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1 General

- 1 These Rules will be followed when dealing with all acquisitions and disposals of Land, whether freehold, leasehold or by grant of a tenancy, except as provided below.
- 2 In these Procedure Rules “Land” shall mean all and any interest in land (including buildings), or any right in, on, over or under land.
- 3 These Rules apply to:
 - a) The freehold acquisition or disposal of Land;
 - b) The appropriation of Land in accordance with paragraphs 4.5 and 4.6 below;
 - c) The grant of a lease or tenancy exceeding 7 years in duration; and
 - d) The taking of a lease or tenancy of any duration.
- 4 These procedure Rules do not apply:
 - a) To disposals under the Leasehold Reform Act 1967, Leasehold Reform Housing and Urban Development Act 1993, Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002.
 - b) To the renewal or restructuring of an existing lease or tenancy.
 - c) Where Cabinet decides they will not apply.
- 5 Note: Where there is any conflict between these Procedure Rules and s.123 LGA 1972 or any other mandatory statutory provision, the relevant statutory provision must be followed.



2 Acquisitions, Disposals & Leases - Authority

In accordance with the Scheme of Delegation as set out in Part 3.1 of the Constitution, and subject to paragraph 5.4 below, the authority for approving disposals, acquisitions and leases shall be vested in:

- a) Responsible Officers in relation to:
 - i. Acquisition of freehold or leasehold property (where a premium only is payable) up to £1,000,000;
 - ii. Acquisition of freehold or leasehold property where a rent is payable – up to £250,000 per annum;
 - iii. Disposal of freehold property or leasehold property (where a premium only is payable) up to £1,000,000;
 - iv. Disposal of leasehold property where a rent is payable – up to £250,000 per annum.
- b) In cases where the consideration is not straightforward such as involving varying rents or a combination of rental and premium the Head of Property shall assess the total capital value of the transaction to establish if such value exceeds the limits of this delegation.
- c) Subject to any limitations imposed by the Leader, all Responsible Officers may authorise another Officer to exercise their delegated functions provided that the Responsible Officer has line management responsibility for that Officer. In those circumstances it is expected that a written “chain of authority” will be maintained.



3 Definition of Surplus/Under-used Land

- 1 Identification of surplus/under-used Land is the responsibility of individual Departments. The Head of Service should keep all Land holdings under review and where the Land is deemed surplus or under-used Land shall prepare a report to be approved by Head of Property Services in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member which states that the Land is surplus to requirements or under-used Land.
- 2 In making a decision to determine whether Land is surplus, the Head of Service should consider if:
 - a) The Land is currently required to deliver their operational functions.
 - b) There is a clearly evidenced plan to use the Land to deliver their future operational functions.
 - c) The Land is held for commercial purposes and/or is integral to the continuity of service delivery.
 - d) The Land is vital for business contingency, in line with the Department's strategic and operational plans.

If Land satisfies any of the above criteria it is unlikely surplus.

- 3 Land may be deemed to be surplus to the Council's requirements if:

- a) It is not used for current delivery or required for future delivery of the Departments operational functions and policies.
- b) The Department has no formal approved strategy and timetable for bringing the Land back into permanent full operational use.
- c) The Land makes no contribution to the delivery of;
 - i. a Council's service, or
 - ii. a strategic, financial, corporate objective.
- d) An alternative site or method of service delivery i.e. Community Asset Transfer (Appendix 2) has been identified which would be more cost effective in delivering the Departments service.
- e) It will not contribute to the provision of a sustainable pattern of development.

4 Land is deemed to be under-used if:

- a) Part of the land is vacant and is likely to remain vacant for the foreseeable future; or
- b) The income being generated from the land is consistently below that which could be achieved from:
 - i) Disposing of the land and investing the income;
 - ii) An alternative use;
 - iii) Intensifying the existing use; or
- c) Only part of the land is used for service delivery and this could be delivered from an alternative site or by alternative methods.



4 Land Identification

- 1 Land for possible disposal may be identified in the following ways:
 - e) Through the Asset review activity undertaken by the Head of Property Services
 - f) Through a structured corporate property portfolio or area review;
 - g) Through Service Units declaring specific sites as being surplus to requirements;
 - h) Through direct property enquiries to the Council;
 - i) Where an under-used asset is generating an income, a cost/benefit analysis has been carried out to establish whether it is in the Council's best interests to dispose of the site.
- 2 Once potential land has been identified as surplus or under used the Head of Property Services will undertake an initial feasibility test to establish if the land could be disposed of to generate a capital receipt for the general fund/HRA.
- 3 If the initial feasibility test indicates it is possible then there will be further consultation with Planning and Highways colleagues and with Legal Services to generate a Report on Title to establish if there are any legal constraints, including but not limited to Title restrictions and legislative restrictions e.g. disposal of public open space and school playing fields.

- 4 Subject to these investigations and if the Land has been declared surplus or underutilised for operational purposes by a service department, then there will be discussion between the appropriate Head of Service and the Head of Property Services, for an appropriate handover for all relevant premises budgets to enable the ongoing management of the asset up to disposal and then the appropriate saving being returned to the Corporate Centre. At that time, the Head of Property Services will also discuss with the Chief Legal Officer whether a formal appropriation is required or desirable prior to disposal.
- 5 The Head of Property Services and Head of Housing and Public Protection (in the case of Land held under the HRA) shall have delegated authority to appropriate Land for any purpose under the provisions of Section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 or Section 232 of The Town and Country Planning Act 1990, subject to any statutory limitations and to the written agreement of the relevant Director or Head of Service who has responsibility for the Land prior to its appropriation.
- 6 Where the Land is HRA land consideration must be given when appropriating such Land to the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (S74 and Sch 4) and whether such Land may be appropriated pursuant to the general powers under Section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972. Further, that consideration is given to whether consent of the Secretary of State or the Welsh Government is required for the disposal of such Land pursuant to S32 or S43 of the Housing Act 1985 (as amended).



5 Disposals - Best Consideration

- 1 The general power of disposal is section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 which gives a local authority the power to dispose of land held by it in any manner it wishes provided that the local authority achieves the best consideration that can reasonably be obtained except where the disposal is for a short tenancy (the grant of a term not exceeding seven years or the assignment of a term which has not more than seven years to run) or the local authority has the consent of the Secretary of State or the Welsh Ministers
- 2 The Secretary of State and the Welsh Ministers have issued a general consent for disposals of land under section 123 for less than best consideration. This allows a local authority to dispose of land for less than best consideration if it considers that the disposal will contribute to the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of its area and the extent of the undervalue is no more than £2m.
- 3 Subject to the exemptions set out in paragraph 5.1, there is a legal obligation as noted above placed upon the Council to achieve the best consideration reasonably obtainable for land. Best consideration does not necessarily mean the highest financial premium and other matters of commercial or monetary value (such as an overage provision) can be taken into account when assessing best consideration but caution will need to be exercised and a full review of relevant case law will need to be undertaken. An alternative may be to utilise the General Disposal Consent above. It is also possible to seek approval from Welsh Government to a particular transaction.

- 4 Any disposal at undervalue other than a disposal in accordance with a Concessionary Lettings Policy (Appendix 1) shall require Cabinet approval and shall be set out in a Cabinet Report and include the following:
 - a) the policy background supporting the proposal;
 - b) the potential consequences of not approving the disposal;
 - c) whether the disposal needs the consent of Welsh Government or falls within the General Disposal Consent;
 - d) whether it confers any commercial advantage on the prospective purchaser;
 - e) details of the sale price and any relevant terms of the disposal
- 5 Any disposal of public open space shall comply with the requirements of Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972.
- 6 Any disposal of playing fields shall comply with the requirements of the Playing Fields (Community Involvement in Disposal Decisions) (Wales) Regulations 2015. Any disposal of allotments shall comply with the Allotments Act 1925.
- 7 Where a disposal has the potential (a) to confer an economic advantage that is not available on market terms and (b) to affect international trade, it must comply with the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement, World Trade Organisation agreements and/or other Free Trade Agreements as applicable
- 8 Where a disposal is or is part of a public contract within the scope of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015, the requirements of those Regulations shall be complied with.
- 9 It is the Head of Property Services who will be providing the best consideration certification but if there are situations where officers wish to consider a lower financial bid in terms of overall best consideration, the Chief Legal Officer must be consulted and the appropriate legal implications advice given.
- 10 In any dealings with Land, proper regard will be had to professional advice from the Head of Property Services and/or the Chief Legal Officer (as appropriate) at all relevant stages during the process.
- 11 No disposal shall progress except in consultation with the Head of Property Services.
- 12 Procedures will be followed precisely so that probity and accountability can be demonstrated and value for money achieved. Further and in order to provide for transparency and a proper audit trail, every procedure step or decision taken under these rules must be recorded in writing and be available for inspection at any time.

6 Invitation of Offers - Disposal of Land

- 1 The Head of Property Services will determine a marketing strategy where appropriate, either in-house or through an appropriate agent. Where possible, costs (both surveyors and legal) will be recovered from the eventual purchaser.
- 2 The timing of any marketing/disposals will need to be considered against the background of the Council's budgetary requirements, together with the current state of the market. Before recommending that a disposal is to proceed, the following factors are to be taken into consideration.
 - a) Current market conditions;
 - b) Potential for the site value to increase in the future;
 - c) Current and proposed Development Plans;
 - d) Any legal constraints or factors.
- 3 In any disposals of Land which do not fall within the delegated authority of Responsible Officers (as defined in this Constitution) and have to be reported to Cabinet, the Responsible Officers shall consult with the relevant Electoral Ward Members and any responses received from Electoral Ward Members shall be reported to Cabinet. On any proposed disposals or acquisitions falling within the delegated authority of the Responsible Officers, the officers shall consult with Electoral Ward Members where the proposal under consideration would involve a change of use in the Land requiring planning consent. Any consultation required to be carried out under this paragraph shall be in writing (letter or e-mail) and any Members consulted shall be given 10 working days in which to respond. If there is no response within this timescale it shall be assumed that the member has no comments to make. Responsible officers shall take any consultation responses received into account in making their decision.
- 4 No offers for the disposal of land will be invited except with the prior approval of the Head of Property Services.
- 5 The Head of Property Services will determine whether disposals will be made by way of a sealed offer, private treaty or auction and such determination will be made as to the most appropriate method of disposal.
- 6 If there has been no marketing of the Land or only one person has indicated an interest to purchase, the Council will not proceed to a disposal of the Land by private treaty unless the Head of Property Services is satisfied that the disposal would be in accordance with the applicable statutory requirements. In the case of a disposal under s123 of the Local Government Act 1972 the Head of Property Services will need to be satisfied that the disposal would either (i) be for the best consideration that can reasonably be obtained, (ii) meet the requirements of a general or specific consent granted by the Welsh Ministers, or (iii) be for a short tenancy (as defined). In considering this, the Head of Property Services may have regard to the following matters (among others):
 - a) The robustness of the valuation evidence.
 - b) The likely market for the Land now and in the future given its relevant physical, legal or other characteristics
 - c) The potential for the Land to be transferred to and used by a community council or Third Sector/Community Group in accordance with the Community Asset Transfer Policy set out in Appendix 2.

- d) The responses (if any) received by the Council following reasonable marketing of the Land.
 - e) Whether the disposal would achieve a corporate objective or contribute to the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of people or communities in its area (taking into account all considerations including subsidy controls).
- 7 Where Land is to be the subject of a marketing exercise The Head of Property Services will decide upon the method of advertisement as he thinks appropriate.
- 8 Any advert will, generally (but with a general discretion in favour of the Head of Property Services), set out:
- a) A description of the Land;
 - b) The terms and conditions upon which offers are to be submitted;
 - c) Whether further particulars may be obtained;
 - d) The last date and time when offers will be received;
 - e) The mechanism and form of receipt and consideration of offers.



7 Evaluation and Acceptance of Offers

- 1 The final offer that represents the best consideration obtainable by the Council will be accepted (save for any utilisation of any relevant general disposal consent or reference to Welsh Government in respect of any proposed disposal at an under value).
- 2 If there is to be a sale by auction, a designated employee may be authorised under the Scheme of Delegation for that particular sale. This authorisation will extend to making a decision on reserve price and to sign a contract at the auction providing that this accords with the general principles of these Procedures Rules.
- 3 Nothing in these rules binds the Council to accept any offer.



8 Completion of Contracts

- 1 All contracts and transactions for disposals of Land (and for the avoidance of doubt this shall include any letting licence lease or hire agreement notwithstanding that such disposal is to a charitable organisation or one in which the Council has a close working relationship) will be in writing and executed in accordance with [Article 14](#) of the Constitution and as may be required in law to give effect to the transaction.
- 2 Only the Head of Property Services may issue instructions to the Chief Legal Officer for the preparation and completion of documentation in respect of any transaction in land.
- 3 Every contract will comply with relevant UK, EU, Welsh Government Law, Directives and any appropriate guidance.



9 Retention of Documents

- 1 Deeds, title documents, leases, charges on land, guarantees and documents of a similar nature may only be destroyed with the consent of the Chief Legal Officer.
- 2 Details of all offers will be retained for a period of six years.



10 Acquisition of Property

- 1 The general power of acquisition of land by agreement is section 120 of the Local Government Act 1972 which gives a local authority the power to acquire by agreement any land, whether situated inside or outside their area, for the purposes of any of their functions under the Local Government Act 1972 or any other enactment or for the benefit, improvement or development of their area.
- 2 A local authority also has the power to acquire land compulsory in accordance with section 121 of the Local Government Act 1972 or by appropriation in accordance with section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972.
- 3 On each occasion that the Council wishes to acquire Land the relevant Responsible Officer will instruct the Head of Property Services to negotiate, settle or confirm the terms of such acquisition after taking into account any relevant statutory provisions or guidance and any advice from the Chief Legal Officer.
- 4 Once terms are finalised, the Head of Property Services will instruct the Chief Legal Officer in writing to proceed with an acquisition of the Land including for avoidance of doubt the utilisation of compulsory purchase powers.
- 5 The terms of such acquisition will be in accordance with the market value of the interest to be acquired and the body of statute and case law together known as the “compensation code” and in accordance with the principles of best value.
- 6 The terms of acquisition may only be approved in writing by the Head of Property Services save for acquisition by auction or sealed offer wherein a designated employee may be authorised in writing by the Head of Property Services for that particular acquisition to make an offer that accords with the general principles of these Procedure Rules.



11 Miscellaneous

- 1 In considering and determining all matters under these Rules the Head of Property Services shall have regard to taxation law and practice and in particular to VAT; further the Head of Property Services will be expected to seek the advice of the Chief Legal Officer and/or the Chief Finance Officer (as appropriate) and shall have a duty to so consult prior to any disposal.

- 2 In the absence for whatever reason of the Head of Property Services these Rules shall be read in conjunction with the Scheme of Delegation set out in Part 3 of the Constitution.



12 Appendix 1 - Concessionary Lettings Policy

Background

- 1 The Council has in the past, leased land and buildings at less than full market value. Often these disposals have been to the trustees of leisure, recreational or sports clubs and societies who have limited resources. In addition to rent reviews and lease renewals which occur with such previous lettings, a number of new requests are received from similar organisations for disposals at less than market value. The land disposal rules set out the guidance / rules which the Interim Director of Place or his nominee should normally follow.
- 2 In addition to the Land Disposal Rules the Local Government Act 1972 (Section 123) provides that a Council should not dispose of land other than at the best consideration reasonably obtainable without the specific consent of the Welsh Government or the application of the General Disposal Consent. This applies to leases exceeding 7 years in duration.
- 3 The General Disposal Consent (Wales) 2003 Order came into force on 31 December 2003. This Order removed the former requirement for the Council to seek a specific consent for a disposal at an undervalue where the Council considers that the disposal is in the interests of the economic, social or environmental well-being of the whole or part of its area, or any or all persons resident or present in its area and the undervalue is up to and including £2,000,000 or less.
- 4 Under Part 3 of the Council's Constitution a Responsible Officer has delegated authority to exercise functions for which he or she has budgetary, managerial, operational or statutory authority provided that the Cabinet does not itself make a decision in a particular case.
- 5 The Audit Commissions Report on Local Authority Property Management highlighted the need for any such concessionary disposals to be identified and the amount of the concession to be quantified. There is also a practical need for all such disposals to be identified and recorded in this way, if consistency between the amounts of concessions granted is to be maintained. In view of the current financial pressures faced by the Council it is appropriate to consider this financial burden on the Council and in addition a periodic review of these allowances should be undertaken as a matter of good management practice.

Application of Policy

- 1 It is recommended that the following approach is adopted as a consistent basis for implementing the policy framework described above subject to the LTPR that:
 - a) The full market value of the interest to be leased should be assessed. This could occur at a rent review, at a lease renewal or at the proposed

granting of a new tenancy. The market rent would be assessed in the usual way taking account of the nature of the property, its current state, the interest which is to be created with the obligations to be carried out by both parties and any other relevant factors;

- b) The tenant who is seeking a reduction from that market value should be asked to identify all the relevant circumstances in support of his case, including alignment with the Council's corporate objectives, accounts and financial evidence relating to the activity to be undertaken either on or relating to the premises. This would also require a declaration of any grant or assistance which has been obtained from Council or any other party;
- c) The Council shall allow a rent concession only when it can be clearly demonstrated that such grant is necessary for the organisation to continue to deliver its service. There shall be an expectation that grant recipients will develop a financial strategy steadily to diminish the level of grant required. This strategy must be demonstrated as part of the grant application;
- d) The level of rent grant should be the minimum necessary to ensure continuity of the operation and in any event should not exceed 75% of the rental value of the premises. The precise level shall be determined by careful analysis of the current financial position and financial strategy of the organisation;
- e) Ideally each payment of rent grant shall be given explicitly. The mechanism for this will be to charge the full rental value for the premises and separately make an explicit grant payment to that organisation;
- f) Decisions whether to grant rent concessions for leases of less than 7 years and, if so, at what level, will be undertaken by the relevant operational Head of Service and the Head of Property Services, after consultation with the relevant Cabinet or Council Members. Ultimately however under the LTPR, it is the responsibility of the Head of Property Services to determine whether a concession should be granted.

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13 Appendix 2 - City and County of Swansea Community Asset Transfer Policy 2021

City and County of Swansea Community Asset Transfer Policy 2021

What is a Community Asset Transfer?

Community Asset Transfer is an established mechanism used to enable the community ownership and management of publicly owned land and buildings.

The General Disposal Consent allows a range of public bodies to transfer the ownership and management of land and buildings they own to local communities at 'less than best consideration' – at less than full market value.

Communities can enter into discussions with public bodies about Community Asset Transfer where it is their intention to promote social, economic or environmental well-being.

Any proposal for a Community Asset Transfer must be supported by a Head of Service and the relevant Cabinet Member. If the proposal does not have internal support then it cannot proceed.

If supported then under the Council's Land Transaction Procedure Rules (LTPR), the Head of Property Services must be consulted. The latter will assess the status of the property, its tenure, open market value and potential for realisation of a capital receipt and liaise with the supporting department. Property Services and Finance must be consulted prior to reporting to consider the financial implications of the CAT and to ensure it does not breach subsidy controls. Legal, financial and any possible Equality and Engagement Implications will also need to be considered and discussed at this stage.

The supporting department must then be willing to present a report to Cabinet detailing how the proposal benefits both the Council and the community by promoting social, economic or environmental well-being in the relevant area.

The ultimate aim of Community Asset Transfer is community empowerment – that is, to ensure that land and buildings are retained or transformed for public benefit through community asset ownership and management.

Purpose of this Policy

- This Policy describes how the Authority will work with communities to support the transfer of Authority-owned and operated land and buildings to town/community council or third sector organisations, for the benefit of the community.
- This Policy explains what is meant by the term Community Asset Transfer and sets out how it will be achieved. It provides a clear framework to support the transfer of land and buildings from the Authority to a town/ community council or a strong community based group of local people, and will maximise the likelihood that the transfer will be successful and sustainable in the longer term.
- This Policy is not generally intended to cover property that is surplus to the Authority's requirements; such property should continue to be disposed of in

accordance with the Land Transaction Procedural Rules.

- This Policy will apply to all potential Community Asset Transfers, but where the expression of interest was received prior to adoption of the Policy, any necessary adaptations to this Policy will be made to accommodate previous different practice.

Asset Transfers within the City and County of Swansea

The Authority recognises that:

- The way its physical assets are managed can have a very positive impact on the long-term strength of local communities and the third sector more generally.
- Through asset ownership or management, community based groups can grow and become more secure, gaining access to sources of additional investment that the Authority itself may not be able to access.
- Successful asset transfer requires a long-term partnership approach between the Authority and the community based groups that take over the management of an asset.

Rationalisation of Assets

The Authority is continually reviewing its property assets and over recent years there has been an ongoing rationalisation programme. Those assets which have been, and will in the future be identified as surplus to the Local Authority's requirements, will continue to be disposed of in accordance with existing policies, which are described in the Land Transaction Procedure Rules

Through discussions with service providing departments the Authority is also aware of properties that could potentially be run and managed by suitable community groups, Town and Community Councils and other local groups.

This Policy is intended to cover those assets which are being used for current service delivery and could be managed more effectively by local groups.

Given the current financial pressures on the public sector it is anticipated that a number of non-statutory services will need to be delivered in different ways and it is expected that the delivery of these services by community based organisations (and the assets necessary to deliver those services) will play a significant role in reducing future costs.

Community Asset Transfer – Key Principles

The Authority's procedures on Community Asset Transfer are underpinned by the following principles: -

- Generally the transfer will only be approved of property required for continuation of a service;
- The transfer must create a mutual benefit to both the Council and the Community by promoting social, economic or environmental wellbeing and supporting the aims and priorities of the Authority;

- More often than not there should be an initial element of financial benefit to the Authority.
- The Authority will encourage collaboration between community based groups and the sharing of assets to optimise social value and value for money;
- The proposed use of the asset must be for the benefit of the community, and would offer real opportunities for successful and independent, community or third sector organisations to become more sustainable in the long term;
- The Authority is not obliged to undertake Community Asset Transfers.
- The basic terms of any transfer will generally be non-negotiable and will be on the basis that the organisation that the asset is being transferred to will be taking full responsibility for repair and all outgoings of that land or asset.

Who can apply?

Expressions of interest (see Appendix 2) are welcome from community and voluntary sector groups or Town / Community Councils. Ideally interested parties should meet the following criteria:

- They should be community-led, with strong links with the local community and local people must be able to control the organisation's decision making processes;
- Their primary purpose must be to enhance service provision to the local community;
- The organisation and key individuals managing the asset and associated project have appropriate skills, knowledge and expertise to sustain the project in the long term.
- They must be open to and demonstrate an inclusive approach to members of the wider community.
- They must not duplicate activities, services or facilities already provided in the local community.

The basis of transfer

- The Council will transfer on a leasehold basis in order to ensure continuation of use. In the event that the use ceases the asset would return to the Authority. Transfer for a new use will be considered in exceptional circumstances and only on a leasehold basis.
- The Authority will discuss with interested parties what length of lease would be most suitable to meet the needs and expectations of the groups and local people. Funding bodies may have requirements that must be met if a community based group is to be eligible to receive grant monies.
- During the lease period the Authority will expect the community organisation to be responsible for the running costs of the building, including repairs, maintenance and all insurances.

- The Authority will share with any interested parties all available information regarding the condition and operating costs of any asset that may be transferred.
- The Authority will encourage collaboration between community based groups and the sharing of assets to optimise social value and value for money.
- There may be competing groups interested in the same asset. In such cases the Authority will expect community groups to work together and organise themselves in such a way that sharing and use of the asset is optimised between them. If a joint approach is not agreed, the Authority will balance the merits of the different organisations' proposals and decide to which group (if any) the asset should be transferred. Failure of community organisations to collaborate on a joint approach may make it less likely that any acceptable proposal for asset transfer will be achievable. Town or Community Councils may have a role in such cases to take the lead in managing the asset on behalf of a number of users.
- The transfer will normally be at "a peppercorn" or nominal rent but a rent at market value for the restricted use may also have to be implemented depending on individual business cases and circumstances.

How Applications are Assessed and Decisions Made

Community and voluntary sector groups or Town / Community Councils applying for asset transfer will need to set out some or all of the following:

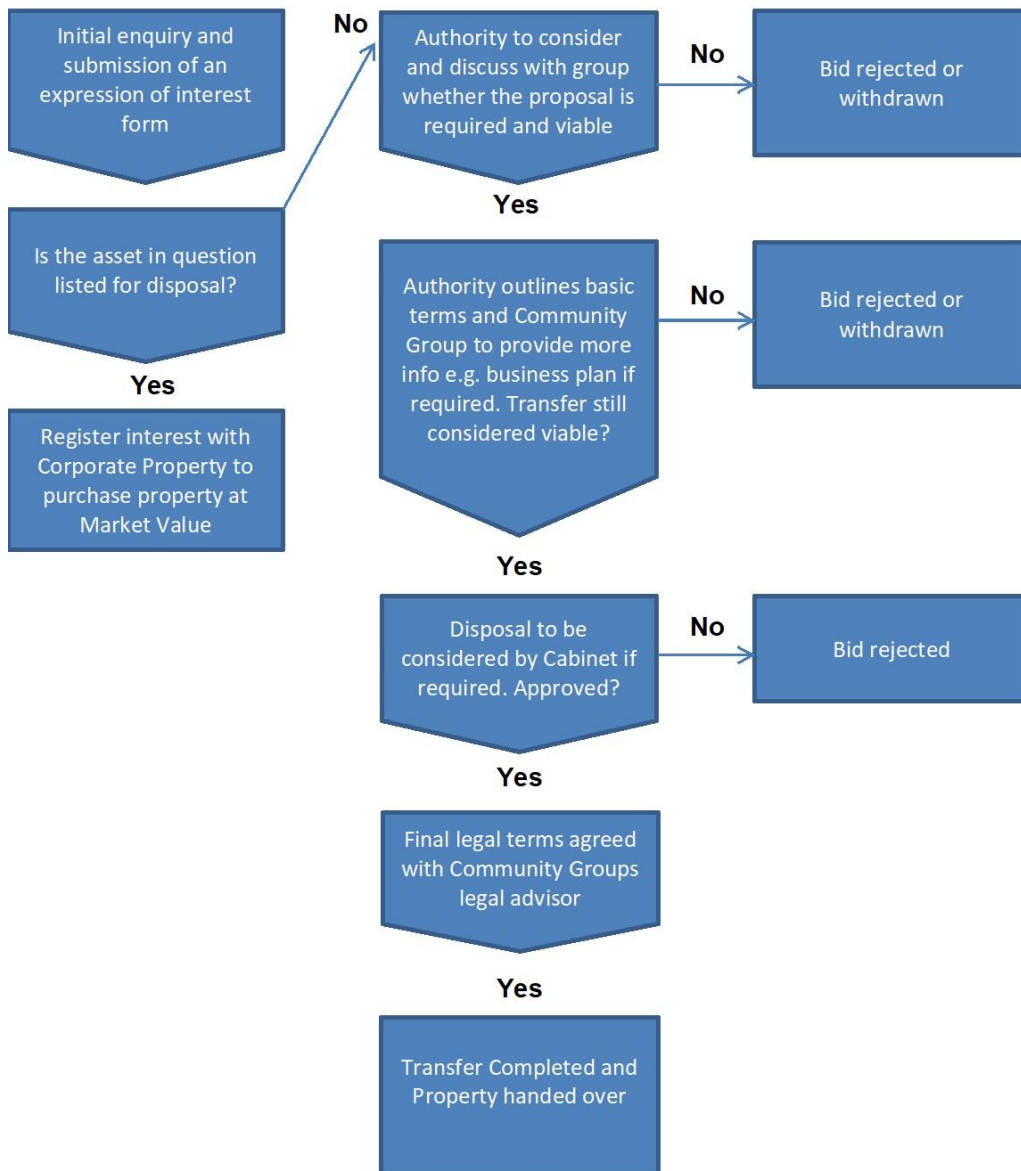
- Proposals for the use and maintenance of the asset
- Benefits to the Authority, the community based group and the wider/community, together with planned outcomes
- Consideration of whether there are, and will continue to be, any conflicts/overlap of other similar facilities in the locality
- Capacity of the community based group(s) to manage and insure longevity of the asset
- Some form of business plan, the detail of which will reflect the scale of asset being transferred
- A community governance structure (how local people will be involved in decision making in relation to the asset and its use)
- Evidence of financial support for future development
- Liabilities and how these will be addressed
- How they have considered the effect of the opportunities for people to use the Welsh language; or how the Welsh language will be treated no less favourably than the English language? How the decision could be made so that it has positive or increased positive effects; or so that it does not have adverse effects or a decreased adverse effect on the opportunities for people to use the Welsh language? How can it be assured that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language post transfer including any service provision

currently provided through the medium of Welsh and how these services will continue.

The table below summarises the process the Authority will follow where an asset transfer request has been made:-

Stage	Who is Responsible
Expression of interest submitted for consideration (Appendix 2) or other appropriate form	Community Group
Application form appraised and recommendations made	Local Authority
<i>Business plan submitted (if deemed necessary)</i>	<i>Community Group</i>
<i>Appraisal of business plan (if deemed necessary)</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>
Decision on whether to proceed with transfer with support from relevant Head of Service and in accordance LTPR (with Cabinet/Local Member involvement as necessary)	Local Authority
Detailed terms agreed and transfer completed	Local Authority

COMMUNITY ASSET TRANSFER PROCESS



Expression of Interest for the Transfer of a Community Asset.

- Please complete this form in as much detail as possible and ensure all questions have been answered. If you are unable to provide an answer or the evidence requested, please explain why.
- Please ensure you have read and understood the City and County of Swansea's Community Asset Transfer Guidance.
- All community asset transfers will need to be supported by a Council Head of Service and a Cabinet Member. Your completed form will be forwarded to the relevant Head of Service to be assessed. In most cases it will be necessary for that Head of Service to submit a report for Cabinet approval.
- The Council may need to request further information from you to enable a decision to be reached.
- In some cases a business plan may be requested to show the on-going viability of your proposal.
- Please remember that we are looking for proposals that present a mutual benefit for both the community and the Council.

Community Asset Transfer Expression of Interest Form

Please return to:

Community and Voluntary Sector Partnership Officer, Poverty and Prevention Team, Civic Centre, Oystermouth Road, Swansea. SA1 3SN

1.0 Name of the asset. Please include a plan where possible. (If you haven't identified a particular asset, please detail your requirements here)

2.0 Organisation Details

2.1 Name of organisation

2.2 Main contact name, position in the organisation and contact details including postal address, telephone number and email address:

2.3 Purpose of your organisation, what is the organisation constituted to do?

2.4 Your organisation's status (e.g. Registered charity, company etc.) Please include any relevant numbers. Is the organisation a Legal entity in its own right? If not provide full names and addresses of all persons intending to hold the property.

2.5 Provide details of your organisational structure including your governance arrangements.

3.0 Financial Health and Sustainability

(If you are unable to provide any of the information requested in this section, please give details on why. E.g. If you are newly established organisation)

3.1 Please attach preceding three years of your organisation's audited and signed accounts

3.2 Provide a budget and cash flow forecast which demonstrate your intended income and expenditure for your tenure of the asset for the next 2 years.

3.3 Provide details of reserves currently held and reserves policy.

3.4 Do you have the funds in place to set up the project or is it dependant on another funding source? Please give details.

4.0 Track Record

4.1 Please tell us if you have entered into any contracts or lease agreements with the City & County of Swansea before and if so, please give us details of a referee we can contact.

4.2 Detail any experience of managing a community facility

5.0 Proposal

5.1 Please detail your proposal for the transferred asset?

5.2 What key outcomes will your tenure of the asset aim to achieve?

5.3 Please detail proposed management and governance arrangements for the asset

6.0 Community benefit

6.1 Will your proposal be accessible to the whole community? YES/NO
Please give details.