in terms of 'top slicing' to fund additional prudential borrowing.

The Forum expects previous assurances to be honoured that, as school staff are Council employees, the costs of Single Status and Pay and Grading will be met by the Council from the funding set aside for this purpose, as for any other Council employees.

The Forum remains gravely concerned where the proposals would result in drastic cuts to a wide range of services currently provided from the non-delegated budget. In this way additional costs would effectively be passed onto schools in the future, whilst schools will see further reductions in the quality and availability of professional support from departmental and central services. Proposals in relation to other Council services, such as Social Services, could further add to impact on front line Education services.

Whilst the continuing support for investment in school facilities through the QEd programme is welcome, the vital importance of the Corporate Structural Repair and Maintenance programme cannot be exaggerated with the scale of Health and Safety/compliance issues affecting school premises.

There is a continuing willingness to support and contribute constructively to the further detailed discussion regarding the implications and implementation of budget proposals through the appropriate Task and Finish Groups.

We trust that you will seriously consider these points as you decide future Council budget allocations. We invite you to attend the next School Budget Forum to respond to the issues raised in this letter.

Philip Williams
Chair, School Budget Forum



CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA
DINAS A SIR ABERTAWE

Mr Philip Williams
Chair of School Budget Forum
Headteacher
Pontybrenin Primary School
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Our Ref / Ein Cyf: RS//SH
Your Ref / Eich
Cyf:
Date / Dyddiad: 9 February 2015

If you require this or any other information in another format e.g. Braille, audio tape or a different language, please contact me

Dear Phil

School Budget Forum Response to Budget Consultation

Thank you for the Forum's letter of 20 January 2015 and the way that you, the forum and head teachers have engaged in the process to date. You will by now be aware we have, as ever, given particular prominence to the Forum's response by inclusion separately in its own appendix in the budget report to Cabinet on 10 February. The Forum's statutory basis and wide representation of schools and school users is noted and reflected in that prominence, being reported separately from the summary of much wider consultation.

As the Forum notes the financial challenges facing the Council are enormous. Schools outcomes in Swansea are recognised when judged against peers are recognised very positively despite previous challenging financial settlements. Nevertheless the scale of challenges to come means that even relatively protected services will face inevitable cash budget reductions.

Swansea's financial settlement is set by Welsh Government and as the Forum notes there is nothing the Council can do about this. The comparisons on funding are noted but should be treated with some caution as different authorities do present some budget detail differently and there is an inherent element of choice at local level in all councils over how to spend funding. A ranking of 19th on spend versus 17th on funding is I feel a relatively marginal debate.

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LEADER / ARWEINYDD

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA
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- 2 -

As the Forum has noted, the Delegated Schools budget is relatively prioritised and recognises the inter linkages and integration with other services.

The national education funding guarantee is a Welsh Ministerial pledge which local authorities are asked to consider meeting. Under legislation and under the terms of a non hypothecated revenue grant settlement there is no legal basis to the guarantee. To be clear the Council is as a first step proposing to meet the £1.3m it estimates it needs to put in to schools to meet the Ministerial pledge

The Council is of course mindful of the Ministerial pledge but equally in balancing all competing demands in a shrinking cash budget, predominantly affected by a shrinking grant allocation from Welsh Ministers, the Council is looking at all of its services as a whole and considering the impact of budget decisions in the round.

Consequently it is proposing to adopt similar thinking to that set out by Welsh Ministers and apply a number of savings requirements after meeting that increase:

- By moving to a rolling cumulative funding commitment - exactly in line with the Welsh Government budget for 2015-16 and its own redrafting of the meaning of the commitment – allowing us to legitimately take out previous over funding;
- By top slicing costs of prudential borrowing for the schools capital programme – as is permitted under the monitoring arrangements for the ministerial guarantee – the exact amount is to be determined but I think we all accept that there is a substantial borrowing requirement to meet our ambitious future schools capital programme;
- We are proposing that schools make efficiencies in their activities including those delegated from previous non delegated budgets - this is a challenging ask but one that would likely have been asked even if these budgets had remained non delegated – in an era of austerity and budget reductions nothing is ruled out – be it a delegated or non delegated budget;
- And we are seeking an overall 1% efficiency saving – this has to be set in the context of the rest of the budget where we are saying relatively unprotected services face budget reductions of up to a total of 50% over the next three years.

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- 3 -

As to the intentions of other local authorities in Wales as regards the funding guarantee I cannot comment. That is a matter for individual authorities.

I agree entirely the beneficial value of the Pupil Deprivation Grant increase is limited because of the very specific conditions attached to the grant and I would have wished there to be greater block grant funding for this and all other Councils rather than targeted support through time limited grants with specific conditions and constraints.

All budgets at the Council will be under great challenge and pressure and it will be difficult to balance competing priorities and set balanced budgets year on year without fundamental shifts in how we deliver all our services. Whilst only a short term solution it would be remiss of me not to remind schools that they are in a relative fortunate position, though actual circumstances in each school do of course vary, in having their own school reserves to use to cushion, plan and implement fundamental change. No other Council specific revenue budgets other than the Housing Revenue account has that facility

Unequivocally the Council in considering its budget will make proper revenue provision for all budgets and schools as best it can within reducing resources. Inevitably and regrettably that will mean reduced overall resources and reduced real terms resources for all activities. The broad medium term strategy does provide for around a 5% increase in poverty and prevention activity as we believe early intervention saves later action and reaction and ultimately costs but it equally has to be said this is an extra 5% of a relatively small budget, whereas the education and schools delegated budgets already dwarf this level of spend and mathematically (Poverty and Prevention in the budget is 3% of the value of the education budget, so 5% in cash here is worth just 0.15% of the education budget). The 5% indicative funding figure was shared with schools at the request of the School Budget forum in order to allow schools to plan for the future. Whilst this year's budget is firm, future years projections are based on a number of key assumption which may or may not prove to be correct. However as we have said publicly should any additional funding be made available to the council, then Education and Social Care would be the natural choice for additional investment.

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- 4 -

The proposed top slicing of school budgets for prudential borrowing will in practice be done on the basis of best evidenced actual borrowing for schools. There is some inherent difficulty in estimating the exact costs as we borrow for a range of activities in a pool of funding rather than for specific projects one at a time. There is no intention to top slice to subsidise non school capital spending and indeed if one looks at the longer term capital programme and shortfall in funding for schools capital spend, the current proposed top slice for prudential borrowing is very modest indeed.

Any developer contribution or capital receipts which help reduce the need for borrowing will reduce the top slice required but it fundamentally goes without saying that this does need actual school site surplus land disposals to happen.

Single Status costs will be funded where they are evidenced as they are for all employees. The only constraint is that funding is to be provided as a school Budget overall quantum level and cannot be guaranteed at an individual school level

I note your concerns on the non delegated budgets. But I equally reiterate what I have already said, resources are being cut nationally and we have seen this Council's funding cut and expect it to be continued to be cut. Something simply has to give and we cannot protect everything. Indeed schools and the wider education budgets remain relatively protected as priorities. Notwithstanding the small targeted additional funding to go into Poverty and Prevention, Education and Children's Social Services will have the lowest reductions in budgets going forward. Other areas of activity, particularly within Place and Corporate Services are facing 50% reductions in funding in our planning assumptions and that is going to fundamentally remove most, if not all areas of discretionary activity by value, in relatively unprotected budget areas.

It is though a matter for local discussion, debate and democracy as to what areas of discretionary spend will continue. Indeed it is part of the fundamental principles of local government and local democracy that there is local decision taking and making which makes each local council unique and reflective of its populace and community. It would be a very sad day for local democracy if we were all turned into mere delivery agents of national government charged with simply delivering a fairly standard set of homogenised statutory services with no discretionary element or local flavour.

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- 5 -

I note and share your conclusion that the delegated schools budget is to be relatively protected. I do consider we will make proper revenue provision for schools having due regard to the funding available to us and having due regard to all other competing issues. I can assure you the decisions being taken are not taken lightly and we are all well aware that funding reductions on the scale we have to implement will affect services.

We have tried through our open and consultative process to in many respects identify the least worse options and minimise the impact on front line service provision. We also believe some of the decisions we are taking will lay the stepping stones for releasing efficiencies, transforming services, reducing costs and ultimately improving services.

I can assure you we have seriously considered the points the School Budget Forum has made and we have weighed these against all other opinions and comments made from our wider consultative process with other consultees on the wider budget proposals before firming up on what will be taken as budget savings and where there is targeted but limited scope for future investment.

Yours sincerely

COUNCILLOR ROB STEWART
LEADER & CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND STRATEGY

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Revenue Budget 2015/2016

Corporate Services Directorate

	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2014/2015 £	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2015/2016 £
Corporate Services Directorate		
Corporate Services Directorate	156,100	158,000
	156,100	158,000
Head of Comms & Customer Engagement		
Access to Services	276,000	242,600
Communications	332,000	260,200
Complaints	207,000	221,600
Corporate Marketing	319,900	313,500
Corporate Mgt Team Support	411,850	368,500
Design and Print	278,100	262,400
Overview and Scrutiny	236,100	243,700
Web Development	102,950	201,900
Corporate Telephones	290,400	259,600
	2,454,300	2,374,000
Head of Information & Business Change		
Business Improvement	774,100	630,900
DMT, ICT and Transformation	450,000	456,800
ICT Services	6,569,200	6,571,800
Information & Strategy	1,032,800	976,500
	8,826,100	8,636,000
Head of Financial Services		
Audit	487,300	443,700
Contact Swansea	468,600	572,000
Finance DMT	-1,699,700	-1,986,100
Performance and Delivery	223,600	242,600
Treasury and Technical	834,200	982,400
Financial Services	1,381,600	1,223,600
Benefits	22,770,600	22,730,100
Revenues	1,432,200	1,090,700
	25,898,400	25,299,000

Revenue Budget 2015/2016

Corporate Services Directorate

	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2014/2015 £	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2015/2016 £
Head of Human Resources and OD		
Employee Services	626,600	727,000
Human Resources	680,600	700,800
Pay and Grading Team	363,000	363,000
Pensions	-45,000	-63,500
Health and Safety	993,000	928,800
Training	294,100	268,600
	2,912,300	2,924,700
Head of Legal & Democratic Services & Procurement		
Democratic Services	2,363,600	2,257,800
Procurement	441,500	469,200
Legal Services	2,176,500	1,860,400
Coroners	430,500	400,900
	5,412,100	4,988,300
Single Status		
Single Status	211,000	0
	211,000	0
Total Corporate Services Directorate	45,870,300	44,380,000

Revenue Budget 2015/2016

People Directorate - Poverty & Prevention

	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2014/2015 £	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2015/2016 £
Head of Poverty & Prevention		
Community First	219,900	233,400
Community Safety	515,100	550,200
Families First	514,400	661,800
Poverty and Prevention	2,178,600	2,098,000
Youth	1,216,200	1,237,000
	4,644,200	4,780,400
Single Status		
Single Status	110,000	0
	110,000	0
Total People Directorate - Poverty & Prevention	4,754,200	4,780,400

Revenue Budget 2015/2016

People Directorate - Social Services

	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2014/2015 £	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2015/2016 £
Head of Child & Family Services		
Assessment and Care Mgt Child and Family	7,647,800	8,412,400
Accommodation Services-External	13,525,200	11,676,700
Accommodation Services-Internal	6,676,200	7,254,300
Residential Care-Internal Provision	512,200	571,400
Adoption Services	1,177,600	1,467,200
Aftercare-External	472,400	472,400
Aftercare-Internal	1,067,900	500,000
Family Support Services-External	1,706,400	1,619,000
Family Support Services-Internal	1,835,000	1,780,400
Other Children's Services-Internal	994,700	895,000
Preventing Youth Offending	759,800	746,800
Review and Quality Assurance	623,900	705,200
Mgt and Admin Child and Family	2,160,900	2,193,200
	39,160,000	38,294,000
Head of Adult Services (Older People)		
Assessment and Care Management Older People	3,282,600	3,296,900
Day Services Older People	1,008,100	654,200
Domicillary Care Older People	12,749,500	12,964,000
Intermediate Care Older People	127,500	200,000
Occupational Therapy Older People	452,000	466,200
Older People & Disability Service Administration	493,500	540,300
Residential Long Term Older People	17,578,100	18,155,300
Residential Short Term Older People	122,200	77,700
Voluntary Agencies Contributions Older People	58,600	58,600
Assessment and Care Management Disability Services	803,100	803,000
Day Services Disability Services	436,500	580,500
Domicillary Care Disability Services	2,374,700	2,342,500
Equipment and Adaptations	625,000	635,400
Occupational Therapy Disability Services	232,600	232,600
Residential Long Term Disability Services	1,374,500	1,416,600
Voluntary Agencies Contributions Disability Serv.	13,700	0
	41,732,200	42,423,800

Revenue Budget 2015/2016

People Directorate - Social Services

	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2014/2015 £	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2015/2016 £
Head of Adult Services (Mental Health and Learning Disabilities)		
Central Management and Administration	840,100	815,300
Community Mental Health Teams	1,009,800	1,031,600
Community Support Teams	1,125,600	1,212,800
Flexible Support Services Learning Disabilities	251,200	259,000
Learning Disability Day Services	3,493,900	3,467,700
Learning Disability Respite Services and Maesglas	1,161,300	1,316,100
Llanfair House	379,600	401,600
Mental Health Day Services	606,700	582,600
Protection of Vulnerable Adults	160,300	72,600
Residential Services-Ext Provision Learning Dis.	6,779,900	7,053,700
Residential Services-Ext Provision Mental Health	1,211,400	1,011,400
Special projects Learning Disabilities	66,800	66,800
Substance and Alcohol Abuse	92,100	92,100
Transport Depot	1,505,700	1,495,900
	18,684,400	18,879,200
Directorate Services		
Carers	583,500	536,500
Commissioning Support Unit	1,789,300	1,860,100
Supporting People Services	760,200	767,900
Central Services	1,537,100	1,457,100
Service Strategy and Regulation	279,900	287,200
Social Services Training Section	199,800	195,200
	5,149,800	5,104,000
Single Status		
Single Status	1,525,000	0
	1,525,000	0
Total People Directorate - Social Services	106,251,400	104,701,000

Revenue Budget 2015/2016

People Directorate - Education

	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2014/2015 £	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2015/2016 £
Delegated Schools		
School Cost Centres	138,304,100	135,179,085
	138,304,100	135,179,085
Head of Education Improvement		
Ethnic Minority Language Service	329,200	342,700
Management and Admin	135,300	108,300
Miscellaneous Grants	23,800	23,800
Music Service	307,200	232,400
School Effectiveness Grant	653,400	653,400
School Improvement	1,061,700	1,416,300
School Intervention	87,000	191,000
Support for the Arts	86,600	57,000
Welsh Service	385,000	440,300
	3,069,200	3,465,200
Head of Education Inclusion		
Access to Learning Mgt and Admin	269,400	265,000
Behaviour and Learning Support	1,158,900	820,200
Community Education	406,300	424,800
Employment Training	760,700	854,500
EOTAS Pathways	1,099,200	1,106,900
Home Tuition Service	419,900	421,100
Management and Admin	159,600	161,900
One to One Support Primary	739,400	765,900
One to One Support Secondary	367,300	380,800
Psychology Service	708,900	723,100
Pupil Referral Units	1,833,500	1,934,900
Recoupment	580,000	580,000
School and Governor Unit	295,800	304,700
School Planning and Information From 2013/14	66,400	67,400
SEN Statementing and Support	3,155,700	2,970,700
Student Finance	195,600	0
Welfare Service	544,800	562,400
	12,761,400	12,344,300

Revenue Budget 2015/2016

People Directorate - Education

	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2014/2015 £	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2015/2016 £
Head of Education Planning & Resources		
Asset Management	118,100	144,100
Cleaning Service	1,287,200	961,100
Continuing Education	901,300	901,300
DfES Post 16 Grant	-5,656,700	-5,542,985
Empty Properties	15,000	15,000
Free Breakfast	1,027,500	653,700
Health and Safety	62,900	62,900
ICT Strategy	671,500	680,600
Management and Admin	869,400	865,000
Pupil Deprivation Grant	-5,229,000	-6,151,700
School Cost Centres	11,444,400	11,282,100
School Funding and Information	113,200	147,200
School Meals Client	1,256,600	1,263,800
School Meals Service	-28,900	30,200
	6,852,500	5,312,315
Single Status		
Single Status	242,000	0
	242,000	0
Total People Directorate - Education	161,229,200	156,300,900

Revenue Budget 2015/2016

Place Directorate

	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2014/2015 £	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2015/2016 £
Director of Place		
City Centre Action Plan	100,000	100,000
Place Directorate	11,100	14,800
	111,100	114,800
Head of Corporate Building and Property Services		
Facilities Management	3,930,600	4,438,400
Strategic Estates Properties	-3,987,200	-3,965,000
Property Preventative Maintenance	4,246,700	4,273,000
Corporate Building Services Trading	-37,600	827,900
	4,152,500	5,574,300
Head of Highways & Transportation		
Car Parking and Enforcement	-1,435,100	-1,387,100
Transportation	2,949,300	2,985,900
Traffic Management	1,270,800	1,314,600
Central Transport	-362,300	-457,900
Engineering	587,400	614,200
Highways	6,898,200	6,496,900
Neighbourhood Working	3,939,300	4,008,900
Swansea Marina	-50,600	-19,000
Directorate and Other Costs	510,600	485,200
	14,307,600	14,041,700
Head of Waste Management & Parks		
Household Waste Recycling Centres	895,500	944,200
Parks	5,392,000	5,158,800
Recycling	366,600	838,300
Residual Disposal/Tir John	4,182,700	3,867,000
Residual Waste Collection	3,405,800	3,215,900
Trade Refuse	-521,800	-276,700
Waste Management Strategy	228,700	215,100
Directorate and Other Costs	1,696,800	1,020,500
	15,646,300	14,983,100

Revenue Budget 2015/2016

Place Directorate

	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2014/2015 £	ORIGINAL BUDGET 2015/2016 £
Head of Cultural Services		
Archives	265,400	277,300
Arts	3,044,600	3,083,600
Community Buildings	256,200	273,300
Development and Outreach	343,900	320,300
Libraries	2,870,800	2,818,800
Sport and Recreation	1,935,900	2,155,300
Tourism, Marketing and Events	1,585,600	1,656,700
Directorate and Other Costs	476,500	534,700
	10,778,900	11,120,000
Head of Economic Regeneration & Planning		
Business Support	414,300	415,000
Property Development	728,100	634,200
City Centre Management and Indoor Market	-265,700	-319,200
Major Projects, Design and Conservation	163,300	177,500
Planning Control	826,000	755,600
Planning Policy and Environment	1,210,800	1,097,800
Directorate and Other Costs	213,800	238,400
	3,290,600	2,999,300
Head of Housing & Public Protection		
Building Regulations	115,300	68,400
Burials and Cremations	-291,000	-324,800
Food Safety	553,600	570,100
Licensing	-145,100	-124,600
Pollution	792,100	810,900
Public Health	801,200	729,600
Registrars	42,900	34,400
Trading Standards	712,800	661,300
Housing Grants to the Independent Sector	85,500	85,500
Housing Renewals and Adaptations	160,300	182,800
Housing Strategy, Advice and Support	645,900	651,700
Other Housing Services	64,500	67,500
Directorate and Other Costs	458,600	445,000
	3,996,600	3,857,800
Single Status		
Single Status	2,189,000	0
	2,189,000	0
Total Place Directorate	54,472,600	52,691,000

Report of the Section 151 Officer

Council – 24 February 2015

CAPITAL BUDGET & PROGRAMME 2014/15 – 2018/19

Purpose:	This report proposes a revised capital budget for 2014/15 and a capital budget for 2015/16 - 2018/19
Policy framework:	None
Reason for decision:	To agree a revised budget for 2014/15 and a budget for 2015/16 – 2018/19
Consultation:	Cabinet Members & Executive Board
Recommendation:	The revised capital budget for 2014/15 and a capital budget for 2015/16 – 2018/19 as detailed in appendices A, B C, D, E and F is approved.
Report Author:	M.Hawes
Finance Officer:	M.Hawes
Legal Officer:	Patrick Arran
Access to Services Officer:	Euros Owen

1. Introduction

1.1 This report details:

- Revised capital expenditure and financing proposals in 2014/15
- Capital expenditure and financing proposals in 2015/16 – 2018/19

1.2 Capital spending and funding proposals in relation to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) are detailed in a separate report to be considered.

1.3 The budget proposals are detailed in appendices to this report as follows:
Appendix A Summary of General Fund Capital Expenditure and Financing
2014/15 – 2018/19

Appendix B Schools Programme Capital Expenditure
and Financing 2014/15 – 2018/19

Appendix C Material changes to the original 2014/15 budget

Appendix D Material changes to the Capital Programme agreed in February 2014

Appendix E General Fund Capital Budget 2014/15 – 2018/19

Appendix F Education surplus land sites identified for sale

- 1.4 The key message arising from this report is that the overall programme deficit, encompassing both the General Fund Programme and Schools programme, amounts to some £57.038m over the lifetime of the programme.

Given the anticipated Revenue Budget contained within the Medium Term Financial Plan, it would not be prudent to assume any increase in borrowing to meet this shortfall, which should be met by:-

- Increased Capital receipts
- reduction in the planned Capital programme.

2. Capital Budget 2014/15

- 2.1 Spending in the current year will be £89.202m – an increase of £34.359m compared to the original estimate of £54.843m.

This increase is due to the following:

- the addition of grant funded schemes after Council approved the capital budget in February 2014.
- Revised forecast for Equal Pay claims resulting in an additional cost of
- £9m, to be funded by borrowing allowed by a capitalisation directive of £6.7 million and the balance of £2.3 million to be funded by capital receipts.
- The net balance of schemes carried over from 2013/14 into 2014/15 and schemes carried over from 2014/15 into 2015/16.

Material changes to the 2014/15 budget are summarised in Appendix C.

3. Capital Programme and Financing 2014/15 to 2017/18

- 3.1 The proposed programme and financing is set out below.

Paragraphs 3.2 to 3.7 detail the material changes to the General Fund Programme and Financing.

Paragraphs 3.8 to 3.12 detail the Schools Programme and Financing.

GENERAL FUND PROGRAMME AND FINANCING

- 3.2 The General Fund programme is summarised in Appendix A and detailed in appendix E. The attached proposals exclude the Housing Revenue Account capital budget which is detailed elsewhere on the agenda.
- 3.3 The Capital Budget report considered by Council on 18th February 2014 highlighted a forecast shortfall in the four year forward programme of £31.276m for the 21st Century Schools programme and £28.977m for the rest of the General Fund capital programme. The report contained the following in respect of both the general fund and Schools programme shortfalls:- *'If required, it will be necessary to finance the forecast shortfall in 2014/15 by temporary unsupported borrowing pending the identification of a funding solution in relation to the four year programme'*.
- 3.4 The updated General Fund programme is summarised in Appendix A. This highlights expenditure of £146.699m; financing of £120.545m and a forecast shortfall of **£26.154m**. Appendix D provides a reconciliation between the General Fund

programme shortfall reported in February 2014 and the current proposals. The material changes are as follows:

Addition of a further year to the programme

- 3.5 The addition of a further year (i.e. 2018/19) causes a £2.946m increase in the funding shortfall. This is because recurring annual commitments are no longer offset by Welsh Government annual funding i.e.

	£m
Welsh Government funding 2018/19	10.224
<i>less 2018/19 spending requirements</i>	
Property and highways maintenance	-7.375
DFGs & Improvement Grants	-5.200
Annual Contingency Budget	-0.595
Additional shortfall 2018/19	2.946

It should be noted that the core capital budget identified above is itself in excess of the support available from Welsh Government (£10.224m). Given the annual repayment of principal as detailed in 3.8 below expenditure at this level would not increase overall levels of borrowing.

Forecast General Fund shortfall

- 3.6 The updated forecast shortfall of £26.154m represents a decrease of £2.823m compared to the February 2014 position as detailed in appendix D. In order to address the shortfall Council will need to consider the following options:-

- Identify and progress significant additional Capital receipts over and above those already identified.
- Reduce the expenditure contained within the Capital Programme primarily a reduction in proposed allocations as set out in 3.5
- Incur additional unsupported borrowing. This is a last resort given the known pressures on future revenue budgets within the Council and should only be considered on a temporary basis until such time as Capital Receipts are realised.

Whichever option(s) is pursued it is likely that there will have to be an increase in both temporary and overall overall borrowing limits in the short term.

- 3.7 It should be noted that, whilst annually the Council repays on average £14.25m in respect of Capital Debt, the potential increase in temporary borrowing levels, together with the requirement to externalise elements of debt currently funded internally, means that Capital Charges are likely to increase.

SCHOOLS PROGRAMME AND FINANCING

- 3.8 The Welsh Government announced its support in principle for an agreed programme of school building improvements in early 2012. This programme – termed the 21st Century Schools Programme - will entail the Welsh Government providing a 50% contribution in relation to schemes costing £51m. The Council is expected to provide the remaining 50% contribution.

3.9 Phase 1 schemes are progressing well and Phase 2 schemes are being developed. The schemes included in both phases of the programme are detailed in Appendix B and are summarised below:

	£m	£m
Phase 1 schemes	Original	Revised
Burlais Primary new school	7.500	8.250
Gowerton Primary new school	5.000	6.805
YGG Lon Las rebuild and remodel	5.000	8.033
Glyncollen Primary improvements	0.750	0.750
Newton Primary improvements	0.650	0.650
Post 16 provision	2.100	1.100
Total Phase 1 schemes	21.000	25.588

	£m	£m
Phase 2 schemes	Original	Revised
Pentrehafod remodelling		11.100
Gorseinon Primary new school		6.320
Pentre Graig Primary improvements		2.000
St Joseph's Primary improvements		1.010
YGG Gwyr improvements		1.000
Secondary Review		4.192
Special Schools Review		0.100
Total Phase 2 schemes		25.722

3.10 For completeness, the previously agreed Morryston Comprehensive School scheme and the second phase of the 21st Century Schools Programme are also detailed in Appendix B. This is necessary as the funding for the Morryston Scheme and the second phase needs to be considered in the context of the wider schools programme.

3.11 The financing of the schools programme and current shortfall of £30.884m is set out in Appendix B. As previously highlighted, the position remains extremely difficult and challenging and may be summarised as follows:

- a) The Welsh Government has provided a 70% grant contribution to the Morryston Comprehensive Refurbishment Scheme. As previously reported, this means that the Council must provide a £6.6m contribution – see (c) below.
- b) The Council is required to fund a 50% contribution to the 21st Century Schools Programme cost i.e. **£25.7m**.
- c) CCS has identified contributions of £1.4 million which will be used to fund the Schools programme.
- d) The implication of (a) (b) and (c) is that the Council is required to fund a contribution of £30.9m over the period to 2019. The assumption underpinning the financing of the Council's contribution to the programme has been that sufficient capital receipts

would be obtained through disposal of land surplus to Schools requirements to meet the additional funding requirement and, indeed, all Business plans submitted to and agreed by Welsh Government assume CCS funding via Capital Receipts.

- e) The Capital Budget report considered by Council on 28th February 2011 highlighted potential parcels of land surplus to Educational requirements at a number of listed sites. Whilst progress has been made in agreeing several sales, only a small part of the then estimated £12m receipt has been received to date. To date this amounts to £990k with most of the receipts expected to be realised over the next three years. A full list of the sites is set out in Appendix F.
- It is clearly important to optimise the capital receipts that can be realised from disposals through appropriate marketing and timing of any sales. It may therefore be appropriate to agree short term additional unsupported borrowing in order to generate a greater capital receipt at a later date when the market has improved. However, progress to date against projected targets is poor.

Given the scale of the potential funding deficit it is clear that a wider list of potential disposals of land surplus to Educational requirements is required to achieve the full funding for the 21st Century Programme.

- f) At this time, as stated above, it is assumed that the above funding requirement will be met by agreeing excess land sales. Failure to achieve this will require:
- a revision of the agreed programme and / or
 - Subject to identifying a funding source to meet the resulting principal and interest payments, the agreement of further unsupported borrowing. Given the poor outlook for the Council's finances, it is inevitable that, under such circumstances, schools will have to fund the cost of unsupported borrowing if the programme is to progress as planned.
 - Re-allocation of other Capital receipts bearing in mind the need to meet the General Fund shortfall from the same source.
- g) The Welsh Government has confirmed that it will meet part of its 50% contribution by providing annual support for Council unsupported borrowing rather than grants. The proposed funding is detailed in Appendix B.

- 3.12 Notwithstanding the uncertainties regarding the funding of the overall Schools Programme, it is proposed that the above schemes detailed above be committed over the coming year. It should also be noted that many of these schemes are high priority due to the significant risks of building failure.

It is the case, however, that there is no commitment as yet to phase 2 of the programme.

If required, it will be necessary to finance the forecast schools programme shortfall in 2015/16 by temporary unsupported borrowing pending the identification of a funding solution in relation to the overall schools programme.

Equal Pay Capitalisation

- 3.13 As reported in the Revenue Budget 2015/16 reported separately on this agenda, a single pay and grading structure was introduced across the Authority with effect from 1st April 2014. The introduction of a single pay and grading scheme is welcome and in future years will add certainty to pay estimates. However, until the Authority has fully

implemented the scheme, dealt with all outstanding equal pay claims and exhausted all appeals which may arise from implementation, single status/equal pay remains an ongoing risk outside of the significant challenges facing the delivery of savings targets during 2015/16. It is anticipated that the vast majority of outstanding equal pay claims will be subject to settlement by 31st March 2015. Whilst the Council had set aside significant sums to meet all known current liabilities, the final settlement in respect of equal pay claims has led directly to an increase in capitalised unsupported borrowing of £6.7m during 2014/15, together with the use of £2.3m of Capital Receipts.

4. Risks

4.1 There are significant risks which may require a future revision of the attached four year capital budget. In particular:

- urgent capital maintenance requirements
- unforeseen costs e.g. failure of retaining walls
- failing to achieve the General Fund capital receipts target and in relation to the Schools Programme, school land sale targets.
- Capital financing charges arising from additional unsupported borrowing which can not be met from revenue budgets.
- Additional costs arising from any other additions to the Capital programme.

4.2 There is a further significant risk that external grants will greatly diminish as cuts are applied by grant providers – in particular the Welsh Government and European Grants.

4.3 Whilst there is an annual Contingency Budget provided to deal with unexpected spending requirements this would be insufficient if a number of the risks detailed above were to arise.

5. Legal Implications

5.1 The Authority is under a duty to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs. Failure to do so will be a breach of that duty.

6. Prudential Code

6.1 Under the Local Government Act 2003 and subsequent regulations, a local authority is required to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities when setting its budget and must determine and keep under review how much it can afford to borrow.

6.2 A further report on the agenda will detail what is required under the requirement of the Code and set out in detail Prudential Borrowing Indicators for 2014/15 and subsequent years.

7. Equalities Implications

There are no equalities implications contained within this report but individual projects will be subject to the EIA process where required.

Background Papers: None

Appendices:

Appendix A Summary of General Fund Capital Expenditure and Financing 2014/15 – 2018/19

Appendix B Schools Programme Capital Expenditure and Financing 2014/15 – 2018/19

Appendix C Material changes to the original 2014/15 budget

Appendix D Material changes to the Capital Programme agreed in February 2014

Appendix E General Fund Capital Budget 2014/15 – 2018/19

Appendix F Education surplus land sites identified for sale

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND CAPITAL BUDGET AND FINANCING 2014/15 - 2018/19

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
DIRECTORATE						
Resources	11,197	2,388	595	595	595	15,370
People	3,056	280				3,336
Place	60,474	26,061	12,965	13,176	15,317	127,993
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	74,727	28,729	13,560	13,771	15,912	146,699
FINANCED BY:						
Borrowing:						
Supported Borrowing	6,297	6,356	6,356	6,356	6,356	31,721
Supported Borrowing - Highways	5,861					5,861
Grants and Contributions:						
Welsh Government General Grant	3,832	3,868	3,868	3,868	3,868	19,304
Welsh Government specific grants	14,422	2,807	289			17,518
European grants	13,813	970				14,783
Other Grants	2,259	305				2,564
Contributions	1,368					1,368
Capital Receipts:	1,900	8,100	2,356	2,500		14,856
Revenue and Reserve Contributions:	4,914	4,914			2,742	12,570
TOTAL FINANCING	54,666	27,320	12,869	12,724	12,966	120,545
FORECAST SHORTFALL	20,061	1,409	691	1,047	2,946	26,154

SCHOOLS PROGRAMME CAPITAL EXPENDITURE & FINANCING 2012/13 - 2018/19

	to 2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
EXPENDITURE								
Morrison Comprehensive Refurbishment	5,445	11,916	4,200	425				21,986
21st Century Schools Programme								
Phase 1								
Burlais Primary new school	17	453	6,089	1,632	59			8,250
Gowerton Primary new school	16	445	2,614	3,630	100			6,805
YGG Lon Las rebuild and remodel		66	400	3,866	3,550	151		8,033
Glyncollen and Newton Primary improvements		393	1,007					1,400
Post 16 provision				100	500	500		1,100
Phase 2								
Pentrehafod remodelling			50	2,450	6,000	2,400	200	11,100
Gorseinon Primary new school			30	1,870	4,320	100		6,320
Pentre Graig Primary improvements			75	1,000	925			2,000
St Joseph's Primary improvements				10	1,000			1,010
YGG Gwyr improvements			10	90	900			1,000
Secondary Review					480	2,137	1,575	4,192
Special Schools Review				100				100
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	5,478	13,273	14,475	15,173	17,834	5,288	1,775	73,296
FINANCED BY:								
Welsh Government Grant								
Morrison Comprehensive Refurbishment	5,198	10,192						15,390
21st Century Programme Schemes - grant		764	3,989	3,940	7,022	2,694	788	19,197
22nd Century Programme Schemes - PB			2,260	2,906	1,292			6,458
Contributions	33	592	742					1,367
TOTAL FINANCING	5,231	11,548	6,991	6,846	8,314	2,694	788	42,412
FORECAST SHORTFALL	247	1,725	7,484	8,327	9,520	2,594	987	30,884

MATERIAL CHANGES TO THE 2014/15 CAPITAL BUDGET

Scheme	Source Of Funding	2014/15 Change £'000
<u>Director of Resources</u>		
ICT Infrasture - Central Storage	Revenue	140
Equal Pay	Capital receipts and borrowing	9,000
<u>Director of People</u>		
Education Planning & Resources		
Capital Flying Start Grant 14/15	Grant	620
Penllergaer Primary Classroom Extension	Contribution	295
Challenge Cymru	Grant	23
Poverty		
Mayhill Family/Medical Centre	Grant	400
Adult Services		
Intermediate Care Fund 14/15	Grant	970
<u>Director of Place</u>		
Highways & Transportation		
Local Transport Fund	Grant	1,826
Road Safety Schemes	Grant	522
Safe Routes in Communities - Townhill/Mayhill	Grant	555
Carriageway Resurfacing	Revenue	1,000
Housing General Fund		
Sandfields Renewal	Grant	730
National Home Improvement Loans	Grant	380
Waste Management		
Provision of Capping and Development Tir John	Revenue	350
Culture, Sport, Leisure & Tourism		
Glyn Vivian Art Gallery Refurbishment	Grant	987
Dylan Thomas Exhibition Refurbishment	Grant/Revenue	788
Clyne Country Park	Grant	38
Economic Regeneration & Planning		
Waterfront City Project	Grant	2,898
Felindre Business Park Infrastructure	Grant	545
Hafod Copperworks Ph 2	Revenue	50
Swansea Market Roof	Grant	1,600
Vibrant & Viable Places loan	Grant	3,000
Corporate Building		
Guildhall Ph 5 (Brangwyn Hall)	Contribution	223
Scotts Pit	Grant	31
Match Funding for Schools	Contribution	78
Delayed Spending From 2013/14 - All Portfolios	Various	17,105
Delayed Spending Into 2015/16 - All Portfolios	Various	-8,082
Other Minor Changes	Various	-1,713
TOTAL MATERIAL CHANGES		34,359

**MATERIAL CHANGES TO GENERAL FUND CAPITAL
PROGRAMME AGREED IN FEBRUARY 2014**

	£m	£m
Forecast shortfall - per Council February 2014		28.977
Remove 2013-14 shortfall		-15.107
Additions to capital programme (2014-15 to 2017-18)		45.901
(App C shows 2014-15 changes, the balance relates to future year changes)		
Addition of a further year (2018/19) to programme		2.946
		<hr/> 62.717
Less additional funding (supported borrowing, grants, contributions and reserves)		-36.563
		<hr/> 26.154 <hr/>
Amended forecast shortfall		26.154

Appendix E

GENERAL FUND CAPITAL BUDGET 2014/15 - 2018/19

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	TOTAL
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES						
Delivery & Information						
IT Infrastructure	440	900				1,340
WiFi Provision	35					35
ECC/Teleconferencing	105					105
LiDW Broadband Scheme	322					322
Telephony system replacement	500					500
CAP Gemini costs	350					350
Disaster recovery	99					99
Civic Centre works	113					113
Council Chamber renovation		511				511
Financial Services						
Corporate Contingency	233	977	595	595	595	2,995
Equal Pay	9,000					9,000
TOTAL FOR DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES	11,197	2,388	595	595	595	15,370
DIRECTOR OF PEOPLE						
Education(excluding 21st Century schools programme)						
Primary schools schemes	1,147	65				1,212

Appendix E

GENERAL FUND CAPITAL BUDGET 2014/15 - 2018/19

Secondary schools schemes	330	46			376
Special school schemes	28	113			141
Youth Activities schemes	20				20
Social Services Adult Services					
Mayhill Family / Medical Centre	543				543
Intermediate Care Fund (Adult Services)	982				982
Community Regeneration Minor schemes	6	56			62
<hr/>					
TOTAL FOR DIRECTOR OF PEOPLE	3,056	280			3,336

DIRECTOR OF PLACE

Highways & Transportation

Morfa Distributor Road (LTF)	1680		289	500		2469
SRIC 13/14 - Mayhill/Townhill	555					555
Highways and Lighting Unsupported Borrowing scheme:	4694					4694
Highways/Infrastructure Capital Maintenance	4453	3366	3476	3476	3375	18146
Slip Bridge Refurbishment (No current scheme)	1	138				139
Bascule Bridge	50	500				550
Other Bridges & retaining Walls	2003	15				2018
Road Safety/Traffic Schemes	1254					1254
Bus facility schemes	158					158
Car Park improvements	27					27
Coast protection	422					422
Foreshore and Marina	233					233
Other Highways schemes	527					527

Waste Management

Appendix E

GENERAL FUND CAPITAL BUDGET 2014/15 - 2018/19

Tir John works	221	3,187	2,742	6150
Purchase existing generating station		1,100		1100
12/13-Replace Litter Bins		40		40
Provision of Food Waste Hall	80	120		200
Sorting Station and Bag Splitter	448			448
Culture,Sport,Leisure&Tourism				
Art Gallery - Refurbishment	3,647	2,886		6,533
Dylan Thomas Exhibition Refurbishment	788			788
Library Service	72			72
Sport Centres	176			176
Cwmdonkin Park Refurbishment	46			46
Parks equipment	44			44
Mobile Street Sports Facility	111			111
Other Culture, Sport, Leisure & Tourism schemes	175			175
Economic Regeneration&Planning				
BEP Grants	4,508			4508
Boulevard LC to Strand	5,544	900		6444
Lower Oxford St Public Realm Imps	125			125
Waterfront Connections	150			150
Northern Quarter High St Public Realm	703			703
Clarence Terrace former Bus Depot	400			400
Wayfinder works	120			120
Cycling Network Works	151			151
Glynn Vivian Public Realm works	45			45
City Centre Major Redevelopment study	92			92
St Davids/Oldway Demo & St Davids car park	160			160
Sx Castle works	127			127
Oldway Car Park	75			75

Appendix E

GENERAL FUND CAPITAL BUDGET 2014/15 - 2018/19

Regeneration Match Funding		1,281				1281
Revelopment schemes	140	100				240
Hafod/Morfa Copper Works Regeneration Ph1	113					113
Mountain Colliery clawback	169					169
Felindre Development	1,565	70				1635
Environmental Services	1					1
Refurb Swansea Market	49					49
Swansea Market Roof	2,573					2573
Swansea Vale infrastructure/studies	856					856
Vibrant & Viable Places loan	3,000					3000
Housing & Public Protection						
Housing						
DFG's -1996 Act	5,281	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	26081
Sandfields Renewal Area	827					827
Emergency Repair Fund	309					309
Property Appreciation Loans	1,033	50				1083
Grant For Noms	196					196
Comfort Safety & Security Grants (CSS)	37					37
Mini Adaptation Grants (MAG)	130					130
Houses into Homes Loans	968					968
National Home Improvement Loans	380	380				760
Public Protection						
Air Quality Management Action Plan	1					1
Corporate Building						
Guildhall Refurb. Phase 3 part 2	24					24
Guildhall Refurb. Phase 4	63					63
Guildhall Refurb. Phase 5 (Brangwyn)	2,294	168				2,462
Guildhall Relocation Management costs	256					256

Appendix E

GENERAL FUND CAPITAL BUDGET 2014/15 - 2018/19

Accommodation Strategy	302					302
Upgrade Server Hardware	352					352
Heol Y Gors Office Refurbishment	116	190				306
Pipehouse Wharf Replacement	182	2,250				2,432
Capital Maintenance allocated	5,192	120				5,312
Capital Maintenance unallocated		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000
TOTAL FOR DIRECTOR OF PLACE	60,474	26,061	12,965	13,176	15,317	127,993

Appendix F

Education surplus buildings or land

Sold	First tranche of surplus sites Llanmorlais Primary KS3 pupil referral unit,Pontardulais Morrison comp site Arfryn Primary site
To be sold	Knelston Primary site Gors Primary site Olchfa Comp site Pontardulais Primary site Penyrheol Comp site Parklands Primary site Tre Uchaf Primary site YGG Gellionen site Clwyd Primary site Clase Primary site Second Tranche of surplus sites To be determined

Agenda Item 4.d

Report of the Section 151 Officer

Council – 24 February 2015

TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS, INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION POLICY STATEMENT 2015/16

Purpose:	To recommend the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Prudential Indicators, Investment Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement for 2015/16.
Policy Framework:	None
Reason for Decision:	To allow for the proper management of the Council's borrowing and investments, to comply with statute, and the adopted CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and the Revised CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice
Consultation:	Legal, Finance & Delivery and Access to Services.
Recommendations:	That Council approves:- (1) Treasury Management Strategy and Prudential Indicators (Sections 2-7) and (2) Investment Strategy (Section 8) and (3) Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement (Section 9)
Report Author:	Jeffrey Dong
Finance Officer:	Mike Hawes
Legal Officer:	Tracey Meredith
Access to Services Officer:	Sherill Hopkins

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This strategy statement has been prepared in accordance with the revised CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice adopted by this Council in 2010. The Council's Treasury Management Strategy will be received and reviewed annually by Council and there will also

be a mid year report providing an interim update. The aim of these reporting arrangements is to ensure that those with ultimate responsibility for the scrutiny of the Treasury Management function appreciate fully the implications of Treasury Management policies and activities, and that those implementing policies and executing transactions have properly fulfilled their responsibilities with regard to delegation and reporting.

1.2 Revised CIPFA Prudential Code

CIPFA has issued a revised Prudential Code which primarily covers borrowing and the Prudential Indicators. Three of these indicators have now been moved from being Prudential Indicators to being Treasury Indicators: -

- authorised limit for external debt
- operational boundary for external debt
- actual external debt.

However, all indicators are to be presented together as one suite. In addition, where there is a significant difference between the net and the gross borrowing position, the risks and benefits associated with this strategy should be clearly stated in the annual strategy report.

1.3 The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Council to have regard to the Prudential Code and to set Prudential and Treasury Indicators for the next three years to ensure that the Council's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.

The Council is required to formally consider the Prudential and Treasury Indicators as detailed in section 2 of this report

1.4 The Act also requires the Council to set out its Treasury Strategy for borrowing and to prepare an Annual Investment Strategy as required by Investment Guidance issued subsequent to the Act. This strategy sets out the Council's policies for managing its investments and for giving priority to the security and liquidity of those investments. The management of the Council's Treasury Management activities are in line with the CIPFA Treasury Management Revised Code of Practice.

1.5 The recommended strategy for 2015/16 is based upon a view on interest rates, having considered leading market forecasts provided by the Council's treasury advisor, Capita Asset Services. The overall strategy covers:

- Treasury Limits 2015/16-2018/19
- Prudential / Treasury Indicators
- The current portfolio position
- Prospects for interest rates including a summary of the economic background
- The Borrowing Requirement
- The Borrowing Strategy

- Gross v Net Debt Position
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 - Investment Policy
 - Interest Rate Outlook
 - Creditworthiness Policy
 - Country Limits
 - Policy on the Use of External Advisors
 - Scheme of Delegation
 - Pension Fund Cash
- Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement

1.6 A glossary of terms used within this report is attached at Appendix A.

2. Treasury Limits 2015/16 to 2018/19

2.1 It is a statutory requirement under Section 33 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for the Council to set a balanced budget. Section 32 requires a local authority to calculate its budget requirement for each financial year to include the revenue costs that flow from capital financing decisions. This means that increases in capital expenditure must be limited to a level whereby increases in charges to revenue from: -

- increases in capital finance charges (principal and net interest) caused by increased borrowing to finance additional capital expenditure and
- any increases in running costs from new capital projects

are affordable within the projected income of the Council for the foreseeable future.

2.2 Under statute, the Council is required to set an Affordable Borrowing Limit i.e a limit which the Council can afford to borrow. In Wales, the Authorised Limit represents the legislative limit specified in section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003.

2.3 The Council must have regard to the Prudential Code when setting the Authorised Limit . This limit requires the Council to ensure that total capital investment remains within sustainable limits. The Authorised Limit must be set for the forthcoming financial year and the two successive financial years.

2.4 The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities requires Councils to calculate treasury indicators (formerly prudential indicators) which demonstrate prudence in the formulation of borrowing proposals. These are defined as:

- The Operational Boundary :
“...is based on expectations of the maximum external debt of the authority according to probable not simply possible events and being consistent with the maximum level of external debt projected by the estimates....”
- The Authorised Limit :
“..the Authorised Limit must therefore be set to establish the outer boundary of the local authority’s borrowing based on a realistic assessment of the risks. The authorised limit is certainly not a limit that an authority will expect to borrow up to on a regular basis. It is crucial that it is not treated as an upper limit for borrowing for capital expenditure alone since it must also encompass borrowing for temporary purposes...”
- Upper limits for borrowing of fixed and variable rate loans.
- Upper limit for investments for over 364 days.
- Upper and lower limits for the maturity profile of the Council’s debt
- Estimates of the incremental impact of capital investment decisions on Council Tax / Housing rents
- Estimates of the ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream
- Estimates of the capital financing requirement

In setting and revising Prudential Indicators the authority is required to have regard to:-

- Affordability e.g. implications for Council Tax / Housing rents
- Prudence and sustainability e.g. implications for external borrowing
- Value for money e.g. option appraisals
- Stewardship of assets e.g. strategic planning
- Practicality e.g. achievability of forward plans

It is a requirement of the Code that Prudential / Treasury Indicators are regularly monitored and systems are in place to achieve compliance.

Treasury / Prudential Indicators						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Actual	Probable	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Capital Expenditure						
GF	59,047	89,202	43,902	31,394	19,059	17,687
HRA	24,981	26,907	136,293	44,000	41,500	42,000
TOTAL	84,028	116,109	180,195	75,394	60,559	59,687
Capital Financing Requirement ***						
GF	314,815	335,153	339,718	336,108	331,205	326,245
Credit Arrangements *	2,600	2,895	1,436	1,225	809	445
HRA	66,378	64,450	160,561	169,750	178,755	188,179
Magistrates' Court **	1,595	1,531	1,470	1,411	1,354	1,300
TOTAL	385,388	404,029	503,185	508,494	512,123	516,169
Authorised limit for external debt	£527,220	£597,269	£601,314	£605,724	£605,724	£605,724
Operational boundary for external debt	£445,829	£547,269	£551,314	£555,724	£555,724	£555,724
Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure	100%/ £527,220	100%/ £597,269	100%/ £601,314	100%/ £605,724	100%/ £605,724	100%/ £605,724
Upper limit for variable rate exposure	40%/ £210,888	40%/ £238,908	40%/ £240,526	40%/ £242,290	40%/ £242,290	40%/ £242,290
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 364 days	£75,000	75,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

* The GF Capital Financing Requirements includes arrangements classified as credit arrangements (finance leases) under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requirements as of 2011/12. However these continue to be funded directly on a revenue basis and do not form part of the borrowing requirement.

** Legacy Magistrates' Court debt which is recharged is included for completeness

*** Excludes potential additional borrowing if forecast capital budget shortfalls can not be resolved in future years

Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing during 2014/15-2018/19		
	Upper limit %	Lower limit %
Under 12 months	50	0
12 months and within 24 months	50	0
24 months and within 5 years	50	0
5 years and within 10 years	85	0
10 years and above	95	15

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream						
	Actual 2013/14 %	Revised 2014/15 %	Estimate 2015/16 %	Estimate 2016/17 %	Estimate 2017/18 %	Estimate 2018/19 %
General Fund	7.24	6.58	7.00	7.26	7.47	7.67
HRA	9.04	7.96	13.39	16.98	17.57	18.20

Estimates of Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions on Council Tax (Band D) and Council Housing Rents						
	Actual 2013/14 £	Revised 2014/15 £	Estimate 2015/16 £	Estimate 2016/17 £	Estimate 2017/18 £	Estimate 2018/19 £
General Fund*	70.50	87.23	98.02	105.87	104.81	103.23
HRA*	0.00	0.00	43.94	111.43	181.35	250.92

*It should be noted that in formulating the two above indicators it is necessary to hypothecate funding (in this case council tax and housing rents) to specific areas of capital expenditure, however in reality the complete spectrum of funding resource is utilised in funding capital expenditure as appropriate.

Gross Debt v Capital Financing Requirement

The gross debt position versus the capital financing requirement is detailed below. The profile below assumes progressive external funding of the internalised borrowing and the budgeted use of reserves as profiled in the revenue budget report.

Comparison of average gross debt and capital financing requirement	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	actual	probable	estimate	estimate	estimate	estimate
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Average debt (gross)	325,110	315,407	418,643	436,903	455,198	473,527
Capital Financing Requirement	382,788	401,134	501,749	507,269	511,314	515,724
Net Position	57,678	85,727	83,106	70,366	56,116	42,197

3 . The current portfolio position

3.1 The Council's probable debt portfolio position at 31/3/15 comprises:

	Principal outstanding 31 March 2015 £'000	Average rate of Interest %
Public Works Loan Board (fixed)	212,981	6.10
Money Market	98,000	4.10
Temporary	1,992	0.60
TOTAL	312,973	5.45

3.2 The Council's forecast investment portfolio at 31 March 2015 is as follows:

Managed investments	Investments 31 March 2015	2014/15 Estimated Investment Return	2015/16 Estimated Investment Return
	£'000	%	%
Internally Managed	105,686	0.59	0.60

4. Prospects for Interest Rates

4.1 The Council's Treasury advisers (Capita Asset Services) provided the following interest rate forecast for both short term (bank rate) and long term (PWLB) interest rates as at 16th January 2015. There is a downside risk to these forecasts if economic growth proves to be weaker and slower than currently forecast.

Annual Average %	Bank Rate %	PWLB Borrowing Rates % (including certainty rate adjustment)		
		5 year	25 year	50 year
Mar 2015	0.50	2.20	3.40	3.40
Jun 2015	0.50	2.20	3.50	3.50
Sep 2015	0.50	2.30	3.70	3.70
Dec 2015	0.75	2.50	3.80	3.80
Mar 2016	0.75	2.60	4.00	4.00
Jun 2016	1.00	2.80	4.20	4.20
Sep 2016	1.00	2.90	4.30	4.30
Dec 2016	1.25	3.00	4.40	4.40
Mar 2017	1.25	3.20	4.50	4.50
Jun 2017	1.50	3.30	4.60	4.60
Sep 2017	1.75	3.40	4.70	4.70
Dec 2017	1.75	3.50	4.70	4.70
Mar 2018	2.00	3.60	4.80	4.80

4.2 Economic Background

Attached at Appendix B is an economic background assessment provided by our Treasury advisers, Capita Asset Services. This assessment has informed the proposed strategies .

5. The Borrowing Requirement

5.1 The Council will have the following net capital borrowing / repayment requirements for 2014/15 to 2018/19 :

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Borrowing and repayment requirements	Actual	Probable	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
To finance new capital expenditure by supported borrowing	6,227	6,356	6,356	6,356	6,356	6,356
To finance new capital expenditure supported by Local Authority Government Borrowing Initiative (highways)	2,648	5,861		-	-	-
To finance new capital expenditure by unsupported borrowing	8,269	23,523	12,415	4,339	3,047	2,946
To finance HRA capital expenditure/HRA Subsidy Reform 2015/16			98,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
To replace loans maturing/repaid prematurely	6,283	7,323	3,189	286	9,002	1
Less						
Repayments (MRP)	14,122	14,706	15,556	17,575	17,757	17,891
Set aside capital receipts	1,237	600	600	600	600	600
NET BORROWING /(REPAYMENT) REQUIREMENT	8,068	27,757	103,804	5,806	13,048	3,812
Principal repayment element of finance lease payments	876	915	559	288	235	240

5.2 The above table details the net borrowing requirement for each financial year. In accordance with the Prudential Code, borrowing must be undertaken in line with a funding plan informed by the projected capital financing requirement. Borrowing may be financed from one or more of Public Works Loan Board loans; Money Market loans or internal loans. The precise choice will depend on market conditions from time to time.

5.3 At time of writing, borrowing rates are materially higher than investment rates and it is projected that the remaining borrowing requirement for 2014/15 will be met from internal loans i.e it will be internalised. However, we will continue to appraise market conditions and opportunities to start to externalise debt to fund the capital programme when borrowing rates offer

long term value during 2015/16 and as cashflow requirements dictate with a view to begin averaging in the total borrowing requirement in 2015/16 and the succeeding years.

Short term savings (by avoiding new long term external borrowing) will be weighed against the potential additional long term extra costs (by delaying unavoidable new external borrowing until later when PWLB long term rates are forecast to be marginally higher).

5.4 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Subsidy Reforms - Self Financing Settlement

As outlined in the report approved by Council on 2nd Dec 2014 entitled "*Reform of the Housing Revenue Account Subsidy System*", the Authority has entered into a Voluntary Agreement with Welsh Government to exit the current HRA subsidy system, resulting in more flexibility for the Authority in meeting affordable housing needs in the locale. In order to exit the current HRA subsidy system, a cash settlement amount must be paid over to HM Treasury equal to a sum determined by formulae agreed in the Voluntary Agreement which will result in a likely settlement figure in the range of between £70m and £100m for this Authority. The overriding principle of the HRA Reform is that all local housing authorities will be financially better off in revenue terms after the reforms.

The requirement for the HRA reform settlement to be made to the Welsh Government on 1 April 2015 will require a separate borrowing strategy dictated by the terms outlined in the Voluntary Agreement. The Council will need to have the cash settlement amount of between £70m and £100m available by the 2 April 2015, so separate borrowing solely for this purpose is anticipated. The exact structure of loans to be drawn is currently being considered by officers in consultation with Welsh Government and HM Treasury to ensure it meets the requirements of the HRA business plan and the overall requirements of the Council.

6. Borrowing Strategy

- 6.1 Long term borrowing rates are expected to be significantly higher than rates available for investment deposits. It is likely that this position will continue over the short to medium term.

In addition, the continuing uncertain economic conditions has maintained the need for caution in managing credit counterparty risk. There is still a risk of a bank / institution defaulting on the payment of interest due or repayment of amounts invested.

- 6.2 Taking the above points together, it is not proposed to undertake any new long term external borrowing for the remainder of 2014/15. The main strategy - with a view to minimising interest costs and the risk of default by counterparties - is therefore to continue to internalise the majority of the borrowing requirement for 2015/16 with a view to begin externalising some of the borrowing requirement on an averaged basis in 2015/16 as the changing interest rates and more importantly, cashflows dictate.

Notwithstanding the general strategy above, the Authority is required to undertake the borrowing identified in 5.4 above as part of the HRA Self Financing Voluntary Agreement at pre determined rates as part of the HRA reforms in April 2015.

We will continue to monitor PWLB rates i.e if rates offer long term value in the context of market rates and the current debt portfolio, then further tranches of the identified borrowing requirement will be undertaken

6.4 Policy on borrowing in advance of need

The Council has only a limited power to borrow in advance of need.

In determining whether borrowing will be undertaken in advance of need the Council will;

- ensure that there is a clear link between the capital programme and maturity profile of the existing debt portfolio which supports the need to borrow in advance of need
- ensure the ongoing revenue liabilities created, and the implications for the future plans and budgets have been considered
- evaluate the economic and market factors that might influence the manner and timing of any decision to borrow
- consider the merits and demerits of alternative forms of funding
- consider the alternative interest rate bases available, the most appropriate periods to fund and which repayment profiles to use.

7 **Debt Rescheduling**

7.1 The introduction of different PWLB rates on 1 November 2007 for new borrowing (as opposed to early repayment of debt) and the setting of a spread between the two rates (of about 0.4%-0.5% for the longest period loans narrowing down to 0.25%-0.30% for the shortest loans), has meant that PWLB to PWLB debt restructuring is now much less attractive than before that date.

7.2 Due to short term borrowing rates being expected to be considerably cheaper than longer term rates, there may be opportunities to generate savings by switching from long term debt to short term debt. However, these savings will need to be considered in the light of their short term nature and the likely cost of refinancing short term loans, once they mature, compared to the current rates of longer term debt in the existing debt portfolio

7.3 In actively managing credit counterparty and interest rate risks, consideration will also be given to running down investment balances by repaying debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be significantly lower than rates paid on current debt. However, a repayment strategy will only be considered if a loan repayment offers value in terms of discount / associated costs and does not compromise the Council's long term debt management policies. In this respect, we will need to be mindful of the potential future need to arrange new long term loans as market conditions change from time to time.

- 7.4 Notwithstanding the above, it is not envisaged that there will any debt rescheduling opportunities in the remainder of 2014/15 or 2015/16 in the PWLB portfolio, however there may be opportunities to review the Authority's market debt. All rescheduling decisions will be reported to the Cabinet Member for Finance & Strategy & Strategy in the quarter following action.

8. The Annual Investment Strategy

8.1 Investment policy

- 8.1.1 The Council will have regard to the National Assembly of Wales' Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance") issued in March 2004 (and subsequent amendments); CIPFA's Revised Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes ("the CIPFA Treasury Management Code") and the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 SI 1010(W.107). The Council's investment priorities are: -

- (a) to ensure the security of capital
- (b) to ensure the liquidity of investments.
- (c) to maximise interest returns (yield) commensurate with (a) and (b)

The investment strategy will be implemented with security of investment as the main consideration. The Council will also aim to achieve the optimum return on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity.

- 8.1.2 Investment instruments identified for use in the financial year are listed in Appendix C under the 'Specified' and 'Non-Specified' Investments categories. Operational investment limits with individual institutions will be as set through the Council's Operational Treasury Management Practices.
- 8.1.3 Amendments to the arrangements, limits and criteria detailed in Appendix C may be made by the Head of Finance & Delivery and advised to the Cabinet Member for Finance & Strategy in the quarter following action.

Appendix G is the list of UK financial institutions (counterparties) which satisfy the Council's minimum credit criteria as at 16th January 2015.

- 8.1.4 The Council has retained the services of two external fund managers.. They are Investec Asset Management - who currently have no Council assets under management - and Invesco Investment Management. The fund managers will comply with the Annual Investment Strategy. The fund managers investment criteria are outlined in Appendix C. it is projected that the investments held by Invesco, approximately £22m will be fully realised by year end 2014/15.

8.1.5 It is anticipated that the Council will continue to hold internally managed funds during 2015/16 ensuring a suitable spread of investment risks. The performance of the investments will be reported. The Council has fixed benchmarks against which investment performance will be measured, i.e. 7 day LIBID rate (internally managed).

8.1.6 Interest Rate Outlook:

Bank Rate is forecast by the Council's advisors to remain unchanged at 0.5% before starting to rise in quarter 2 of 2015. Bank Rate forecasts as at 31st March are:

- 2015/16 0.75%
- 2016/17 1.25%
- 2017/18 2.00%

There are downside risks to these forecasts (i.e. start of increases in Bank Rate occurs later) if economic growth weakens. However, should the pace of growth quicken, there could be an upside risk.

8.1.7 For its cash flow generated balances, the Council will seek to utilise its business reserve accounts and short-dated deposits (1-3 months) in order to benefit from the compounding of interest. However longer dated deposits will be made with appropriate counterparties if opportunities arise.

8.1.8 During and following the end of the financial year, the Council will report on its investment activity as part of its Mid Term Treasury Management Report and its Annual Treasury Management Report.

8.2 Creditworthiness Policy

This Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by our Treasury Management Advisors. This service has been progressively enhanced over the years and now uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three rating agencies. Fitch, Moodys and Standard & Poors form the core element.

Appendix D details Fitch's short and long term ratings.

The creditworthiness service does not rely solely on the current credit ratings of counterparties but also uses the following as overlays: -

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies
- Credit Default Swaps (CDS) spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches, credit outlooks and CDS spreads in a weighted scoring system. The end product is a series of colour code bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are also used by

the Council to determine the duration for investments.

All credit ratings will be monitored daily with reference to the credit ratings report and updates. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Sector creditworthiness service.

There will be no future use of a counterparty/investment scheme which fails the credit rating tests .

In addition to the use of credit ratings the Council will be advised of information in movements in Credit Default Swaps against the iTraxx benchmark and other market data on a weekly basis. Extreme market movements may result in the downgrade of an institution or removal from the Council's lending list.

Sole reliance will not be placed on the use of this external service. In addition the Council will also use market data, market information, information on government support for banks and the credit ratings of that government support.

8.3 Country Limits

The Authority has not made any new overseas deposits for several years. Going forward, extreme caution will be required when considering future opportunities to make overseas investments. There are no plans to make overseas investments at this time.

If such opportunities arise then the Council has determined that it will only use approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA- from Fitch Ratings (or equivalent from other agencies if Fitch does not provide a rating) The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria as at the date of this report are shown in Appendix E. This list will be added to or deducted from should ratings change in accordance with this policy.

8.4 Policy on the use of external advisers

The Council uses the services of an external Treasury Management adviser namely - Capita Asset Services Treasury Management Advisors.

The Council recognises that responsibility for Treasury Management decisions remains with the Council at all times and as such, we will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon external advisers.

However it is recognised that there is value in employing external advisers in relation to Treasury Management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Council will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review.

8.5 Scheme of Delegation

The role and responsibilities of the Council, Cabinet Member for Finance & Strategy and the s151 officer are as follows:

(i) Council

- to receive and review reports on Treasury Management policies, practices and activities
- to receive and review the annual strategy.
- to receive and review amendments to the Authority's adopted clauses, Treasury Management policy statement and Treasury Management practices
- to consider and approve the annual budget
- to receive and review the division of responsibilities

(ii) Cabinet Member for Finance & Strategy

- to receive and review regular briefings/reports
- to receive and review the Treasury Management policy and procedures

(iii) Section 151 Officer

- to recommend clauses, Treasury Management policy/practices for approval
- to review the same regularly and monitor compliance
- to submit regular Treasury Management policy reports
- to submit budgets and budget variations
- to receive and review management information reports
- to review the performance of the Treasury Management function
- to ensure the adequacy of Treasury Management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the Treasury Management function
- to ensure the adequacy of internal audit, and liaise with external audit
- to recommend the appointment of external service providers.

8.6 Pension Fund Cash

The Council will comply with the requirements of The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 which was implemented on 1st January 2010. Any investments made by the Pension Fund will comply with the requirements of SI 2009 No 393 and will comply with the prevailing City & County of Swansea Treasury Management Policies, Practices and Strategies.

9. Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement

9.1 Capital expenditure is generally expenditure on assets which have a life expectancy of more than one year e.g. buildings, vehicles, machinery. It is inappropriate to charge the entirety of this expenditure in the year in which it is incurred i.e the expenditure benefits more than a single year of account. As such, the resulting costs are spread over several years. The manner of spreading these costs is through an annual Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) which was previously determined under Regulation and now is determined under Guidance.

9.2 Statutory instrument WSI 2008 no.588 section 3 states that "...a local authority must calculate for the current financial year an amount of

minimum revenue provision, which it considers to be prudent,,”

The previous requirement to make a 2% MRP charge for the Housing Revenue Account share of the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is unchanged by this instrument.

- 9.3 Along with the above duty, the Welsh Assembly Government issued guidance in March 2008 which requires that a Statement on the Council's Policy for its annual MRP should be submitted to the full Council for review before the start of the financial year to which the provision will relate. The Council is legally obliged to 'have regard' to the guidance.
- 9.4 The Welsh Assembly Government guidance outlined four broad options to adopt for the calculation of MRP. They are:
- § Option 1- Regulatory Method
 - § Option 2 - Capital Financing Requirement Method
 - § Option 3 - Asset Life Method
 - § Option 4 – Depreciation Method

The options are detailed at Appendix F.

- 9.5 The Council implemented the new Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) guidance in 2008/09 and will calculate the MRP for 2014/15 in accordance with the main recommendations contained within the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 21(1A) of the Local Government Act.
- 9.6 The major proportion of the MRP chargeable will relate to the more historic debt liability that will continue to be charged at the rate of 4%, in accordance with option 1 or 2 of the guidance.

Certain expenditure reflected within the debt liability at 31st March 2014 will under delegated powers be subject to MRP under option 3 or 4 which will be charged over a period commensurate with the estimated useful life applicable to the nature of expenditure.

Estimated life periods will be determined under delegated powers. The Section 151 Officer reserves the right to determine useful life periods and prudent MRP in exceptional circumstances where the recommendations of the guidance would not be appropriate.

Going forward, it is proposed that all debt arising from capital expenditure supported by the WG will be charged MRP in accordance with option 1 or 2 and all other capital expenditure and other 'capitalised' expenditure will be repaid under option 3 or 4 as deemed most appropriate.

10 Legal Implications

- 10.1 The Authority is under a duty to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs. Failure to do so will be a breach of that duty. The statutory provisions and guidance imposing such a duty on the Authority are as set out in the main body of the Report.

11. Equality Impact Implications

11.1 There are no equality impact implications arising from this report

Background papers: The revised CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice 2011

The revised CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities 2011

Appendices:

Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

Appendix B – Treasury Advisors' View On The Economic Background

Appendix C – Investment Criteria for Specified & Non Specified Investments

Appendix D – Credit Rating Agency Definitions

Appendix E – Approved Countries for Investment

Appendix F Minimum Revenue Provision Guidance

Appendix G – Approved Internal Counterparty Lending List

TREASURY MANAGEMENT – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Annualised Rate of Return	Represents the average return which would have been achieved each year.
Authorised Limit <i>(can also be considered as the affordable borrowing limit)</i>	The authorised limit must be set to establish the outer boundary of the local authority's borrowing based on a realistic assessment of the risks. The authorised limit is certainly not a limit that an authority will expect to borrow up to on a regular basis. It is crucial that it is not treated as an upper limit for borrowing for capital expenditure alone since it must also encompass borrowing for temporary purposes. It is the expected maximum borrowing need, with some headroom for unexpected movement.
Bank Rate	The Official Bank rate paid on commercial bank reserves i.e. reserves placed by commercial banks with the Bank of England as part of the Bank's operations to reduce volatility in short term interest rates in the money markets.
Base Rate	Minimum lending rate of a bank or financial institution in the UK.
Basis Points (bp)	A basis point is 0.01 of 1% (100 bp = 1%)
Borrowing	In the Code, borrowing refers to external borrowing. Borrowing is defined as both:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrowing repayable with a period in excess of 12months • Borrowing repayable on demand or within 12months
Capital Expenditure	The definition of capital expenditure starts with all those items which can be capitalised in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP). To this must be added any items that have/will be capitalised in accordance with legislation that otherwise would not be capitalised. Prudential indicators for current and future years are calculated in a manner consistent with this definition.

Capital Financing Charges (see financing costs also)	These are the net costs of financing capital i.e. interest and principal, premium less interest received and discounts received.
Capital Financing Requirement	The Capital Financing Requirement is simply the total outstanding capital expenditure, which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need.
CIPFA	The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. One of the leading professional accountancy bodies in the UK and the only one which specialises in the public services.
Counterparty	The organisations responsible for repaying the Council's investment upon maturity and for making interest payments.
Credit Rating	<p>This is a scoring system that lenders issue people with to determine how credit worthy they are.</p> <p>The Credit Rating components are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The AAA ratings through to C/D are long-term rating definitions and generally cover maturities of up to five years, with the emphasis on the ongoing stability of the institution's prospective financial condition. AAA are the most highly rates, C/D are the lowest. This Council does not invest with institutions lower than AA- for investments over 364 days 2. F1/A1/P1 are short-term rating definitions used by Moody's, S&P and Fitch Ratings for banks and building societies based on their individual opinion on an institution's capacity to repay punctually its short-term debt obligations (which do not exceed one year). This Council does not invest with institutions lower than F1/A1/P1 for investments under 364 days.
Debt	For the purposes of the Code, debt refers to the sum of borrowing (see above) and other long-term liabilities (see below). It should be noted that the term borrowing used with the

	Act includes both borrowing as defined for the balance sheet and other long terms liabilities defined as credit arrangements through legislation.
Discounts	Where the prevailing interest rate is higher than the fixed rate of a long-term loan, which is being repaid early, the lender can refund the borrower a discount. This is calculated on the difference between the two interest rates over the remaining years of the loan, discounted back to present value. The lender is able to offer the discount, as their investment will now earn more than when the original loan was taken out.
Financing Costs	The financing costs are an estimate of the aggregate of the following:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest payable with respect to borrowing • Interest payable under other long-term liabilities • Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing credited or charged to the amount to be met from government grants and local taxpayers (premiums and discounts) • Interest earned and investment income • Amounts required in respect of the minimum revenue provision plus any additional voluntary contributions plus any other amounts for depreciation/impairment that are charged to the amount to be met from government grants and local taxpayers
Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs)	These are standards set by governing bodies on how the financial statements should look and be presented.
Investments	Investments are the aggregate of:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term investments • Short term investments (within current assets) • Cash and bank balances including overdrawn balances <p>From this should be subtracted any investments that are held clearly and explicitly in the course of the provision of, and for the purposes of, operational services.</p>

IMF	International Monetary Fund
LOBO (Lender's Option/ Borrower's Option)	Money Market instruments that have a fixed initial term (typically one to ten year) and then move to an arrangement whereby the lender can decide at pre-determined intervals to adjust the rate on the loan. At this stage the borrower has the option to repay the loan.
London Inter-Bank Bid Rate (LIBID)	The interest rate at which major banks in London are willing to borrow (bid for) funds from each other.
Managed Funds	<p><u>In-House Fund Management</u> Surplus cash arising from unused capital receipts and working cashflows can be managed either by external fund managers or by the Council's staff in-house. The in-house funds are invested in fixed deposits through the money markets for periods up to one year.</p> <p><u>Externally Management Funds</u> Fund managers appointed by the Council invest surplus cash arising from unused capital receipts in liquid instruments such as bank certificates of deposit and government stocks. The fund managers' specialist knowledge should ensure a higher rate of earnings on the managed funds than would be otherwise obtained.</p>
Maturity	The date when an investment is repaid or the period covered by a fixed term investment.
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	The amount required by statute to be principal repayment each year.
Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)	This is a body set up by the Government in 1997 to set the repo rate (commonly referred to as being base rate). Their primary target (as set by the Government) is to keep inflation within plus or minus 1% of a central target of 2% in two year time from the date of the monthly meeting of the Committee. Their secondary target is to support the Government in maintaining high and stable levels of growth and employment.
Money Market	Consists of financial institutions and deals in

	<p>money and credit.</p> <p>The term applied to the institutions willing to trade in financial instruments. It is not a physical creation, but an electronic/telephone one.</p>
Net Borrowing	For the purposes of the Code, net borrowing refers to borrowing (see above) net of investments (see above).
Net Revenue Stream	Estimates for net revenue stream for current and future years are the local authority's estimates of the amounts to be met from government grants and local taxpayers.
Operational Boundary	This is based on expectations of the maximum external debt of the authority according to probable not simply possible – events and being consistent with the maximum level of external debt projected by the estimates. It is not a limit and actual borrowing could vary around this boundary for short periods.
Other Long Term Liabilities	The definition of other long term liabilities is the sum of the amounts in the Council's accounts that are classified as liabilities that are for periods in excess of 12months, other than borrowing (see definition above).
Premature Repayment of Loans (debt restructuring/rescheduling)	A facility for loans where the Council can repay loans prior to the original maturity date. If the loan repaid has a lower interest rate than the current rate for a loan of the same maturity period the Council can secure a cash discount on the repayment of the original loan. If the loan replaced has a higher rate of interest than the current rate for a loan of the same maturity period, a cash penalty is payable to the lender.
Premia	Where the prevailing current interest rate is lower than the fixed rate of a long term loan, which is being repaid early, the lender can charge the borrower a premium. This is calculated on the difference between the two interest rates over the remaining years of the loan, discounted back to present value. The lender may charge the premium, as their investment will now earn less than when the

	original loan was taken out.
Prudential Code	The Prudential Code is the largely self regulatory framework outlined by CIPFA for managing/monitoring capital investment in local government.
Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)	A Government agency which provides loans to local authorities. Each year, it issues a circular setting out the basis on which loans will be made available. Loans can be either at a fixed rate or on a variable rate basis. They can be repaid on either an annuity, equal instalment of principal or maturity basis. The interest rate charged is linked to the cost at which the Government itself borrows.
Risk	<p><u>Counterparty Credit Risk</u> The risk that a counterparty defaults on its obligations.</p> <p><u>Inflation Risk</u> The risk that growth in the Authority's investment income does not keep pace with the effects of inflation on its expenditure.</p> <p><u>Interest Rate Risk</u> The risk that changes in rates of interest creates an unexpected or unbudgeted burden on the Council's finances.</p> <p><u>Liquidity Risk</u> The risk that cash will not be available when it is needed.</p> <p><u>Operational Risk</u> The risk of loss through fraud, error, corruption, system failure or other eventualities in Treasury Management dealings, and failure to maintain effective contingency management arrangements.</p> <p><u>Refinancing Risk</u> The risk that the Authority is unable to replace its maturing funding arrangements on appropriate terms.</p>
Set Aside Capital Receipts	A proportion of money received by the Council for the sale of fixed assets must be set aside to repay debt.

SORP	Statement of Recommended Practice, published by CIPFA (Local Authority Accounting Body). This sets out guidelines regarding the Council's financial matters.
Specified/Non Specified investments	Specified investments are sterling denominated investments for less than 364 days as identified in Appendix A in line with statutory investment regulations. Non-specified investments are all other investments identified in Appendix A in line with statutory investment regulations.
Supranational Bonds	These are bonds issued by institutions such as the European Investment Bank and World Bank. As with Government bonds (Gilts) they are regarded as the safest bond investments with a high credit rating.
Temporary Borrowing and Investment	Loans which are capable of being repaid within one year. The term of the loans will be negotiated from overnight to 364 days.
Treasury Management	Treasury Management has the same definition as in CIPFA's code of Practice of Treasury Management in the Public Services. "The management of the organisation's cash flows its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."
Yield Curve	The line resulting from portraying interest rate graphically for a series of periods, e.g. 7days, 1month, 3, 6, 9, and 12months. When longer-term interest rates are higher than short-term rates the yield curve slopes upwards and is described as positive. When the opposite prevails the yield curve is referred to as inverse.

TREASURY ADVISORS' VIEW ON THE ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

UK Economy

UK. After strong UK GDP growth in 2013 at an annual rate of 2.7%, and then in 2014 0.7% in Q1, 0.9% in Q2 2014 (annual rate 3.2% in Q2), Q3 has seen growth fall back to 0.7% in the quarter and to an annual rate of 2.6%. It therefore appears that growth has eased since the surge in the first half of 2014 leading to a downward revision of forecasts for 2015 and 2016, albeit that growth will still remain strong by UK standards. For this recovery to become more balanced and sustainable in the longer term, the recovery needs to move away from dependence on consumer expenditure and the housing market to exporting, and particularly of manufactured goods, both of which need to substantially improve on their recent lacklustre performance. This overall strong growth has resulted in unemployment falling much faster than expected. The MPC is now focusing on how quickly slack in the economy is being used up. It is also particularly concerned that the squeeze on the disposable incomes of consumers should be reversed by wage inflation rising back significantly above the level of inflation in order to ensure that the recovery will be sustainable. There also needs to be a major improvement in labour productivity, which has languished at dismal levels since 2008, to support increases in pay rates. Unemployment is expected to keep on its downward trend and this is likely to eventually feed through into a return to significant increases in wage growth at some point during the next three years. However, just how much those future increases in pay rates will counteract the depressive effect of increases in Bank Rate on consumer confidence, the rate of growth in consumer expenditure and the buoyancy of the housing market, are areas that will need to be kept under regular review.

Also encouraging has been the sharp fall in inflation (CPI), reaching 1.0% in November 2014, the lowest rate since September 2002. Forward indications are that inflation is likely to remain around or under 1% for the best part of a year. The return to strong growth has helped lower forecasts for the increase in Government debt over the last year but monthly public sector deficit figures during 2014 have disappointed until November. The autumn statement, therefore, had to revise the speed with which the deficit is forecast to be eliminated.

Eurozone (EZ). The Eurozone is facing an increasing threat from weak or negative growth and from deflation. In November 2014, the inflation rate fell further, to reach a low of 0.3%. However, this is an average for all EZ countries and includes some countries with negative rates of inflation. Accordingly, the ECB took some rather limited action in June and September 2014 to loosen monetary policy in order to promote growth. It now appears likely that the ECB will

embark on full quantitative easing (purchase of EZ country sovereign debt) in early 2015.

Concern in financial markets for the Eurozone subsided considerably after the prolonged crisis during 2011-2013. However, sovereign debt difficulties have not gone away and major issues could return in respect of any countries that do not dynamically address fundamental issues of low growth, international un-competitiveness and the need for overdue reforms of the economy, (as Ireland has done). It is, therefore, possible over the next few years that levels of government debt to GDP ratios could continue to rise for some countries. This could mean that sovereign debt concerns have not disappeared but, rather, have only been postponed. The ECB's pledge in 2012 to buy unlimited amounts of bonds of countries which ask for a bailout has provided heavily indebted countries with a strong defence against market forces. This has bought them time to make progress with their economies to return to growth or to reduce the degree of recession. However, debt to GDP ratios (2013 figures) of Greece 180%, Italy 133%, Portugal 129%, Ireland 124% and Cyprus 112%, remain a cause of concern, especially as some of these countries are experiencing continuing rates of increase in debt in excess of their rate of economic growth i.e. these debt ratios are likely to continue to deteriorate. Any sharp downturn in economic growth would make these countries particularly vulnerable to a new bout of sovereign debt crisis. It should also be noted that Italy has the third biggest debt mountain in the world behind Japan and the US.

Greece: the general election due to take place on 25 January 2015 is likely to bring a political party to power which is anti EU and anti austerity. However, if this eventually results in Greece leaving the Euro, it is unlikely that this will directly destabilise the Eurozone as the EU has put in place adequate firewalls to contain the immediate fallout to just Greece. However, the indirect effects of the likely strengthening of anti EU and anti austerity political parties throughout the EU is much more difficult to quantify. There are particular concerns as to whether democratically elected governments will lose the support of electorates suffering under EZ imposed austerity programmes, especially in countries which have high unemployment rates. There are also major concerns as to whether the governments of France and Italy will effectively implement austerity programmes and undertake overdue reforms to improve national competitiveness. These countries already have political parties with major electoral support for anti EU and anti austerity policies. Any loss of market confidence in either of the two largest Eurozone economies after Germany would present a huge challenge to the resources of the ECB to defend their debt.

USA. The U.S. Federal Reserve ended its monthly asset purchases in October 2014. GDP growth rates (annualised) for Q2 and Q3 of 4.6% and 5.0% have been stunning and hold great promise for strong growth going forward. It is therefore confidently forecast that the first increase in the Fed. rate will occur by the middle of 2015.

China. Government action in 2014 to stimulate the economy appeared to be putting the target of 7.5% growth within achievable reach but recent data has indicated a marginally lower outturn for 2014, which would be the lowest rate of growth for many years. There are also concerns that the Chinese leadership has only started to address an unbalanced economy which is heavily over dependent on new investment expenditure, and for a potential bubble in the property sector to burst, as it did in Japan in the 1990s, with its consequent impact on the financial health of the banking sector. There are also concerns around the potential size, and dubious creditworthiness, of some bank lending to local government organisations and major corporates. This primarily occurred during the government promoted expansion of credit, which was aimed at protecting the overall rate of growth in the economy after the Lehmans crisis.

Japan. Japan is causing considerable concern as the increase in sales tax in April 2014 has suppressed consumer expenditure and growth to the extent that it has slipped back into recession in Q2 and Q3. The Japanese government already has the highest debt to GDP ratio in the world.

CAPITA ASSET SERVICES FORWARD VIEW

Economic forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. Our Bank Rate forecasts, (and also MPC decisions), will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data transpires over 2015. Forecasts for average earnings beyond the three year time horizon will be heavily dependent on economic and political developments. Major volatility in bond yields is likely to endure as investor fears and confidence ebb and flow between favouring more risky assets i.e. equities, or the safe haven of bonds.

The overall longer run trend is for gilt yields and PWLB rates to rise, due to the high volume of gilt issuance in the UK, and of bond issuance in other major western countries. Increasing investor confidence in eventual world economic recovery is also likely to compound this effect as recovery will encourage investors to switch from bonds to equities.

The overall balance of risks to economic recovery in the UK is currently evenly balanced. Only time will tell just how long this current period of strong economic growth will last; it also remains exposed to vulnerabilities in a number of key areas.

The interest rate forecasts in this report are based on an initial assumption that there will not be a major resurgence of the EZ debt crisis. There is an increased risk that Greece could end up leaving the Euro but if this happens, the EZ now has sufficient fire walls in place that a Greek exit would have little immediate direct impact on

the rest of the EZ and the Euro. It is therefore expected that there will be an overall managed, albeit painful and tortuous, resolution of any EZ debt crisis that may occur where EZ institutions and governments eventually do what is necessary - but only when all else has been tried and failed. Under this assumed scenario, growth within the EZ will be weak at best for the next couple of years with some EZ countries experiencing low or negative growth, which will, over that time period, see an increase in total government debt to GDP ratios. There is a significant danger that these ratios could rise to the point where markets lose confidence in the financial viability of one, or more, countries, especially if growth disappoints and / or efforts to reduce government deficits fail to deliver the necessary reductions. However, it is impossible to forecast whether any individual country will lose such confidence, or when, and so precipitate a sharp resurgence of the EZ debt crisis. While the ECB has adequate resources to manage a debt crisis in a small EZ country, if one, or more, of the larger countries were to experience a major crisis of market confidence, this would present a serious challenge to the ECB and to EZ politicians.

Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates currently include:

- Geopolitical risks in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia, increasing safe haven flows.
- UK strong economic growth is weaker than we currently anticipate.
- Weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners - the EU, US and China.
- A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis.
- Recapitalisation of European banks requiring more government financial support.
- Monetary policy action failing to stimulate sustainable growth and to combat the threat of deflation in western economies, especially the Eurozone and Japan.

The potential for upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates, especially for longer term PWLB rates include: -

- An adverse reaction by financial markets to the result of the UK general election in May 2015 and the economic and debt management policies adopted by the new government
- ECB either failing to carry through on recent statements that it will soon start quantitative easing (purchase of government debt) or severely disappointing financial markets with embarking on only a token programme of minimal purchases

which are unlikely to have much impact, if any, on stimulating growth in the EZ.

- The commencement by the US Federal Reserve of increases in the central rate in 2015 causing a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds as opposed to equities, leading to a sudden flight from bonds to equities.
- A surge in investor confidence that a return to robust world economic growth is imminent, causing a flow of funds out of bonds into equities.
- UK inflation returning to significantly higher levels than in the wider EU and US, causing an increase in the inflation premium inherent to gilt yields.

APPENDIX C

1. Investment Criteria for Specified and Non Specified Investments

1.1 Investments will be made in accordance with the following terms:

1.1.1 Specified Investments:

(All such investments will be sterling denominated, with maturities up to maximum of 1 year, meeting the minimum 'high' rating criteria where applicable and the principal sum to be repaid at maturity is the same as the initial sum invested other than investments in the UK Government.)

Instrument	Minimum Credit Criteria	Use	Max investment
Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility	--	In-house	£120M
Term deposits – UK government	--	In-house	£120M
Term deposits – other LAs	--	In-house	£20M with each counterparty
Term deposits – banks and building societies	Short-term F1,P1,A1, Long-term AA- or UK nationalised banks	In-house and fund managers	£20M with each counterparty/ See 2 and 3 below
Term deposits – Banks nationalised by highly credit rated sovereign countries	Short-term F1,P1,A1, Long-term AA-	In-house and fund managers	£25M with each counterparty/ See 2 and 3 below
Government guarantee on all deposits by high credit rated sovereign countries	AA-	In-house and fund managers	£20M with each counterparty/ See 2 and 3 below
UK Government supported banking sector	AA-	In-house and fund managers	£20M with each counterparty/ See 2 and 3 below

1.1.2 **Non-Specified Investments:**

A maximum of 35% will be held in aggregate of Council managed funds in non-specified investments. A maximum of 50% of aggregate funds managed by the Council's external fund managers will be held in non-specified investments.

Instrument	Min Credit/Colour Criteria	Use	Maximum Period	Maximum Investment
Term deposits – UK government (with maturities in excess of 1 year)		In-house	5 years	£30M
Term deposits – other Local Authorities (with maturities in excess of 1 year)		In-house	5 years	£20M with each counterparty
Deposits with banks and building societies covered by UK government guarantee	Short-term F1,P1,A1 Long-term AA-	Fund managers/ in-house	See 2 and 3 below	See 2 and 3 below/£25m with each counterparty
Certificates of deposits issued by banks and building societies covered by UK government guarantee	Short-term F1,P1,A1 Long-term AA-	Fund managers/in house	See 2 and 3 below	See 2 and 3 below/£20m with each counterparty
UK Government Gilts	-	Fund Managers/in house	See 2 and 3 below/5 years	See 2 and 3 below /£20M
Treasury Bills	-	Fund Managers/in house	See 2 and 3 below/5 years	See 2 and 3 below /£20M
Term deposits – banks and building societies (with maturities in excess of 1 year)	Short-term F1,P1,A1 Long-term AA-, or UK nationalised banks	In-house	5 years	£20M with each counterparty
Certificates of deposits issued by banks and building societies	Short-term F1,P1,A1 Long-term AA-,	fund managers/in -house	10 years	See 2 and 3 below/£20M with each counterparty
UK Government Gilts with maturities in excess of 1 year	AAA	Fund Managers/in house	10 years	See 2 and 3 below/£20M with each counterparty
Bonds issued by multilateral development banks	AAA	In-house on a 'buy-and-hold' basis. Also for use by fund managers	5 years 10 years	£20M with each counterparty and See 2 and 3 below
Bonds issued by a financial institution which is guaranteed by the UK government	-	In-house on a 'buy-and-hold' basis. Also for use	5 years 10 years	£20M with each counterparty See 2 and 3

		by fund managers		below
Sovereign bond issues (i.e. other than the UK govt)	AAA	In- house Fund Managers	5 years 10 years	£20M with each counterparty See 2 and 3 below
Corporate Bonds : [under SI 1010 (W.107)]	Long-term AA-	In- house Fund Managers	5 years 10years	£20M with each counterparty See 2 and 3 below
Gilt Funds and Bond Funds	Long-term AA-	In- house Fund Managers	5 years 10years	£15M See 2 and 3 below
Money Market Funds	AAA	In- house Fund Managers	n/a n/a	£20M See 2 and 3 below
Property funds	-	Fund managers	n/a	£20M See 2 and 3 below
Floating Rate Notes	Long-term AA-	Fund managers	10 years	See 2 and 3 below
Treasury Bills	N/A	Fund Managers	10 years	See 2 and 3 below
Local authority mortgage guarantee scheme	Short-term F1,P1,A1 Long-term AA-,	In-house	10 years	£20m with each counterparty
Fixed term deposits with variable rate and variable maturities				
1. Callable deposits	Short-term F1,P1,A1 Long-term AA-,	In-house and fund managers	5/10 years	£20m with each counterparty /see 2 and 3 below
2. Range trade accrual (see glossary)	Short-term F1,P1,A1 Long-term AA-,	In-house and fund managers	5/10 years	£20m with each counterparty /see 2 and 3 below
3. Snowballs (see glossary)	Short-term F1,P1,A1 Long-term AA-,	In-house and fund managers	5/10 years	£20m with each counterparty /see 2 and 3 below

1.2 The Council's external fund managers will comply with the Annual Investment Strategy. The agreements between the Council and the

fund managers additionally stipulate guidelines and duration and other limits in order to contain and control risk.

- 1.3 The Council uses a combination of Fitch, Standard & Poor and Moody's (credit rating agency) ratings to derive its criteria. All credit ratings will be monitored daily. The Council is alerted to changes in ratings through its use of its adviser's creditworthiness service. If a downgrade results in the counterparty/investment scheme no longer meeting the Council's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.

2. **Investment Criteria - Invesco**

- 2.1 The Fund will normally be invested in short term fixed interest rate deposits and certificates of deposit carrying interest rates of up to one year or debt instruments guaranteed by the UK government and also AAA rated money market funds. At any given time, a maximum of 50% of the portfolio by market value may be invested in negotiable securities carrying rates of interest for periods of over one year from the date of investment.
- 2.2 The maximum exposure to any one counter party is not to exceed 10% of the fund value or £2,000,000 whichever is the lower with the exception of money market funds where the whole balance may be invested therein. Variances to be agreed by the Head of Finance & Delivery & Delivery
- 2.3 The average duration of the investments for the fund shall not exceed 3 years, with the maximum maturity of any individual investment shall not exceed 10 years.
- 2.4 The fund will only lend to counterparties on the Invesco Standard lending list. The minimum criterion for the same is:

Short term rating of A1, F1, P1 from the credit ratings agencies Moody's Fitch and Standard and Poor.

Long term rating of AA- from Standard and Poor or equivalent from Moody's or Fitch.

Invesco reserve the right to amend the standard lending list if internal research generated supports such a move.

N.B if there is a variation in ratings between agencies for a particular counterparty the lowest rating will be applied.

APPENDIX D

Fitch International Long-Term Credit Ratings

International Long-Term Credit Ratings (LTCR) may also be referred to as Long-Term Ratings. When assigned to most issuers, it is used as a benchmark measure of probability of default and is formally described as an Issuer Default Rating (IDR). The major exception is within Public Finance, where IDRs will not be assigned as market convention has always focused on timeliness and does not draw analytical distinctions between issuers and their underlying obligations. When applied to issues or securities, the LTCR may be higher or lower than the issuer rating (IDR) to reflect relative differences in recovery expectations. The following rating scale applies to foreign currency and local currency ratings:

Investment Grade	Definition
AAA	Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
AA	Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
A	High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
BBB	Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that there are currently expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. This is the lowest investment grade category.
Speculative Grade	Definition
BB	Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate that there is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as the result of adverse economic change over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met. Securities rated in this category are not investment grade.

B	<p>Highly speculative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For issuers and performing obligations, 'B' ratings indicate that significant credit risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favourable business and economic environment. • For individual obligations, may indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for extremely high recoveries. Such obligations would possess a Recovery Rating of 'RR1' (outstanding).
CCC	<p>For issuers and performing obligations, default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favourable business or economic conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For individual obligations, may indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for average to superior levels of recovery. Differences in credit quality may be denoted by plus/minus distinctions. Such obligations typically would possess a Recovery Rating of 'RR2' (superior), or 'RR3' (good) or 'RR4' (average).
CC	<p>For issuers and performing obligations, default of some kind appears probable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For individual obligations, may indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with a Recovery Rating of 'RR4' (average) or 'RR5' (below average).
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For issuers and performing obligations, default is imminent. • For individual obligations, may indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for below-average to poor recoveries. Such obligations would possess a Recovery Rating of 'RR6' (poor).
RD	<p>Indicates an entity that has failed to make due payments (within the applicable grace period) on some but not all material financial obligations, but continues to honour other classes of obligations.</p>
D	<p>Indicates an entity or sovereign that has defaulted on all of its financial obligations. Default generally is defined as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of an obligor to make timely payment of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of any financial obligation; • The bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other winding-up or cessation of business

	of an obligor; • The distressed or other coercive exchange of an obligation, where creditors were offered securities with diminished structural or economic terms compared with the existing obligation.
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Fitch International Short-Term Credit Ratings

The following ratings scale applies to foreign currency and local currency ratings. A Short-term rating has a time horizon of less than 13 months for most obligations, or up to three years for US public finance, in line with industry standards, to reflect unique risk characteristics of bond, tax, and revenue anticipation notes that are commonly issued with terms up to three years. Short-term ratings thus place greater emphasis on the liquidity necessary to meet financial commitments in a timely manner.

Short Term Rating	Current Definition
F1	Highest credit quality. Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.
F2	Good credit quality. A satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, but the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.
F3	Fair credit quality. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate; however, near term adverse changes could result in a reduction to non investment grade.
B	Speculative. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.
C	High default risk. Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon a sustained, favourable business and economic environment.
D	Indicates an entity or sovereign that has defaulted on all of its financial obligations.

Approved Countries for Investment

AAA

- Australia
- Canada
- Denmark
- Germany
- Luxembourg
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

AA+

- Finland
- Hong Kong
- Netherlands
- U.K.
- U.S.A.

AA

- Abu Dhabi (UAE)
- France
- Qatar

AA-

- Belgium
- Saudi Arabia

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION

1. Government Guidance

The Welsh Assembly Government issued new guidance in March 2008 which requires that a Statement on the Council's policy for its annual MRP should be submitted to the full Council for approval before the start of the financial year to which the provision will relate.

The Council are legally obliged by section 21 (1b) to "have regard" to the guidance, which is intended to enable a more flexible approach to assessing the amount of annual provision than was required under the previous statutory requirements. The guidance offers four main options under which MRP could be made, with an overriding recommendation that the Council should make prudent provision to redeem its debt liability over a period which is reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure is estimated to provide benefits. The requirement to 'have regard' to the guidance therefore means that: -

Although four main options are recommended in the guidance, there is no intention to be prescriptive by making these the only methods of charge under which a local authority may consider its MRP to be prudent.

It is the responsibility of each authority to decide upon the most appropriate method of making a prudent provision, after having had regard to the guidance.

Where the CFR was nil or negative on the last day of the preceding financial year, the authority does not need to make an MRP provision. MRP in the current financial year would therefore be zero,

Option 1: Regulatory Method

Under the previous MRP regulations, General Fund MRP was set at a uniform rate of 4% of the adjusted CFR (i.e. adjusted for "Adjustment A") on a reducing balance method (which in effect meant that MRP charges would stretch into infinity). This option is available for the General Fund share of capital financing requirement which relates to capital expenditure incurred prior to 1 April 2008. It may also be used for new capital expenditure up to the amount which is deemed to be supported by the Welsh Assembly Government annual supported borrowing allocation. The use of the commutation adjustment to mitigate the MRP charge is also allowed to continue under this option.

Option 2: Capital Financing Requirement Method

This is a variation on option 1 which is based upon a charge of 4% of the aggregate CFR without any adjustment for Adjustment A, or certain other factors which were brought into account under the previous statutory MRP calculation. The CFR is the measure of an authority's outstanding debt liability as depicted by their balance sheet.

Option 3: Asset Life Method.

This method may be applied to most new capital expenditure, including where desired that which may alternatively continue to be treated under options 1 or 2.

The guidance suggests that any new borrowing which receives no Government support and is therefore self-financed would fall under option 3

Under this option, it is intended that MRP should be spread over the estimated useful life of either an asset created, or other purpose of the expenditure. There are two useful advantages of this option: -

- Longer life assets e.g. freehold land can be charged over a longer period than would arise under options 1 and 2.
- No MRP charges need to be made until the financial year after that in which an item of capital expenditure is fully incurred and, in the case of a new asset, comes into service use (this is often referred to as being an 'MRP holiday'). This is not available under options 1 and 2.

There are two methods of calculating charges under option 3:

Equal instalment method – equal annual instalments which are calculated using a simple formula set out in paragraph 9 of the MRP guidance,

under this approach, the MRP is provided by the following formula

$A - B$ divided by C

A is the amount of capital expenditure in respect of the asset financed by borrowing or credit arrangements

B is the total provision made before the current financial year in respect of that expenditure

C is the inclusive number of financial years from the current year to that in which the estimated life of the asset expires

Annuity method – annual payments gradually increase during the life of the asset with an appropriate interest rate used to calculate the annual amount

Asset life - the MRP guidance makes it clear that the estimated life of an asset should be determined in the year MRP commences and should not subsequently be revised

Under both options, the authority may make additional voluntary revenue provision and this may require an appropriate reduction in later years' MRP

In addition adjustments to the calculation to take account of repayment by other methods (e.g. application of capital receipts) should be made as necessary.

Option 4: Depreciation Method

Under this option, MRP charges are to be linked to the useful life of each type of asset using the standard accounting rules for depreciation (but with some exceptions) i.e. this is a more complex approach than option 3.

The same conditions apply regarding the date of completion of the new expenditure as apply under option 3.

2. Date of implementation

The previous statutory MRP requirements cease to have effect after the 2006/07 financial year. However, the same basis of 4% charge in respect of the GF share of CFR may continue to be used without limit until the 2009/10 financial year, relative to expenditure incurred up to 31/3/2008.

The guidance suggests that Options 3 and 4 should be applied to any capital expenditure which results in an increase in the CFR and does not relate to the authority's Supported Capital Expenditure.

The guidance also provides the authority with discretion to apply Options 3 or 4 to all capital expenditure whether or not supported and whenever it is incurred.

Any capitalised expenditure incurred after 1 April 2008 which gives rise to an increase in the GF CFR should be repaid by using option 3 as adapted by paragraphs 23 and 24 of the guidance.

APPENDIX G

Active Internal Credit UK Counterparty List (as at 16 January 2015)

Institution	Country	Bank/BS	Fitch Ratings		
			S Term	Support	L Term
Bank of New York Mellon	UK	Bank	F1+	1	AA-
Bank of Scotland	UK	Bank	F1	1	A
Barclays	UK	Bank	F1	1	A
Citibank International plc	UK	Bank	F1	1	A
Coventry Building Society	UK	BS	F1	5	A
Credit Suisse International	UK	Bank	F1	1	A
Goldman Sachs International Bank	UK	Bank	F1		A
HSBC	UK	Bank	F1+	1	AA-
Leeds Building Society	UK	BS	F1	5	A-
Lloyds TSB	UK	Bank	F1	1	A
MBNA Europe	UK	Bank	F1	1	A-
Merrill Lynch International	UK	Bank	F1	1	A
National Westminster	UK	Bank	F1	1	A
Nationwide	UK	BS	F1	1	A
Royal Bank of Scotland	UK	Bank	F1	1	A
Santander	UK	Bank	F1	1	A
Standard Chartered Bank	UK	Bank	F1+	1	AA-
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	UK	Bank	F1	1	A-
UBS Ltd	UK	Bank	F1	1	A
Debt Management Office	UK				
Local Authorities	UK				

Agenda Item 4.e

Report of the Section 151 Officer

Council – 24 February 2015

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2012/13 and 2013/14

Purpose:	This report details the final outcome of the Audit of Accounts for the two financial years as stated and is brought to Council as there is a requirement to re-approve the Accounts for those years
Policy framework:	None
Reason for decision:	To re-approve the Statement of Accounts for 202/13 and 2013/14
Consultation:	None
Recommendation:	The Statements of Accounts for 2012/13 and 2013/14 be re-approved.
Report Author:	M.Hawes
Finance Officer:	M.Hawes
Legal Officer:	Tracey Meredith
Access to Services Officer:	Sherrill Hopkins

1. Background

- 1.1 It is a requirement that the Council approves an annual Statement of Accounts which is subject to external audit by the Councils appointed Auditor, PriceWaterhouseCoopers LLP.
- 1.2 Where public objections are received in respect of any element of the Accounts PWC are obliged to consider those objections. It is only after full consideration of objections that PWC are able to issue a formal audit certificate in respect of the annual accounts.
- 1.3 In considering whether to issue an audit certificate, PWC will also take into account any events that have occurred since the Accounts were originally approved to the date of this Council which might materially affect the Accounts as previously approved.
- 1.4 Attached at Appendix 'A' to this report is a letter from PWC confirming that they are now in a position to issue final audit certificates in respect of each

year based on Management Assurances and their own assessment of materiality around any adjustments that could be made.

1.5 On that basis Council is asked to reaffirm its approval of the Statement of Accounts for the financial years 2012/13 and 2013/14.

1.6 Both Statements remain unchanged from those previously approved.

2. Legal and Equalities implications

2.1 There are no legal implications arising from this report other than the requirement that Council is formally required to approve the Statement of Accounts.

2.2 There are no Equalities issues arising from this report

Appendix 'A' – Letter from PriceWaterhouseCoopers LLP.

Appendix 'B' – Statement of Accounts 2012/13

Appendix 'C' - Statement of Accounts 2013/14



Members of the Council
City and County of Swansea
Civic Centre
Oystermouth Road
Swansea
SA1 3SN

12 February 2015

C15105

Attn: Cllr. Rob Stewart

Dear Sirs,

Certificate of completion of audit

The Appointed Auditor was unable to issue a certificate of completion of audit with regard to the 2012/13 and 2013/14 Statement of Accounts. This was primarily because a number of questions from local electors were being considered.

All of these matters have been resolved and an assessment of the events that have occurred since the Statement of Accounts were issued has been undertaken. This assessment identified that the provision required in order to settle the Authority's obligation with regard to equal pay claims was under provided in both 2012/13 and 2013/14. However the extent of the under provision has been assessed to be not material. Management has decided not to adjust the 2012/13 or 2013/14 Statement of Accounts on this basis. Accordingly, we will be requesting that this decision is confirmed within the letter of representation.

As such, the Appointed Auditor is now able to certify that for 2012/13 and 2013/14 the audit of the accounts of the City and County of Swansea has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the Auditor General for Wales.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kevin Williams', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Kevin Williams

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, One Kingsway, Cardiff, CF10 3PW
T: +44 (0) 29 2023 7000, F: +44 (0) 29 2080 2400, www.pwc.co.uk

Report of the Section 151 Officer and the Director of Place

Council – 24 February 2015

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) REVENUE BUDGET 2015/16

Purpose:	This report proposes a Revenue Budget for 2015/16 and a rent increase for properties within the HRA.
Policy Framework:	None.
Reason for Decision:	To agree a revenue budget as indicated and a rent increase for 2015/16.
Consultation:	Cabinet Members, Finance, & Legal
Recommendations:	<p>The following budget proposals be approved:</p> <p>a) Rents be increased in line with the Welsh Government new rent setting policy as detailed in section 4.</p> <p>b) Fees, charges and allowances are approved as outlined in section 4.</p> <p>c) The revenue budget proposals as detailed in section 4.</p>
Report Author:	P. Cridland
Finance Officer:	P. Cridland
Legal Officer	T.Meredith
Access to Services Officer	Phil Crouch

1. Introduction

1.1 The setting of the revenue budget has to take account of the following issues and factors:-

- the requirement to achieve the Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS);
- the elimination of the Housing Subsidy system by Welsh Government;
- future income and expenditure trends;
- increases in rent as a result of the new Welsh Government (WG) rent setting policy;
- the effect on tenants of rent increases;

1.2 The proposals in this report are based on the objective of maximising the resources available for investment in the housing stock to make progress in achieving the WHQS.

2. Projected Revenue Outturn 2014/15

- 2.1 An updated assessment of spending in 2014/15 forecasts an underspend of £7.8m comprising a reduction in level of revenue funding for capital schemes (£7.4m) due to slippage on the capital programme of £12m (largely within the High Rise refurbishment programme), plus a reduction in the level of bad debt provision required (£0.4m) due to a less than expected increase in rent arrears. These issues have been taken into account in the proposals for future years budgets.

3. Housing Revenue Account Subsidy (HRAS) and HRAS settlement

- 3.1 As reported to Council at its meeting on the 2nd December 2014, the Housing Revenue Account Subsidy (HRAS) system is due to be dismantled from April 2015 and replaced with a system of self-financing. As reported, the negotiated terms between the Welsh Government and the Treasury for exiting the system is for the current negative subsidy payments to be replaced by a one off settlement debt.
- 3.2 The settlement figure will not be fully quantified until closer to the transaction date and will depend on interest rates prevailing at the time. The interest and charges on the debt needs to be less than the current negative subsidy return for each Council's HRA to be 'better off' and the current projection for this Council is that this will be the case.
- 3.3 At the time of this report, discussions were ongoing between the Welsh Government and the UK Treasury on the final terms of the settlement and the actual resulting capital financing charges may vary from those included within this budget. The settlement figure currently included in the proposed budget is £87m.

4. Revenue Budget Proposals 2015/16

4.1 Overview

There is a projected surplus on the HRA next year of £19.9m. This surplus, together with the planned use of reserves, will contribute towards an increase in the capital programme which is planned to increase from an original programme in the current year of £38.5m to £49.3m next year.

The main changes from 2014/15 are as a result from the change from the Housing Subsidy system to the new self funding regime, and as a result, of the forecast net reduction in costs for 2015/16 from the elimination of the current Housing Subsidy of £5.57m, together with increased capital charges as a result of the Housing Subsidy system settlement and additional borrowing to support achievement of the Welsh Housing Quality Standard of £3.6m.

The main changes to the funding/income are an increase in rent and other income of £2.5m mainly arising from the proposed rent increase, together with a reduction in the planned use of reserves of some £5m in relation to funding the proposed capital programme for 2015/16. The main changes from the 2014/15 budget are shown in the following table:-

Item	£000
Elimination of Housing Subsidy cost	-5,575
Increase in capital financing charges	3,600
Efficiency savings target 2014/15 allocated .	500

Reduction in day to day maintenance as a result of efficiencies	-500
Reduction in revenue contribution to capital programme	-400
1.2% pay award and impact of Single status	170
Additional income including a 5.44% rent increase	-2,540
Reduction in contribution from reserves	5,060

4.2 Rent Income

4.2.1 The Welsh Government (WG) is introducing a new policy for setting rents for Local Authority housing from April 2015. The policy has already been applied to Registered Social Landlords (RSL's). The new policy replaces the regime of rent guidelines which were issued each year by the WG as part of the Housing Revenue Account Subsidy (HRAS system) which is scheduled to be dismantled from April 2015. Under the new policy:

- The Welsh Government will set a national target average rent.
- Welsh Ministers will determine the annual increase in the national target average.
- A range of local indices will be used to establish a table of percentages to the national average which will set the target average rent for each social landlord.
- The target rents for each landlord will be further adjusted by a quality factor according to the energy efficiency of the stock.
- Landlords have discretion to set actual rents as long as the average rent is within 5% (+ or -) of the target average.
- Transitional arrangements are included to ensure that any increase in rent for an individual tenant (after the national increase has been applied) is no more than £2 per week

4.2.2 The national target rent is based on the average charged by all Welsh Registered Social Landlords for general needs housing, and the national increase will be based on the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) in the preceding September of each financial year plus 1.5%.

4.2.3 The target average rent per week for Swansea provided by the WG (after applying the national increase but before any transitional limits) is set out in the following table. The WG figures are based on a 52 week period. However, the Council has traditionally charged rents over 50 weeks allowing two weeks during the year when rent is not collected. The equivalent 50 week average is also provided.

	Lower Band (i.e. mid point – 5%)	Mid Point	Higher Band (i.e. mid point + 5%)
WG weekly figures (based on 52 weeks)	£76.09	£80.10	£84.10
50 week equivalent	£79.13	£83.30	£87.47

4.2.4 There is discretion to set the average rent at any point between the lower and higher limits and in terms of the proposals for actual rents, consideration has been given to the need to fund existing commitments to improve the stock up to the WHQS by 2020 and to funding the provision of additional affordable housing to

help meet the chronic shortage in supply. As such, a policy of maximising rental income and progression to the upper level is recommended.

4.2.5 In making this recommendation, the following has been taken into account:

- Council rents in Swansea are relatively low compared to many other Welsh Councils;
- The target average for the Council set by the WG is lower than most other Welsh Councils;
- The Housing Benefit system will continue to provide support to those tenants who need it to meet some or all of their rent payments;
- There is a chronic shortage of affordable housing in Swansea;
- There is protection for individual tenants in terms of a transitional capping arrangement.

4.2.6 The transitional arrangements limit the amount that can be actually charged and as a consequence, will limit the rate of progress for actual rents to reach the upper level. If the full £2 per week limit was used each year from 2015/16, it is likely to take until 2019/20 before the upper level is actually reached after which time, only the national increases would be applied.

4.2.7 The recommendation to use the full transitional limit until such time as the upper limit has been reached means an average rent in 2015/16 of £76.92 (over a 52 week period). This equates to a 5.44% increase on the average rent for 2014/15. As current rents are below the lower band, a minimum increase of 4.62% would need to be applied for rent levels to be within the parameters of the new policy.

4.2.8 In terms of implementation, converting the £2 transitional limit over a 50 week period would mean an actual limit of £2.08 per week. In addition, the proposal is to maintain the current differentials between the rent for different property sizes.

4.2.9 The policy excludes charges for services provided to a proportion of tenants which should be levied separately and any that are funded as part of the general rent should be separated or 'depooled'. An assessment in 2014 of services which could be charged separately concluded that current practices should continue. Equally, services currently subject to a separate service charge (mainly the charge for warden services in sheltered accommodation) should also continue.

4.2.10 A tenant consultation process involving a meeting of the Tenant's Consultative Panel and a dedicated article in the latest edition of 'Open House' has been completed. The outcome of this was that tenants are generally supportive of the proposals to progress towards the upper band.

4.3 *Inflation*

Provision has been included in the budget for a 1.2% annual pay increase from April, completing the 2.25% award from 1st January 2015. Other budgets, in particular repairs and maintenance and utility costs have been based on the latest prices.

4.4 *Capital Financing Charges*

Additional Capital financing charges will arise in 2015/16 (interest element only in the first year) as a result of the HRAS settlement borrowing.

4.5 *Fees, Charges and Allowances*

General fees, charges and allowances are normally increased either in line with the Authority's own inflation assumption, or in line with the agreed rent increase. If the recommendations relating to the rent increase are approved then these rent related items will increase by 5.44% and other charges by 1.2%.

4.6 *Contributions to the Capital Programme*

The additional income and net reduction as a result of the elimination of the subsidy system enables a contribution of £19.9m to the capital programme. A further £4.18m from reserves will also be utilised in supporting the capital programme.

4.7 *Efficiency Savings*

Efficiency savings as they are identified are then reflected in other the appropriate budgets .

4.8 *Revenue Maintenance Costs*

There is a slightly decreased provision for maintenance work on repairs that reflects ongoing efficiency and cost reductions of £0.5m

4.9 *Single Status*

The cost of single status is included within the budgets for 2015/16 and in conjunction with the pay award is estimated to cost around £0.17m

5. Risks and Uncertainties

- 5.1 The main risks and uncertainties for next year are the final financial impact of the Housing Subsidy buyout risks around delivery of the capital programme, but steps will be taken to manage this latter risk.

6. Reserves

- 6.1 The HRA balance at the start of this year was £13.9m and at the end of the current year it is estimated to be £12.5m. It is proposed that £4.19m is used next year to finance capital expenditure. The reserves position is detailed in Table B.

7. Equality Impact Assessments

- 7.1 Proposals for changing levels of funding in specific areas have been subject to a screening process. Service managers have considered the implications of proposed budgetary decisions and believe that the proposed budget protects the most vulnerable and will not disproportionately impact on protected groups.

8 Legal Implications

- 8.1 Tenants will need to be notified of the proposed increase in accordance with the provisions of section 102 of the Housing Act 1985. Section 102 b) states that variation of the Rent shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Tenancy Agreement. Section 2.6 of the Council's Tenancy Agreement states that Tenants must be given 4 weeks' notice before any Rent change.

<p>Appendix: Table A: Summarised HRA 2014/15 to 2015/16 Table B: Movement in Balances 2014/15 to 2015/16</p>

Background Papers: None

Table A: Summarised HRA 2014/15 to 2015/16

Classification	Budget 2014/15	Budget 2015/16
	£'000	£'000
<u>Expenditure</u>		
Management and Maintenance	28,310	28,163
Capital Charges	4,665	8,277
Revenue Funding for capital schemes	24,500	24,093
Negative subsidy	5,575	0
Total Expenditure	63,050	60,533
<u>Income</u>		
Rents and other income	53,800	56,343
Use of balances	9,250	4,190
Total Income	63,050	60,533

Table B: Movement in Balances 2014/15 to 2015/16

Description	£000's
Actual balance at 1 st April 2014	13,968
Budgeted use 2014/15	-9,250
Budgeted balance 31st March 2015	4,718
Forecast use 2014/15	-1,450
Forecast balance 31st March 2015	12,518
Budgeted use 2015/16	-4,190
Forecast balance 31st March 2016	8,328

Report of the Section 151 Officer and the Director of Place

Council – 24 February 2015

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - CAPITAL BUDGET & PROGRAMME 2015/16 – 2018/19

Purpose	This report proposes a capital budget for 2015/16 – 2018/19
Policy Framework:	None
Reason for Decision:	To agree a revised budget for 2014/15 and a budget for 2015/16 – 2018/19
Consultation:	Legal, Finance & Access to Services
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that: 1) The transfers between schemes and the revised budgets for schemes in 2014/15 are approved. 2) The budget proposals for 2015/16 – 2018/19 be approved. 3) That, where individual schemes in Appendix B are programmed over 2, 3 or 4 years, then these are committed and approved and that their financial implications for funding over subsequent years are approved. 4) Authorisation is granted to officers to submit planning applications in relation to capital repair schemes on Council owned land where planning permission is considered necessary.
Report Author:	Jeff Dong
Finance Officer:	Jayne James
Legal Officer:	T Meredith
Access to Services Officer	Phil Couch

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report details:

- Revised Housing Revenue Account (HRA) capital expenditure and financing proposals in 2014/15
- HRA Capital expenditure and financing proposals in 2015/16 – 2018/19

1.2 The budget proposals are further detailed in appendices to this report as follows:

- Appendix A: Summary of capital expenditure and financing 2014/15 - 2018/19
- Appendix B: Detailed breakdown of the capital budget for 2014/15 – 2018/19
- Appendix C: Scheme descriptions

2.0 Capital Budget 2014/15 – 2018/19

2.1 The total programme for this current year is £26.907m i.e. an original budget of £38.5m less slippage into 2015/16 of £12.293m plus additional works of £0.7m . Slippage from this current year into 2015/16 is principally to fund the refurbishment of six highrise blocks of flats in the Town Centre, Penlan and Sketty areas. Total spending in this current year is projected to remain at £26.907m. Notwithstanding the high rise projects, the majority of all other projects are complete in 2014/15, although a small element of under spend may exist due to a range of reasons including retentions retained for the defects liability period and some under spends on completed projects. Any projects not currently complete will be completed within the early part of the 2015/2016 financial year. The anticipated spend against profile for 14/15 (excluding high rise) will be in the region of 95% of the overall budget and where under spend has occurred officers have mitigated these by bringing other priority work forward to compensate. Transfers and changes to the 2014/15 budget are reflected and detailed in appendix B.

3.0 2015/16 – 2018/19

3.1 The proposed four year capital programme and the priorities of the various schemes have been developed in line with the HRA Business Plan and reflect the results of a stock condition survey. In addition, the programme contributes towards the Council's strategic aim of improving homes up to the Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS).

3.2 Schemes detailed in Appendix C contribute towards the key components of the Welsh Housing Quality Standard as follows:

In a Good State of Repair

Dwellings must be structurally stable; free from damp and disrepair with key building components being in good condition – roofs, walls, windows, doors and chimneys.

Safe and Secure

Dwellings should be free from risks that could cause serious harm and should be secure in key areas of the home. Heating and electrical systems to be up to date and safe; doors and windows to provide good levels of security; risk of falls from height to be prevented; fire safety measures to be in good condition and well designed.

Adequately Heated, Fuel Efficient and Well Insulated

Dwellings must be capable of being heated adequately by ensuring heating systems are fuel efficient and properties well insulated.

Contain Up to Date Kitchens and Bathrooms

Kitchen and bathroom facilities are to be relatively modern and in good condition; sufficient to meet the needs of the household and well laid out to prevent accidents.

Located in Attractive and Safe Environments

Homes should be located in environments that residents can relate to and in which they are proud to live. Improvements will be required to ensure areas within the curtilage of properties are safe and communal areas and the wider shared environment is safe and attractive.

Suit the Specific Requirements of the Household

The requirement is that homes meet the necessary requirements for their occupants in terms of room sizes, ensuring necessary facilities such as kitchens and bathrooms are sufficient and where required, adaptations are undertaken for persons with disabilities.

4.0 Reform of the Housing Revenue Account Subsidy

- 4.1 As outlined in the report approved by Council on 2nd Dec 2014 entitled "Reform of the Housing Revenue Account Subsidy System", the Authority has entered into a Voluntary Agreement to exit the current HRA subsidy system, resulting in more flexibility for the Authority in meeting affordable housing needs in the locale. In order to exit the current HRA subsidy system, a cash settlement amount must be paid over to HM Treasury equal to a sum determined by formulae agreed in the Voluntary Agreement between the 11 local housing authorities and the Welsh Government which will result in a likely settlement figure in the range of between £70m and £100m (latest affirmed figure from WG is £87m). The overriding principle of the HRA Reform is that all local housing authorities will be financially better off in revenue terms after the reforms.

5.0 Financing of HRA Capital Budget 2014/15 - 2018/19

- 5.1 The attached capital budget proposals will be funded by Major Repair Allowance (MRA) grant, revenue contributions, borrowing and capital receipts. Details are set out in Appendix A.

6.0 Risks

- 6.1 The risks to the 4 year programme are similar to those set out in the HRA Revenue report. In particular, the level of MRA grant, future rent increases (which are determined by WG) and the potential effect of Welfare Reform on levels of income.

7.0 Equality and Engagement Implications

- 7.1 Tenants and leaseholders have been engaged as part of the Council's Tenant Participation Strategy. There are no equality implications associated with the recommendations of this report, since this deals with the financial aspects of agreeing a budget for the scheme. Individual projects will take account of specific equality issues.

8.0 Legal Implications

- 8.1 The Authority is under a duty to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs. Failure to do so will be a breach of that duty.

9.0 Financial Implications

- 9.1 Expenditure is ring fenced to the HRA and will be fully funded by MRA grant from WG and revenue contributions from the Housing revenue Account. There are no financial implications for the Council General Fund.
- 9.2 Additional borrowing of £50 million will be required to fund the programme up to 2018/19, with a further £87 million required for the HRA settlement.
- 9.3 The financial implications of the HRA Subsidy Reform settlement amount have been financially appraised throughout the consultation process with Welsh Government and affirmed in redrafting the HRA business plan with the HRA being able to support the interest and capital repayments in relation to the required settlement amount. The overriding principle of the HRA Reforms is that all local housing authorities will be financially better off in revenue terms after the reforms.

Background Papers

None

Appendices

Appendix A: Transfers and changes to the original 2014/15 programme

Appendix B: A detailed breakdown of the capital budget for 2014/15 - 2018/19

Appendix C: Scheme descriptions

Summary of HRA Capital Budget and Programme 2014/15 to 2018/19						
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
HRA Subsidy Reform		87,000				87,000
Good State of Repair						
Wind and weatherproofing	4,806	6,403	6,300	3,950	1,680	23,139
System built houses and highrise Blocks	5,593	23,574	10,605	6,700	11,750	58,222
Roofing	1,052	2,393	2,180	2,250	1,300	9,175
Windows, doors and general repairs	1,953	930	1,350	1,070	300	5,603
Safe and Secure						
Fire Safety	874	1,171	1,000	800	250	4,095
Electrical Rewiring	1,410	705	1,200	650	620	4,585
Adequately Heated, Fuel Efficient & Well Insulated						
Heating Systems	2,549	2,100	2,400	2,000	1,900	10,949
Energy Efficiency and Grant Support	608	325	450	450	450	2,283
Contain Up to Date Kitchens and Bathrooms						
Kitchens and Bathrooms	4,255	8,012	12,600	13,000	12,650	50,517
Located in Attractive and Safe Environments						
Environment - Within the Curtilage	488	710	2,165	5,380	5,450	14,193
Estate Based Environment	130	220	1,000	2,500	2,900	6,750
Meeting Requirements of the Household						
Adaptations	3,189	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	14,189
Total	26,907	136,293	44,000	41,500	42,000	290,700
Financed By:	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total
Welsh Government Grant – Major Repairs Allowance	9,100	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	45,100
Contribution from the Housing Revenue Account	17,807	19,903	21,800	19,300	19,800	98,610
Use of Housing Revenue Reserves	0	4,190	0	0	0	4,190
Borrowing	0	98,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	137,000
Capital Receipts	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Other grants	0	200	200	200	200	800
Total	26,907	136,293	44,000	41,500	42,000	290,700

HRA CAPITAL PROGRAMME	2014/15 to 2018/19				Appendix B		
	2014/15 Original £'000	2014/15 Revised £'000	2015/16 Original £'000	2016/17 Original £'000	2017/18 Original £'000	2018/19 Original £'000	TOTAL £'000
SCHEME/PROJECT							
Current Schemes							
Wind & Weatherproofing Maes Glas 09/10	7	7					7
Wind & Weatherproofing Stembridge Phase 2 10/11	1	0					0
Wind & Weatherproofing Winch Wen 11/12	30	31					31
Wind & Weatherproofing Heol Gwrosydd 12/13	0	1					1
Wind & Weatherproofing Colbourne Terrace 12/13	5	5					5
Wind & Weatherproofing New Street Flats 12/13	100	87	21				108
Wind & Weatherproofing Blaenymaes 13/14	14	7					7
Wind & Weatherproofing Gelli Gardens 13/14	29	0					0
Wind & Weatherproofing West Cross 13/14	249	348	11				359
Wind & Weatherproofing Winch Wen 13/14	160	139	31				170
Wind & Weatherproofing Weig Gardens 13/14	15	29					29
Wimpey No Fines Trallwn 12/13	21	21					21
Wimpey No Fines Trallwn 11/12	25	24					24
British Iron & Steel Federation Houses Gendros	27	29					29
British Iron & Steel Federation Houses Gendros 2013/14	177	157	29				186
British Iron & Steel Federation Houses Penlan Phase 4	28	29					29
British Iron & Steel Federation Houses Penlan Phase 5	44	13	32				45
British Iron & Steel Federation Houses Waunarlwydd 14/15	1,113	941	53				994
Hawksley Bungalows Gendros 12/13	12	12					12

SCHEME/PROJECT	2014/15 Original £'000	2014/15 Revised £'000	2015/16 Original £'000	2016/17 Original £'000	2017/18 Original £'000	2018/19 Original £'000	TOTAL £'000
Pre-cast Reinforced Concrete Properties Gowerton	5	5					5
Pre-cast Reinforced Concrete Properties Orlit Houses	86	81	8				89
Pitched Roof Renewal Hawthorne Avenue 13/14	75	157	7				164
Pitched Roof Renewal Pantycelyn Road 13/14	6	62					62
Pitched Roof Renewal Programme 12/13	13	10					10
Pitched Roof Renewal Cae Conna/Blaenymaes	284	257	7				264
Pitched Roof Renewal Llangennith	12	12					12
Pitched Roof Renewal Talfan Rd Bonymaen	60	1					1
Flat Roof Renewal Griffith John Street	500	59					59
Door Renewal Programme 2013/14	145	1,317					1,317
Door Renewal Programme Bonymaen/Trallwn 14/15	18	12					12
Door Renewal Programme Clydach/Morrison 14/15	35	50					50
Door Renewal Programme Gendros 14/15	62	64					64
Door Renewal Programme Mayhill/Townhill 14/15	20	20					20
Door Renewal Programme Portmead/Blaenymaes 14/15	20	20					20
Door Renewal Programme Sketty/Gorseinon/Pontardulais 14/15	53	106					106
Door Renewal Programme Town Centre/St Thomas 14/15	51	54					54
Door Renewal Programme West Cross 14/15	7	3					3
Structural Repairs 2013/14	27	82					82
Drainage Repairs/Improvements 2013/14	0	4					4
Fire Doors Individual High rise Blocks	-2	13					13
Fire Protection Kitchen & Stair Separation	1	4					4

SCHEME/PROJECT	2014/15 Original £'000	2014/15 Revised £'000	2015/16 Original £'000	2016/17 Original £'000	2017/18 Original £'000	2018/19 Original £'000	TOTAL £'000
Fire Safety General 12/13	3	6					6
Fire Safety Separation Between Flats	0	10					10
Electrical Rewire Eastside/Townhill 11/12	0	4					4
Electrical Rewire Communal Blocks 12/13	1	1					1
Electrical Rewire Clydach 12/13	0	1					1
Electrical Rewire Ravenhill/Penlan 12/13	1	1					1
Electrical Rewire Penlan Phase 1 12/13	0	7					7
Electrical Rewire Penlan Phase 2 12/13	4	5					5
Electrical Rewire Townhill 12/13	5	5					5
Electrical Rewire Townhill/Penlan 12/13	2	5					5
Electrical Rewire Blaenymaes 166 Dwellings 13/14	118	182					182
Electrical Rewire Penlan 103 Dwellings 13/14	37	37					37
Electrical Rewire Townhill/Penlan 166 Dwellings 13/14	123	122					122
Electrical Rewire Eastside Contract 1 14/15	140	121	3				124
Electrical Rewire Eastside Contract 2 14/15	165	114	3				117
Electrical Rewire Penlan Contract 3 14/15	155	137	3				140
Electrical Rewire Penlan Contract 4 14/15	120	109	3				112
Electrical Rewire Townhill Contract 5 14/15	125	105	3				108
Boiler Replacement 13/14	80	0					0
Heating Upgrades 12/13	0	4					4
Meter Boxes Various Sites 12/13	80	10					10
Garden Safety 2013/14	100	69					69

SCHEME/PROJECT	2014/15 Original £'000	2014/15 Revised £'000	2015/16 Original £'000	2016/17 Original £'000	2017/18 Original £'000	2018/19 Original £'000	TOTAL £'000
Internal Improvements - Community House Conversion	0	37					37
Internal Layout Improvements	169	365					365
Sheltered complexes	30	30					30
Paths, Steps, Health & Safety Rating System	150	113	37				150
Resurfacing Communal Areas/Walkways	100	40					40
Fencing/Walls/Hard Standings	184	106					106
Fencing/Walls/Hard Standings Contingency	100	27					27
Adaptations 11/12	3	7					7

SCHEME/PROJECT	2014/15 Original	2014/15 Revised £'000	2015/16 Original £'000	2016/17 Original £'000	2017/18 Original £'000	2018/19 Original £'000	TOTAL £'000
Good State of Repair							
Wind & Weatherproofing, Mayhill Scheme 1	903	871	1,000	900	650		3,421
Wind & Weatherproofing, Mayhill Scheme 2	842	844	1,000	800			2,644
Wind & Weatherproofing, Penlan Scheme 1	944	752	1,000	900			2,652
Wind & Weatherproofing, Penlan Scheme 2	731	948	1,000	500			2,448
Wind & Weatherproofing, Waun Wen	600	510	490				1,000
Wind & Weatherproofing, Llanllienwen Area	500	150	1,850	900			2,900
Wind & Weatherproofing, McRitchie Place				900	600		1,500
Wind & Weatherproofing, West Cross				900	900	900	2,700
Wind & Weatherproofing, Loughor				500	500		1,000
Wind & Weatherproofing, Various					1,300	780	2,080
Easiform and Traditional Built Properties, Craig Cefn Parc					300		300
British Iron & Steel Federation (BISFs) Houses Gendros	1,177	994	1,503				2,497
British Iron & Steel Federation (BISFs) Houses West Cross			0		1,300	1,300	2,600
Wimpey No Fines (WNFs) Properties, Caemawr	428	585	882	850	700		3,017
Trusteel Houses, Penllergaer	80	3	450				453
Easiform Properties, Winch Wen					800	1,000	1,800
Easiform & Traditional Properties, Sketty					600		600
Easiform & Wimpey No Fines Properties, Clase						900	900
Easiform Properties, Birchgrove						750	750
Highrise Flats, Croft Street					3,000	7,800	10,800
Highrise Flats, Matthew Street	6,355	1,051	7,154	2,800			11,005
Highrise Flats, Clyne & Jeffreys Court	7,361	1,648	13,463	6,955			22,066
Chimney Repairs	6	90	153	150	300	300	993

SCHEME/PROJECT	2014/15 Original	2014/15 Revised £'000	2015/16 Original £'000	2016/17 Original £'000	2017/18 Original £'000	2018/19 Original £'000	TOTAL £'000
Good State of Repair cont.							
Pitched Roof Renewal, Blaenymaes			450	800	800		2,050
Pitched Roof Renewal, Clase (Ewenny Place Area)	273	404	421	500			1,325
Pitched Roof Renewal, Sketty				130			130
Pitched Roof Renewal, Clay Roofs Townhill				200			200
Pitched Roof Renewal, Clase			120				120
Pitched Roof Renewal, Penlan Flats			500				500
Pitched Roof Renewal, Penlan				400			400
Pitched Roof Renewal, Gendros			500				500
Pitched Roof Renewal, William Street Area, Pontardulais			35				35
Flat Roof Renewal, Various					250	200	450
Flat Roof Renewal, Chris Thomas House	50	0	200				200
Flat Roof & Window Renewal Rheidol Court					900		900
Window Renewal, Various			30		370		400
Damp Repairs, Various				50			50
Balcony Repairs, Various	50	0	100	250	150		500
Door Renewal, Various	334	0	500	500			1,000
Structural Repairs, Various	250	217	250	500	500	250	1,717
Drainage & drainage protection	50	4	50	50	50	50	204
Safe and Secure							
Fire Safety General	300	300	342	250	50	50	992
Smoke Alarms & Carbon Monoxide Detectors	179	150	200	200	400	100	1,050
Sprinkler Systems	306	121	429	350	350	100	1,350

SCHEME/PROJECT	2014/15 Original	2014/15 Revised £'000	2015/16 Original £'000	2016/17 Original £'000	2017/18 Original £'000	2018/19 Original £'000	TOTAL £'000
Safe and Secure cont.							
Fire Separation Between Kitchens & Stairs	127	112	50	50			212
Fire Separation Between Flats	137	158	150	150			458
Electrical Rewiring Contingency	50	8	50	50	50	20	178
Electrical Rewiring	95	0	400	1,000	600	600	2,600
Electrical Rewiring & Emergency Lighting Communal Blocks	500	446	240	150			836
Adequately Heated							
Boiler Replacement	2,400	2,400	2,000	2,200	1,800	1,700	10,100
Boiler Replacement - Contingency			50	150	150	150	500
Loft Insulation	49	0	75	200	200	200	675
Heating Upgrades	145	145	50	50	50	50	345
Energy Efficiency & Grant Support	645	608	250	250	250	250	1,608
Kitchens and Bathrooms							
Kitchen & Bathroom Renewal	3,500	4,149	7,412	11,500	12,000	12,000	47,061
Kitchen & Bathroom - Boiler Renewal			50	50	50	50	200
Kitchen & Bathroom - Electrical Rewiring			500	800	700	400	2,400
Kitchen & Bathroom Contingency	400	106	50	250	250	200	856
Safe and Attractive Environment							
External Facilities Scheme			520	1,715	4,830	5,150	12,215
External Facilities Contingency			50	100	200	200	550
Voice Entry Systems	150	123	103	350	350	100	1,026
General	150	130	220	1,000	2,500	2,900	6,750

SCHEME/PROJECT	2014/15 Original	2014/15 Revised £'000	2015/16 Original £'000	2016/17 Original £'000	2017/18 Original £'000	2018/19 Original £'000	TOTAL £'000
Meeting the Needs of the Household							
Adaptations 14/15 - Internal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Adaptations 14/15 - External	750	750	750	750	750	750	3,750
Total	38,347	26,907	49,293	44,000	£41,500	£42,000	203,700

HRA 4 Year Capital Programme

Scheme Description

Good State of Repair

Wind and Weatherproofing

Wind and Weatherproofing - will repair and upgrade the external fabric to maintain structural integrity, improve weather protection and thermal efficiency. Work typically includes renewing roofs and rainwater goods, wall tie renewal, application of external wall insulation and where required new front and back doors, repairs to paths, steps, handrails and fencing where necessary. In some instances, improvements to fire safety may be undertaken also. These contracts will operate over the period of this four year programme. Schemes may be subject to planning permission requirements and officers will submit planning applications as necessary.

Resiform Properties

Resiform properties are of a timber frame and fiberglass panel type construction and were built in the 1970s. The repair scheme will secure the long term structural integrity of the properties, improve weather protection and increase the thermal efficiency of the dwellings. Subject to costs and the availability of energy saving grants, the scheme may include renewable energy systems as part for the project. This scheme may operate over a single financial period may be subject to planning permission requirements and officers will submit planning applications as necessary.

British Iron & Steel Federation (BISFs) Houses

BISF houses are of a steel frame construction built in the 1950s. The scheme is designed to repair and maintain the structural integrity and to improve thermal efficiency and weather protection. The specification of work includes roof renewal, insulated render system and door renewal, boiler replacement and electrical rewiring. It also includes kitchens and bathrooms. Schemes may be subject to planning permission requirements and officers will submit planning applications as necessary.

Wimpey No Fines Houses

Wimpey No Fines are properties built with solid concrete walls and the repair scheme will address structural cracking where present. The application of insulated render will improve thermal efficiency and weather protection. Roof repairs and door renewal are also included. Schemes may be subject to planning permission requirements and officers will submit planning applications as necessary.

Trusteel Houses, Penllergaer

Trusteel houses are of a steel frame construction, the scheme will repair the frame and upgrade the external wall covering to increase weather protection and thermal insulation. The refurbishment scheme will be an ongoing scheme over the 4 year reporting period and may be subject to planning permission requirements and officers will submit planning applications as necessary.

Easiform Properties

Easiform properties are typically a poured concrete construction built in the 1950s and 60s. The scheme will secure the long term structural integrity of the properties, improve the weather protection and particularly improve the thermal efficiency of the properties.

The scope of work will include roof repairs, wall repairs and insulation, improvement to balconies where present and minor upgrades to fire safety where required. Schemes may be subject to planning permission requirements and officers will submit planning applications as necessary.

Refurbishment of Highrise Flats

The Council's high rise blocks were all built in the early 1960s and now require repairs to ensure their continued use over the long term. The schemes will protect the structures of the blocks; improve their weather resistance, thermal efficiency and their fire safety. The flats will also receive improvements to internal facilities for individual homes as well as communal areas.

For individual flats, the schemes will provide new kitchens and bathrooms including associated work and improved kitchen layout. Electrical rewiring will be renewed where required, improvements to heating systems, integrated television reception systems, new door entry systems and upgrades to fire safety will also be included. Where feasible, redundant storage areas will be converted to provide new additional units of accommodation.

Externally, the work will include a new roof, balcony rails, repairs to balcony slabs, insulated cladding across the walls, new double glazed windows, upgrades to fire protection, revised CCTV systems where required, improved entrances renewal of the communal electrical wiring and lighting, improvements to fire safety measures, improvements to the decoration, new flooring in communal areas where agreed with residents

The local environment will receive upgrades to CCTV systems, upgrades to paths and immediate areas of hard and soft landscaping, and improvements to the immediate HRA owned environment. Additional resident parking will be provided where required and achievable.

The projects are expected to take over three years to complete and will run across the full time scale of this reporting period. Schemes will be subject to planning permission requirements and officers will submit planning applications as necessary.

Chimney Repairs

Where chimneys are in poor condition, work will involve repairing, rebuilding or taking away the chimney if it is no longer required. The work will prevent damp and minimise repairs for the response repair service and will be an ongoing scheme over the four year reporting period.

Pitched Roof Renewal and Flat Roof Renewal

Pitched and flat roof renewal includes repairing the roof structure and chimneys, providing insulation where required and replacing the roof covering to ensure long term weather protection. Contracts are expected to run over the period of this four year programme.

Window Renewal

Replacement of windows which are at the end of their useful life or require upgrading, the new units will improve thermal efficiency and security.

Damp

This fund will allow us to address any difficult damp issues in properties where this is over and above scope of the responsive repair service.

Balcony Repairs

Balconies will be repaired and improved to ensure they remain in good condition and safe to use. Repairs will include new balcony rails, repairs to the balcony slabs and floor surface.

Door Renewal - Various locations

Doors will be renewed with Composite type units or fire doors with secure locks and hinges. The door will improve weather protection, security, thermal efficiency and fire safety. This scheme is expected to run across two financial years.

Structural Repairs

Structural Repairs will treat retaining wall failure or disrepair, subsidence cases, and other structural elements that are considered to be in need of repair or renewal.

Drainage and drainage protection

Where existing drainage is in disrepair or in need of upgrading or there is a need to address changes in demand, the scheme will look to improve selected sites and may include amongst other items: new systems, alternative or new layouts and/or expansion of current systems.

Safe and Secure

Fire Safety General – Various Locations

A range of fire safety measures will be undertaken to homes across the City & County of Swansea. Work will be varied but likely to include the provision of up-to-date fire safety signs, upgrading fire stopping materials, minor changes to layout and access routes, fire barriers and improvements to fire warning systems.

Smoke Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Detectors Renewal

Hard wired smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors in homes are renewed to ensure uninterrupted service. The project will be ongoing and will run over the period of this four year programme.

Fire Safety - Sprinkler Systems to Sheltered Complexes

The scheme will install a sprinkler system to the flats and communal areas of sheltered complexes. The aim is to improve the fire safety for older tenants within sheltered accommodation.

Fire Protection: Kitchen and Stair Separation - Various

The scheme will involve altering and improving the internal layout in homes to ensure there is safe separation between the staircases and the kitchen area. The outcome will improve fire safety.

Fire Separation between Flats - Various

The scheme will upgrade the fire and sound separation between ground and first floor flats where the separation is currently made up of timber joists. The outcome will improve fire safety and sound insulation between the flats.

Electrical Rewiring Contingency – Various Locations

Properties will be rewired where an electrical inspection has identified that this is necessary.

Electrical Rewiring – Various Locations

Homes with electrical installations that are approximately 30 years will be rewired as part of a planned scheme. The project will be a long term contract and will run over the period of this four year programme.

Electrical Rewiring Communal Blocks and Emergency Lighting – Communal Areas

Blocks of flats with communal areas will be rewired where the existing installations are approximately 30 years old or where an electrical inspection has identified that this is required. The scope of the work will include the provision new emergency lighting. This contract will operate over the period of this four year programme.

Adequately Heated

Boiler Replacement – Various Locations

Heating systems will be renewed as part of a long term programme aimed at improving efficiency and reliability. This contract is ongoing and will run over the period of this four year programme.

Heating Upgrades – Various Locations

The scheme is designed to provide fuel switching to council homes e.g. coal to gas, storage heaters to gas etc. as well as provide minor improvements to heating systems including time clocks and room thermostats. This contract will operate over the period of this four year programme.

Loft Insulation

The scheme will improve loft insulation levels in council homes with the aim of improving thermal efficiency of homes across Swansea. This contract will operate over the period of this four year programme.

Energy Efficiency Measures and Energy Grant Support – Various

This investment is to meet the costs directly and/or support grants for measures that contribute towards improving thermal efficiency in council homes. Work may include Solar Photovoltaics, Solar Hot water, insulation measures or other emerging energy saving technology / application to homes and which can provide a benefit to council tenants. The work will be ongoing and is expected to run over the period of this four year programme.

Kitchen and Bathroom Renewal

Kitchen and Bathroom Renewal

The investment will be to improve the internal living facilities, making these more safe and useable. Work will include alterations to electrical wiring, renewing food preparation surfaces, storage and cooking areas, minor kitchen layout alterations, flooring, decorative finishes including tiling and renewal of sanitary facilities. Contracts will operate over the period of this four year programme.

Kitchen and Bathroom Rewires and Boilers

The investment is to renew central heating boilers and domestic wiring as part of the kitchen and bathroom programme. Contracts will operate over the period of this four year programme.

Kitchen and Bathroom Renewal Contingency

The investment will be renew kitchens and bathrooms to empty homes where required in order to make ready for letting.

Located in Safe/Attractive Environments

Environment - Within the Curtilage

External Facilities

The scheme will undertake repairs and improvements to the external facilities within the curtilage of homes to ensure they are safe and reasonably practicable areas. Garden and storage areas can vary considerably from property to property and therefore the work will be tailored to the needs of individual homes, but will broadly include the repair or renewal of meter box covers, fencing and boundary walls, walls within the curtilage, paths, steps, handrails, external viable storage facilities or clearance where necessary. Also, where considered necessary the provision of drying facilities.

External Facilities Contingency

The budget is treat the external facilities to those homes scheduled for this work but which have become empty and require significant level of repair in order to make ready for letting. The aim is to improve home safety and security.

Environment – Estate Based

Environment – General

The scheme is to improve areas belonging to the Housing Service which are outside the curtilage of individuals' homes. The schemes will be based on consultation exercises with stakeholders as well as repairs necessary for the Housing Service to discharge its duties as the asset holder.

Meeting Requirements of the Household

Adaptations

This funding is for alterations and improvements to council homes for tenants with medical conditions or disabilities. This contract is ongoing and will operate over the period of this four year programme.

Report of the Section 151 Officer

Council - 24 February 2015

STATUTORY RESOLUTION – RESOLUTIONS TO BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS IN THE SETTING OF THE COUNCIL TAX 2015/2016

- (1) **THAT** the Council notes and adopts the statutory resolutions set out below.
- (2) **THAT** it be noted that at its meeting on 2nd December 2014 the Council calculated the following amounts for the year 2015/2016 in accordance with Regulations made under Section 33(5) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended) -
- a) 89,066 being the amount calculated by the Council, in accordance with Regulation 3 of the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) Regulations 1995, as amended, as its Council Tax base for the year.
- b) Parts of the Council's Area –

Bishopston	1,947
Clydach	2,566
Gorseinon	3,097
Gowerton	1,962
Grovesend	398
Ilston	315
Killay	2,075
Llangennith, Llanmadoc & Cheriton	492
Llangyfelach	952
Llanrhidian Higher	1,594
Llanrhidian Lower	326
Llwchwr	3,294
Mawr	739
Mumbles	9,596
Penllergaer	1,358
Pennard	1,442
Penrice	432
Pontarddulais	2,268
Pontlliw & Tircoed	1,043
Port Eynon	418
Reynoldston	281
Rhossilli	195
Three Crosses	718
Upper Killay	570

being the amounts calculated by the Council, in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Regulations, as the amounts of its Council Tax base for dwellings in those parts of its area to which special items relate.

- (3) **THAT** the following amounts be now calculated by the Council for the year 2015/2016 in accordance with Section 32 to 36 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 -
- (a) £679,591,321 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Sections 32(2)(a) to (d) of the Act.
 - (b) £270,614,763 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Sections 32(3)(a), 32(3)(c) and 32(3a) of the Act.
 - (c) £408,976,558 being the amount by which the aggregate at (3)(a) above exceeds the aggregate at 3(b) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 32(4) of the Act, as its budget requirement for the year.
 - (d) £307,259,450 being the aggregate of the sums which the Council estimates will be payable for the year into its Council Fund in respect of redistributed non-domestic rates, and revenue support grant less discretionary Non Domestic Rate relief.
 - (e) £1,142.04 being the amount at (3)(c) above less the amount at (3)(d) above, all divided by the amount at (2)(a) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 33(1) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year.
 - (f) £910,458 being the aggregate amount of all special items referred to in Section 34(1) of the Act.
 - (g) £1,131.82 being the amount at (3)(e) above less the result given by dividing the amount at (3)(f) above by the amount at (2)(a) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 34(2) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which no special items relate.

(h) Parts of the Council's Area -

Bishopston	1,150.31
Clydach	1,168.68
Gorseinon	1,158.52
Gowerton	1,149.18
Grovesend & Waungron	1,144.38
Ilston	1,141.27
Killay	1,140.98
Llangennith, Llanmadoc & Cheriton	1,146.56
Llangyfelach	1,151.78
Llanrhidian Higher	1,178.35
Llanrhidian Lower	1,144.09
Llwchwr	1,156.32
Mawr	1,195.42
Mumbles	1,146.75
Penllergaer	1,146.55
Pennard	1,163.72
Penrice	1,154.97
Pontarddulais	1,168.42
Pontlliw & Tircoed	1,165.08
Port Eynon	1,144.98
Reynoldston	1,167.41
Rhossili	1,148.74
Three Crosses	1,174.06
Upper Killay	1,163.40

being the amounts given by adding to the amount at (3)(g) above the amounts of the special items relating to dwellings in those parts of the Council's area mentioned above divided in each case by the amount at (2)(b) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 34(3) of the Act, as the basic amounts of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which one or more special items relate.

(I) Parts of the Council's Area -

	Band A £	Band B £	Band C £	Band D £	Band E £	Band F £	Band G £	Band H £	Band I £
Bishopston	766.88	894.68	1,022.50	1,150.31	1,405.94	1,661.56	1,917.19	2,300.62	2,684.05
Clydach	779.12	908.97	1,038.82	1,168.68	1,428.39	1,688.09	1,947.80	2,337.36	2,726.92
Gorseinon	772.35	901.07	1,029.79	1,158.52	1,415.97	1,673.42	1,930.87	2,317.04	2,703.21
Gowerton	766.12	893.80	1,021.49	1,149.18	1,404.56	1,659.93	1,915.30	2,298.36	2,681.42
Grovesend & Waungron	762.92	890.07	1,017.22	1,144.38	1,398.69	1,652.99	1,907.30	2,288.76	2,670.22
Ilston	760.85	887.65	1,014.46	1,141.27	1,394.89	1,648.50	1,902.12	2,282.54	2,662.96
Killay	760.66	887.42	1,014.20	1,140.98	1,394.54	1,648.08	1,901.64	2,281.96	2,662.28
Llangennith, Llanmadoc & Cheriton	764.38	891.76	1,019.16	1,146.56	1,401.36	1,656.14	1,910.94	2,293.12	2,675.30
Llangyfelach	767.86	895.82	1,023.80	1,151.78	1,407.74	1,663.68	1,919.64	2,303.56	2,687.48
Llanrhidian Higher	785.57	916.49	1,047.42	1,178.35	1,440.21	1,702.06	1,963.92	2,356.70	2,749.48
Llanrhidian Lower	762.73	889.84	1,016.97	1,144.09	1,398.34	1,652.57	1,906.82	2,288.18	2,669.54
Llwchwr	770.88	899.36	1,027.84	1,156.32	1,413.28	1,670.24	1,927.20	2,312.64	2,698.08
Mawr	796.95	929.77	1,062.59	1,195.42	1,461.07	1,726.72	1,992.37	2,390.84	2,789.31
Mumbles	764.50	891.91	1,019.33	1,146.75	1,401.59	1,656.42	1,911.25	2,293.50	2,675.75
Penllergaer	764.37	891.76	1,019.15	1,146.55	1,401.34	1,656.13	1,910.92	2,293.10	2,675.28
Pennard	775.82	905.11	1,034.42	1,163.72	1,422.33	1,680.93	1,939.54	2,327.44	2,715.34
Penrice	769.98	898.31	1,026.64	1,154.97	1,411.63	1,668.29	1,924.95	2,309.94	2,694.93
Pontarddulais	778.95	908.77	1,038.59	1,168.42	1,428.07	1,687.72	1,947.37	2,336.84	2,726.31
Pontlliw & Tircoed	776.72	906.17	1,035.62	1,165.08	1,423.99	1,682.89	1,941.80	2,330.16	2,718.52
Port Eynon	763.32	890.54	1,017.76	1,144.98	1,399.42	1,653.86	1,908.30	2,289.96	2,671.62
Reynoldston	778.28	907.98	1,037.70	1,167.41	1,426.84	1,686.26	1,945.69	2,334.82	2,723.95
Rhossili	765.83	893.46	1,021.10	1,148.74	1,404.02	1,659.29	1,914.57	2,297.48	2,680.39
Three Crosses	782.71	913.15	1,043.61	1,174.06	1,434.97	1,695.86	1,956.77	2,348.12	2,739.47
Upper Killay	775.60	904.86	1,034.13	1,163.40	1,421.94	1,680.47	1,939.00	2,326.80	2,714.60
All other parts of the Council area	754.55	880.30	1,006.06	1,131.82	1,383.34	1,634.85	1,886.37	2,263.64	2,640.91

being the amounts given by multiplying the amounts at (3)(g) and (3)(h) above by the number which, in the population set out in Section 5(1) of the Act, is applicable to dwellings listed in a particular valuation band divided by the number which in that proportion is applicable to dwellings listed in valuation band D, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 36(1) of the Act, as the amounts to be taken into account for the year in respect of the categories of dwellings listed in the different valuation bands.

- (4) THAT it be noted that for the year 2015/2016 the Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales have stated the following amounts in precepts issued to the Council, in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for each of the categories of dwelling shown below -

	Band A £	Band B £	Band C £	Band D £	Band E £	Band F £	Band G £	Band H £	Band I £
The Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales	133.24	155.44	177.65	199.86	244.27	288.68	333.10	399.71	466.33

- (5) THAT having calculated the aggregate in each case of the amounts at (3)(l) and (4) above, the Council, in accordance with Section 30(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, hereby sets the following amounts as the amounts of Council Tax for the year 2015/16 for each of the categories of dwelling shown below –

	Band A £	Band B £	Band C £	Band D £	Band E £	Band F £	Band G £	Band H £	Band I £
<i>Bishopston</i>	900.12	1,050.12	1,200.15	1,350.17	1,650.21	1,950.24	2,250.29	2,700.33	3,150.38
<i>Clydach</i>	912.36	1,064.41	1,216.47	1,368.54	1,672.66	1,976.77	2,280.90	2,737.07	3,193.25
<i>Gorseinon</i>	905.59	1,056.51	1,207.44	1,358.38	1,660.24	1,962.10	2,263.97	2,716.75	3,169.54
<i>Gowerton</i>	899.36	1,049.24	1,199.14	1,349.04	1,648.83	1,948.61	2,248.40	2,698.07	3,147.75
<i>Grovesend & Waugron</i>	896.16	1,045.51	1,194.87	1,344.24	1,642.96	1,941.67	2,240.40	2,688.47	3,136.55
<i>Ilston</i>	894.09	1,043.09	1,192.11	1,341.13	1,639.16	1,937.18	2,235.22	2,682.25	3,129.29
<i>Killay</i>	893.90	1,042.86	1,191.85	1,340.84	1,638.81	1,936.76	2,234.74	2,681.67	3,128.61
<i>Llangennith, Llanmadoc & Cheriton</i>	897.62	1,047.20	1,196.81	1,346.42	1,645.63	1,944.82	2,244.04	2,692.83	3,141.63
<i>Llangyfelach</i>	901.10	1,051.26	1,201.45	1,351.64	1,652.01	1,952.36	2,252.74	2,703.27	3,153.81
<i>Llanrhidian Higher</i>	918.81	1,071.93	1,225.07	1,378.21	1,684.48	1,990.74	2,297.02	2,756.41	3,215.81
<i>Llanrhidian Lower</i>	895.97	1,045.28	1,194.62	1,343.95	1,642.61	1,941.25	2,239.92	2,687.89	3,135.87
<i>Llwchwr</i>	904.12	1,054.80	1,205.49	1,356.18	1,657.55	1,958.92	2,260.30	2,712.35	3,164.41
<i>Mawr</i>	930.19	1,085.21	1,240.24	1,395.28	1,705.34	2,015.40	2,325.47	2,790.55	3,255.64
<i>Mumbles</i>	897.74	1,047.35	1,196.98	1,346.61	1,645.86	1,945.10	2,244.35	2,693.21	3,142.08
<i>Penllergaer</i>	897.61	1,047.20	1,196.80	1,346.41	1,645.61	1,944.81	2,244.02	2,692.81	3,141.61
<i>Pennard</i>	909.06	1,060.55	1,212.07	1,363.58	1,666.60	1,969.61	2,272.64	2,727.15	3,181.67
<i>Penrice</i>	903.22	1,053.75	1,204.29	1,354.83	1,655.90	1,956.97	2,258.05	2,709.65	3,161.26
<i>Pontarddulais</i>	912.19	1,064.21	1,216.24	1,368.28	1,672.34	1,976.40	2,280.47	2,736.55	3,192.64
<i>Pontlliw & Tircoed</i>	909.96	1,061.61	1,213.27	1,364.94	1,668.26	1,971.57	2,274.90	2,729.87	3,184.85
<i>Port Eynon</i>	896.56	1,045.98	1,195.41	1,344.84	1,643.69	1,942.54	2,241.40	2,689.67	3,137.95
<i>Reynoldston</i>	911.52	1,063.42	1,215.35	1,367.27	1,671.11	1,974.94	2,278.79	2,734.53	3,190.28
<i>Rhossili</i>	899.07	1,048.90	1,198.75	1,348.60	1,648.29	1,947.97	2,247.67	2,697.19	3,146.72
<i>Three Crosses</i>	915.95	1,068.59	1,221.26	1,373.92	1,679.24	1,984.54	2,289.87	2,747.83	3,205.80
<i>Upper Killay</i>	908.84	1,060.30	1,211.78	1,363.26	1,666.21	1,969.15	2,272.10	2,726.51	3,180.93
All other parts of the Council area	887.79	1,035.74	1,183.71	1,331.68	1,627.61	1,923.53	2,219.47	2,663.35	3,107.24

Agenda Item 7.a

Report of the Cabinet Member for Environment & Transportation

Extraordinary Council - 24 February 2015

LOCAL TRANSPORT PLAN

Purpose:	To adopt the Local Transport Plan
Policy Framework:	Transport (Wales) Act 2006. The joint Local Transport Plan will replace the Regional Transport Plan 2010 – 2015.
Reason for Decision:	In order that the Local Transport Plan can be adopted as the statutory policy.
Consultation:	A workshop with key stakeholders in July 2014 and a formal consultation on the draft final document in October 2014. Legal, Finance, Access to Services.
Recommendation(s):	That Council adopts the Local Transport Plan (2015 – 2020), to replace the Regional Transport Plan (2010 – 2015).
Report Author:	Ben George
Finance Officer:	Ben Smith
Legal Officer:	Sandie Richards
Access to Services Officer:	Phil Couch

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Welsh Government took on responsibilities for transport as a result of the Transport (Wales) Act 2006 which amends the Transport Act 2000. The Welsh Government prepared a Transport Strategy for Wales in 2008 and a five year National Transport Plan in 2010. The National Transport Plan is currently being “refreshed” and consultation on a 2015- 2020 National Plan started in December 2014 . The Government now requires Local Authorities to prepare Transport Plans for the 2015 – 2020 period which are consistent with and support national strategies/plans within their specific area.

2.0 Changes to Welsh Governance Requirements

- 2.1. The former statutory document, the Regional Transport Plan 2010 – 2015, marked a departure from the traditional Local Authority approach to transport policy as the Welsh Government instructed Councils to work together within defined consortium areas. The four consortia areas each prepared a Regional Transport Plan to provide a framework for strategic transport decision making.
- 2.2. The Transport Consortia worked together to not only produce the Regional Transport Plans, but also oversaw the delivery and management of the programme from 2010 to 2014.
- 2.3. The role of the transport consortia was however changed dramatically from January 2014 when the Minister for Economy, Science & Transport wrote to the Local Authorities to advise that revenue support for regional working was to cease, and that the Regional Transport Plans would be replaced by Local Transport Plans for the next term. Despite this the Local Transport Plan guidance makes clear that collaboration on joint plans is still acceptable. A number of Councils including the four Councils within the Swansea Bay City Region have chosen prepare a joint plan.
- 2.4. The four Councils of South West Wales (Carmarthenshire County Council, City & County of Swansea, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and Pembrokeshire County Council) , which had formerly worked together as SWWITCH (South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium), have agreed to continue joint working in the preparation of the Local Transport 2015 – 2020. Whilst the policy and strategy element of the Local Transport Plan is a joint document which covers the four local authority areas, it was decided that the programmes, which contain the projects that are to be delivered under the plan, would be specific to each Local Authority.
- 2.5. The Welsh Government also requires the Local Transport Plan to be endorsed by the City Region Board where one exists.

3.0 Prominent Changes from the Regional Transport Plan

- 3.1. The Welsh Government issued guidance to the Local Authorities in support of the development of Local Transport Plans in May 2014. The guidance made it clear that the Local Transport Plan Strategy and policy was to be a “refresh” of the Regional Transport Plan in order to minimise the timescales for the development of the new policy. Thus the Local Transport Plan is largely an update of the current Plan.
- 3.2. The Regional Transport Plan was subject to a full Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulation Assessment in order to advise on the potential adverse environmental impacts of the schemes included in the programme. The short timescales and lack of funding for the development of the Local Transport Plan has meant that it was not possible to undertake a full SEA on this occasion. An SEA Addendum has been prepared which is included in the Local Transport Plan.

- 3.3. The Regional Transport Plan programme was developed on the basis of funding levels which were broadly comparable with that experienced in the five years prior to its publication (2005 – 2010). It was therefore anticipated that the South West Wales region could expect to receive a minimum of £109 million over the term of the Regional Transport Plan. Unfortunately funding levels have been far lower and the region has therefore received only £26 million over the past five years. This means few Regional Transport Plan schemes have been delivered over the past five years and a number of schemes will therefore roll forward into the Local Transport Programme. These are listed in Appendix 1. There are however a number of new schemes which have been included in the prioritised Local Transport Plan programme. These are:
- City Centre Transport Schemes:
 - Kingsway Public Transport Initiative:
 - Public Transport Links to Employment Sites:
 - City Centre Cycle Network – this scheme was included in the Regional Transport Plan and is in the early stages of delivery. The project will deliver an off-road, traffic-free network for cycling within the city centre and linking to the adjacent strategic cycle network routes.
 - City Centre Air Quality Package: Initiatives which serve to improve the adverse impact of poor air quality within the city centre.
 - NCN Links to Residential Areas
- 3.4. The Welsh Government requires that the programme is prioritised, and as a consequence it is important not to overburden the programme in order to ensure its deliverability.
- 3.5. There will be future opportunities to add schemes on an annual basis if required.
- 3.6. A copy of the joint Local Transport Plan is attached as Appendix 2

4.0 Consultation

- 4.1. The short timescales which have been imposed upon the Local Authorities by the Welsh Government has meant that Council Officers have been unable to undertake the extensive programme of consultation which had characterised the preparation of the Regional Transport Plan.
- 4.2. Nonetheless Officers were keen to ensure that the emerging Local Transport Plan was influenced by the views of key stakeholders and interest groups. A consultation workshop was held in July 2014 in order to explain the change in transport policy governance, and what impact this would have upon the Local Transport Plan. The views of key stakeholders were gathered and incorporated into the emerging Local Transport Plan.
- 4.3. A second consultation was undertaken in October 2014 when a draft plan was issued to over 70 groups across the region. This was to allow key stakeholders to provide their views on the final draft Local Transport Plan.
- 4.4. A list of the consultees is included in Appendix 3.

5.0 Approvals and Submission

- 5.1. The Local Transport Plan passed through the approvals process in each of the other 3 Councils of South West Wales between November and December 2014. The Plan has also been endorsed by the Swansea Bay City Region Board and was submitted to the Welsh Government prior to the deadline of 31st January 2015.

6.0 Equality and Engagement Implications

An Equality Impact Assessment screening has been undertaken for the LTP as shown in the Plan's appendices.

The conclusion of the Screening process is that the LTP itself does not require a full EIA report. However, once the LTP is adopted and projects move into the design stage and look to secure funding, further engagement will be required and where relevant, specific project level EIAs will be required.

7.0 Financial Implications

- 7.1 Whilst there are no immediate financial implications arising from this report, acceptance of this plan could result in additional expenditure at a future time. Acceptance of the plan does not mean that additional resources will be made available and it should be assumed that future spending needs will need to be contained within existing budget provision.
- 7.2 The schemes detailed in the plan exceed anticipated current revenue and capital allocations and the majority are dependent upon future levels of Revenue Support Grant and Welsh Government specific grant funding, European Regional Development Fund and other grant bids in the future.
- 7.3 The scale of spending set out in the plan is aspirational and subject to successful future grant applications. Each individual capital scheme will need to be approved by an FPR7 report.

8.0 Legal Implications

- 8.1 The Transport Act 2000 as amended by the Transport (Wales) Act 2006 requires local transport authorities to produce a Local Transport Plan (LTP) every five years.
- 8.2 Guidance is provided by the Welsh Government as to the process local transport authorities need to follow in developing their LTPs.
- 8.3 The Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 requires local authorities to have regard to their integrated network maps for active travel when formulating their LTPs.

- 8.4 The LTP should demonstrate the links with other government and public sector areas such as planning, education and health.
- 8.5 The LTP should describe the key transport issues relevant to the local authority and set out specific priorities for the local authority to deliver in the five year period 2015 to 2020 and medium and longer term aspirations up to 2030.
- 8.6 Submission of the LTP was made at the end of January 2015. Welsh Government approval is to be given by the end of February 2015 and publication by the end of March 2015.
- 8.7 The LTP now needs to be adopted by Council.

9.0 Recommendations

- 9.1 That Council adopts the Local Transport Plan (2015 – 2020), to replace the Regional Transport Plan (2010 – 2015).

Background Papers:

Guidance to Local Transport Authorities – Local Transport Plan 2015

Appendices:

Appendix 1 – Local Transport Plan Programme

Appendix 2 – Local Transport Plan 2015-2020.

Appendix 3 - List of Consultees

Appendix 1 – Local Transport Plan Programme

- Fabian Way Corridor
- City Centre Cycle Network
- Morfa Distributor Road
- Carmarthen to Swansea Bus Corridor
- Kingsbridge Cycle Link
- Walking & Cycling Links to NCN Routes
- Walking Links to Schools
- Pontarddulais to Grovesend Cycle Route
- Electric Vehicle Charging
- Road Safety Improvements
- Swansea Air Quality Package
- Kingsway Public Transport Initiative
- Swansea Valley to City Centre Bus Corridor
- Strategic Bus Corridors
- Public Transport Enhancement for City Centre Employment
- North Gower Trail
- Landore Park & Ride Extension
- Park & Share Sites on M4
- Swansea West Park & Ride
- Swansea West Access Road
- Investigate Light Rail Schemes

Joint Transport Plan For South West Wales

January 2015



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Photographs

Front page top left: Fishguard & Goodwick station
Front page top right: Access to Kenfig scheme – after completion
Front page bottom left: Cross Hands Economic Link road Phase 1a
Front page bottom right: Swansea City Bus Station

Glossary of Terms used in the Local Transport Plan

AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
ATA	Active Travel Act
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CRB	City Region Board
DVLA	Driver Vehicle Licensing Agency
EQIA	Equality Impact Assessment
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
EV	Electric Vehicles
GVA	Gross Value Added
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
LAs	Local Authorities
LTF	Local Transport Fund
LTP	Local Transport Plan
NCN	National Cycle Network
NTP	National Transport Plan
RDP	Rural Development Plan
RERS	Regional Economic Regeneration Strategy
RTP	Regional Transport Plan
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SUP	Shared Use Path
SWTRA	South Wales Trunk Road Agency
WTS	Wales Transport Strategy
WG	Welsh Government
TEN	Trans European Network

1.0 SECTION ONE – BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Section One provides the context for the City Region Transport Plan. It sets out:

- The role of the Swansea Bay City Region Board and the Regional Economic Regeneration Strategy in driving forward the regional economy
- How the Joint Transport Plan builds from the Regional Transport Plan (2010 – 2015) to support a vibrant, skilled, growing and connected regional economy
- A review of relevant changes since the 2010 plan submission
- Emerging trends which may impact on access needs

Background

1.1 There are four Local Authorities in South West Wales, namely:

- Carmarthenshire County Council
- Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
- Pembrokeshire County Council
- City and County of Swansea.

These authorities formed a transport consortium in 1998. This consortium was responsible for working with partners and stakeholders to prepare a Regional Transport Plan (RTP) for the period 2010 – 2015¹. This plan set out a vision, objectives and a long term strategy for a 20 year period and a five year programme of projects. The plan provided a strategic framework for improvements to transport and access and a copy of the RTP executive summary is included as Appendix A.

1.2 During the last 18 months the Swansea Bay City Region concept (which is co-terminus with the former Consortium which has been disbanded) has evolved and the City Region Board now has a role in developing strategic transport priorities and prioritising transport schemes across the region. The driving force for the City Region is the delivery of the objectives and outcomes from the Regional Economic Regeneration Strategy (RERS)².

1.3 Local Authorities have prepared Local Transport Plans (LTPs) for submission to the Welsh Government (WG) at the end of January 2015. This LTP replaces the RTP with effect from 1st April 2015. The four authorities in South West Wales have worked collaboratively to create an overarching City Region LTP, with four local programmes of projects. The joint LTP area is shown in Plan One on page four. The joint LTP will provide the framework for improving connectivity to, from and within the region for the period 2015 – 2020.



Photo above: Clydach Connect 2 Bridge

¹ Progress in Partnership, The Regional Transport Plan for South West Wales 2010- 2015, September 2009

² Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy 2013-2020



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- 1.4 Much of the baseline work for the RTP is still relevant and has formed a solid foundation for the LTP. This approach of building up from regional plans was endorsed by the guidance for the LTP³.

Introduction

- 1.5 The City Region Transport Plan is intended to support the following national documents:

- One Wales – Connecting the Nation, The Wales Transport Strategy (WTS) issued in May 2008
- The National Transport Plan (NTP) 2015

- 1.6 The NTP has been refreshed by the WG to coincide with the introduction of LTPs in 2015. This LTP will help to deliver NTP priorities at a regional and local level.



Photo right: Llanelli Station, community engagement leads to more welcoming environment

- 1.7 The City Region LTP is also targeted at addressing both the NTP and the WG Programme Priority Areas and in particular:

- **Economic growth:** Supporting and Safeguarding jobs in the City Region
- **Access to employment:** Reducing economic inactivity by delivering safe access to major employment sites in the City Region
- **Tackling poverty:** Maximising the contribution that transport services can make to targeting improvements to tackling poverty and target improvements at the most disadvantaged communities
- **Sustainable travel and safety:** Encouraging safer, healthier and more sustainable travel
- **Access to services:** Connecting communities and enabling access to key services

- 1.8 These priorities have clear synergy with the City Region Board vision, which is:

“By 2030 South West Wales will be a confident, ambitious and connected City Region recognised internationally for its emerging knowledge and innovation economy”

- 1.9 Providing integrated and affordable access to businesses and for residents and visitors can help to stimulate sustainable economic development, reductions in deprivation and social exclusion and an increase in well-being. The City Region Authorities will work collaboratively with the WG, transport providers and users to plan, develop and deliver good quality access in South West Wales.

1.10 Review of Regional Transport Plan

The Authorities in the City Region have carefully reviewed the RTP and are

³ Guidance to Local Transport Authorities – Local Transport Plan 2015, Welsh Government, May 2014

confident that the overarching policy context is still valid and that the LTP will help facilitate the aspirations for a “Connected City Region”. The geography and population issues remain largely unchanged although the population of the City Region has increased by 27,500 (4%) to 687,000⁴. The current transport issues are also similar, although road traffic volumes have slightly reduced in the last five years by between 4-6%⁵, largely due to the economic downturn, rising fuel prices and improvements to alternative modes.

- 1.11 The economy of South West Wales continues to lag behind other areas. Overall growth in the last two decades has been consistently below that of the United Kingdom and of Wales and this has been the catalyst for the collaboration on the RERS. The underperformance of the regional economy contributes to continuing pockets of deprivation across the region.
- 1.12 The strategy (RERS) drives the Swansea Bay City Region and in line with WG priorities seeks to drive up economic activity as a key to unlocking the potential of the region. This is an inclusive vision which seeks to up-skill, encourage lifelong learning and eradicate deprivation through the creation of sustainable employment opportunities. Good connectivity is essential to achieving the strategic aims of the RERS and the LTP provides the strategic framework for transformational projects alongside more local connectivity projects designed to improve access.
- 1.13 The four Authorities have continued to consult and work together with stakeholders over the last five years. This has included partner attendance at regular quarterly meetings, the issue of quarterly newsletters and more project specific engagement across the region.
- 1.14 A Travel Pattern Research Survey was commissioned in late 2013 to provide an update to earlier surveys in 2006/7 and 2010 and to inform the LTP development. Further detail on the Travel Pattern Survey and the results are included in Appendix B. The outputs from the survey align well with the transport and access trends set out in the NTP. Key points are as follows:



Photo above: Launch of Carmarthenshire’s electric pool cars

- Car ownership has increased slightly since the 2010 survey with 80% of the population having access to a car. However, almost half the 80% have one car per household, which may indicate reduced accessibility in areas not well served by public transport
- There has been no change in the number of trips made per week and work, shopping and leisure still make up the top three purposes for all trips made

- Almost 60% of all trips were made by car (as a driver). Bus use in the region has

4 Welsh Assembly Government, (June 2013), *Statistical Directorate – 2012 Mid Year Estimates of the Population*

5 Road Traffic 2013 Statistical bulletin – 17th January 2014, Welsh Government.

not changed overall since 2010 with approximately 6% of all trips made by bus. However in the context of an overall downward trend for bus travel in Wales this is positive news⁶. In addition some services where LAs and the WG have invested in improvements have seen significant growth for example Service 460 between Carmarthen and Cardigan. There has been little overall change in the proportion of trips by train, cycle and walking trips, although there are variations at a Local Authority level

- The % of respondents who indicated they never use the train, bus, walk or cycle has fallen since the 2010 survey
- The level of satisfaction with the road and rail networks remains at similar levels to the 2010 survey, whilst regular cyclists are less satisfied in 2014 than they were in 2010

1.15 Key gateways into and out of the region remain important and as the economy becomes increasingly globalised, good connectivity beyond the region and country into and beyond Europe becomes more critical. Key gateways to and from the region are shown on Plan One and include:



Photos above: Work commences on the Baglan Link Bridge

- The Strategic Road Network – including the Trans European Network which links Europe to the Republic of Ireland. The M4 motorway, trunks roads and strategic local roads are all vital gateways to the region for freight and passenger movements and are the most commonly used entry/exit routes to South West Wales
- The Strategic Rail Network (Great Western Mainline) which is also part of the Trans European Network (TEN) and is due to be electrified as far as Swansea by 2018, bringing benefits in terms of time savings and environmental impacts
- Ports – There is one trust port (Milford Haven) and a number of commercially operated ports (passenger and freight). Milford Haven is the third largest port in the United Kingdom and makes a significant contribution to the regional

⁶ Department for Transport, Local Bus Statistics

and Welsh economy. Port Talbot Docks is a deep water Harbour and imports iron ore and coal for use at the Tata steelworks

- Airports – there are three airports in the region at Swansea, Pembrey and Withybush (which is in the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone). None currently offers scheduled services, but there is potential for further development in the future to serve potential needs for business or leisure travel

1.16 In the last year new regional Rail and Bus Strategies have been developed and adopted. These help to feed into work currently underway at a national level. For example the Long Term Planning Process for Rail in Wales and preparations for the renewal of the Wales & Borders and Great Western franchises. For public transport, the regional strategy has helped inform the output of the Minister's Bus Policy Advisory Group⁷.

1.17 The Strategic Level Accessibility Assessment carried out to inform the RTP development has not been repeated. However, some assessments have been undertaken at an All Wales level by the WG. These have been disaggregated to a regional level. Key points are:

Photo below: Tenby Bus Focal point

- Access to main hospitals has improved slightly - 72% of residents can access a hospital within 60 minutes by public transport (compared with 71.1% in 2009)
- Access to higher and further education has decreased – 72.5% of residents can access an HE/FE establishment within 60 minutes by public transport (compared with 81.2% in 2009)
- Access to Tourist attractions (which does not directly correlate to a 2009 measurement) - 77% of residents can access a tourist destination within 60 minutes by public transport
- Access to jobs is approximately the same – 89% of residents can access employment locations within 60 minutes by public transport



However, these assessments are simplistic and do not take account of the range and variety of journeys people currently make to access services and facilities across and beyond the region.

1.18 An LTP consultation workshop was held in July 2014 and delegates were asked to review the barriers to and opportunities for improving connectivity in the region which arose in the RTP development. Many of the current barriers were similar, but there was a more positive attitude towards potential opportunities arising from development investment in the region (See also Section Six)

⁷ Report of the Bus Policy Advisory Group to the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport, June 2014

1.19 Overall our review concluded that the research and evidence on the drivers for change set out in the RTP remains valid.

Photos: right: completed section of the Amman Valley cycleway. Below - new bridge erected on Amman Valley Cycleway



1.20 Review of Policies and other Plans

- There has also been a review of other relevant Strategy and Plans which may impact on the connectivity of the region including: The adoption of the Climate Change Strategy for Wales⁸ – This Strategy and the associated Delivery Plan confirm the WG’s commitment to tackling climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 3% a year in areas for which they are responsible. Transport accounts for approximately one fifth of the 3%. Interventions in the Delivery Plan are consistent with “Smarter Choices” strategies and policies set out in Section Two
- The Equality Act 2010 – This sets a duty on the public sector to advance equality of opportunity, eliminate discrimination and foster good relations. Whilst the RTP was submitted prior to this legislation, and a post submission Equality Impacts Assessment (EQIA) was undertaken, the degree of engagement undertaken in developing the RTP did include many of the requirements of the new legislation. The EQIA has been updated as part of the LTP development by carrying out a screening as set out in Appendix C
- The introduction of the Active Travel (Wales) Act (ATA) – This Act was granted Royal Assent in late 2013 and came into effect in autumn 2014. Statutory guidance, design guidance and an Action Plan have been issued. The Act places new duties on Local Authorities with respect to mapping current and aspirational walking and cycling routes and also to make progress towards delivering aspirations and promoting more active travel. The intention is to create a step change in the way people make short or medium distance journeys and is focused on improving health and well-being as well as contributing to a reduction in congestion, single occupancy car use and improvements to air quality and urban environments. As well as the requirements relating to mapping the Act also requires the WG and LAs to include provision for walkers and cyclists in any new road provision. This is

⁸ Climate Change Strategy for Wales, October 2010, Welsh Assembly Government, Crown copyright

critical in ensuring a move away from creating developments which are car friendly and anti-walking and cycling

- The establishment of the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone and Strategic Growth zones such as the Cross Hands zone in Carmarthenshire. The intention is to create the right physical, economic and technological circumstances to encourage further growth and agglomeration within the these zones
- “Vibrant and Viable Places” programmes – Both the City and County of Swansea and Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council have been awarded grants under the Viable and Vibrant Places for Swansea City and Port Talbot town respectively. This funding includes elements of urban infrastructure, connectivity improvements and public realm. A further £1m has also been released for Llanelli Town centre
- The evolution of the Local Development Plans in the four Local Authorities and the Pembrokeshire Coast and Brecon Beacons National Park Authorities. Each of these plans is at a different stage ranging from adoption to deposit stage. Details of LDPs can be found on the four LA websites. As the Local Transport Plan is developed from the RTP, those LDPs which are adopted will have synergy with the LTP and for those still in development close working between transport and planning colleagues will ensure the synergy continues and is strengthened
- Single Integrated Plans – These Local Authority level plans are prepared in partnership with other local agencies and have replaced a number of discrete plans. As for LDPs the plans have been prepared taking into account the RTP and thus there will already be a clear synergy with this LTP.

LTP Vision and Objectives

- 1.21 The Vision and Objectives for the LTP are based on the RTP, but have been amended to strengthen the focus on the WG priority areas and the City Region Board’s priority of sustainable economic regeneration. The LTP vision for a better connected region is:

To improve transport and access within and beyond the region to facilitate economic regeneration, reduce deprivation and support the development and use of more sustainable and healthier modes of transport.

- 1.22 The LTP objectives for a better connected region are.

- 1. To improve the efficiency and reliability of the movement of people and freight within and beyond South West Wales to support economic growth in the City Region***
- 2. To improve access for all to a wide range of services and facilities including employment and business, education and training, health care, tourism and leisure activities***
- 3. To improve the sustainability of transport by improving the range and quality of, and awareness about, transport options, including those which improve health and well being***
- 4. To improve integration between policies, service provision and modes of***

transport in South West Wales

5. To implement measures which will protect and enhance the natural and built environment and reduce the adverse impact of transport on health and climate change

6. To improve road safety and personal security in South West Wales

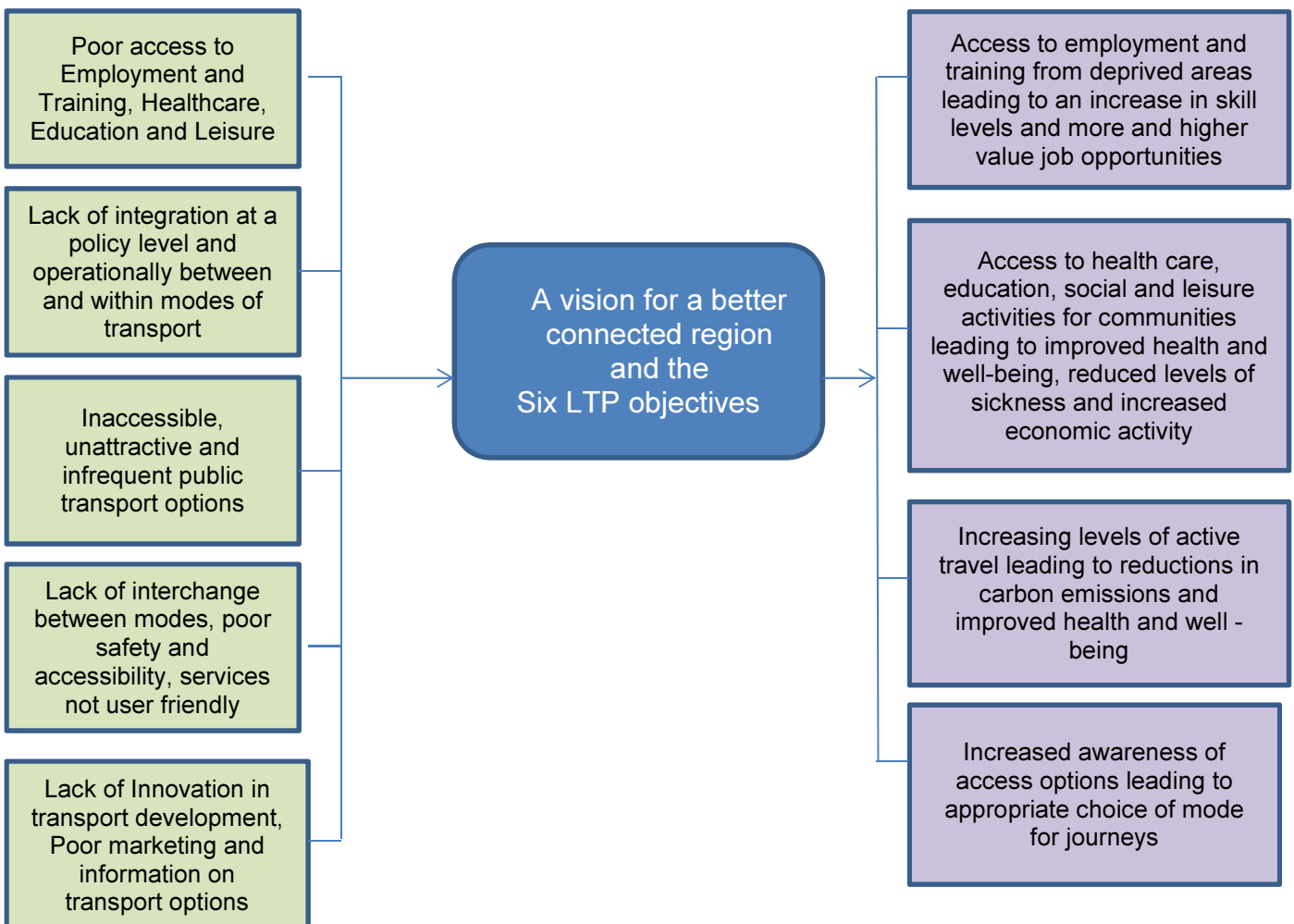
1.23 Objective six relates to improving road safety and this includes all road users, but especially vulnerable road users including:

- Pedestrians
- Cyclists
- Motorcyclists
- Equestrians

Whilst improving personal security refers to private and public transport users.

1.24 The vision and objectives link directly to the NTP and the Welsh Government programme priorities as set out in Appendix D. The vision and objectives are also aligned to the barriers to access in the region identified in the RTP and which remain relevant today as shown in Figure One below.

Figure One – Barriers to connectivity and desired outputs/outcomes



Emerging Trends

There are some trends which may impact on future connectivity in the region as follows:

- Climate change adaptation – the weather is becoming more unpredictable with more extreme events for example coastal or river flooding affecting key strategic routes (road and rail) and local roads, high winds closing bridges and storm damage to highways. The impact of this on connectivity in and around the region needs to be considered at the scheme development stage to build in resilience for the future. Without building in resilience at the start there is a likelihood of severe delays to journeys and the economic impacts of delays together with increasing costs of maintenance
- Increasing use of social media – both for work and social purposes this has the potential to change the demand for transport as people become connected via internet services and less often face to face. There is also increasing use of downloaded entertainment media. This trend could reduce unnecessary travel (with a reduction in carbon emissions) and reduce social isolation for those living in very rural areas.
- The introduction of the Universal Credit system - This may have an impact on low income families especially those without access to car and who cannot afford to use public transport



Photo left: Swansea High Street Station re-development:

- Public sector financial support for improving connectivity – this has reduced significantly during the lifetime of the RTP and is unlikely to improve in the immediate future. There is going to need to be more radical partnership working with a range of public, private and third sector agencies to make sure connectivity can be enhanced and economic regeneration can drive up the regional Gross Value Added (GVA)
- New Technologies – including electric, hydrogen and driverless vehicles. The use of electric vehicles has increased (current estimates show approximately 10,000 electric vehicles registered in the UK.) and more areas have introduced public charging points. Electric power is likely to increase in importance as a secondary power source. Research continues into hydrogen and driverless cars both of which could lead to a step change in connectivity and the function and form of our transport networks
- Internet shopping – Increasing numbers of consumers are opting for internet shopping and this has potential benefits and downsides. It can provide real choice in terms of quality and price for those without access to private transport. However, it may also lead to more free time being used for leisure

or social purposes which also include travel. This could result in an increase in small and medium sized delivery vehicles on the road network

- Fuel costs – have shown short term instability and longer term increases in relation to incomes. This may be exacerbated by future tax policies, by depleted oil wells or by further unrest in oil producing nations. This could provoke a significant modal shift towards public transport, walking and cycling or car sharing
- Re-organisation of Health Care services – increasing specialisation and maintenance of high clinical standards is leading to the concentration of specific services in fewer locations. This may lead to an increased need to travel for some of the most vulnerable residents in the region. The ongoing collaboration across public sector boundaries which is beginning to bear fruit will need to continue and intensify to ensure that the need for good access transcends systemic, operational and financial barriers
- The closure of smaller schools and the creation of new larger schools – as for health care there is a move away from small community schools towards larger combined catchment schools where more specialisation and expertise is available. This means pupils having to travel further and will impact on the proportion of pupils walking/cycling to school and the provision of free school transport
- New flexible working arrangements – such as home or remote working which may help to reduce peak hour demands for road space and parking places
- Local Government re-organisation – the creation of fewer, larger Local Authorities, either in line with the Williams Commission or a revised format will bring together different policy and financial frameworks in the next 5-6 years. It will be critical to ensure that momentum on delivering improved connectivity is not lost during the period of change
- Electrification of the Great Western mainline to Swansea – this could result in even stronger growth in railway travel in the region. If this is combined with an ambitious Wales and Borders franchise from 2018, it is feasible that local and longer distance rail access both east, west and north of Swansea, could increase rapidly



Photo Above; Haverfordwest Cycle Station

- Increases in cycling – there is already a trend towards more cycling for short and medium journeys – the improvements to routes, facilities and enhanced promotion of sustainable travel which will be delivered as part of the ATA should support and encourage further increases. The requirement to provide

facilities for walkers and cyclists as part of any new roads should also start the process of “building in” sustainable transport options

1.26 Longer Term trends and challenges

There are longer term changes in demography, the economy and technology which will need to be considered and planned for over the next 5-10 years and there may be other systemic changes to the way services and facilities are accessed which impact on travel demand in the future.



Photo above: Bwcabus providing access to rural communities

2.0 SECTION TWO - ISSUES, OPPORTUNITIES AND INTERVENTIONS

Section Two sets out the Long Term Strategy for the LTP and includes:

- LTP connectivity policies
- A matrix of issues, desired outcomes, high level interventions and generic scheme proposals
- Rail, trunk road, revenue, sea and air aspirations

2.1 Long Term Strategy

The RTP built from the data sources and the stakeholder engagement to a long term strategy designed to improve connectivity and achieve the vision and objectives up to 2025. The strategy was reviewed, remains a coherent response to NTP and RERS priorities and has been carried forward into the LTP. That strategy is:

- Improving strategic east/west road and rail links
- Improving linkages between key settlements and strategic employment sites
- Improving the efficiency of the highway
- Improving the integration of land use and transportation planning
- Promoting integration
- Improving Strategic Bus Corridors
- Improving safety in transport
- Providing more and better information

2.2 The strategy recognises the diverse nature of South West Wales and is based around four specific approaches to developing enhanced connectivity in the context of the Swansea Bay City Region RERS as follows:

- Swansea City Centre
- Strategic corridors
- Key settlements and their hinterlands
- Rural areas

2.3 Each of these areas has much to contribute to a strong and growing economy and each will benefit from different responses to poor connectivity, within the framework of the long term strategy.



Photo above; Redeveloped station at Gowerton.

2.4 Policies

The policies have been refocused and updated for the LTP as seen below. The policies for a better connected region in line with the RERS are:

Improving access between key settlements and sites – City Region partners will:

- Policy KS1 - work collaboratively to develop improved public transport services, to link key settlements and their hinterlands with strategic corridors and employment sites
- Policy KS2 - seek to improve the journey time reliability between key settlements and strategic and local employment sites
- Policy KS3 - improve walking and cycling links within and between key settlements, as part of delivering the ATA Action Plan

Enhancing International Connectivity – City Region partners will:

- Policy IC1 - work with the WG through the NTP programme to improve the TENs and the Trunk Road network to facilitate journey time reliability and support the economic regeneration of the region
- Policy IC2 - work with WG to seek continuous improvements to the rail network in and beyond South West Wales to facilitate inward investment and support modal shift
- Policy IC3 - work collaboratively to facilitate more reliable, effective and sustainable movement of people and freight to, from and through our ports. Also to improve access to our ports
- Policy IC4 - work with the WG and other parties, to support the development of good access to regional and national airports in the UK, especially by public transport

Integrating local transport – City Region partners will:

- Policy IT1 - improve interchange facilities to reduce the barriers to multi modal journeys
- Policy IT2 - support and encourage the development and take up of multi modal ticketing opportunities
- Policy IT3 - work with agencies and organisations to reduce barriers to more sustainable travel behaviour and develop sustainable travel information which meets the ATA requirements on promotion
- Policy IT4 - work with agencies and organisations that provide transport to ensure it is accessible to all users and that innovative solutions are developed for those areas with little or no public transport
- Policy IT5 - integrate Long distance coach services, strategic and local networks to promote sustainable access including that to the coast and countryside for visitors and residents

Reducing Greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts from transport – City Region partners will:

- Policy E1 - work collaboratively to ensure that new development is located where there is sustainable access. For existing land allocations the emphasis will be on securing realistic alternatives to single car occupancy as part of the development process and to meet ATA requirements
- Policy E2 - facilitate and promote improved rail and bus services, walking, cycling and car sharing to encourage modal shift and improve air quality
- Policy E3 - encourage the take up and development of travel planning to reduce single occupancy car commuting
- Policy E4 - encourage more sustainable freight distribution through better access to and use of rail, intermodal facilities and ports

Increasing Safety and security - City Region partners will:

- Policy SS1 - seek to reduce the number of road casualties and collisions through improvements to highways and traffic management
- Policy SS2 - work collaboratively to promote the safety of and safe behaviour by all road and rail users

The link between the LTP objectives and policies can be seen in Table One below:

Table One – LTP policy links to LTP objectives

LTP Policy	LTP Objectives					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
KS1	+++	++	++	++	+++	++
KS2	+++	++	++	++	++	+
KS3	+	+++	+++	++	+++	+
IC1	+++	++	+	N	-	+
IC2	+++	++	+	+	+	N
IC3	++	+	N	+	+	N
IC4	+++	+	--	+	+	N
IT1	++	+++	++	+++	++	++
IT2	++	++	++	+++	+++	+
IT3	+	+	+++	+	+++	+
IT4	+	+++	+	+	N	N
IT5	++	+++	+	+	++	+
E1	+	++	++	++	+++	+
E2	+	++	+++	+	+++	+
E3	++	++	++	N	++	++
E4	++	N	+	N	++	N
SS1	++	N	N	N	-	+++
SS2	++	N	N	N	N	+++

Where:

+++ = Strong contribution to LTP objectives

++ = Contribution

- + = Slight contribution
- N = Neutral impact to LTP objectives
- = Slight negative impact on LTP objectives
- = Negative impact
- = Strong negative impact

2.5 Matrix of Issues, Opportunities, Interventions and Outcomes

In the LTP guidance issued by the WG, a series of fourteen common transport issues was included. All of these issues are relevant to South West Wales and there are also a further nine issues which have been identified through consultation as shown on Table Two.

2.6 Table Two matches potential barriers to good access with a number of potential interventions and the type of schemes which would address the barriers. In this way it provides a logical step by step response to barriers to good connectivity, including:

- What the problem/issue is
- What evidence is there for the problem
- What the preferred output/outcome is
- How this could be achieved (high level interventions)
- What action is required (what sort of schemes would deliver the change)

2.7 The reference numbers in Table Two are explained in Appendix E to the LTP.



Photo above; Real Time Passenger Information system implemented in Johnston

Table Two – Link between Issues, Strategic Response and Projects

Ref:	Problem/Issue	Evidence	Desired outcome	High level intervention	Action required
1, 4 and 11	Existing and planned out of centre employment sites may be poorly served by public transport and thus people without access to private transport may be excluded from some job and training opportunities. Those with cars need to travel further and for longer to access job opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus and rail network maps • timetable information • Multiple Index of deprivation • Car ownership data • Surveys of job seekers • Accessibility planning assessments • Employment growth areas not aligned with housing growth areas • Employer staff surveys 	Good access to jobs and training to facilitate increased economic activity and support an increasingly skilled workforce	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate on Land use and transport planning 2. Limited new road build to support strategic investment sites/. These to support public transport and active travel modes 3. Work with public, private and third sector organisations on Travel Plan development 4. Work with public transport operators and Traveline Cymru to provide information and services where viable 5. Ensure any planning consent obligations on access are monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New/increased frequency bus services • Active travel routes to be built in at start of development • Travel Planning as part of agreement for developments • Consistent Information policy • Innovative responses to low level access demands including community transport • Integrate rail and bus services to better serve settlements and work/training locations • Publicise All Wales Car sharing system
2 Page 288	Limited evening and weekend public transport leads to difficulty accessing the opportunities afforded by the 24/7, 365 job market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus and rail network maps • Timetable information • Anecdotal evidence from Travel Plan fora 	Improved access to jobs and training outside of normal working hours to facilitate increased economic activity and support an increasingly skilled workforce	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with public, private and third sector organisations on Travel Plan development 2. Work with public transport operators and Traveline Cymru to provide information and services where viable 3. Work with partners to develop innovative solutions for journeys to access work and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative responses to low level access demands including community transport • Consistent Information policy • Travel Plan development • Publicise all Wales Car sharing scheme
3	Public transport access to employment sites requires interchange and multi operator trips making journeys more costly, more complex and less attractive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus and rail network maps • Timetable information • Feedback from public transport users 	Improved access to jobs and training to facilitate increased economic activity and support an increasingly skilled workforce especially for those from deprived communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work in partnership to develop integrated ticketing 2. Work with public transport operators and Traveline Cymru to provide information and reduce barriers 3. Encourage employers to develop travel plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel Plan development • Integrated ticketing arrangements • All Wales Travel Card • Consistent Information policy • New/increased bus or rail services • Innovative responses to low level access demands • Publicise all Wales Car sharing scheme
5 and 9	Dispersed settlement patterns have implications for accessibility and viable public transport is less likely. There is therefore greater reliance on the private car. Declining populations can result in a reduction of local bus services reducing access to key services. This can lead to further de-population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census data comparisons of population and density • Modal split data • Travel Pattern surveys in the region • Contraction of public transport network 	Improved access for those in more rural areas to key services such as employment, education, health, social and leisure. Healthier residents through increases in active travel journeys	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate on land use and transport planning 2. Work with WG and other partners on powers to allow network franchising in the region 3. Work with partners on innovative solutions to low level demands for transport including community transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative responses to low level access demands. Community Transport/ social enterprise schemes • Publicise all Wales Car sharing scheme • Encourage more sustainable modes by new/improved sustainable infrastructure

Ref:	Problem/Issue	Evidence	Desired outcome	High level intervention	Action required
6	Changes in location (and centralisation) of key services such as health care are likely to increase distances users have to travel and increase the reliance on private car travel. This may isolate vulnerable members of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHS consolidation plans Bus and rail network maps Timetable information Anecdotal evidence from Community transport providers 	Improved access to jobs and training and to health care facilities by public and active travel modes resulting in an improvement in health and well being	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work in partnership with health bodies to ensure good access is planned into proposed changes 2. Work with partners on innovative solutions to low level demands for transport including community transport 3. Encourage employers to develop travel plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New/increased frequency bus services Innovative responses to low level access demands such as Community Transport Publicise all Wales Car sharing scheme
7	Lack of affordable transport for some members of communities. This can lead to isolation and declining health & well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus and rail network maps Timetable information Public transport fare tables Travel Pattern surveys in the region 	Improved access to jobs, training, healthcare, leisure and social activities for those living in deprived communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce concessionary rates for young or unemployed travelling to seek work/training 2. Work in partnership to develop integrated multi modal and operator ticketing 3. Introduce longer term stability in public sector support for public transport as recommended by the Ministers' Bus Policy Advisory Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with WG on the potential for training/work smartcards for young/unemployed people Integrated ticketing arrangements across bus and rail and between operators Work with WG on securing for 3 or 5 year allocations for public transport support Encourage active travel for appropriate journeys
8 and 9 Page 289	A high proportion of commuting trips are less than 5km and could be undertaken by active travel modes or by using public transport, thus increasing the viability of local bus services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to work and modal split data Travel Pattern surveys in the region 	Increases in active travel to help improve health and well-being and to reduce congestion and air quality issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan and develop more and better walking and cycling routes to key traffic generators 2. Work in partnership to promote the benefits of and the facilities for active travel journeys 3. Work with larger employers to encourage more sustainable commuting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan, develop and deliver active travel routes in and between communities Encourage more active travel infrastructure such as cycle parking/outdoor clothes storage Encourage travel plan development in public, private and third sector organisations
12	Increased congestion on the strategic highway network, increasing journey times and reduced journey time reliability for the movement of people and goods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic highway network congestion Proportion of journeys made by car Journey time reliability surveys 	Higher levels of inward investment attracted by Increased efficiency and journey time reliability of the strategic road network	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proactive and regular maintenance of the strategic network to reduce level of emergency repairs 2. Work with larger employers to encourage active travel or car sharing 3. Make the best use of existing resources by targeted improvements at key junctions and on busy links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure Asset Management Plans are updated Encourage travel plan development in larger public, private and third sector organisations Develop improved signing on congested routes with travel advice Encourage car sharing, Park and share and Park and Ride sites <p>Deliver selected junction or link improvements to reduce delays</p>
13	Provision for freight vehicles inadequate on a number of key strategic highway corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from Freight user groups Regional Transport Plan consultation Freight Strategy Review 	Improved freight access reducing costs to business and encouraging more inward investment in the region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate with WG and SWTRA to determine critical gaps in provision 2. Consider the needs of freight vehicles in any new development or changes to existing strategic non trunk road links 3. Support the Wales Freight Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with WG to plan and develop improvements to Trunk road network and especially access to ports and strategic development sites Work with the WG to improve facilities which facilitate freight journeys Deliver appropriate measures to support

Ref:	Problem/Issue	Evidence	Desired outcome	High level intervention	Action required
13. cont.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> freight operation as part of any new build Establish a Regional Freight Working Group
14	Lack of accessible and seamless ticketing creates a barrier to modal shift and limits travel horizons particularly for more deprived communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from user groups 	Improved access to employment and training opportunities as well as to health care, social and leisure locations	1. Work in partnership to develop integrated ticketing options for public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with transport operators on local/corridor joint ticketing arrangements Work with WG to introduce an All Wales Travel Card
15	Integration between modes and between providers of transport remains poor in some instances. This is a barrier to making more sustainable multi modal journeys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from LTP consultation Feedback from Public Transport User Groups Travel Pattern surveys in the region 	Reductions in single occupancy car usage and increase in more active travel as part of multi modal journeys leading to less congestion and to better levels of health and well being	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secure funding to improve transport interchanges to facilitate multi modal journeys Work with rail ,bus and community transport operators to encourage improved connections for public transport journeys Work in partnership to develop integrated ticketing options for public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan, develop and deliver interchange projects Establish Regional Group to examine standards for interchanges Work with transport operators on local/corridor joint ticketing arrangements and improved interchange facilities Develop Park & Share sites Work with WG to introduce an All Wales Travel Card
16 Page 290	Technological improvements to encourage public transport usage may not be viable in areas of poor broadband coverage. The costs of the technology may fall on users or providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from LTP consultation 	Excellent access to IT systems for the region, providing technological solutions to information and ticketing barriers to travel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the WG to secure the roll out of superfast access to broadband across the region Encourage transport operators to provide free Wi-Fi access on their services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with WG on the roll out of superfast broadband Encourage rail and bus operators to build in free Wi-Fi access requirements on their services
17	Uncertainties over public sector investment in public transport and walking/cycling facilities may discourage transport providers from investing in services and experimenting with innovative services to support new demands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from development of Regional Network Strategy (13/14) Feedback from LTP consultation Feedback from operators to LAs 	Increased commercial confidence in the public transport sector, leading to more innovations and sustainable public transport solutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the WG to secure for longer term stability in public sector support for public transport Work with the WG for powers to allow network franchising in the region or secure funding streams to allow quality partnerships to be established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with WG for 3 or 5 year allocations for public transport support as recommended by the Bus Policy Advisory Group Work with WG to secure powers necessary to introduce radical changes to bus service operations in Wales
18	The provision of information about public transport and active travel options remains poor in some cases and creates a barrier to modal shift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from LTP consultation Feedback from user groups 	First class information available on public transport and active travel to provide real viable travel mode choice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Work with public transport operators and Traveline Cymru to provide quality, accurate information in appropriate formats Work in partnership to promote the benefits of and the facilities for active travel journeys Encourage the development of Travel Plans to raise awareness of sustainable transport options Promote sustainable transport options as part of the ATA requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement consistent and quality Information policies Work to promote more active travel as part of travel planning and also as part of schemes for physical improvements Encourage bus and rail operators to create joint publicity for appropriate corridors etc.

Ref:	Problem/Issue	Evidence	Desired outcome	High level intervention	Action required
19	Large public sector investment in some bigger projects may mean that regionally significant improvements cannot be funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from LTP consultation 	Investment in improving access to be available for transformational schemes at national, regional and local levels	1. Work with partners to ensure that the benefits of large scale investments can benefit the region through linked improvements to major gateways into the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and deliver improved gateways to the region Work to ensure the rail and bus networks in the region are coherent and provide attractive options for users Work with the WG on large scale investments in the region
20	Confidence in the ability to carry cycles on trains and buses or to find cycle parking is low and discourages cyclists from making short or medium length journeys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from LTP consultation Feedback from route user surveys 	There is a modal shift towards more active travel modes, not only for short journeys but for longer journeys completed with public transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the WG to ensure the new rail franchises include the provision for more cycles to be carried on trains and for increased cycle parking at stations 2. Lobby bus operators to provide cycle racks on appropriate services/routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the WG to ensure new rail franchises provide facilities to support active travel journeys Work with bus operators to determine which core routes should/could have bike storage
21	Lack of cycle access or facilities as part of new developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from LTP consultation Cyclist User Groups 	People accessing work, training, education and health, social and leisure opportunities can choose to travel actively. This increases health and well-being	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with Planning and development control colleagues to ensure adequate access by and facilities for cycling in new developments as part of the ATA 2. Encourage developers to include a travel plan for appropriate developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work in partnership with Planning colleagues on new applications to secure meaningful Travel Plans (for larger developments) and active travel facilities funded by the development Ensure obligations as part of planning agreements are monitored Promote active travel and appropriate bus and rail services in new developments
22	Rising fuel costs and uncertainties over future supply can increase the costs barrier to public transport use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from LTP consultation 	Stability in fuel costs to public transport operators leads to stable public transport offer which encourages modal shift towards public transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with WG to secure longer term stability in public sector support for public transport 2. Support the development of working groups to consider alternative fuel developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with WG for 3 or 5 year allocations for public transport support Work in Partnership across the region to promote car sharing Promote the development and use of alternative fuelled vehicles and provide appropriate infrastructure
23	Concerns over road safety or personal security can discourage public transport usage or active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from LTP consultation Travel Pattern surveys in the region Anecdotal evidence from LAs 	People feel safe using active travel or public transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work in partnership with road safety Officers and organisations and transport providers to raise awareness of key issues and focus on Road Safety Framework and vulnerable road users 2. Work to secure further investment in British Transport Police on rail network in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work through education, training and publicity measures to improve road safety awareness and encourage good road use skills Plan and deliver targeted improvements to high collision locations Ensure consistent design to build in safety Work with WG to secure further support for British Transport police

- 2.7 Many of the actions required to address the issues cannot be delivered by the local authorities in the City Region in isolation. This is because they are:
- Related to revenue expenditure and the LTP is the framework for capital funding bids
 - Related to Trunk road development/ improvement. These are the responsibility of the WG via the Trunk Road Agencies and framed by the NTP priorities
 - About the railway network/service improvements, where the Westminster Government, Network Rail and Train Operating companies have roles and responsibilities. Railways are not devolved to the WG, Network Rail is the asset owner and operator and the UK Government is responsible for specifying and awarding franchises including the Wales and Borders franchise. Since 2006 the WG has been responsible for the management of the Wales and Borders franchise
 - About other responsibilities not devolved to Wales, such as ports and shipping, air transport, road safety legislation, public transport regulations
- 2.8 The role of the City Region Authorities in respect of these actions is to continue to work in partnership to secure specific improvements which support improved connectivity in the region and thus facilitate achievement of the LTP vision and objectives.
- 2.9 **Rail Priorities**
- Rail provides a vital connection to, from and within the City Region area. It also forms part of the TEN in south Wales It is essential to not only European connectivity but also for securing inward investment, growing and sustaining a vibrant and entrepreneurial economy and promoting modal shift for medium and longer distance journeys.
- 2.10 The LTP five year aspirations for rail are:
- Improvement to rail services to, from and within the region including services which connect the main east/west flows and also the north/south corridor
 - Improved access by rail and to rail
 - Future proofing rail services in the region
- 2.11 **Trunk Road Priorities**
- Trunk roads provide the main corridors by which people and goods move around the City Region and form part of the TEN in South Wales. They are the life blood of the region and essential to connect, sustain and grow local and regional economies. Trunk roads also provide national and international connectivity and support road based public transport connections to and from communities, settlements and employment, training, health care and leisure facilities.
- 2.12 The LTP five aspirations for Trunk roads are:
- Completion of current commitments set out in the NTP
 - Regional priorities for improvement which add value to LTP projects, especially those linking to strategic development sites
 - Collaborative working commitments, especially but not confined to meeting the Road Safety Framework targets and ATA requirements
 - Trunking aspirations

2.13 Revenue Priorities

Revenue funding is essential to maximising connectivity in the City Region. Revenue funding supports quality maintenance for roads, cycling and walking routes and public transport interchanges. It supports vital bus or community transport links where no viable commercial solution exists particularly (although not exclusively) in rural areas. The Bus Policy Advisory Group recommendations in relation to revenue support and stability for public and community transport are endorsed by the region.

2.14 The LTP aspirations for revenue funding are:

- Protecting and growing existing connectivity services including the Traws Cymru long distance coach network and innovative public transport solutions
- Develop community transport services where appropriate to meet demands for lower density flows
- Supporting behavioural change
- Raising the profile of sustainable modes

2.15 Sea/Air Priorities

Sea and Air modes provide critical gateways into the region from the UK, Europe and beyond. There is considerable untapped capacity which could be used to improve access for people and goods

2.16 The LTP aspirations for sea and air are:

- To maximise the current potential of ports and airports in the region
- To improve access to and from ports and airports
- To collaborate on potential improvements which improve connectivity and support multi modal access for goods and people



Photo left: South West Wales organisations receive their Travel Plan Awards

2.17 Summary

Achieving the WG priorities for action and supporting the City Region vision is as much about the rail, trunk road and revenue priorities as it is about the LTP programme. The best results will be delivered by a holistic approach to improvements and the creation of a series of step changes in the accessibility across the region. The alignment of the NTP and LTP in the region and the identification of joint priorities for action will help to ensure the step change approach can succeed and create a sustainable cycle of improved access. The City Region LAs look forward to working with the WG on all these issues.

3.0 SECTION THREE - LTP PROGRAMME 2015 – 2020

Section Three includes details of the programmes of work developed to address access barriers and deliver improved connectivity to the City Region. It comprises:

- A City Region five year programme
- Individual Local Authority prioritised five year programmes

- 3.1 The programme of projects for the next five years is set out in Tables Three to Seven on the following pages. All proposed projects have been appraised and prioritised as shown in Appendix F to the LTP. There has also been a process of Peer Group “review” within and across the four Authorities to validate and add value to the assessment process.
- 3.2 Programmes for each of the four Local Authorities are shown separately, but for those few projects which are City Region priorities, which offer the opportunity to transform access around South West Wales and support strategic development sites a separate programme is shown on Table Three.
- 3.3 The LTP is not a bidding document. It sets out the objectives, strategy and policies for improving connectivity in the City Region area and also includes a number of schemes or projects which will help to deliver the LTP.
- 3.4 However, detailed explanations for each scheme are not included in the LTP. That level of detail will be included in bids for Local Transport Funding to be submitted on an annual basis.
- 3.5 Any new schemes or projects which arise during the 2015 – 2020 period will be assessed against the LTP objectives, prioritised using the methodology adopted for the current LTP schemes and subject to regional peer group review prior to inclusion in the programme.



Photo above; Bike mobility in action in Pembrokeshire

Table Three – Transformational connectivity projects for the Swansea Bay City Region

Scheme Name	LA	Description of scheme	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding Sources
Blackbridge Access Improvements	PCC	<p>New highway and sea-borne access improvements to Blackbridge Port to facilitate the development of the area within the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone. Safeguarded in the Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan (ref. GN.39), the scheme aims to provide a high quality route for Blackbridge Port and to improve sea-borne access to facilitate further development and promote regeneration in the area.</p> <p>The road will commence midway along the B4325 between Waterston and Blackbridge. The alignment heads in a southerly direction in a straight horizontal alignment for 430m. After 430m the road heads west to terminate at the former Royal Navy Armament Depot (RNAD) site, Blackbridge.</p> <p>The planned road would have 2 x 3.65m lanes (7.3m total width), with 1m hardstrips and 2.5m verges. Vertically the alignment includes a cut approximately 16m deep.</p>	Regional and National	9,500	Local Transport Fund, Section 106, Community Infrastructure levy (CIL), ERDF, LA capital funds
Cross Hands Economic Link Road	CCC	<p>New highway of single carriageway from Black Lion Road to A476 NE of Gorslas with junctions at Black Lion Road and Penygroes Road / Norton Road (forming potential access to development site at Emlyn Brickworks) with associated earthworks, drainage, lighting, signing etc. together with accommodation works and associated environmental mitigation works</p> <p>Phase 2 of the Economic Link Road from Black Lion Road to A476 NE of Gorslas forming a direct access to Cross Hands East SES from the north east and east this will help facilitate the creation of circa 1,000 jobs. The ELR will ease congestion at the A48 Cross Hands Roundabout which is part of the Trans European Network (TENS) as well as improve safety at the "6 ways" junction in Gorslas. Subject to Statutory Procedures and funding start in 2015/16. Swansea Bay City Region Economic Strategy Strategic Aim 5 objectives would be met. Also contributes to Cross Hands East Masterplan and to corporate business plans. Further to the above, this scheme will provide a key link in the highway network to Llandeilo as part of the Swansea to Manchester trunk road.</p>	Regional and National	15,000	Local Transport Fund, Section 106, CIL, ERDF, LA capital funds
Fabian Way corridor	NPT and C&CoS	<p>This is large multi element scheme to improve connectivity along this corridor which is a strategic development site. The overall scheme will deliver the outcomes of the Fabian Way Transport Assessment which was developed by the Welsh Government and endorsed by both Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and the City & County of Swansea. The schemes will be delivered on a phased basis as developments come to fruition and it is anticipated that a substantial amount of match funding would also be achieved through Developer contributions. The scheme includes:; Park & ride; Dedicated bus lanes; Junction improvements; Interchange hubs; Cycling and walking links</p>	Regional and National	25,000	Local Transport Fund, Section 106, CIL, ERDF, LA capital funds

Table Four – Carmarthenshire County Council Schemes 2015 – 2020

Scheme Name	Description of Scheme	Priority	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding sources
Carmarthen West Link Road	New link road from A40 dual carriageway (TENS route) to College Road near Parc Dewi Sant and Trinity St. David's University allowing access to education and employment sites as well as site of new S4C headquarters. Link Road will also allow development of significant new residential areas in West Carmarthen as detailed in Development Brief as well as relief of congestion at key junctions. West Carmarthen Development Brief which includes Link Road as key element is included in current UDP and new LDP.	1	Regional	7,500	Local Transport Fund (LTF), Developer contributions, Corporate
Ammanford Economic Regeneration Infrastructure (Wind St/Tirydail)	New junction/gyratory arrangements to improve access to and from M4 and upper Amman Valley with reduced congestion at key junction (Wind Street / Tirydail Lane) Subject to Statutory Procedures including WG approvals for junction improvements and funding potential to start in 2015/16. Swansea Bay City Region Economic Strategy Strategic Aim 5 objectives would be met as well as Ammanford Town Centre Master plan and Economic Development Business Plan	2	Regional	2,500	LTF, ERDF to be investigated
Carmarthenshire Strategic Transport Corridors and Interchanges–	Continuation of ongoing improvements to main Bus Corridors within Carmarthenshire including new shelters, access to low floor buses (kerbing), and ICT based Passenger Information solutions thus assisting access to services and employment within main centres in Swansea Bay City Region. Subject to funding start in 2015/16 Improvements to Carmarthen - Swansea, Llandeilo – Ammanford, - Swansea, Ammanford - Cross Hands (including new interchange at Cross Hands) and Llanelli - Cross Hands Bus Corridors. ICT based solution only for Carmarthen - Swansea and Ammanford - Swansea Corridors initially. Also includes upgrades to station access and general enhancement works in vicinity of station environments. Operational services are not included. Upgrade to Llanelli Station providing improved access to rail services on Carmarthen - Swansea line the Heart of Wales Line for potential employment sites within Swansea Bay City Region as part of a wider Llanelli Growth Zone project. Subject to funding and necessary approvals start inn 2015/16	3	Regional	3,500	LTF, ERDF , Corporate
Ammanford Distributor Road Phase 2	Feasibility Study & route appraisal re: development of Phase 2 of the Ammanford Distributor Road (Park Street - Pantyfynnon - Penybanc / Tycroes) together with initial scoping studies relating to environmental / ecological and ground conditions. Selection of 'Preferred Route' (after Public Consultation) will subsequently lead to submission of planning application. Ammanford Distributor Road Phase 2 (ADR2) is in the 'Top 5' of CCC Strategic Highway Improvements and will assist in economic regeneration of the wider Ammanford and Amman Valley areas (Inc. Cross Hands Enterprise Zones) as well as relieving congestion at key junctions the ADR2 will fully realise the benefits of ADR Phase 1.	4	Regional	775 (feasibility and design)	LTF, Corporate

Scheme Name	Description of Scheme	Priority	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding sources
Carmarthenshire Walking and Cycling Linkages, including: Llanelli linkages programme, Carmarthen branded routes, Ammanford linkage programme, Amman Valley Cycleway, Strategic Active Travel Routes Programme	Continued development of a comprehensive network of Walking & Cycling Linkages such as the Amman Valley Cycleway, Carmarthenshire employment routes and the National Cycle Network to improve access to employment education and other services as well to encourage tourism and healthy lifestyles. Statutory obligation relating to cycleways confirmed in WG Active Travel Bill. Projects included in initial programme considered by Swansea Bay City Region. Strong fit with objective 5 of the SERS. Also Tourism Strategy.	5	Local	2,350	LTF
Road Safety Package	This is a County wide programme recognising the fact that Carmarthenshire has the 3rd highest traffic volumes in Wales and the need to address safety around schools, rural road safety, vulnerable/at risk road users	6	Local	1,500	LTF
A4138 Access into Llanelli incorporating Llanelli/M4 park and ride/share	Carmarthenshire has the 3rd highest traffic volumes in the whole of Wales, the A4138 is a key strategic route to and from South West Wales' 2nd largest urban settlement. Capacity issues and resulting congestion at peak times are a barrier to fully unlocking the economic potential of Llanelli which is a key Growth Zone within the Swansea Bay City Region. The objectives of Strategic Aim 5 of the Economic Strategy would be met. Initial Feasibility Study relating to improving access and reducing journey times from the M4 motorway to Llanelli along the A4138 for example tidal flow arrangement, incorporating a parallel study identifying potential site (s) for Park & Ride or Park & Share facilities in the wider Llanelli area. Further design and implementation of preferred options from 2019/20	7	Regional	1,125	LTF, developer contributions,, Corporate
Towy Valley Transport Corridor	Cycleway with links to key attractions including the market towns of Carmarthen and Llandeilo, Abergwili Museum, National Botanic Garden of Wales, Aberglasney, Dinefwr Park, Dryslwyn Castle, Gelli Aur and new secondary school at Ffairfach. Potential links to National Cycle network, Brechfa Mountain Bike Centre and Gwili Railway. Improved access for cyclists and walkers to key tourism attractions and educational facilities along Lower Towy Valley (Llandeilo - Carmarthen) as well as creating a new visitor attraction and improving safe sustainable access between settlements along the route linking to Bus Corridor improvements. Phased approach to implementation as identified in initial feasibility study.	8	Local	3,100	LTF, Corporate, potential EU funding
Bwcabus	Capital element of further tranche of Bwcabus concept relating to the infrastructure including stop upgrades, information systems, etc.	9	Regional	850	LTF, ERDF

Scheme Name	Description of Scheme	Priority	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding sources
Llanelli Integrated Transport Interchange	The Station Road/Copperworks Road areas of Llanelli are a key focal point for transport interchange between a number of modes including the Towns railway station, key commercial bus routes and a park and ride (rail) facility. Unfortunately this area has suffered in terms of accessibility and substandard facilities leading to a less than satisfactory transport offer. A number of studies have been undertaken investigating potential solutions to the issues of interchange, accessibility, safety and security; this scheme would take forward the recommendations arising from these pieces of work.	10	Regional	1,000	LTF, ERDF, Department for Transport
Sustainable Travel Centres	This scheme includes rolling out the positive outcomes from the WG funded STC Carmarthen Town capital programme which may include EV charging infrastructure, targeted home zones, interchange improvements, cycle racks, employment centred sustainable travel routes	11	Local	750	LTF
Access to Pembrey Country Park	This is a scheme to replace/upgrade the existing single lane road over rail bridge which currently serves Pembrey Country Park (PCP). There is a major proposal to expand and exploit the economic potential of PCP and in order to unlock this, the current substandard access/egress arrangements need to be addressed	12	Local	250 (feasibility and design)	LTF, corporate

Table Five – Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council schemes 2015 – 2020

Scheme Name	Description of Scheme	Priority	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding sources
Port Talbot Modal Interchange	Provision of new bus and rail interchange facility adjacent to rebuilt train station to provide improved opportunities for integrated journeys	1	Local	4,000	LTF, Vibrant & Viable places, ERDF
Bus corridor improvements at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Talbot to Swansea • Margam to Port Talbot • Port Talbot to Neath • Neath to Swansea via Fabian Way 	Improvements to facilities, bus priorities and information on strategic bus corridors to provide improved connectivity between communities, amenities and strategic employment sites.	2	Regional	700	LTF
Refurbishment of Port Talbot Bus station	Improvements to access, facilities, image and information provision at Port Talbot bus station to complement the new interchange on lower Station Rd	3	Regional	1,000	LTF, ERDF
Improvements to the access to Neath Station Forecourt	Improvements to enable better public transport integration and modernise facilities. Complements Neath town centre regeneration.	4	Regional	600	Network Rail (NSIP), LTF
Bus priority corridor between Port Talbot Parkway and Bay Campus	Priority bus corridor improvements to reduce journey time on route between Port Talbot Parkway station and the new University campus on Fabian Way	5	Regional	150	LTF
Port Talbot Parkway – Park and Ride	Completion of parking at Port Talbot Parkway Station to enable full potential of Park and Ride to be realised.	5	Regional	200	LTF
Road Safety Package	County wide programme to roll out 20mph zones and associated traffic management around schools. It also targets the wider road safety schemes including safer walking and cycling routes, traffic speed reduction	5	Local	5,000	LTF, RSCG
Park & Share site on A48 near M4 junction 38	Provision of Park and Share site on A48 in Margam for commuters on the M4	8	Regional	60	LTF
Relocated bus station for Neath Town Centre	Provide bus station closer to railway station and town centre to improve public transport integration and operation. Complements Neath town centre regeneration	9	Local	6,000	LTF, ERDF
Active travel routes into Port Talbot town centre and strategic employment sites	Cycle and pedestrian ways in urban Port Talbot and links with strategic employment sites e.g. Harbourside; improvements to safety and integration for commuters, including traffic speed reduction and management	9	Local	200	Sustrans, LTF

Scheme Name	Description of Scheme	Priority	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding sources
The Hydrogen Highway	Provision and development of hydrogen fuelling stations along the M4 corridor to complement the ongoing development of hydrogen transport technology associated with research and development in the local Universities	9	National	200	Universities, ERDF and LTF
Cymer Bridge diversion	Improvements to access for buses and other vehicles to villages of Glynccorrwg and valley settlements avoiding weight restricted bridge.	12	Local	1,000	LTF, LGBI
Valley link priority bus corridor improvements	Review and improve bus links between disadvantaged areas and strategic employment sites; in liaison with community transport	13	Local	100	LTF
Improvements to access and promotion of Baglan and Briton Ferry stations	Interchange and other facilities at Baglan and Briton Ferry stations to promote their use for integrated access to Baglan Energy Park employment site and the new Sandfields school	13	Local	200	Network Rail, LTF
Coed D'Arcy Southern Link road	Road link from Coed D'Arcy to Fabian Way to assist economic development on Fabian Way	13	Regional	1,000	Developer
Access to Llandarcy from M4/A465 Junction	Enable Coed D'Arcy development	16	Regional	15,000	Developer, Welsh Government
Briton Ferry link road improvements	Improvements to safe route linking Briton Ferry area , Baglan Energy Park and new Sandfields school (2 nd phase) including safe active travel route	17	Local	250	LTF
Active travel routes in Neath	Improvements to pedestrian and cycle routes in Neath town centre including access to station and safety improvements for commuters.	17	Local	200	LTF
Improvements to bus stops and facilities in Neath	Improvements to selected bus stops to bring up to modern standards for disabled access and information provision	19	Local	100	LTF
Amman Valley Cycleway	Completion of active travel route between Brynamman and Cwmllynfell in collaboration with Carmarthenshire	19	Regional	800	Sustrans, LTF
Active travel routes – Afan Valley	Further enhancements to the Afan Valley Trail from Port Talbot	19	Local	100	LTF, ERDF, Sustrans
Heilbronn Way, Port Talbot – capacity improvements	Capacity improvements to the roundabouts on Heilbronn Way between A4241 Cwmavon Road and Harbourside (PDR stage 1C) to accommodate anticipated development	22	Local	2,000	LTF, ERDF
Southern Link Bridge, Neath	Replace bearings to prevent closure of this essential link from the A465 into Neath	22	Local	1,000	LTF, LGBI
Refurbishment of Milland Road footbridge and provision of access ramps	This important pedestrian link between Milland Rd car park, the train station and the town centre is expensive to maintain and suffers from social/vagrant sleeping problems. It relies on lifts for access, necessitating a long detour for disabled when lifts not working. The bridge is likely to be raised for electrification of the main line so any improvements will incorporate this.	24	Regional	400	LTF, LGBI

Scheme Name	Description of Scheme	Priority	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding sources
Review of traffic management and signals in Neath	Improve traffic management in Neath to enable better bus operation and traffic operation; complements town centre regeneration.	25	Local	100	LTF
Freight transfer facility at Baglan Energy Park	Re-use of redundant rail lines on Baglan Energy Park to increase freight rail/road transfer	25	National	10,000	LTF, ERDF
Cimla Rd/ Eastland Rd junction improvements, Neath	Amelioration of significant congestion junction in Neath, currently constraining economic development and disrupting bus services.	27	Local	1,500	LTF, Developer
Changes to bus routes in Neath	Revision of traffic orders and minor improvements to enable improved bus reliability in Neath	28	Local	50	LTF
Pen-y-Wern Rd/Cadoxton Rd A474	Road improvements to relieve congestion and enable development	28	Local	400	Developer, LTF
Neath Canal cycle route	Widening and formalising canal towpath as part of National Cycle Network	30	Regional	400	Sustrans, LTF
Pontardawe link	Pedestrian and cycle link between community and amenity area and town centre severed by A474.	31	Local	500	LTF

Table Six – Pembrokeshire County Council Schemes 2015 – 2020

Scheme Name	Description of Scheme	Priority	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding sources
Road Safety and safe routes in Communities package	A County wide programme aimed at providing safer environments for all road users through the introduction of engineering and educational measures together with safe routes in communities.	1	Local	4,500	Road Safety Grant, Safe Routes in Communities, WG
Fishguard Town Centre Access Improvements including bus focal point	Link road to enable a one way system and Bus Focal point in the centre of Fishguard. Work will include footway and shared-use path provision, safety improvements and enhancements to public transport infrastructure.	2	Local	1,500	LTF, Corporate, Section 106, CIL
St. Davids Sustainable Access Project (Glasfryn Road)	Traffic relief for the centre of St. Davids by widening to two lanes the existing Glasfryn Road which would form a bypass. This will provide an opportunity to improve pedestrian safety and cycle accessibility in St. Davids.	3	Local	950	LTF, Corporate, Section 106, CIL
Southern Strategic Route	Nash Fingerpost to Energy Site Corridor enhancement- completion of route with Maidenwells Link Road, and Greenhill/Glenside improvements	3	Local	3,100	LTF, Corporate, Section 106, CIL
Haverfordwest Masterplan (incl. Air Quality and Sustainable Access)	Improvements to town centre connectivity including bus and shared use path routes as part of the Haverfordwest Masterplan for improving the county town's transport network to facilitate economic development.	5	Local	4,500	LTF, Corporate, Section 106, CIL LGBI,
Active Travel Act Schemes	Schemes to be worked up through consultation process at Fishguard & Goodwick,, Haverfordwest,, Narberth, Johnston, Milford Haven, Neyland, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Tenby , Saundersfoot and St. Dogmaels (in partnership with Ceredigion).	5	Local	2,500	LTF, Corporate, Section 106, CIL Safe Routes,
North-west Shared Use Path (SUP) link into Haverfordwest	To complete missing sections of SUP linking town with communities to the north-west, i.e. Pelcomb Bridge to Pelcomb Cross, and Simpsons Cross to Roch	7	Local	300	LTF, Corporate, Safe Routes (Roch)
Completion of Cycle Route (including SUPs) from Milford Haven to Johnston and to St Ishmaels / Dale – classification as NCN 449 pending	Will provide final sections of safe cycling route from Milford Haven to Haverfordwest and from Milford Haven to St. Ishmaels via Hebrandston. The western link will necessitate a crossing of Sandy Haven near Middlekilns and the use of quiet lanes	7	National	1,500	LTF, Corporate, Section 106, CIL, Trunk Road
Haverfordwest to Narberth Cycle route	Safe Walking & Cycling route between the towns linking with NCN, Pembrokeshire Trail and Bluestone Centre	7	Regional	375	LTF, Corporate, Section 106, CIL, Trunk Road
Fishguard to Llanychaer SUP	Wheelchair accessible traffic free route for NCN 47&82. Avoids very steep on-road route	7	National	450	LTF, Corporate
Llanychaer to Cilrhedyn Bridge SUP	Wheelchair accessible traffic free route for NCN 82. Avoids very steep on-road route	7	National	300	LTF, Corporate
Newport to Castell Henllys SUP	Part of NCN82, links also with Llwyngwair, Nevern and Felindre Farchog. Avoids trunk road	7	National	350	WG, Corporate, Trunk Road

Scheme Name	Description of Scheme	Priority	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding sources
Fishguard to Letterston SUP(Phase 2)	Extends completed Phase 1 alongside TRA40 on completion of Phase 3 in the future. Would then form part of NCN 449 with link to NCN 4, 47 & 82 at northern end. Opportunity to interface with former railway line which if developed could be designated as NCN 47	7	National	205	WG, Trunk Road
Pembroke Dock to Milton SUP	Extends partly completed scheme along TRA477 with link to NCN 4 at western end and link to established community SUPs at eastern end. Includes SUP modifications/crossings near Waterloo roundabout	7	Regional	525	WG, Trunk Road
Pembrokeshire Strategic Bus Corridor Improvements	Bus stop infrastructure improvements to key bus corridor routes, including the new Traws Cymru route from Haverfordwest to Aberystwyth, to improve connectivity & access between the County's main settlements. Improvements to include bus stop enhancements, new bus shelters and the provision of real time information where practicable.	15	Regional	170	LTF, Corporate, Section 106, CIL
Pembroke Community Regeneration Scheme - Traffic Management and Air Quality	Traffic Management improvements to assist traffic flow, reduce congestion, and improve air quality within Pembroke town centre.	15	Local	450	LTF, Corporate
Pembroke Dock Public Transport Interchange	Public transport interchange adjacent to Pembroke Dock Railway station to include improved pedestrian and shared use links to Pembroke Dock Town Centre and Retail Park. The scheme is spade ready having Planning Permission	17	Regional	1,300	LTF, Corporate
Access Improvement to railway stations	Walking, cycling and public transport access improvements to the county's rail stations to complement the increasing patronage.	18	Regional	400	LTF, Corporate
Fishguard Harbour Development	Improvements to transport infrastructure and seaborne access to support Fishguard Harbour regeneration and improve links to the TEN_T network, Ireland and the rest of Europe.	19	Regional	10,000	LTF, Corporate, Section 106, CIL, Private Sector
Haverfordwest Airport Extension	Extending runway and upgrading facilities to support regeneration as part of the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone.	20	National	2,100	LTF, Corporate, Private Sector
Milford Haven Public Transport Interchange	Improved access to Milford Haven Bus/Rail interchange including improved pedestrian and shared use links around Havens Head Retail Park.	21	Regional	4,300	LTF, Corporate
Tenby Sustainable Access Project	To improve sustainable access to and within the town including further developments to the Park & Ride and Pedestrianisation scheme	22	Local	1,800	LTF, Corporate
Newhouse Bridge Improvement A4075	Newhouse Bridge is located just north of the Bluestone roundabout. This minor realignment scheme is considered desirable not only to improve visibility but also to accommodate a facility for pedestrians and cyclists benefitting locals and visitors to the area.	23	Local	350	LTF, Corporate
Waterston Bypass	Bypass of the village of Waterston to provide and improve highway connectivity between the A40/A4076 Trunk Road Network via the A477 to regeneration areas within the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone (northern shore)	24	Regional	10,500	LTF, Corporate Section 106, CIL

Table Seven– City and County of Swansea schemes 2015 – 2020

Scheme Name	Description of Scheme	Priority	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding sources
City Centre Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Centre Cycle Network Kingsway Public Transport Initiative Air Quality Package Public Transport Enhancements to Employment Centres 	1	Local	700	LTF, S278, ERDF, Corporate
		11	Local	10,000	LTF, Corporate
		17	Local	1,000	LTF, Corporate
		12	Local	2,000	LTF, Corporate
Morfa Distributor Road	A new arterial route connecting the A4067 Neath Road with the city centre. The 1.4km road will perform four prime functions: improving journey time reliability into and out of the city, improving air quality in the Hafod AQMA by displacing traffic to the new route, opening up land for development and facilitating the construction of a number of new walking and cycling routes.	2	Regional	5,000	LTF, S106, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), Corporate
Carmarthen to Swansea Bus Corridor	A series of enhancements on the Carmarthen to Swansea bus route which will serve to promote journey time reliability, improved travel times and passenger waiting facilities.	3	Regional	500	LTF, ERDF, Corporate
Kingsbridge Cycle Link	This scheme would deliver a missing link in the cycle network between Gowerton and Kingsbridge crossing Stafford Common using a former railway alignment.	4	Local	500	LTF, RDP, S106, CIL, Corporate
Walking & Cycling Links to NCN Routes	The City & County of Swansea benefits from a good quality strategic cycle network (NCN4 & NCN43), but connectivity to residential communities is often poor. This scheme would construct a series of traffic-free paths to enhance and create these connections.	5	Local	3,000	LTF, S106, CIL, ERDF, Corporate
Walking Links to Schools	A number of school children within the City & County of Swansea currently qualify for free schools transport on the grounds of there not being a 'safe walking route to school'. This creates a revenue burden for the Council and does not serve to promote healthy lifestyles for the children. This scheme would therefore create walking and cycling routes for children who do not have the benefit of a 'safe walking route to school	5	Local	1,500	LTF, S106, CIL, ERDF, Corporate
Pontarddulais to Grovesend Cycle Link	Pontarddulais is the largest single community not to benefit from a dedicated walking and cycling link into the existing NCN. This scheme would construct a linkage from Pontarddulais to Grovesend where existing provision would provide connectivity to Gorseinon and Kingsbridge. (Delivery of the Kingsbridge Cycle Link would open up many more destinations).	5	Local	1,500	LTF, S106, CIL, ERDF, Corporate
Electric Vehicle Charging Network	A scheme to investigate and implement a network of electric vehicle charging points across South West Wales. This will seek to draw together fragmented existing provision and install new sites at strategic locations using standardised technology.	5	Regional	5,000	LTF, S106, CIL, ERDF, Corporate, Private Sector

Scheme Name	Description of Scheme	Priority	Local, regional or national significance	Cost (£k)	Funding sources
Road Safety Package	A range of schemes and interventions which will improve road safety in line with the priorities of the Road Safety Framework for Wales and which will target collision hotspots and other areas of increased risk for example around or routes to schools	9	Local	1,500	RSG,SRIC, LTF
Swansea Air Quality Package	A series of traffic management measures to improve air quality within the Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA).	10	Local	300	LTF, Corporate
Swansea Valley to City Centre Bus Corridor	A series of enhancements on the Swansea Valley to Swansea bus route which will serve to promote journey time reliability, improved travel times and passenger waiting facilities.	12	Regional	1,800	LTF, Corporate
Strategic Bus Corridors around Swansea	A series of enhancements on high frequency bus routes around Swansea which will serve to promote journey time reliability, improved travel times and passenger waiting facilities.	12	Regional	2,000	LTF, Corporate
North Gower Trail	This scheme would deliver a missing link in the cycle network between Gowerton and Penclawdd. Approximate length – 1.5km.	15	Local	400	LTF, RDP, Corporate
Landore Park & Ride Extension	The identified site is currently used as an overflow to complement the existing site.	16	Local	2,000	LTF, S106, CIL, Corporate
Park & Share site closes to M4 junctions	A scheme to provide a permanent facility for Park and Share users adjacent to the M4 corridor and to replace the temporary facility shared with the DVLA on the Felindre Strategic Business Park.	18	Local	800	LTF, Corporate
Swansea West Park & Ride	A fourth park and ride site to complement the existing provisions to the north and east of the city centre. A preferred site is yet to be identified.	19	Local	800	LTF, Corporate
Swansea West Access Road	There is a need to improve access to the Swansea West Business Park to improve provision of employment sites. A new access road would be essential to facilitate this. Preliminary studies have identified a preferred alignment. Developer contributions are possible.	20	Regional	5,000	LTF, S106, CIL, ERDF, Corporate
Investigate Light Rail Schemes	A study to consider the application of Light Rail or Ultra-Light Rail Transit within the City & County of Swansea. This study may require revenue funding and may not therefore be eligible for LTF funding.	21	Regional	100	LTF, Corporate

4.0 SECTION FOUR - MEDIUM AND LONGER TERM ASPIRATIONS TO 2030

Section Four provides an outline of medium and longer term aspirations for LTP projects:

- 4.1 There are infrastructure aspirations which are unlikely to be delivered within the five year LTP lifetime. This is for a variety of reasons including:
- Future development and the growth of the economy
 - No imminent likelihood of funding to support project
 - Barriers to delivery relating to land or statutory processes are predicted to delay the project start for several years
 - Project still needs developing to address emerging transport issues
- 4.2 Table Eight gives an outline of these schemes. It is hoped that during the 2015 – 2020 period some schemes may well make significant progress and be ready to be adopted into the LTP programme. It is also likely that some schemes will be withdrawn and others will come forward, to ensure the plan remains reactive to changing demands for access.



Photo above: Improvements to walking and cycling facilities in Carmarthen

Table Eight – LTP medium and long term programmes (2020 – 2030)

Name of scheme	Outline description
Swansea	
B4296 Gorseinon to Pontarddulais Enhancement	Capacity improvements to accommodate projected population growth in Pontarddulais. Localised widening and telematics improvements expected.
Lime Street/Heol Mynydd Junction Improvement	Capacity improvements.
B4296 Victoria Road Capacity Upgrade	Localised widening and telematics improvements in order to deliver capacity improvements.
Gorwydd Rd/Victoria Rd/Mill St Junction Improvement	Enhanced means of managing the telematics of a junction which has become increasingly congested in recent years. Projected population increases and development aspirations are expected to increase the demand placed on this junction.
Pont y Cob Rd Enhancement	This road forms an invaluable resilience link for motor traffic if problems occur on the adjacent strategic highway network. Capacity improvements to this road could serve to relieve pressure on the busy junctions and highways in the areas, particularly for traffic travelling to and from north Gower via Gowerton to Gorseinon, Loughor and destinations to the west. This road forms the only on-road section of the National Cycle Network Route 4 in the City & County of Swansea and an off-road provision would provide a significant betterment.
A483 Parc Penllergaer Junction Upgrade	Telematics enhancement to better manage the demand from the junction. Dedicated left slip lanes would also reduce the delay to the through-flow of traffic on the A483.
A484 Roundabouts Improvement	Capacity improvements at junctions along the A484 including dedicated slip lanes and telematics installations where appropriate.
Bryntywod Roundabout (Junction 46) Upgrade	A scheme to promote improved connectivity to and from Bryntywod to M4 Junction 46 in order to promote connectivity to the Felindre Strategic Business Park and smaller industrial park in Bryntywod.
A483 Pontarddulais Rd/Ffordd Cynore Upgrade	This junction has become a source of increasing congestion as a consequence of general increases in traffic, as well as substantial development in adjacent areas. Improvements to the junction will seek to serve greater throughput of traffic and will likely include changes to improve the management of telematics and improvements to off-slips which could allow movements which are not managed by traffic signals. Grade separated solutions may also be considered in the longer term.
Felindre Strategic Business Park Northern Roads Improvement	Improvements to accommodate greater levels of traffic generated by new development being established at the Felindre Strategic Business Park and a possible large residential development adjacent to it (subject to LDP approval).
Peniel Green Roundabout (Jn 44) Upgrade	Capacity improvements to accommodate greater flow of motor vehicle traffic. It is expected that this will be in the form of telematics enhancements and associated management systems.
Crumlyn Road Improvement	Enhancement of the carriageway to allow better throughput of vehicles into Swansea from Skewen, Neath and Birchgrove to reduce the impact of these journeys on strategic highways and junctions.
Foxhole Road with additional carriageway	Construction of a new carriageway between Tawe Bridges and the Cross-Valley Link Road to effectively deliver a dual carriageway for the betterment of throughput of traffic.
Swansea Vale Spine Road Improvement	Enhancements to promote the throughput of signals on this important distributor road. Localised widening and telematics interventions at congestion hotspots may be required.
Sketty Lane Roundabout to Tycoch Improvement	The route would benefit from localised widening and telematics improvements where possible. Re-grading of the road in localised areas may also serve to improve the throughput of traffic through this busy area.
Sketty Cross Traffic Signals Upgrade	Enhancement to improve the management of telematics at this busy junction.
Mumbles Rd/Mayals Rd Junctions Improvement	Enhancement to improve the management of telematics at this busy junction. Possible changes to allow dedicated turning lanes also to be investigated.
Mumbles Rd/Fairwood Rd Junction Improvement	Enhancement to improve the management of telematics at this busy junction. Possible changes to allow dedicated turning lanes also to be investigated.
Dyfatty Junction Improvement	A scalable series of interventions could be applied to this busy intersection. The Dyfatty junction distributes traffic from the Neath Road and Carmarthen Road arterial routes into and across the City Centre. It is often congested and this is compounded by its steep topography. Enhancements to this junction will be proportionate to the emerging or anticipated pressures placed upon them and could include telematics enhancements, localised improvements to the infrastructure or a full redesign of the junction including grade separated elements.

Name of scheme	Outline description
Reopen Landore & Cockett Railway Stations	This project would be led by Network Rail as the competent authority to effect this change, however the City & County of Swansea would seek to be a joint partner for this scheme if sufficient demand can be identified for both or either station.
Swansea Vale Park & Ride Site	A scheme to establish a park and share / park and ride site in Swansea Vale adjacent to the Swansea Vale Spine Road. The park & ride functions will primarily serve the Liberty Stadium and local businesses in the Enterprise Park. A preferred site has been identified and is in Council ownership.
Sketty Lane to Bay Campus Cycle Link	A walking and cycling link to principally promote travel between the Bay Campus, City Centre and Singleton Campus, but also for the general betterment of the National Cycle Network Route 4 which also follows this alignment.
Pedestrian & Cycle Crossings on Fabian Way	Infrastructure to promote connectivity across Fabian Way between the communities of St Thomas/Port Tennant and the SA1 Waterfront development. This infrastructure will be a mix of at grade and grade separated interventions.
Cycle Facilities at Junctions	Interventions to promote improved connectivity and unobstructed travel through junctions for cyclists.
Tawe Riverside Cycle Route	A scheme to establish an off-road, traffic-free route along the western bank of the River Tawe between Tawe Bridges and White Rock. This will take advantage of the development of this river bank over the coming years and complement the provision on the eastern river bank.
Skewen to Birchgrove Cycle Link	A scheme to provide an off-road, traffic-free walking and cycling route between Skewen and Birchgrove, to link with existing provisions in Skewen for travel to destinations east and west.
Clyne Common Link	A shared use path to be constructed across Clyne Common between the communities of Mayals and Bishtopston to promote active travel and deliver a safe walking route to school.
Glais to Birchgrove Link	A shared use path to be constructed between the communities of Glais and Birchgrove to promote active travel and deliver a safe walking route to school.
Middle Road to High Street Station	A dedicated cycle route to provide connectivity between Fforestfach and High Street Station.
Gowerton to Fforestfach	A dedicated cycle route to provide connectivity between Gowerton and Fforestfach.
Penllergaer to Fforestfach	A dedicated cycle route to provide connectivity between Penllergaer and Fforestfach.
Gorseinon to Morriston via Penllergaer	A dedicated cycle route to provide connectivity between Gorseinon and Morriston, via Penllergaer and Langyfelach. This route is expected to be off-road and traffic-free and likely to follow the alignment of the A40 as far as possible.
Neath Port Talbot	
Port Talbot highway linkages	Improved highway link between Afan Valley,, east Port Talbot and Harbour Way
Active travel cycle link Aberdulais to Fabian Way	Strategic cycle link along remains of Tennant Canal to link Neath Valley communities with Fabian Way strategic development site
Freight Transfer facilities at local ports	The tidal River Neath has wharves that can take 4,000 tonnes. Adequate provision, storage and processing facilities for minerals are required at Ports and railheads. They support the local economy and allow goods to be transported by means other than by road which reduces congestion and emissions and shall therefore be safeguarded. Neath Port Talbot also has freight rail lines which provide an important means of bulk transport
Port Talbot Deep Water Harbour extended use	Development of the TATA deep water harbour for multiple use utilising the OVE rail link to the main line
A4107 Llettyharri improvements	Road improvement to A 4107 at Llettyharri to enhance safety and maintain access for Afan Valley communities to employment sites on coastal belt
Carmarthenshire	
Cross Hands Economic Link Road Phase 3 – Highway Improvement	Further phase of ELR from Meadows Bridge (A48) to west of Cross Hands to link with A476
Llanelli Park and Ride	Development of Park & Ride facility to promote sustainable transport at site to be determined
Ammanford Distributor Road Phase 2 – Highway Improvement	Further phase of Distributor Road to improve access to M4 and Trunk Road network – route to be determined
Bridge Improvements Package	Localised improvements to remove/repair/upgrade substandard bridges across the County
Carmarthen Park & Ride	Further development of Park & Ride facility to promote sustainable transport at site to be determined
Carmarthen East Link – Highway Improvement	Improvement of access to A48 and wider Trunk Road network from A484 leading from North Carmarthenshire

Name of scheme	Outline description
North Carmarthenshire to Ceredigion Link Roads Alltwalis to Llandyssul – Highway Improvement	Improvement of accessibility to North Carmarthenshire and recently created Teifi Valley Growth Zone.
Highway Network Improvements – Key Junctions	Service / Infrastructure Improvements at key stations to improve accessibility to employment opportunities within Swansea Bay City Region
Air Quality Management Areas – Key Mitigation Measures	Localised improvements to key junctions to reduce congestion
South Llanelli JV – Transport Infrastructure	Implementation of mitigation measures at potential Air Quality Management Areas derived from traffic congestion
Alternative Vehicle Fuel Project – Charging Points	Further development of sustainable transport options
Traffic Signals – Upgrades	Upgrades of traffic signals and ITS
St Clears Station	Reopening St Clears Railway Station in line with the outcome of recent studies which demonstrated a strong supporting business case
Whitland Station	Station enhancements
A48 Pensarn / Pibwrlwyd – Key Transport Infrastructure	Highway improvements linked to potential expansion of educational campus
Pembrey Peninsula – Access to A484	Service / Infrastructure Improvements at key stations to improve accessibility to employment opportunities within Swansea Bay City Region
Road Safety, Footway and Highway improvement programme	The County has an established and prioritised programme of schemes derived from requests for physical enhancements to the County's highway network, this scheme would look to address a number of these wide ranging requests.
Lower Gwendraeth Valley Link Road	This section of highway would be a South Westerly extension to the Cross Hands Economic Link Road it would serve as a key link in the network providing improved access to and from the Gwendraeth Valley as well as supporting the aspirations to exploit the economic benefits of improved access to and from the Pembrey Peninsula.
Transport Masterplans: Llanelli, Carmarthen and Ammanford	The 3 main urban centres in Carmarthenshire are currently the subject of economic development and regeneration studies in line with the Swansea Bay Economic Regeneration Strategy, the outcomes of this work will inevitably include requirements to improve the transport offer to from in and around the centres.
Dualling the A4138	A longer term aspiration for the stretch of highway linking the M4 to the important regional urban centre of Llanelli.
Alltyncnap Industrial Park access road	Alltyncnap in Carmarthen is a significant location for economic/employment activity within the County there are a large number of mixed use units and the potential to add further, currently this expansion is hindered by poor access. The new road would provide a direct link from the A40 at Nant Y Ci to and from the industrial estate.
Pembrokeshire	
Pembroke Community Regeneration Project Phase 1 - Bridgend Terrace Diversion	To improve access to Monkton (an area of multiple deprivation) and connectivity to the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone thereby facilitating development opportunities, access to employment and regeneration within the Monkton area.
Pembroke Community Regeneration Project Phase 2 - including Western Bypass	To provide traffic relief to Pembroke and improve access to Monkton and the Angle Peninsula including connectivity improvements to the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone. The project will also provide opportunities for the regeneration of Pembroke Town Centre.
B4320 Monkton re-alignment	To connect Pembroke Community Regeneration Projects (Phases 1 and 2) improving access and connectivity to the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone
Northern Distributor Network – Phase 2	To complete a distributor road & active travel network linking the key energy sites on the northern shore of the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone, both with each other and with the trunk road network. The project will improve access and connectivity for both motorised traffic, together with walking & cycling, to strategic sites to facilitate regeneration toward the South Hook and Waterston areas together with the removal of restrictions on the network such as inferior highway standards (Johnston) and a low bridge (Merlin's Bridge).
Haverfordwest Northern Bypass	To provide traffic relief to Haverfordwest, thereby facilitating regeneration by providing improved access & transport links to the west and north of the town including Haverfordwest Airport complimenting the Haven Waterway Enterprise Zone

Name of scheme	Outline description
Cardi Bach Community Links – Walking & Cycling	First element extends Cardigan to Cilgerran completed 10 years ago. Part of NCN82 and proposed NCN448. Links 2 Counties and 2 Regions with NCN47 interface at Crymych. Runs along former railway line with potential for phasing. Second element is part of proposed NCN448, linking with NCN47 at Crymych and substantially completed SUP from Carmarthen to Whitland. Runs mostly along former railway line with potential for phasing. Links 3 Counties.
Fishguard to Letterston (Phase 3)	Extends completed Phase 2 alongside TRA40. Would form part of NCN 449 with link to NCN 4, 47 & 82 at northern end. Opportunity to interface with former railway line which if developed could be designated as NCN 47
Letterston to Maenclochog SUP	Will provide a safe and attractive route for NCN 47 (see Fishguard to Letterston above) providing sustainable linkage to remote communities at Little Newcastle, Puncheston and Rosebush. Will complement the Mid-Pembrokeshire Rural Revitalisation Project with potential future linkage to Llys-y-fran and communities to the south.
Freystrop to Hook and Llangwm	Extends facilities developed as part of the Haverfordwest Sustainable Town project. Potential to use part of former railway
Active Travel Act Schemes	Continued progress on the development of schemes worked up through consultation process at Fishguard & Goodwick, Haverfordwest, Narberth, Johnston, Milford Haven, Neyland, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Tenby, Saundersfoot and St. Dogmaels (in partnership with Ceredigion).
Access Improvements to Rail Stations	Continued progress on walking, cycling and public transport access improvements to the county's rail stations to compliment the increasing patronage

5.0 SECTION FIVE - STATUTORY CHECKS

Section Five explains the way in which the LTP has been assessed in terms of:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment
- Equality Impact Assessment
- Health impact Assessment
- Rural Proofing

- 5.1 The LTP at the strategic level is directly related to the RTP (2010 – 2015). The vision, objectives, long term strategy and policies are almost identical. For that reason it was not considered necessary to carry out a new Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) or Habitats Regulations Assessment. (HRA)
- 5.2 However, there has been a refresh and a screening of new projects. This significant work included the following:
- The SEA objectives have been reviewed against the LTP objectives
 - The SEA/HRA baseline information has been updated
 - New projects have been subject to a high level assessment and scoping exercise
 - An addendum to the SEA/HRA has been prepared
 - Consultation has taken place with Natural Resources Wales and Cadw



Photo above: Improvements to rural interchanges – Ammanford Bus station

- 5.3 A Non-Technical Summary of the work is shown in Appendix G and a copy of the SEA Addendum and an Appropriate Assessment Addendum are available on each Council's website. A summary is set out below:

SEA Addendum

Review of SEA Objectives – The SEA objectives as developed and consulted on during the RTP development are considered as still appropriate for use in assessing the joint LTP.

Effects Assessment of new LTP projects - all new projects introduced have been evaluated against the sustainability objectives. Full details on a project by project basis are included in Appendix G and headline facts are:

- Significant adverse effects have been identified for one project – Haverfordwest Airport Extension
- Significant beneficial effects have been identified for two projects the Fabian Way Corridor and Bwcabus
- Minor adverse effects have been identified for eight new projects
- Minor beneficial effects have been identified for 20 projects
- Neutral effects have been identified for 21 projects

Proposed mitigation measures are identified for the Haverfordwest Airport Expansion in full and a summary is as follows:

Noise and vibration

- Designing the infrastructure in terms of the location of the runway to minimise as far as possible the number of receptors affected;
- The inclusion of bunds or acoustic fences within the design to further attenuate noise where this cannot be achieved through the design of the airport extensions;
- Consideration of the location ground transport such as taxis, car parks and the location of other ground support vehicles in terms of cumulative effects on receptors; and
- Engagement with local communities.

Air Quality

- Designing the infrastructure in terms of the location of the runway to minimise as far as possible the number of receptors affected; and
- The use of cleaner ground vehicles and ensuring measures are in place to ensure engines of ground vehicles are tuned off when not in use.

Monitoring the SEA regulations require significant environmental effects of plans and projects to be monitored. Measurements to monitor the impacts of the Joint LTP are shown in Appendix G.

Appropriate Assessment Addendum

The AA addendum has identified the potential for likely significant effects on European Sites and proposed mitigation measures which may be implemented to avoid and/or reduce significant effects. However, a high level plan such as the Joint LTP will need to be subject to further assessment to ensure likely significant effects are avoided as the projects are progressed. Therefore the following recommendations have been made:

Recommendation 1

“Where projects are yet to be developed and locations are undetermined, it has not been considered possible to determine whether the projects would have a likely significant effect either alone or in combination on a Natura 2000 or Ramsar site. The project will be screened when further spatial and design information becomes available to establish whether potential significant effects are considered likely and if a full HRA is required. Any project which fails to

demonstrate no adverse effect on the integrity of a European Site will not be permitted as it will not be in accordance with the Joint LTP”.

With respect to projects that have been assessed, it is proposed that the mitigation measures detailed in Appendix G are used to assist with the preparation of mitigation measures formulated at project level. The scale and location of the projects is an important consideration prior to project level assessment.

Recommendation 2

“All projects identified in the AA Addendum Report as having the potential to have a likely significant effect will be subject to further screening at the project design / planning consent stage to determine whether, based on the provision of additional information; the project could have a likely significant effect and requires a full HRA. Any project which fails to demonstrate no adverse effect on the integrity of a European Site will not be permitted as it will not be in accordance with the Joint LTP.”

Other Statutory checks

- 5.4 As set out in Section One and Appendix D an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) screening of the LTP has been carried out and will help to inform the development and delivery of future projects to improve access.
- 5.5 The EQIA is not the end of the process, it is the starting point of ongoing engagement as schemes develop and preparations for delivery are made. Engagement with and input from users of services and facilities, particularly vulnerable users will be critical to ensure improved access benefits all users.
- 5.6 A Health Impact Assessment screening has been undertaken to determine the direct or indirect impacts, positive or negative, that the LTP will have on the general population and also groups with Protected Characteristics. The Screening can be seen in Appendix H and key points to note are:
- There are no direct positive impacts on the health and wellbeing of people as a result of the LTP
 - There are positive indirect benefits in terms of improving access to a wider range/choice of services and facilities and ultimately promoting wellbeing
 - Specific LTP projects may have negative impacts on some communities or some groups with Protected Characteristics. Consideration of this will form an important part of project development and delivery
- 5.7 A Rural Proofing exercise has been undertaken as shown in Appendix I. This demonstrated that at the strategic level the LTP has no negative impact on rural communities or visitors to rural areas. There may be slight beneficial impacts as access to services and facilities are improved, broadening choice for rural residents.
- 5.8 At an LTP scheme level there may be more specific positive or negative impacts and these will need to be part of the scheme development process in due course.

6.0 SECTION SIX - CONSULTATION

Section Six explains how the City Region Authorities have engaged stakeholders in the development of the LTP including:

- A consultation workshop
- Regional Transport Forum discussions
- Formal consultation on the draft LTP

6.1 The RTP was prepared with extensive consultation. The problems and barriers, the objectives, the long term strategy and the programme of projects were all subject to consultation with a range of stakeholders.

6.2 The LTP has also involved stakeholder engagement, but time and money have constrained the scale of engagement. The consultation that has taken place specifically for the LTP is set out in Appendix J and in summary includes the following groups:

- Swansea Bay City Region Board
- Elected Members of the four Councils
- Internal Local Authority Officers (Planning, Education, Regeneration)
- Health Board Representatives
- Neighbouring Authorities
- Transport Operators and User Groups
- Sustainable Transport representatives
- Natural Resources Wales
- Pembrokeshire and Brecon Beacons National Park Authorities



Photo above; Launch of the Western Valleys Community Transport Scheme

6.3 There were three specific stages of consultation as follows:

Stage One

- Review of RTP problems and issues related to access
- Tweaked objectives for the LTP
- Long term strategy
- Identification of High Level Interventions

Stage Two

- Regional Transport Forum session on the first draft LTP
- Formal consultation on the draft LTP

Stage Three

- LA elected Member adoption of LTP
- Regional Transport Forum adoption of the LTP
- City Region Board endorsement of the Plan

- 6.4 A consultation workshop was held in July 2014. The workshop was split into plenary and breakout sessions and the key aim was to:
- Explain the context of the LTP
 - Gather views on current barriers to good access and potential interventions to address the barriers
 - Encourage debate on opportunities to improve access in and beyond the region
 - Seek views on the objectives and long term strategy for the LTP
- 6.5 In the September 2014 Regional Transport Forum meeting elected Members and external partners were asked to comment on draft policies and programmes designed to address barriers, to achieve objectives and improve access. This helped to shape the consultation draft LTP.
- 6.6 A formal draft of the LTP was issued for consultation between the 1st and 21st of October 2014 for a period of three weeks. Stakeholders had been given prior warning of this short window of opportunity to further influence the LTP.
- 6.7 The draft LTP was sent to more than seventy different organisations and 45 responses were received. Detail of responses is included in Appendix J, but common issues raised were as follows:
- Lack of consideration for equestrians in the plan
 - Need for clarification about the role of the LTP and RTP
 - Short timescale for consultation
 - Difficulty of assessing programmes of projects when no detail on cost or priority was included in the draft LTP
 - Clarification on the ATA requirements for new road schemes is needed
 - Lack of recognition of the role of Community Transport
 - The lack of rail, station and trunk road schemes
- 6.8 Many of the issues relate to the lack of detail in the draft LTP and have been addressed as the plan developed. Other issues were helpful in highlighting potential weaknesses that needed further consideration.
- 6.9 These issues have been carefully considered and where appropriate changes have been made to the LTP. We believe the input from stakeholders has sharpened and strengthened the LTP and it now provides a coherent framework for the challenge of delivering a connected City Region in South West Wales.

- 6.10 The final draft LTP was approved at the meeting of the Regional Transport Forum for South West Wales which met in early December 2014. The Forum commended the LTP to the individual Local Authorities as a solid foundation for the development and improvement of connectivity across South West Wales, both for the next five years and in the longer term.
- 6.11 During the period December 2014 to January 2015, the LTP was considered and approved by the constituent Local Authorities in the region.
- 6.12 A Subcommittee of the Swansea Bay City Region Board was established to consider the LTP. The Subcommittee included elected Members from each of the Local Authorities in the Board area, along with two non-elected Members of the Board representing the private sector, one of whom is a Vice Chair of the Board.
- 6.13 The Subcommittee confirmed that the LTP was supportive of the City Region Vision and provided a strategic transport framework within which economic, social and environmental ambitions can be pursued.
- 6.14 The Subcommittee recommended the LTP to the City Region Board at the meeting held on 22nd January 2015. The Board endorsed the LTP.

7.0 SECTION SEVEN – MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Section Seven confirms how the LTP will be monitored, including:

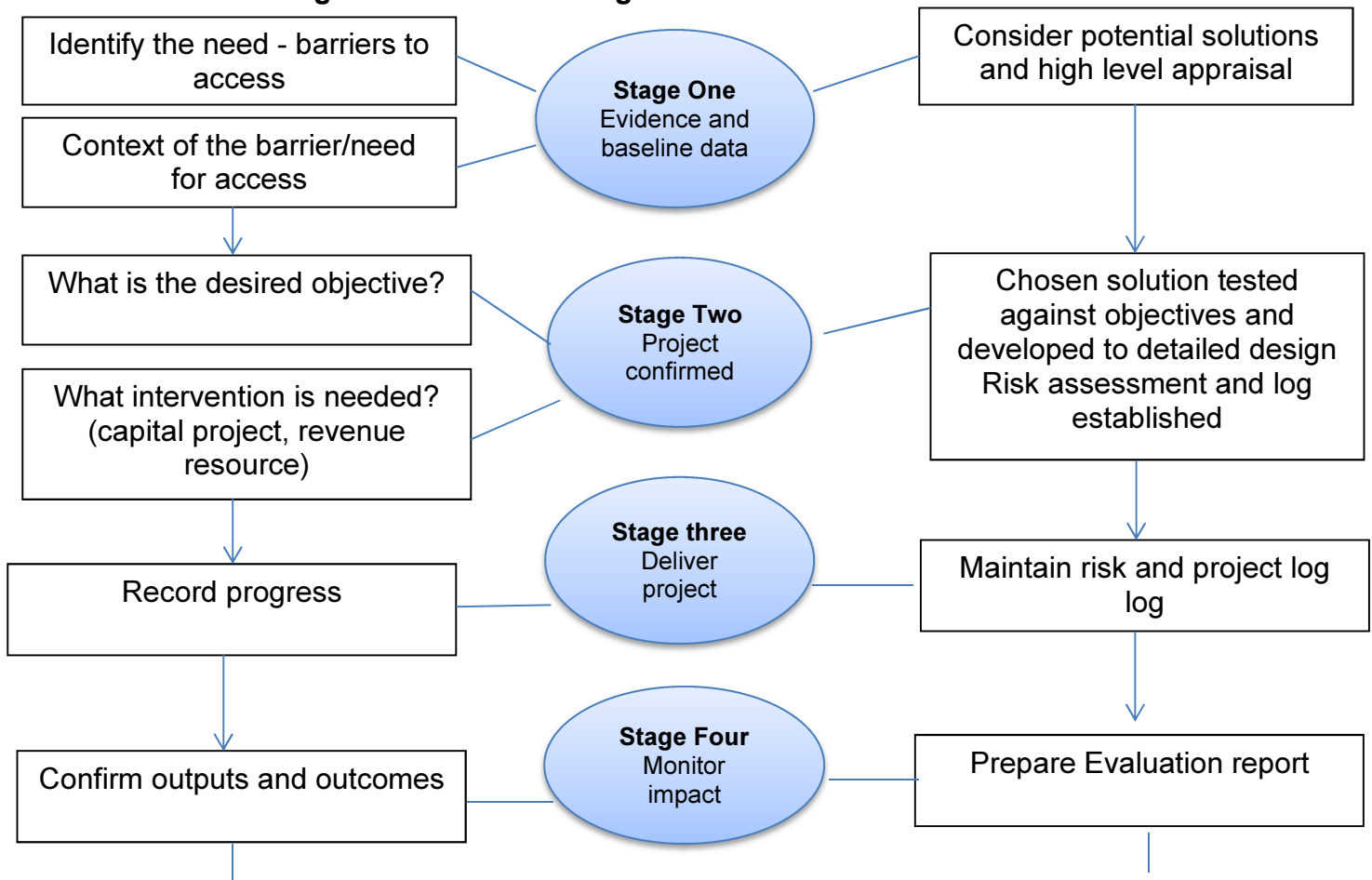
- Measuring outputs at scheme and programme level
- Evaluating outcomes of the LTP
- Modal approach
- Targets

7.1 Monitoring the impacts of transport investment and evaluating the outputs and outcomes is a vital element in the lifecycle of project management. To effectively monitor outputs there needs to be a clear understanding of what the baseline situation was prior to the intervention. Monitoring is therefore an integral part of scheme development as well as post-delivery assessment.

7.2 The LTP guidance makes clear that monitoring and evaluation should be proportionate to the scale of the transport project, rather than directly related to the ease of gathering data and measuring change. The guidance also makes clear that it is a process and not a task and finish approach that is needed to ensure that it is possible to learn from each project completed and mitigate against future programme and project risks.

7.3 It is our intention to use the following framework for monitoring and evaluation of the LTP

Figure Two – Monitoring and Evaluation Plan framework



- 7.4 LTP Project outputs will be measured as part of the scheme. For example if a road improvement is being delivered a successful output will be that the improvement has been completed to the expected specification. Similarly, if a bus corridor is to be enhanced a successful output will be that bus shelters and interchanges on the corridor have been provided or improved.
- 7.5 In developing a monitoring plan the outputs of the Travel Pattern survey (see 1.13 and Appendix B) are important. This work has provided a statistically valid analysis of current modes of travel for specific journey purposes and also the satisfaction rates of users of various modes. The baselines provided through the survey are set out in Appendix K.
- 7.6 This data will be used to assess the outputs of the LTP, along with other monitoring such as:
- Journey time reliability surveys
 - Bus and train user surveys
 - Traffic counts
 - Cycle/pedestrian counters
 - Collision/casualty data
- 7.7 It is much more difficult to measure and evaluate outcomes from transport investment. Transport is a derived demand facilitating access to other services and facilities. If a public transport scheme is delivered successfully the outputs will be achieved. Whether that scheme could be shown to have directly enabled people without private transport to access employment is less likely without the funding to carry out detailed surveys or focus groups on a regular basis across the region.
- 7.8 The outcomes of the LTP include for example “Improved access to jobs to facilitate economic activity”; however, identifying the impact that improved access alone has is complex. Similarly an improvement to health and well-being brought about by improved active travel facilities would be difficult to prove as people make such decisions based on many factors.
- 7.9 Effectively evaluating the outcomes of the LTP delivery will involve regular detailed surveys about the choices individuals make. Wider outcomes and trends could be monitored to some extent by regular repetition of a survey similar to the Travel Pattern survey, along with focus group work associated with specific facilities such as major health care centres. Data collected and collated to support the measurement of outcomes of schemes should be shared (in anonymised form) across the WG and all LAs in Wales to avoid costly duplication. However, this is not scheme specific monitoring and so could not be directly associated with scheme costs. The additional revenue requirements on Local Authorities (or Authority Groups working together) would need to be reflected in revenue settlements in due course.
- 7.10 The intention is to monitor schemes based on the specific mode(s) involved. See Table Nine:

Table Nine - proposed Monitoring Methodology

Mode	Measuring Outputs	Measuring transport outcomes	Measuring wider outcomes
Road improvement/building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of scheme • Journey time reliability • Traffic counts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel pattern survey mode choice and opinions/satisfaction • Focus Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality measurements • Increased economic activity in the region • Reduction in benefits related to and number of unemployed
Public transport corridor enhancements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of scheme • Public transport patronage • New services/increased frequencies introduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel pattern survey mode choice and opinions/satisfaction • Bus journey times • Bus surgeries • Focus Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased economic activity in the region • Reduction in benefits related to unemployment • Reduction in “Did Not Attend” at health care centres • Reduced reliance on social care by elderly or disabled people • Increasing viability of town and district centres
Interchange development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of scheme • Public transport patronage • Modal interchange onto Public transport • New services/increased frequencies introduced • Customer satisfaction surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel pattern survey mode choice and opinions/satisfaction • Focus Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased economic activity in the region • Reduction in benefits related to unemployment • Reduction in “Did Not Attend” at health care centres • Reduced reliance on social care by elderly or disabled people • Increasing viability of town and district centres • Measurement of footfall in adjacent public realm areas
Walking and/or cycling routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of Scheme • Cyclists/Pedestrians counts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel pattern survey mode choice and opinions/satisfaction • Route User surveys • Focus Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing viability of town and district centres • Reductions in obesity related illnesses and increased health and well-being

7.11 As well as collecting and collating data associated with LTP schemes the proposal is to use existing data bases as appropriate. There is a wide range of data available freely from:

- Welsh Government Statistical Team
- Department for Transport
- Local Authorities in Wales
- Office of the Rail Regulator
- Civil Aviation Authority
- British Transport Police
- Association of Train Operating Companies
- Network Rail
- Passenger Focus



Photo above; The Boulevard, Swansea

7.12 **Targets**

The following targets apply to the lifetime of the LTP (that is the period up to 2020)

Road Improvement: There has been debate amongst transport economists and statisticians regarding whether the United Kingdom has reached 'peak car', that is to say whether or not the demand for travel by car has now peaked. UK national traffic seems to have broadly plateaued, a phenomenon which can be evidenced on many roads in South West Wales.

Transport investment in road improvement should therefore not only seek to address localised capacity issues and address journey time reliability, but consider the role of peak car and whether sustainable transport means can be considered as an integral part of road design, building and provision. This also ties in with the requirements of the Active Travel Act.

Road Improvement Targets:

- 100% of appropriate (in line with the Active Travel Act) new/improved roads will enhance the provision for walkers and cyclists
- Users satisfied or very satisfied with the reliability of the road network will increase from the current baseline of 52% to 70%

Public Transport Corridor: Public Transport use has declined overall since privatisation and deregulation in 1986. There have been fluctuations and growth has been seen in the last decade associated with the introduction of free travel for concessionary pass holders. Patronage is driven by a number of factors which include improvements in public transport provision, rising fuel and parking costs impacting on private transport costs (which have increased patronage) and increases in fares above the rate of inflation, and retractions in commercial and subsidised networks (which have decreased patronage). Public transport faces a number of challenges in the immediate future, with limited competition, fuel and staffing costs increasing and public sector funding facing a further decline.

Public Transport Targets:

- Modal split for bus usage will increase from the current baseline (6%) to 9%
- Bus Users satisfaction levels

Satisfied or very satisfied with	Current baseline %	Target %
Reliability of bus services	65%	70%
Frequency of bus services	68%	70%
At stop facilities	54%	65%
Provision of information	66%	75%

Interchange Development: Investments at public transport interchanges can have a profound effect upon the attractiveness of more sustainable modes to potential users. The completion of a number enhancements to prominent interchanges have shown that improved public satisfaction and modal shift to public transport can happen when high quality and well maintained interchange facilities are provided.



Photo above; The Official opening of Harbour Way, Port Talbot

Interchange targets:

- % of pedestrians who are satisfied or very satisfied with access to a station or bus interchange will increase from the current baseline of 52% to 60%
- % of cyclists who are satisfied or very satisfied with access to a bus interchange will increase from the current baseline of 10% to 15%
- % of cyclists who are satisfied or very satisfied with parking at railway stations will increase from the current baseline of 21% to 30%
- % of users who are satisfied or very satisfied with access to railway stations will increase from the current baseline of 38% to 45%

Walking & Cycling Routes: The Active Travel (Wales) Act has set a target for 20% of all trips to be undertaken by either walking or cycling by 2020. This is an ambitious target which will commence at a very low baseline, but it is to this ambition that walking and cycling investments will need to aim.

Walking/cycling Target:

- Modal split for pedestrians will increase from the current baseline (15%) to 20%
- Modal split for cyclists will increase from the current baseline (1%) to 3%
- Modal split for travel to school will increase from 37% to 42% for pedestrians and from 4% to 10% for cyclists



Appendices to the
LTP 190115.docx

Appendix 3 – List of Consultees

Organisation	Name	Sent	Response
Transport operators			
Bus Users Cymru	Margaret Everson	Y	
First Cymru	Justin Davies	Y	
Silcox motors	Bert Dix	Y	
Richards Bros	Simon Richards	Y	
First Great Western	Mark Youngman	Y	
Arriva Trains Wales	Mike Vaughan	Y	
Network Rail	Mark Langman	Y	Y
	Andy Scoggins		
Traveline Cymru	Graham Walters	Y	
Motorcyclists Action Group	Phil McFadden	Y	
Hackney Carriage Assn	Terry	Y	
Private Hire Assn	Wayne Harries	Rejected	
CPT	John Pockett	Y	
Withybush Aripport	Phillip Williams	Y	
Pembrey Airport		Y	
Swansea Airport	Roy Thomas	Rejected	
Authorities			
Mid Wales LAs	Ann Elias	Y	
	Chris Wilson		
South East Wales	Kevin Davies	Y	
	Kwaku –opoku-addo		
	Christian Schmidt		
Pembrokeshire Coast NPA	Sarah Middleton	Y	Y
Brecon Beacons NPA	Richard Tyler	Y	
Community Transport Groups			
NPT CT	Claire Smith	Y	
Dansa	Alison	Y	
Community Transport Assn	David Brooks	Y	
PACTO	Debbie Johnson	Y	
Business			
Associated British Ports		Y	
Milford Haven Port Authority	Alec Don	Y	
Stena Line	Carl Milne	Y	
Irish Ferries	Paddy Walsh	Y	
FSB	Dai Davies	Y	
	Julie Williamson		
	Stephen Cole		
	Chris Olchawski		
South Wales Chambers of Commerce	Graham Morgan	Y	
	Steve Garvey		
CBI	Ian Price	Y	
Welsh Manufacturing Forum	Roger Evans	Y	
Neath Business Consortium	Sally Rowlands	Y	

Organisation	Name	Sent	Response
Job Centre Plus	Jocelyn Llewhellin Steve Lewis	Y	
Other public sector			
Swansea University	Prof R. Davies	Y	
University of WTSD	Prof M Hughes	Y	
Pembrokeshire College	Sharon Lusher	Y	
NPT College	Mark Dacey	Y	Y
Gower College	Sue Poole	Y	
PCC Taxi licensing	Sarah Oliver	Y	
NPT Taxi Licensing	Neil Chapple	Y	
Swansea Taxi Licensing	Yvonne Lewis	Y	
Carms Taxi Licensing	Justin Power	Y	
Natural Resources Wales		Y	
SWTRA		Y	
ABMU	Joanne Jones	Y	
Hywel Dda	Peter Llewellyn Mike Odlin	Y	
Miscellaneous			
Age Cymru Swansea Bay	Mary	Y	
Age concern Pembs	Jane Slade	Y	
Menter Cwm Gwendraeth		Y	
Grwp Cefn Gwlad	Catrin Jenkins	Y	
Swansea After care service	Jackie Williams	Y	
Stonewall Cymru	Andrew White	Y	
Heart of Wales Line Forum	David Edwards	Y	
Swansea CVS	Amanda Carr	Y	
Neath Port Talbot CVS	Gaynor Richards	Y	
Carms CVS	Mandy Jones	Y	
Pembs CVS	Sue Leonard	Y	
Sustrans	Ryland Jones	Y	
Wheelwrights	Nick	Y	
Cyclists Tourist Club		Y	
Carmarthen Cycling Group	Phil Snaith	Y	
SWWTP	Gary Davies	Y	
Amman Valley railway Society	Mike Smith	Y	
North Pembs Transport Forum	Hatti Woakes Stephen Hale	Y	Y
PRTA	Peter Absolon	Y	
Horse Riders Assn.	Jan Roche	Y	
Ramblers in Wales		Y	
Swansea Access Forum	Brendon Campbell	Y	
Pembrokeshire Access Group	Alan Hunt	Y	
Port Talbot Access Group	Chris Phillips	Y	
Disability Wales	Rhian Davies	Y	
Swansea Bay Racial Equality council	Taha Idris	Y	

