

Pecyn Dogfennau



Mark James LLM, DPA, DCA
Prif Weithredwr,
Chief Executive,
Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP
County Hall, Carmarthen. SA31 1JP

DYDD MAWRTH, 25 GORFFENNAF 2017

AT: HOLL AELODAU'R Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

YR WYF DRWY HYN YN EICH GALW I FYNYCHU CYFARFOD O'R Y
BWRDD GWEITHREDOL A GYNHELIR YN **SIAMBR, NEUADD Y SIR** AM
10.00 YB, DYDD LLUN, 31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF, 2017 ER MWYN CYFLAWNI'R
MATERION A AMLINELLIR AR YR AGENDA SYDD YNGHLWM.

Mark James DYB

PRIF WEITHREDWR



AILGYLCHWCH OS GWELWCH YN DDA

Swyddog Democrataidd:	Janine Owen
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Cyf:	AD016-001

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

AELODAETH - 10 AELOD

Cynghorydd	Portffolio
Cynghorydd Emlyn Dole	Arweinydd Arweinyddiaeth a Strategaeth Gorfforaethol; Cadeirydd y Bwrdd Gweithredol; Cynrychioli'r Cyngor ar CLILC; Datblygu Economaidd; Yn cynrychioli'r Cyngor ar Ranbarth Dinas Bae Abertawe; Cydweithio; Marchnata a'r Cyfryngau; Penodi Aelodau o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol; Penderfynu ar bortffolios ABG; Cyswllt â'r Prif Weithredwr; Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus
Cynghorydd Mair Stephens	Dirprwy Arweinydd Rheolwr Busnes y Cyngor; Adnoddau Dynol; Rheoli Perfformiad; Archwilio Cymru; Hyfforddiant; T.G.Ch.; T.I.C. Cynllunio strategol
Cynghorydd David Jenkins	Adnoddau Cyllid a'r Gyllideb; Effeithlonrwydd Corfforaethol; Rheoli Eiddo / Asedau; Caffael; Budd-daliadau Tai; Refeniw; Gwasanaethau Statudol (Crwneriaid, Cofrestryddion, Etholiadol, Arglwydd Rhaglaw); Hyrwyddwr y Lluoedd Arfog; Canolfannau Cyswllt a Chanolfannau Gwasanaethau Cwsmeriaid
Cynghorydd Cefin Campbell	Cymunedau a Materion Gwledig Materion Gwledig ac Ymgysylltu â'r Gymuned; Diogelwch Cymunedol; Yr Heddlu; Deddf Gwrthderfysgaeth a Diogelwch 2015 Trechu Tlodi; Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol; Cyswllt y Trydydd Sector
Cynghorydd Hazel Evans	Amgylchedd Sbwriel; Clanhau Strydoedd; Gwasanaethau Trafnidiaeth; Cynnal a Chadw Tiroedd; Gwasanaethau Adeiladu; Gwasanaethau Arlwy; gofalu; Clanhau Adeiladau; Cynlluniau Argyfwng; Llifogydd
Cynghorydd Linda Evans	Tai Tai - Cyhoeddus; Tai - Preifat; Cydraddoldeb; Heneiddio'n dda
Cynghorydd Peter Hughes Griffiths	Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth Llysgennad Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned; Datblygu'r Iaith Gymraeg; Theatrau; Chwaraeon; Canolfannau Hamdden; Amgueddfeydd; Llyfrgelloedd; Parciau Gwledig; Twristiaeth.
Cynghorydd Glynog Davies	Addysg a Phlant Ysgolion; Gwasanaethau Plant; Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig; Diogelu; Cartrefi Seibiant; Gwasanaeth Gwella Ysgolion Integredig Rhanbarthol; Dysgu Oedolion yn y Gymuned; Gwasanaethau Ieuenctid; Aelod arweiniol dros Blant a Phobl Ifanc; Llysgennad Ieuenctid
Cynghorydd Philip Hughes	Diogelu'r Cyhoedd Safonau Masnach; Iechyd yr Amgylchedd. Gorfodaeth Amgylcheddol; Gorfodaeth Cynllunio; Gwastraff Didrwydded; Gwasanaethau Parcio; Bio amrywiaeth
Cynghorydd Jane Tremlett	Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i Oedolion; Gofal Preswyl; Gofal Cartref; Anableddau Dysgu; Iechyd meddwl; Cyswllt / Cydweithio / Integreiddio â'r GIG; Pencampwr Gofalwyr; Llysgennad Anabledd; Pencampwr Gofal Dementia

A G E N D A

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Mae Llywodraeth Cymru drwy ei hasiant, sef Asiant Cefnffyrdd De Cymru, yn ceisio cyflwyno llinellau melyn dwbl / dim aros mewn pentrefi a chymunedau ar hyd yr A483T o Bont Abraham i Landeilo. Mae'r cyfyngiadau hyn ym mhentrefi Tŷ-croes, Llandybïe a Ffair-fach yn cael eu rhoi ar waith heb ymgynghori'n briodol â'r trigolion. Yn ôl pob golwg, unig nod y cyfyngiadau hyn yw cyflawni mantra'r gefnffordd "ni chaiff dim rwystro llif y traffig". I bob pwrpas mae'r cyfyngiadau hyn yn atal preswylwyr rhag parcio y tu allan i'w cartrefi ac yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion nid oes dewis arall ganddynt. Y cwestiwn yr wyf am ei ofyn ichi, Gynghorydd Evans, yw beth mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn ei wneud i gynrychioli barn trigolion y cymunedau hyn a sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn adolygu'r cynlluniau hurt hyn.
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AMGYLCHIADAU ARBENNIG BENDERFYNU EI YSTYRIED YN FATER
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LEOL, 1972. | |
| 18. GORCHYMYN I'R CYHOEDD ADAEL Y CYFARFOD

NI DDYLID CYHOEDDI'R ADRODDIADAU SY'N YMWNEUD Â'R MATERION
CANLYNOL GAN EU BOD YN CYNWYS GWYBODAETH EITHRIEDIG FEL
Y'I DIFFINIWYD YM MHARAGRAFF 14 O RAN 4 O ATODLEN 12A I
DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL 1972 FEL Y'I DIWYGIWYD GAN
ORCHYMYN LLYWODRAETH LEOL (MYNEDIAD AT WYBODAETH)
(AMRYWIO) (CYMRU) 2007. OS BYDD Y BWRDD, AR ÔL CYNNAL PRAWF
LLES Y CYHOEDD YN PENDERFYNU YN UNOL Â'R DDEDDF, I YSTYRIED
Y MATERION HYN YN BREIFAT, GORCHMYNNIR I'R CYHOEDD ADAEL Y
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Dydd Llun, 26 Mehefin 2017

YN BRESENNOL: Y Cynghorydd L.M. Stephens (Cadeirydd)

Y Cynghorwyr:

H.A.L. Evans, L.D. Evans, D.M. Jenkins, P.M. Hughes, P. Hughes-Griffiths, G. Davies and C.A. Campbell

Yr oedd y swyddogion canlynol yn gwasanaethu yn y cyfarfod:

M. James, Prif Weithredwr
C. Moore, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol
J. Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymunedau
G. Morgans, Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Phlant Dros Dro
R. Mullen, Cyfarwyddwr yr Amgylchedd
L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith
W. Walters, Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyl (Adfywio a Pholisi)
J. Fearn, Pennaeth Eiddo Corfforaethol
S.E. Watts, Rheolwr Gwasanaethau Iechyd y Cyhoedd
D. Hockenhull, Rheolwr y y Cyfryngau a Marchnata
M.S. Davies, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd

Siambr, Neuadd y Sir - 10.00 am - 10.45 am

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorwyr E. Dole a J. Tremlett.

2. DATGAN BUDDIANNAU PERSONOL

Ni chafwyd dim datganiadau o fuddiant personol.

3. COFNODION - 2 MAI, 2017

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL lofnodi cofnodion cyfarfod y Bwrdd Gweithredol a gynhaliwyd ar 2 Mai 2017 gan eu bod yn gywir.

4. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBYDD GAN AELODAU

Dyweddodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau â rhybudd wedi cael eu cyflwyno gan yr Aelodau.

5. CWESTIYNAU A RHYBYDD GAN Y CYHOEDD

Dyweddodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau â rhybudd wedi dod i law gan y cyhoedd.

6. POLISI GORFODI CORFFORAETHOL

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried adroddiad ar Safonau Gwasanaethau a Pholisi Gorfodi'r Awdurdod a goladwyd o ganlyniad i'r ymgynghori corfforaethol o fewn yr Adrannau perthnasol ac aethpwyd ati i gael cymeradwyaeth i ymgynghori'n eang drwy gyfrwng y wefan gorfforaethol. Nodwyd bod angen i'r adran ar gyfer 'Penodiadau' sydd wedi'i chynnwys yn y 'Safonau Gwasanaeth' gael ei diwygio i adlewyrchu'r ffaith fod y Canolfannau Gwasanaethau Cwsmeriaid yn gweithredu

system apwyntiadau yn dilyn dirwyn y cynllun 'peilot' i ben.

Gofynnodd y Cynghorydd D. Cundy ynghylch y datblygiadau tai newydd lle rhoddwyd contractau i brynwyr tai, gallai'r contractau hyn fod yn destun "Gorfodi Amodol" gan y Cyngor. Cyfeiriodd yn benodol at achosion lle'r oedd gerddi perchnogion tai wedi dioddef llifogydd. Ymatebodd yr Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol dros Ddiogelu'r Cyhoedd y byddai'n rhaid i'r cyngor ddibynnu ar bwerau statudol perthnasol a bod angen i bob darpar brynwr fod yn ofalus ynghylch hyn.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

6.1 bod y testun yn yr adran 'Penodiadau' o 'SAFONAU GWASANAETHAU CYNGOR SIR CAERFYRDDIN' yn cael ei newid i ddarllen fel a ganlyn:

'Mae pob un o'n Canolfannau Gwasanaethau Cwsmeriaid yn gweithredu system apwyntiadau. Y nod yw gwella profiad y cwsmer a gwella'r modd y darperir gwasanaethau. Nawr gallwch drefnu apwyntiad yn unrhyw un o'n Canolfannau Gwasanaethau Cwsmeriaid yn Rhydaman, Caerfyrddin a Llanelli ar ddyddiad ac amser sy'n gyfleus i chi.

Os ydych yn dymuno trefnu apwyntiad neu drafod unrhyw fater sy'n ymwneud â'r Cyngor yna ffoniwch ein Canolfan Gyswilt ar 01267 234567. Mae modd i chi drefnu a rheoli eich apwyntiadau ar-lein;

6.2 cychwyn ar y broses ymgynghori ynghylch y Polisi Gorfodi Corfforaethol gyda rhanddeiliaid priodol am gyfnod o 6 wythnos;

6.3 bod y sylwadau a ddaeth i law yn ystod y broses ymgynghori yn cael eu hystyried gyda'r bwriad o fabwysiadu'r Polisi Gorfodi Corfforaethol.

7. PENODI SWYDDOG PRIODOL

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried adroddiad ynghylch penodi Swyddogion Priodol o'r Awdurdod Iechyd (Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru) at ddibenion Deddf Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Rheoli Clefydau) 1984 (fel y'i diwygiwyd gan Ddeddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol 2008) a Rheoliadau a wnaed yn unol â Deddf 1984.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR

7.1 bod yr Awdurdod yn penodi'r ymgynghorwyr canlynol o'r Awdurdod Iechyd yn Swyddogion Priodol at ddibenion deddfwriaeth Diogelu Iechyd:-

Mrs Heather Lewis	Ymgynghorydd Diogelu Iechyd;
Mr Sion Lingard	Ymgynghorydd Diogelu Iechyd;
Dr. Christopher Johnson	Ymgynghorydd Diogelu Iechyd
Dr. Rhianwen Stiff	Ymgynghorydd Rheoli Clefydau Trosglwyddadwy;
Dr. Brendan Mason	Ymgynghorydd Rheoli Clefydau Trosglwyddadwy;
Dr. Gwen Lowe	Ymgynghorydd Rheoli Clefydau Trosglwyddadwy;
Dr. Graham Brown	Ymgynghorydd Rheoli Clefydau Trosglwyddadwy;
Dr. Meirion Evans	Epidemiolegydd Ymgynghorol;
Dr. Christopher Williams	Epidemiolegydd ymgynghorol ;
Dr. Giri Shakar	Ymgynghorydd Proffesiynol Arweiniol ar gyfer Diogelu Iechyd.

- 7.2 bod y penodiadau'n dod i rym ar unwaith a'u bod yn parhau hyd nes:-
- y bydd y Cyngor wedi diddymu'r penodiad neu,
 - y bydd y swyddog wedi cyflwyno hysbysiad ysgrifenedig o 3 mis i'r Cyngor ynghylch y bwriad i ymddiswyddo neu,
 - y bydd cyflogaeth y swyddog â'r awdurdod iechyd wedi dod i ben.

8. ADRODDIAD MONITRO CYLLIDEB REFENIW Y CYNGOR

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried yr adroddiad monitro ynghylch y gyllideb refeniw a roddai'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am sefyllfa ariannol diwedd blwyddyn y flwyddyn ariannol 2016/17.

Yr oedd y ffigurau alldro terfynol yn dangos bod gorwariant o £1,093k ar lefel adrannol am y flwyddyn. Roedd hyn wedi'i wrthbwysu gan danwariant o £5,286k ar gostau cyfalaf ac roedd yr alldro a oedd yn deillio o hynny yn golygu bod yr Awdurdod yn rhagweld trosglwyddo £523k i'w gronfeydd cyffredinol. Roedd y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai wedi dychwelyd tanwariant o £2k.

Wrth ymateb i sylw, derbyniodd yr Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol dros Addysg a Phlant, bod y costau newydd o ran Ymddeoliad Cynnar Gwirfoddol a dileu swyddi mewn ysgolion yn uchel ond dywedodd fod y mater yn cael ei drafod ar sail sir gyfan.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL bod yr adroddiad ynghylch monitro'r gyllideb yn cael ei dderbyn.

9. DIWEDDARU RHAGLEN GYFALAF 2016-17.

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried adroddiad diweddarau a oedd yn manylu ar y sefyllfa gyllidebol derfynol mewn perthynas â rhaglen gyfalaf 2016/17, fel yr oedd ar 31 Mawrth, 2017. Roedd y gwariant net gwirioneddol o £42,071k o'i gymharu â chyllideb net weithredol o £69,921k yn rhoi amrywiad o £27,850k. Byddai hyn yn cael ei gynnwys yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod wrth i gynlluniau gael eu hailbroffilio, oherwydd roedd angen y gyllideb er mwyn sicrhau bod cynlluniau'n cael eu cwblhau.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL dderbyn yr adroddiad diweddarau ynghylch y rhaglen gyfalaf.

10. Y WYBODAETH DDIWEDDARAF AM DROSGLWYDDO ASED AU CYMUNEDOL PARCIAU, LLEOEDD CHWARAE A LLECYNNAU AMWYNDER

Yn dilyn y penderfyniad a wnaed gan y Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ei gyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 15 Rhagfyr, 2014 (gweler cofnod 11) o ran trosglwyddo asedau sef parciau, lleoedd chwarae a mannau amwynder, bu'r Bwrdd yn ystyried adroddiad a roddai'r diweddaraf ynghylch y cynnydd a wnaed mewn perthynas â throsglwyddo asedau cymunedol gan gynnwys manylion trosglwyddiadau sydd wedi digwydd hyd yma, a'r ffordd ymlaen posibl.

Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan y Cynghorydd D Cundy, dywedodd yr Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol dros Adnoddau nad oedd Parc Howard, Llanelli, bellach ar y rhestr trosglwyddo asedau.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 10.1** nodi statws presennol yr amrywiol drosglwyddiadau i Gyngorau Cymuned a sefydliadau chwaraeon;
- 10.2** bod asedau nad ydynt wedi derbyn Mynegiant o Ddiddordeb [EOI] yn destun ymgynghoriad gydag amrywiol randdeiliaid ar ddyfodol yr asedau perthnasol;
- 10.3** er mwyn hyrwyddo'r broses drosglwyddo yn y flwyddyn olaf sy'n arwain at y dyddiad cau, sef 31 Mawrth 2018, bydd pob parti â diddordeb (asedau yn y categorïau 'B' a 'C' yn yr adroddiad) yn cael grant o ddwywaith y gost cynnal a chadw flynyddol, heb ystyried y rhesymau dros unrhyw oedi hyd yn hyn, ac i adlewyrchu'r consesiwn a wneir ac i annog cwblhau'r trosglwyddiadau sy'n weddill yn gynnar, bydd y Grant Cynnal a Chadw yn gostwng 1/24 y mis o 1 Ebrill 2017, hyd at y dyddiad trosglwyddo.

11. PANELAU YMGYNGHOROL Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

Bu'r Bwrdd Gweithredol yn ystyried adroddiad a oedd yn cynnwys manylion am y panelau ymgynghorol a sefydlwyd gan y weinyddiaeth flaenorol i adrodd ar faterion amrywiol a gwahoddwyd y Bwrdd i adolygu diben, swyddogaethau ac aelodaeth y panelau ac i benderfynu ar ba rai yr oedd am ei gadw ac unrhyw baneli newydd yr oedd yn dymuno eu sefydlu. Gofynnwyd i'r Bwrdd hefyd a oedd am ychwanegu'r Gweithgor Cefn Gwlad, cofnod 10.1 cyfarfod y Bwrdd Gweithredol a gynhaliwyd ar 2 Mai 2017, at ei restr o Banelau Ymgynghorol ac i ystyried aelodaeth ohono.

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd er mwyn osgoi unrhyw oedi wrth benodi aelodau i fod yn rhan o'r panelau ymgynghorol y gofynnwyd am enwebiadau gan Arweinwyr y grwpiau gwleidyddol, er roedd yn parhau i ddisgwyl am rai ohonynt.

Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan y Cyngorydd D. Cundy ynghylch a fyddai'n bosibl sefydlu 'Gweithgor Trefol' i gyd-fynd â'r 'Gweithgor Cefn Gwlad' arfaethedig a'r cysylltiadau â'r Panel Ymgynghorol ynghylch Trechu Tlodi, dywedodd yr Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol dros Gymunedau a Materion Gwledig fod yr olaf yn cynnwys Sir Gaerfyrddin yn ei chyfanrwydd a bod grwpiau gorchwyl eisoes wedi'i sefydlu i ymchwilio i anghenion economaidd a chymdeithasol tair prif ardal drefol sef Llanelli, Rhydaman a Chaerfyrddin. Byddai pob un o'r grwpiau hyn yn bwydo i'r Panel Ymgynghorol ynghylch Trechu Tlodi.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 11.1** bod y panelau ymgynghorol a sefydlwyd gan y weinyddiaeth flaenorol yn cael eu cadw a bod y Gweithgor Cefn Gwlad yn cael ei sefydlu yn cynnwys yr aelodaeth fel y nodir yn yr adroddiad a gylchredwyd;
- 11.2** bod arweinwyr y grwpiau yn cyflwyno eu henwebiadau ar gyfer aelodaeth Panelau Ymgynghorol y Bwrdd Gweithredol i'r Prif Weithredwr gyda'r nod o'u cymeradwyo yn ystod y cyfarfod nesaf.

12. CYNRYCHOLAETH AR GYRFF ALLANOL

Cyflwynwyd i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol, o ganlyniad i'r etholiadau llywodraeth leol ddiwethaf, restr o Gyrff Allanol er mwyn penderfynu a ddylai'r Cyngor benodi

/parhau i benodi ar y cyrff hynny. Cyflawnwyd adolygiad cychwynnol o'r rhestr o gyrff allanol i ganfod statws cyfredol y sefydliadau presennol ac i gyflwyno rhestr gyfredol er mwyn penodi.

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd, yn yr un modd â'r Panelau Ymgynghorol yng nghofnod 11 uchod, er mwyn osgoi unrhyw oedi wrth benodi aelodau i'r Cyrff Allanol gofynnwyd am enwebiadau gan Arweinwyr y grwpiau gwleidyddol er roedd yn parhau i ddisgwyl am rai ohonynt.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

12.1 gofyn i Arweinwyr y Grwpiau gyflwyno eu henwebiadau ar gyfer cynrychiolaeth ar Gyrff Allanol i'r Prif Weithredwr gyda golwg ar gymeradwyo'r rhain yn y cyfarfod nesaf;

12.2 ei fod yn ofynnol i'r aelodau a benodir i wasanaethu ar gyrff allanol yn adrodd yn ôl ar gyfarfodydd y cyrff hynny a sefydlu dull priodol i hwyluso hyn.

CADEIRYDD

DYDDIAD

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL 31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF, 2017

CYNLLUN STRATEGOL AMGUEDDFEYDD SIR GAERFYRDDIN 2017-2022

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

- Cymeradwyo Cynllun Strategol Amgueddfeydd Sir Gaerfyrddin 2017-2022
- Swyddogion arweiniol i gwrdd ag aelodau perthnasol i adolygu datblygiadau yn: Parc Howard; Amgueddfa Sir, Abergwili; Amgueddfeydd Diwydiannol Cydweli ac Amgueddfa Cyflymder, Pentywyn.

Y Rhesymau:

Mae tystiolaeth o gynllunio strategol yn hanfodol ar gyfer Achredu Amgueddfeydd, sy'n un o'r Dangosyddion Cenedlaethol i Gymru, sef un o'r gofynion yn Adran 10(1) o Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol : OES –
Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau – 5 Hydref, 2017

Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad OES

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cynghorydd Peter Hughes Griffiths (Deiliad y Portffolio Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth)

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth: Cymunedau Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth: Ian Jones Awdur yr Adroddiad: Morrigan Mason	Swyddi: Pennaeth Hamdden Rheolwr Datblygu Amgueddfeydd	01267 228309: IJones@sirgar.gov.uk 01267 228696 MIMason@sirgar.gov.uk
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY, 2017

CARMARTHENSHIRE MUSEUMS STRATEGIC PLAN 2017-2022

1. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF REPORT

This strategic plan supersedes the previous plan (Carmarthenshire Museums Service Forward Plan 2013-2018) approved by EBM 15/03/2013. This plan supports the areas for improvement identified during the 2013 Museum Accreditation assessment and sets out a vision for an ambitious museums improvement programme. The strategy identifies significant challenges Carmarthenshire Museums need to address in order to deliver against the Council's corporate strategic aims. Approval of the Carmarthenshire Museums Strategic Plan 2017-2022 is sought in order to support the application for Museum Accreditation and to provide a framework for museums service development.

Carmarthenshire Museums Strategic Plan 2017-2022 identifies five key objectives to deliver the vision for an excellent service by 2022. To successfully achieve these objectives, a number of challenges have been identified that need addressing in order to develop the museum service's capacity to operate effectively. The first two, and most pressing challenges are infrastructural improvements and risk management, which are interconnected issues.

Carmarthenshire Museums need a robust Strategic Plan in order to focus on overcoming the challenges ahead and to address the risks associated with not acting upon the concerns raised.

2. OTHER OPTIONS AVAILABLE AND THEIR PROS AND CONS

Evidence of strategic planning is an essential requirement of Museum Accreditation. Carmarthenshire Museums are in the process of reapplying for Accredited status, which is a National Indicator for Wales – a requirement for section 10(1) of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

The current plan (Carmarthenshire Museums Service Forward Plan 2013-2018) does not meet requirement 1.4, 'Effective forward planning' of Museum Accreditation. This new plan addresses those shortcomings and reviews the previous forward plan in order to demonstrate service progression and areas for improvement. The option to continue with the existing plan (2013-2018) is not recommended because it does not support the Council's corporate strategy nor the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

More significantly, the new plan recognises an appetite to deliver significant improvements across the museum service in terms of preserving collections, facilities and the customer facing activities. The plan provides a measurable framework for how this will be achieved.

Carmarthenshire Museums Strategic Plan 2017-2022, presented here in draft until approved, is informed through consultation and the option for comment is welcomed.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?	YES
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IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: *Ian Jones*

Head of Leisure

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The Carmarthenshire Museums Strategic Plan 2017-2022 is informed by Carmarthenshire County Council Corporate Strategy 2015-2020; Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015; Carmarthenshire County Council Strategic Equality Plan 2015-2020; and the requirements of Museum Accreditation.

3. Finance

The Carmarthenshire Museums Strategic Plan 2017-2022 refers to a number of service developments. The financial implications of these will be addressed separately as part of the Council's approved project management process. However, many of the proposed developments in this plan are linked to external funding. While Museum Accreditation is not always an essential requirement for external funding, some of the main funders in this sector (Welsh Government and its associates) will not consider applications from large local authority museums that fail to meet the Accreditation standard. This Strategic Plan is linked to Carmarthenshire Museums' application for Museum Accreditation.

5. Risk Management Issues

Carmarthenshire Museums need a robust Strategic Plan in order to focus on overcoming the challenges ahead and to address the risks associated with not acting upon the concerns raised.

6. Physical Assets

The Carmarthenshire Museums Strategic Plan 2017-2022 focuses on protecting the County's heritage assets, including listed buildings and artefacts of local and national significance. Failure to undertake actions identified in the Strategic Plan may impact on the valuations of assets (museum collections). Inaction associated with maintenance of historic buildings converted to museum use will lead to increasingly costly maintenance and restoration costs.

7. Staffing Implications

Museums service long-term staffing needs are being identified through consultation on staff restructure to support the delivery of the Strategic Plan. The currently vacant post of Conservation Officer has been identified as an essential requirement in order to address the immediate and ongoing collections management issues identified. An additional temporary post of Documentation Assistant is required to address part of the collections management digitisation backlog, associated with information control and risk management; a grant has been awarded by Risk Management to support 50% of the costs of this post.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: *Ian Jones*

Head of Leisure

1. Scrutiny Committee

Community Scrutiny Committee will be consulted on the 5th October, 2017.

2. Local Member(s)

N/A

3. Community / Town Council

N/A

4. Relevant Partners

Sarah Paul ACR, Museums Archives Libraries Division, Welsh Government was consulted regarding risk assessment approaches to museum collections in storage.

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

N/A

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

AS OUTLINED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Carmarthenshire Museums Service Forward Plan 2013-2018) approved by EBM 15/03/2013		Head of Service Office, 3 Spilman Street, Carmarthen / Online via EBM reports
2013 Museum Accreditation assessment		Head of Service Office, 3 Spilman Street, Carmarthen

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

CARMARTHENSHIRE MUSEUMS

Strategic Plan 2017 – 2022



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Forward planning process and review

This strategic plan sets out Carmarthenshire County Council's vision and ambitions for Carmarthenshire Museums: the services it provides to the community and wants to further develop to support the Council's priorities and the role it plays in the economy. The final version of the plan was adopted [month] 2017. This supersedes the Carmarthenshire Museums Service Forward Plan 2013-2018 submitted for the last round of Accreditation in 2013.

The development of this plan has been influenced by:

- Carmarthenshire Museums' progress against its aims and objectives in the 2013-2018 Forward Plan.
- The strategic context within which the museum service operates, including the Carmarthenshire County Council Corporate Strategy 2015-2020 and Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.
- Carmarthenshire's context – economic, social, technological and environmental.
- Consultation with industry experts, funders, local groups, and partners.
- Engagement with staff and other stakeholders.
- Collaboration with strategic Carmarthenshire County Council projects.
- Analysis of performance measures and visitor feedback.

This has led to a new vision and a refinement of the aims and objectives of the 2013-2018 Forward Plan, in particular identifying SMART actions that will support the new Strategic Plan. The process of reviewing progress and achievements identified both outstanding and new tasks, as well as major projects across the county to improve collections care, risk management, accessibility, visitor experience, and financial resilience.

The museum service is operating in a landscape of unprecedented change, challenge and opportunity. This plan will be reviewed annually to inform business plan activities and individual work plans and form part of the internal performance management process.

Statement of purpose

Our vision is to develop exceptional places that preserve and create community memories and inspire wonder, exploration and connectivity with Carmarthenshire's rich heritage and culture.

Our mission is to preserve collections and provide accessible, inclusive, exciting, sustainable services, which promote and facilitate learning, culture, heritage, tourism, regeneration, information, well-being and leisure.

How we do this:

Caring for and interpreting our collections and historic sites to support discovery, enjoyment and learning.

Playing an important role in the cultural, economic and social life of the county, and the health and well-being of its residents.

Celebrating Carmarthenshire and its communities, promoting civic pride and developing a sense of cultural identity, as well as building respect and understanding of others.

Valuing professionalism, employing experts to deliver services, and promoting opportunities for volunteers to improve and share their specialist knowledge and skills.

Contributing to the county's tourism economy, creating places where people want to visit and stay.

Contributing to the knowledge economy by creating and disseminating knowledge through exhibitions, displays, public learning and events, research, and publications.

Increasingly operating in a digital environment, making collections and information available on line and providing platforms for user-generated content.

Carmarthenshire Museums operates:

- **Carmarthenshire County Museum (CCM)**, a Grade 2 listed house rebuilt by W D Caroe in 1903 in the Arts & Crafts manner and recently recognised as a rare example of this architectural style.

- **Parc Howard Museum and Gallery (PH)**), built 1886, now Grade 2 listed; it is one of the oldest public museums in Wales, founded in 1912.
- **The Museum of Speed (MOS)**, opened in 1996 dedicated to the story of land speed attempts on Pendine Sands.
- **Kidwelly Industrial Museum (KIM)** in partnership with the Trustees of the Kidwelly Heritage Centre and Tinsplate Museum Trust. The oldest surviving tin plate works, including listed buildings and scheduled monuments.

It also has responsibility for museum exhibits and artefacts at:

- Carmarthen Library
- Ammanford Library
- The Guildhall, Carmarthen
- County Hall, Carmarthen
- Llanelli Town Hall
- Llandovery Library

Its collections include fine and decorative arts, costume and textiles, antiquarian books, archaeology and numismatics, ethnography, material culture, natural history, geology, photography and local history.

Carmarthenshire Museums provide advice and support to voluntary-run museums and heritage organisations within the county and facilitates several heritage networks.

The service employs 4.75FTE staff, including Museums Development Manager, Curator, Business Retail Officer and part-time Museum Attendants.

Setting the scene

Carmarthenshire is a county of contrasts, being largely agricultural, boasting stunning beaches, and featuring areas in the south-east that were one time industrialised with coal-mining, steel works and tin-plating. It is the third largest county in Wales by area and the most populated towns are Llanelli, Ammanford and Carmarthen; Carmarthenshire Museums has a presence in all of these.

Carmarthenshire has 5 areas that are in the 10% most deprived in Wales, 7 areas in the 20% most deprived, and 13 areas in the 30% most deprived (WIMD 2014). Carmarthenshire residents have a mean income 6.7% lower than the mean income figures for Wales and is the 9th lowest of Unitary Authorities in Wales. (Carmarthenshire Household Income Levels CACI PayCheck Data 2014)

The population in Carmarthenshire is growing, increasing by about 6.5% between 2001 and 2014. The population age is slightly older with a median age of 44 compared with the Wales average of 41 and the UK median of 39. 2.1% of the population is identified as from a BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic) group (source: 2011 census data).

Almost 44% of the population over the age of 3 are total Welsh speakers, compared with the Wales average of 19% (Census, 2011).

Tourism is now a key component of the Carmarthenshire economy and a major source of employment and revenue. The county includes sites designated at international level to protect important biodiversity. It has also benefited from investment in improvements to coastal facilities and attractions, world renowned gardens, clean beaches and the National Wool Museum at Dre-fach Felindre.

The Carmarthenshire Tourism Destination Management Plan 2015-2020 identifies several challenges that need to be taken into account in Carmarthenshire Museums' planning and programming in order to be able to support the county's visitor economy and contribute to the plan's ambition to create a distinctive image and identity that is meaningful to visitors and residents.

Consultation and community engagement

Forward planning is informed by an ongoing process of consultation, evaluation and research review. This process includes responding to sector-wide reviews (Expert Review of Local Museum Provision in Wales 2015), service reviews (An Organisational Review of the Carmarthenshire Museum Service 2012-2020), and evaluating individual projects. All outputs of research contribute

to forward planning and build our capacity for sustained and targeted service improvements. Carmarthenshire Museums run year-round visitor feedback at most of its venues. Services and projects are developed through consultation and co-production and increasingly development schemes are the result of collaboration with local groups.

Strategies and policies

Carmarthenshire County Council Corporate Strategy 2015-2020

The strategic plan has seven priorities for the Council. These are Making better use of resources; Building a better Council; People in Carmarthenshire are healthier; People in Carmarthenshire fulfil their learning potential; People who live, work and visit Carmarthenshire are safe and feel safer; Carmarthenshire's communities and environment are sustainable; and Carmarthenshire has a stronger and more prosperous economy.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

An Act that places a duty on public bodies to achieve seven well-being goals to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

Carmarthenshire County Council Strategic Equality Plan 2015-2020

This plan describes the Council's legal duties and its commitment to equality and diversity as an employer and a service provider, and its key actions in promoting tolerance, understanding and respect within the wider community. It also refers to the need to have regard of the Welsh Language, which ties in with the **Welsh Language Measure 2011**.

Carmarthenshire Museums Access Policy Statement (2017)

The Access Policy Statement guides Carmarthenshire Museums' approach to providing access to its collections and associated information. We define access as something that is made possible when physical, cultural, social, financial, intellectual, psychological and emotional barriers are removed, reduced or overcome. The Statement pays particular attention to Welsh language provision.

Carmarthenshire Destination Management Plan 2015-2020

This plan is based on consultation with key stakeholders to ensure a co-ordinated approach to improving the visitor experience. It sets out a vision and articulates what needs to happen to achieve it, balancing the needs of visitors, local

residents, businesses and the environment. The plan recognises that one of Carmarthenshire's strengths is its heritage and culture with opportunities for authentic experiences, including the Welsh language, bringing prospects for innovative and creative promotion and interpretation of the area's local distinctiveness.

Corporate Asset Management Plan 2016-2019

The plan ensures corporate assets contribute to the Council's role of serving and supporting the needs of the County. Assets are integral to meeting the goals identified under the Well Being and Future Generations Act.

Analysis of the current situation (2017)

Carmarthenshire Museums' challenges

In developing this plan, five strategic aims were identified in order to achieve the vision for what Carmarthenshire Museums will look like by 2022. To successfully achieve these aims, it was identified that a number of major challenges would need to be addressed in order to develop the museum service's capacity to contribute effectively to the Council's Corporate Strategy.

In summary, there is a need for:

- Infrastructural improvements – collections storage, museum buildings, digitisation of collections information;
- Staff structure and capacity;
- Risk management;
- Improving access through marketing, communications and audience development;
- Increasing public engagement through improved displays and programming;
- Organisational culture responsive to change and collaboration;
- Delivering council and Welsh Government priorities, including social, economic and environmental challenges.

Review of Carmarthenshire Museums Forward Plan 2013-2018

Summary of objectives and planned activities	Achieved?	Comments
Providing museums for everyone	Yes	A greater focus on disabled access has been achieved through capital improvements to museum buildings. Access action plans and learning policies were completed in 2013. The South and West Wales Museums (SWM) partnership has successfully delivered learning programmes to engage young people in discovering and digitising their heritage. Volunteering is well established at the County Museum. The museum service is a bilingual service and staff are encouraged through our nominated Welsh Language Champion.
Taking care of Carmarthenshire's museums' collections as part of the greater Collection for the Nation	Partially	<p>Museum environments are continuously monitored and controlled, where possible. The collection store in Kidwelly was partially insulated and racked in 2010 but has suffered from a lack of maintenance more recently. The museum service has operated with limited collections and technical resource for several years. The recent approval to appoint a Conservation Officer will improve standards in collections care. Despite maintenance investment in some buildings, others show deterioration caused by water ingress, posing a significant threat to collections if not remedied. The digitisation backlog identified in 2013 remains incomplete.</p> <p>Participation in national schemes, such as Linking the Natural Sciences in Wales, to share expertise and collections is proving beneficial to staff and the public. The Museums Service supports communities in interpreting their heritage through</p>

		<p>projects and establishing networking groups, such as Hanes Sir Gâr. Volunteers contribute to our understanding of collections through research and sharing information through free talks and events.</p> <p>Carbon footprint reduction is largely dependent on future investment in improving buildings and upgrading utilities.</p>
Working effectively	Partially	<p>Five museums (including Kidwelly Industrial Museum) achieved Museum Accreditation standard in 2013. Two museums later failed the VAQAS Visit Wales standard in 2016 (Carmarthen County Museum and Carmarthen Town Museum) due to substandard visitor facilities, signage, displays and interpretation. The museum service has a good track record of partnership and collaboration with other museums and trusts in order to improve public access to heritage. The museum volunteering programme aims to support health and well-being, promote enquiry and lead to new skills and knowledge. Staff CPD has become reactive rather than planned due to staff shortages and time pressures. Income generation plans have not been researched and tested, and stretching targets have not been set. Since 2016 the museum team is deeply involved in supporting the regeneration of Pendine with internal partners and external funders. It is similarly working with internal partners over the development of Parc Howard. The County Museum is collaborating with the Tywi Gateway Trust in regenerating the park and derelict outbuildings. Improvements to energy efficiency in historic buildings are largely linked to building improvements; building surveys on the County Museum have been carried out in 2011 and 2016, informing major maintenance programme planning.</p>

Looking to the future (2017-2022) – Strategic aims, objectives and actions

Strategic aim 1: Manage and develop our resources, facilities and workforce to become more resilient and build a stronger economy.

Key objectives

- Communicate positive messages about Carmarthenshire and contribute to creating attractive, unique and prosperous places to live and work by developing and refurbishing museums.
- Seek out partnership opportunities to collaborate in service delivery, improving service efficiency, and reaching new audiences.
- Collaborate with cultural services partners to develop an integrated approach for museum displays already located in libraries.
- Extend sensitive commercialisation across museums to improve self-generated income, development and jobs growth.
- Undertake a risk management approach to collections care, assets and finances to ensure long term funding.
- Develop workforce capacity and identify the skills, behaviours, knowledge and expertise to deliver our objectives.
- Support staff to achieve professional qualifications and accreditation in priority work areas through CPD.
- Promote volunteering to increase community links, access expertise, provide workplace opportunities, and to deliver a better visitor experience.
- Develop robust Audience and Business Development Plans to increase attendances and maximise economic potential.
- Adapt buildings and practices to reduce energy consumption and carbon footprint.

Actions

Objective	Actions	Measure	Timescale	Resources
Development and refurbishment of museums and displays.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plans for the County Museum, Parc Howard Museum and Pendine informed through consultation. • Funding secured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EBM approval • Funding success. • Museum accreditation. 	All major projects to have commenced by April 2022.	Interdepartmental staff time. External consultancies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver capital projects. • Reduce energy consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAQAS accreditation. • Energy monitoring. • Project evaluation. 		CCC capital and maintenance budget. External funding.
Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address major infrastructural needs within the Museum Service to place it in a position to establish new partnerships. • Set up informal network for museums in Carmarthenshire. • Continue to provide access to expertise with partners at Kidwelly Industrial Museum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections safe, buildings secure, staff capacity, culture change. • Number of museums joining the forum. • Attendances at meetings; no. hours donated. 	<p>Immediate challenges should be overcome by March 2022.</p> <p>September 2018.</p> <p>Ongoing.</p>	Staff time.
Increase income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial product development, testing and launch. • Business planning. • Staff restructure and training to support business needs. • Systems modernisation and capacity. • Increase volunteering opportunities. • Dedicated 'Carmarthenshire Museums' website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income targets met. • More staff are better qualified. • Numbers of volunteers. • Licensing. • Numbers of commercial events. • Audit of financial systems. 	Commercial operations may be impacted by other museum developments. Target date for first round of product launches, March 2019.	Museum service team. Marketing & Tourism team. Capital investment. Revenue budget.
Staff development and volunteering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on and implementation of new Museums Service staff structure. • Develop individual learning plans for all staff. • Support staff to achieve professional qualifications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of vacancies filled. • Number of professionally qualified staff. • Investors in People. 	Draft structure for consultation, August 2017. Learning plans implemented by October 2017 with SMART goals.	Staff time. Revenue budget for training; external funding where available.

Increase volunteering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff structure to support expansion of volunteering opportunities into new roles and museum sites. • Review volunteering roles, agreements and policies. • Identify budget for volunteer expenses. • Organise volunteer open day to launch volunteering at Parc Howard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Accreditation. • Budget monitoring. • Numbers of volunteers recruited. • Visitor experience. 	Draft structure for consultation, July 2017.	Revenue and salaries budget. Staff time.
Audience and Business Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Marketing and Communications Plan. • Carmarthenshire Museums branding. • Carmarthenshire Museums website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAQAS • Website visits. • Social media engagement. • Visitor experience. • Visitor numbers. 	Draft plan by September 2017; visitor analysis ongoing. Website live by November 2018.	Museum and Marketing teams. External funding linked to museum development projects.

Strategic aim 2: Become recognised for our innovative approach to developing and using museum collections.

Key objectives

- Identify and act upon an overarching solution for a dedicated Collections Centre to better care for collections, increase access and enable museum buildings to be refurbished and developed.
- Review policies informing collections care standards, with particular attention paid to risk management and protecting collections for the future.
- Provide access to expertise and professional networks for independent museums in Carmarthenshire.
- Commission security reviews and implement recommendations to increase opportunities for accessing high profile loans at Accredited museums.
- Digitise and photograph museum collections to better manage collections and enable digital access.
- Undertake a collections review to identify underrepresented collection areas and opportunities for rationalisation.
- Set up focus groups to engage communities in telling their story through collecting, exhibitions and interpretation.

Actions

Objective	Actions	Measure	Timescale	Resources
Collections storage and display	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission assessment of current and future collections storage needs. • Make the case for a dedicated Collections Centre. • Secure funding for capital, project delivery and fit-out costs. • Coordinate maintenance programmes across museums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Accreditation. • Internal audit. • EBM approval. • External funding. 	<p>Collections assessment (1st stage) by Aug. 2017.</p> <p>Business case and 1st stage HLF application by September 2017.</p>	<p>Staff time.</p> <p>Capital funding.</p> <p>Maintenance budget.</p>
Risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out security review. • Risk assessment of collections storage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Accreditation. • Internal audit. 	<p>Security review and risk assessments by April 2018.</p>	<p>Risk management grant to part-fund digitisation post.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen physical security. Improve collections care. Fixed term post to digitise collections records. Photograph collections. Update valuations and insurance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk management funding. No digitisation backlog. 	Physical security linked to museum development projects. Digitisation backlog completed by March 2018. Photography by 2020.	External funding for security review. Capital funding for physical security. Museum team.
Collections review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission expert assessment of potential for collections rationalisation. Review all policies concerned with collections management in accordance with Accredited status. Carry out disposal of agreed recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of items identified for disposal. Formal adoption of policies. 	<p>Collections Assessment (2nd stage) by Dec. 2017.</p> <p>Policy review by December 2017.</p> <p>Disposal pilot by June 2018; thereafter ongoing.</p>	£10,000 grant awarded by the Federation of Museum and galleries in Wales for consultancy fees. £2800 match-funding from budget.
Collections development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation to inform a community focused approach to museum collections development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people consulted with. 	Process to begin by September 2017. Thereafter ongoing.	Staff time. External project funding to engage hard to reach groups.

Strategic aim 3: Create a great visitor experience through excellent services and programmes.

Key objectives

- Deepen our knowledge and understanding of our visitors and non-visitors to increase attendances and engagement.
- Increase the provision of services in Welsh to the public, and promote the use of the Welsh language.
- Redevelop museum gallery spaces and displays to promote Carmarthenshire's rich heritage and inspire, engage and enthuse visitors.
- Achieve an excellent standard of satisfaction through attentive, excellent customer care.
- Modernise visitor facilities at museums (signage, toilets, catering, retail and reception areas).
- Achieve VAQAS 'Gold standard' assessment for all museums, reserved for attractions that achieve excellence.

Actions

Objective	Actions	• Measure	Timescale	Resources
Audience development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audience segmentation and analysis to inform Marketing & Communications Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor numbers. • Visitor Verdict data. 	Draft plan by December 2017; visitor analysis ongoing.	Museum and Marketing staff.
Welsh language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a Welsh Language Implementation Plan that will set out how Carmarthenshire Museums will comply with Welsh language Standards. • Nominated Welsh Language Champion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of staff attended trained on the Welsh Language Implementation Plan. • Number of staff regularly using Welsh in the workplace. 	Draft Plan by December 2017. Initial training Jan-Mar 2018 and thereafter as part of induction process.	Museum staff.
Redisplay galleries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder consultation to develop redisplay proposals and draft programme to inform capital developments and design needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers consulted. • Visitor experience. 	Consultation commence May 2018. All major projects to have	Museum staff and volunteer time.

			commenced by April 2022.	
Visitor facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise visitor facilities in all museum development projects. • Identify signage needs in Marketing & Communications Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor experience. • Increase on-site spend. • VAQAS. • Visitor Verdict survey. 	Draft plan by September 2017.	External funding.
Visitor feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer care training. • Monitor Visitor Verdict reports. • Frequent team meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAQAS. • Visitor Verdict benchmark. 	Training delivered annually in March and when required for all inductees.	Staff time.

Strategic aim 4: Deliver inspiring and creative learning opportunities for all people.

Key objectives

- Place learning at the heart of our museums, where children and adults have equal status and formal and informal learning is valued equally.
- Draw out the fascinating stories behind our collections and communicate them in new, creative and accessible ways.
- Develop opportunities for visitor interaction on the galleries, promoting a hands-on approach to play and discovery.
- Create an open Collections Centre solution to collections in store, designed to support visits, training and placements.
- Improve digital access to collections and Carmarthenshire's rich history.
- Provide a high quality, fully bilingual schools service, delivered by specialists built around a sustainable model.
- Use visitor studies to inform targeted programmes to improve access for 'hard to reach' audiences.

Actions

Objective	Actions	Measure	Timescale	Resources
Learning, engagement and access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning & Engagement Strategy linked to museum development projects. • Communicate our values. • Staff training. • Expand the range and spread of learning opportunities. • Targeted activities for specific audiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Accreditation. • Visitor experience. • Numbers of participants. • Numbers of activities. • Geographic spread of activities. • Number of targeted activities. 	Draft plan by March 2018. All associated activities thereafter ongoing.	Museum staff time; revenue budget.
Visitor interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overhaul our approach to interpretation. • Introduce a more playful culture into museum displays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor experience. • Visitor numbers. • VAQAS. 	Low scale interventions can begin from January 2018; more ambitious	Staff and volunteer time for low scale interventions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase opportunities for 'getting up close' to collections in store. • Identify opportunities for interactivity for each of the museum development projects. 		schemes linked to major development projects.	External funding for larger schemes.
Digital access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install Broadband and WiFi at all main museum sites. • Identify appropriate digital access solutions for each museum. • Stordy Digidol partnership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of museum sites digitally enabled. • Numbers of visitors accessing digital facilities. 	Broadband and WiFi by April 2017. Wider digital access initiatives linked to major projects, e.g. <i>Stordy Digidol</i> launching 2018.	Revenue budget. External funding.
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review staff structure to increase schools visits. • Maximise availability of historic resources to contribute to the Cwricwlwm Cymreig (also linked to improving displays). • Consult with schools. • Recruit suitable freelance educators for enhanced paid-for schools visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of school visits and learning activity. • 1 new workshop theme or self-guided resource launched each year. • Income generation. 	Draft staff structure for consultation, Sept. 2017. School consultation Sept. 2018 – May 2019. New schools programme launch Sept. 2019.	Staff time.

Strategic aim 5: Support opportunities to promote health and well-being.

Key objectives

- Transform the physical experience of visiting our museums ensuring people feel welcomed, entitled, and valued. The setting and displays should inspire a sense of enjoyment, wonder and enquiry.
- Promote confidence and well-being through supported visits, training and placements at the proposed open Collections Centre.
- Promote opportunities for exploring the outdoors through collaborations with parks and other cultural and heritage venues.
- New and improved learning facilities in museums will provide stimulating spaces for engaging public programmes promoting mental well-being and resilience.
- Improve physical, intellectual and emotional access to museums to all, particularly to lower socio-economic groups.

Actions

Objective	Actions	• Measure	Timescale	Resources
Visitor experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative impact of Learning & Engagement Strategy, redisplay of galleries and museum development. • Launch of 'open' Collections Centre for museum collections in storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Verdict. • VAQAS. • Museum Accreditation. 	Collections Centre launch 2018/2019. Other museum developments will follow.	Revenue and capital.
Exploring outdoors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulate Tywi Gateway Trust (TGT) partnership. • Deepen links with the Tywi Valley Cycleway. • Identify opportunities for promoting walking and other healthy activities as part of the Museum of Speed redevelopment • Parc Howard orienteering trail and Forest School activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of visitors and numbers of participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TGT collaboration formalised Oct. 2017. • Cycleway launch t.b.c. • Museum of Speed open 2019 (t.b.c.). • Parc Howard resources and programming from July 2017. 	Staff time as in-kind match-funding for various external funders.

Provision of learning facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning spaces created as part of the major developments at: • Pendine • Carmarthenshire County Museum • Parc Howard Museum and Gallery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor experience. • Numbers of participants. • Numbers of bookings as an indicator of the quality of the learning spaces. 	2020 2022 2022	Capital and external funding.
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What the next five years will look like

In 2018-19 – We will be launching a new Carmarthenshire Museums Collections Centre

- The Collections Centre will be a significant asset that supports the objectives of the Well Being and Future Generations Act.
- It will focus on public learning and access, training and skills, employment, and providing people with an enriching opportunity to engage with their heritage 'up close' in a way that has previously been unavailable.
- Carmarthenshire Museums' collections will be cared for in appropriate conditions with good physical security, underpinned by excellent collections management and care, ensuring collections are preserved for current and future generations.
- Collections storage design will minimise environmental impacts and maximise efficiency.
- Supported as a sound business development, establishing a Collections Centre will limit risk and enable listed museum buildings previously used to store collections to be developed to maximise their potential and improve sustainability.
- With 49% of museum stores in Wales already full and a further 21% anticipated to be full by 2020*, Carmarthenshire is avoiding being another statistic in this national picture by ensuring the future sustainability and preservation of collections. (*Spotlight on Museums 2015, Welsh Government)

In 2019-20 – Parc Howard will begin to bear the hallmarks of a prospering museum.

- Parc Howard will measure its performance against The AIM Hallmarks of Prospering Museums, a framework that brings together the key characteristics of best practice and describes the set of behaviours that make heritage organisations prosper and thrive.
- The museum will fully engage with networks and partnerships, such as Fusion, to increase participation, be dynamic in delivering well-being objectives, develop positive community links and foster ownership.
- Visitor experiences will be significantly improved through better access, facilities and displays.
- Nationally important collections will be 'revealed' through professional curating and interpretation, creating a cultural landmark.
- Answering local demand for a high quality museum, the museum will mirror the improved park facilities creating an attractive and distinctive recreational facility for the community and visitors.

In 2020-21 – We will open the new Museum of Speed in Pendine

- A new, fully accessible, innovative and energy efficient museum built to demanding Passif Haus standards will open in Pendine at the heart of an ambitious regeneration scheme.
- Developed in partnership with an expert design team, the museum will reveal new stories through a combination of historic objects and images, interactives, hands-on learning experiences, and more, to engage the whole family.
- Our research indicates that many people visiting the popular events held on the Sands have little understanding of the historic significance of Pendine. An engagement programme will run from 2017 to 2020 to raise awareness of the museum and the heritage it celebrates. Outcomes will include collecting contemporary accounts of speed racing on Pendine Sands, identify potential acquisitions for the new museum to tell the wider story of racing on the Sands, and collaborate over exhibitions with special interest groups.

In 2021-22 – Carmarthenshire County Museum will be at the heart of a major leisure attraction

- The gardens and outbuildings around Carmarthenshire County Museum will be leased to the Tywi Gateway Trust for the purpose of working with local communities to deliver dramatic improvements to a valued community asset as part of an expansive £2.3m restoration scheme. The Trust and museum service will work in partnership to support Well Being and Future Generations Act objectives, including cultural engagement, developing skills and employment opportunities, and getting people more active.
- The development will include high quality catering and retail, attractive events and learning spaces, and modern visitor facilities.
- The nearby Tywi Valley Cycle Path will enhance the tourism offer, generating demand for other tourism-related businesses in the area.
- There will be a demonstrable corporate commitment to maintain the County Museum building and continue internal improvements.
- What was previously 'hidden' from view will be revealed. More spaces in the museum will be opened to the public for the first time, showcasing more collections and uncovering stories from the rich culture of Carmarthenshire and Wales. Unique historic gardens and wildlife habitats never previously seen by the public will also be open for the first time.

Delivering the Council's Strategic Priorities

Making Better Use of Resources

- Ensure museum property and assets are managed well and efficiently.
- Explore creative options for developing and delivering museum services.
- Foster local partnerships to facilitate community ownership of community assets and share office accommodation.
- Develop regional partnerships to identify areas for shared services and opportunities for external funding.

Building a Better Council

- Ensure engagement and consultation in museum planning processes.
- Develop a digital presence to communicate with residents and stakeholders.
- Develop and enhance the expertise and capability of museum staff.

People in Carmarthenshire are healthier

- Get more people participating more regularly in cultural events and activities to improve confidence, community cohesion, health and well-being.
- Promote alternative opportunities for all people to be more active.
- Increase volunteering opportunities with proven benefits to improve mental health, extend life, keep people fitter, and enable people to better cope with illness when it occurs.

People in Carmarthenshire fulfil their learning potential

- Deliver curriculum-linked bilingual schools programmes for positive and inspiring learning experiences.
- Promote engaging and accessible opportunities for family learning.
- Connect with 'hard to reach' groups to support better access to community facilities and opportunities.

People who live, work and visit Carmarthenshire are safe and feel safer

- Provide an accessible and welcoming museum service that supports cultural diversity and identity.

- Encourage familial ties and relationships with opportunities for spending quality time together, learning together and discovering more about each other.

Carmarthenshire's communities and environment are sustainable

- Promote awareness and understanding of Carmarthenshire's unique natural environment.
- Improve buildings and building management systems to improve energy efficiency and reduce waste.
- Plan long-term, ensure sustainable development in all activities and policies, and work within available resources.
- Acknowledge the legacy contributed by previous generations and pass on a better legacy of collections, information and knowledge to the next generation.
- Manage collections well so that they will be a valued asset for future generations, not a burden.
- Contribute to the social, cultural and economic vitality of Carmarthenshire and beyond.

Carmarthenshire has a stronger and more prosperous economy

- Promote training, learning and jobs growth through partnerships and service development.
- Contribute to the economic development of Carmarthenshire, creating places where people want to live, work and visit.

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF 2017

CYNLLUN BUDDSODDI - GWEITHIO YSTWYTH

Ystyried cynllun cyflawni/buddsoddi i helpu i gyflwyno gweithio ystwyth ar draws yr Awdurdod.

Yr Argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

- Cymeradwyo cyfanswm cyllid o £1.9 miliwn dros 4 blynedd ariannol lle bydd angen cyfanswm buddsoddiad o £405k ar gyfer 17/18 a £861k ar gyfer 18/19 i gefnogi elfennau cynllun cyflawni'r prosiect gweithio ystwyth yn ymwneud ag eiddo, TG a rheoli prosiect gyda'r nod o arbed cyfanswm o £500k bob blwyddyn a £2.518m ar ôl 5 mlynedd.
- Cymeradwyo'r cynigion ar gyfer cyllido buddsoddiad cyfalaf fel yr amlinellir yn y Goblygiadau Ariannol
- Helpu i lywio'r Strategaeth Swyddfeydd ddiwygiedig ar gyfer yr Awdurdod drwy gytuno pa adeiladau gweinyddol y dylai'r cynllun cyflawni gweithio ystwyth ganolbwyntio arnynt a pha adeiladau y dylid eu rhyddhau o ganlyniad i effaith y dull ystwyth o weithio.

Y Rhesymau:

- Cyflwynwyd Cynllun Buddsoddi - Gweithio Ystwyth i'r Tîm Rheoli Corfforaethol ar 16 Mai 2017 oedd yn egluro'r goblygiadau o ran arbedion a chostau sy'n gysylltiedig â rhoi'r prosiect ar waith.
- Gofynnodd y Tîm Rheoli Corfforaethol fod adolygiad arall yn cael ei gynnal ynghylch sut y gellir cyflawni elfennau'r cynigion am arbedion yn ymwneud ag absenoldeb salwch ac eiddo a bod cynllun buddsoddi diwygiedig yn cael ei ddatblygu.
- Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys cynnig am arbedion a gymeradwywyd gan y Tîm Rheoli Corfforaethol ar 13 Mehefin, ynghyd â chanlyniadau adolygiad arall o'r costau cyfalaf a referniw sy'n gysylltiedig â chyflawni elfennau TG y prosiect.

Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad Oes

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad Nac oes

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cyng. Mair Stephens (Dirprwy Arweinydd) a'r Cyng. David Jenkins, (Adnoddau)

Y gyfarwyddiaeth:	Swydd:	Rhifau ffôn: / Cyfeiriadau E-bost:
Ruth Mullen	Cyfarwyddwr yr Amgylchedd (Arweinydd Strategol)	RMullen@sirgar.gov.uk 01267 224647
Jonathan Fearn	Pennaeth Eiddo (Arweinydd Cyflawni Prosiect)	JFearn@sirgar.gov.uk 01267 246244
Awdur yr Adroddiad: Jon Owen	Rheolwr Rhaglen TIC	JOwen@sirgar.gov.uk 01267 224522

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY 2017

AGILE WORKING INVESTMENT PLAN

Purpose of report

- To consider an investment plan to support the further implementation of agile working initiatives across the authority.

Background

- An Agile Working Business Case was reported to CMT in February 2017, which concluded that significant savings (£9m over 5 years), could be achieved from the implementation of agile working, but that there would also be significant implications for the Council's office accommodation portfolio in terms of potential release of buildings, some of which would be both politically and commercially problematic to deliver.
- The project team was therefore asked to develop a realistic proposal which would set out the savings and cost implications associated with delivering the project. The investment plan report considered by CMT on the 16th May identified potential 5 year cumulative savings of £5.3m after an initial capital investment of £2.1 million.
- CMT requested that a further review be undertaken of the deliverability of the property and sickness absence elements of the savings proposals and that a revised investment plan be developed.
- This revised plan incorporates an amended savings proposal, together with the outcomes of a further a review of the capital and revenue costs associated with delivering the IT elements of the project.

Revised Investment Proposal

- The total investment required is £1.9m over 4 financial years with £405k required for 2017/18.
- The plan includes property savings projections of £220k realised in full per annum from year 5, to be achieved from costs savings arising from disposal of 4 properties (Nant-y-Ci; 5-8, Spilman Street, Town Hall, Ammanford, and the Old Library, Ammanford) - £120k), together with rental income linked to the ability to release parts of sites such as Parc Dewi Sant and Parc Myrddin (£100k).
- This proposal does not include savings relating to potential reductions in staff sickness.
- This proposal would generate a net annual saving of **£502,000** and net cumulative savings of **£2.5m** after 5 years.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: Ruth Mullen, Director of Environment (Strategic Lead –TIC Digital Transformation Project)

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	YES	YES

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

- An Agile Working Policy has recently been approved by CMT/Executive Board.

1. Finance

- The business case has identified annual savings of £500k through the implementation of agile working, with total cumulative savings of £2.5m to be achieved over a 5 year period. In terms of property related savings, although it is recognised that it may not be possible to dispose of Parc Myrddin as an entire site for sale, the roll out of the agile approach could provide the impetus to seek opportunities to release further parts of the portfolio for rent. It is estimated that this could generate over £100k of rental income a year and this has now been factored into the savings estimates within the options appraisal exercise.
- There will be capital receipts associated with the sale of buildings to be released as part of the implementation of the agile delivery plan.
- The investment plan identifies total capital costs of £ 1.9m to be incurred over a 3 year period including £1.05m (property costs); £692k (IT costs) and £160k (project management), together with full year revenue implications of £257k from 21/22 (part year costs of £128k from 20/21) in order to ensure that the approach is sustainable from an IT perspective.
- The phasing of the capital investment and potential funding is currently as follows:

	2017-2018 £'000	2018-2019 £'000	2019-2020 £'000	2021-2022 £'000
Capital requirement	405	861	521	115
Funding Source:				
Development Fund	-405			
Capital receipts from released buildings		-315	-300	-320
Unfunded	0	546	221	-203

- It is proposed that the 2017-2018 Capital requirement of £405k is funded from the Authority's

Development Fund. The balance in the Development Fund available for new projects is £635k, and in common with a number of applications over recent years it is proposed that the criteria that assistance is restricted to 25% of the available fund resources is set aside. The Fund repayments will be £101.25k per annum over 4 years, being met from the savings generated.

- It is proposed that the unfunded capital elements of the project be kept under review and be prioritised when the 5 year capital programme is revisited and updated.

3. ICT

- The initial business case concluded that the authority could achieve significant financial benefits by providing staff with the appropriate IT equipment to work in a more agile way and thereby adopt smarter, more productive ways of working.
- The main focus of the IT delivery plan is to support the authority in changing the ratio of Fixed, Flex and Field employees. The total net cost of this investment is estimated to £692k over 4 financial years.
- It is estimated that at the end of the end of the 3 year deployment of agile working, ICT Services will need to replace laptop/pc's to keep the estate performing well. The net revenue costs of this on-going investment will be £257k pa from 21/22 (part year effect of £128k in 20/21).

6. Physical Assets

- The project delivery plan has been developed which sets out key priorities for the project and time-lines for implementation. This plan has been aligned with the objectives of the authority's Office Accommodation Strategy with a view to supporting the delivery of associated financial savings. A more comprehensive Strategy is to be developed during 2017.
- The delivery plan proposes that up to 4 buildings could be released as a result of the implementation of agile working initiatives which could generate revenue savings of £220k by 2020.
- The implementation of the agile delivery plan could generate additional spare capacity within the retained administrative buildings which could then be made available for rent/lease to other public sector partners/private sector. Although it is recognised that it may not be possible to dispose of Parc Myrddin as an entire site for sale, the roll out of the agile approach could provide the impetus to seek opportunities to release further parts of the portfolio for rent. It is estimated that this could generate over £100k of rental income a year and this has now been factored into the savings estimates within the options appraisal exercise.
- There will be capital receipts associated with the sale of buildings to be released as part of the implementation of the agile delivery plan, which have not been factored into the savings

identified as they would form part of future capital programme funding.

- The investment plan identifies that up to a £1m may be required to adapt buildings/offices to create an agile friendly environment including building design/alteration; creation of hot-desking facilities and the purchase of appropriate furniture.

7. Staffing Implications

As part of the sign up to the high level business case to implement agile working initiatives, Corporate Management Team agreed that dedicated posts should be created to support the project management of the programme. It was suggested that these resources (2 posts) should sit within the TIC team in order to reflect the need for a more corporate drive to implementation.

It is proposed that 2 temporary posts are created :

- Project Manager X 1
- Project Coordinator X 1

The estimated cost of this resource over 2 years is £160,000.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Ruth Mullen, Director of Environment (Strategic Lead – TIC Digital Transformation Project)

1. Scrutiny Committee

N/A

2. Local Member(s)

N/A

3. Community / Town Council

N/A

4. Relevant Partners

N/A

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Consultation with recognised trades unions via the Corporate Employee Relations Group on the revised Agile Working Policy

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THERE ARE NONE

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

TIC Agile Working Project
Agile Working Investment Plan
June 2017

1. Purpose of report

- To consider an investment plan to support the further implementation of agile working initiatives across the authority.

2. Background

- An Agile Working Business Case was reported to CMT in February 2017, which concluded that significant savings (£9m over 5 years), could be achieved from the implementation of agile working, but that there would also be significant implications for the Council's office accommodation portfolio in terms of potential release of buildings, some of which would be both politically and commercially problematic to deliver.
- The project team was therefore asked to develop a more modest proposal which would set out the savings and cost implications associated with delivering the project. An alternative investment plan report considered by CMT on the 16th May identified potential 5 year cumulative savings of £5.3m after an initial capital investment of £2.1 million.
- CMT requested that a further review be undertaken of the deliverability of the property and sickness absence elements of the savings proposals and that a revised investment plan be developed.
- This revised plan incorporates an amended savings proposal, together with the outcomes of a further review of the capital and revenue costs associated with delivering the IT elements of the project.

3. Delivery Plan - Property

3.1 Impact on buildings – retention/release

- One of the key aims of the project will be to adapt designated Council buildings in order to create a work environment that supports the move to a more agile way of working. This could involve changes to the internal design and layout of buildings, where appropriate, in order to create more suitable, open plan office environments together with the use of designated hot-desking facilities.
- The purchase of more appropriate office furniture and the adoption of desk ratio principles as outlined within the agile working policy (*Fixed Worker* 1:1; *Flexible Worker* – no more than 8:10; *Field Worker* no more than 5:10), will allow for more effective use of space and allow more staff to be accommodated in these designated buildings.
- The natural consequence of accommodating more staff in a smaller number of buildings is that other buildings within the portfolio can be released for disposal or lease, thus allowing for revenue savings / capital receipts to be delivered.

- As part of the development of the revised Office Accommodation Strategy for the authority, designated buildings have been identified for inclusion in the agile working investment programme, together with buildings which could then become available potential disposal or lease (see table below).
- **Under the revised proposals below, 4 buildings have now been identified for release as a direct impact of the implementation of agile working: Nant-y-Ci; 5-8, Spilman Street, Town Hall, Ammanford, and the Old Library, Ammanford**

Town	Administrative Building – to be retained and adapted to support agile approach	Administrative Buildings – to be disposed/leased
Carmarthen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Hall • 3, Spilman Street • Saint David's Park • Parc Myrddin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nant-y-Ci (March 2018 - 18 staff) • 5-8 Spilman Street (Sept 2018 – 58 staff)
Llanelli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Hall • Ty Elwyn • East Gate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Ammanford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parc Amanwy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Hall (March 2019 – 34 staff) • Old Library (March 2019 – 33 staff)
Llandeilo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

3.2 Property investment required

- As outlined above, the move to create a more agile working environment could require adaptations to the design and layout of designated buildings and / or the purchase of suitable office furniture.
- However, due to the nature of the existing design of a number of these buildings, the potential for significant adaptations and changes to the internal layout would be limited. Only 3 Spilman Street and Ty Elwyn buildings were identified as having the potential for significant internal modifications. As Ty Elwyn had been subject of a significant refurbishment programme in the last 3 years, it was agreed that a further feasibility study of the costs / benefits of adapting a building should focus on 3 Spilman Street.
- This results of this initial feasibility study have estimated that the total costs of adapting 3 Spilman Street to a fully agile- friendly environment could be in the region of £3m. The payback on investment through the ability to release other buildings would not be sufficient to allow this proposal to be financially viable in its current form, and therefore other options will need to be considered; for example, adapting specific parts of the building.
- Therefore the investment requirements for this initial phase of the programme are mainly focussed on the potential minor building modifications (removing partition walls) and the estimated costs of

purchasing suitable office furniture for each of the buildings in scope. These estimated costs have been based on the actual costs of undertaking similar work at Ty Elwyn / East Gate buildings.

- It is also proposed that external specialists are commissioned to support the re-design of office layouts and the selection/ purchase of appropriate furniture.

Cost Element	Description	£
Building Adaptations	Adaptations to the internal make-up of buildings to create a more agile work environment.	£825K*
Furniture	Purchase of appropriate office furniture in order to fully optimise space and create agile friendly environment	£205k
Office Design/ Moves	To finance the costs of staff moves linked to the implementation of agile delivery plan	£35K
	Total	£1,055*

*Does not include final options / estimates for 3 Spilman Street at this stage.

3.3 Property related savings

Revenue Savings

- There will be revenue savings to be achieved through the release of administrative buildings as part of the implementation of the agile delivery plan.

Building	Property Costs – Annual Saving	IT Costs – Annual Saving
5-8 Spilman Street	£21k	nil
Nant-y-Ci	£31k	£2k
Town Hall, Ammanford	£54k	£22k
Old Library, Ammanford	£14k	nil
Total	£120k	£24k

Other income

- The implementation of the agile delivery plan could generate additional spare capacity within the retained administrative buildings which could then be made available for rent / lease to other public sector partners or the private sector.
- Although it is recognised that it may not be possible to dispose of Parc Myrddin as an entire site for sale, the roll out of the agile approach could provide the impetus to seek opportunities to release further parts (specific blocks) of the portfolio for rent. Parc Myrddin or St David's would lend themselves most easily to rental of part, although we would look to seek rental opportunities wherever presented.
- It is estimated that this could generate over **£100k** of rental income a year and this has now been factored into the savings estimates within the options appraisal exercise.

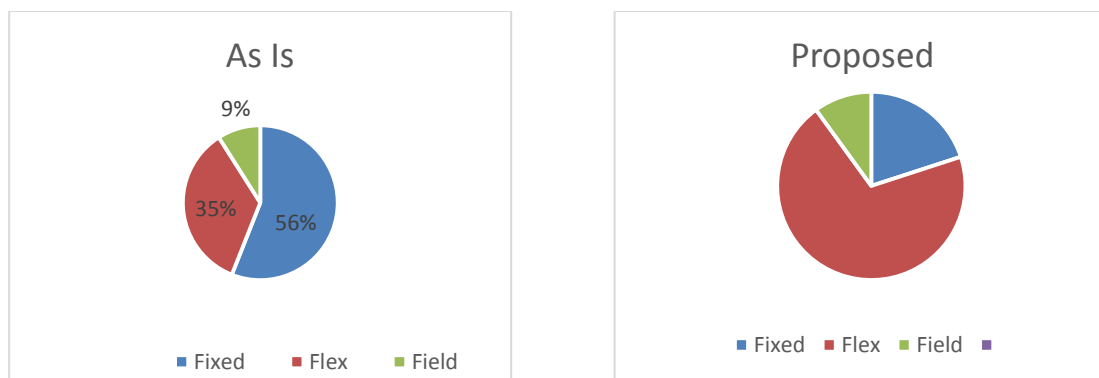
Capital Receipts

- There will be capital receipts estimated as £900k associated with the sale of buildings to be released as part of the implementation of the agile delivery plan.

4 Delivery Plan – IT

4.1 Initial capital investment

- The initial business case concluded that the authority could achieve significant financial benefits by providing staff with the appropriate IT equipment to work in a more agile way and thereby adopt smarter, more productive ways of working.
- The main focus of the IT delivery plan is to support the authority in changing the ratio of Fixed, Flex and Field employees



Current position	Number	%
Lap-tops	1,509	46%
PC's	1,788	54%
Total Devices	3,297	
Desired Position		
Lap-tops	2,638	80%
PC's	659	20%
Total Devices	3,297	
Total Number of lap-tops required (to meet desired position) – minus existing lap-tops	(2,638 – 1,509)	
Net requirement	1,129	
Number of existing laptops greater than 4 yrs old by 1st Sept 2017	530	
Total Number Required / Cost Laptops Required	1,659 £995,000	
Other costs		
Docking Stations	£116,130	
Softphone Licences	£44,000	
Monitors	£53,820	
Corporate Wif-fi	£83,680	
Total	£297,630	
Total Lap tops plus other costs	£1,292,630	

Funding Available via existing programme	-£600k	
Initial investment required over 3 years	£692,630	

- The plan now reflects phased implementation over a 3 year period, instead of 2 years, and the net IT capital investment required is **£692,000**.
- There is the potential to reduce this amount by a further **£214,000** if it was decided that other costs such as docking stations and monitors were to be funded from departmental budgets. However, there is a concern that this could compromise the ability to deliver a consistent approach during the roll out of the IT element of the programme

4.2 Sustainability – future IT revenue implications

- It is estimated that at the end of the 3 year deployment of agile working, ICT Services will need to replace 659 laptops per annum based on a 4 year lifecycle to keep the estate performing well. Extending the life of equipment in the past has significantly impacted on the productivity of users. There would be a need to replace 113 PC's a year, based on a 6 year life-cycle for PC's. However, it is envisaged that there wouldn't be a need to procure a new PC for at least 3 years due to the number of reusable PC's that will become available as a result of the transformation exercise.

Requirement	Number	Cost (per annum)
Replacement of lap-tops per annum based on 4 year life-cycle	659	£415,170*
Replacement of 113 PC's a year based on 6 year life -cycle	113	£41,528*
Total	772	£456,698
Current Replacement Programme Funding		£200,000
Additional Revenue Funding Requirements (from 19/20)		£256,698

*from 20/21

4.3 IT Savings

- As outlined earlier in the report, the implementation of agile working will allow some administrative buildings to be released for disposal. These buildings contain communications equipment and network links connecting them to the corporate network and decommissioning buildings would result in approximately **£24,000** of savings.

5 Project Management Resource

- As part of the sign up to the high level business case to implement agile working initiatives, Corporate Management Team agreed that dedicated posts should be created to support the project management of the programme. It was suggested that these resources (2 posts) should sit within the TIC team in order to reflect the need for a more corporate approach to implementation.
- It is proposed that 2 temporary posts are created:
 - Project Manager X 1
 - Project Coordinator X 1

- The estimated cost of this resource over 2 years is **£160,000**.

6 Savings Projections - deliverability

- CMT asked that a sensitivity exercise be undertaken to assess the deliverability of some of the savings identified within the original investment plan, and that a revised plan then be developed to reflect the outcomes of this exercise.

Property

- In terms of property related savings, although it is recognised that it may not be possible to dispose of Parc Myrddin, the roll out of the agile approach could provide the impetus to seek opportunities to release parts (specific blocks) of the sites for rent. It is estimated that this could generate over £100k of rental income a year and this has now been factored into the savings estimates within the options appraisal exercise.

Sickness

- In relation to some of the wider cost savings to be potentially achieved from implementing an agile approach, CMT had concerns as to whether the **sickness related savings** in the original investment plan (£346k pa/ £1.7m after 5 years) would generate an *actual* cost saving for the authority. The original figures produced by Vodafone were based on sector wide benchmarks where it estimated that the positive impact of introducing a more agile / flexible working approach could help generate a 10% reduction in sickness levels.
- A further analysis of the Council's sickness rates and associated costs indicates that sickness absence only results in a direct, additional cost to the authority in front line services such as refuse, street-cleaning, highway maintenance and domiciliary care, where overtime or casual / agency staff costs will be incurred when replacing the person on sick leave. However, these types of roles are already deemed to be 'field' workers and therefore will be subject to any further agile working related initiatives.
- Agile working initiatives will be mainly focussed on those workers in the fixed role category (56%) and equipping them to operate as flexible workers. However, sickness absence relating to these types of roles e.g. Social Workers, HR Officers Housing Officers, will only incur notional costs as their role is not replaced when they are absent through sickness. Approximately 34,500 FTE days were lost to sickness were lost in the non-operational/front-line functions in 2016/17 which in turn incurred a notional cost of £3m.
- Therefore, although there is no direct immediate benefits that could be gained from reducing sickness levels through agile related initiatives, there are productivity gains that potentially be turned into real financial gains in the medium to long term e.g. requiring less staff/ allowing more staff to be released via severance scheme. Reducing sickness by 1 day per FTE could generate a notional saving of £270,000 over 5 years. This has not been factored into the savings projections

below, but is considered to be a wider organisational benefit to be achieved from implementing the agile approach.

7. Project Investment/ Savings

7.1 Investment implications

Investment Required	Over 3 years
Investment in property	£1,050,000
IT investment	£692,000
Project Team	£160,000
Total	£1,903,000

7.2 Savings

- This revised investment plan now includes revised property savings projections of £220,000, over a 5 year period, to be achieved from revenue costs savings arising from disposal of 4 properties (Nant-y-Ci; 5-8, Spilman Street; Town Hall, Ammanford, and the Old Library, Ammanford - £120,000), together with rental income linked to the ability to release parts of sites such as Parc Dewi Sant and Parc Myrddin (£100,000).
- This option no longer includes savings relating to potential reductions in staff sickness.
- This option would generate a net annual saving of **£502,000** and net cumulative savings of **£2.5m** after 5 years.

Cost Area	Annual Saving	Savings by year 5 (Cumulative)
Property	£220,000	£741,500
Printing	£150,000	£675,000
Paper	£25,434	£114,453
Pool and department cars	£87,416	£393,372
Business Travel	£254,271	£1,114,219
Staff Sickness	£0	£0
IT Saving	£24,000	£101,980
Home Workers	-£1,944	-£9,920
Technology (revenue from 20/21)	-£227,688	-£651,920
	£502,177	£2,518,704

Capital Costs

	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	Total
IT Investment	£115,000	£231,000	£231,000	£115,000	£692,000
Project Management	£40,000	£80,000	£40,000		£160,000
Buildings	£250,000	£550,000	£250,000		£1,050,000
	£405,000	£861,000	£521,000	£115,000	£1,902,000

Revenue Costs/Savings Projections - revised

Cost Area	Current Annual Costs	Projected Annual Costs	Income	Annual Saving/cost	Savings by Year 5
Savings					
Property	£2,605,566	£2,484,112	£100,000	£220,000	£741,500
Printing	£300,000	£150,000		£150,000	£675,000
Paper	£51,434	£26,000		£25,434	£114,553
Pool and Departmental Cars	£349,664	£262,248		£87,416	£393,372
Business Travel	£1,017,083	£762,812		£254,271	£1,144,219
Staff Sickness	£3,087,112	£3,087,112			
IT Savings				£24,000	£101,980
		Total		£761,121	£3,170,624
Costs					
Home Workers	£216	£2,160		£1,944	£9,920
Technology	£1,850,000	£2,076,942		£257,000	£642,000
	£1,850,216	£2,079,102		£258,944	£651,920
				£502,923	£2,518,704

Savings Profile

Appendix B

Revised Proposal

	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Total
Property*		£41,500	£140,000	£160,000	£180,000	£220,000	£741,500
Printing		£75,000	£150,000	£150,000	£150,000	£150,000	£675,000
Paper		£12,717	£25,434	£25,434	£25,434	£25,434	£114,453
Pool and Departmental Pool Cars		£43,708	£87,416	£87,416	£87,416	£87,416	£393,372
Business Travel		£127,135	£254,271	£254,271	£254,271	£254,271	£1,144,219
Staff Sickness		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
IT		£2,796	£24,796	£24,796	£24,796	£24,796	£101,980
Total		£302,856	£681,917	£701,917	£721,917	£761,917	£3,170,524
Costs							
Home Workers		£1,944	£1,994.00	£1,994.00	£1,994.00	£1,994.00	£9,920.00
IT				£128,000.00	£257,000.00	£257,000.00	£642,000.00
Total		£1,944.00	£1,994.00	£129,994.00	£258,994.00	£258,994.00	£651,920.00
Net Cumulative Saving		£300,912	£679,923	£571,923	£462,923	£502,923	£2,518,704

*Properties to be released:

Nantyci Release by March 18 (31k)

5-8;Spilman Street Sep 18 (21k)

Town Hall Ammanford (£54k) & Old Library March 19 (£14k)

Income from release of parts of PDS and PM - £100k by end of year 5

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwiadol

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF 2017

ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL YNGYLCH RHEOLI'R TRYSORLYS A'R DANGOSYDD DARBODAETH 2016-2017

Yr Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd eu Hangen:

Derbyn yr adroddiad a 'i gyflwyno i'r Cyngor Llawn.

Y Rhesymau:

Cydymffurfio â Chôd Ymarfer CIPFA (Sefydliad Siartredig Cyllid Cyhoeddus a Chyfrifyddiaeth) diwygiedig ar gyfer Rheoli Trysorlys yn y sector Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus 2012.

YMGYNGHORYWD A'R PWYLLGOR CRAFFU PERTHNASOL - Er gwybodaeth pwyllgor craffu polisi ac adnoddau 11^{eg} Hydref 2017

Angen i'r bwrdd gweithredol wneud penderfyniad OES

Angen i'r cyngor wneud penderfyniad OES

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cynghorydd David Jenkins (Adnoddau)

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth: Gwasanaeth
Corfforaethol

Cyfarwyddwr: Chris Moore

Awdur yr Adroddiad: Anthony
Parnell

Swyddi:

Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau
Corfforaethol

Rheolwr Pensiwn a
Buddsodiadau Gyllidol

Rhif ffôn: 01267 224160; E-
bost: CMoore@sirgar.gov.uk

Rhif ffôn: 01267 224180; E-
bost: AParnell@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY 2017

ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATOR REPORT 2016-2017

1. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF REPORT.

The Council adopted the Treasury Management Policy and Strategy and the five year capital programme for 2016-2017 on the 23rd February 2016. This Annual Report lists the activities that took place in 2016-2017 under the headings of :

- Investments
- Borrowing
- Treasury Management Prudential Indicators
- Prudential Indicators
- MRP Policy Review
- Leasing
- Rescheduling

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?	YES
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IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: C Moore Director of Corporate Services

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

1. Finance

The authority's investments during the year returned an average rate of 0.42%, exceeding the 7 day LIBID rate.

£16.7m new PWLB borrowing took place during the year. Long term debt outstanding at the year end amounted to £388m.

The Authority did not breach any of its Prudential Indicators during the year.

84.25% of the submitted claim has been received from the administrators of KSF to 31st March 2017.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: C Moore Director of Corporate Services

1. Scrutiny Committee

For information to Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee on the 11th October 2017.

2. Local Member(s)

Not Applicable

3. Community / Town Council

Not Applicable

4. Relevant Partners

Not Applicable

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Not Applicable

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services - Code of Practice Revised 2012		County Hall, Carmarthen

EXECUTIVE BOARD
31ST JULY 2017

**ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT AND
PRUDENTIAL INDICATOR REPORT
2016-2017**

1. Introduction

The Treasury Management Policy and Strategy for 2016-2017 was approved by Council on 23rd February 2016. Section B 1.1(2) stated that a year end annual report would be produced.

This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management 2012 and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and outlines the Treasury Management activities in the 2016-2017 financial year.

2. Investments

One of the primary activities of the Treasury Management operation is the investment of surplus cash for which the Authority is responsible. As well as the Authority's own cash the County Council invests School Funds, Trust Funds and other Funds, with any interest derived from these investments being passed over to the relevant Fund.

All surplus money is invested daily with the approved counterparties either via brokers on the Money Markets or direct. The security of the investments is the main priority, appropriate liquidity should be maintained and returns on the investments a final consideration. It continues to be difficult to invest these funds as the market continues to be insecure and as a consequence appropriate counterparties are limited.

For 2016-2017 investments to individual counterparties were limited to:

	Maximum to Lend £m
Upper Limit Any one British Bank and Building Society with a credit rating of at least F1, P-1 or A-1 short term or AA-, Aa3 or AA- long term	10
Middle Limit Any one British Bank and Building Society with a credit rating of at least F1, P-1 or A-1 short term	7
UK Banks Part Nationalised Included as investment counterparties, as long as they continue to have appropriate UK Government support	7
Any one Local Authority	10
Any one AAA Rated Money Market Fund	5
Debt Management Office	40

The total investments at 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017 are shown in the following table:

Investments	01.04.16				31.03.17			
	Call and notice £m	Fixed Term £m	Total £m	%	Call and notice £m	Fixed Term £m	Total £m	%
Banks and 100% Wholly Owned Subsidiaries	13.00	0.65	13.65	30	15.00	5.63	20.63	51
Building Societies	0.00	7.00	7.00	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Money Market Funds	15.00	0.00	15.00	33	15.00	0.00	15.00	37
Local Authorities	0.00	10.00	10.00	22	0.00	5.00	5.00	12
TOTAL	28.00	17.65	45.65	100	30.00	10.63	40.63	100

An analysis of the daily cash schedules indicates that the minimum balance lent over the twelve month period was £40.63m and the maximum balance lent was £90.15m. The average balance for the year was £65.88m.

The total investments made by the Council and repaid to the Council (the turnover) amounted to £1,071.62m. This averaged approximately £20.55m per week or £2.94m per day. A summary of the turnover is shown below:

	£m
Total Investments 1st April 2016	45.65
Investments made during the year	533.30
Sub Total	578.95
Investments Repaid during the year	(538.32)
Total Investments 31st March 2017	40.63

The main aim of the Treasury Management Strategy is to manage the cash flows of the Council and the risks associated with this activity. Lending on the money market secures an optimum rate of return, allows for diversification of investments and consequently reduction of risk, which is of paramount importance in today's financial markets.

The benchmark return for the money market is the "7 day LIBID rate". For 2016-2017 the Council has compared its performance against this "7 day LIBID rate". The average "7 day LIBID rate" was 0.20% whereas the actual rate the Council earned was 0.42%, an out performance of 0.22%.

This outperformance can be quantified as £141k additional interest earned compared to the "7 day LIBID rate".

The gross interest earned on investments for 2016-2017 amounted to £0.272m, which was less than the estimated figure of £0.300m. The reason being that after the EU referendum the Bank Rate was cut from 0.50% to 0.25% on the 4th August 2016. This resulted in a fall in investment returns.

The income from investments is used by the Authority to reduce the net overall costs to the Council taxpayer.

3. Update on the investments with Kaupthing Singer & Friedlander (KSF)

The latest position with the Council's investments with KSF was reported in the Quarterly Treasury Management and Prudential Indicator Reports to Executive Board during the year.

In October 2016 the Council received notification that it would receive a fourteenth dividend from the Administrators, in November 2016. This equated to 0.5p in the £ and amounted to £20k principal.

As at 31st March 2017 the sum of £3.37m principal and £207k interest had been received from the Administrators, which equates to 84.25% of the claim submitted. Further dividends will be paid in 2017-2018 and 2018-2019. The Administrators have upgraded their estimate of total dividends to non-preferential creditors to a minimum of 86.25%.

4. Security, Liquidity and Yield (SLY)

Within the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2016-2017, the Council's investment priorities are:

- Security of Capital
- Liquidity and
- Yield

The Council aims to achieve the optimum return (yield) on investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. In the current economic climate it is still considered appropriate to keep investments short term to cover cash flow requirements.

Attached at Appendix 1 is a list of the individual investments (excluding the £0.63m in KSF) held as at the 31st March 2017 together with their credit ratings, historic risk of default and the risk weighting attached to each investment.

5. Borrowing

As Members are aware the Authority has a substantial capital investment programme. For 2016-2017 actual capital expenditure was £66.10m. This was financed from:

	£m
Borrowing	31.44
Grants and Contributions	21.84
Usable Capital Receipts Applied	6.65
Revenue and Reserves	6.17
Total	66.10

Under the Treasury Management Strategy it was resolved:

- To borrow to meet the funding requirements of the Authority, after allowing for capital grants, capital receipts and capital contributions, and to stay within the Prudential Indicators to ensure affordability, prudence and sustainability.
- To borrow when interest rates are at their most advantageous, after considering cash flow requirements.

The following loans were borrowed during 2016-17 to fund the capital programme:

Loan Reference	Amount (£m)	Interest Rate	Period	Maturity Date
505287	5.00	1.93%	48yrs	28th September 2064
505288	5.00	1.94%	49yrs	28th September 2065
505722	1.70	2.34%	43yrs	28th September 2059
505723	5.00	2.53%	50yrs	28th September 2066
Total	16.70			

The weighted average interest rate of these new loans was 2.15% which compares favourably with the weighted average rate of the respective loan periods throughout the year.

The total loans outstanding at 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017 were:

Loans	Balance at 01.04.16 £m	Balance at 31.03.17 £m	Net Increase/ (Net Decrease) £m
Public Works Loan Board (PWLb)	369.59	380.82	11.23
Market Loan	3.00	3.00	0.00
Salix, Invest-to-Save, HILS & TCL	3.44	4.15	0.71
Total	376.03	387.97	11.94

In 2016-17 the Council received £0.468m from the Welsh Government in relation to Town Centre Loans (TCL). The purpose of the scheme is to provide loans to reduce the number of vacant, underutilised and redundant sites and premises in town centres and to support the diversification of the town centres by encouraging more sustainable uses for empty sites and premises, such as residential, leisure and for key services. The term of the funding is until 31st March 2031, with advances to third parties repayable interest free.

During 2016-17 the Council received an additional £0.489m in relation to Invest-To-Save funding. This interest free funding is to assist in the conversion of traditional street lighting to LED, which will help deliver a legacy of reduced energy costs and associated carbon taxes.

The total external interest paid in 2016-2017 amounted to £17.64m, which compares favourably with the budget of £19.81m. The savings have arisen due to a reduction in the borrowing for the Modernisation Education Programme for current and previous years.

6. Treasury Management Prudential Indicators

Under the requirements of the Prudential Code of Practice for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, the Council are required to set a number of treasury management prudential indicators for the year 2016-2017. The indicators set and the performance against those indicators is shown below:

6.1 The estimated and actual interest exposure limits as at 31st March 2017 were:

	Estimate 31.03.17 £m			Actual 31.03.17 £m		
	Fixed Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate	Total	Fixed Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate	Total
Borrowed	402.00	3.00	405.00	384.97	3.00	387.97
Invested	(20.00)	(30.00)	(50.00)	(10.63)	(30.00)	(40.63)
Net	382.00	(27.00)	355.00	374.34	(27.00)	347.34
Proportion of Total Net Borrowing	107.61%	(7.61)%	100.00%	107.77%	(7.77)%	100.00%
Limit	150.00%	10.00%				

6.2 Maximum principal sums invested > 364 days

	2016-2017 Limit £m	2016-2017 Actual £m
Maximum principal sums invested > 364 days	10	NIL

6.3 Interest rate exposure limits

	2016-2017 Limit £m	2016-2017 Actual £m
Limits on fixed interest rates based on net debt	445.00	374.34
Limits on variable interest rates based on net debt	20.00	(27.00)

6.4 The upper and lower limits set for the maturity structure of borrowing along with the actual maturity structure as at 31st March 2017.

	Estimated Upper Limit 2016-2017 %	Estimated Lower Limit 2016-2017 %	Actual 31.03.17 %
Under 12 months	15	0	2.58
12 months to 2 years	25	0	1.81
2 years to 5 years	50	0	6.15
5 years to 10 years	50	0	11.08
10 years to 20 years	50	0	18.32
20 years to 30 years	50	0	20.88
30 years to 40 years	50	0	21.73
40 years and above	50	0	17.45
Total			100.00

Details of the above maturity structure are shown below:

Loan Maturities	PWLB Debt £m	Average Interest Rate %	Market Loans/ Invest to Save/Salix/ HILS/TCL £m	Average Rate %	Total Debt Outstanding £m
Before 1st April 2018	9.71	10.76	0.30	0	10.01
1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	6.69	5.60	0.34	0	7.03
1st April 2019 to 31st March 2022	22.81	6.52	1.05	0	23.86
1st April 2022 to 31st March 2027	42.98	4.94	0	0	42.98
1st April 2027 to 31st March 2037	68.63	4.51	2.46	0	71.09
1st April 2037 to 31st March 2047	81.00	4.01	0	0	81.00
1st April 2047 to 31st March 2057	81.30	5.02	3.00	4.72	84.30
After March 2057	67.70	3.80	0	0	67.70
Total as at 31.03.17	380.82		7.15		387.97

7. Prudential Indicators

7.1 Affordability

7.1.1 Actual and estimated ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream.

Ratio of Financing Costs to Revenue Stream		
	2016-2017 Estimate %	2016-2017 Actual %
Non-HRA	5.77	4.20
HRA	37.46	36.43

The indicator shows the proportion of income taken up by capital financing costs.

7.1.2 The incremental impact of capital investment decisions on the Council Tax.

This indicator identifies the revenue costs associated with changes to the five year capital programme compared to the Council's existing approved commitments and current plans.

Incremental Impact on Council Tax		
	2016-2017 Estimate £	2016-2017 Actual £
Increase in Band D Council Tax	3.65	1.36

The difference between the estimate and actual is due to less actual expenditure than forecast on new capital project costs and a significantly higher % of expenditure funded from external sources.

7.1.3 The incremental impact of capital investment decisions on housing rents.

Similar to the Council tax calculation this indicator identifies the trend in the cost of proposed changes in the housing capital programme compared to the Council's existing commitments and current plans, expressed as a discrete impact on weekly rent levels.

The proposed changes are shown as the total revenue impact on Housing Rents. Items in the capital programme where there is already a commitment to carry out that scheme are excluded from this Indicator.

Incremental Impact on Weekly Housing Rent		
	2016-2017 Estimate £	2016-2017 Actual £
Increase in Housing Rent	NIL	NIL

The final effect on the housing rent will be mitigated by rent controls.

7.2 Prudence

7.2.1 The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR).

	31.03.17 Estimate £m	31.03.17 Actual £m
Non-HRA	263	258
HRA	137	136
HRAS	77	77
Total	477	471

The Capital Financing Requirement reflects the underlying need to borrow for capital purposes.

7.2.2 Gross Borrowing against the Capital Finance Requirement indicator.

To ensure that borrowing levels are prudent over the medium term the Council's external borrowing must only be for a capital purpose. Gross borrowing must not exceed the CFR for 2016-2017 plus the expected changes to the CFR over 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 but can in the short term due to cash flows. The table below highlights the Council's gross borrowing position against the CFR. The Council has complied with this prudential indicator.

£m	2016-2017 Estimate	2016-2017 Actual
Debt at 1 st April 2016	381	376
Expected Change in Debt	24	12
Gross debt at 31st March 2017	405	388
CFR	477	471
Under / (Over) borrowing	72	83

The Section 151 Officer reports that the authority had no difficulty meeting this requirement in 2016-2017.

7.2.3 The Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary.

The Authorised Limit is the "Affordable Borrowing Limit" required by Section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003. The Council does not have the power to borrow above this level. The table below demonstrates that during 2016-2017 the Council has maintained gross borrowing within its Authorised Limit.

The Operational Boundary is the expected borrowing position of the Council during the year. Periods where the actual position is either below or over the Boundary is acceptable subject to the Authorised Limit not being breached.

The actual financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

	2016-2017 £m
Authorised Limit	524.00
Gross borrowing	387.97
Operational Boundary	477.00
Average gross borrowing position	379.17
Financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream	7.30%

8. MRP Policy Review

County Council on 26th April 2017 approved an amended Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy which supported a more prudent annual provision.

This has resulted in:

- Supported borrowing and expenditure incurred before 1st April 2008, as at 31st March 2016 to be charged to revenue over 40 years on a straight line basis, with this policy being implemented for the 2016-2017 accounts and for the Revenue Budget Strategy 2017-2018 to 2019-2020
- B) The future borrowing value is charged to revenue over 40 years or by the estimated economic life of the asset if shorter for unsupported borrowing
- C) The MRP policy for the local Government Borrowing Initiative (LGBI) Highways and for the fleet programme to remain as previously approved.

9. Leasing

No finance leases were negotiated during the year.

10. Rescheduling

No rescheduling was undertaken during the year.

11. Conclusion

This report demonstrates compliance with the reporting requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice Revised 2012.

12. Recommendations

It is recommended that this report be received by the Executive Board.

Investment Summary as at 31st March 2017

Carmarthenshire County Council

Totals		
Total	£40,000,000	
Calls & MMFs	£30,000,000	75%
Fixed Deposits	£10,000,000	25%
Specified	£40,000,000	100%

Weighted Average		
Yield		0.39%
Maturity (Days)		
Total Portfolio	Total Portfolio	40.13
Long Term		
AAA	-	1.00
AA	F1	7.00
A	F1	1.00
BBB	F2	308.00
CCC	C	0.00

Risk Factors		
< 1 year	£9,801	0.025%
1 - 2 years	£0	0.000%
2 - 3 years	£0	0.000%
3 - 4 years	£0	0.000%
4 - 5 years	£0	0.000%
Total Portfolio	£9,801	0.025%

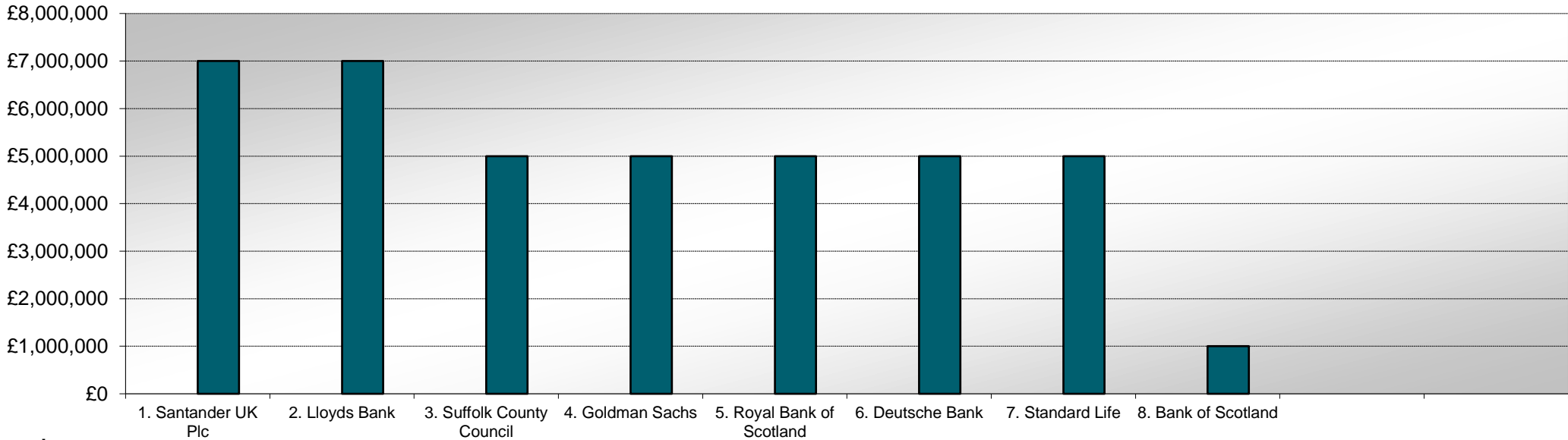
Maturity Structure		
< 1 Week	£35,000,000	88%
< 1 Month	£0	0%
2 - 3 Months	£0	0%
3 - 6 Months	£0	0%
6 - 9 Months	£0	0%
9 - 12 Months	£5,000,000	13%
12 Months+	£0	0%
Total	£40,000,000	100%

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwiadol

Top 10 Counterparty Holdings

Carmarthenshire County Council

Counterparty	Principal	% of Total Holding	WAM (Days)	WAYield	WADefault
1. Santander UK Plc	£7,000,000	17.50%	1	0.61%	0.000%
2. Lloyds Bank	£7,000,000	17.50%	1	0.37%	0.000%
3. Suffolk County Council	£5,000,000	12.50%	7	0.30%	0.000%
4. Goldman Sachs	£5,000,000	12.50%	1	0.23%	0.000%
5. Royal Bank of Scotland	£5,000,000	12.50%	308	0.65%	0.195%
6. Deutsche Bank	£5,000,000	12.50%	1	0.23%	0.000%
7. Standard Life	£5,000,000	12.50%	1	0.29%	0.000%
8. Bank of Scotland	£1,000,000	2.50%	1	0.15%	0.000%



Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwiadol

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL 31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF 2017

ADRODDIAD Y RHAGLEN BAROD AM WAITH 2015-17

Yr Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd Eu Hangen:

- Cytuno ar y cynnig ar gyfer ymestyn y Rhaglen Barod am Waith gan ddefnyddio'r cyllid presennol ac ychwanegu £505,214 er mwyn sicrhau datblygiad y prosiect yn ystod y 2 flynedd nesaf.
- Drwy gynllunio'r gweithlu, mapio anghenion o ran y sgiliau presennol a'r sgiliau ar gyfer y dyfodol a nodi meysydd recriwtio lle bydd galw yn y dyfodol a dyrannu adnoddau i gefnogi'r cyfleoedd hyn.
- Gweithio'n agos gyda chynlluniau gwaith y gweithlu yn yr adrannau er mwyn hwyluso datblygiad aml-lefel ymhlith y gweithwyr presennol gan ddefnyddio cyllid sydd ar gael gan Lywodraeth Cymru.
- Parhau i ddatblygu pobl er mwyn sicrhau bod ein gweithlu yn fedrus iawn ac yn cael cefnogaeth ar ddechrau gyrfa yng Nghyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, gan wneud y defnydd gorau o ffynonellau cyllid posibl.
- Cynyddu cyflog y prentis i £12k y flwyddyn; gallai'r model costio olygu cyflogi llai o staff ond mae'n cynrychioli defnydd mwy effeithiol o'r buddsoddiad.
- Gweithredu strategaeth recriwtio gynhwysfawr i gynnwys ymgyrch marchnata ar gyfryngau cymdeithasol.
- Sicrhau cynaliadwyedd y prosiect drwy gefnogi cyllid ar gyfer y swydd Cydgysylltydd Dysgu Seiliedig ar Waith.
- Archwilio cyfleoedd i ehangu'n rhanbarthol gyda'r nod o gynnig y Rhaglen Barod am Waith i awdurdodau lleol cyfagos, gan leihau costau a darparu cyfleoedd ar gyfer cydweithio.

Rhesymau:

Bydd y cynnig ar gyfer cyllido'r Rhaglen Barod am Waith am ddwy flynedd arall yn galluogi:

- **Profiad gwaith** – parhau â lleoliadau profiad gwaith am hyd at fis gan ddatblygu lleoliadau tymor hir ymhellach a hwyluso gwirfoddoli.
- **Prentisiaid** – cyllido o leiaf ddau brentis lefel 2, 3, 4 neu 5 fesul adran yn gorfforaethol [yn unol â chynlluniau gweithlu adrannol] a pharhau i gefnogi pob prentis a gyllidir yn adrannol.
- **Graddedigion** – cyllido a chefnogi o leiaf un gweithiwr graddedig fesul adran [yn unol â chynlluniau gweithlu], a pharhau i gefnogi unrhyw raddedigion a gyllidir yn adrannol.

Ymgynghorwyd â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol:		AMHERTHNASOL
Pwyllgor Craffu a dyddiad:		AMHERTHNASOL
Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad:		OES
Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad:		NAC OES
Yr Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol sy'n gyfrifol am y Portffolio:		
Y Cyng. Mair Stephens (Dirprwy Arweinydd)		
Y Gyfarwyddiaeth: Y Prif Weithredwr Awdur yr Adroddiad: Paul Thomas	Swydd: Y Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyol (Rheoli Pobl)	Rhifau ffôn / Cyfeiriadau E-bost: 01267 246123 PRThomas@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY 2017

WORK READY PROGRAMME REPORT 2015-17

- The project is almost in its 6th year of operating and has demonstrated exponential success year on year with over 90% of our apprentices (during the 2013-15 period and current cohort) either securing permanent employment or work outside the Authority. A summary of this is provided at **Appendix B** and supplemented by a short video film profiling the success and impact of the programme.
[\https://vimeo.com/200872570 password SB2017].
- The programme has very strong links with the Authority's current corporate strategy and will be seen as an integral part of how it supports key outcomes under the Wellbeing and Future Generations agenda.
- To ensure the ongoing success of the programme it is proposed that funding is secured for a further two years and that the current level of remuneration for apprentices (level 2 to 3) be reviewed to ensure the Authority remains competitive and retains its recruits for the whole duration of their apprenticeship. The recent national drive on the recruitment of apprentices across all sectors has made for a far more competitive market with Welsh Government aiming to create 100,000 apprenticeships over the next 5 years. There is also the wider objective to deliver higher skills including professional and technical skills by 2020. These skills will be critical in supporting the digital agenda and projects such as the City Deal.

The proposal to become an accredited centre will place the Authority in a strong position for regional collaboration by offering the Work Ready Programme to neighbouring local authorities, and securing income stream.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report.

Signed: Paul Thomas Assistant Chief Executive

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This supports the strategic aim of Making Better Use of Resources, the Authority's Corporate Strategy and the Wellbeing and Future Generations Agenda. 						
2. Legal – None						
Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal to extend the Work Ready programme will require additional funding of £505,214 to enable the development of the project over the next 2 years and permanently fund the Work Based Learning Coordinator Post. It is proposed that the apprentice salary (level 2-3) be placed on a flat rate of £12k per annum; the costed model might mean the employment of less staff but represents more effective use of the investment. 						
5. Risk Management – None						
People Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The placement and funding of apprentices will for the first time be aligned to departmental workforce plans with ongoing support from People Management. The recruitment, coordination and monitoring of the programme will be undertaken by the Organisational Development Team in liaison with Finance for budget monitoring purposes. The extension of the programme and its permanent funding of the Work Based Learning Coordinator Post will allow the Authority to work towards becoming an accredited centre and open up opportunities to collaborate with neighbouring Authority's and the potential for an income stream 						

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below:

Signed: Paul Thomas, Assistant Chief Executive (People Management & Performance)

1.Executive Board

2.Corporate Management Team

3.Scrutiny Committee – N/A

4.Local Member(s) – N/A

5.Community / Town Council – N/A

6.Relevant Partners – N/A

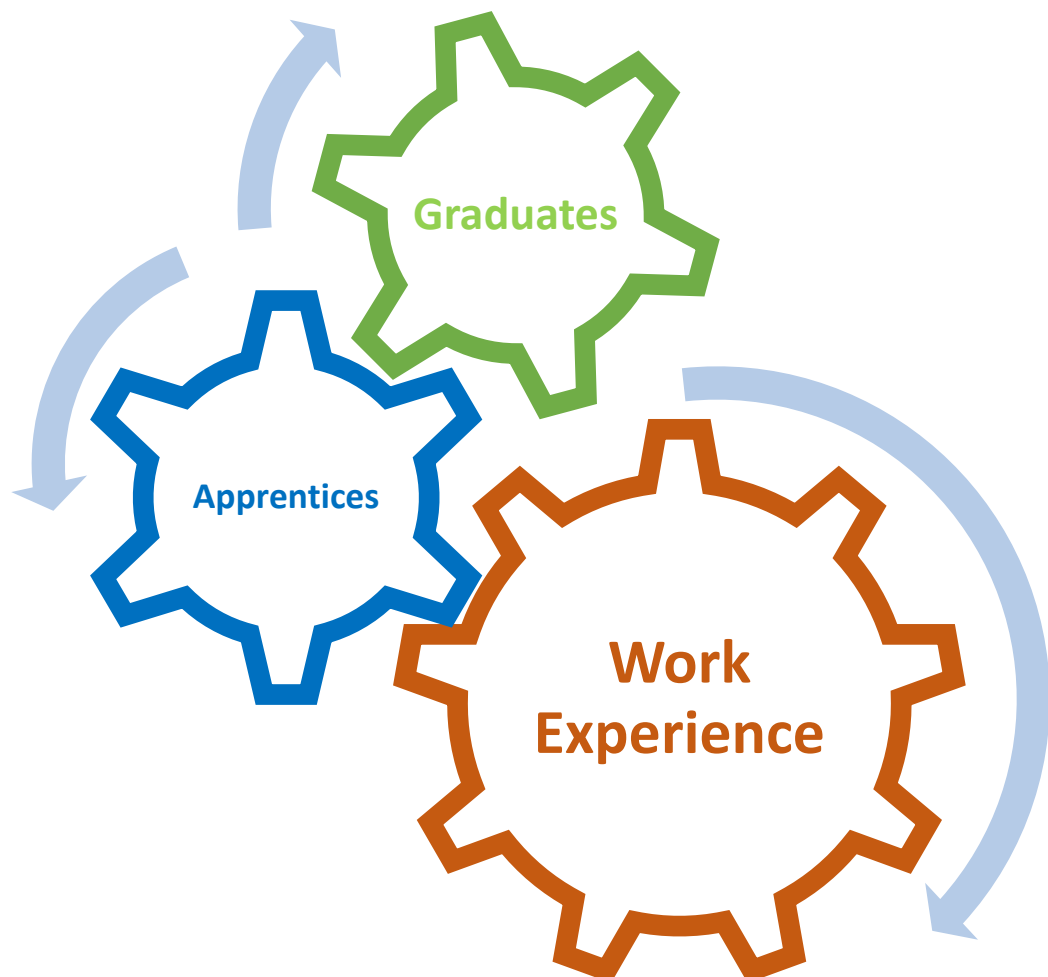
7.Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations – N/A

**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

THERE ARE NONE

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Work Ready Programme Report 2015-17



1 Overview

In April 2015 the Authority made an investment of £590k funding in the Work Ready Programme, which enabled the recruitment of 21 new apprentices and 10 graduates across all departments within a diverse range of roles, including trainee accountant, trainee solicitor, building cadet, business administration apprentice and trainee park ranger.

The organisation has benefitted by nurturing individuals who understand and fit in well with the values and culture of Carmarthenshire Council, while delivering against its corporate strategic aims and Welsh Government objectives [appendix A].

Our Work Ready Programme participants continue to deliver consistently high quality results both in work and academically [appendix B]. Most recently, the project team collaborated with students from Coleg Sir Gar to develop a qualitative evaluation of the programme in video format, highlighting the real life benefits for both participants and their managers [<https://vimeo.com/200872570> password SB2017].

At the planned level of expenditure it is projected that there will be a balance of **£128k** available at the end of the financial year 2016-2017.

The following presents a proposal to continue with the delivery of the Work Ready programme using this existing funding supplemented by £ 505,214 to secure development of the project over the next 2 years.

- **Work Experience** – to continue Work Experience placements of up to 1 month with further development of longer term placements and the facilitation of volunteering.
- **Apprentices** – to fund at least two level 2, 3, 4 or 5 apprentice per department corporately [aligned with departmental workforce plans] and to continue to support all departmentally funded Apprentices.
- **Graduates** – to fund and support at least one graduate per department [aligned with workforce plans], and to continue to support any departmentally funded graduates.

Expenditure [2 Years]	£	£
WRL Coordinator [2 years] including on-costs & mileage estimate	79,200	
10 Apprentices – SP 14 [incl on-costs] [estimated on Level 5, 18 month contracts]	307,800	
1 Apprentice @ 12k [incl on-costs] [additional apprentice as Work Ready resource] [estimated on Level 2 or 3]	22,500	
5 Graduates – SP 18 [incl on-costs] [2 year contracts]	223,714	
Total		633,214
Funding		
Current Funding		128,000
Additional Funding Required		505,214

2.0 Future Progress

2.1 Workforce Planning

Labour market changes drive organisational change and political and economic factors will have a strong influence on service demand and therefore skills demand within the workplace. The evolution of our business means that we need the right people, with the right skills, in the right place at the right time. The Work Ready Programme has direct influence on this and can help ensure that we nurture and grow those skills in the places where it's needed most.

To ensure the Work Ready Programme grows and continues to deliver successful outcomes it is vital to continually improve and review the way in which it delivers opportunities to a wide range of people across a diverse range of career paths. Utilising innovative methods to engage with and develop our workforce is at the heart of Work Ready and the organisation which it operates within. The Work Ready project manager has already begun to engage at DMT level to discuss workforce plans and how the future funding of Work Ready might assist in succession planning by addressing skills gaps.

Whilst it seems unlikely that the impending apprenticeship levy will provide any new money for Welsh local government, it is vital that the Work Ready project team continue to link with local learning providers engaging with Welsh Government to facilitate the most efficient and appropriate means to accessing funding to develop our existing workforce as well as those who are recruited as part of Work Ready. An example of this is fully funded professional development for Human Resources, accessed regionally within a cross-organisational setting and a range of level 2, 3 & 5 Leadership and Management programmes available across the organisation.

2.2 Recruitment and Induction

Timely arrangement of funding will allow recruitment of apprentices and graduates to be effectively marketed at a key time of year. Research shows that "business as usual" months are optimum to source talent; this, coupled with school and university exam times means that May is the best time to market these opportunities. Appendix C shows a draft recruitment timetable which would enable employment to commence over the summer months, leading to qualifications starting in September 2017.

2.3 Apprentice Wages

Currently apprentices are paid just above the minimum apprentice wage £3.70 per hour [£7298 per annum] for the first year of their employment, regardless of their age. Project staff have carried out a review of apprentice wages in neighbouring public and private sector organisations and have found that salaries offered there are more competitive, as shown below.

Organisation	Role	Salary
Carmarthenshire Council	Apprentice Level 2 or 3	£7,298
Tata Steel, Port Talbot	Apprentice Level 2	£12,000
Ladbroke's, Caerphilly	Customer Serv Level 2	£13,371
Bridgend Council	Apprentice Level 2	£13,871
Greenhill School, Pembrokeshire	Business Admin Level 2	£14,615
Cardiff University	Business Admin Level 2	£14,599

This restricts the project in terms of retention and recruitment of apprentices. Apprentice application numbers and quality of candidates has declined over the last two years. During this period there has been an increase in the number of apprenticeship opportunities in the area which may account for this.

In addition, apprentices often move on to new jobs with better pay early in their apprenticeship. This is more prevalent in those who are living independently of their families and therefore have greater financial demands to meet such as rent or mortgage and bills. For example, since the start of the project 9 apprentices have moved on to other roles during the first 12 months. Using the CIPD industry average cost of replacing an employee (£4,333) there are potential losses of £38,997 that could be improved by reviewing the salaries for these individuals.

In April 2017 the National Living Wage for over 25s will increase to £7.50 an hour. One of the advantages of the Work Ready Programme over other apprenticeship schemes is that it is not limited by age. Since the programme commenced, several of our apprentices have been over 25, therefore earning significantly less than the living wage.

2.4 Sustainability of the Programme

The project is almost in its 6th year of operating and has demonstrated exponential success year on year. During that time the Work Based Learning Co-ordinator who undertakes the day to day running of the project has occupied a funded post on a 2 year contract basis. The potential longevity of the project demonstrates the need for this post to be established on a permanent basis.

The establishment of an accredited centre internally or the provision of accredited learning would provide an potential income stream which could assist in the sustainability of the programme and further raise the profile of Work Ready as an innovative provider of work based learning opportunities.

The establishment of the post will support the Welsh Government's aim to create 100,000 apprenticeships over the next 5 years and also the wider objective to deliver higher skills, including professional and technical, by 2020. Within Carmarthenshire these skills will be critical in light of the digital agenda e.g. the City Deal project. Also of relevance is the 2016 Enterprise Act where at least 2.3% of the workforce in Public Bodies should be made up of apprentices. While this doesn't apply to Welsh Local Authorities it acts as a benchmark for public sector bodies everywhere and further establishes apprenticeships as a benefit to employers as an essential way to retain and nurture talent.

3.0 Recommendations

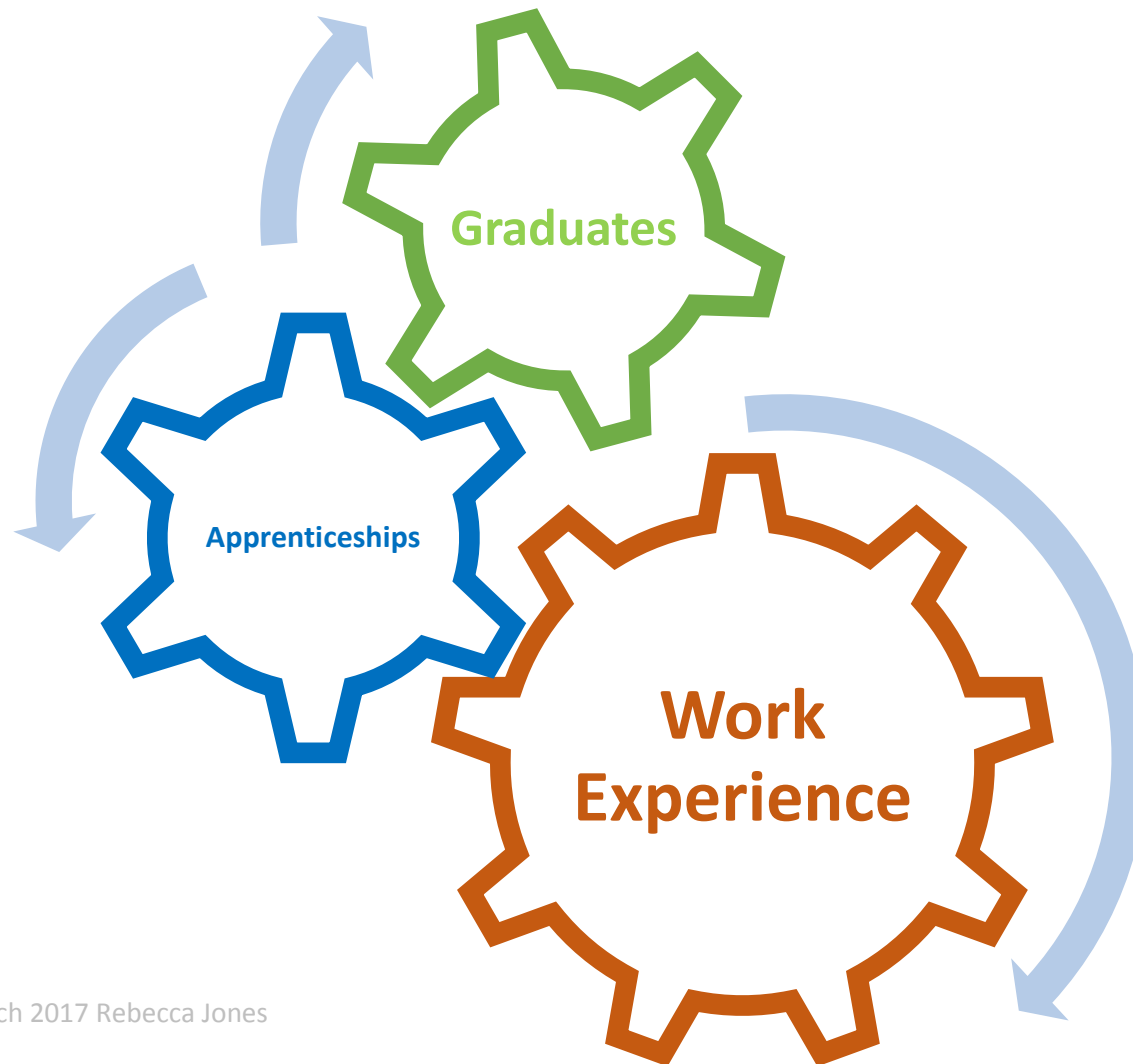
- Via workforce planning, map out current and future skills needs and identify areas of future recruitment demand and allocate resources to support these opportunities.
- Work closely with departments' workforce plans to facilitate multi-level development amongst existing employees by accessing funding available from Welsh Government.
- Continually develop people to ensure our workforce is highly skilled and supported through employees' early career within CCC, maximising potential funding streams.
- Increase apprentice salary to £12k per annum; the costed model might mean the employment of less staff but represents more effective use of the investment.
- Implement a comprehensive recruitment strategy to include social media marketing campaign.
- Ensure sustainability of the project by supporting funding for the post of Work Based Learning Coordinator.
- Explore regional expansion opportunities with a view to offering the Work Ready Programme to neighbouring local authorities, thereby reducing costs and providing opportunities for collaboration.

Work Ready Programme: Positive Business Impacts

**Carmarthenshire has
a stronger
and more prosperous
economy**

**Creating jobs and
growth throughout
the County**

**Developing training
and learning
opportunities for
local people**



**Supporting Welsh
Government target to
create 100,000
apprenticeships in next
5 years**

**Assisting in the
implementation of an
integrated workforce
plan that supports the
Council's strategic
objectives.**

**Providing better
outcomes for our
residents through
appropriate recruitment
and development of
Work Ready staff**

Progress and Achievements

Work Experience	Apprenticeships	Graduate Trainees
Over 650 work placements delivered under the project against a target of 300	50 Apprentices have been employed to date	21 Graduate Trainees employed to date
Engagement with Carmarthenshire Youth Council enabled improvements to be made to the application process, increasing access and inclusion to the target audience.	In 2016 an apprentice was awarded Level 3 'Apprentice of the Year' with Coleg Sir Gar and went on to secure permanent employment within our workforce	100% of graduates recruited with 2013-15 funding have secured employment following completion of the programme. Further development is needed to retain this talent within the organisation.
A wealth of evidence exists where individuals have progressed from work experience to apprenticeships or the graduate programme, then moving onto permanent jobs – demonstrating the economic benefits of the programme for the organisation and Carmarthenshire County	Over 90% of our current apprentices and recruited with 2013-15 funding, and several from the current cohort have either already secured permanent employment internally or moved into other roles outside the authority	Graduates are currently taking part in a secondment programme with the TIC team to increase their wider organisational knowledge as well as gain experience of working on larger scale projects, supporting the delivery of a key corporate initiative. This will form an integral part of the graduates' structured CPD programme in future.
	Implemented a new assessment process for level 1 literacy and numeracy, removing barriers to recruitment for those without GCSEs	
Innovative methods of engaging with young people on the theme of work experience have been implemented including delivering work experience sessions within personal social education lessons	Apprentices shadowed members of the Executive Board to gain knowledge and understanding of the political process	The graduate scheme has enabled us to retain talent within Carmarthenshire in key roles, developing future leaders effectively
Collaboration between Work Ready staff and Coleg SirGar students led to the creation of a showcase video of Work Ready, highlighting the benefits of the programme for participants and the organisation [https://vimeo.com/200872570 password SB2017].		

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwiadol

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF 2017

ADRODDIAD MONITRO BLYNYDDOL 2016/17 CYNLLUN DATBLYGU LLEOL SIR GAERFYRDDIN

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

- Ystyried yr ail Adroddiad Monitro Blynyddol ar gyfer Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Sir Gaerfyrddin, y mae angen ei gyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru erbyn 31 Hydref 2016.
- Cychwyn arolwg llawn neu rannol CDLI Sir Gaerfyrddin yn gynnar:
 - Ystyried a mynd i'r afael â'r diffyg tir sydd ar gael ar gyfer tai ac ystyried yr ymyriadau angenrheidiol.
 - Paratoi rhagor o dystiolaeth ar oblygiadau a chywirdeb amcanestyniadau aelwydydd a phoblogaeth is-genedlaethol 2014 a'u hystyried yng ngoleuni'r adolygiad.
 - Ystyried dosbarthu a chyflenwi tai a llwyddiant, neu fel arall, y strategaeth, neu ei helfennau o ran bodloni gofynion tai a nodwyd.
- Cynhyrchu adroddiad adolygu gan nodi ac esbonio hyd a lled unrhyw newidiadau sydd angen eu gwneud i'r Cynllun.
- Rhoi awdurdod dirprwyedig i swyddogion wneud addasiadau teipograffyddol neu ffeithiol yn ôl yr angen, i wella eglurder a chywirdeb yr Adroddiad Monitro Blynyddol.

Y rhesymau:

- Cael a derbyn cynnwys yr adroddiad ac Adroddiad Monitro Blynyddol 2016/17, sydd ynghlwm.
- Dechrau adolygiad i'r CDLI yng ngoleuni'r argymhellion a chynnwys Adroddiad Monitro Blynyddol 2016-17 ac yn unol â gweithdrefnau statudol.
- Nodi'r canlyniadau a'r data gwaelodlin fel rhan o'r drefn barhaus o fonitro'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol.
- Cynnig cyfle i sylwadau gael eu cyflwyno ar ei gynnwys.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol OES

Y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau – 20^{fed} Gorffennaf, 2017

Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad OES

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad OES

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cynghorydd Mair Stephens

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth :
Yr Amgylchedd

Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:

Llinos Quelch

Awdur yr Adroddiad:
Ian Llewelyn

Swyddi:

Pennaeth Cynllunio

Rheolwr Blaen-gynllunio

Rhifau ffôn: 01267 228659

Cyfeiriadau E-bost:

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IRLlewelyn@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY 2017

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2016/17 CARMARTHENSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1. Brief summary of purpose of report.

This report follows the adoption of the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan and presents its second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Local Development Plan (LDP) Regulations 2005.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires each Local Planning Authority to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) on its LDP following adoption and to keep all matters under review that are expected to affect the development of its area. In addition, under section 76 of the Act, the Council has a duty to produce information on these matters in the form of an Annual Monitoring Report for submission to the Welsh Government, and publication on the Carmarthenshire County Council's website by 31st October each year following plan adoption.

Members will recall that at the meeting of County Council on the 14th December 2016 the 2015/16 AMR was considered and received. It was also resolved that future AMR's be presented with an opportunity for members to discuss and debate their content.

A copy of the draft AMR is appended as part of this report. It should be noted that the content of the AMR and this report will develop as further evidence becomes available ahead of reporting to Council.

2. Background

As part of the requirement to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the its adopted Local Development Plan (LDP), Carmarthenshire County Council is required by the Welsh Government to produce and submit an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

This represents the second AMR following the LDP's formal adoption on the 10th December 2014 and is to be submitted by the 31st October with its preparation an integral component of the statutory development plan process.

Covering the period of 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017 this AMR assesses the progress in implementing LDP policies and proposals. It provides the basis for monitoring the effectiveness of the LDP and determines whether any revisions to the Plan are necessary. This and any subsequent AMR's will aim to demonstrate the extent to which the LDP strategy and objectives are being achieved and whether the Plan's policies are operating and functioning effectively. It also assesses the impact the LDP is having on the social, economic and environmental well-being of the County and identifies any significant contextual changes that may influence the Plan's implementation or future review. In so doing the AMR utilises Chapter 7: Implementation and Monitoring as the mechanism in measuring the implementation of the Plan.

3. Content and Structure

The AMR is the main mechanism for measuring the success in implementing the Plan's policies and will report on issues which impact upon the Plan's objectives.

In recognition that measuring implementation is a continuous part of the plan making process, the monitoring of the Plan provides the connection between: evidence gathering; plan strategy and policy formulation; policy implementation; evaluation, and plan review. It also, through the AMR, assists in improving the transparency of the planning process, and keeps stakeholders, the community and business groups informed of development plan issues.

The AMR also includes an analysis of the Strategic Environmental Assessment/ Sustainability Appraisal.

4. LDP Monitoring Framework

The LDP Monitoring Framework identifies a series of targets and indicators with defined triggers for further action. This has been developed in accordance with Welsh Government Regulations and guidance and was subject to consideration at the Examination into the Carmarthenshire LDP and within the Inspector's Report

The AMR utilises a traffic light system in monitoring its policies which allow for a visual interpretation on the success, or otherwise, however this is qualified through an understanding of the accompanying explanatory narrative to assess the respective success or failure against each indicator with the following options available in responding to any emerging issues:

- **Continue Monitoring:** Where indicators are suggesting that LDP policies are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for a review.
- **Officer / Member Training required:** Where indicators associated with planning applications suggest that policies are not being implemented as they were intended and further officer or Member training is required.
- **SPG / Development Briefs required:** Whilst the Council will be preparing SPG and Development Briefs throughout the Plan period, indicators may suggest that further guidance should be provided to developers on how a policy should be properly interpreted. Additionally, should sites not be coming forward as envisaged, the Council will actively engage with developers / landowners to bring forward Development Briefs on key sites to help commence the development process.

- **Policy Research / Investigation:** Where monitoring indicators suggest the LDP policies are not being as effective as intended, further research and investigation, including the use of contextual indicators (as outlined above) and comparisons with other local authorities and national statistics where appropriate will be undertaken to inform any decision to formally review the policy.
- **Review:** Where monitoring indicators suggest that amendments to the LDP would be beneficial, the Council may consider modifying the Plan as appropriate.

5. LDP Review and Review Process

The Council is required to undertake a statutory full review of its LDP at intervals not longer than every 4 years from initial adoption of the Plan, unless AMR outcomes indicate otherwise. Any such review should draw upon: the content of the published AMRs; updated evidence and surveys; and, pertinent contextual indicators, including relevant changes to national policy.

Key triggers for review and the consequential need for a Review Report due to new evidence which would support a different approach, are:

- Significant contextual change (e.g. in national policy or legislation; in local context e.g. closure of a significant employment site that undermines the local economy);
- A significant change in development pressures or needs and investment strategies of major public and private investors;
- Significant concerns from the findings of the AMR in terms of policy effectiveness, progress rates, and any problems with implementation, including a trend in terms of failure in housing land supply.

All of the above will be taken into consideration in determining whether a full or partial review of the Plan is necessary, and this would be set out within a Review Report.

6. Summary of Key Outcomes

An overview of the key findings from the 2016/17 AMR is set out below:

- The 2017 Joint Housing Land Study (JHLAS) indicates that 426 new homes were completed during the monitoring period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017 (provisional as set out in the proposed Statement of Common Ground);
- The 2017 JHLAS indicates that the Council has a housing land supply of 4.1 years (provisional as set out in the proposed Statement of Common Ground). This represents a consolidation on the previous study which also indicated a land supply of 4.1 years. It would however constitute the fourth JHLAS where the housing land supply has been below the 5 year supply of land for housing requirement identified within Technical Advice Note 1;
- 374 dwellings were granted planning permission on large sites (5+ units), with 38.3% of which were on allocated sites. The distribution of these planning permissions are largely focused on Growth Areas and Sustainable communities with (43.8% and 46% respectively).
- In relation to affordable housing 101 dwellings have been permitted during this AMR period;

- Employment sites allocated within the Plan with Planning permission has increased to 27.35ha during this AMR period.
- Vacancy rates within the Primary Retail Frontages of the following Town Centres are as follows:

Carmarthen	-	8.5%
Llanelli	-	20%
Ammanford	-	4.8%
- As a result of the requirement of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment has been undertaken to identify if there is a need for Gypsy and Traveller sites. The Local Authority received confirmation from the Welsh Minister that the content of the needs assessment was accepted on 28th March 2017. The GTAA will now need to be considered and signed off by the Authority. The outcome of which will have bearing on future policy requirements and the need to review site provision.
- Welsh Language – No applications have been approved within linguistic sensitive areas without mitigation measures to be put in place.
- Caeau Mynydd Mawr SAC - 32.27ha of land in good condition was being managed on 14 sites. A further 42.86ha of land was also rated in good condition giving a total of 75.13ha (source: PIMS Action progress reports 2015-2016).
- No planning permissions for 'highly vulnerable' developments were permitted within the C1 or C2 flood zones as identified on the (TAN15) Development Advice Maps where it was contrary to Natural Resources Wales advice.
- Planning permission has been granted for schemes that have the potential to contribute a total of 17.306 MW of renewable energy within the County; and
- Minerals data indicates that the current hard rock landbank for Carmarthenshire is at least 68 years with a combined sand and gravel landbank of 17-18 years.

7. AMR Conclusions and Recommendations

Whilst it is considered that some positive progress has been made in implementing many of the Plan's policies and objectives, and that the broad strategy remains sound, there are elements and components which are not delivering as intended.

The AMR recognises that challenges remain in relation to the delivery of housing growth and housing land supply, with the effects from the downturn in the economy still being felt. The absence of a 5 year housing land supply is however a matter of ongoing concern and a central component that needs to be addressed if the housing requirements are to be delivered.

In relation to matters surrounding the land supply the success or otherwise of the strategy - the delivery of growth within the Service Centres and Local Service Centres requires consideration with a low delivery rate in such settlements as compared with the Growth Areas and Sustainable Communities.

The publication of the 2014 sub-national Household and Population projections and their variance from the growth requirements set out within the LDP also requires consideration. This is also pertinent in informing and understanding matters around the 5 year land supply and deliverability across the County. The consideration of such matters will need to have reference to the relationship of housing and jobs and the economic opportunities presented through the City Deal and the Council's Transformations (regeneration) agenda.

It is also recognised that the Plan period expires in 2021, and the need to ensure that statutory Development Plan be in place from this period onwards will be an informant in the considering the timing and scope of the review.

AMR Recommendations

As a result of the findings of this AMR it is recommended that an early review of the Carmarthenshire LDP be commenced. It will be needed to:

- Consider and to address the shortfall in available housing land supply and consider the interventions necessary;
- Prepare further evidence on the implications and veracity of the 2014 sub-national Household and Population projections, and consider them in light of the review; and,
- Consider the distribution and delivery of housing and the success or otherwise of the strategy, or its components in meeting the identified Housing requirements.

That this second AMR be submitted the Welsh Government by 31 October 2017 in accordance with statutory requirements, and published on the Council's website.

8. Next Steps and Review Process

The AMR will in accordance with the Council's statutory duty be submitted to the Welsh Government, and published on the Council's website by 31st October. This publication will be accompanied by an informal consultation which will afford interested parties the opportunity to comment on the key issues raised. Whilst not a statutory requirement, such a consultation provides an important opportunity for views to be submitted, and where appropriate for those views to contribute to the content of subsequent AMR's.

In light of the recommendations above the Council will be required to undertake a review of the Plan and its content to ascertain the scope and breadth of the changes required. This review will culminate in a review report which will detail the nature of the changes required and whether a short form or full review is necessary.

The preparation of this review report will be informed by the outcome of the first and second AMR, pertinent evidence and will incorporate stakeholder input.

Please see the appended paper which provides further information on the review process. A further report will be presented on the content and outcomes of the review report along with a Delivery Agreement setting out the timetable for the Plan review and the methods of timing of communication and consultations over the Plan's preparatory period.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?	YES
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IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: L. Quelch

Head of Planning

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE	YES	YES

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The AMR in monitoring the implementation of the LDP's policies and provisions builds on the links and strategic compatibility between it and the **Integrated Community Strategy for Carmarthenshire 2012-17**. In this respect the as components of the LDP, are key factors in the delivery of the outcomes, particularly **Supporting Opportunities for the Building of Economically Viable and Sustainable Communities**. Through land use planning policies, the LDP seeks to promote the principles of sustainability and sustainable development by facilitating the creation of communities and local economies which are more sustainable providing access to local services and facilities and reducing the need to travel.

The integration of sustainability as part of the preparation of the LDP is reflected in the undertaking of a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment reflecting national and international legislative requirements. The AMR is considering matters of sustainability further monitors the outcomes of the Plan in light of the Sustainability Appraisal indicators.

The AMR considers key national legislative changes including the requirements emanating from the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and the implications for the LDP. In this respect the AMR undertakes a compatibility analysis of the LDP and the National and local Well-being Objectives. It is also noted that the LDP review will need to ensure the requirements emanating from the Act are fully and appropriately considered with the Plan reflective of its duties.

2. Legal

The preparation and publication of the AMR ensures the Council meets its requirements in respect of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which requires each Local Planning Authority to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) on its LDP. It also fulfils the requirements of the section 76 of the Act in keeping all matters under review that are expected to affect the development of its area. The Council has a duty to produce information on these matters in the form of an Annual Monitoring Report for submission to the Welsh Government, and publication on the Carmarthenshire County Council's website by 31st October each year following plan adoption.

Section 69 of the 2004 Act requires an LPA to undertake a review of an LDP and report to the Welsh Government at such times as prescribed (Regulation 41).

<p>3. Finance</p> <p>Financial costs to date are covered through the financial provisions in place - including reserves. Should Planning Division Budget not be in a position to provide further funding necessary to meet the statutory requirements to review and prepare a development plan then an application will be made for growth bid.</p> <p>Subject to the scope and nature of an early review of the Plan then additional financial provision will be required to meet the ongoing costs associated with legislative requirements arising from its production, including ICT requirements (see below) evidence gathering and examination costs.</p>
<p>4. ICT</p> <p>Requirements in relation to ICT will seek to utilise existing resources. There will however be additional and revised data management requirements to ensure the plan preparatory process is conducted in speedy, efficient and transparent manner in accordance with regulatory requirements. This may require a new front facing consultation tool and its integration with back office systems.</p>
<p>5. Physical Assets</p> <p>The review of the LDP will impact on Council land and property holdings through their inclusion or otherwise for potential development purposes. This will have implications on potential disposal and land valuations and consequently capital receipts.</p>
<p>6. Staffing Implications</p> <p>It is anticipated that the review of the LDP be accommodated utilising the existing staff structure. This will be reviewed subject to the nature and scope of the review. Provision will be required for a programme officer for the examination into the LDP (anticipated 2020/21).</p>

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: L Quelch

Head of Planning

1. Scrutiny Committee

Scheduled 20th July 2017 – Community Scrutiny

2. Local Member(s)

The content of the AMR will be reported to Council for consideration. Members will be engaged throughout the review process. The content of the AMR will be subject to an informal consultation process.

3. Community / Town Council

Town/Community Councils(s) will be a specific consultee at statutory stages throughout the LDP review. The content of the AMR will be subject to an informal consultation process.

4. Relevant Partners

A range of partners will be specific and general consultees throughout the review process. The content of the AMR will be subject to an informal consultation process.

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Internal contributions will be sought throughout the review process.

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW:-

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan		http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/local-development-plan/
Supplementary Planning Guidance		http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/supplementary-planning-guidance/#.V06h-JwrKUk
Annual Monitoring Report 2015/16		http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1643860/Annual-monitoring-report-201516-AMR-Document-for-web.pdf

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

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Chapter 1

Executive Summary

Background

1.1 Under section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, local planning authorities are required to monitor the implementation of their adopted Local Development Plan (LDP) by preparing an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

1.2 This is the second AMR following the Council's formal adoption of the Carmarthenshire LDP on the 10th December 2014.

1.3 This AMR covers the period of 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017 and is required to be submitted to Welsh Government by 31st October 2017. Ongoing AMRs will continue to be based on the period 1st April to 31st March.

1.4 This second AMR provides an important opportunity for the Council to assess the impact the LDP is having on the social, economic and environmental well-being of the area. The document sets out a detailed analysis of the way in which the Plan is working, from the strategic context within which the Plan is delivering, its performance against strategic objectives, to whether individual policies with an identified monitoring requirement are achieving their expectations. This document also compares the performance of the policy targets for the 2016/2017 AMR against those of the previous year (2015/2016) where applicable.

Key Outcomes

Key Findings

1.5 Chapter 3 of this AMR considers how the Plan's strategic and general policies are performing against the identified key monitoring targets, and whether the LDP strategy and objectives are being delivered. An overview of the key findings is set out below:

- The 2017 Joint Housing Land Study (JHLAS) indicates that 426 new homes were completed during the monitoring period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017;
- The 2017 JHLAS indicates that the Council has a housing land supply of 4.1 years (as set out in the draft Statement of Common Ground). This represents a consolidation on the previous study which also indicated a land supply of 4.1 years. This would constitute the fourth JHLAS where the housing land supply has been below the 5 year supply of land for housing requirement identified within Technical Advice Note 1;
- 374 dwellings were granted planning permission on large sites (5+ units), with 38.3% of which were on allocated sites. The distribution of these planning permissions are largely focused on Growth Areas and Sustainable communities with (43.8% and 46% respectively).
- In relation to affordable housing 101 dwellings have been permitted during this AMR period;
- Employment sites allocated within the Plan with Planning permission has increased to 27.35ha during this AMR period.
- Vacancy rates within the identified Retail Frontages are as follows:

Carmarthen	-	8.5%
Llanelli	-	20%
Ammanford	-	4.8%
- As a result of the requirement of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment has been undertaken to identify if there is a need for Gypsy and Traveller sites. The Local Authority received confirmation from the Welsh Minister that the content of the needs assessment was accepted on 28th March 2017. The GTAA will now need to be considered and signed off by the Authority. The outcome of which will have bearing on future policy requirements.
- Welsh Language – No applications have been approved within linguistic sensitive areas without mitigation measures to be put in place.

- Caeau Mynydd Mawr SAC - 32.27ha of land in good condition was being managed on 14 sites. A further 42.86ha of land was also rated in good condition giving a total of 75.13ha (source: PIMS Action progress reports 2015-2016).
- No planning permissions for 'highly vulnerable' developments were permitted within the C1 or C2 flood zones as identified on the (TAN15) Development Advice Maps where it was contrary to Natural Resources Wales advice.
- Planning permission has been granted for schemes that have the potential to contribute a total of 17.306 MW of renewable energy within the County; and
- Minerals data indicates that the current hard rock landbank for Carmarthenshire is at least 68 years with a combined sand and gravel landbank of 17-18 years.

Contextual Changes

1.6 In assessing the performance of the LDP, it is necessary for the AMR to consider any national, regional and local contextual changes that have occurred in the preceding year, and to consider the consequential impact of these changes on the LDP which may necessitate a review of the Plan.

National Context

1.7 The following key documents and publications are considered:

- The Wales Act 2017
- Planning (Wales) Act 2015
- Well-Being of Future Generations Act 2015
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015
- Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9) November 2016
- Proposed changes to Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language
- Technical Advice Note 4: Retail Centre Development

- Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017)
- The 2014-based sub-national population and household projections

1.8 Whilst some of these identified changes are profound in terms of the future direction of planning at a national level, none have a direct and immediate impact for the future implementation of the LDP. However, with the exception of the publication of the 2014-based Sub National Household and Population Projections, none identified above to date suggest the need for an early review of the Plan. Subsequent AMRs would be expected to continue to provide updates on relevant contextual material which could affect the Plan's future implementation, however the implications following the publication of the 2014-based Sub National Household and Population Projections require evaluation in light of the significant variance between the 2014 projections and those which underpinned the LDP. In this respect evidential work will be necessary to test the veracity of the projections and to establish the future growth requirements for the County. In doing so, and in accordance with the requirements of PPW, due regard will be given to the projections and the need to understand other factors influencing housing requirements and demographic change.

Regional Context

1.9 Carmarthenshire is part of The Swansea Bay City Region which also encompasses the Local Authority areas of Pembrokeshire, City and County of Swansea and Neath Port Talbot. The City Region, in bringing together business, local government, and a range of other partners, has published the Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy 2013 – 2030. The role of the LDP in guiding and supporting the City Region's aspirations will be central to its success, and its continued progress will be monitored.

1.10 The £1.3 billion Swansea Bay City Deal was signed in March 2017. It is claimed that the deal will transform the economic landscape of the area, boost the local economy by £1.8 billion, and generate almost 10,000 new jobs over the next 15 years. There is reference

to 11 major projects overall, with the following specific projects proposed for Carmarthenshire:

- A Wellness and Life Science Village in Llanelli; and
- A creative industry project at Yr Egin in Carmarthen.

1.11 Whilst the signing of the City Deal represents a significant and landmark moment within the region in terms of its economic benefits and job creation opportunities. In land use terms the LDP provides a positive and proactive framework to facilitate this and is well placed to support the delivery of the City Deal. It is noted that the sites required for both projects listed above are allocated within the LDP.

1.12 The relationship between homes and jobs is recognised and the implications of, and the need to assess the veracity of the latest sub national based population and household projections is recognised.

Local Context

1.13 There is a synergy between the LDP and the Integrated Community Strategy which is exemplified through the commitment to a sustainable Carmarthenshire, with the LDP providing a land use expression to this objective.

1.14 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires the Council as a representative of the Public Service Board to prepare a Well-being Plan. This will be monitored to ensure continuity of purpose and content with the LDP. In this respect the National and the Council's Well-being Objectives are considered and discussed as part of a compatibility analysis with the objectives of the LDP. Reference is made to Appendix 1 of this Report in this regard.

1.15 In summary, there are not considered to be any local contextual changes which would suggest a requirement to review the LDP. However, the potential implications of the

latest sub national based population and household projections on Carmarthenshire's role as a confident, ambitious and connected component of the Swansea Bay City Region requires careful consideration.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

1.16 A number of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents have been published which elaborate on and support the interpretation and implementation of the LDP and its policies and provisions. Reference should be had to Chapter 2 of this AMR. SPG preparation and adoption will continue in the next monitoring period.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Monitoring

1.17 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires local authorities to undertake Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as part of the preparation of the LDP. In addition to this, the LDP Regulations requires a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to be undertaken.

1.18 Some of the tangible outcomes to emerge from the review included confirmation of the designation of three separate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) in Llandeilo, Carmarthen and Llanelli respectively. There are challenges in terms of ecological and carbon footprint, with the County's figure of 3.36 compared with the Wales average of 3.28. There are 3,856 low carbon energy projects identified in Carmarthenshire out of a total of 51,503 nationally. These include projects harnessing solar, wind and other renewable energies to produce around 328GWh of green energy within the County.

1.19 Whilst none of the indicators are deleted, it should be noted that the commentary column makes it clear where information is unavailable and/or not applicable. In some instances information is no longer available (or relevant); in other instances the data available is of insufficient detail to enable useful monitoring. There will be opportunities to work alongside colleagues in Corporate Policy in future years to develop an integrated review of the social, economic and environmental baseline.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1.20 This AMR is the second monitoring report following the adoption of the LDP in December 2014. The findings of the AMR provide an important opportunity for the Council to assess the effectiveness of the Plan and to determine whether or not it needs to be reviewed. In considering all the evidence, the Council has assessed its performance in line with the monitoring indicators set out in this AMR.

1.21 Whilst it is considered that progress has been made in implementing many of the Plan's policies and objectives, and that the broad strategy remains sound, there are elements and components which are not delivering as intended. In this respect, it is recognised that challenges remain in relation to the delivery of housing growth and housing land supply, with the effects from the downturn in the economy having a significant and lasting effect on house building. The absence of a 5 year housing land supply is a matter of ongoing concern and a central component that needs to be addressed if the housing requirements are to be delivered.

1.22 In considering the matters surrounding the land supply, the success or otherwise of the strategy in delivering growth within the Service Centres and Local Service Centres requires consideration. This AMR and the previous AMR have identified inconsistencies in delivery across the settlement hierarchy.

1.23 The differences between the trends within the 2014 sub-national Household and Population projections and the household requirement scenario set out within the LDP also requires consideration. This is also pertinent in informing and understanding matters around the 5 year land supply and deliverability across the County. Regard will need to be had to the relationship of housing and jobs and the economic opportunities presented through the City Deal and the Council's Regeneration and Transformations agenda.

1.24 It is also recognised that the Plan period expires in 2021, and the need to ensure that a statutory Development Plan is in place from this period onwards, will be an informant in the consideration, timing and scoping of the review.

Recommendations

1.25 As a result of the above and the findings of this AMR it is recommended that an early review of the Carmarthenshire LDP be commenced. It will be needed to:

- Consider and to address the shortfall in available housing land supply and consider the interventions necessary;
- Prepare further evidence on the implications and veracity of the 2014 sub-national Household and Population projections, and consider them in light of the review; and,
- Consider the distribution and delivery of housing and the success or otherwise of the strategy, or its components in meeting the identified Housing requirements.

1.26 That this second AMR be submitted the Welsh Government by 31st October 2016 in accordance with statutory requirements, and published on the Council's website.

1.27 The outcome of the review will be the production of a review report which will set out and explain the extent of any changes required to the Plan. In doing so, the Report will identify whether a full or short form procedure will be followed.

Chapter 2

Introduction

Background

2.1 The provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Local Development Plan (LDP) Regulations 2005, places a requirement on Carmarthenshire County Council as the Local Planning Authority to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP) for its administrative area. The LDP was adopted at the meeting of County Council on the 10th December 2014 and sets out the Authority's policies and proposals for the future development and use of land. The LDP superseded the previous Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and is used to guide and control development providing the foundation for consistent and rational decision making, and in guiding future opportunities for investment and growth. These policies and proposals include land-use allocations for different types of development (i.e. housing, employment, retailing, education, open space etc.) as well as criteria for assessing individual proposals. The Plan has a direct effect on the lives of every resident of the County as well as major implications on investment programmes, other plans and strategies, communities and landowners alike. In doing so, it provides a measure of certainty about what kind of development will, and will not, be permitted in particular locations during the Plan period. The Plan area excludes the part of the County contained within the Brecon Beacons National Park, where the Park Authority should be contacted in respect of the development plan and development proposals in that area.

Requirement for LDP Monitoring

2.2 **The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004** (The Act) requires each LPA to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) on its LDP following adoption and to keep all matters under review that are expected to affect the development of its area. In addition, under section 76 of the Act, the Council has a duty to produce information on these matters in the form of an AMR for submission to the Welsh Government (WG), and publication on the Carmarthenshire County Council's website by 31st October each year following plan adoption. The preparation of an AMR is therefore an integral component of the statutory development plan process.

2.3 Regulation 37 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 requires an AMR to identify any policies specified that are not being implemented.

2.4 Where such a policy is identified the AMR must include a statement identifying:

- The reasons why the policy is not being implemented;
- The steps (if any) that are intended to be taken to enable the policy to be implemented; and,
- Whether a revision to the plan to replace or amend the policy is required.

2.5 The AMR is also required to specify:

- The housing land supply from the current Housing Land Availability Study; and,
- The number (if any) of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA's area.

Content and Structure

2.6 The AMR is the main mechanism for measuring the implementation and the success of the Plan's policies and will report on issues which impact upon the Plan's objectives. The AMR will also analyse the effectiveness and continued relevance of the Plan's policies in light of national policy and circumstantial changes. The findings of the AMR could result in amendments to policies in order to improve their effectiveness and may result in a review of part, or of the whole Plan.

2.7 Monitoring is a continuous part of the plan making process. It provides the connection between evidence gathering, plan strategy and policy formulation, policy

implementation, evaluation and plan review. It also, through the publication of the AMR, assists in improving the transparency of the planning process, and keeps stakeholders, the community and business groups informed of development plan issues.

2.8 The LDP Manual Edition 2 (2015) supplements the above requirements for monitoring by identifying the following headline aspects which could be usefully included in any AMR:

- Key findings;
- Significant contextual change;
- Sustainability monitoring;
- Strategy monitoring;
- Policy monitoring;
- Conclusions and recommendations.

2.9 It is not realistic or necessary for all the LDP's policies to be monitored as this would lead to an unnecessarily large and complicated document. Consequently, the LDP through its AMR will assess the performance of policies in achieving the integrated plan objectives. It assesses the extent to which LDP strategies, policies and key sites are being delivered and is the main mechanism for reviewing the relevance and success of the LDP.

2.10 The content of this AMR is therefore as follows:


- **Executive Summary**
- **Introduction:** introducing the AMR, outlining the requirement for LDP and SEA/SA monitoring and the structure of the AMR.
- **Contextual Changes:** Setting out any changes in circumstances outside of the remit of the Plan including those relating to legislation and national policy that could impact on the policy framework of the LDP.

- **LDP Monitoring framework:**
 - **LDP Monitoring:** Outline the findings of the monitoring framework including the identification of policies in respect of the identified targets and triggers. It includes an assessment of any mitigating circumstances and where appropriate, a recommended action to ensure the policies' successful implementation.
 - **Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring:** Outline the findings of the Plan's monitoring against the indicators identified in the SA/SEA.
- **Conclusions and recommendations:** Statement of any actions necessary as a consequence of the monitoring outcomes.

LDP Monitoring Framework

2.11 The monitoring framework is set out in Chapter 7 of the LDP and comprises a series of targets and indicators with defined triggers for further action. The monitoring framework was developed in accordance with the above Welsh Government Regulations and guidance on monitoring and was subject to consideration at the Examination in public and through the Inspector's Report into the Carmarthenshire LDP. The monitoring framework set out within the LDP forms the basis of this AMR.

2.12 This AMR utilises a traffic light system in monitoring its policies. This allows a readily available visual interpretation on the Plan's success, or otherwise. However this should be qualified through an understanding of the accompanying explanatory narrative. The circumstances where a monitoring indicator has not met its target, or where an assessment trigger has been activated, this indicator and narrative is considered to assess the conditions influencing its failure to meet the target and the impacts on policy implementation.

Policy target is being achieved or exceeded.	
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Policy target not currently being achieved as anticipated but it does not lead to concerns over the implementation of the policy.	
Policy target is not being achieved as anticipated with resultant concerns over implementation of policy.	
No conclusion to be drawn – limited data available.	

2.13 The following options are available to the Council in association with each of the indicators and their triggers. This AMR will assess the severity of the situation associated with each indicator and recommend an appropriate response.

- **Continue Monitoring:** Where indicators are suggesting that LDP policies are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for a review.
- **Officer / Member Training required:** Where indicators associated with planning applications suggest that policies are not being implemented as they were intended and further officer or Member training is required.
- **SPG / Development Briefs required:** Whilst the Council will be preparing SPG and Development Briefs throughout the Plan period, indicators may suggest that further guidance should be provided to developers on how a policy should be properly interpreted. Additionally, should sites not be coming forward as envisaged, the Council will actively engage with developers / landowners to bring forward Development Briefs on key sites to help commence the development process.
- **Policy Research / Investigation:** Where monitoring indicators suggest the LDP policies are not being as effective as intended, further research and investigation including the use of contextual indicators (as outlined above) and comparisons with other local authorities and national statistics where appropriate, will be undertaken to inform any decision to formally review the policy.
- **Review Policy:** Where monitoring indicators suggest that amendments to the LDP would be beneficial, the Council will consider modifying the Plan as appropriate.

Plan Review

2.14 To ensure that there is a regular and comprehensive assessment of whether plans remain up to date, or whether changes are needed, the LPA is required to commence a full review of its LDP at intervals not longer than every 4 years from initial adoption of the Plan. It is however, recognised that the following exceptional circumstances could elicit an early review of the Plan.

2.15 Any such review should draw upon: the content of the published AMRs; updated evidence and survey; and, pertinent contextual indicators, including relevant changes to national policy. The review report will identify whether or not the LPA will be required to amend its Development Plan.

2.16 In addition to full review, Regulation 41 under section 69 of the 2004 Act provides for a selective review of the LDP. The timing and frequency of plan review, other than the 4-yearly requirement, will depend upon the findings of the AMR, which will capture changes at national and local level.

2.17 Key triggers for review and the consequential need for a Review Report due to new evidence which would support a different approach, are:

- Significant contextual change (e.g. in national policy or legislation; in local context e.g. closure of a significant employment site that undermines the local economy);
- A significant change in development pressures or needs and investment strategies of major public and private investors;
- Significant concerns from the findings of the AMR in terms of policy effectiveness, progress rates, and any problems with implementation, including a trend in terms of failure in housing land supply.

2.18 All of the above will be taken into consideration in determining whether a full or partial review of the Plan is necessary, and this would be set out within a Review Report.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (2004) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended 2011)

2.19 The SA-SEA (SA) Report, which accompanies the Adopted LDP, identifies baseline indicators for SA monitoring. Reference should be made to Chapter 4 where the SA monitoring for this AMR is set out.

2.20 It is considered that the SA monitoring can inform the overall analysis of the performance of the LDP. It is however noted that the SA monitoring process should not be undertaken in isolation of the Plan's monitoring. It should assist in informing an overall picture in terms of the environmental, economic and social conditions of the County.

Contextual Information

2.21 In considering the performance and implementation of the LDP, it is necessary to also consider any contextual changes that have occurred during the previous year which may have affected the delivery of the Plan. This includes local, regional and national considerations, recognising that the LDP should not be considered in isolation, and that its delivery may be impacted upon by a range of external and other factors.

2.22 This AMR will identify relevant changes to national planning policy where there may be implications for the LDP, thereby furthering an understanding of those considerations likely to impact on the future delivery of the Plan. Further reference may also be had to key contextual documents and considerations. Such examples whilst not necessarily having occurred during the AMR period may by virtue of their importance and relationship to the Development Plan process require specific consideration.

2.23 Additionally, it will identify the factors that may have influence on the implementation of the LDP. This will be supplemented through additional reference to contextual changes within the policy monitoring outcomes:-

- National Context;

- Regional Context; and,
- Local Context.

National Legislative and Policy Context

The Wales Act (2017)

2.24 The Wales Act 2017, having received Royal Assent on the 31st January 2017, provides the National Assembly for Wales with the power to legislate on any subject other than those which are reserved to the UK Parliament. The Wales Act 2017 implements elements of the St David's Day agreement which required legislative changes. It is aimed at creating a clearer and stronger settlement in Wales which is durable and long-lasting. In particular, the Wales Act amends the Government of Wales Act 2006 by moving to a reserved powers model for Wales.

2.25 The 2017 Act also devolves further powers to the Assembly and the Welsh Ministers in areas where there was political consensus in support of further devolution. These include:

- Devolving greater responsibility to the Assembly to run its own affairs, including deciding its name;
- Devolving responsibility to the Assembly for ports policy, speed limits, bus registration, taxi regulation, local government elections, sewerage and energy consenting up to 350MW (see below for additional detail);
- Devolving responsibility to Welsh Ministers for marine licensing and conservation and energy consents in the Welsh offshore region; and extending responsibility for building regulations to include excepted energy buildings;
- Devolving power over Assembly elections;
- Devolving powers over the licensing of onshore oil and gas extraction;
- Aligning the devolution boundary for water and sewerage services along the border between England and Wales; and,

- Establishing in statute the President of Welsh Tribunals to oversee devolved tribunals and allowing cross-deployment of judicial office holders.

2.26 In relation to the 2017 Act and the devolution of powers, specific reference is made to matters relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Previously not a devolved matter, this will change as part of the 2017 Act, with CIL being devolved with powers anticipated to be transferred to the Welsh Government in April 2018. In this respect, a Transfer of Functions Order will however be necessary to allow Welsh Ministers to modify existing secondary legislation.

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

2.27 Whilst The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 gained Royal Assent on 6 July 2015, it is outside the monitoring period of this AMR. It is however by virtue of the changes it instigates of continued relevance in contextual terms. It sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development.

2.28 In terms of the development plan, the 2015 Act seeks to strengthen the 'plan led' approach with the LDP retaining a fundamental role. It further supplements the current plan led system by introducing a legal basis for the preparation of a National Development Framework (NDF) at an all Wales level, and Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) at a regional level to address cross-boundary issues such as housing, employment, waste and transport. Whilst it is noted that the spatial extent of any prospective SDPs remain unclear and their geographical extent are not currently defined, the strategic plans will only apply to areas of greater than local significance (notably Cardiff, Swansea and the A55 corridor).

2.29 The following further considers the above changes in relation the Development Plan system:

National Development Framework

2.30 The NDF is scheduled for completion and publication in September 2020, and once prepared, will form the national development plan for Wales replacing the Wales Spatial Plan. It will set out key planning policy provisions to provide a direction to all levels of the development plan framework. There should be 'conformity' with its provisions.

2.31 The NDF will:

- set out where nationally important growth and infrastructure is needed and how the planning system - nationally, regionally and locally - can deliver it;
- provide direction for Strategic and Local Development Plans and support the determination of Developments of National Significance;
- sit alongside Planning Policy Wales (PPW), which sets out the Welsh Government's planning policies and will continue to provide the context for land use planning;
- support national economic, transport, environmental, housing, energy and cultural strategies and ensure they can be delivered through the planning system; and,
- be reviewed every 5 years.

2.32 Local Planning Authorities (LPA) will be required to review their LDPs as soon as possible following the publication of either an SDP or NDF to ensure it is in general conformity. This is particularly prevalent where new policies or issues have arisen. In circumstances where an LDP is not shown to be in general conformity, a revision will be required.

Strategic Development Plans

2.33 As stated above, the 2015 Act introduces powers to designate strategic planning areas as well as establishing strategic planning panels. The Panels, whose membership is defined within guidance, will be responsible for preparing an SDP within a regional/sub-regional strategic context. However, it is not anticipated that there would be complete coverage across Wales in terms of the designation of SDPs.

2.34 It is anticipated that SDPs will consider specific strategic elements such as housing, employment, transport, Gypsy and Traveller provision, minerals and waste. In this respect an SDP will allow 'larger than local' issues to be considered and planned for within a strategic context. Such issues cut across a number of local planning authority areas and due to their regional nature are sometimes difficult to cater for effectively within administrative boundaries. It should be noted that an SDP will need to be consistent with the provisions of the NDF and likewise LDPs will need to be consistent with the SDP.

2.35 Given that their geographical extent is not currently defined, the spatial extent of any prospective SDP's is currently unclear. It will be a matter for the constituent local authorities making up a SDP to define an agreed spatial area based on evidence. SDPs will only be required in areas where there are matters of greater than local significance. Initial indications suggest that LPAs consider the scope and necessity of an SDP.

2.36 Where the case for an SDP is accepted by WG, a responsible authority must be identified. It should be noted that the responsible LPA needn't necessarily be the largest or most populated LPA. However, an adopted LDP should be in place.

2.37 In proposing an SDP there must be a clear understanding as to why one is required, and whether strategic planning matters cannot be addressed / delivered through existing LDPs. In this regard, there would need to be a clear collective strategic focus on delivery within issues such as housing and employment growth across a region. It is however considered essential that a collective view exists across all the authorities involved with ongoing discussions necessary.

Local Development Plans

2.38 LDPs in their current form will no longer be required within areas covered by an SDP, rather what is termed as a 'light touch' LDP will be prepared. Such 'light touch' plans will cover matters not contained within the SDP as appropriate. It should be noted however that an SDP could cover only part of a County and therefore a more detailed LDP could still be

needed for the part not covered by the SDP. The implications of any future SDP work on the content of the LDP will be carefully monitored.

Place Plans

2.39 The emerging role for Place Plans reflects their recognition through the Positive Planning agenda and Planning (Wales) Act 2015. Whilst the Act did not introduce them into statute they are increasingly seen as mechanisms for reflecting community aspirations linking into the LDP and Well-being Plan.

2.40 Centred on the Community they are essentially a mechanism where the community comes together to discuss (including with others), look at, and agree how they wish their community to develop. With this in mind, their preparation should be at heart community led with collaboration across all stakeholders within the community, other parties and bodies and critically the local authority. This would develop, and build upon the broader policy framework to reflect and agree community aspirations, and to improve local evidence around community and localised needs.

2.41 In this respect LPAs will be expected to work with those Community and Town Councils and communities who wish to prepare a Place Plan. Such plans may relate to a thematic aspect or site specific guidance to supplement the policies and proposals in an adopted LDP. Place Plans must for them be truly meaningful and influence decision making and be in conformity with the LDP. As such these may form SPG.

2.42 The 2015 Act makes provision to improve resilience. The Act will allow the Welsh Ministers to direct LPAs to work together and for LPAs to be merged.

2.43 Taken together with proposed changes to secondary legislation, policy and guidance, the Act will:

- Support delivery of the homes, jobs and infrastructure that Wales requires;
- Provide opportunities to protect and enhance our most important built and natural environments;
- Support the use of the Welsh language.

2.44 The Act, in setting out a statutory purpose for planning in Wales, requires local planning authorities, the Welsh Ministers and other public bodies, (when undertaking any development plan or development management functions) to contribute to improve the well-being of Wales as part of carrying out sustainable development. The provision provides

a direct link to the requirements for carrying out sustainable development in accordance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

2.45 In Development Management terms, the Act introduces a number of measures including:

- a pre-application service and standard pre-application fees;
- a pre-application consultation with community and statutory consultees on certain developments;
- applications to the Welsh Ministers for Developments of National Significance and the option for applications to be made directly to the Welsh Ministers where a Council has been designated as poorly performing by WG;
- the Welsh Language as a material consideration;
- the requirement for notification to be given to the Council before development commences;
- changes to the size of planning committees and a national scheme of delegation;
- new planning application validation processes and appeals;
- removing the ability to vary a planning application once an appeal is submitted;
- more stringent powers relating to enforcement action, including powers to decline retrospective applications for development subject to enforcement; and,
- a trigger of events to prohibit the registration of town and village greens.

LDP Implications

The provisions of the Act, whilst not immediately impacting upon the LDP and this AMR, will be monitored - particularly in terms of the increased emphasis it places on development plans in the form of the NDF and prospective SDPs, with cross border discussions central in that regard.

Well-Being of Future Generations Act 2015

2.46 The Well-Being of Future Generations Act received Royal Assent in April 2015. It has an overarching aim of requiring all public bodies in Wales that are subject to the Act to work

in a way that improves economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being with a view to helping create a Wales that 'we want to live in now and in the future'.

2.47 The Act puts in place a 'sustainable development principle' which directs organisations on how to go about meeting their duty under the Act. This means that the body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

2.48 The Act provides the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Well-being Plans which will replace the current Integrated Community Strategy. Given that the promotion of sustainable development is an underlying principle of the LDP, there are clear associations between the aspirations of both the Plan and Act/Well-being Plans. The Act introduces a series of well-being goals to strive towards in pursuit of sustainable development.

2.49 LPA's are required to take into account the well-being plans in the preparation of LDPs and the making of planning decisions.

LDP Implications

The requirements emerging from the duties set out in the Act will be developed in any future AMRs and as part of any review and revision of the LDP. In this respect, the full requirements emanating from the Act will be known, as will the level of compatibility with the identified Well-being Plan. Reference in this respect should be had to the local context below and Appendix ??.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

2.50 The Environment (Wales) Act received Royal Assent on 21 March 2016. It delivers against the Welsh Government's commitment to introduce new legislation for the environment.

2.51 Key parts of the Act are as follows:

- Part 1: Sustainable management of natural resources – enables Wales’ resources to be managed in a more proactive, sustainable and joined-up way.
- Part 2: Climate change – provides the Welsh Ministers with powers to put in place statutory emission reduction targets, including at least an 80% reduction in emissions by 2050 and carbon budgeting to support their delivery.
- Part 4: Collection and disposal of waste – improves waste management processes by helping us achieve higher levels of business waste recycling, better food waste treatment and increased energy recovery.
- Parts 5 & 6: Fisheries for shellfish and marine licensing – clarifies the law in relation to shellfisheries management and marine licensing.
- Part 7: Flood & Coastal Erosion Committee and land drainage – clarifies the law for other environmental regulatory regimes including flood risk management and land drainage.

2.52 The policy statement places a duty on Welsh ministers to prepare, publish and implement a statutory National Natural Resource Policy (NNRP).

2.53 A key component of the Act is the duty it places on public authorities to ‘seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity’. The Act in doing so, requires public authorities to forward plan and report on how they intend to comply with the biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty.

LDP Implications

The need to monitor the implications emerging from the implementation of the Act will impact across a number of the Plan’s policy areas- from Waste Management to the Natural Environment. Where applicable, these will be considered within the relevant policy monitoring tools and will feature in any future AMRs or through an LDP review as the requirements become clearer. It is however noted that in relation to the duty under the Act to ‘seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity’ that the LDP policy framework includes such provisions.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

2.54 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act was passed by the National Assembly for Wales on 9 February 2016 and became law after receiving Royal Assent on 21 March 2016.

2.55 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

2.56 The Act amends the two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. These currently provide the framework for the protection and management of the Welsh historic environment. The Act also contains new stand-alone provisions relating to historic place names; historic environment records and the Advisory Panel for the Historic Environment in Wales.

LDP Implications

Regard will be given to the content of the Act and its emerging requirements, including secondary legislation and Technical Advice Note 24: Historic Environment, within any future AMRs and as part of any review and revision of the LDP.

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

2.57 This legislation amends the 2005 Regulations in order to simplify the LDP procedures. The amendments are in response to the outcomes of the LDP process refinement exercise.

2.58 Key amendments include the following:

- Site allocation representations (also known as alternative site) stage – this created confusion and did not add value to the LDP process. The Regulations abolish the need to consult on the alternative sites following the deposit consultation stage;
- It was considered that not being able to amend small issues in the plan without going through a full revision process could lead to wasting resources. The Regulations introduced a short-form revision process for use where it appears to the LPA that the issues involved are not of sufficient significance to warrant the full procedure;
- It allows for review of part or parts of the plan, prior to a revision taking place;
- The Regulations introduce a requirement that the LDP sub-title indicates the end of the period in relation to which the LDP has been prepared; and,
- Removes the requirement to publicise matters by adverts in the local paper.

2.59 Further amendments seek to assist with clarity and transparency in parts of the procedure. These include setting out how the candidate site process, review report process and the initial consultation report work.

LDP Implications

The content of the amended Regulations will inform future considerations in relation to the LDP process including requirements for the Plan's revision and review.

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9) November 2016

2.60 The new Edition 9 (November 2016) of PPW incorporates the following main changes:

- **Chapter 1 Introduction** - updated to reflect the introduction of the 'Planning Performance Framework'. This chapter has also been amended to take account of the introduction of validation appeals policy expectations.

- **Chapter 2 Local Development Plans** - amended to reflect changes in legislation, including provisions within the Planning (Wales) Act 2015.
- **Chapter 3 Development Management** - the procedural content has been streamlined as a result of the publication of the Development Management Manual covering these processes. The revised chapter also includes reference to 'Developments of National Significance' following the coming into force of the relevant Regulations related to the Planning (Wales) Act 2015.
- **Chapter 4 Planning for Sustainability** - includes the statutory purpose of the planning system which was introduced by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015. There have also been minor amendments to take account of the coming into force of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. In addition, minor changes have been made regarding Design and Access Statements, linked to the Planning (Wales) Act 2015.
- **Chapter 6 The Historic Environment** - has been fully revised in conjunction with Cadw following Royal Assent of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.
- **Chapter 10 Retail and Commercial Development** - refreshed to update the Welsh Government's national planning policy for retailing and commercial development.

LDP Implications

The implications and requirements emerging from the latest Edition of PPW will be considered and discussed in relation to the relevant policy monitoring areas.

Proposed changes to Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: Planning and the Welsh Language

2.61 Whilst the draft TAN20 was published for consultation during the first AMR period (with the period for submission of comments closing on the 30th March 2016) its inclusion here as part of this contextual statement reflects that its publication in its final form is still pending. Its inclusion also reflects the importance of the Welsh language within the communities of Carmarthenshire. Once finalised, it will supersede the current iteration

published in 2013. The proposed changes set out within the draft TAN seek to reflect the provisions of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 as well as incorporating elements of the existing TAN20 Practice Guidance.

2.62 The Planning (Wales) Act introduced, for the first time, legislative provision for the Welsh language in the planning system. Taken together, Sections 11 and 31 ensure that the Welsh language is given consistent and appropriate consideration in both the preparation of development plans, and the making of planning decisions.

LDP Implications

The content of the final TAN will inform future considerations in relation to the LDP process including requirements for Plan revision and review. The future review of the LDP will consider the approach to the Welsh language.

The final TAN where it results in a requirement to re-visit the LDP in terms of its policy content (including the adopted SPG on the Welsh language), along with a review of its evidence base, will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance.

Technical Advice Note 4: Retail and Commercial Development (2016)

2.63 TAN4 has been comprehensively revised reflecting the publication of the original guidance back in 1996. The draft is consequently updated and reflects and supports the guidance set out in the updated Chapter 10 of PPW (Edition 9).

2.64 The WG's aim is to ensure that it reflects their objective that the vitality, attractiveness and viability of established town centres should be enhanced.

2.65 The TAN in providing further guidance on the role of land use planning in retail and commercial development, provides advice on:

- retail strategies, masterplanning and Place Plans;
- the tests of retail need and Sequential approach to development;
- Retail Impact Assessments;
- primary and secondary retail and commercial frontages in centres;
- retail planning conditions;
- Local Development Orders; and,
- indicators of vitality and viability in retail and commercial areas.

LDP Implications The provisions of the revised TAN4 are compatible and consistent with the LDP strategy, its policies and provisions in relation to retailing. The implications and requirements emerging from the TAN may also be considered and discussed in relation to the relevant policy monitoring areas.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017)

2.64 The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building applications. It provides specific guidance on how the following aspects should be considered:

- World Heritage Sites
- Scheduled monuments
- Archaeological remains
- Listed buildings
- Conservation areas
- Historic parks and gardens
- Historic landscapes
- Historic assets of special local interest

2.65 The TAN supersedes Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology; 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation

Areas; and 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales, and are therefore consequently cancelled.

LDP Implications

The provisions of the revised TAN24 are compatible and consistent with the LDP strategy, its policies and provisions in relation to retailing. The implications and requirements emerging from the TAN may also be considered and discussed in relation to the relevant policy monitoring areas.

The 2014-based sub-national population and household projections

2.66 The publication in September 2016 of the 2014-based sub-national population projections presented a first opportunity, post LDP adoption, to assess population change on a Welsh and Local Authority level. This was supplemented by the publication of the household projections in March 2017.

2.67 The household projections identify a 5.8% increase in households between 2014 and 2039 through steady net migration, along with a decrease in household sizes from 2.28 in 2014 to 2.19 in 2039.

2.68 The 2014-based projections identify a significant decrease in population estimates and household requirements from that shown in previous projections.

LDP Implications

The reduction in housing requirements identified in the 2014-based projections could have significant implications on the strategy of the LDP, and future iterations of the Plan. This would be through the failure to address housing need, which in turn impacts on other future policy developments within the strategy.

It is important to emphasise that the principal projections follow an assumption for future growth

based on a set period of time. Variant population trends should be considered to provide a longer based trend, in addition to supporting economic and social policy interventions which the Local Authority may look to support. The implications of these projections are further considered within this AMR.

Regional Policy Context

Swansea Bay City Region

2.69 The Swansea Bay City Region encompasses the Local Authority areas of Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, City and County of Swansea and Neath Port Talbot. It brings together business, local government and a range of other partners, working towards creating economic prosperity for the people who live and work in our City Region. The Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy 2013 – 2030 sets out the strategic framework for the region aimed at supporting the area's development over the coming decades.

City Deal

2.70 The signing of the City Deal secured the biggest ever investment for South West Wales. The £1.3 billion deal will transform the economic landscape of the area, boosting the local economy by £1.8 billion, and generating almost 10,000 new jobs over the next 15 years. The eleven major projects identified in the City Deal set out to deliver world-class facilities in the fields of energy, smart manufacturing, innovation and life science, with major investment in the region's digital infrastructure and workforce skills and talent underpinning each sector.

2.71 The total investment package is made up of £241 million of UK and Welsh Government funding, £396 million of other public sector money and £637 million from the private sector. The make-up of the Swansea Bay City Region Board include the four local authorities, together with Abertawe Bro Morgannwg and Hywel Dda University Health Boards, Swansea University and the University of Wales Trinity St David's, along with private

sector companies. With a clear vision of 'A Super Smart Innovation Region', it is expressed through the following four interconnected strands, or internets:

Internet of Electronic Acceleration - Vision

To create a fully connected region and be at the forefront of digital innovation.

The internet of economic acceleration will:

- Create a regional, state of the art, digital infrastructure including next generation wireless networks
- Launch the Swansea City and Waterfront Digital District
- Establish a new creative digital cluster at Yr Egin
- Develop a centre of excellence in Next Generation Services to develop new commercial opportunities across the region
- Deliver the skills and training required to support the City Deal

Internet of Life Science and Well-being - Vision

- To place the region at the forefront of life science innovation and to be recognised as a destination of choice for global investment and enterprise in the field of life sciences and well-being
- Create and use an enhanced digital infrastructure to accelerate development in the area of life sciences

Smart Manufacturing - Vision

To place the region at the forefront of smart manufacturing and to support businesses to harness the opportunities associated with the digital manufacturing revolution.

Smart manufacturing is using data and technology to react immediately to changes in market or industry demands. Increasing Smart Manufacturing will help attract significant investment, drive economic growth and boost local regeneration through direct job creation and employment in vibrant innovation clusters.

An Internet of Energy - Vision

- To place the region at the forefront of energy innovation and establish the region as a globally significant player in the production and storage of energy
- To create jobs and investment whilst addressing challenges such as fuel poverty and energy security for current and future generations
- Digitally connect the region's energy assets to create a test bed for the demonstration of 'Future Energy Systems'

2.72 The 11 projects identified through the City Deal includes those in land use terms to be specifically proposed within Carmarthenshire, however the economic value presented through the deal will extend well beyond:

- A Wellness and Life Science Village in Llanelli which as part of the Internet of Life Science and Well-being will seek to create a physical village providing facilities and services which promote and improve well-being. It will integrate business development, education, healthcare, leisure, tourism, wellness support and research in life-sciences in one location, delivering transformational social and economic benefits.
- Yr Egin - Creative Digital Cluster in Carmarthen. As part of the Internet of Electronic Acceleration, the Yr Egin project will seek to create a new digital and creative cluster providing start up and development space for creative and digital companies. It will also seek to promote the Welsh Language forming a base for the Welsh language broadcaster S4C.

LDP Implications

The LDP in recognising the important regional contribution of Carmarthenshire, makes provision through its policies and proposals for employment development, with the economy an important component of the Plan's Strategy. The emerging role of the City Region is a key consideration to ensuring the continued compatibility in a strategic context.

In this respect the signing of the City Deal and the identification of the above interconnected

strands, or internets with their component outcomes and projects will be a notable informant in any future land use policies or proposals. In this respect, whilst the City Deal reinforces much of the current LDPs strategic approach, a measurement of compatibility will be necessary as part of any future review, to ensure appropriate provisions are in place to support delivery.

Local Context

Carmarthenshire's Integrated Community Strategy 2011 – 2016

2.73 Carmarthenshire's Integrated Community Strategy (ICS) sets out a vision for the County from 2011 to 2016. A variety of organisations from all sectors in Carmarthenshire worked together through the Local Service Board to develop this Strategy which will try to address the challenges facing the County in the next few years. The Strategy sets a clear direction for the Council's actions and describes the commitment made by all partners in the County. The Vision is for a: **"Carmarthenshire that enables people to live healthy and fulfilled lives by working together to build strong, bilingual and sustainable communities."**

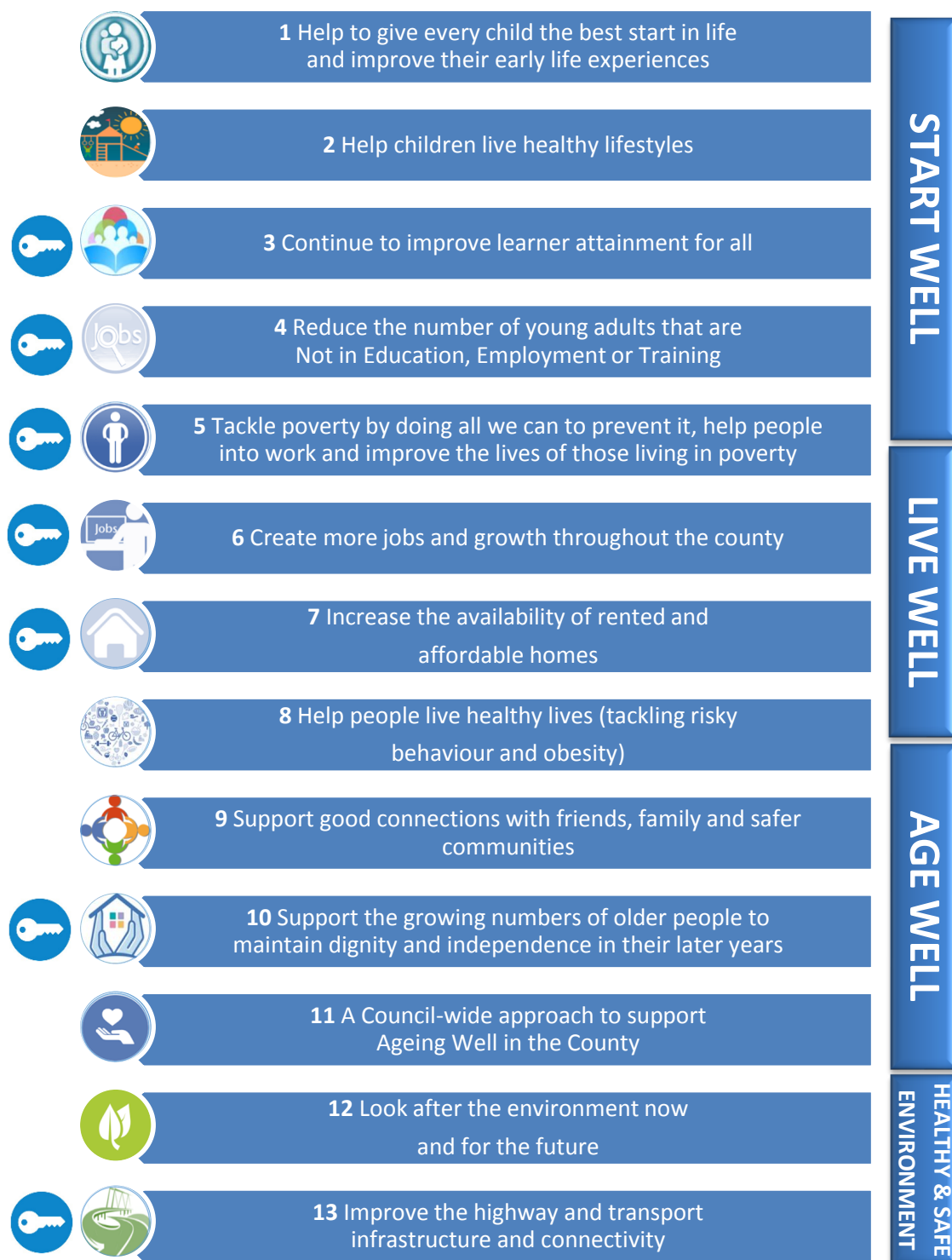
2.74 There is a synergy between the LDP and the ICS with the respective Visions closely aligned. The synergy between the documents is exemplified through the commitment to a sustainable Carmarthenshire, with the LDP providing a land use expression to this objective.

2.75 As stated above, the requirements of the Wellbeing and Future Generations Act will be monitored to ensure continuity of purpose and content between future iterations of both documents. These ways of working will continue to look to the long term, taking an integrated approach, working with others.

2.76 Well-being Plans will replace the community strategy/single integrated plan and will provide part of the evidence base and context for future LDPs and any Strategic Development Plans. In this respect the Council's Well-being Objectives are considered below.

Carmarthenshire County Council - Well-being Objectives 2017/18

2.77 The Council in line with its statutory obligations has published its Well-being Objectives for 2017/18. These objectives as set out below also includes the Improvement Objectives and follow approval at County Council:



 = existing Key Improvement Objective Priorities (KIOPs)

2.78 Having published these Objectives, the Council must take all reasonable steps to meet them. A detailed Action Plan is being prepared to support each Improvement/Well-being Objective, and these will be monitored and reported on through the Performance Management Framework.

Public Service Board

2.79 Established as a statutory board under the provisions of The Well-being of Future generations (Wales) Act 2015 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 the Public Services Board (PSB) for Carmarthenshire is a collection of public bodies working together to improve the well-being of the County.

The board's role is to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of our area by working to achieve the 7 Well-being goals identified within The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. In doing so it will seek to assess the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being and publish a well-being plan setting out its local objectives and the steps necessary to meet them. The Carmarthenshire PSB includes four statutory members: Carmarthenshire County Council, Hywel Dda University Health Board, Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service and Natural Resources Wales along with other public sector, third sector and education partners.

Carmarthenshire Well-being Assessment

2.80 The Well-being Assessment undertaken by the Carmarthenshire PSB outlines: what well-being looks like in Carmarthenshire; and, what Carmarthenshire's residents and communities want well-being to look like in the future, through exploring key issues which positively and/or negatively impact well-being.

2.81 Its findings as published for consultation forms the basis for the report to the PSB which will utilise its outcomes, alongside other key information, to identify priorities for improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Carmarthenshire.

2.82 These priorities will form the PSB's Well-being Plan for Carmarthenshire which is scheduled for publication in March 2018. This Plan will outline how the PSB will collectively utilise the five ways of working to improve well-being in Carmarthenshire and contribute towards the national well-being goals.

LDP Implications

The LDP will remain a key tool to deliver the Well-being plan and the above Objectives. The progression towards the Well-being Plan and the recent transference from the Local Service Board to the Public Service Board will be monitored to ensure the continued alignment of these two core Plans.

A key consideration in moving forward relates to the integration and compatibility of the LDP's strategic objectives with the Well-being Objectives identified above. It is considered essential that its compatibility be examined from an early stage to ensure the LDP is well placed to respond to these changes and the emerging Action Plan which will support their delivery. Appendix 1 undertakes a comparative analysis of the LDP's Strategic Objectives against the national and local Well-being Objectives.

Transformations: Strategic Regeneration Plan for Carmarthenshire – 2015 - 2030

2.83 This document sets out Carmarthenshire's regeneration strategy, building on the opportunities for growth and investment which emerges from the policies and provision of the LDP. This in turn reflects Carmarthenshire as a confident, ambitious and connected component of the Swansea Bay City Region.

LDP Implications

The LDP represents a key component in the delivery of the Council's regeneration objectives and there are clear advantages in terms of efficiency, engagement and outcomes in continuing the synergy between shared strategic priorities.

The relationship between the LDP, the Transformations document and the strategic direction

regionally expressed through the City Deal will need to be considered as part of any future review to ensure appropriate provisions are in place to support delivery.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

2.84 The consultation on the CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule was undertaken between September and November 2016 following resolution by the Council to progress work on its preparation. Part of this process has included the gathering of notable evidence around development viability and infrastructure. Subsequently, the Council's consideration on progressing CIL has been informed by a number of key developments:

2.85 **The Department of Communities and Local Government CIL Review - A New Approach to Developer Contributions** - In November 2015 the Westminster Government commissioned an independent national review of CIL with the purpose of:
'Assessing the extent to which CIL does or can provide an effective mechanism for funding infrastructure, and to recommend changes that would improve its operation in support of the Government's wider housing and growth objectives.'

2.86 The review examined the amount of revenue CIL is raising; the types of development that are paying CIL; impacts on viability; and the operation of the neighbourhood share of CIL.

2.87 In summary, the report's overall conclusion was that: CIL as currently configured is not fulfilling the original intention of providing a faster, fairer, simpler, more certain and more transparent way of ensuring that all development contributes something towards cumulative infrastructure need; it has also disrupted and complicated the Section 106 arrangements which, though much criticised, functioned reasonably well for many sites.

2.88 In identifying a way forward, the report recommends that Government consider a revised twin-track approach that allows local authorities to take advantage of the best

elements of the existing CIL and Section 106. It recommends that the Government replace the CIL with a hybrid approach of a broad and low level Local Infrastructure Tariff (LIT) and Section 106 for larger developments.

2.89 Devolution of CIL Powers – As outlined above the UK Government on 7th June 2016 published the Wales Bill with the intention to amend the Government of Wales Act 2006. The Bill received Royal Assent as the Wales Act 2017 on 31st January 2017.

2.90 As part of the Wales Act 2017 CIL has become a devolved matter with powers anticipated to be transferred to the Welsh Government in April 2018. In this respect a Transfer of Functions Order is necessary to allow Welsh Ministers to modify existing secondary legislation. Should the Welsh Ministers then consider it appropriate to amend the CIL Regulations then it is possible that further legislation may be required to enable this, however, this has not been confirmed.

2.91 Given the above it is currently unclear on the approach the WG wish to adopt on CIL, and notably whether they wish to continue with the approach as set out within the CIL regulations, or develop specific amendments or abandon it altogether.

2.92 Consequently and given that it is unclear which form, if any, CIL or its potential replacement will take, the preparation of a CIL for Carmarthenshire has subject to Council resolution, been placed in abeyance.

LDP Implications

The progress of the CIL for Carmarthenshire and any subsequent implications for the LDP will be subject to on-going monitoring. However, it is noted that if CIL was to be progressed it would need to clearly accord with, and express elements of LDP policy in terms of strategic delivery. As such, in light of a resolution for it to be held in abeyance, then it would be prudent for its future

consideration to be linked with any LDP review.

In this respect, whilst there are no direct implications on the LDP and this AMR, the national context and outcome of and deliberations on its future will require ongoing monitoring.

The Carmarthenshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment – 2016

2.93 Emanating from the provisions of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) has been undertaken for Carmarthenshire to identify if there is a need for a Gypsy and Traveller site within the County. Undertaken in accordance with statutory guidance, the assessment was submitted to Welsh Ministers for scrutiny and approval. The Local Authority received confirmation from the Welsh Minister that the content of the needs assessment was accepted on 28th March 2017. The GTAA is now subject to consideration and reporting through the democratic process prior to sign off by the Authority. This has been delayed owing to the County Council Elections in May, however the assessment will be considered in due course.

LDP Implications

The requirements emanating from the GTAA will be an integral informant in relation to the identification of any Gypsy and Traveller Sites. It is noted that the content of GTAA was not accepted by Welsh Ministers in time for it to form a component of this AMR. Its content once subject to member deliberation will be considered in any subsequent AMRs, or as part of any LDP review.

Affordable Homes Delivery Plan 2016 – 2020: Delivering more homes for the people of Carmarthenshire

2.93 This sets out the Council's five year vision for maximising the supply of affordable homes. Its purpose is to provide detail on how and where more homes will be delivered and

what resources will be used and how more could potentially be accessed. It also outlines how an ambitious new build programme can be delivered.

2.94 The programme will initially deliver over 1000 additional affordable homes over five years, with a total investment exceeding £60m.

LDP Implications

The relationship between the delivery of affordable homes and land use Development Plans is self-evident, with much of the policy framework necessary or available to support it set out within the LDP's policies and provisions. The LDP sets a target for affordable housing delivery through the Planning process and supplements this through enabling funding to become available through developer contributions and commuted sums. The Delivery Plan builds on this to identify further mechanisms - from empty homes and mortgage rescues, to the buy-back of former Council homes.

The nature of the target and the considerations around the veracity, or otherwise of the latest population and household projections will also be further considered.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

2.95 The following SPG documents have been adopted to provide further detail on certain policies and proposals contained within the LDP during this AMR period:

- Place Making and Design
- Rural Development
- Leisure and Open Space requirements for New Developments
- Nature Conservation and Biodiversity
- Archaeology and Development

Summary

2.96 As set out above, new legislation and changes in national, regional and local contexts have emerged during the current monitoring period, some of which may have implications for the future implementation of the LDP. With the exception of the publication of the 2014-based Sub National Household and Population Projections, no changes identified to date suggest the need for an early review of the Plan. Subsequent AMRs would be expected to continue to provide updates on relevant contextual material which could affect the Plan's future implementation.

2.97 In relation to the 2014-based Sub National Household and Population Projections, these are discussed further below. In light of the significant variance between the 2014-based projections and those underpinning the LDP, evidential work is necessary to test the veracity of the projections, and to establish the future growth requirements for the County. In doing so, and in accordance with the requirements of PPW, due regard should be given to the projections and the need to understand other factors influencing housing requirements. These include the Council's strategic emphasis on environmental, cultural, linguistic, social, and the regeneration and economic objectives of the Council and the City Region.

The Carmarthenshire Context

Spatial Influences

2.98 Carmarthenshire is a diverse County with the agricultural economy and landscape of the rural areas juxtaposed with the urban and industrial south-eastern area. Around 65% of the population reside on 35% of the land in the south and east of the County. The main urban centres are Llanelli, Ammanford/Cross Hands and Carmarthen. The County also has a number of other settlements of various sizes and many of them make notable contributions to the needs and requirements of their community and the surrounding area. These are supplemented by a large number of rural villages and settlements which are self-sufficient in terms of facilities and services.

2.99 The LDP builds upon the spatial characteristics and diversity of the County and its communities and seeks to consolidate the existing spatial settlement pattern.

2.100 The focus of the current spatial form and resultant distribution of existing housing and employment provision is within the established urban centres of Llanelli, Carmarthen, and Ammanford/Cross Hands. The focus on these settlements as identified 'Growth Areas' reflects their respective standing and their sustainability and accessibility attributes. The Growth Areas exhibit good accessibility through connections to the strategic highway network and the rail networks as well as public transport.

2.101 The characteristic rural and urban split typifies the variability within communities and settlements and their historic and future roles. This is exemplified by the predominantly south eastern urban areas and their post-industrial needs in terms of regeneration. The challenges faced by such settlements are often of a marked difference in terms of scale to those of rural areas, which face separate challenges in respect of depopulation and the agricultural industry. This encapsulates the diversity of Carmarthenshire's communities and settlements which are diverse in character, scale and role with a settlement's size not always reflective of its role.

Distribution of Growth

2.102 The distribution of growth is based on a settlement's position within the LDP hierarchy which could not be predicated on a simplistic interpretation of distribution (for example, across all tier 3 settlements on an equal basis). This equally applies within the Growth Areas, or indeed any other tier in the settlement hierarchy, where each has manifestly different issues and considerations within the context of their importance in strategic terms and the function they perform.

2.103 There are a number of considerations that influence the release of land for development across the County, notably:

- Environmental - in the form of flood risk considerations. Many of the larger settlements are situated adjacent to the sea and/or rivers. Also worthy of note are

areas of nature conservation importance - including those within the Llanelli/Burry Port and Cross Hands areas;

- Social considerations - including areas of cultural and linguistic value in terms of the Welsh language, as well as areas of deprivation.

2.104 The richness of Carmarthenshire's natural, built and cultural environment is an important spatial consideration in planning for the future of the County, particularly in terms of the potential for growth and the siting of development. The County includes sites designated at the international level to protect and enhance important nature conservation value, as well as striking landscapes and distinctive historic towns and villages. The importance of the County's built heritage is borne out by the 27 conservation areas, 470 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (ranging from Prehistoric to post - Medieval/Modern features of cultural historic interest) and the large number of listed buildings. There are also a number of designated sites for nature conservation and biodiversity importance, including 7 Special Areas of Conservation, 3 Special Protection Areas, 1 Ramsar site, 82 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 5 National Nature Reserves, 5 Local Nature Reserves and 7 registered landscapes.

Economic Indicators

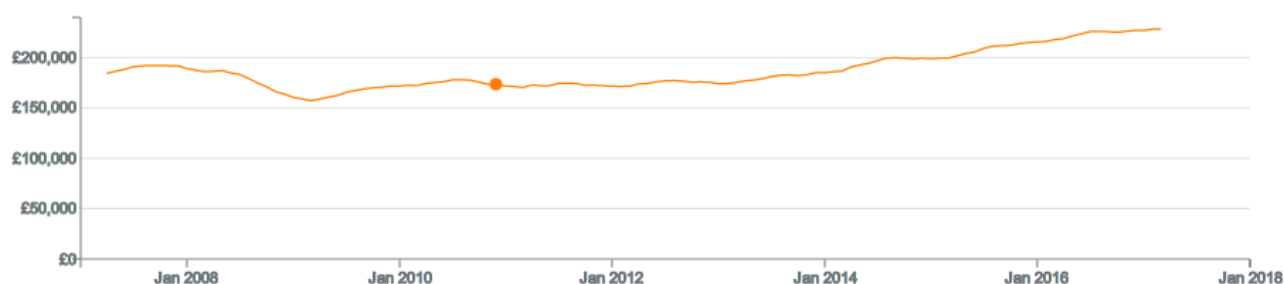
Housing

2.105 The economic downturn post-2008 has at a national level had a significant impact on housing provision in the UK as a whole, and has in turn impacted confidence and delivery at a local level. Indeed it was only in February 2015 that the England & Wales house price index recovered back to the pre-crash level experienced in 2007, with prices continuing to rise through to the end of this monitoring period (see figure 1 below). However, this recovery has yet to uniformly manifest itself across Wales with the average house price of £147,746 at March 2017 – still marginally below that of the peak of £150,316 in August 2007.

2.106 Within a Carmarthenshire context, average house prices have not recovered to the pre-recession high of £149,515 (December 2007), with an average price in March 2016 of £124,904 having increased to £128,918 in March 2017 – a difference of 3.2% (see figure 2 below). This is comparable to many local authorities across the country, with the Wales figure of £147,746 to some extent distorted by improved recoveries within specific Council areas. In this respect there has been significant variations in the annual price change across Wales with areas such as Merthyr Tydfil showing a 12.3% positive difference with other areas exhibiting a negative difference.

Figure 1 Average price: England and Wales from April 2007 to March 2017

Key: ● all property types



Source: Land Registry

Figure 2 Average price: Wales from April 2007 to March 2017

Key: ● all property types



Source: Land Registry

Figure 3 Average price: Carmarthenshire from April 2007 to March 2017

Key: ● all property types



Source: Land Registry

2.107 The inevitable impact of the recession on house-building has been felt across Wales, and whilst continuing to consolidate on improvements in the 6,833 completions during 2016-17¹, it is still some way below the pre-crash peak of 9,334 in 2006-07.

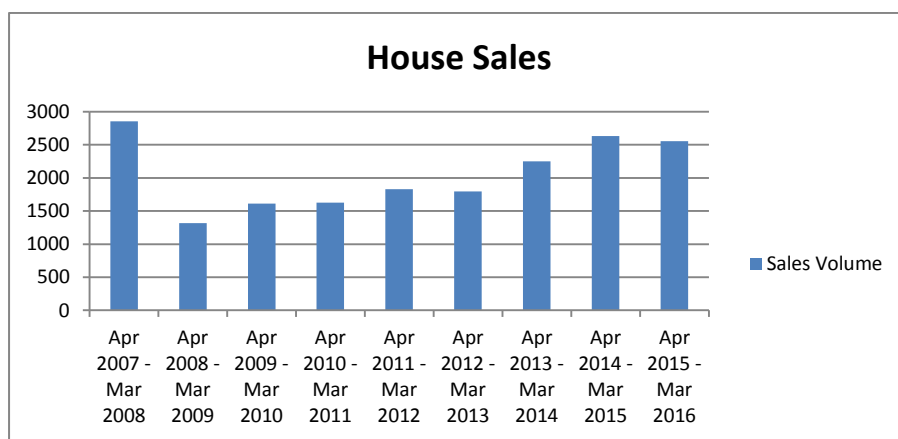
2.108 Housing delivery within Carmarthenshire during the Plan period has fallen short of the annual level necessary to meet the Plan requirement. However, it should be noted that much of this has been in a challenging economic climate and it could also be argued that the actual effect of the LDP in terms of delivery is still to be experienced with most houses that were built over the last year not on allocated sites having been permitted under the previous development plan. Nevertheless, post LDP adoption, the JHLAS have identified an improvement in land supply terms with availability in 2016 showing a 4.1 years with completions also achieving their highest level at 590 since 2011 (640). However, this AMR period has seen a drop off in those figures with the emerging 2017 JHLAS study showing a 4.1 year land supply (as indicated in the draft Statement of Common Ground) and completion levels of 426 dwellings on large sites. All of this is however within a context of national house-builders maintaining, and in the case of some renewing their interest in Carmarthenshire. This in itself sends a positive message about market confidence in the County but belies the need to assess the drop off in land supply and the reduction in completion levels during this AMR period.

¹ Source: StatsWales – New dwellings completed by period and tenure.

House Sales

2.109 As indicated within the following graph, there has been a gradual recovery in property sales following the drop from its peak in 2007/2008. This gradual recovery has seen sales return to a consistent level, albeit just below that of 2007.

Figure 4 House Sales: Carmarthenshire from April 2007 to March 2016



Source: Land Registry

Population and Household Projections

2.110 In formulating the LDP, regard was had to Planning Policy Wales (PPW) and its considerations in relation to the assessment of housing requirements. Specifically, paragraph 9.2.2 of PPW identifies that the starting point for the assessment of housing requirement within a development plan should be the Welsh Government's 2006 based population projections. During the preparation of the LDP, these projections were then further supplemented by the WG's 2008 and 2011 based projections.

2.111 The WG's 2006-based projections identified a requirement of 17,900 dwellings during the Plan period. The Council, in considering the appropriateness of the WG projections commissioned Edge Analytics to undertake an assessment of these projections, and also produced a number of other population and household projection scenarios for the County within the plan period. As a result of this reassessment, a scenario based on future

net migration assumptions (based upon the 5 years of evidence 2005-2009) and the 2009 Carmarthenshire mid-year estimate was selected as the most appropriate basis for consideration within the LDP.

2.112 This scenario at the time used the most recent evidence to derive its assumptions on future migration streams, but struck a balance between the very high net migration experienced mid-decade and the estimated migration level in 2009, which recorded the lowest net-migration to Carmarthenshire since 1993. This became known as Scenario 3 within the Council's evidence base.

2.113 In applying the above, a housing requirement of 15,197 dwellings for the plan period was identified for the LDP.

2.114 In February 2014, the WG published the 2011-based Local Authority Household Projections for Wales. These identified a significant reduction in the forecasted numbers of dwellings required within Carmarthenshire during the remainder of the plan period 2011-2021. In this respect, they differ significantly from

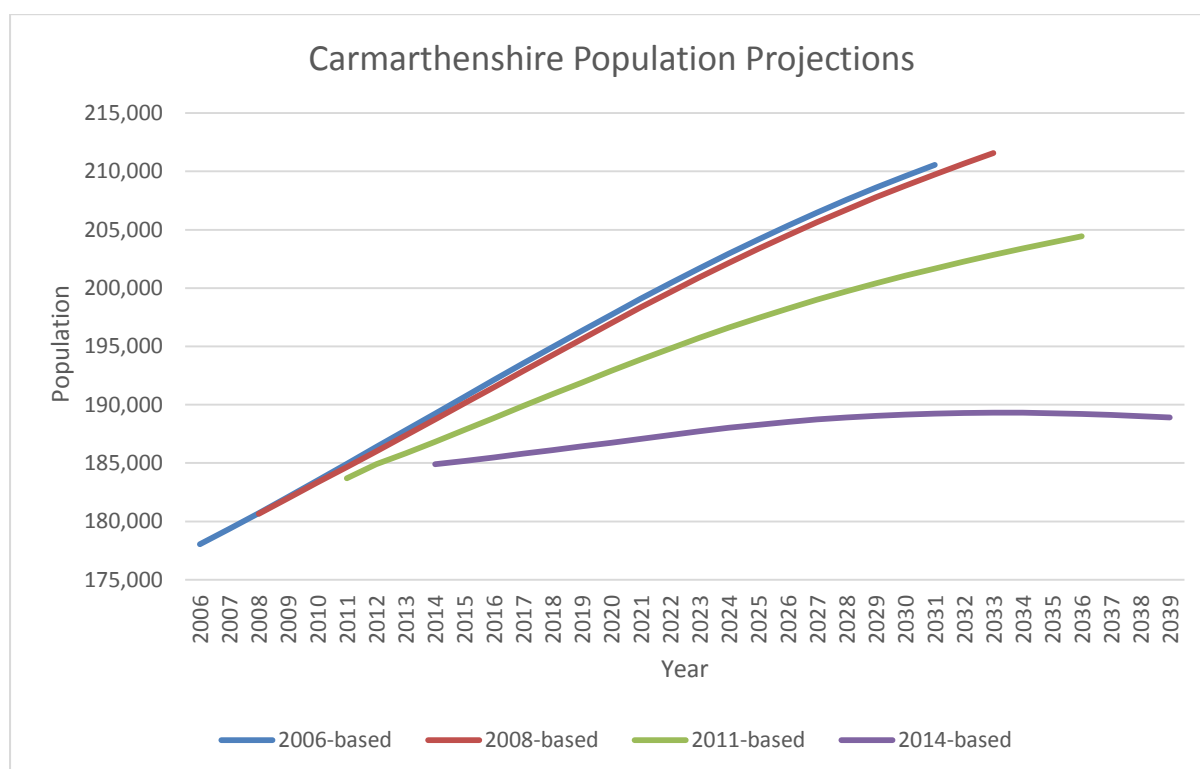
- (a) 2006-based projections
- (b) 2008-based projections, as well as,
- (c) the Council's own projections (which were utilised in the LDP).

2.115 The implication of the 2011-based Local Authority Household Projections was subject to consideration as part of the Examination into the Plan. As such, reference is made to the examination documents and the Inspector's Report, where the impact of the projected lower growth requirements emerging from the 2011-based Local Authority Household Projections is further discussed. However, it was accepted in the Inspector's Report that the LDP would progress using the Council's Scenario 3 projections.

2.116 There is a clear need to monitor the situation and take account of the results of future AMRs with regards to understanding the process of change and a future review of the LDP. Within the first AMR stage, and in light of the above, it was considered too early to

establish if the 2011-based Local Authority projections represented an ongoing trend, or if they were a reflection of the prevalent economic context for the period during which they were prepared. However, as outlined previously the publication in September 2016 of the 2014-based sub-national population projections allowed the first opportunity, post LDP adoption, to assess population change and to measure it in relation to that of 2011. In this respect the 2014-based population projections identify a significant decrease in population estimates from that shown in previous projections, and in particular the growth rates identified at the LDP base date (2006).

Figure 5: Comparative Carmarthenshire Population Projections

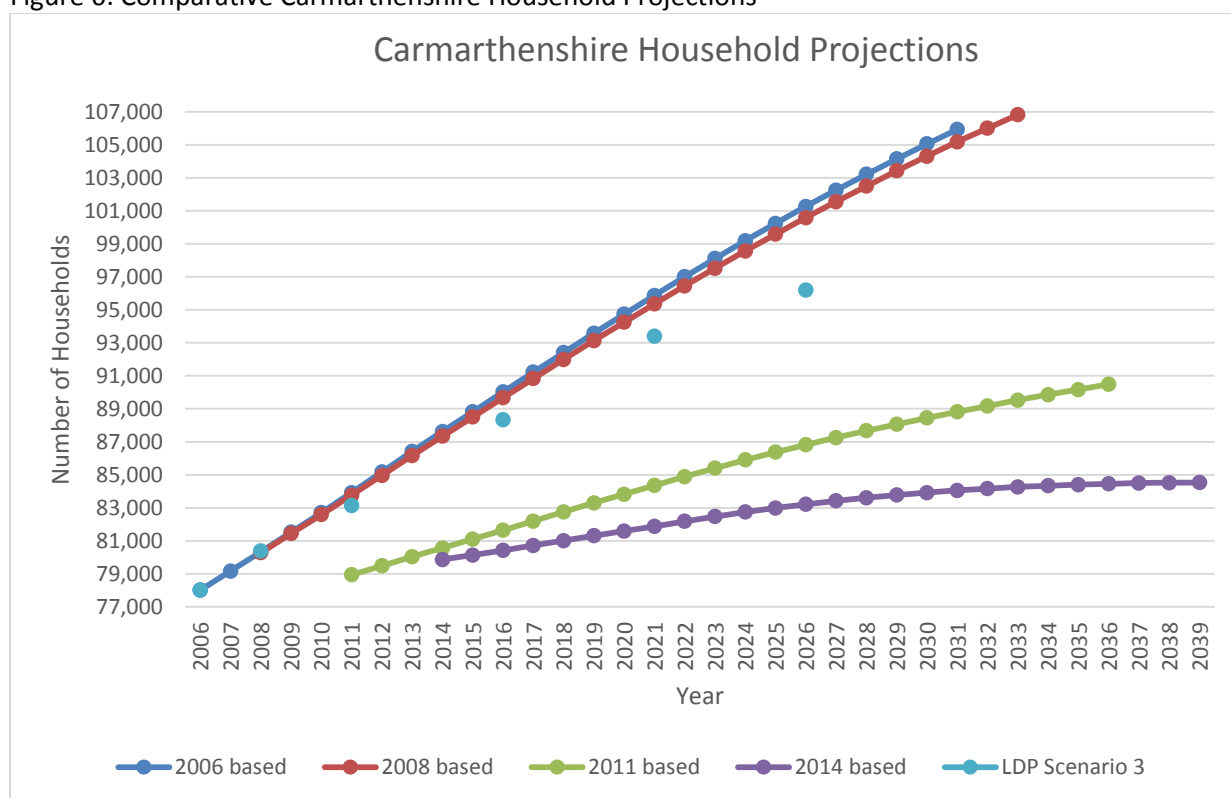


Source: Local Authority sub national population projections

2.117 The publication of the 2014-based sub national household projections in March 2017 further emphasised the projected downward trend indicated within the latest population projections. Figure 6 shows the difference in the number of households within the County utilising the 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2014 based projections. What is clearly apparent is the difference in the values between the 2006-based and the 2014-based projections. Similarly

the difference between the 2011 and 2014 based projections shows a continual year on year variance. Scenario 3 which forms the basis for the LDP housing requirement (highlighted by the dots on the graph) shows the growth projected through to 2021 (end of the LDP).

Figure 6: Comparative Carmarthenshire Household Projections



Source: Local Authority based sub national household projections and Carmarthenshire LDP

2.118 Whilst the above projections indicate a significant reduction in population and household numbers from that projected within both the 2006 and 2008 based projections, their use, in development plan terms, should be considered within the context of the provisions of paragraph 9.2.2 of PPW. In this respect, there will need to be a clear understanding of the factors influencing housing requirements in the area over the plan period, with the latest Welsh Government local authority level Household Projections for Wales forming part of the evidence base together with other key issues. These include links between homes and jobs, the need for affordable housing, Welsh language considerations, the provisions of corporate strategies and the deliverability of the plan.

2.119 It is also clear that household projections provide estimates of the future numbers of households and emerge through population projections and assumptions about household composition and characteristics. It is noted clearly that the expectation is that the LPA need to assess whether the various elements of the projections are appropriate for their area, and if not, undertake modelling, based on robust evidence, which can be clearly articulated and evidenced, to identify alternative options.

2.120 In this respect, the relevant evidence and informant necessary to support any deviation must also be considered in the context of viability and ensure that any change in growth requirements is deliverable.

Economy

2.121 Economic activity data for Carmarthenshire, and at an all Wales level from 2011 to this second annual monitoring period, shows in terms of economic activity a gradual improvement, particularly in recent years. This culminates in a 6 year high of 76.6%² for the County in 2016 and is above the all Wales performance.

Figure 7: Annual Labour Market Summary (Residents aged 16-64) – Economic Activity Rate

	Carmarthenshire		Wales	
	Economic Activity Rate	Economic Inactivity Rate	Economic Activity Rate	Economic Inactivity Rate
April 2011-March 2012	74.2%	25.8%	73%	27%
April 2012-March 2013	71.7%	28.3%	73.9%	26.1%
April 2013-March 2014	73.5%	26.5%	75.3%	24.7%
April 2014-March 2015	74%	26%	74.4%	25.6%
April 2015-March 2016	75%	25%	75.3%	24.7%
April 2016 – December 2016	76.6%	23.4%	74.8%	25.2%

Source: StatsWales

² This is based on 3rd quarter statistics.

2.122 The above increase in economic activity does not raise any implications of significance for the LDP. Such economic indicators will continue to be monitored and considered in any subsequent AMRs or as part of a future review of the LDP.

2.123 A second iteration of the Employment Land Review will be published in due course. This will build on the outcomes and content of the 2016 review further considering the performance of the economy in Carmarthenshire in terms of the take up and activity levels on existing and allocated employment sites.

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

2.124 The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2014 (WIMD) (November 2014 (revised August 2015)) is the Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It is designed to identify those small areas where there are the highest concentrations of several different types of deprivation. Deprivation is the lack of access to opportunities and resources which we might expect in our society. This can be in terms of material goods or the ability of an individual to participate in the normal social life of the community. The next WIMD is planned for 2019 following a user survey conducted in 2016.

2.125 The WIMD, has been developed to support the effective local targeting of resources and policy. It provides the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. Carmarthenshire has 112 LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas). The results from WIMD show that Carmarthenshire has 25 LSOAs that are within the 30% most deprived areas in Wales. The majority of these areas (60%) are located in the Llanelli region (15 LSOAs) with 20% in the Amman area (5 LSOAs), 12% in the Gwendraeth area (3 LSOAs) and 8% located in the Carmarthen area (2 LSOAs).

Figure 8: Percentage of LSOAs by deprivation rank category - Overall Index (2014) (Carmarthenshire)

% LSOAs ranked in the 10% most deprived in Wales in the Overall Index	5%
% LSOAs ranked in the 10-20% most deprived in Wales in the Overall Index	6%
% LSOAs ranked in the 20-30% most deprived in Wales in the Overall Index	12%
% LSOAs ranked in the 30-50% most deprived in Wales in the Overall Index	30%
% LSOAs ranked in the 50% least deprived in Wales in the Overall Index	47%

2.126 Carmarthenshire has the following number of its 112 LSOAs in the deprivation brackets:-

- 5 areas that are in the 10% most deprived in Wales;
- 7 areas in the 20% most deprived; and,
- 13 areas highlighted as being in the 30% most deprived in Wales

2.127 The area which is ranked as the most deprived area in Carmarthenshire is Tyisha 2 and the area which is ranked as least deprived is Hendy 1.

2.128 Analysis of the data informs us that in some areas, whole electoral wards are among the 30% of the most deprived areas in Wales, namely Ammanford, Felinfoel, Glanymor, Glanamman and Tyisha.

2.129 In terms of Access to Services, Cynwyl Gaeo in Carmarthenshire is the area which is the most deprived in Wales, followed very closely by Llanegwad 2 and Trelech, which are the 4th and 5th most deprived in Wales respectively.

2.130 Whilst not subject to a monitoring indicator in relation to the LDP, it is considered prudent to continue to monitor the deprivation across the County; the Plan's strategy, policies and provisions can play an important role in addressing the issues that arise.

Chapter 3 Monitoring Indicators

This chapter provides an assessment of whether the Plan's strategic policies, and associated supporting policies, are being implemented as intended and whether the LDP objectives and strategy are being achieved. Appropriate conclusions and recommended future steps (where required) are set out to address any policy implementation issues identified through the monitoring process.

Spatial Strategy

1 Monitoring Policy Target: 85% of all housing developments permitted should be located on allocated sites.

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
% of overall housing permissions which are on allocated sites.	85% of all housing developments permitted every year should be located on allocated sites.	The proportion of dwellings permitted on allocated sites deviates 20% +/- the identified target.	54% of all housing developments permitted were located on allocated sites.	38.3% of all housing developments permitted were located on allocated sites.
Analysis: This monitoring indicator measures the number of applications received on large sites (i.e. sites of five or more) against whether they are located on allocated sites or non-allocated sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey reveals that 38.3% of the housing units which were permitted on large sites were located on allocated sites, falling below the target of 85%. Of the LDP allocated sites, outline planning permission was granted for 40 units and reserved matters or full permission was granted for 106 units. One major difference in this year's figures has been the decrease in the number of units permitted. During the 2015-16 period, a total of 1269 units were granted on large sites, whereas during the 2016-17 period, a total of 334 units were granted on large sites. A number of applications are currently awaiting determination on allocated sites. The larger sites include the following				

- GA2/h35 – Cefncaeau, Llanelli (280 – S/34991)
- GA2/h45 – Genwen Farm, Bynea (240 units – S/22242)
- T2/1/h2 – Cwrt Farm, Pembrey (100 units – S/21597)
- T2/6/h4 – Spring Gardens, Whitland (70 units - S/35037)
- T3/7/h8 – Clos Benallt Fawr, Hendy (51 units – S/35215)
- SC17/h4 – Land opposite Parc y Garreg, Mynyddgarreg (32 units – S/32362)
- SC15/h1 – Cae Ffynnon, Bancyfelin (30 units – W/35461)

Conclusion:

The sites above indicate potential permissions which may come forward in future AMRs. As a result, the potential for an increase in the percentage of permission on allocated sites should be noted.

As a prompt in delivering on allocated sites, the LPA has contacted landowners, developers and agents to ascertain the progress of bringing forward allocated sites for development. Landowners, developers or agents were requested to provide additional information in respect of actions undertaken and intent with on-site delivery.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Matters relating to site delivery will be considered as part of any future review into the LDP.

The LPA will undertake further engagement with landowners, developers and agents to progress the delivery of sites allocated within the LDP.

2 Monitoring Policy Target: The following proportions of dwellings to be permitted on housing allocations as follows:

- Growth Areas 62%
- Service Centres 10%
- Local Service Centres 12%
- Sustainable Communities 15%

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger			Performance 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
% of overall housing permissions which are on allocated sites.	85% of all housing developments permitted every year should be located on allocated sites.	The proportion of dwellings permitted on allocated sites deviates 20% +/- the identified target.	Growth Areas	Target 62%	Actual 67.3%	Actual 43.8%
			Service Centres	10%	3.6%	9.5%
			Local Services Centres	12%	17.1%	0.7%
			Sustainable Communities	15%	15.2%	46%

Analysis

137 units were granted permission during this monitoring period. However the distribution of growth has been predominantly achieved in the Growth Areas and the Sustainable Communities (43.8% and 46% respectively). Conversely, a low delivery rate has been experienced within both Service and Local Service Centres. The low percentage in these centres has however been influenced by the low number of units which has been granted on allocated sites, which presents a skewed picture within the indicator.

Growth Areas

10 Sites were granted planning permission. These include sites at GA1/h3 for 5 units, GA2/h3 for 1 unit, GA2/h9 for 19 units, GA2/h48 for 6 units GA2/h50 for 7 units, , GA2/h51 for 4 units, GA3/h29 for 2 units, GA3/h32 for 8 units, GA3/h43 for 3 units, GA3/h44 for 5 units.

Reference is made to GA2/h30, GA2/h31 and GA2/h56 which has been subject to a Masterplan which seeks to frame the parameters for site delivery and to assist in the marketing of the site for disposal for development. In this respect the Council is currently undertaken this marketing strategy.

Reference should also be made to the progress of the Carmarthen West link Road which is currently under construction. This will facilitate the on-going delivery of the Carmarthen West strategic housing development.

Service Centres

2 sites were granted planning permission: T2/4/h2 for 12 units and T2/6/h5 for 1 unit.

It is noted that T2/2/h1 - Llandeilo Northern Quarter (215 units) is currently subject to an adopted SPG. Part of the site's ownership is within that of Carmarthenshire County Council which is currently being marketed for development. It is noted that this part of the site presents opportunity to facilitate access to the remainder of the site area.

Local Service Centres

One site was granted planning permission: T3/2/h2 for one unit.

Sustainable Communities

10 sites were granted planning permission. Most notably 2 sites have more than 10 units: (SC33/h1) Land opposite village hall, Llanddarog (16 units) & SC15/h1) Land rear of Caeffynnon, Bancyfelin (13 units).

As background information, windfall sites have fallen relatively in line with the hierarchy: Growth Areas: 67%; Service Centres: 2.9%; Local Service Centres: 25.7%; and Service Centres: 4.4%.

Conclusion:

The target has not been met. There has been an imbalance in delivery across the hierarchy, with smaller developers favouring sites within the Sustainable Communities

As a prompt in delivering on allocated sites, the LPA has contacted landowners, developers and agents to ascertain the progress of bringing forward

allocated sites for development. Landowners, developers or agents were requested to provide additional information in respect of actions undertaken and intent with on-site delivery.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Matters relating to site delivery will be considered as part of any future review into the LDP.

The LPA will undertake further engagement with landowners, developers and agents to progress the delivery of sites allocated within the LDP.

3. Monitoring Policy Target: Bring forward the availability of strategic employment sites

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Permissions for, or availability of on site or related infrastructure which facilitates delivery of strategic employment sites (ha) as listed in Policy SP4.	By 2018, all the strategic employment sites are considered to be immediately available or available in the short term i.e. the sites either benefit from planning consent or the availability of on site or related infrastructure to facilitate development.	By 2018 all the strategic employment sites are not immediately available or available in the short term.		
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>Analysis: Three specific strategic employment sites have been identified within the LDP (Policy SP4):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dafen, Llanelli - Cross Hands East - Cross Hands West Food Park <p>In total the land allocated for these three sites amounts to 40.9Ha. Although the monitoring target date of 2018 is still some time away, there has been a clear progression towards delivery of all or parts of these three sites. Reference is also made to the GA2/MU9 – Delta Lakes which forms part of the South Llanelli Strategic Zone and has been identified as a key component in delivering part of the Vision for the City Deal – An Internet of Life Sciences and Well-being. This innovative and sector leading project will maximise on the site employment notation driving delivery and economic growth within the area.</p> <p>Dafen Llanelli</p>				

Full Planning Permission has been granted for an Air Ambulance facility, including office accommodation, on part of the site taking up 1.87Ha. This has been completed and the site is in full operation.

Cross Hands East

Outline Permission has been granted on the whole site (9.22Ha) for the proposed development of an industrial park, including the development of business & industrial units (use classes B1 & B8), offices business incubator units, a hotel, a business central hub, resource centre, energy centre, central green space, parkland. A reserved matters permission to the original outline has subsequently been granted enabling development of the internal access road and development plot plateaus.

The site is identified as a strategic site as part of the Swansea Bay City region and is one of the WG's 'backbone' projects for European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The construction of the plot layout and the road and associated infrastructure of Phase 1 has been implemented with the provision of a notional nine development plots. A starter self-build project providing a mix of units amounting to 25,000sqft has been initiated and a developer's day was held to launch a Property Development Fund (PDF) package to attract developers. Expressions of interest have been received.

Phase 2, consisting of up to five larger plots, is subject to an application to the Welsh Government for funding as part of a broader City Region bid. Financials and delivery timetable have been submitted to the WG for inclusion in their Business Plan under Priority 4 of the West Wales and the Valleys Programme to secure up to £2.4 million ERDF for the site. The Business Plan has now been approved and arrangements are being finalised with the WG to extend the Cross Hands Joint Venture which will be required in order to progress any scheme.

A separate planning permission has been granted on part of the Cross Hands East site for a tyre fitting and vehicle maintenance depot. This has since been built and is currently operational.

Cross Hands West Food Park

Consent was granted for a Food Processing Plant on the portion of the allocation south west of Castell Howell Foods. 'Celtica Foods', part of Castell Howell is part of a multi-million pound expansion project that will see emphasis on the Company's Welsh meat brand 'Celtic Pride'. The site occupies 2.09 Ha and operations have already commenced. Some of the site is incidental green space, with the potential for expansion of operations in the future. The other permission is for the north west portion of the allocation (covering 2.35 Ha) and is for a single storey food grade industrial building with associated two storey office element and external service yards and car parking. These have also already been constructed. There is further space available for expansion on land within the planning permission - an estate spine road already services this northern end of the site. Consequently, in total the elements of this employment allocation that have already been delivered amounts to 4.44ha.

The Swansea Bay City Deal:

The future development of the strategic sites, and indeed the future economic development of the County, should be viewed in the context of the wider sub-region where the Swansea Bay City Deal has recently been signed, securing £1.3 billion for Swansea, Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot and Pembrokeshire councils. It is anticipated that the Deal will transform the economic landscape of the area, boost the local economy by £1.8billion, and generate almost 10,000 new jobs over the next 15 years.

The Deal will see three specific projects for Carmarthenshire – a Wellness and Life Science Village on the Strategic Site at Delta Lakes (GA2/MU9), Llanelli; a creative industry project at Yr Egin in Carmarthen; and a skills and talent initiative which will support skills development. The £200million project at delta lakes aims to create over 1800 high quality jobs and boost the economy by over £400 million over 15 years. This and the other two projects will benefit the County as a whole and should help to attract further investment in the future.

Conclusion:

Strong progress has been made in delivering the 3 strategic employment sites.

The signing of the City Deal and the progress of partners in developing proposals in relation to the Wellness and Life Science Village provides a strong indication of, and confidence in, the delivery of the Delta Lakes site. In this respect the site has permission for the raising of levels which is currently being enacted. It is anticipated that an outline planning application will be submitted for the Life Sciences and Wellness Village later in the year.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue monitoring. Maintaining and continuing a strong integration of LDP and regeneration objectives in driving investment and delivery.

Sustainable Development

4 Monitoring Policy Target: By 2021 32% of the development on housing allocations will be delivered on previously developed sites

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Permissions for residential development on previously developed housing allocations.	<p>29% of dwellings permitted on allocated sites should be on previously developed allocations.</p> <p>Information gathered on an annual basis. The annual monitoring figure noted above takes into consideration the number of dwellings already completed on previously developed allocated sites.</p>	Less than 29% (with an additional variance of 20% under the target figure to allow for flexibility) of dwellings are permitted through housing allocations on previously developed land over a period of two years.	10% of dwellings on housing allocations have been permitted on previously developed land.	19.7% of dwellings on housing allocations have been permitted on previously developed land.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>3 sites have been granted planning permission on previously development land, whilst 20 sites have been planning permission on greenfield sites. This represents a percentage increase on the previous year.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Continue monitoring.</p>				

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Matters relating to the location of new sites will be considered as part of any future review into the LDP.

5 Monitoring Policy Target: No highly vulnerable development should take place in C1 and C2 flood risk zone contrary to PPW and TAN15 guidance

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Amount of highly vulnerable development (by TAN15 paragraph 5.1 development category) permitted in C1 and C2 flood risk zones not meeting all TAN15 tests (paragraph 6.2 i-v).	No applications permitted for highly vulnerable development in C1 and C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice.	1 application permitted for highly vulnerable development in C1 or C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice. Note: The LPA will be required to refer all applications which they are minded to approve for the development of emergency services or highly vulnerable development, where the whole of the land where the development is proposed to be located, is within C2 flood zone, to the Welsh Ministers. In the case of residential development, the threshold for notifying the Welsh Ministers is set at 10 or more dwellings, including flats.	No applications were permitted for highly vulnerable development in the C1 or C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice.	No applications were permitted for highly vulnerable development in the C1 or C2 flood risk zone contrary to NRW advice. *Provisional

Analysis:

Xx highly vulnerable development applications were permitted during this AMR period, however not one application was approved contrary to NRW advice.

Conclusion:

The target has been met.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor.

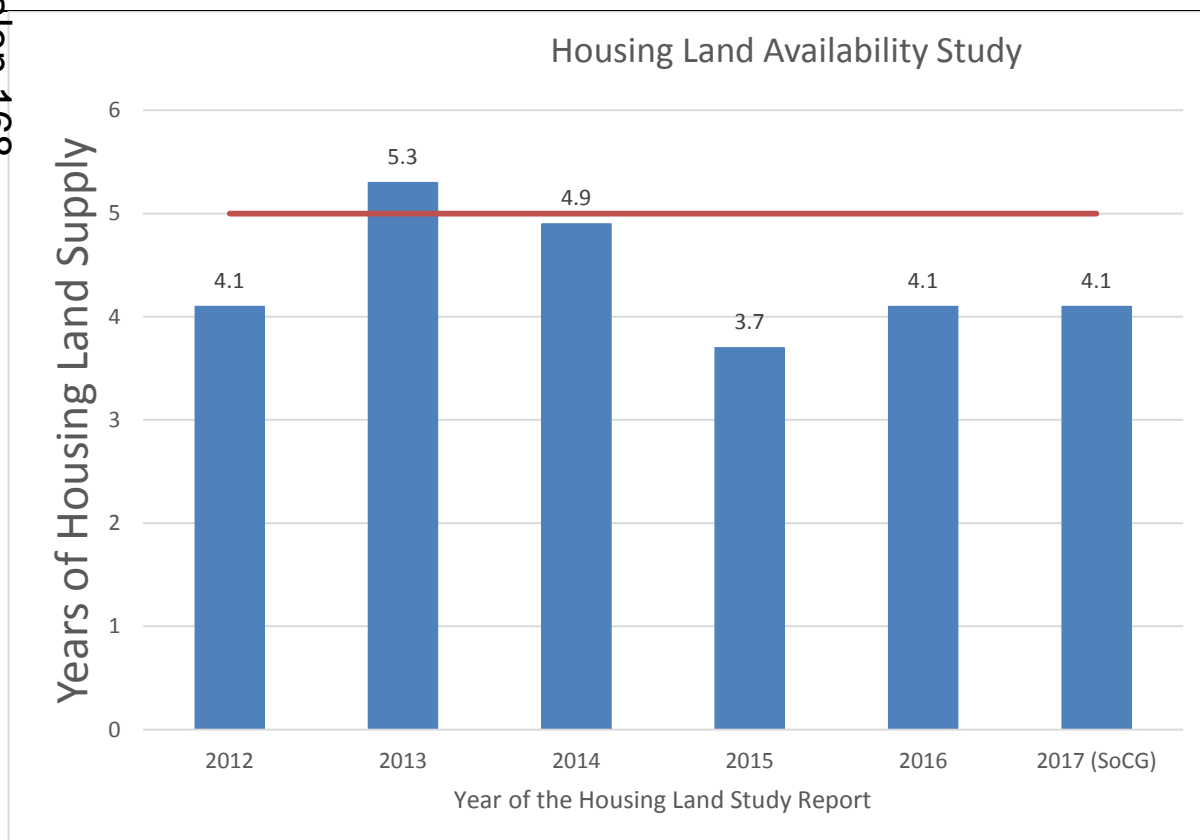
6 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG on SUDS.		SPG not produced within 5 months of adopting the Plan.	SPG produced.	SPG adopted
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The Placemaking and Design SPG was adopted in September 2016. This SPG discusses SUDS approaches within an overall green infrastructure approach. The SPG can be viewed via the Council website:</p> <p>http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/supplementary-planning-guidance/#.WQG_vcuQyUk</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>Monitor whether the introduction of national standards for SUDS become mandatory and respond as appropriate. Monitor any implications that emerge from any revision to Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 15 and the guidance on the Implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems on New Developments</p>				

Housing

7 Monitoring Policy Target: Maintain a minimum 5 year housing land supply

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
The housing land supply taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study (TAN1).	Maintain a minimum 5 year housing land supply.	Housing land supply falling below the 5 year requirement.	4.1 years	4.1 years (as set out in the submitted Statement of Common Ground).
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The 2017 Joint Housing Land Availability Study is currently being prepared. The Study is progressing according to the agreed timetable. The Statement of Common Ground has been submitted to the Welsh Government which sets out a housing land supply of 4.1 years. The Welsh Government have confirmed that as there are no matters of dispute within the Study Group, the Authority can now progress to writing and publishing the final report.</p> <p>The 2015 Study was the first study to use the adopted LDP plan period as a basis for the residual calculation, and resulted in a 3.7 year supply. The 2016 Study had a 4.1 year supply and the maintenance of a 4.1 year supply in the 2017 Study, albeit still falling below the required 5 year supply, continues to progress in the right direction.</p>				



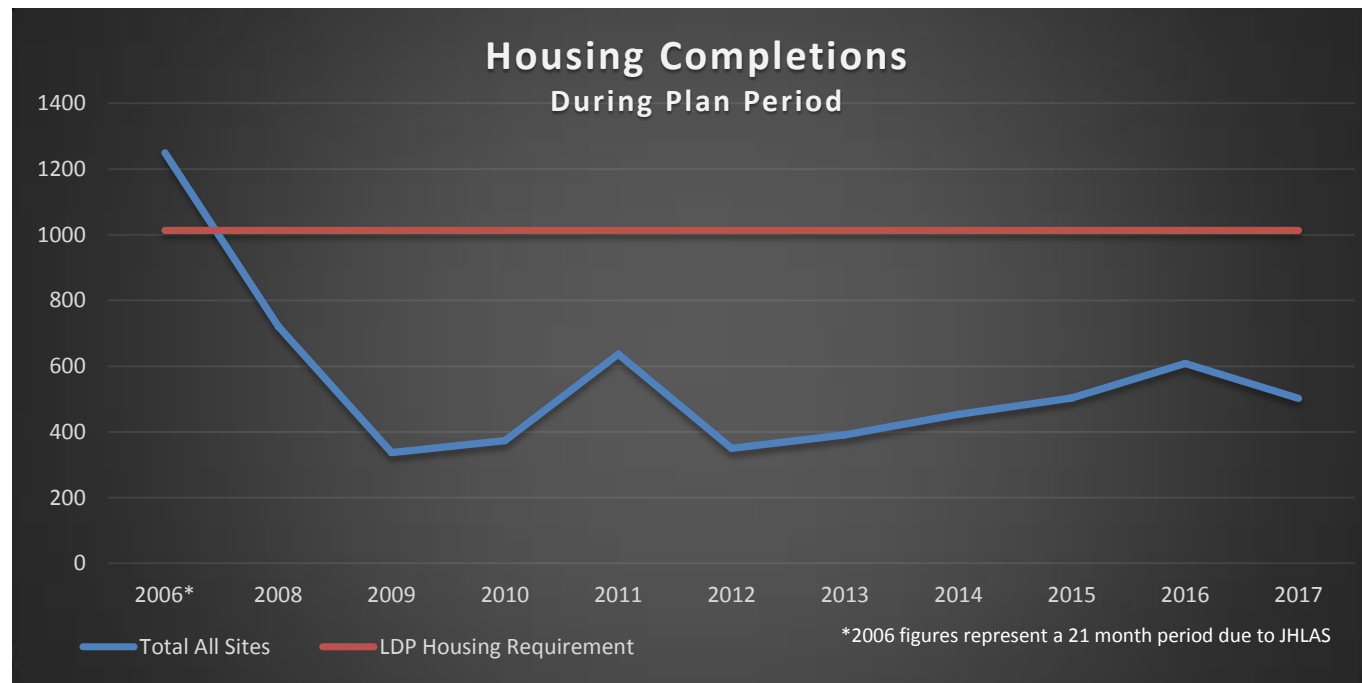
The target to maintain a 5 year supply in line with Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1 is not currently being met, and the reasons have not changed since the previous AMR:

- The housing and population projections undertaken as part of the LDP were high. TAN 1 (January 2015) states that the residual method calculation must now be used solely as the method of land supply calculation. The residual method compares the quantity of land agreed to be genuinely available with the remaining housing requirement in the adopted LDP. As the projections were high, the remaining housing requirement is also high, resulting in a lower than expected land supply. In the past, a comparison has been done with the past build rate method, if this method was still in

use, the rate would be in excess of 5 years.

- Housing delivery has fallen generally over Wales in recent years, which has had an impact within Carmarthenshire. This can be put down partly to the economic recession and a slow market. Build rates have fallen slightly this year but the general trend shows a general increase over the past few years, but have not peaked to the levels seen in 2008.

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
426	516	429	379	317	276	563	300	263	647



- Parts of Carmarthenshire are very rural and are characterised by a higher proportion of construction of small sites by individuals and local builders. The delivery and contribution of small sites to the study has not been monitored in the past, and was done so for the first time in the last AMR which revealed that 91 units had been completed during the period. An assumption has been made in the Plan that 74 units contribute to the housing supply each year. The number of completions on small sites during this monitoring period is XX units (*study not yet complete – figure to be inserted*). This figure has not formed part of the Joint Housing Land Availability Report due to the timings of the study, but will feed into the 2018 Study.
- The Council continue to believe that the land supply figure of 4.1 is not necessarily a true reflection of the amount of land genuinely available for development. In reality, there is a large amount of land potentially available than the figures represent due to the methodology prescribed in the forecasting of the land supply figures. These sites can be considered as potentially available as they have no physical constraints, but fall outside the five year classification as the site does not have a valid planning permission, or has permission subject to the signing of a S106 and has therefore fallen in category 3 or 4. These sites could therefore be brought forward at short notice; however various conditions would need to change in order for this to occur.
- The impact of the requirement for additional S106 contributions for housing developments remains difficult to measure at this stage. The requirement, under Policy GP3 and set out in SPG, applies to all housing developments, where viable. Undoubtedly, this has had an impact on the smaller developer and self-builder and this will be monitored over time.
- In order to encourage the deliverability of housing sites, contact has been made with landowners of allocated sites to explain that there is an expectation that allocated sites be delivered during the plan period. The letter also sought their intentions with developing the site and any barriers to development that they have encountered.

Conclusion:

Although the target of a 5 year land supply has not been met, there are a number of reasons for this as set out above, however reference should also be had to the recommendations and conclusions of this AMR.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Reference should be made to the recommendations and conclusions of this AMR.

8 Monitoring Policy Target: Provide 15,197 dwellings by 2021

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
The number of dwellings permitted annually.	1,405 dwellings permitted annually.	20% +/- 2,810 dwellings permitted in the first two years after adopting the Plan.	1,483 dwellings.	584 dwellings
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The total number of dwellings permitted during the monitoring period is 584.</p> <p>The number of dwellings permitted on large sites (>5 units) is 374 units. This is made up of 103 units granted as part of outline permission, and 280 units as part of reserved matters or full planning permission (9 of which are outline and reserved matters on the same site).</p> <p>There are 199 units granted on small sites (<5 units), 60 units were granted outline permission, and 141 units granted reserved matters or full planning permission (2 of which are outline and reserved matters on the same site).</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, the contribution of units which have received both outline and detailed planning permission during the same AMR period have only been counted once to avoid double counting.</p> <p>It is noted that the number of units being granted on small sites remains consistent and the drop experienced in this AMR is directly attributable to large sites (>5 units).</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <p>With respect to the Assessment Trigger, 2,067 dwellings were permitted during the first two years of the Plan. As a result, the number of dwellings permitted fall outside the threshold allowance of 20%.</p> <p>As a prompt in delivering on allocated sites, the LPA has contacted landowners, developers and agents to ascertain the progress of bringing forward allocated sites for development. Landowners, developers or agents were requested to provide additional information in respect of actions undertaken</p>				

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and intent with on-site delivery.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Matters relating to site delivery will be considered as part of any future review into the LDP.

The LPA will undertake further engagement with landowners, developers and agents to progress the delivery of sites allocated within the LDP.

9 Monitoring Policy Target: Provide 2,375 dwellings on windfall sites by 2021

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
The number of dwellings permitted on windfall sites.	186 dwellings permitted annually on windfall sites.	20% +/- 372 dwellings permitted on windfall sites in the first 2 years after adopting the Plan.	784 dwellings.	407 dwellings
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The target of 186 dwellings being permitted annually on windfall sites has been exceeded. A total of 405 units have been granted on both large (>5 units) and small sites (<5 units) during the monitoring period.</p> <p>Windfall Sites (Large sites)</p> <p>206 units have been granted on large sites; 51 units received outline permission and 158 units received reserved matters /full permission.</p> <p>Windfall sites (Small Sites)</p> <p>199 units have been permitted on small sites, 60 of these have received outline permission and 141 reserved matters / full permission. Of the 203 units which received planning permission, 2 units received both outline and detailed planning permissions during this monitoring period. For the avoidance of double counting, 2 units have been removed from the overall total.</p> <p>Windfall permissions have reduced considerably since last year. This may be due to the reduction in the number of UDP legacy sites with a valid permission coming forward. Small sites given permission remains to be higher than expected. Small sites have not been monitored prior to the last AMR and it has been unclear whether the number of small site permissions is normal, or down to the transitional period moving from the UDP to the LDP. However, the numbers remain the same for both AMRs to date (199 for both years).</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <p>The results from this AMR period has seen a reduction in the number of windfall sites being permitted. This may be due to the reduction in the number of UDP legacy sites with a valid permission coming forward. This is consistent with the conclusions set out in the first AMR.</p> <p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p>				

Continue to monitor

10 Monitoring Policy Target: Provide a Gypsy and Traveller site to meet identified need within the Llanelli area

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
The number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches required.	Identify a Gypsy and Traveller site to meet identified need in the Llanelli area by 2016. Provide a Gypsy and Traveller site to meet identified need in the Llanelli area by 2017.	Failure to identify a site by 2016. Failure to provide a site by 2017.		
<p>Analysis: A site has not been identified between the AMR periods of 2016/2017.</p> <p>Within the first AMR (2015/2016), it indicated that the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) had been submitted to the Welsh Government for approval on the 25th February 2016. The Local Authority received confirmation from the Welsh Minister that the content of the needs assessment was accepted on 28th March 2017. The GTAA will now need to be considered and signed off by the Authority. This has been delayed owing to the County Council Elections in May, however the assessment will be considered in due course.</p>				
<p>Conclusion: If the accommodation need is identified in the GTAA report and agreed by the Full Council of the Local Authority, then Section 103 of the Housing Act requires that a local authority must exercise its powers in Section 56 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 so far as may be necessary to meet those needs. With respect to the LDP, the identification and provision of a Gypsy and traveller site is critical, and it will need to inform any Review of the Local Development Plan for the County.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p>				

The Full Council of the Local Authority will need to agree as to the content of the GTAA. Subject to the Council resolving to accept the content of the GTAA, the LPA, in conjunction with the Local Housing Authority will in accordance with the Housing Act seek to identify and provide a new Gypsy and Traveller site.

11 Monitoring Policy Target: Monitor the need for Gypsy and Traveller transit sites

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
The annual number of authorised and unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller caravans in the County.	No Gypsy and Traveller site recorded in one settlement for 3 consecutive years.	1 unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller site recorded in one settlement for 3 consecutive years.		
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The Council has introduced a new monitoring mechanism, in conjunction with WG to track and identify illegal transit encampments. This will allow an accurate and reliable analysis on unauthorised transit patterns throughout the county. Utilising this approach will allow the Council to accurately respond to any transit need and the above assessment trigger. It is noted that this monitoring tool has only relatively recently been operating and will be utilised within any future monitoring iterations.</p> <p>Current evidence does not indicate a need to provide a gypsy and Traveller transit site. Outcomes from the GTAA household interviews showed that less than 40% of households that were interviewed in Carmarthenshire felt that there was a need for more transit sites in Wales, and just 2 households stated that they had camped by the roadside/on an unauthorised encampment/on a transit site in Wales in the past 12 months.</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <p>It is recommended at this stage that there is no need to provide a transit site in Carmarthenshire, however the Local Planning Authority along with colleagues from the Housing Division will continue to monitor the number of unauthorised encampments within the county, including its location and whether a single family group frequently reside at a particular location. It is noted that the indicator is subject to a 3 year monitoring target and as such progress will be monitored in future AMRs.</p> <p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>To continue monitoring the timing and location of any unauthorised encampments.</p>				

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
The number of affordable dwellings permitted.	226 affordable dwellings permitted in the first year of the Plan after adoption. 452 dwellings permitted in the first 2 years of the plan after adoption.	20% +/- 452 affordable dwellings not permitted in the first 2 years of the Plan after adoption.	217.3 units.	101 units

Analysis:

Housing Allocations	
Type of Permission	Number of Affordable Units
Outline Permissions (with indicative numbers)	3.2
Outline Permissions (with numbers specified)	0
Full Planning and Reserved Matters	2*
Total	5.2

- A further four dwellings received reserved matters on one allocated site, however these 4 were considered under last year's AMR as an Outline permission.

Windfall Sites (large sites)	
Type of Permission	Number of Affordable Units
Outline Permissions (with indicative numbers)	17.8
Outline Permissions (with numbers specified)	1
Full Planning and Reserved Matters	70
Total	88.8

Windfall Sites (Small sites)	
Type of Permission	Number of Affordable Units
Key Worker / Rural Enterprise Dwellings / Live Work	5
Local Need	2
Total	7

Outline Permission with a UU for affordable housing (£ per square metre basis)	45 units
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Outline Permissions with Commuted Sum Agreed	Contribution based on 11 units (£114,300.50)
Full Planning or Reserved Matters Permission with a commuted sum contribution paid / to be paid	£662,711.81 within 60 applications

The number of affordable units being approved during AMR2 has dropped to 101 units from 217.3 units identified in AMR1. In total over the two years, the 318.3 units approved drops below the 20% allowance given at the end of the two years since the adoption of the Plan.

AMR2 has seen a drop in the total number of affordable homes being permitted on allocated sites, whilst the number of affordable units on windfall sites is comparable to AMR1. However, AMR2 has seen a greater number of affordable homes being granted with detailed permission than the previous year. The number of permissions on small sites with a contribution towards affordable housing has increased on last year.

Conclusion:

The number of affordable units being approved has been severely impacted by the low numbers of total units being approved during this AMR period.

With respect to small sites and commuted sum contributions received, this AMR period has seen an increase of £403,324.11 from sites with reserved matters or detailed permissions over AMR1. This sum can be used to support the delivery of affordable housing. Planning services are assisting colleagues in the LHA to maximise opportunities for affordable housing through the financial contributions collected.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The Forward Planning Section is working closely with internal colleagues from Regeneration and Policy and Housing to assist in the marketing and disposal of Council owned sites which includes potential for additional affordable housing provision.

In considering subsequent AMR, the Local Planning Authority will need to be cautious of any duplication of numbers during the planning application searches for affordable housing. This first AMR has been used as the base for counting both outline and detailed applications, however in future years, it will be important not to double count outline permissions in one year which then have Reserved Matters Approval or other detailed permission in

other years.

13 Monitoring Policy Target: Affordable Housing targets to reflect economic circumstances

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Affordable Housing percentage target in Policy AH1.	Target to reflect economic circumstances.	Should average house prices increase by 5% above the base of 2013 levels sustained over 2 quarters then the Authority may conduct additional viability testing and modify the targets established in Policy AH1.		

Analysis:

	Based on Sales Only			
	Mean (£)	Lower Quartile (£)	Upper Quartile (£)	90 th Percentile
April 2016	137,668	88,500	172,333	223,333
May 2016	139,213	88,500	171,500	228,000
June 2016	147,302	91,833	176,500	240,333
July 2016	150,038	91,000	178,333	245,333
August 2016	153,772	94,333	185,831	244,000
September 2016	154,425	95,000	189,665	249,998
October 2016	152,993	96,666	187,481	254,998
November 2016	154,252	94,666	189,816	268,331
December 2016	150,918	94,666	185,983	258,000
January 2016	155,611	93,000	187,666	273,000
February 2016	149,487	92,333	174,833	243,833
March 2016	152,633	91,000	174,250	241,250

The table above identifies the mean value based on a monthly basis since the start of this AMR period.

The mean value based on sales only for the entire year comes to £149,859. The figures highlighted in AMR 1 for the period 15/16 identified a mean sales only figure of £143,003. The 2013 based figures were highlighted as £146,427. With respect to the assessment trigger of 5% this falls within the 5% limit.

Conclusion:

The information above provides a basic figure for analysis based only on sales values within the county. Further detailed information will be provided as and when housing market data is available. This will be detailed in the published AMR report which will be sent to WG in October 2017.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The Local Planning Authority will continue to monitor various statistical evidence associated with house prices on a quarterly basis in order fully inform the requirements of the policy target.

This policy target can also be analysed against Policy Target 14, which looks at the percentage of affordable housing being achieved on all housing allocations and large windfall sites within the county.

14 Monitoring Policy Target: Affordable dwellings to be permitted on housing allocations per sub-market areas as follows:

- Llandovery, Llandeilo and North East Carmarthenshire

- St Clears and Rural Hinterland
- Carmarthen and Rural
- Newcastle Emlyn and Northern Rural Area
- Kidwelly, Burry Port, Pembrey and Lower Gwendraeth Valley
- Llanelli
- Ammanford / Cross Hands and Amman Valley

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
The number of affordable dwellings permitted on housing allocations per sub-market area.	The proportion of affordable dwellings permitted on residential allocations should be in accordance with Policy AH1 as follows:	The proportion of affordable dwellings permitted on residential allocations not in accordance with Policy AH1.		
	• Llandovery, Llandeilo and North East Carmarthenshire – 30%		No housing allocations within this submarket area were approved	No housing allocations within this submarket area have been approved.
	• St Clears and Rural Hinterland – 30%	• W/31130 – Land to the rear of Caeffynnon, Bancyfelin.	Two allocations approved. One at 14.4% affordable and the other a commuted sum payment	2 units from 13 to be affordable. Equates to 15.3%
	• Carmarthen and Rural 30%	• W/26987 - Land opposite village Hall, Llanddarog	Two allocations were approved. One at 14.28% and the other at 20%	• 20% of units to be affordable. Indicative 16 units resulting in 3.2

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> W/33934 – Former MOD land and adjoining Wood End, Llanmiloe, Pendine 		<p>affordable units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 affordables granted reserved matters, however it is part of a much larger allocation with the affordable units to be built following the completion of the 14 open market unit on the site. The remainder of the site does not have detailed permission.
	Carmarthen West (20%)		One allocation was granted planning permission with 12% affordable housing targets.	No permissions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newcastle Emlyn and Northern Rural Area – 20% 		Two housing allocations were granted planning permission. One at 14.28% and the other at 20%.	No permissions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kidwelly, Burry Port, Pembrey and Lower 		Commutated Sum payments permitted.	No permissions

	Gwendraeth Valley – 20%			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Llanelli – 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S/33659. Land at Harddfan, Bryn, Llanelli 	Outline permission granted at the 20% target for GA2/h45 and h46.	Outline planning permission for approximately 6 dwellings. Affordable Housing figure set at 20%.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammanford / Cross Hands and Amman Valley – 10% 			No permissions
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>In total, four planning applications were approved on LDP Housing Allocation sites which will / have provided an on-site contribution for affordable dwellings. This reflects the low numbers of units highlighted in other Monitoring Indicators for Housing.</p> <p>In addition, a number of applications have been approved on allocated sites which have either been for one or two plots, or that the affordable housing contribution would be better served by a commuted sum. Within this AMR period, £241,896.86 has been approved via a commuted sum payment from allocated sites.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>AMR 2 has seen a big drop in the number of housing allocations having planning permission which include an on-site contribution. With the sample size being so low, it is difficult to reflect on whether the percentage figures on those approved requires a need to assess the policy framework for AH1.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>Continue to monitor.</p>				

Economy and Employment

15 Monitoring Policy Target: 111.13ha of employment land allocated by Policy SP7 is developed over the Plan period

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
<p>Permissions granted for development on employment land listed in Policy SP7.</p> <p>Permissions for, or availability of, on site or related infrastructure which facilitates delivery of employment sites (ha) as listed in Policy SP7.</p>	<p>25% of employment land allocated by Policy SP7 either attains planning permission or is available for development within the first 2 years of the Plan after adoption.</p> <p>For the purposes of monitoring employment land, 'available' shall be taken to indicate that the sites either benefit from planning consent or the availability of on site or related infrastructure to facilitate development.</p>	<p>Less than 25% of employment land allocated by Policy SP7, with an additional variance of 20% under the target figure to allow for flexibility, is permitted or available within 2 years of adoption. Annual narrative to describe progress towards delivery.</p>	<p>90% of the annual/ interim monitoring target has been met.</p>	<p>98% of the annual/ interim monitoring target has been met.</p>
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The monitoring policy target relates to the amount of employment land that has been permitted or has become available within two years of adoption. At the time of publication of the first AMR in 2016, two years had not passed since adoption, so it was difficult to make an accurate assessment of this target. Nevertheless, it was found that almost 90 % of the annual / interim monitoring target for the first two years had already</p>				

been met by this time.

For the second AMR, further land on employment allocations received planning permission for employment activities – amounting to **0.68Ha**. Further take up has occurred on employment allocations due to the incorporation of estate roads into site GA3/E1 (**0.24Ha**) and caravan storage on site SC34/E1 (**1.5Ha**). Combining this with the total amount of land already with planning permission or available for development, the figure rises from 24.93Ha within last years AMR to **27.35Ha** for the 16/17 monitoring period. This represents 98% of the way to meeting the monitoring target set out in the LDP (25% of the total employment land allocation (111.13Ha) - **27.78Ha** within the first two years after adoption). However, taking into account the additional variance of 20% under the target to allow for flexibility, then the monitoring target has been met.

Conclusion:

Clear progress has been made; further monitoring and reporting in subsequent AMRs will enable a clear picture as to whether the monitoring policy target will be met in subsequent years.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue monitoring.

16 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Rural Enterprise

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG.		SPG not produced within 9 months of adopting the Plan.	SPG produced.	SPG adopted
<p>Analysis: The Rural Development SPG was adopted in September 2016.</p> <p>The adopted SPG is available via the following link: http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/supplementary-planning-guidance/#.WQG_vcuQyUk </p>				
<p>Conclusion: The target has been achieved.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p>				

17 Monitoring Policy Target: To ensure that vacancy rates within the Primary and Secondary Retail Frontage areas of the Growth Area towns do not increase to a level that would adversely impact on the vitality of those centres.

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017												
Annual vacancy rates of commercial properties within the Primary and Secondary Retail Frontage areas of the Growth Area towns.	Vacancy rates of commercial properties in the town centres of Carmarthen, Ammanford and Llanelli.	Monitor for information.														
Analysis: The Council as part of its retail monitoring activity beyond this AMR, recognises the need to understand and track changing retail activities at both a county and local centre level. With this in mind, the Council produced an updated Carmarthenshire Retail Study 2015 which is available on the Council’s website. This update builds on the previous 2009 Study and reflects the latest data and information on retail across the County in terms of both convenience (food retail) and comparison (non-food retail). The study updates the assessment of quantitative need for retail floor space throughout the remainder of the LDP period through to 2021. Town Centre retail surveys are also undertaken to ascertain current and changing activity in the defined town centres which include tracking vacancy levels and the proportion of non-retail uses. The vacancy rates are identified below by settlement and by the Primary and Secondary Frontage area:																
<table><tr><th colspan="2">Primary Frontage</th><th colspan="2">Secondary Retail Frontage</th></tr><tr><td>Total Units</td><td>Vacant Units (%)</td><td>Total Units</td><td>Vacant Units (%)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					Primary Frontage		Secondary Retail Frontage		Total Units	Vacant Units (%)	Total Units	Vacant Units (%)				
Primary Frontage		Secondary Retail Frontage														
Total Units	Vacant Units (%)	Total Units	Vacant Units (%)													

Carmarthen	164	14 units (8.5%)	128	11 units (8.6%)
Llanelli	85	17 (20%)	104	16 units (15.4%)
Ammanford	42	2 units (4.8%)	57	6 units (11.5%)

Carmarthen

The Town Centre of Carmarthen continues to exhibit a low vacancy level which in itself raises no specific concerns.

Ammanford

As a retail centre Ammanford is notably smaller than those of either Carmarthen or Llanelli, but it does nonetheless fulfil an important retail function. The vacancy levels as shown above are low, however experience over recent years indicates a town centre which is susceptible to regular turnover of occupancy. Indeed a number of prominent vacant units have recently been occupied or are subject to re-fit ahead of occupation. Whilst not captured at the point of survey, there have since 31st March 2017 been a number of new vacant units - a position which will require careful monitoring in moving forward.

Llanelli Town Centre

It is noted that within the Llanelli context, a number of 'hot spots' exist where vacancy has been an ongoing issue. Such areas are however the target of ongoing Council driven regeneration initiatives. In this respect, the Council has been successful in securing funding through the Welsh Government's Vibrant and Viable Places which has introduced a new regeneration fund with 3 key priorities for targeted investment:

- Town centres serving 21st Century towns;

- Coastal communities; and,
- Communities First clusters.

As part of the successful Vibrant and Viable Places £1 million was secured, along with circa £1.12 million also available through a successful bid for Pipeline funding and Council contributions. This has seen 7 properties purchased with 1 renovated with its retail floor space occupied and 2 where works have commenced. The occupied retail unit has proved successful linking into the deprivation aspects of the Vibrant and Viable Places agenda, with links to Communities First and the Steps Projects offering experience and opportunities within the community.

As a further response to the issues affecting Llanelli town centre and the recognition of the impact of both Parc Trostre and Parc Pemberton, In this respect AMR1 highlighted the consideration being given to identifying a Local Development Order (LDO) within Llanelli Town Centre.

AMR 2 has seen significant progress being achieved in relation to the introduction of a Local Development Order (LDO) for Llanelli Town Centre. If adopted, the LDO will grant conditional planning permission for specified uses in ground and upper-floor units. It is envisaged that the LDO, in permitting a wide range of compatible uses without the need for planning permission, will help to increase occupancy levels and footfall in the town centre. AMR 2 has also seen undertaking of a range of engagement with identified stakeholders, along with the commissioning of key supporting evidence (including SFCA, EIA and HRA).

A draft LDO and summary of reasons was presented to full Council in February 2017. Council resolved to approve the LDO for formal public consultation. Pending the outcome of this consultation and subsequent approval by Council, it is anticipated that the LDO will be adopted midway through AMR 3. This will mean that Carmarthenshire will be only the second Local Planning Authority in Wales to introduce an LDO.

A Business Improvement District (BID) has been established within Llanelli town centre. Known as Ymlaen Llanelli, it is led by town centre businesses and aims to give businesses a stronger more collaborative voice and the power to lead change for the town centre.

Among its objectives the BID area will seek to:

- Improve access and parking in the town centre;
- Market Llanelli's distinctive assets and change perceptions;
- Advance safety and cleanliness; and
- Increase retail vibrancy and strengthen the business community.

Furthermore, a Task Force is currently in place with representatives from the Council, traders, Ymlaen Llanelli, community groups etc to look at in progress improvements in relation to the town centre.

Conclusion:

The retail position in terms of vacant units within the three identified centres whilst positive in relation to these monitoring outcomes nonetheless reflect the clear differential in terms of their scale and function.

- In this respect Carmarthen Town represents an important regional retail centre offering a broad retail offer ranging from major high street names through to local provision and exhibits a low vacancy rate which does not require any active interventions as a result of this AMR.
- Llanelli has however experienced a change in its town centre offer, but has attracted significant regeneration investment in recent years and there are corporate, political and business initiatives in place as part of its regeneration. It is however recognised that careful monitoring is required and a responsive approach through a potential LDO remains a considered option.
- Ammanford, whilst retaining a number of high street names with a range of local retailers, also indicated a low vacancy rate. However it has in recent years experienced a turnover in occupancy and as a consequence in order to ensure its ongoing vitality and viability, close monitoring will become necessary.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Progress the Llanelli LDO towards adoption during AMR 3 pending the outcome of consultation and Council approval.

To participate in forums and regeneration led initiatives aimed at ensuring that the vitality and viability in town centres is enhanced.

18 Monitoring Policy Target: Maintain the integrity of the Primary Retail Frontage.

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Proportion of units in A1 retail use located in the Primary Retail Frontage as designated by Policy RT2.	65% or more of units within the Primary Retail Frontage are in A1 use.	Less than 65% of units within the Primary Retail Frontage are within A1 use with an additional variance of 10% under the target figure to allow for flexibility.		
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The Council as part of its retail monitoring regime beyond this AMR recognises the need to understand and track changing retail activities at both a County and local centre perspective. With this in mind the Council produced an updated Carmarthenshire Retail Study 2015 which will be made available on the Council's website in due course. This update builds on the previous 2009 Study and reflects the latest data and information on retail across the County in terms of both convenience (food retail) and comparison (no-food retail). The study updates the assessment of quantitative need for retail floor space throughout the remainder of the LDP period through to 2021.</p> <p>Town Centre retail surveys are also undertaken to ascertain current and changing activity in the defined town centres - key components of which include tracking vacancy levels and the proportion of non-retail uses within the defined centres.</p> <p>The proportion of units in non-A1 retail use by Primary and Secondary Frontage areas are set out below. The details in relation to secondary frontage are included for completeness:</p>				

	Primary Frontage		Secondary Retail Frontage	
	Total Units	Non A1 (%)	Total Units	Non A1 (%)
Carmarthen	164	38 units (23.2%)	128	50 units (39%)
Llanelli	85	11 units (12.9%)	104	43 units (41.3%)
Ammanford	42	12 units (31.7%)	52	17 units (34.6%)

Note: The above table excludes use classes within units vacant at the time of survey.

In considering the above, it is clear that the integrity of the Primary Retail Frontage is being maintained across the three designated centres. In this respect the trigger point has not been reached. The Council however, will continue to monitor the respective condition of its retail centres. Reference is made to the commentary set out above for the policy target in relation to vacancy levels within Primary and Secondary Retail Frontages. In this respect, the Council will respond as appropriate to those centres where evidence indicates there is a pressure on their vitality and viability.

It is noted that Llanelli has experienced a significant change in retail terms. This has predominantly emerged as a result of the out of town retail developments at Parc Trostre and Parc Pemberton. It is however noted that whilst both the Primary and Secondary frontages perform relatively well in proportional terms for non-retail activity, there are a number of areas where A1 retail is the predominant activity. This is typified by the Elli Centre where there is limited non retail. It is clear that localised issues in terms of greater non retail provision have emerged notably within the primary frontage which when accompanied by high vacancy levels requiring careful ongoing consideration.

As a further response to the issues affecting Llanelli town centre and the recognition of the impact of both Parc Trostre and Parc Pemberton, In this respect AMR1 highlighted the consideration being given to identifying a Local Development Order (LDO) within Llanelli Town Centre.

AMR 2 has seen significant progress being achieved in relation to the introduction of a Local Development Order (LDO) for Llanelli Town Centre. If adopted, the LDO will grant conditional planning permission for specified uses in ground and upper-floor units. It is envisaged that the LDO, in permitting a wide range of compatible uses without the need for planning permission, will help to increase occupancy levels and footfall in the town centre. AMR 2 has also seen undertaking of a range of engagement with identified stakeholders, along with the commissioning of key supporting evidence (including SFCA, EIA and HRA).

A draft LDO and summary of reasons was presented to full Council in February 2017. Council resolved to approve the LDO for formal public consultation. Pending the outcome of this consultation and subsequent approval by Council, it is anticipated that the LDO will be adopted midway through AMR 3. This will mean that Carmarthenshire will be only the second Local Planning Authority in Wales to introduce an LDO.

Furthermore, a Task Force is currently in place with representative from the Council, traders, Ymlaen Llanelli, community groups etc to look at in progress improvements in relation to the town centre.

Conclusion:

Llanelli Town Centre

The retail position within the three identified centres remains positive.

- Carmarthen Town represents an important regional retail centre offering a broad retail offer ranging from major high street names through to local provision and exhibits strong A1 retail provision.
- Llanelli has however experienced a change in its town centre offer, but has attracted significant regeneration investment in recent years and there are corporate, political and business initiatives in place as part of its regeneration. It is however recognised that careful monitoring is required and a responsive approach through a potential LDO remains in progress.

- Ammanford, whilst retaining a number of high street names with a range of local retailers has in recent years experienced a turnover in occupancy and as a consequence in order to ensure its ongoing vitality and viability, close monitoring will become necessary.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Progress the Llanelli LDO towards adoption during AMR 3 pending the outcome of consultation and Council approval.

To participate in forums and regeneration led initiatives aimed at ensuring that the vitality and viability in town centres is enhanced.

Transport

19 Monitoring Policy Target: To implement the road schemes identified in Policy SP9

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Progress towards implementing the road schemes identified in Policy SP9 in accordance with delivery timetables.	Implementation in accordance with delivery timetables.	The road schemes identified in Policy SP9 are not delivered in accordance with delivery timetables.	Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy SP9 which are within the control of the Local Authority.	Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy SP9 which are within the control of the Local Authority.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>Significant progress continues to be made in the implementation of the schemes listed within Policy SP9. In this respect the Cross Hands Economic Link Road has been implemented and is open to traffic. The Carmarthen West Link Road having obtained planning permission remains under construction.</p> <p>It is not proposed to measure the success in relation to the implementation of the policy in terms of the identified Welsh Government Improvements as they are matters outside the control of the Local Planning Authority. This framework will however continue to monitor their progress towards implementation particularly with a view to the timescales indicated.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy SP9 which are within the control of the Local Authority.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>Monitor the progress of the Welsh Government Improvements.</p>				

20 Monitoring Policy Target: To implement the cycle schemes identified in Policy TR4

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Progress towards implementing the cycle schemes identified in Policy TR4.	Implementation in accordance with delivery timetables by 2021.	Non implementation of the cycle schemes identified in the Local Transport Plan and forthcoming Local Transport Plan. If finance has not been secured for a project by first plan review.		

Analysis:

The following provides an update on progress in relation to the 3 cycle schemes identified within Policy TR4:

- Towy Valley – A planning permission has been granted for the western section of the cycleway from Abergwili to Nantgaredig. Highway works have commenced with funding secured in 16/17 from Welsh Government Local Transport Fund. A planning application for the section from Nantgaredig to Carmarthen is currently being prepared for submission in due course.
- Amman Valley Cycleway –The main infrastructure works are substantively complete with the exception of a small section at Brynamman. Ongoing work will relate to signage, marketing and branding.
- Whitland to Llanglydwen – There are currently no programmed proposals to proceed with this route.

Conclusion:

Progress has been made on the implementation of the schemes listed in Policy TR4.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor the final implementation of the two schemes currently being delivered.

As part of any future Plan review, further consideration will be given to inclusion and/or the delivery of the Whitland to Llanglydwen route.

Minerals

21 Monitoring Policy Target: Maintain a minimum aggregate landbank of 10 years for hard rock

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Aggregates landbank for Carmarthenshire County Council.	To maintain a minimum 10 year landbank of hard rock.	Less than 10 years hard rock landbank.	The current hard rock landbank for Carmarthenshire is 55 years.	The current hard rock landbank for Carmarthenshire is at least 68 years.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>A landbank is a stock of planning permissions for the winning and working of minerals. It is composed of the sum of all permitted reserves at active and inactive sites at any given point in time for a given area. For the purposes of commercial stability, the aggregates industry requires a proven and viable landbank. <i>MTAN 1: Aggregates</i> requires that a minimum 10 year landbank of hard rock should be maintained, this has been mirrored in the LDP monitoring target.</p> <p>The latest, best available data agreed by the Mineral Products Association and the Local Minerals Planning Authority indicates that the current crushed rock landbank for Carmarthenshire is 73 years using the average of the last 3 years production data and 68 years using the average of the last 10 years production data. Therefore Carmarthenshire has at least 68 years of hard rock supply. This is well above the figure considered necessary in the monitoring target.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>The data indicates that the monitoring Policy Target is being met and therefore no further action is required.</p>				

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue with annual monitoring to ascertain whether the situation changes over the coming years.

22 Monitoring Policy Target: Maintain a minimum aggregate land bank of 7 years for sand and gravel

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Combined aggregates landbank for Carmarthenshire County Council with neighbouring authorities of PCC, PCNP & Ceredigion CC.	To maintain a minimum 7 year landbank of sand and gravel.	Less than 7 years sand and gravel landbank.	The current combined S&G Landbank for Carms CC, Ceredigion CC, PCC & PCNPA is 18 years.	The current combined S&G Landbank for Carms CC, Ceredigion CC, PCC & PCNPA is at least 17 years.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p><i>MTAN 1: Aggregates</i> requires that a minimum 7 year landbank of sand and gravel should be maintained, this has been mirrored in the LDP monitoring target. The apportionments and allocations for land-based sand & gravel within Carmarthenshire have been combined with Pembrokeshire, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and Ceredigion.</p> <p>The latest best available data agreed by the Mineral Products Association and the Local Minerals Planning Authority for the combined Sand & Gravel landbank is for 31.12.2014 (some data is still needed from other LPA's for 2015). The combined landbank is 18 years based on 3 years production average and 17 years based on 10 year production average. This is well above the figure considered necessary in the monitoring target.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>The data indicates that the monitoring Policy Target is being met and therefore no further action is required as a consequence of this AMR.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>Continue with annual monitoring to ascertain whether the situation changes over the coming years.</p>				

23 Monitoring Policy Target: No permanent, sterilising development will be permitted within mineral buffer zones (except in circumstances set out in MPPW).

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Number of planning permissions for permanent, sterilising development permitted within a mineral buffer zone.	No permanent, sterilising development will be permitted within a mineral buffer zone contrary to Policy MPP2.	5 permanent, sterilising developments permitted within a mineral buffer zone contrary to Policy MPP2 over 3 consecutive years.	No sites contrary to Policy MPP2.	No sites contrary to Policy MPP2.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>In the monitoring period for AMR 2, 5 planning permissions were granted on land situated within the buffer zones of extant mineral sites, as set out on the LDP Proposals Maps. None of the permissions were deemed to be ‘permanent, sterilising’ developments. The developments included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two new dwellings with other residential properties located between the proposal and the quarry; - Side extension to an existing property, with other residential properties located between the proposal and the quarry; - Agricultural Notification - Prior Approval Not Required for the creation of a pond; - A building within an existing employment site surrounded by other industrial buildings; - Discharge of conditions on an existing planning permission for a single house within an existing residential area 				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>No action required as a consequence of this AMR.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p>				

Continue monitoring.

24 Monitoring Policy Target: No permanent, sterilising development will be permitted within a mineral safeguarding area (except in circumstances set out in Policy MPP3).

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Number of planning permissions for permanent, sterilising development permitted within a mineral safeguarding area.	No permanent, sterilising development will be permitted within a mineral buffer zone contrary to Policy MPP3.	5 permanent, sterilising developments permitted within a mineral buffer zone contrary to Policy MPP3 over 3 consecutive years.	No sites contrary to Policy MPP3.	No sites contrary to Policy MPP3.

Analysis:

Whilst a number of developments were granted planning permission in mineral safeguarding areas, none of these were deemed to be 'permanent, sterilising' developments that would prevent the resource being extracted in the future (if indeed the resource was required to be extracted and it was environmentally acceptable to do so). The developments that were granted planning permission in mineral safeguarding areas fall into the following categories:

- Temporary developments (e.g. caravan/glamping sites, timber framed stables);
- Agricultural developments (e.g. modern agri-buildings such as steel barns);
- Prior notifications, planning permissions not required (telecoms, forestry, agriculture, demolition);
- Individual dwellings within hamlets or small residential clusters without development limits
- Alterations / extensions or change of use of existing buildings.
- Individual dwellings within small settlements with development limits
- Developments on land within 200m of residential areas

Conclusion: No action required as a consequence of this AMR.
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): Continue monitoring.

25 Monitoring Policy Target: Consider prohibition orders on dormant mineral sites not likely to be worked in the future

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Number of prohibition orders issued on dormant sites.	Ensure that those dormant sites deemed not likely to be re-worked in the future (as part of the annual review) are served with prohibition orders within 12 months.	LPA fails to serve prohibition orders on sites that are deemed not likely to be re-worked in the future.		
Analysis: As part of its annual review, the Minerals Planning Authority monitors dormant sites and those that it considers not likely to be re-worked in the future are served with prohibition orders. The Authority has Executive Board Member authorisation to serve 5 Prohibition Orders. There is an issue concerning the tracing of ownership of one of the sites, but it is anticipated that the 5 Orders will be served in 2017.				
Conclusion: Whilst this Monitoring Policy Target has not strictly been met, the ongoing consideration of dormant sites and the authorisation provided by the Council to serve Prohibition Orders on 5 sites [and their anticipated issue in 2017] is considered sufficient. No further action other than continued monitoring is required.				
Future steps to be taken (if necessary):				

Mineral Planning Authority to continue with the assessment of dormant sites as part of the annual review process and to feed the information through as part of the LDP monitoring.

Renewable Energy

26 Monitoring Policy Target: To increase the amount of energy produced in the County from renewable sources

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Permitted capacity of renewable electricity and heat projects within the County (by MW).	Annual increase in the permitted capacity of renewable electricity and heat projects through the Plan period.	Monitor for information purposes.	45.79 MW of renewable energy has been permitted during the monitoring period.	17.306 MW of renewable energy has been permitted during the monitoring period.

Analysis:

Planning permission has been granted for schemes that have the potential to contribute a total of 17.306 MW of renewable energy within the County. This shows a reduction in the amount of energy permitted since the last AMR. And can be broken down as follows:

Wind: 0.106 MW

Solar: 8 MW

Hydro: 0.10 MW

Other: 9.10MW

The intention of the target is to build upon the existing renewable energy permitted in the County each year. The number of applications permitted for wind and energy has reduced, the reasons for which is not known but the reduction in the feed-in tariffs could be a factor.

Development is progressing on the Brechfa West Wind Farm. The scheme comprises 28 turbines each measuring 145m in height and having an

Installed generating capacity of between 56–84MW. Development is also underway on the Brechfa Forest Connection Project which will provide a connection between the proposed Brechfa Forest wind farms and the electricity network.

Conclusion:

The number of renewable energy permissions, in particular for wind energy has fallen since the last AMR. There are no concerns about the level of renewable energy permitted.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

The permitted capacity of renewable energy projects will be monitored in future AMRs

27 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on General Renewable Energy

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG.		SPG not produced within 9 months of adopting Plan.		
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>Following an analysis of the types of applications received for renewable energy installations, it is considered that the SPG should focus on wind and solar energy developments instead of on general renewable energy.</p> <p>The SPG should have been prepared within 9 months of the adoption of the Plan, however during its preparation, it was considered that the Landscape Capacity and Sensitivity Study, which is nearing completion, should feed into the SPG. The SPG is currently being prepared and subject to the completion of the Study by the consultants, should be available for consultation later this year.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>It is anticipated that the draft SPG will be published for consultation within AMR3.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>None required at this stage.</p>				

Waste Management

28 Waste Management: Produce SPG on Nantycaws Waste Management Site

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG.		SPG not produced within 5 months of adopting Plan.		
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The necessity to prepare a SPG in relation to the Nantycaws Waste Management Site has been superseded by the inclusion of details in relation to landfill and residual waste treatment in the Waste Planning Monitoring Reports for the South West Wales Region (WPMR 2016 was published in autumn 2016). The Report set out the regional position regarding landfill and residual waste treatment. Nantycaws is one of four operational landfill sites within the South West Wales region. Together they have the void space capacity to be keep operating at current deposition levels for 15 years. This is safely above the threshold set out in <i>TAN 21: Waste</i>, whereby a new landfill would need to be considered for the region.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the WPMR 2017 will be published later this year and will include further details regarding the Nantycaws Waste Management Facility. What is clear is that the Nantycaws site will continue to be important to the future management of residual waste for the region. As well as an active landfill, Nantycaws has an in-vessel composting facility which deals with residual garden and food waste. In addition the site has planning permission for an anaerobic digestion plant which has not yet been built (but will have the potential to accept residual food waste), and a Materials Recycling Facility to cater for its recyclable waste.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>The potential requirements in relation to the preparation of a SPG for Nantycaws will be monitored and its production reviewed accordingly.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>Monitor accordingly, taking into account information and guidance set out in the forthcoming WPMR for the South West Wales Region.</p>				

Environmental Qualities – The Built and Natural Environment

29 Monitoring Policy Target: Secure a minimum of 100ha of suitable habitat for the Marsh Fritillary Butterfly within the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project area during the Plan period.

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Hectares of suitable habitat in management.	An ongoing increase in provision of suitable habitat in management.	No increase in any given year.	4.24ha of additional provision of suitable habitat for the Marsh Fritillary Butterfly is being managed within the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project. (this figure was net of NRW managed designated sites)	A further additional 6.56ha of additional provision of suitable habitat for the Marsh Fritillary Butterfly is being managed within the Caeau Mynydd Mawr project (this figure is net of NRW managed designated sites). When taken alongside AMR 1 – the total increase over the Plan period to 31/3/17 is 10.8ha.

Analysis: At the end of AMR 1, 32.27ha of land in good condition for the Marsh Fritillary was being managed by the project on 14 different sites. In addition, on designated sites (SSSIs and SACs) there was a further 42.86ha of land in good condition giving a gross total of 75.13ha. At the end of AMR 2, the project now manages 22 sites that together provide 38.83ha of habitat in good or suitable condition for the marsh fritillary butterfly. Natural Resources Wales managed a number of designated sites that provide an additional 41.95ha of habitat. This gives a gross total of 80.78ha at the end of

AMR2. (source: PIMS Action progress reports 2016-2017).

This project is a product of partnership arrangement which is overseen by a Steering Group. A dedicated Project Conservation Officer is employed to implement the project.

Conclusion:

Target achieved in this AMR period. Reference is made to the content of the SPG which is available via the link below:

http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/supplementary-planning-guidance/#.WQG_vcuQyUk

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor and report in future AMR. Consider review of evidence base moving into AMR 3, including review of payment justification framework and defining the SPG Area.

30 Monitoring Policy Target: No development will take place which affects the integrity of Natura 2000 sites

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Number of planning applications granted which have an adverse effect on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site.	No planning applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW.	1 planning permission granted by the Local Planning Authority contrary to the advice of NRW.	No planning applications have been approved which affects the integrity of Natura 2000 sites during the AMR period.	No planning applications have been approved which affects the integrity of Natura 2000 sites during the AMR period.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>Reference is made to the ongoing delivery of the Caeau Mynydd Mawr Marsh Fritillary project which is underpinned by Policy EQ7 of the LDP and SPG. This has allowed development to continue whilst adhering to the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.</p> <p>In relation to the Carmarthen Bay/Burry Inlet SAC, reference is made to the ongoing multi agency (including Dwr Cymru Welsh Water, Natural Resources Wales, City and County of Swansea and Carmarthenshire County Council) approach which is underpinned by the MoU. This has allowed development to continue whilst adhering to the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. Progress has been made in relation to reviewing this MoU during this AMR period, with City and County of Swansea and Carmarthenshire LPAs agreeing a 'joint' draft revision. Discussions are now planned with DCWW and NRW in due course with a view to finalising an updated MoU.</p> <p>A review has been undertaken which indicates that no planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved during this AMR.</p>				

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue monitoring.

Develop ongoing training for Development Management Officers along with the potential for good practice notes.

31 Monitoring Policy Target: No development will take place which affects the integrity of a designated site for nature conservation

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Number of planning applications granted which may potentially adversely affect the features of a protected site for nature conservation.	No planning applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist.	1 planning permission granted by the Local Planning Authority contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	Provisional
<p>Analysis: (Provisional)</p> <p>A review has been undertaken which indicates that no planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Ecologist.</p> <p>In recognition of the provisions of the Environment (Wales) Act, presentations and ongoing training from the Council's Ecologist and its Conservation Manager. This has also allowed for an exploration of implications and opportunities provided by the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act.</p> <p>Planners continue to have access to a dedicated professional ecologist. This continues to prove invaluable both in terms of assisting in the determination of planning applications and in the formulation of planning policy frameworks.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved during this AMR period.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p>				

Continue to monitor and report in future AMRs.

Ongoing training for Development Management Officers along with the potential for good practice notes.

The Authority will monitor requirements from the Environment (Wales) Act.

The Authority will also monitor the requirements from the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the implementation of the Councils Well-being objectives.

32 Monitoring Policy Target: No development will take place which results in detriment to the favourable conservation status of European protected species, or significant harm to species protected by other statute

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Number of planning applications granted which results in detriment to the favourable conservation status of European protected species or significant harm to species protected by other statute.	No planning applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist.	1 planning permission granted by the Local Planning Authority contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist.	No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's ecologist. (Provisional)
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>A review has been undertaken which indicates that no planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Ecologist.</p> <p>In recognition of the provisions of the Environment (Wales) Act, presentations and ongoing training from the Council's Ecologist and its Conservation Manager. This has also allowed for an exploration of implications and opportunities provided by the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act.</p> <p>Planners continue to have access to a dedicated professional ecologist. This continues to prove invaluable both in terms of assisting in the determination of planning applications and in the formulation of planning policy frameworks.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved during this AMR period.</p>				

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor and report in future AMRs.

Ongoing training for Development Management Officers along with the potential for good practice notes.

The Authority will monitor requirements from the Environment (Wales) Act.

The Authority will also monitor the requirements from the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the implementation of the Councils Well-being objectives.

33 Monitoring Policy Target: No development will take place which adversely affects a Special Landscape Area

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Number of planning applications permitted with the potential to adversely affect a Special Landscape Area.	No planning applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's landscape officer.	5 planning permissions granted by the Local Planning Authority contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's landscape officer over a period of 3 consecutive years.	No applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Landscape Officer.	No applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Landscape Officer.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>Whilst this is the second of the 3 years required to be monitored, it should be noted that an initial high level review of approved applications generated on the SLA 'constraints layer' show that there were no applications approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the Council's Landscape Officer.</p> <p>In recognition of the provisions of the Environment (Wales) Act, presentations have been received at Training Away Days from the Council's Ecologist and its Conservation Manager. This has also allowed for an exploration of implications and opportunities provided by the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act.</p> <p>Officers continue to have access to a dedicated professional Landscape Officer – providing an invaluable resource in the determination of planning applications and in the formulation of planning policy.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved during this AMR period.</p>				

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Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor and report in future AMR's.

Ongoing training for Development Management Officers along with the potential for good practice notes.

The Authority will monitor requirements from the Environment (Wales) Act.

The Authority will also monitor the requirements from the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the implementation of the Councils Well-being objectives.

34 Monitoring Policy Target: Development proposals do not adversely impact upon buildings and areas of built or historical interest and their setting

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Occasions when development permitted would have an adverse impact on a Listed Building; Conservation Area; Site / Area of Archaeological Significance; or Historic Landscape, Park and Garden or their setting.	No planning applications approved where there is an outstanding objection from the Council's Conservation Officer, Cadw or DAT (Dyfed Archaeological Trust).	5 planning permissions granted by the Local Planning Authority where there is an outstanding objection from the Council's Conservation Officer, Cadw or DAT over a period of 3 consecutive years.	Target was achieved in the first AMR period.	Target was achieved in the second AMR period.

Analysis:

This is the 2nd of the 3 years required to be monitored. It should be noted that a review of approved applications generated using the following 'constraints layers' does not indicate any significant concern in relation to this target:

- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Reference is made to the following applications determined within this AMR period:

Listed Buildings

1 W/32786 - Listed Building Granted on the 16-Aug-2016. Grade 2 Listed Building Consent for retention of unauthorised alterations to Farm Building at Henfryn Farm, Henfryn Road, Pentrecwrt, Llandysul, SA44 5BB. The planning application was minded to be approved albeit there were serious

concerns raised by the Council's Conservation Officer. Following the application being submitted to CADW, the application was then referred back to the Local Authority to determine without the need for the Welsh Government to determine the application in their place.

W/34542 and W34543 – A householder and Listed Building Consent Application to demolish an existing conservatory and to replace with single storey garden room, including minor alteration to ground floor layout of existing dwelling at Rhyd y Garreg Ddu, Talog, Carmarthen. Full Granted 12-Oct-2016. The planning application was minded to be approved albeit with a recommendation for refusal from the Council's Building Conservation Officer. Following the application being submitted to CADW, the application was then referred back to the Local Authority to determine without the need for the Welsh Government to determine the application in their place.

The Authority continues to monitor any resultant requirements emerging from the consultation held into Proposed changes to Planning Policy Wales Chapter 6: The Historic Environment. In recognition of the provisions of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act and the Proposed Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment, a presentation was received at a Training Away Day from the Council's Development Management Manager.

The Council's Development Management Section continue to have access to a dedicated professional Built Conservation Officer. This continues to prove invaluable both in the determination of planning applications and in the formulation of planning policy.

Conclusion:

Target achieved during this AMR period.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor and report in future AMR's.

Ongoing training for Development Management Officers along with the potential for good practice notes.

The Authority will monitor requirements from the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

The Authority will also monitor the requirements from the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the implementation of the Councils Well-being objectives.

35 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Landscape and SLA Design Guide

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG.		SPG not produced within 7 months of adopting the Plan.	SPG produced.	SPG adopted.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The Placemaking and Design SPG was adopted in September 2016 and seeks to guide and promote high quality and sustainable design aimed at securing high quality development, which reflect the character, and the requirements of Carmarthenshire. It should be noted that this SPG and incorporates matters in relation to Landscape and Special Landscape Design.</p> <p>The adopted SPG is available via the following link:</p> <p>http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/supplementary-planning-guidance/#.WQG_vcuQyUk</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>N/A</p>				

36 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Archaeology

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG.		SPG not produced within 7 months of adopting the Plan.	SPG produced.	SPG adopted.
Analysis: The Archaeology and Development SPG was adopted in September 2016. The adopted SPG is available via the following link: http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/supplementary-planning-guidance/#.WQG_vcuQyUk				
Conclusion: Target achieved.				
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): N/A				

37 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Biodiversity (including SINCs)

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG.		SPG not produced within 12 months of adopting the Plan (continually monitored pending ongoing designations).	SPG produced.	SPG produced.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The SPG was adopted in September 2016 and is available via the following link: http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/supplementary-planning-guidance/#.WQG_vcuQyUk</p> <p>Reference is made to the ongoing training provided by the in-house Ecologist with a view to increasing an understanding of the content of the SPG in practice. This also recognised the provisions of the Environment (Wales) Act and also allowed for an exploration of the implications and opportunities provided by the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act.</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>N/A</p>				

38 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Design

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG on Design.		SPG not produced within 5 months of adopting the Plan.	SPG produced.	SPG adopted
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The Placemaking and Design SPG was adopted in September 2016 and seeks to guide and promote high quality and sustainable design aimed at securing high quality development, which reflect the character, and the requirements of Carmarthenshire.</p> <p>The adopted SPG is available via the link below: http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/supplementary-planning-guidance/#.WQG_vcuQyUk</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>N/A</p>				

39 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Locally Important Buildings

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG on Locally Important Buildings.		SPG not produced within 15 months of adopting the Plan.	SPG not produced during the first AMR.	SPG not produced during the second AMR.
Analysis: The publication of the SPG has been delayed to coincide with the publication of the Renewable Energy SPG and other guidance documents. This will allow the authority to consult in a more co-ordinated and efficient manner, and reducing duplication.				
Conclusion: The delay in producing the SPG is justified and beneficial.				
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): Production of SPG to be monitored as part of subsequent AMRs.				

40 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Trees, Landscaping and Development

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG on Trees, Landscaping and Development.		SPG not produced within 15 months of adopting the Plan.	SPG not produced during the AMR.	SPG not produced during the second AMR.
Analysis: The publication of the SPG has been delayed to coincide with the publication of the Renewable Energy SPG and other guidance documents. This will allow the authority to consult in a more co-ordinated and efficient manner, and reducing duplication.				
Conclusion: The delay in producing the SPG is justified and beneficial.				
Future steps to be taken (if necessary): Production to be monitored as part of subsequent AMRs.				

Recreation and Community Facilities

41 Monitoring Policy Target: To provide new community facilities and to retain and enhance existing community facilities

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Number of applications approved for the provision of new community facilities. Number of applications approved which would result in the loss of an existing community facility.	No applications approved contrary to Policy SP16 and RT8.	1 application approved contrary to Policy SP16 and RT8.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policies SP16 and RT8.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policies SP16 and RT8.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>A review of planning decision notices (reasons for approval) indicates that there have been no applications approved contrary to the provisions of LDP policies SP16 and RT8.</p> <p>It should be noted that LDP Policy SP16 was frequently cited in the reasons for approval as part of the delivery of new / improved facilities across the County. Such facilities include educational establishments and community facilities.</p> <p>It is noted that LDP Policy RT8 was cited in the reasons for approval as part of the determination of 2 proposed conversions of public houses into dwellings in the Upper Amman Valley. Furthermore, LDP Policy SP16 was cited in the reasons for approval as part of the determination of a proposed conversion of a public house in Saron (GA3).</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved in this AMR period.</p>				

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor and report in future AMRs.

42 Monitoring Policy Target: To resist the loss of open space in accordance with the provisions of Policy REC1

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Amount of open space lost to development (ha)	No open space should be lost to development except where in accordance with Policy REC1.	Open space is lost to development contrary to the provisions of Policy REC1 which results in a net loss of open space.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policy REC 1.	No applications approved contrary to the provisions of Policy REC 1.
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>A review of planning approvals against the existing open space 'constraints layer' indicates that there are no applications approved contrary to the provisions of LDP policy REC 1.</p> <p>Those applications approved on the layer include the delivery of new / improved facilities across the County, including augmenting existing recreational offers.</p> <p>In relation to the evidence base, it should be noted that the review of the Green Space Assessment has commenced within this AMR period. A cross departmental working group was established and liaison was undertaken with Natural Resources Wales as part of discussions on their environmental information for wellbeing assessments.</p> <p>Initial outcomes sought from the review could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update of assessment with a focus on the 2.4ha per 1000 population accessibility standards that underpin the LDP; • Study to extend to lower tier settlements (the initial study only focused on those higher tier settlements); • Training for officers in use of the software to help identify need for new/increased provision amongst other issues. <p>Conclusion:</p>				

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Target achieved in this AMR period.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor and report in future AMR.

Finalise review of updated Green Space Study in AMR 3.

43 Monitoring Policy Target: Produce SPG on Open Space Requirements for New Developments

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Production of SPG.		SPG not produced within 15 months of adopting the Plan.	SPG produced.	SPG Adopted
<p>Analysis:</p> <p>The SPG was adopted in September 2016.</p> <p>The adopted SPG is available to view via the link below: http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/supplementary-planning-guidance/#.WQG_vcuQyUk</p>				
<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Target achieved.</p>				
<p>Future steps to be taken (if necessary):</p> <p>N/A</p>				

The Welsh Language

44 Monitoring Policy Target: Phase residential development in areas where 60% or more of the population speak Welsh

Indicator	Annual / Interim Monitoring Target	Assessment trigger	Performance 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	Performance 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Planning permissions granted for residential developments of five or more dwellings in Sustainable Communities and planning permissions granted for residential developments of ten or more dwellings in Growth Areas, Service Centres and Local Service Centres.	All planning permissions granted for residential developments of five or more dwellings in Sustainable Communities and planning permissions granted for residential developments of ten or more dwellings in Growth Areas, Service Centres and Local Service Centres to include a requirement to phase development, in accordance with policy on the Welsh Language and the guidance contained within SPG on The Welsh Language.	One planning consent granted for residential development of five or more dwellings in a Sustainable Community or one planning consent granted for residential development of ten or more dwellings in a Growth Area, Service Centre or Local Service Centre which fails to require that the development is phased contrary to the LDP's policy on the Welsh Language and the guidance contained within SPG on The Welsh Language.	No planning permissions contrary to LDP Policy SP18.	No planning permissions contrary to LDP Policy SP18.
Analysis: A list of communities where 60% or more of the population are able to speak Welsh is taken from 2011 Census data: Gorslas, Llannon, Pencarreg, Pontyberem and Quarter Bach. These areas are denoted on the LDP Inset Plan.				

A review of approved applications within these 5 communities (source: JHLAS) identifies that there were 7 sites granted permission that fall within the identified communities:

- Land off Ffordd Gwyrdd , Gorslas (GA3/h43 – part) – 3 units permitted;
- Land to the rear of 33 Church Road, Gorslas (GA3/h44) – 5 units permitted;
- Land off Heol y Banc, Bancffosfelen (windfall site) – 19 units permitted;
- Land off Heol Cwmmawr, Drefach (windfall site) – 16 units permitted;
- Land at 52 Penygroes Road, Gorslas (windfall site) – 9 units permitted;
- Land off Heol Rhosybonwen, Cefneithin (windfall site) – 16 units permitted;
- Land at Penygroes Road, Gorslas (windfall site) – 6 units permitted.

There were a total of 9 permissions granted for these sites; of these permissions, only 2 granted consent for a number of dwellings which exceeded the thresholds set out in Policy SP18 (5 or more in Sustainable Communities and 10 or more in Growth Areas, Service Centres and Local Service Centres).

Land off Heol y Banc, Bancffosfelen was granted consent Full planning permission for 19 dwellings, however, 2 of these are permitted as affordable dwellings. In accordance with paragraph 5.6 of the SPG on The Welsh Language, this would result in a total of 17 dwellings which would contribute towards the threshold as set out in Policy SP18. The site already benefitted from a Full planning permission for an alternative scheme for 21 dwellings which had been granted prior to the adoption of the LDP. The site could therefore had been built under this existing valid consent, and in the interests of pragmatism it was considered that this consent would in effect not impact any differently upon the Welsh language than the existing consent.

Land off Heol Cwmmawr, Drefach was granted a Reserved Matters consent for 9 dwellings. The phasing of a development would be a matter to be considered at the Outline application stage; the Outline permission relating to this development was permitted prior to the adoption of the LDP.

This site was also granted Full planning permission for 7 dwellings, 1 of which had permission as an affordable dwelling; this would result in a total of 6 dwellings which would contribute towards the threshold as set out in Policy SP18. In considering this permission in isolation, there would be no need to require the development to be phased on the grounds of its anticipated impact upon the Welsh language. However, it should be noted that there

was also a Reserved Matters consent granted for 9 dwellings (as noted above). Whilst this permission is not contrary to Policy SP18, the cumulative impact of both permissions should have been considered in the deliberation of this application.

Land off Heol Rhosybonwen, Cefneithin was granted a Reserved Matters consent for 16 dwellings, however, 4 of these are permitted as affordable dwellings, and this would result in a total of 12 dwellings which would contribute towards the threshold as set out in Policy SP18. The phasing of a development would be a matter to be considered at the Outline application stage; the Outline permission relating to this development was permitted prior to the adoption of the Local Development Plan.

Conclusion:

There are no permissions granted which are contrary to Policy SP18.

Future steps to be taken (if necessary):

Continue to monitor permissions. In future, consideration should be given to the impacts of developing smaller schemes which could cumulatively meet the thresholds set out in Policy SP18 and which could potentially impact upon the Welsh language.

Reference is made to a number of sites which were granted outline consent prior to the adoption of the LDP. However, it is anticipated that these instances will become less commonplace as time progresses.

Chapter 4

Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment Monitoring

Methodology

4.1 The monitoring of the SA-SEA objectives can inform the overall review of the performance of the LDP. It is not considered that SA-SEA monitoring process should be undertaken in isolation of the Plan's monitoring. It should assist in informing an overall picture of the condition of the County in environmental, economic and social terms. The data collated includes a mix of qualitative and quantitative data with a commentary in the latter column.

4.2 Whilst none of the indicators are deleted, it should be noted that the commentary column makes it clear where information is unavailable and/or applicable. In some instances information is no longer available (or relevant); in other instances the data available is of insufficient detail to enable useful monitoring.

4.3 It should be noted that there are a number of SA indicators where information is not published annually, for example those based on the census. The purpose of the monitoring framework is to review changes on an annual basis, as a consequence these are not necessarily going to be useful moving forward in terms of future monitoring.

4.4 It should also be noted that the traffic light rating system used for the LDP Monitoring Indicators has not been taken forward for use with the SA Monitoring. This reflects that many of the SA objectives are aspirational in nature and to some extent would be information monitored in an ideal world scenario. In addition, the LDP alone would not be the only factor that would need to be considered in achieving their aims. The SA Monitoring also does not include targets as such, unlike the LDP monitoring, it would therefore prove difficult to interpret the commentary into a traffic light rating.

4.5 Information contained in the SA monitoring framework in the main relates to a wide range of data produced internally, by various departments of the Council, and externally from other organisations. The data column provides an appreciation of where data has been sourced and whilst every attempt has been made to ensure 'hyperlinks' are live, the Council cannot be responsible for the content of external sites.

4.6 It should also be noted that the Authority (via Public Service Board) has been collating information with a view to developing a Well-Being Plan for Carmarthenshire. This is due to be published in April 2018. The Carmarthenshire Well Being Assessment for 2017 has been published and is available on the Council's website <http://www.thecarmarthenshirewewant.wales/>. Opportunities to work alongside colleagues in Corporate Policy have been taken with a view to developing an integrated review of the social, economic and environmental baseline. This presents direct opportunities to secure tangible information for future SA-SEA monitoring via the AMR process.

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Baseline Indicators	Additional Indicators to Monitor Significant Risks and Opportunities	Data	Commentary on Baseline Indicators : AMR 1 and 2.
1 - Sustainable Development	<p>1-1 To live within environmental limits</p> <p>1-2 To ensure a strong, healthy and just society</p> <p>1-3 To achieve a sustainable economy</p> <p>1-4 To remove barriers and promoting opportunities for behavioural change</p>	<p>(a) Carmarthenshire's ecological footprint in area units per person</p> <p>(b) Achievement of the top ten commitments set out in the WAG Sustainable Development Action Plan 2004-2007 and One Wales</p> <p>(c) GVA and GVA per head</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Carmarthenshire population in low income households</p>	(See other topics.)	<p>http://gov.wales/topics/environment/countryside/climatechange/publications/ecological-footprint-of-wales-report/?lang=en</p> <p>Carmarthenshire Well Being & Future Generations Well-being Assessment (Text provided by Carmarthenshire's Corporate Policy Division)</p> <p>CACI Paycheck 2015 (Information provided by Carmarthenshire's Corporate Policy Division)</p>	<p>(a) A new estimate of the ecological and carbon footprints of Wales for 2011 building on previous studies. Carmarthenshire gha/c is 3.36 with the Wales average being 3.28.</p> <p>(b) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(c) Gross Value Added (GVA) is the standard measure of the monetary value of economic activity for local areas or individual industries. It is difficult to measure at local level: official statistics are published for South West Wales (combining Pembrokeshire with Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire). This area contributed £6.0bn GVA to the economy in 2014, roughly 10% of the Welsh total of £54.3bn. GVA per head of population in 2013 was £15,750; lower than that for Wales as a whole (£17,573) or the United Kingdom (£24,958).</p> <p>(d) 36% of households in Carmarthenshire are living in poverty as defined by Welsh Government (income 60% below the GB Median Household Income)</p>

<p>2-1 To avoid damage or fragmentation of designated sites, habitats and protected species and encourage their enhancement</p> <p>2-2 To protect, enhance and create appropriate wildlife habitats and wider biodiversity in urban and rural areas</p>	<p>(a) Status of BAP priority species</p> <p>(b) Status of BAP priority habitats</p> <p>(c) % BAP habitats and species as stable or increasing</p> <p>(d) Achievement against national and local BAP targets</p> <p>(e) Area of urban parks and green spaces provided by the LDP</p> <p>(f) % of SAC, SPA and SSSI sites and their features in favourable condition</p> <p>(g) Status of species and habitats pursuant to the NERC Act 1996</p> <p>(h) Number of designated SINC</p> <p>(i) Proportion of land managed as areas for carbon sequestration (e.g. peatland and woodland management)</p>	<p>Number of development schemes which design in urban biodiversity areas</p> <p>Number of developments with adverse effects on designated sites</p> <p>Number of developments in designated sites</p> <p>Proportion of new habitats created by the LDP</p> <p>Proportion of development on greenfield sites</p> <p>Proportion of development on brownfield sites</p> <p>Proportion of new development in wildlife corridors</p>	<p>http://lle.wales.gov.uk/catalogue/item/ProtectedSitesSitesOfSpecialScientificInterest/?lang=en</p> <p>http://lle.wales.gov.uk/catalogue/item/ProtectedSitesSpecialAreasOfConservation/?lang=en</p> <p>http://lle.wales.gov.uk/catalogue/item/ProtectedSitesSpecialProtectionAreas/?lang=en</p>	<p>(a,b,c,d) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>The requirements of the Environment (Wales) Act on public bodies in relation to the enhancement of Biodiversity is noted and has been further considered within the contextual section of this AMR.</p> <p>(e) In relation to urban parks, the LDP identifies proposed recreation designations and reference is made to the Policy framework in this regard. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(f) The links shown within the adjacent column provide a high level appraisal and any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(g) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(h) There are not currently SINC's designated within the Plan area. Provision is made for their designation with the Natural Environment and Biodiversity SPG. This will be monitored as the implementation of the Plan progresses with any implications considered accordingly as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(i) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. The LDP recognises the focus of PPW in relation to the potential of encouraging land uses and land management practices that help secure and protect carbon sinks. Reference is made to policy SP14 Protection and Enhancement of the natural Environment and the relevant Environmental protections policies of the adopted LDP. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
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3 - Air Quality	<p>3-1 To maintain/reduce the levels of the UK National Air Quality pollutants</p> <p>3-2 To reduce levels of ground level ozone</p> <p>3-3 To reduce the need to travel, through appropriate siting of new developments and provision of public transport infrastructure</p>	<p>(a) Number and extent of AQMAs in Carmarthenshire</p> <p>(b) Air quality monitoring in Llandeilo (potentially future AQMA monitoring)</p> <p>(c) National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) levels of key air pollutants (e.g. Benzene, 1,3-Butadiene, Lead, NO₂, PM10, SO₂)</p> <p>(d) Area of sensitive habitats exceeding critical loads for acidification and eutrophication measured as (i) acidity and (ii) nutrient nitrogen</p> <p>(e) Levels of ground level ozone</p>	<p>Number of developments within 1 km of motorway / trunk road junctions</p> <p>Number of developments sited so as to reduce the need to travel (proximity to services and facilities)</p> <p>Number of developments supported by high-quality inter-settlement bus, train or other public transport routes</p> <p>Number of developments in areas of poor air quality</p> <p>Number of developments likely to contribute to increased levels of UK national Air quality pollutants (other than transport)</p>	<p>Environmental Health Department – Carmarthenshire County Council.</p> <p>http://lle.wales.gov.uk/catalogue/item/LandmapVisualSensory/?lang=en</p> <p>http://lle.wales.gov.uk/catalogue/item/LandmapLandscapeHabitats/?lang=en</p> <p>- http://www.rotap.ceh.ac.uk/</p>	<p>(a,b) There are now three separate AQMA's, which are; Llandeilo, Carmarthen and Llanelli. This updated position will be reflected in the Plan review and there is ongoing liaison with the Environmental Health Dept in this regard.</p> <p>(c) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(d) The links shown within the adjacent column provide a high level appraisal and any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(e) The links shown within the adjacent column provide a high level appraisal and any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
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<p>4 - Climatic Factors</p>	<p>4-1 To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases</p> <p>4-2 To minimise the vulnerability of Carmarthenshire to the effects of climate change through making space for water, coastal retreat and shifting habitat distribution patterns</p> <p>4-3 To encourage all new developments to be climate resilient</p> <p>4-4 To encourage energy conservation and higher energy efficiency</p> <p>4-5 To minimise energy consumption and promote renewable energy sources</p>	<p>(a) Annual emissions of greenhouse gases (by sector)</p> <p>(b) Carmarthenshire's domestic energy consumption</p> <p>(c) Proportion of alternatively fuelled vehicles in the county</p> <p>(d) Percentage of companies with a Level 5 Standard Green Dragon EMS</p> <p>(e) Proportion of transport network able to cope with the predicted temperature increases associated with climate changes</p> <p>(f) Number of sites being used to assist in climate mitigation and adaptation, e.g. soft flood defences</p> <p>(g) Number of homes applying for planning permission for microgeneration</p> <p>(h) Homes installing microrenewables</p> <p>(i) Average Standard Assessment Procedure energy rating of housing</p> <p>(j) Number of town/community based carbon reduction projects</p>	<p>Number of developments that respect existing natural habitats and green corridors</p> <p>No. planning applications for renewable micro-renewables and successful installations</p> <p>Average SAP rating of housing</p> <p>No of town/community based carbon reduction projects</p> <p>Number of installed megawatts of renewable energy capacity in Carmarthenshire</p> <p>Number of wind turbines</p> <p>% developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)</p> <p>Percentage of housing stock meeting particular CfSH and BREEAM standards</p> <p>Percentage of offices, retail and industrial buildings meeting BREEAM standards</p> <p>Number of new developments built to achieve carbon neutrality</p>	<p>Local authority average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer -</p> <p>http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2015/150225-energy-generation-consumption-2013-en.pdf</p> <p>http://gov.wales/topics/environment/countryside/energy/renewable/how-carbon-baseline-survey/?lang=en</p>	<p>(a) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(b) Carmarthenshire Domestic Energy Consumption Gas 2013 is 13,119 Electricity 2013 is 3,815. Wales average is 13,029 and 3,736 respectively.</p> <p>(c,d,e,f) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(g) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan (Solar panels in the majority of cases are PD).</p> <p>(h,i) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(j) The report shows Low carbon energy in Wales by local authority. There are 3,856 projects identified in Carmarthenshire out of a total of 51,503 nationally. Carmarthenshire hosts 3,856 low carbon energy generation projects harnessing solar, wind and other renewable energies to produce around 328GWh of green energy</p>
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Tudalen 245	<p>5-1 To ensure water quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater and coastal areas is improved and ensure that the hydromorphological quality of water bodies is maximised</p> <p>5-2 To protect and maintain water resources in the public supply chain and ensure enough water is available for the environment at all times of year</p> <p>5-3 To minimise diffuse pollution from urban and rural areas</p> <p>5-4 To increase water efficiency in new and refurbished developments</p> <p>5-5 To make space for water, and minimise flood risk</p>	<p>(a) Number of incidents of homes flooding by coastal, fluvial and drainage sources</p> <p>(b) The percentage of river lengths of good chemical or biological quality</p> <p>(c) Percentage of waters restored to Good Ecological Status</p> <p>(d) Number of substantiated water pollution incidents</p> <p>(e) Percentage of developments in Carmarthenshire with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)</p> <p>(f) Number of properties with water meters</p> <p>(g) Area where there is an unsustainable abstraction from surface waters</p> <p>(h) Area where there is an unsustainable abstraction from groundwater</p> <p>(i) Proportion of transport network protected against future flood risk</p> <p>(j) Per capita consumption of water</p> <p>(k) Percentage of bathing waters which meet the EC mandatory standards</p> <p>(l) The number of beaches which meet the requirements of the Green Sea Partnership for both beach and water quality</p>	<p>Percentage of new development permitted in floodplains</p> <p>Number of developments built contrary to EA advice</p> <p>Households registered for flood warnings as a percentage of total number of households at risk of flooding</p> <p>Number of grey water recycling schemes</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council – Leisure Services.</p>	<p>(a,b,c,d) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(e) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Reference should be made to the Plan's monitoring framework in relation to sustainable drainage. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(f,g,h,i,j,k) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(l) Cefn Sidan is tested and meets the requirements for the green sea partnership as it has the blue flag status. Pendine may also meet the requirements, however this will be ascertained with certainty in due course.</p>
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<p>9 - Material Assets</p>	<p>6-1 Minimise the use of finite resources and promote higher resource efficiency and the use of secondary and recycled materials</p> <p>6-2 Promote the waste hierarchy of reduce, reuse and recycle</p> <p>6-3 Encourage needs to be met locally</p> <p>6-4 Promote the use of more sustainable resources</p> <p>6-5 Improve the integration of different modes of transport</p> <p>6-6 Promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport (e.g. cycling and walking)</p>	<p>(a) In 2009/10 Carmarthenshire should achieve at least 40% recycling/composting with a minimum of 15% composting and 15% recycling</p> <p>(b) Waste arisings by sector</p> <p>(c) Waste arisings by disposal</p> <p>(d) Total (i) household waste and (ii) household waste recycled or composted per person per year (kg)</p> <p>(e) Proportion of construction and demolition waste that is re-used and recycled</p> <p>(f) Proportion of households within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of amenities, including (i) corner shop and/or supermarket, (ii) post office and (iii) doctor and/or hospital</p>	<p>Number of buildings meeting particular CfSH and BREEAM standards</p> <p>Percentage of new houses built on previously developed land per year</p> <p>Proportion of aggregates used from secondary and recycled aggregates</p> <p>Location of jobs in proximity to residents</p> <p>Proportion of journeys on foot or by cycle</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Minerals and Waste</p>	<p>(a) In 2009/10 Carmarthenshire achieved a 40.1% combined recycling and composting rate of its municipal waste (14% composting; 26% recycling)</p> <p>(b,c) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(d) Residual Household Waste Arising per person (kg), 2007/08 to 2014/15 in Carmarthenshire: 370, 290, 246, 224, 189, 159, 151 & 156. The South West Wales average for 2014/2015 was 188.</p> <p>(e) The latest data is from 2012, and only for South West Region as a whole – the rate is 67%.</p> <p>(f) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
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7 - Soil	<p>7-1 To avoid and reduce contamination of soils and promote the regeneration of contaminated land</p> <p>7-2 To avoid loss of soils to non-permeable surfaces and minimise soil erosion</p> <p>7-3 To reduce SO₂ and NO_x emissions and nitrate pollution from agriculture.</p>	<p>(a) Area of ALC Grade 1, 2 and 3 land in Carmarthenshire</p> <p>(b) Area of ALC Grade 4 and 5 land in Carmarthenshire</p> <p>(c) Number and extent of RIGS sites in Carmarthenshire</p> <p>(d) Exceedance of nitrogen and acid critical loads</p>	<p>Area of soil lost to impermeable surfaces</p> <p>Area of contaminated land remediated</p> <p>Area of proposed new development on greenfield sites</p> <p>Number of developments approved within or adjacent to RIGS sites</p>		<p>(a,b) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(c) RIGs are considered within the provisions of EQ3 of the adopted LDP.</p> <p>(d) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
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<p>Tudalen 248</p> <p>8 - Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>8-1 To protect historic and cultural assets and local distinctiveness from negative effects of development/regeneration and support their enhancement</p> <p>8-2 To promote high quality design reflecting local character and distinctiveness</p>	<p>(a) Number of monuments/archaeological sites adversely affected by the plan proposals</p> <p>(b) Improvement/deterioration in the condition of monuments and historic buildings in the ownership of Carmarthenshire County Council</p> <p>(c) Percentage of land designated for a particular quality of amenity value - landscape or historic landscape</p>	<p>Number of designated sites on the 'buildings at risk' register which are at risk of harm from air pollution</p> <p>Number of Conservation Areas adversely affected by plan proposals</p> <p>Number of listed buildings adversely affected by plan proposals</p> <p>Number of historic parks and gardens adversely affected by plan proposals</p>		<p>(a,b,c) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Reference should be made to the Plan's monitoring framework in relation to the historic environment / landscape and the natural environment. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
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9 - Landscape	<p>9-1 To protect and enhance landscape/townscape from negative effects of land use change</p> <p>9-2 To take sensitive locations into account when siting development and to promote high quality design</p> <p>9-3 To encourage appropriate future use of derelict land</p>	<p>(a) Hectares of land given over to development each year</p> <p>(b) The extent and quality of public open space</p> <p>(c) Number of park and green space management plans produced</p> <p>(d) The number of derelict sites regenerated</p> <p>(e) Area of Carmarthenshire designated as open access land</p> <p>(f) Area of derelict land returned to open space</p>	<p>Number of developments approved without landscape / townscape conditions</p> <p>Number of developments built contrary to CCW advice</p> <p>Number of development schemes accompanied by detailed townscape design</p>		<p>(a,c,d,f) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(b, e) In relation to the extent and quality of open space, reference should be made to the monitoring framework of the LDP and the Carmarthenshire Standard of 2.4ha per population. It should also be noted that there is an intent to review the Authority's greenspace assessment.</p>
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<p>Tudalen 250</p> <p>10 - Population</p>	<p>10-1 Ensure suitable, affordable housing stock with access to education and employment facilities</p> <p>10-2 Promote the retention of younger people</p> <p>10-3 Encourage growth of the Welsh language and culture</p> <p>10-4 Promote inclusion of disadvantaged and minority groups into society</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of young people (i) remaining or (ii) returning to Carmarthenshire to live and work</p> <p>(b) Number of complaints about poor access to services and facilities</p> <p>(c) Number of complaints about highway (e.g. footpath) accessibility from disabled persons</p> <p>(d) Percentage of people in Carmarthenshire who are Welsh speakers (i) all aged 3 or over, and (ii) children aged 3 to 15</p> <p>(e) Population and population of working age</p> <p>(f) Population age profile</p> <p>(g) Ethnic diversity</p>	<p>Number of accessibility complaints pertaining to new developments</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Policy Division, including Well Being Assessment 'Situation Fact Sheet'.</p>	<p>(a,b,c) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(d) The number of Welsh Speakers aged 3 and over 43.9%, Welsh speakers aged 3-15 is 15.1%. The Population is 184,898, working age population 110,739 (aged 16-64) 2014 (Mid Year Population Estimates).</p> <p>(e) 69% people of working age are employed</p> <p>(f) 18% of the population is aged 0 to 15, 60% are aged 16 to 64 and 22% are over 65.</p> <p>(g) 4 % of the population has a non white ethnicity.</p>
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<p>Health and Well-Being Tudalen 251</p>	<p>11-1 Create opportunities for people to live active, healthy lifestyles through planning activities</p> <p>11-2 Provide access to health and recreation facilities and services</p> <p>11-3 Encourage walking or cycling as alternative means of transportation</p> <p>11-4 Promote access to Wales' natural heritage</p>	<p>(a) Proportion of households not living within 300m of their nearest natural green space</p> <p>(b) Proportion of households within agreed walking/cycling distance of key health services</p> <p>(c) Life expectancy at birth for (i) men and (ii) women</p> <p>(d) Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for (i) men and (ii) women</p> <p>(e) Death rates from (a) circulatory disease and (b) cancer (i) for people under 75 years</p> <p>(f) Prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year olds</p> <p>(g) How children get to school (i) walking and cycling, (ii) private motor vehicles and (iii) public transport and taxis</p>	<p>Number of trips per person by transport mode (i) walking and cycling, (ii) private motor vehicles, and (iii) public transport and taxis</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Policy Division, including Well Being Assessment 'Situation Fact Sheet'</p>	<p>(a) 40% of the population live within 400m of natural or semi-natural greenspace. Reference is made to the Carmarthenshire Greenspace accessibility standard of 2.4ha per 1,000 population which underpins the policy framework.</p> <p>(b) 15% of residents work from home. 27% of residents travel less than 5km to work, 30% 10-30km and 4% over 60km. Nearly 75% of residents travel to work by car and only 8% on foot, and 1% by bike.</p> <p>(c,d,e) Life Expectancy is favourable at 78.5 for men and 82.6 for women. Just over the Welsh average of adults have mental health issues (28% compared to 26%) The population are less likely to smoke than the national average yet there are higher than average incidence of smoking related diseases. The population are more likely to be overweight or obese than the average Welsh person they are also more likely to participate in exercise and eat healthily. The population is less likely to binge drink than the average for Wales. The County shows rates of cancer similar to the Welsh average.</p> <p>(f) The County is the third worst in Wales for levels of childhood obesity at 30.7%, almost 5 percentage points higher than the Welsh average of 26.2%.</p> <p>(g) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
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<p>12-1 Provide accessible educational and training facilities which meet the future needs of the area</p> <p>12-2 Increase levels of literacy (in English and Welsh) and numeracy</p> <p>12-3 Promote lifelong learning</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of people aged 19-21 with at least an NVQ level 2 qualification or equivalent</p> <p>(b) Percentage of adults engaged in adult education activities</p> <p>(c) Level of literacy in adult population</p> <p>(d) Level of numeracy in adult population</p> <p>(e) Number of adults completing courses at adult education centres in Carmarthenshire</p>	<p>Proportion of people aged 16-74 within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of education /further education facilities by (i) public transport and (ii) car</p> <p>Percentage of schools which are over-capacity</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Policy Division, including Well Being Assessment 'Situation Fact Sheet'</p>	<p>(a) Educational Achievement is relatively high with 61.1% attaining 5 GCSEs (compared to 57.9% nationally).</p> <p>(b) The proportion of 18-24 year olds who are NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) is higher than the Welsh average (12.2% compared to 10.7% nationally).</p> <p>(c,d,e) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
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13 - Economy	<p>13-1 To promote sustainable economic growth</p> <p>13-2 To provide good quality employment opportunities for all sections of the population</p> <p>13-3 To promote sustainable businesses in Wales</p>	<p>(a) Number of companies in Carmarthenshire with a Green Dragon Environmental Management System</p> <p>(b) Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per head</p> <p>(c) Percentage of people of working age in work</p> <p>(d) Percentage of (i) children and (ii) all working age people living in workless households</p> <p>(e) Investment relative to GDP (i) total investment and (ii) social investment</p> <p>(f) Diversity of economic sectors represented</p>	<p>Number of vacant businesses in town and local centres</p> <p>Number of new retail and other commercial developments approved</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Policy Division, including Well Being Assessment 'Situation Fact Sheet'</p>	<p>(a) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p> <p>(b) Gross Value Added (GVA) is the standard measure of the monetary value of economic activity for local areas or individual industries. It is difficult to measure at local level: official statistics are published for South West Wales (combining Pembrokeshire with Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire). This area contributed £6.0bn GVA to the economy in 2014, roughly 10% of the Welsh total of £54.3bn. GVA per head of population in 2013 was £15,750; lower than that for Wales as a whole (£17,573) or the United Kingdom (£24,958).</p> <p>(c) The County has high levels of employment; 69% people of working age are employed. A very small proportion of residents claim unemployment benefit or class themselves as unemployed. Average weekly wage is £365 compared to a Welsh national average of £539. However there is considerable variation across the community areas. There is a gap in employment for those with long term health issues who have less than average outcomes.</p> <p>(d) 36.3% of all households are living in poverty slightly above the Welsh average of 35%. Of these 15.7% are living in severe poverty. 17.9% of children are living in poverty which is lower than the Welsh average (22%), but those living in workless households is in line with the Welsh average of 14%.</p> <p>(e,f) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan.</p>
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14 - Social Fabric	<p>14-1 Improve safety and security for people and property</p> <p>14-2 Promote the design of settlements that improve social fabric by removing barriers and creating opportunities for positive interactions</p> <p>14-3 Promote the delivery of affordable housing</p> <p>14-4 Improve accessibility to services, particularly for disadvantaged sections of society.</p>	<p>(a) Ratio of average house pricing to average earnings</p> <p>(b) Percentage component of IMD scores by LSOA for the Access and Employment domains</p> <p>(c) Percentage of unfit dwellings</p> <p>(d) Homes below the decent homes standard for (i) social sector homes and (ii) vulnerable households in the private sector</p> <p>(e) Number of rough sleepers</p> <p>(f) Recorded crime figures of (i) theft of or from vehicles, (ii) burglary in dwellings and (iii) violent crime</p> <p>(g) Index of multiple deprivation</p>	<p>Proportion of affordable homes as a percentage of new homes delivered</p> <p>Access to GP or primary care professional</p> <p>Access for disabled people</p> <p>Access in rural areas</p>	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council - Corporate Policy Division, including Well Being Assessment 'Situation Fact Sheet'</p>	<p>(a,b,c,d,e,f) Information is unavailable on an annual basis. Any implications will be considered as part of any review into the Plan</p> <p>(g) The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that overall Carmarthenshire is not 'deprived' however there is some variation across the 6 community areas. Parts of the area of Llanelli appear in the 10% most deprived areas of Wales in the following domains : income, employment, health, education, community safety and physical environment. 71% of northern Carmarthenshire (Tywi valley) appears in the 10% most deprived areas of Wales in terms of poor 'Access to Services'. 19% of the population is over-indebted, this is in line with the Welsh national average of 19.6%. Carmarthenshire has a large stock of social housing and supports social housing initiatives.</p>
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Appendix 1 – Well-being Objectives/Goals Compatibility Analysis

A1. Overview

A1.1 This appendix undertakes an initial high level review of the Vision and Strategic Objectives of the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (Adopted 2014) against the National and Local Well Being goals/objectives that have flowed out of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

A1.2 It should be noted that an important component of demonstrating that the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) was sound in procedural terms was its synergy with the aspirations set out within the Carmarthenshire Community Strategy, and the subsequent Integrated Community Strategy.

A1.3 The LDP's Strategic Objectives were grouped under the appropriate 'thematic pillar' of the Community Strategy. As a result, it is considered that the building blocks are already in place in terms of the LDP's role in spatially expressing the ambitions and aspirations of the County. However, the advent of the Well Being of Future Generations Act 2015 (The Act) and its expression at a County level will provide opportunities for refinement where necessary.

A1.4 According to Welsh Government guidance, the Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It will make those listed public bodies think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach. Helping *"us create a Wales that we all want to live in, now and in the future"*.

A1.5 To make sure everyone is working towards the same vision, the Act puts in place seven well-being goals as outlined within section 4 of this appendix.

A2. The LDP Vision

A2.1 The LDP Vision's aim is to convey the kind of place which it is envisaged that Carmarthenshire should become by 2021. It provides a spatial perspective which gives the Plan purpose and direction in a way which ensures that it is capable of being delivered through the land use planning system.

CARMARTHENSHIRE 2021

Carmarthenshire will be a prosperous and sustainable County of contrasts. It will have distinctive rural, urban and coastal communities, a unique culture, a high quality environment and a vibrant and diverse economy.

The County will offer a high quality of life within safe, accessible and inclusive communities. Everyone will have access to good quality employment, a suitable mix of housing and to community and recreational facilities – all within a clean and green environment.

IN SPATIAL TERMS THE COUNTY WILL BE CHARACTERISED BY:

- Llanelli fulfilling its potential as a modern and vibrant service centre developing upon its waterfront location.
- Carmarthen continuing to thrive as a prosperous and strategically located service and administration centre retaining its distinctive county town character.
- The ongoing emergence of Ammanford/Cross Hands as a distinctive and diverse Western Valleys based growth area.
- Sustainable socially inclusive communities and efficient local economies centred upon the County's market towns and larger villages.
- Vibrant rural communities as living, working environments.
- A countryside that is valued and enjoyed by residents and visitors alike.

A3. The LDP Strategic Objectives

A3.1 The 14 LDP Strategic Objectives (SO) elaborate upon the LDP Vision and focus on deliverability. They are grouped under the relevant Community Strategy pillars, and are as follows:

A BETTER PLACE: Environment – improving the world around us, today and for tomorrow.

SO1: To protect and enhance the diverse character, distinctiveness, safety and vibrancy of the County's communities by ensuring sympathetic, sustainable, and high quality standards of design.

SO2: To ensure that the principles of spatial sustainability are upheld by:

(a) enabling development in locations which minimise the need to travel and contribute towards sustainable communities and economies and respecting environmental limits, and (b) to wherever possible encourage new development on previously developed land which has been suitably remediated.

SO3: To make provision for an appropriate mix of quality homes; access to which will be based around the principles of sustainable socio-economic development and

equality of opportunities.
SO4: To ensure that the natural, built and historic environment is safeguarded and enhanced and that habitats and species are protected.
SO5: To make a significant contribution towards tackling the cause and adapting to the effect of climate change by promoting the efficient use and safeguarding of resources.
OPENING DOORS: Lifelong learning – helping everyone to achieve their potential, from childhood to old age.
SO6: To assist in widening and promoting education and skills training opportunities for all.
SO7: To assist in protecting and enhancing the Welsh Language and the County's unique cultural identity, assets and social fabric.
FEELING FINE: Health and wellbeing – tackling the causes of ill health by looking at life in the round.
SO8: To assist with widening and promoting opportunities to access community, leisure and recreational facilities as well as the countryside.
SO9: To ensure that the principles of equal opportunities and social inclusion are upheld by promoting access to a high quality and diverse mix of public services, healthcare, shops, leisure facilities and work opportunities.
INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION: Regeneration – building resources, creating opportunities and offering support.
SO10: To contribute to the delivery of an integrated and sustainable transport system that is accessible to all.
SO11: To encourage investment & innovation (both rural and urban) by: (a) making an adequate provision of land to meet identified need; and, (b) making provision for the business and employment developmental needs of indigenous /new employers, particularly in terms of hard & soft infrastructural requirements (including telecommunications/ICT); and, (c) making provision for the infrastructural requirements associated with the delivery of new homes particularly in terms of hard & soft infrastructural requirements (including foul and surface water); and, (d) adhering to the principles of sustainable development and social inclusion in terms of the location of new development.
SO12: To promote and develop sustainable & high quality <i>all year round</i> tourism related initiatives.
FEELING SECURE: Safer communities – offering security, tackling crime and fear of crime, helping us to look out for each other.
SO13: To assist with the development and management of safe and vibrant places & spaces across the County.

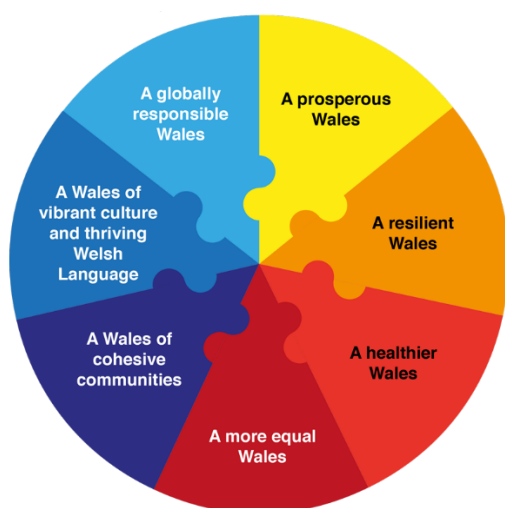
SO14: To assist with the delivery and management of mixed & sustainable communities by:

(a) promoting safe, vibrant and socially interactive places; and, (b) promoting the utilisation of local services and produce whenever possible.

A4. The National Well-being Goals

A4.1 There are 7 national well-being goals (Figure 1) which show the kind of Wales we want to see. Together they provide a shared vision for public bodies to work towards. They are a set of goals and the Act makes it clear that public bodies must work to achieve all of the goals, not just one or two.

Figure 1: Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 - Well-being Goals

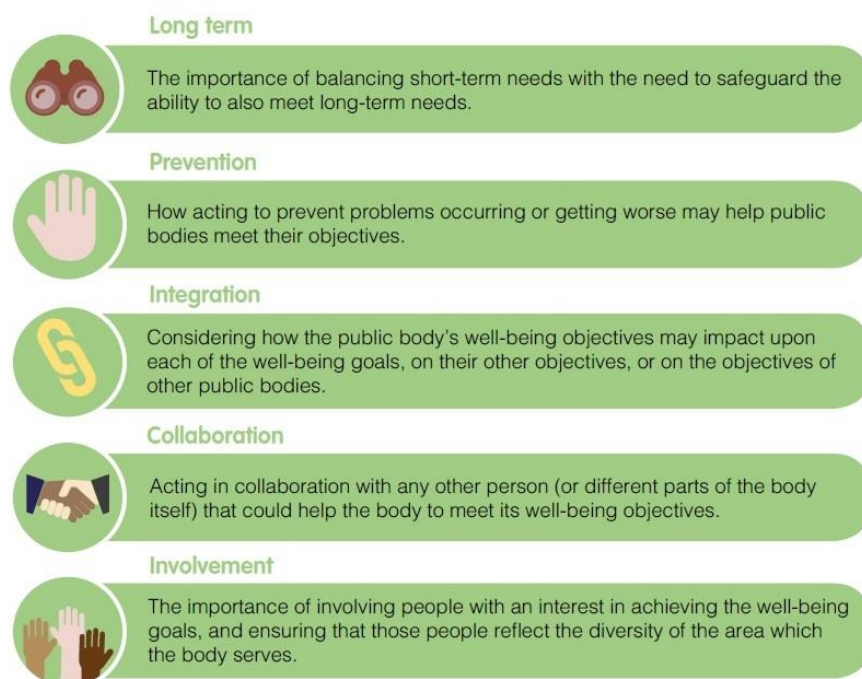


A4.2 The Act puts in place a ‘sustainable development principle’ which sets out how organisations should go about meeting their duty under the Act. There are 5 Ways of Working (See Figure 3) to guide the implementation of the sustainable development principle.

Figure 2: Sustainable Development Principle.

In this Act, any reference to a public body doing something “in accordance with the sustainable development principle” means that the body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Figure 3: The 5 Ways of Working



A4.3 The seven well-being goals are set out below along with a description (as included within Welsh Government guidance).

National Wellbeing Goal	Description
NG1 A prosperous Wales	An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.
NG2 A resilient Wales	A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).
NG3 A healthier Wales	A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.
NG4 A more equal Wales	A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).
NG5 A Wales of cohesive communities	Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.
NG6 A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language	A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.
NG7 A globally responsible Wales	A globally responsible Wales. A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).


A4.4 An analysis of the National Goals (NG), against the LDP Strategic Objectives (SO) is set out below.

LDP SO	Commentary against the 7 National Goals (NG's)
SO1	Reference is made to NG5 and its emphasis on attractive, viable and safe communities. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on ensuring sympathetic, sustainable, and high quality standards of design, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO2	Reference is made to NG1 and its emphasis on recognising the limits of the global environment and therefore using resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change). It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on spatial sustainability, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO3	Reference is made to NG5 and its emphasis on viable communities. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on delivering an appropriate mix of quality homes, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO4	Reference is made to NG2 and its emphasis on a biodiverse natural environment, together with NG6 and its emphasis on culture and heritage. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on safeguarding and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO5	Reference is made to NG7 and its emphasis on considering whether decisions can make a positive contribution to global well-being and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change). It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on tackling the cause and adapting to the effect of climate change, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO6	Reference is made to NG1 and its emphasis on developing a skilled and well-educated population. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on widening and promoting education and skills training, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO7	Reference is made to NG6 and its emphasis on a society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on the Welsh language and the County's social fabric, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO8	Reference is made to NG6 and its emphasis on encouraging people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation. Furthermore, NG3 places an emphasis on a society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on widening and promoting access to leisure facilities and the countryside, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO9	Reference is made to NG4 and its emphasis on a society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances). It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on equal opportunities, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO10	Reference is made to NG5 and its emphasis on well-connected communities. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on an accessible, integrated and sustainable transport system, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO11	Reference is made to NG1 and its emphasis on an innovative, productive and low carbon society and on an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on encouraging investment & innovation (both rural and urban), remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO12	Reference is made to NG1 and its emphasis on an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on the promotion of a sustainable & high quality visitor economy, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO13	Reference is made to NG5 and its emphasis on attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on safety and vibrancy, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.
SO14	Reference is made to NG5 and its emphasis on attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities. It is therefore considered that this SO, with its particular focus on safety and vibrancy, remains broadly compatible with the national goals.

5. Carmarthenshire Well-being Objectives 2017/2018

5.1 The following 13 Local Well-being Objectives (LW) for 2017/18 were approved by the County Council on 8 March 2017:

	1 Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences	START WELL
	2 Help children live healthy lifestyles	
	3 Continue to improve learner attainment for all 	
	4 Reduce the number of young adults that are Not in Education, Employment or Training 	
	5 Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work and improve the lives of those living in poverty 	LIVE WELL
	6 Create more jobs and growth throughout the county 	
	7 Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes 	
	8 Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour and obesity)	
	9 Support good connections with friends, family and safer communities	AGE WELL
	10 Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years 	
	11 A Council-wide approach to support Ageing Well in the County	
	12 Look after the environment now and for the future	HEALTHY & SAFE ENVIRONMENT
	13 Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity 	

 = Existing Key Improvement Objective Priorities (KIOPs)

A5.2 An analysis of the above 13 Local Goals (LW) against the LDP Strategic Objectives (SO) is set out below:

LDP SO	LW 1	LW 2	LW 3	LW 4	LW 5	LW 6	LW 7	LW 8	LW 9	LW 10	LW 11	LW 12	LW 13
SO1													
SO2													
SO3													
SO4													
SO5													
SO6													
SO7													
SO8													
SO9													
SO10													
SO11													
SO12													
SO13													
SO14													

	Strong alignment between LDP Strategic Objective and Local Goal
	Neutral alignment between LDP Strategic Objective and Local Goal

A5.3 There is a strong alignment between the LDP and those goals that seek to promote access to homes and jobs. The LDP also reflects those goals that seek to promote accessible and well-connected communities. It is noted that the LDP seeks to direct the majority of growth to those settlements that have key services and are located on key transport routes. There is also a clear link between environmental goals and the LDP. This demonstrates the LDP's

awareness of the importance of safeguarding the County's key assets as part of its regulatory role.

A5.4 In noting that the LDP is essentially a land use Plan, there may be scope for a greater acknowledgement of those goals that emanate from demographic issues (e.g. early ages, an older population and poverty). Developing an understanding of whether such issues are particularly pronounced spatially could allow for planning policy interventions as and where appropriate.

A5.5 There is an established collaboration between the Council's Planning Policy Team and Community Planning/Corporate Policy Team. It is considered that this will continue to provide opportunities for iterative and meaningful engagement moving forward. There will also be opportunities to review those emerging Local Service Board priorities and resultant objectives, whilst the implications on those relevant Town and Community Councils (TACC) is also noted.

A5.6 The LDP will continue to provide a key delivery mechanism for the corporate and community ambitions as set out within the 13 wellbeing goals. It provides a spatial instrument to deliver the "*Carmarthenshire We Want*" by providing a locally distinctive means of shaping the future use of land within the County. As such, the LDP takes account of the County's unique characteristics and qualities and it places an on sustainable development as a central principle.

A5.7 Reference is also made to the requirement for Sustainability Appraisal – Strategic Environmental Assessment along with Habitats Regulations Assessment to be prepared when developing a LDP.

Appended Report - Annual Monitoring Report 2016/17 Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan

LDP Review – Procedural Outline (LDP Manual V.2)

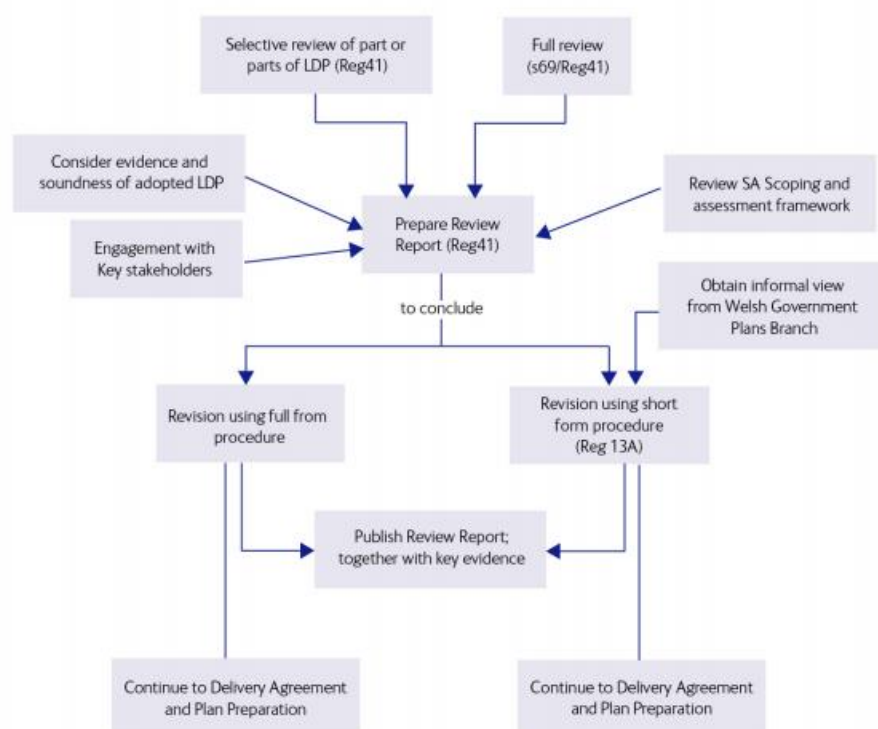
The following note provides a summarised outline of the LDP Review process and is drawn from the LDP Manual (version 2).

Section 69 of the 2004 Act requires an LPA to undertake a review of an LDP and report to the Welsh Government at such times as prescribed (Regulation 41)

A plan review should draw upon published AMRs, evidence gathered through updated survey evidence (as set out in S61 – see 5.3.1.1) and pertinent contextual indicators, including relevant changes to national policy.

‘5.3.1.1 S61 of the 2004 Act requires local planning authorities to keep under review matters affecting development in their area including principal physical economic social and environmental characteristics, size and distribution of population, communications and transport, etc. and relationships with neighbouring areas. This on-going survey work will form a substantial part of the evidence base of the plan. This is a separate duty to the preparation of LDPs under S62 of the 2004 Act and this survey work will have benefits for development management and corporate functions as well as for LDPs.’

The Local Development Plan Manual sets out the following process map for LDP review.



Triggers for Review

The timing and frequency of plan review, other than the 4-yearly requirement, will depend upon the findings of the AMR. In this regard the potential for review will mean that plans remain up to-date and support the objectives of the plan-led system of providing certainty; rational and consistent decisions. Therefore, key triggers for review and the consequential need for a Review Report due as set out in the LDP Manual are:

- Significant contextual change (e.g. in national policy or legislation; in local context e.g. closure of a significant employment site that undermines the local economy; in development pressures or needs and investment strategies of major public and private investors).
- Significant concerns from the findings of the AMR in terms of policy effectiveness, progress rates, and any problems with implementation.
- S69 / Regulation 41 full review requirement.

Steps in Review

‘In conducting any plan review the LPA will need to consider the soundness of the adopted plan. This will involve considering the findings of the preceding AMRs, the updated evidence base and on-going S61 surveys.’

The review should include:

- reconsideration of the SA or in the case of a more recent LDP the SEA aspects of an integrated plan appraisal.
- It should also involve engagement with key stakeholders to assist deliberations on how to move forward as considered appropriate;

The Review Report

The Review Report should set out clearly:

- what has been considered,
- which key stakeholders have been engaged and,
- where changes are required,
- what needs to change and why, based on evidence; including issues, objectives, strategy, policies and the SA as well as the implications of anticipated revisions on any parts of the plan that are not proposed to be revised.

It must make a conclusion on the revision procedure to be followed, i.e. full or short form.

To maximise the robustness of the approach and minimise the potential for legal challenge assessing the evidence base against the tests of soundness would prove beneficial.

This should provide the justification for both the conclusion of which revision process is the most appropriate to follow, as well as which elements of the evidence base require further updating through the plan revision.

Certain evidence documents may need to have been analysed / reviewed to inform the Review Report.

10.1.6 The Review Report should:

- be formally approved by the LPA,
- published on its web-site,
- sent to the Welsh Government and;
- copies made available as soon as practicable after LPA approval;
- key evidence upon which the Report is based should be publicly available.

A Review Report should be published within six months from start of the review process.

The Report is part of the documentation required at the subsequent pre-deposit stage.

A revised Delivery Agreement will be necessary.

‘For the preparation of an LDP Revision (both the full and short form revision procedures – section 10.2), and further to the conclusions of the Review Report, a revised Delivery Agreement will be necessary; a separate Timetable will be required and parts of the CIS may need to be revised. Whilst Regulations 5 and 7 do not apply to a revision (Regulation 3), the LPA should consider whether any engagement or consultation is appropriate. The Delivery Agreement should be submitted to Welsh Government at the start of the process; following agreement, the LPA must publicise it and notify all the specific consultation bodies, and such of the general consultation bodies as the LPA considers appropriate, that the Delivery Agreement has been revised. (Regulations 9(4A)&(5), & 10(2))’

Short Form Revision Procedure

The LDP Regulations (Regulation 13A and Part 4A) provide a short form revision procedure in circumstances where the issues involved are not of sufficient significance to justify undertaking the full revision procedure. The Authority would need to conclude in its LDP Review Report, based upon evidence and in consultation with appropriate consultees, that it considers a short form procedure is the most appropriate response.

Full Revision Procedure

The LDP Review Report may conclude that the issues involved are of sufficient significance to justify undertaking the full revision procedure e.g. when the strategy is out of date or is not working.

It should be noted that the full revision process is the same as for plan preparation (LDP Regulation 3(1)).

Following publication of the review report [and it's acceptance by the WG]:

- Progress using full form revision procedure;
- prepare revised Delivery Agreement;
- consider need for further call for candidate sites;
- Ensure requirements of SA and of SEA Regulations are met.

The work should build on the experience gained with the original LDP with the timescale for the replacement plan anticipated to be less than 4 years.

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF 2017

ARDOLL SEILWAITH CYMUNEDOL SIR GAERFYRDDIN DIWEDDARIAD AC ADRODDIAD CYNNYDD

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

- Bod y sefyllfa bresennol mewn perthynas â dyfodol yr Ardoll Seilwaith Cymunedol mewn cyd-destun cenedlaethol a chyd-destun Cymreig yn cael ei nodi.
- Bod cynnydd o ran paratoi Ardoll Seilwaith Cymunedol Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cael ei atal am y tro hyd nes y ceid canlyniadau ystyriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer y dyfodol, yn sgil Deddf Cymru 2017.
- Bod adroddiad arall yn cael ei gyflwyno pan geir syniad clir ynghylch dyfodol yr Ardoll Seilwaith Cymunedol, unrhyw newidiadau i reoliadau'r Ardoll Seilwaith Cymunedol, neu gynigion am dariff newydd yn ei lle.
- Bod y cynnydd hyd yn hyd yn cael ei nodi a bod y sylwadau sydd wedi dod i law yn cael eu defnyddio i lywio unrhyw waith ar yr Ardoll Seilwaith Cymunedol yn y dyfodol neu ar unrhyw beth a ddaw yn ei lle.

Y rhesymau:

- Sicrhau na wneir unrhyw waith yn ddiangen neu'n ofer o ran paratoi'r Ardoll Seilwaith Cymunedol.
- Rhoi cyngor ar newidiadau diweddar ac ystyriaethau ynghylch yr Ardoll Seilwaith Cymunedol yn cynnwys cyfreithloni a phwerau datganoledig.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol – OES

Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad OES

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad OES

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cyngorydd Mair Stephens

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth

Yr Amgylchedd

Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:

Llinos Quelch

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Ian R Llewelyn

Swyddi:

Pennaeth Cynllunio

Rheolwr Blaen-gynllunio

Rhifau ffôn: 01267 228659

E-gyfeiriadau:

LQuelch@sirgar.gov.uk

IRLlewelyn@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY 2017

CARMARTHENSHIRE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY UPDATE AND PROGRESS REPORT

Purpose of this Report

This report seeks to provide an update on the progress to date in relation to the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) within Carmarthenshire. In this respect it also updates on the devolved nature of CIL in Wales and its future in a National context, including the recent independent review of CIL commissioned by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). In so doing the report outlines the potential forthcoming changes and the resultant implications.

Background - CIL

The CIL is a planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008 as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. It came into force on 6 April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 which set out how local authorities can introduce a CIL and changed the way in which planning obligations can be sought through Section 106 Agreements. It should be noted that CIL legislation was within the remit of the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), and was not devolved to the Welsh Government.

Where a CIL is adopted then a range of developments will be liable for a charge under a 'Charging Schedule' which would identify the level of CIL that will be applied to each type of development. If introduced, the CIL would be mandatory and charged against all new development that meets the qualifying criteria. Monies generated from CIL would be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed to support growth in the area.

Whilst the adoption of a CIL charge is not mandatory, it was considered prudent that the Authority fully consider the respective benefits or otherwise it may have in delivering infrastructure improvements necessary to facilitate regeneration and growth.

Progress to Date

On the 13th January 2016, County Council resolved to progress work on preparing a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) for Carmarthenshire and authorised the production of a Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule, and to conduct a formal consultation on its content, along with the associated evidence base. Note, the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule is the first stage in establishing the CIL, and set out the proposed charging rates for Carmarthenshire.

The formal consultation on the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule commenced on the 7 September 2016 for an 8 week period ending on the 4 November 2016, with comments invited on its content and that of the supporting evidence.

During this consultation some 29 representations were received from a range of groups, bodies and individuals. These responses were scheduled to be reported back to Council for consideration and to determine, whether or not to proceed to the next stage and consult on a CIL Draft Charging Schedule, and subsequently submit it for examination.

Evidence Gathering

Carmarthenshire County Council commissioned the District Valuer Services – Valuation Office Agency to undertake a CIL economic viability study for Carmarthenshire. The Draft Study was completed in November 2015 and provided a comprehensive and up-to-date evidence base upon which the proposed CIL rates are based.

To test the financial viability of introducing a potential CIL within Carmarthenshire, the Study tested sites covering a range of uses from new housing to a broad range of commercial uses such as retail, office, industrial etc. Details in relation to the Viability Study, and other evidence can be viewed via the flowing link:

<http://ilocal.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/media/96628/Study-into-the-Viability-of-Charging-CIL-Background-Document.pdf>

An Infrastructure Background Paper was prepared in 2013 to inform the production of the Local Development Plan (adopted in 2014). For the purposes of informing the consideration of adopting a CIL, further information was needed on Carmarthenshire's infrastructure requirements and the cost for delivery. As such, a further Infrastructure Assessment Background Paper has been produced. The CIL Background Paper: Infrastructure Assessment can be viewed via this link at the i-local webpage:

<http://ilocal.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/media/96610/Infrastructure-Assessment-Report-Background-Document.pdf>

This Paper updates the existing evidence and supplements it with information relating to additional types of infrastructure not previously fully considered. The Paper identifies the infrastructure costs and potential sources of funding. The Paper also proposes a list of the types of infrastructure which should be funded by the CIL, this is referred to as the 'Regulation 123 List'.

Note: Whilst the above evidence has been prepared within the context of CIL preparation it has, and will form an important part of ongoing evidence gathering in respect of the Annual Monitoring requirements for the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP). It will also assist in informing any future review of the LDP.

The Future of CIL - Relevant Issues

- **DCLG CIL Review - A New Approach to Developer Contributions**

In November 2015 the Westminster Government commissioned an independent national review of CIL with the purpose of:

'Assessing the extent to which CIL does or can provide an effective mechanism for funding infrastructure, and to recommend changes that would improve its operation in support of the Government's wider housing and growth objectives.'

The review examined the amount of revenue CIL is raising, the types of development that are paying CIL, impacts on viability and the operation of the neighbourhood share of CIL. The independent review group submitted their report in October 2016 and was published in February 2017 (see link below) titled A New Approach to Developer Contributions to Ministers. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-infrastructure-levy-review-report-to-government>

In summary, the report's overall conclusion was that: CIL as currently configured is not fulfilling the original intention of providing a faster, fairer, simpler, more certain and more transparent way of ensuring that all development contributes something towards cumulative infrastructure need and that it has also disrupted and complicated the Section 106 arrangements which, though much criticised, actually worked reasonably well for many sites.

In identifying a way forward, the report recommends that Government consider a twin-track approach that allows local authorities to take advantage of the best elements of the existing CIL and Section 106. It recommends that the Government replace the CIL with a hybrid approach of a broad and low level Local Infrastructure Tariff (LIT) and Section 106 for larger developments. The report also identifies a series of further recommendations on the way forward.

- **Devolution of CIL Powers**

The UK Government on 7 June 2016 published the Wales Bill with the intention to amend the Government of Wales Act 2006. The Bill received Royal Assent as the Wales Act 2017 on 31 January 2017.

As part of the Wales Act 2017 CIL became a devolved matter with powers anticipated to be transferred to the Welsh Government in April 2018. In this respect a Transfer of Functions Order is necessary to allow Welsh Ministers to modify existing secondary legislation. If the Welsh Ministers then consider it appropriate to rewrite the CIL Regulations then it is possible that further legislation may be required to enable this, however, this has not been confirmed.

Given the above it is currently unclear on the approach the Welsh Government wish to adopt on CIL, and notably whether they wish to continue with the approach as set out within the CIL regulations, or develop specific amendments or abandon it altogether.

Conclusion

Given therefore that it is not clear on what form, if any, CIL or its potential replacement will take, it is recommended that until greater clarity on the future of CIL is available, that preparation of a CIL for Carmarthenshire be held in abeyance.

This reflects not only the uncertainty surrounding the future form of CIL, but also the commitment and implications in terms of financial costs and officer necessary to progress CIL against an uncertain backdrop where any future work may be abortive. In this context it is also noted that the potential for an LDP review to commence in the near future would raise issues around the timing of CIL adoption. In this regard were a CIL to be progressed it would need to clearly accord with, and express elements of LDP policy in terms of Strategic delivery, and as such it would be prudent for its future consideration to be linked with that of any LDP review.

It should be noted that whilst consideration was being given to the potential adoption of a CIL charge within Carmarthenshire the current requirements in relation to financial contributions sought from developers under Section 106 would remain. In this respect, and in light of the above proposal to hold CIL in abeyance, the current requirements in relation to section 106 and developer contributions remain relevant. These requirements will continue to be implemented to ensure compliance with LDP policy, and that developers, the community and the public have continued clarity around the contributions to be sought from any development. Such contributions will also be sought in accordance with the CIL Regulations including that in respect of pooling limitations.

A future report will be presented advising of the latest position once a clear direction is available on the future of CIL, its replacement, or any changes to the CIL regulations.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?	NO
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IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: L Quelch

Head of Planning

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE	YES	YES

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The purpose of implementing CIL is to pay for the infrastructure needed to support the development and regeneration of the County. To this end, it supports the aims and objectives of the LDP's Objectives and Policies and also the Council's commitment to regeneration.

Whilst the future of CIL is uncertain if the Council resolves to prepare a CIL Charging Schedule then this will need to be done in accordance with equal opportunities policies and will need to ensure that the correct consultation procedures are complied with in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended).

2. Legal

The planning obligations and CIL regulations are covered by S106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), The Planning Act 2008 (as amended), The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) and the Localism Act 2011. The Wales Act 2017 devolves CIL powers to the Welsh Government.

3. Finance

Provisions in relation to the preparation of CIL has previously been made in the Planning division budget with ongoing provision now part of the LDP reserve. This would include provision for further evidencing. It is also noted that such evidence work remains compatible with that of, and linked to future LDP review.

In considering the relative costs of preparing CIL, it should be noted that if progressed they will

have to be borne up front, whilst the clawing back of the costs will only be realised once the CIL Schedule is implemented at the end of the preparation process. Therefore the Council will have to bear the costs of preparation before any costs can be clawed back, should Planning Division Budget not be in a position to provide this initial provision an application will be made for a growth bid. The preparatory work undertaken to date are being funded by reserves.

The report details the changing position at a national and Wales level to CIL along with the resultant uncertainty. In this respect the potential for continued use of budgets on CIL will be a factor against this backdrop of uncertainty, where any future work may be abortive. The relationship of CIL to the LDP is well defined and the mutuality of some of its evidence is clear. Similarly many local authorities have prepared a CIL concurrent with an LDP. As such this may, once future arrangements become, clearer be an option in preparing a CIL or its future alternative. As such an ongoing financial commitment linked to the statutory preparation and review of the LDP is required.

Section 106 developer contributions will continue to be sought in accordance with regulations and the policies and provisions of the LDP. Monies collected will be utilised in accordance with the legal heads of terms specified on the agreement.

4. ICT

If the Council elects to progress towards the adoption of a CIL then a new system will be required to manage and monitor CIL liability and the collection of funds.

6. Physical Assets

If CIL were adopted in the future it may impact on land values when disposing of land, while certain categories of development may incur CIL if undertaken by the authority, this will be determined in the final charging schedule.

7. Staffing Implications

It is anticipated that any progress of CIL or any replacement will be delivered through current staffing resources. This will be reviewed in light of any future proposals emerging from the Welsh Government.

In relation to Section 106 matters a Monitoring and Implementation Officer has been appointed to assist in its effective operation from a planning context.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below
Signed: L Quelch Head of Planning

1. Scrutiny Committee

Community Scrutiny Committee: TBC

2. Local Member(s)

Local Members have been consulted as part of the formal consultation (8 weeks) undertaken in respect of the publication of the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule.

3. Community / Town Council

Community and Town Councils are a specific consultee and were part of the formal consultation (8 weeks) undertaken in respect of the publication of the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule.

4. Relevant Partners

A full public consultation (8 weeks) was undertaken as part of the publication of the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule.

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Relevant representative and organisations were consulted as part of the publication of the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule.

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW:-

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule		English: http://ilocal.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/96622/Preliminary-Draft-Charging-Schedule-Consultation-Document.pdf Cymraeg: http://lleoli.sirgar.llyw.cymru/media/96619/Preliminary-Draft-Charging-Schedule-Consultation-Document-Welsh.pdf
Study into the economic viability of charging CIL in Carmarthenshire		English: http://ilocal.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/96628/Study-into-the-Viability-of-Charging-CIL-Background-Document.pdf Cymraeg: http://lleoli.sirgar.llyw.cymru/media/96625/Study-into-the-Viability-of-Charging-CIL-Background-Document-Welsh.pdf
CIL Background Paper: Infrastructure Assessment		English: http://ilocal.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/96610/Infrastructure-Assessment-Report-Background-Document.pdf Cymraeg: http://lleoli.sirgar.llyw.cymru/media/96607/Infrastructure-Assessment-Report-Background-Document-Welsh.pdf
Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan		English: http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/planning/policies-development-plans/local-development-plan/#.V-AO11IUy9 Cymraeg: http://www.sirgar.llyw.cymru/cartref/preswylwyr/cynllunio/cynlluniau-datblygu-a-pholisi/y-cynllun-datblygu-lleol/#.V-AO6FIUy8
A New Approach to Developer Contributions		https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-infrastructure-levy-review-report-to-government

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF 2017

PWERAU GORFODI TROSEDD TRAFFIG SYMUDOL

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth ar gyfer:

1. Gwneud cais i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am greu Gorchymyn i ddynodi strydoedd penodol yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn 'Ardal Gorfodi Sifil' ar gyfer tramgwyddau traffig symudol a lôn fysiau.
2. Dirprwyo awdurdod i Gyfarwyddwr yr Amgylchedd fwrw ati â'r mesurau angenrheidiol i weithredu'r cynigion a nodwyd yn yr adroddiad hwn.
3. Cydgysylltu â PATROL-UK, y corff statudol sy'n darparu'r gwasanaeth dyfarnu annibynnol, i benderfynu a oes angen unrhyw addasiadau i'r trefniadau contractiol presennol ac i roi unrhyw newidiadau o'r fath ar waith. Mae hyn yr un mor berthnasol i gyrff statudol eraill megis yr Asiantaeth Trwyddedu Gyrwyr a Cherbydau (DVLA) a'r Ganolfan Gorfodi Rheolau Traffig.
4. Cymeradwyo'r cynigion ar gyfer ariannu'r costau sefydlu o'r Gronfa Datblygu fel yr amlinellir yn y Goblygiadau Ariannol.
5. Cyfarwyddwr yr Amgylchedd i ymchwilio i ddichonoldeb defnyddio dyfeisiau camera sefydlog yn hytrach na dyfeisiau camera ar gerbydau.

Y rhesymau:

Mae pryderon gan y Cyngor Sir o hyd ynghylch parcio a symudiadau traffig mewn nifer o safleoedd sensitif. Mae'r pryderon yn ymwneud yn bennaf â diogelwch y cyhoedd a cholli amwynder gan fod cerbydau'n cael eu parcio yn y safleoedd hyn. Mae'r cerbydau sydd wedi'u parcio yn rhwystro cerddwyr a thraffig rhag symud yn hwylus, yn achosi tagfeydd, ac yn risg i ddiogelwch.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol	NAC OES
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Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad	OES
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Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad	NAC OES
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YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cyng. Hazel Evans - Amgylchedd

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth: Yr Amgylchedd	Swyddi:	Rhifau ffôn: Est 5190
Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth: S.G. Pilliner	Rheolwr Traffig, Parcio a Diogelwch Ffyrdd	Cyfeiriadau E-bost:
Awdur yr Adroddiad: J. McEvoy		JMcEvoy@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY 2017

MOVING TRAFFIC OFFENCE ENFORCEMENT POWERS

The County Council continues to field concerns regarding parking and traffic movements at a number of sensitive sites. The concerns mainly relate to the safety of the public and loss of amenity due to vehicles being parked at these sites. The parked vehicles obstruct the free movement of pedestrians and traffic, cause congestion and pose a safety risk.

Whilst the County Council; has implemented a Traffic Regulation Order to regulate the movement of traffic around such sites, enforcement relating to a contravention of such an Order can only effectively be undertaken by the Police. To date, due to pressure on Police Resources, it has been difficult to achieve a level of enforcement to resolve the ongoing concerns.

The sensitive sites concerned are located in Town Centres i.e. Nott Square & Guildhall Square Carmarthen, Quay Street Ammanford, various school sites and a bus lane at Trostre retail park.

Ongoing dialogue has proved constructive. Enforcement activity has increased in recent weeks, particularly at Nott Square, Carmarthen and Quay Street Ammanford. There is however a need to explore a more permanent solution if the problem is to be addressed.

Powers have been made available to local authorities in Wales which allow authorities to enforce bus lanes and certain moving traffic contraventions. The Civil Enforcement of Road Traffic Contraventions (General Provisions) (Wales) Regulations 2013 enables (subject to consent) local authorities to take responsibility for enforcement of bus lanes and some moving traffic contraventions. Enforcement of such offences is undertaken through the use of approved camera devices.

This report seeks approval for :

1. An application to be made to the Welsh Assembly Government for the creation of an Order to designate certain streets in Carmarthenshire as a 'Civil Enforcement Area' for bus lane and moving traffic contraventions.
2. Delegation of authority to the Director of Environment to proceed with the measures necessary to give effect to the proposals set out in this report.
3. Liaison with PATROL-UK, the statutory body providing the independent adjudication service, to determine whether any amendments to the current contractual arrangements are required and to effect any such changes. This applies equally to other statutory bodies, such as DVLA and the Traffic Enforcement Centre.
4. To approve the proposals for funding the set up costs from the Development Fund as outlined in the Financial Implications.
5. The Director of Environment to investigate the feasibility of using fixed camera devices as alternative to vehicle mounted camera devices.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED

YES

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

The County Council continues to field concerns regarding parking and traffic movements at a number of sensitive sites. The concerns mainly relate to the safety of the public and loss of amenity due to vehicles being parked at these sites. The parked vehicles obstruct the free movement of pedestrians and traffic, cause congestion and pose a safety risk.

Whilst the County Council; has implemented a Traffic Regulation Order to regulate the movement of traffic around such sites, enforcement relating to a contravention of such an Order can only effectively be undertaken by the Police. To date, due to pressure on Police Resources, it has been difficult to achieve a level of enforcement to resolve the ongoing concerns.

The sensitive sites concerned are located in Town Centres i.e. Nott Square & Guildhall Square Carmarthen, Quay Street Ammanford, various school sites and a bus lane at Trostre retail park.

Ongoing dialogue has proved constructive. Enforcement activity has increased in recent weeks, particularly at Nott Square, Carmarthen and Quay Street Ammanford. There is however a need to explore a more permanent solution if the problem is to be addressed.

Powers have been made available to local authorities in Wales which allow authorities to enforce bus lanes and certain moving traffic contraventions. The Civil Enforcement of Road Traffic Contraventions (General Provisions) (Wales) Regulations 2013 enables (subject to consent) local authorities to take responsibility for enforcement of bus lanes and some moving traffic contraventions. Enforcement of such offences is undertaken through the use of approved camera devices.

This report provides information that acquiring these additional powers will complement the current parking enforcement powers and will provide a greater resource to assist the movement of people and goods, keep school sites safer and generally keeping traffic moving.

2. PROCESS.

The County Council must apply to the Wales Government to seek consent for use of the statutory powers. The powers applied for would cover those streets as set out in Appendix 1 of this report.

Part 6 of the Traffic management Act 2004 ('the 2004 Act') provides power to the 'appropriate national authority' (in Wales, the Welsh Ministers') to make regulations for the civil enforcement by local authorities of road traffic contraventions. The road traffic contraventions that may be subject to civil enforcement are:

1. Parking contraventions
2. Bus lane contraventions, and
3. Some moving traffic contraventions.

The Wales Government has made the Civil Enforcement of Road Traffic Contraventions (General Provisions) (Wales) Regulations 2013 (hereinafter called "the 2013 Regulations"), which enables (subject to consent) local authorities to assume responsibility for enforcement of bus lanes and some moving traffic contraventions.

Provisions relating to civil enforcement of parking, bus lanes and moving traffic offences have been consolidated through a package of statutory instruments. The 2013 Regulations should be read in conjunction with:

- The Civil Enforcement of Road Traffic Contraventions (Representations and Appeals) (Wales) Regulations 2013
- The Civil Enforcement of Road Traffic Contraventions (Representation and Appeals) Removed Vehicles (Wales) Regulations 2013
- The Civil Enforcement of Road Traffic Contraventions (Approved Devices) (Wales) Order 2013
- The Civil Enforcement of Traffic Contraventions (Guidelines on Levels of Charges) (Wales) Order 2013.

The process of application requires the authority to explain how all associated costs will be met and to provide evidence of consultation with interested parties.

The financial model detailing the costs to obtain and operate the new enforcement technology and support systems, along with associated set up costs, is set out in Appendix 3 of this report. The level of charges applied are prescribed under see The Civil Enforcement of Traffic Contraventions (Guidelines on Levels of Charges) (Wales) Order 2013. The 2004 Act, Road traffic Regulation Act 1984 and the 2013 Regulations makes detailed provision, amongst other things, as to the requirement to keep separate income and expenditure accounts for each type of contravention and of significance specifies how surplus income may be applied.

It is intended that a letter will be sent to specific consultees detailed in Appendix 2 indicating that the Council is considering applying for these powers and inviting comments accordingly. The Council's media and marketing team will be engaged for this project.

In parallel with the application process itself, there are a number of legal and practical activities which will need to be undertaken so that all aspects are in place before the scheme is operational.

The Wales Government has indicated that it requires a minimum of 5 months to process a formal application through its own legal administrative cycle. The Welsh Ministers are under a statutory duty to consult the appropriate Chief Police Officer before making any designation orders to create a civil enforcement area. Dyfed Powys Police will continue to have a role in the enforcement of bus lane and the full range of moving traffic offences.

3. RECOMMENDATION(S)

This report seeks approval for:

1. An application to be made to the Welsh Assembly Government for the creation of an Order to designate certain streets in Carmarthenshire as a 'Civil Enforcement Area' for bus lane and moving traffic contraventions.
2. Delegation of authority to the Director of Environment to proceed with the measures necessary to give effect to the proposals set out in this report.
3. Liaison with PATROL-UK, the statutory body providing the independent adjudication service, to determine whether any amendments to the current contractual arrangements are required and to effect any such changes. This applies equally to other statutory bodies, such as DVLA and the Traffic Enforcement Centre.
4. To approve the proposals for funding the set up costs from the Development Fund as outlined in the Financial Implications.
5. The Director of Environment to investigate the feasibility of using fixed camera devices as alternative to vehicle mounted camera devices.

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: S.G.Pilliner

Head of Highways and Transport

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The proposal is consistent with following Objectives as set out in the Joint Transport Plan for South West Wales.

- 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.
- To improve road safety and personal security in South West Wales.

Civil traffic enforcement provides a means by which an authority can secure expeditious and safe movement of traffic and secure wider transport strategies and objectives.

An equality impact assessment of the new area of enforcement indicates no impacts. All motorists are subject to the legislation on the use of motorised vehicles, i.e. Road Traffic Act 1988, and are required to comply with traffic regulation orders governing moving-traffic offences.

The enforcement of this range of contraventions will apply to all motorists equally and therefore is not anticipated to impact negatively on any specific group of our citizens. Indeed, by improving traffic flow and road safety there should be benefits for all road user groups.

2. Legal

Effective management of the county road network is a statutory requirement. The County Council must secure the expeditious movement of traffic on its road network.

All existing moving traffic regulation Orders which the Council intends to enforce will need to be reviewed, and where necessary, may have to be converted to allow enforcement under civil powers, rather than criminal powers as applied by the Police. The moving traffic Orders have been catalogued, as set out in Appendix 1 of the report. Legal Services may be required to publish an Order listing their conversion.

3. Finance

The new enforcement scheme will need to be self-financing and that there is no net cost liability to the Council.

There are set up costs to cover the specialist vehicle acquisition, camera hardware, software, signage and publicity which are estimated to be £48,000. It is proposed that these costs be funded from the Authority's Development Fund, the balance of which being available new projects currently standing at £230k. The Fund repayments will be £12k per annum over 4 years, which will be met from the operating surplus generated.

The financial model detailing the costs to obtain and operate the new enforcement technology and support systems, along with associated set up costs, is set out in Appendix 3 of this report.

There are two aspects to the financial model to consider, namely the volume of penalty charges plus subsequent income that is likely to arise from Council enforcement and the cost of running the new enforcement operation. Surveys have been undertaken by technical officers at some of the sites likely to be the primary points of enforcement. Enforcement patrols at school keep clear areas have been undertaken for a number of years. The surveys and observations reveal the current level of contraventions. The number of contraventions will drop away once enforcement commences. This is factored in to the model.

Level of charges – the Levels of Charges Order indicate that all moving traffic contraventions will have the same penalty charge, this being either £50 or £70. Carmarthenshire County Council will apply for a £70 value as part of its formal application to Wales Government.

The financial model suggests an operating surplus which for legislative purposes will be ring fenced and only available to fund related traffic and transportation projects and costs, including the set up costs. This is in accordance with the requirements of the Traffic Management Act.

4. ICT.

Supporting software - the back office notice processing software system will need to be upgraded to accommodate penalty charge notices generated from the new area of enforcement.

The output from the approved camera system will have the ability to dovetail with the current notice processing software – this will offer immediate compatibility. It will be necessary to create a number of new standard document templates for use in the system.

5. Risk Management Issues

The camera enforcement vehicle will be stored overnight in a secure Council compound to avoid the prospect of the vehicle being targeted for vandalism.

The Council has working knowledge of parking enforcement over the last fourteen years, operational risk for this project is relatively low in terms of setting up and operating the systems.

6. Physical Assets

The specialist vehicle will be added to the authority's fleet assets.

Survey of lines and signs – this will require a survey of lines and signs on site to ensure that enforceable locations comply with the requirements of the Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2016. The Council's Traffic Management section will do this work and will arrange a contract for any work to be done to bring the lines and signs into compliance.

Approved camera device - enforcement of the bus lane and moving traffic contraventions can only be undertaken by approved devices, i.e. camera and recording systems. The camera and recording device will be mounted in a camera enforcement vehicle. The vehicle will be clearly marked with Council livery and camera insignia.

A mobile camera unit can be moved from site to site so enforcement can be moved when contraventions tail off at a particular location. This will maximise the efficiency of cctv enforcement operation.

7. Staffing Implications

No additional staff resources will be needed by the Council's Parking Service to run the enforcement operation.

The camera enforcement vehicle will be operated by members of the existing civil enforcement officer team. The vehicle is capable of enforcing moving traffic contraventions, with an unassisted driver, either by being stationary or in whilst in motion (using automatic camera detection).

To ensure that the contraventions are appropriate, the camera image files will be reviewed by the civil enforcement officer who captured the images the previous day. Civil Enforcement Officers are trained and licensed to issue penalty charge notices. If the officer considers that a detected contravention is fair they will authorise the system to create a case file for a penalty charge notice to be sent out by post, as the law requires.

Contraventions arising from this new area of enforcement will be carried out using the current back office processing team members.

All job profiles in the existing civil enforcement officer team and back office processing team will need to be reviewed to include reference to civil traffic enforcement and associated responsibility for new equipment, use of new software etc. Amended job profiles will be subject to a Job Evaluation exercise.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: S.G. Pilliner

Head of Highways and Transport

1. Scrutiny Committee - N/A

2. Local Member(s) N/A

3. Community / Town Council

Appendix 2 of this report sets out the list of specific consultees whose views should be sought about the Councils formal application to the Wales Government for legal powers to enforce bus lane contraventions and certain moving traffic offences

4. Relevant Partners

Appendix 2 of this report sets out the list of specific consultees whose views should be sought about the Councils formal application to the Wales Government for legal powers to enforce bus lane contraventions and certain moving traffic offences.

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Staff side Representatives will be consulted through the Employee Relations Forum. Appendix 2 of this report sets out the list of specific consultees whose views should be sought about the Councils formal application to the Wales Government for legal powers to enforce bus lane contraventions and certain moving traffic offences.

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Joint Transport Plan for South West Wales		http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1085004/Joint-Transport-Plan-300115.pdf
Statutory Guidance to local authorities on the civil enforcement of bus lane and moving traffic contraventions		http://gov.wales/docs/det/feature/150227-stat-guide.pdf
Operational guidance to local authorities on Civil Enforcement of Parking, Bus Lane and Moving Traffic contraventions		http://gov.wales/docs/det/feature/150227-operational-guidance-la.pdf
The Civil Enforcement of Traffic Contraventions (Guidelines on Levels of Charges) (Wales) Order 2013.		http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2013/1969/schedule/made

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

List of Locations for Inclusion in the Formal Application.**Reserved Bus Lane and One Way Working**

Road leading from Trostre Roundabout into Parc Trostre

Prohibition of Driving

Carmarthen – Nott Squate, Guildhall Square, St Mary Street, that part of King Street between Queen Street and Nott Square

Ammanford – Quay Street, Lloyd Street and Hall Street

Prohibition of Stopping Outside Schools

Church Street	Ammanford
Walter Road	Ammanford
Station Road	Kidwelly
Priory Street	Kidwelly
Heol Yr Ysgol	Mynyddgarreg
Heol Y Parc	Cefneithin
Heol Elfed	Burry Port
Stepney Road	Burry Port
Lane leading to Glanymor School	Burry Port
C 2048	Peniel
Pontardulais Road	Llangennech
Heol Y Meinciau	Pontyates
Heol Y Felin	Pontyberem
Heol Goffa	Llanelli
Bryndulais Road	Llanelli
Havard Road	Llanelli
B 4317	Carway
B 4309 Heol Llanelli	Pontyates
Villiers Road	Ammanford
Folland Road	Garnant
Hendre Road	Garnant
Olive Street	Llanelli
School Road	Llanelli
Lakefield Road	Llanelli
Ralph Terrace	Llanelli
Nevill Street	Llanelli
Railway Terrace	Llanelli

Pantyblodau

Blaenau

List of Consultees for Inclusion in the Formal Application.

Local Authorities

Powys County Council

Pembrokeshire County Council

Ceredigion County Council

Neath Port Talbot

City and County of Swansea

Organisations

Traffic Penalty Tribunal (TPT/PATROL)	Pontyberem Community Council
Traffic Enforcement Centre (TEC)	Llangyndeyrn Community Council
DVLA	Freight Transport Association
Dyfed Powys Police	Road Haulage Association
Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service	The Automobile Association
Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust	The Royal Automobile Club
Carmarthenshire Disability Coalition Group	Stadium Developments Ltd.
Llanelli Chamber of Trade & Commerce	Sustrans Cymru
Carmarthen Chamber of Trade & Commerce	Wales Road Casualty Reduction Partnership (GoSafe)
Ammanford Chamber of Trade	Davies Coaches
Ammanford Town Council	1 st Choice
Abergwili Community Council	First Cymru
Carmarthen Town Council	Morris Travel
Carmarthen Town Council	Gwynne Price - Coaches
Cwmamman Town Council	Ffoshelig - Coaches
Gorslas Community Council	D R Taxis – Coaches
Kidwelly Town Council	Call a Cab Travel - Coaches
Llanelli Town Council	Coral Coaches
Llanelli Rural Council	Gareth Evans Coaches
Llangennech Community Council	Brodyr Williams - Coaches
Pembrey and Burry Port Town Council	Gorslas Minibuses

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

BUS LANE AND MOVING TRAFFIC CONTRAVENTIONS (full year operation)

		annual		
		no.	rate	£
ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY				
	camera car			3,200
	camera car hardware	1		5,000
	in car software	1		1,600
	office software			6,000
				<u>15,800</u>
	Total technology costs			
OTHER OPERATING COSTS				
	no of PCNs per year = 2,000			
	TPT registration per PCN issued	2,000	1	1,100
	TEC warrant registrations 17%	2,000	7	2,380
	Royal Mail	2,000	1	1,300
	printing and stationary			1,250
	Annual maintenace of signs and lines			2,000
				<u>8,030</u>
	Total other costs			
	GRAND TOTAL ANNUAL COSTS			

SET UP COSTS		Capital	Revenue
	Canera car and Hardware	34,000	
	in car software	4,000	
	office software	10,000	
	publicity campaign		5,000
	total	48,000	5,000

PROJECTED ANNUAL INCOME		Income	less costs
	Year 1	37,625	28,830
	Year 2	37,625	23,830
	Year 3	37,625	23,830
	Year 4	37,625	23,830
	Year 2	37,625	23,830

* Excludes Capital Charges/Repayment

Total costs
£
<u>15,800</u>
<u>8,030</u>
23,830

[illegible]

Net Surplus	Cumulative Surplus*
8,795	8,795
13,795	22,590
13,795	36,385
13,795	50,180
13,795	63,975

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL**31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF, 2017**

**ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL DRAFFT CYFARWYDDWR STATUDOL Y
GWASANAETHAU CYMDEITHASOL YNGHYLCH PERFFORMIAD Y
GWASANAETHAU GOFAL CYMDEITHASOL YN
SIR GAERFYRDDIN YN 2016/17**

Mae'n statudol ofynnol i Gyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gyflwyno adroddiad blynyddol i'r Cyngor ynghylch darpariaeth a pherfformiad, yn ogystal â chynlluniau ar gyfer gwella holl ystod y Cyfarwydddebau Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

Hwn yw'r drafft adroddiad blynyddol gan Gyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar perfformiad ein Gwasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol yn y sir, ac mae'n cyflwyno'r cynnydd a wnaed yn y meysydd gwella a nodwyd yn adroddiad y llynedd ac yn amlygu'r meysydd sydd i'w datblygu eleni. Mae'n ymwneud a pherfformiad ar gyfer y flwyddyn 2016/17.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn rhoi cyfle i'r Aelodau cwestiynu'r cynnwys ac yn rhoi cyfle i'r Cyfarwyddwr Statudol i ystyried unrhyw sylwadau gan aelodau etholedig. Dylid nodi bydd yr adroddiad yn cael prawf darllen pellach ac ailfformatio cyn cwblhau.

Yr Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd Eu Hangen:

Bod yr adroddiad blynyddol drafft gan y Cyfarwyddwr statudol y Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar perfformiad ein Gwasanaethau Gofal Cymdeithasol yn y Sir am 2016/17 yn cael i gymeradwyo.

Y Rhesymau:

Mae'r Cyfarwyddwr yn ystyried bod craffu gwleidyddol o'r adroddiad i fod yn elfen bwysig yn y broses ddatblygu, cyn cyhoeddi'r adroddiad terfynol yn ystod haf 2017.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol - Oes— Cyd-Pwyllgor Craffu Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant a Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd – 23 Mehefin, 2017

“Cyfeiriwch at adran ymgynghori os gwelwch yn dda”

Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad: OES – 31 Gorffennaf, 2017

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad: OES – 20 Medi, 2017

Yr Aelod o'r Bwrdd Gweithredol sy'n gyfrifol am y Portffolio:

Y Cyng. J. Tremlett (Deiliad y Portffolio Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd)

Y Cyng. G. Davies (Deiliad y Portffolio Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant)

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth	Swyddi:	Rhifau ffôn:
Cymunedau	Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau	01267 224698
Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:	Cymunedol (Cyfarwyddwr	Cyfeiriadau E-bost:
Jake Morgan	Statudol Y Gwasanaethau	JakeMorgan@sirgar.gov.uk
	Cymdeithasol)	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY, 2017

DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATUTORY DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SOCIAL CARE SERVICES IN CARMARTHENSHIRE 2016/17

The Annual Report examines each Service area within Social Care and shows how service strategies, actions, targets and service risks will be addressed and delivered operationally by the service this year based on the approved budget.

The Annual Report (attached) comprises an overview provided by the Director of Social Services, which provides information on how we have performed in 2016/17 and an assessment on the future, together with our strategic priorities for 2017/18.

The Report links closely with the Directorate Business Plans for Community Services and Education & Children's Services departments.

Following publication of the report to the public (after it has been presented to full Council), CSSIW will complete their analysis and review of the report. There will be a formal meeting with CSSIW in October to discuss their analysis and proposed plan. This will be followed by an Annual Letter to Council in late November/early December, confirming their analysis and inspection plan. The process will link in closely with the Wales Programme for Improvement and the Annual Letter from the Wales Audit Office.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES – Annual Report 2016/17

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report.

Signed: Jake Morgan

Director of Social Services

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The Annual Report will be an important contribution to the Council's Improvement Plan

2. Legal

The Annual Report forms an important part of the statutory duties of the Director of Social Services:

"The Director will present to Council, publish and report on an annual statement of plans for performance and improvement"

3. Finance

The financial implications are included in the report. Budget pressures are identified clearly.

4. ICT

The PIMS system will be used to provide evidence of the Annual Report. Comment is made in the body of the report as to the need to better integrate Health & Social Care IT.

5. Risk Management Issues

Key risks have been addressed in this report with a link to the departmental and corporate risk register.

6. Physical Assets

Physical assets are included in this report in relation to service delivery

7. Staffing Implications

Workforce is a critical element included in the report. In particular, the development and retention of social workers to ensure that they continue their professional development and remain with Carmarthenshire.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Jake Morgan Director of Social Services

1. Scrutiny Committee – The report was considered at a meeting of the joint Scrutiny Committee for Education & Children and Social Care & Health on the 23rd June, 2017. Comments received at the meeting have been incorporated into the report.

2. Local Member(s)

Not applicable.

3. Community / Town Council

Not applicable

4. Relevant Partners

Not applicable

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Not applicable

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THERE ARE NONE.

Annual Statutory Director's Report on the Performance of Social Services in Carmarthenshire

2016/17

DRAFT

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1. Introduction by Director of Community Services



As the Council's Statutory Director of Social Services it is part of my role to report annually on how well I think the Council's Social Services are performing overall.

I am pleased to be able to report that Carmarthenshire County Council continues to improve in most areas of its Social Services functions despite the challenging financial environment across local government in Wales.

I am pleased that the CSSIW have evaluated our services as being generally effective and that:

“ *The local authority continues to benefit from strong leadership across adults and children's services, with good stability and effective support for its workforce.* ”

Over the last year we have been preparing for the implementation of the Social Services and Wellbeing Act, raising awareness amongst staff and partners and realigning our services to respond to the new requirements. This has been challenging for us with a demand for services increasing in some areas against a climate of financial austerity. However the Act has provided us with the opportunity to develop services which promote wellbeing and independence and build on people's strengths and abilities which can significantly improve outcomes for those who use our services. In our evaluation by the CSSIW for the last year they note that we have made:

“ *Good progress on the implementation of the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act (SSWBA), and has placed significant importance and investment on ensuring new ways of working are understood by staff and partner agencies and embedded into practice. A project board is in place with a clear action plan aligned to the SSWBA, and key milestones have been and continue to be achieved.* ”

We have also introduced a new Performance Management Framework to ensure we balance the relationship between service demands, the allocation of resources and service user satisfaction. The framework has a suite of measures which are monitored at a monthly meeting which I chair. Key indicators in children's services have improved with placement stability for looked after children showing real progress. Further work is needed in adult services to improve the timeliness of reviews of care packages. This is now a key departmental priority.

Demand for adult social care provision is steadily growing across Wales. Historically the budget has overspent with requests for services from an ageing population outstripping the budgets available. With an over 85 population growing by 3% a year in the county there is an inevitability that in the medium to long term we will have to spend more on this service area. However, our Older Person's Strategy, launched last year, aimed to transform services through the development of community based provision and through a change in culture that recognises that over prescribing care to people leads to increased levels of frailty and the loss of independence. Our integrated health and social care service has enabled effective implementation of

this strategy and meant that adult social care has now managed within its allocated budget for the second year in succession, bucking all national trends. This puts us in a strong position as we consider how best to tackle the development of pooled budgets with health by April next year.

The improvement of preventative services in children's has been a real success with more children now kept at home preventing the need for formal intervention. However we have increased cost pressures in Children's Services with spend increasing in caring for our looked after children despite the numbers falling. Recruiting sufficient numbers of highly skilled foster carers is and has always been a challenge but will be a priority for the service in the coming year. Our evaluation by the CSSIW for the last year said:

“ *New models of practice are research based for example, Signs of Safety and the Hackney model. Staff are embracing these models of working and there is strong evidence from performance indicators that these are having a positive impact on outcomes for children. The decrease in children accessing statutory services and the increase in the use of preventative services is evidence of this impact.* ”

A major contribution to managing resources better has been the implementation of our commissioning framework for domiciliary care. Carmarthenshire implemented a framework for independent providers that ensures a greater emphasis of quality over cost, monitor's providers call duration automatically and enables providers to use the hours more flexibly so calls to vulnerable people are not cut short. This framework has placed us as amongst the most forward thinking in Wales and has seen us working with the CSSIW to run national workshops to support other authorities in improving this challenging area. Last year we have also ended the further outsourcing of domiciliary care preferring instead to invest in our in house service. Over the next year we expect to see a small increase in the proportion of domiciliary care provided by our in house service.

We will further increase the supply of extra care and nursing care through the delta lakes development, building on the success of the Extra care developments in Ammanford and Carmarthen. We are retaining our current in house residential provision whilst considering what capital investment will be needed to improve the physical environments.

Giving our communities an active offer of language choice in assessment has been a priority and I am pleased that our progress has been recognised by the CSSIW where they judge that

“ *The Welsh Government 'More than Just Words' framework for the use of the Welsh language is being implemented effectively, with measures in place to ensure people have access to the services through their language of choice.* ”

We intend to emphasise the opportunities in the county for professional staff to develop their language skills as some continue to lack confidence in the use of Welsh and frequently self evaluate their language skills as lower than they are.

Our new information advice and assessment team gives a single number 24 hours a day for social care advice and assistance and coupled with the decision to create a dedicated out of hours social work service working across children's and adults will give us the best possible chance to get people the right help at the right time. This will be an extension of the social work day services covering the County, including hospitals at weekends. I am confident that we are at the forefront of developments in this area in Wales.

Adult Safeguarding is a priority and over the last year we have invested in a new structure for this service to improve response times and ensure that we have the capacity to prevent the abuse of vulnerable people. This has been a successful programme of change with improved response times enabling us to be confident that the most vulnerable people in the community are safer than ever. I chair the regional Children's Safeguarding board that covers the mid and west wales area and there has been a steady growth in the effectiveness of this body as we begin to see the benefits of pooling resources across the region. A key gain in this has been the development of a regional threshold document for children. This should enable us to increase consistency of approach and intervention across agencies and improve outcomes.

Our evaluation by the CSSIW for the last year said:



Carmarthenshire has strong carer representations on the Carers Partnership board and the Regional Strategic carer's board, they have a strong voice and hold the local authority to account in ensuring that carer's needs are effectively met. These groups have been instrumental in raising issues about shortfalls in carers' assessments and the authority has developed a new post to complete this task more effectively.

Young carers are actively involved in shaping the support services and a Young Carers Charter is in place, Young carers stated that they feel well supported and observations indicated that they have developed an effective supportive network with each other and the workers who are supporting them.



Over the next year it is essential that we lay the foundations for delivering and developing services that places those who use our services and their families and carers at the heart of the planning process.

Difficult decisions will need to be made within a climate of financial austerity, but the Social Services and Wellbeing Act also provides us with opportunities to be more collaborative, innovative and creative in finding solutions with those who use our services and within the wider community.

Safeguarding Children & Adults

Safeguarding Boards are the key statutory mechanism for agreeing how the relevant organisations in each area will cooperate to safeguard children and adults at risk, and for ensuring the effectiveness of what they do.

To discharge the **Mid & West Wales Safeguarding Board's** objectives effectively, there is one Board for Children and one for Adults with cross-cutting issues managed jointly across both.

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN



CYSUR: Child & Youth Safeguarding;
Unifying the Region

Objectives:

To **PROTECT** children within Mid & West Wales who are experiencing, or are at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm, and

To **PREVENT** children within its area from becoming at risk of abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm.

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS



CWMPAS: Collaborative Working &
Maintaining Partnership for Adult
Safeguarding

Objectives:

To **PROTECT** adults within Mid & West Wales who:

Have needs for care and support, and
Are experiencing, or are at risk of,
abuse or neglect; and

To **PREVENT** those adults within Mid & West Wales from becoming at risk of abuse or neglect.

The '**Signs of Safety**' model of practice has also been implemented in all our child protection case conferences and safeguarding processes since June 2016, and we have seen a significant decline in the number of children on the child protection register this year.

We have continued to see reductions in the number of looked after children over the last five years from 271 during 2012/13 to 206 at the end of March 2017 (13% decrease; 10% since 2015/16).

71.1% – 96 parents felt they have been actively involved in all decisions about how their child/children's care & support was provided, and a further 26 (19.3%) felt they were 'sometimes' involved.

CSSIW Inspection report (published Sept 2016)



We found committed and effective leadership, management and governance arrangements were in place in Carmarthenshire. SMT and elected members demonstrated effective leadership and had a clear vision about what they wanted children's services to look like.



Jake Morgan
Statutory Director of Social Services

2. Summary of Performance

The aim of this report is to evaluate how well our services have been delivered, and highlight any improvements needed.

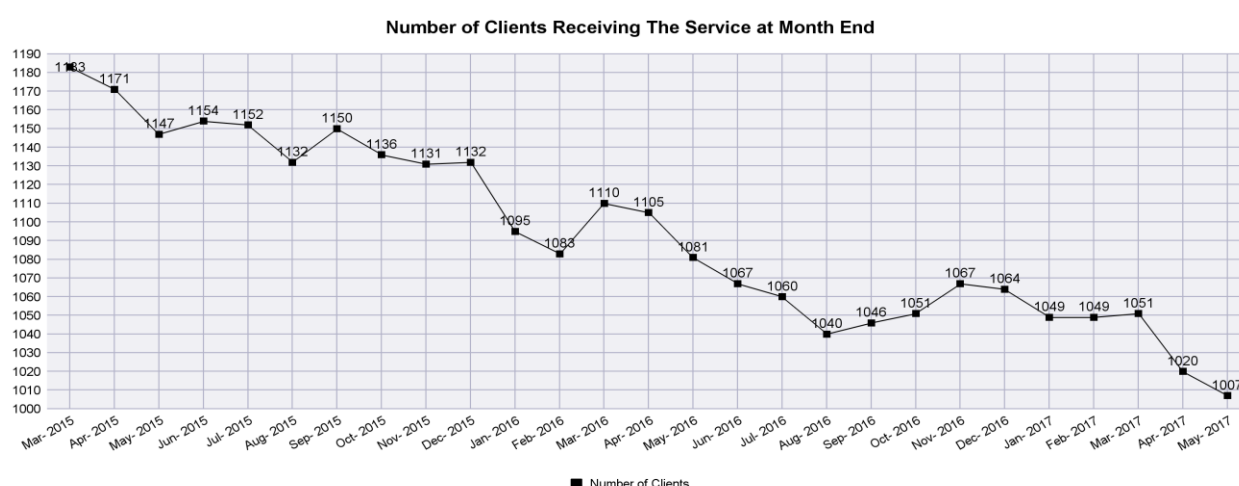
The format of this report reflects the requirements of the Act, and the need to measure the performance of social services around these six standards.

It also feeds into the *Well-being of Future Generations Act*, which aims to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales – helping to create a place where we all want to live. Both now, and in the future.

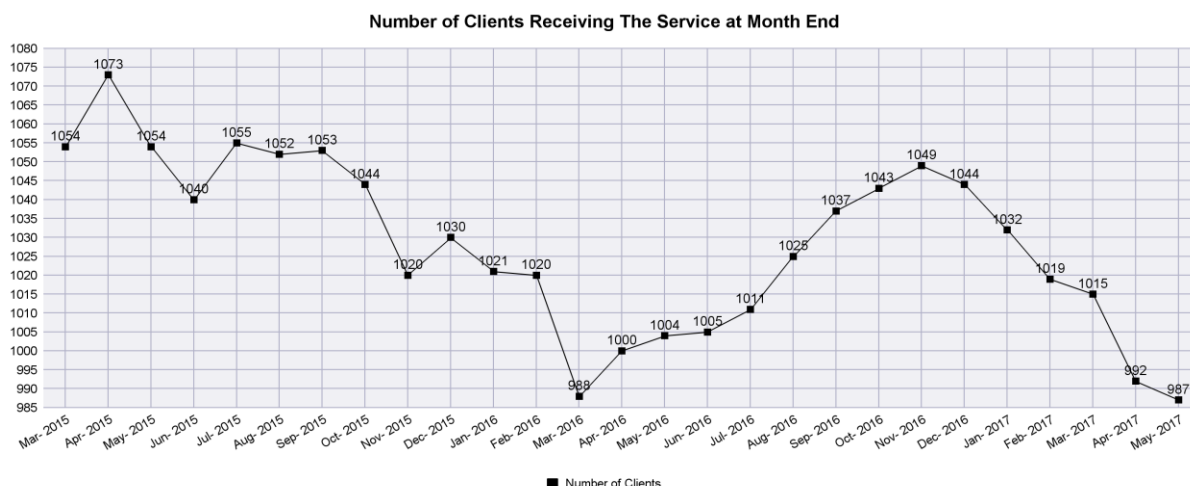
Adult Performance

Our service transformation over the last year has demonstrated improved performance in key local and national target areas.

- Improved unscheduled care performance in relation to Delayed Transfer of Care
- Reduced commissioning of domiciliary care and support *from 1110 to 1020*



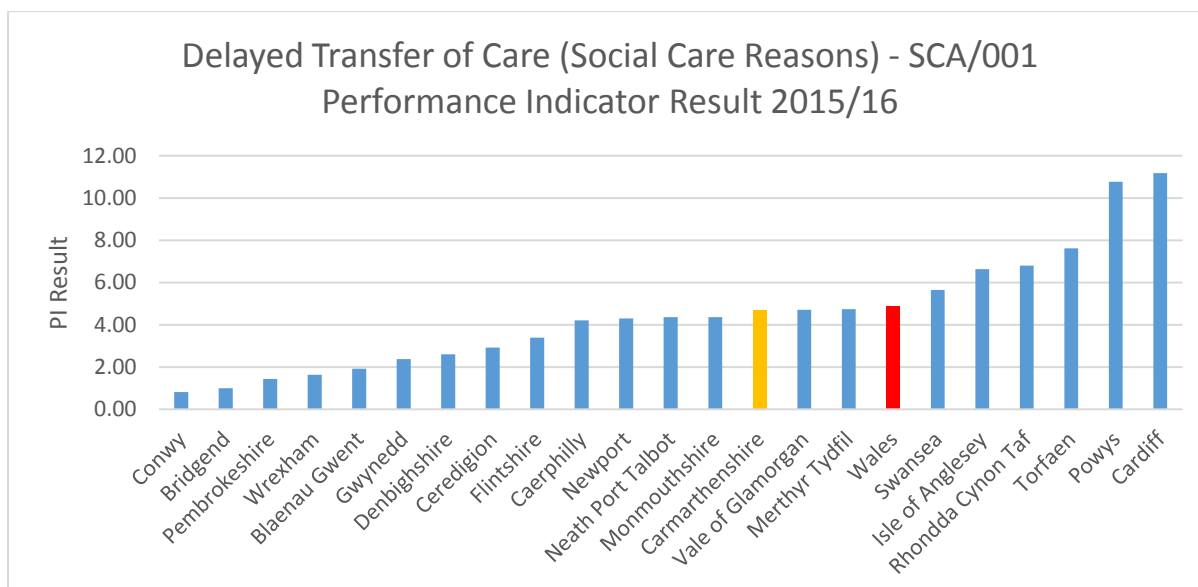
- Reduced admissions to long term residential care *from 1000 to 992*



- Average length of stay in residential care is 989 days
- Number of adult Assessments completed = 3906
- Number of carers assessments completed = 384

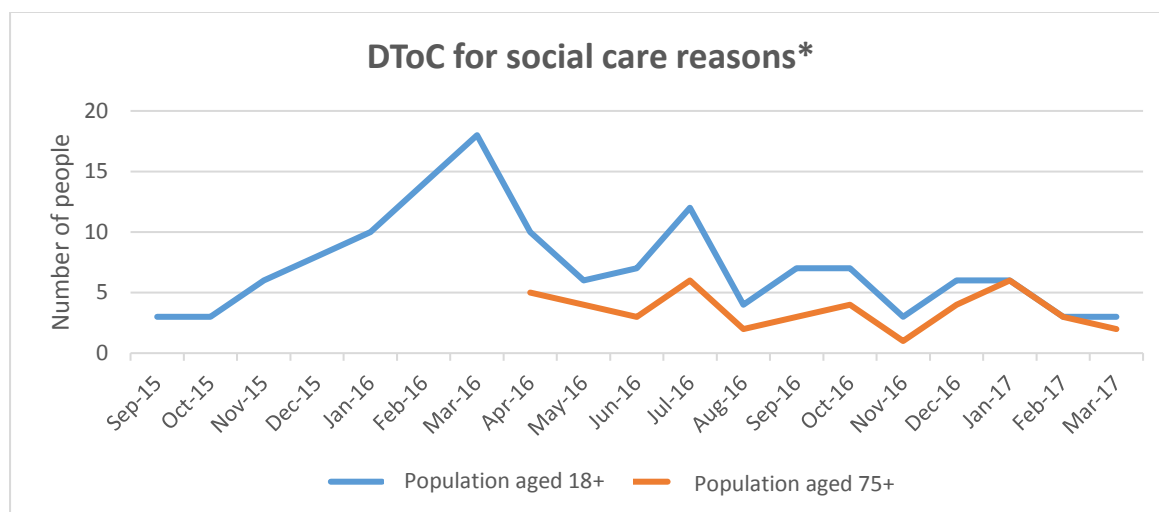
Over the last year we have been successful in reducing the number of individuals receiving formal care and ensured that care provided has been proportionate to their assessed needs. As a result, we have reduced spend and have also seen a decrease in the number of patients who were Delayed Transfers of Care (DToC) in hospital waiting for availability of care provision to support their discharge.

A delayed transfer of care is experienced by an inpatient in hospital that is ready to move on to the next stage of care who are deemed to be medically fit and functionally stable but is prevented from doing so.



*2016/17 All Wales Data will be available in the Autumn 2017

The graph below is a demonstration of the rate of delayed transfers of care for social care reasons per 1,000 population aged 75 or over within Carmarthenshire.



* Social care reasons are defined as: Community Care Assessment* awaiting completion of assessment, housing, home adaptations, home care, residential care placements and funding related issues.

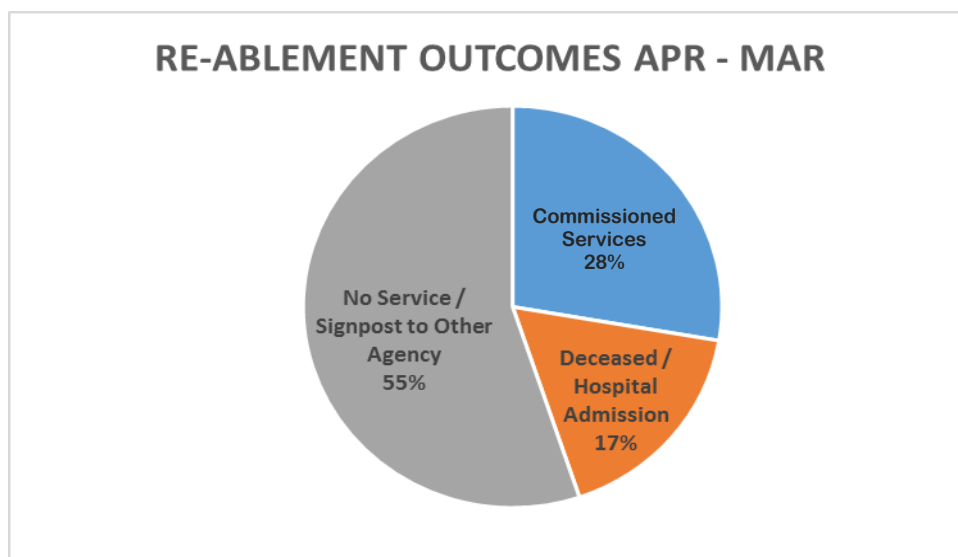
This area of improvement has been credited to two main areas of service improvement:

The implementation of a revised Domiciliary Care Framework which;

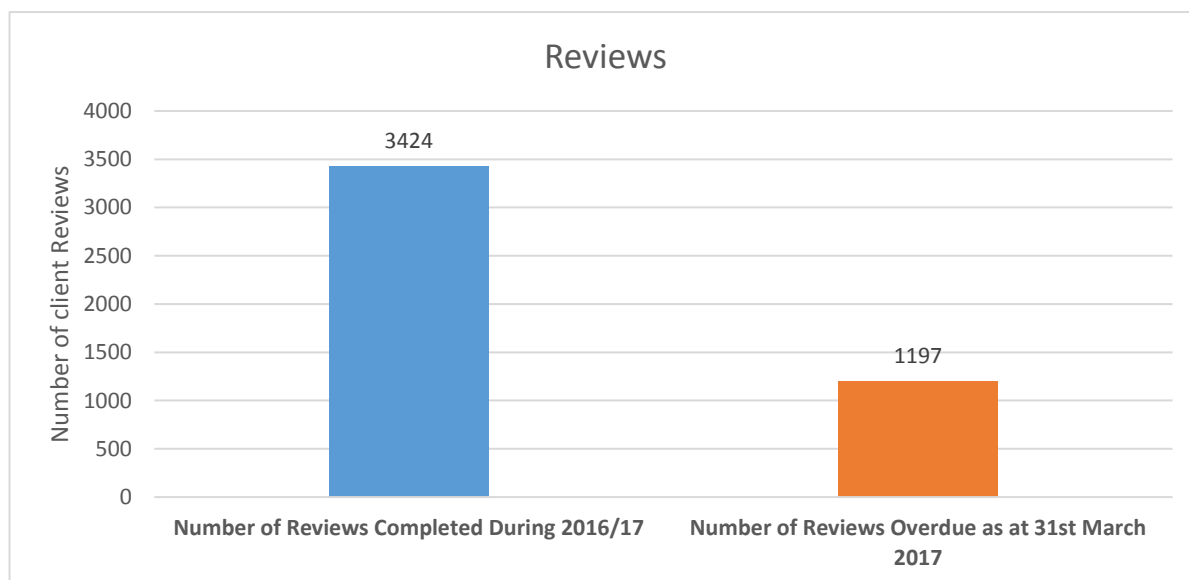
- Ensured that the terms and conditions offered to employees enabled recruitment and retention of quality staff in a competitive labour market
- Developed and implemented robust processes that enabled the service and the provider to be monitored effectively.
- Identified variances between service delivery and commissioned services at an early stage.
- Provided timely information to identify service users whose care packages needed reviewing.
- Released capacity from existing packages through identifying over provision so that this resource could be reallocated to other service users.

The Releasing Time 2 Care initiative which:

- Introduced robust multidisciplinary assessment and professional supervision to ensure that care provision commissioned was proportionate to the individual's needs and that it could not be provided by alternative means.
- A total of 55% of service users were successfully discharged with no service needs following the reablement intervention.



- We have developed a new Information Advice & Assistance service during 2017/18 further project management to incorporate other divisions into the service.
- We have completed a Regional Population Needs Assessment March 2017. During 2017/18 we will further develop the Area Plans.
- The percentage of adult protection enquiries completed within 7 days = 75.6% of the Target 75% set.
- We are continuing to manage the risks associated with the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards applications and set up a small team.
- We will continue to monitor and undertake the back log of reviews outstanding across Adult Services, one of our main priorities during 2017/18.



- We continue to promote the Welsh Language provision in Social Care within the action plan for 'More Than Just Words'.
- We have reduced the number of calendar days taken to process a disabled facilities grant from 232 days to 163 days.

- Following implementation of the Social Services and Well-being Wales Act, Local Authorities are required to collect qualitative information about people who use their Social Care Services via an annual questionnaire.

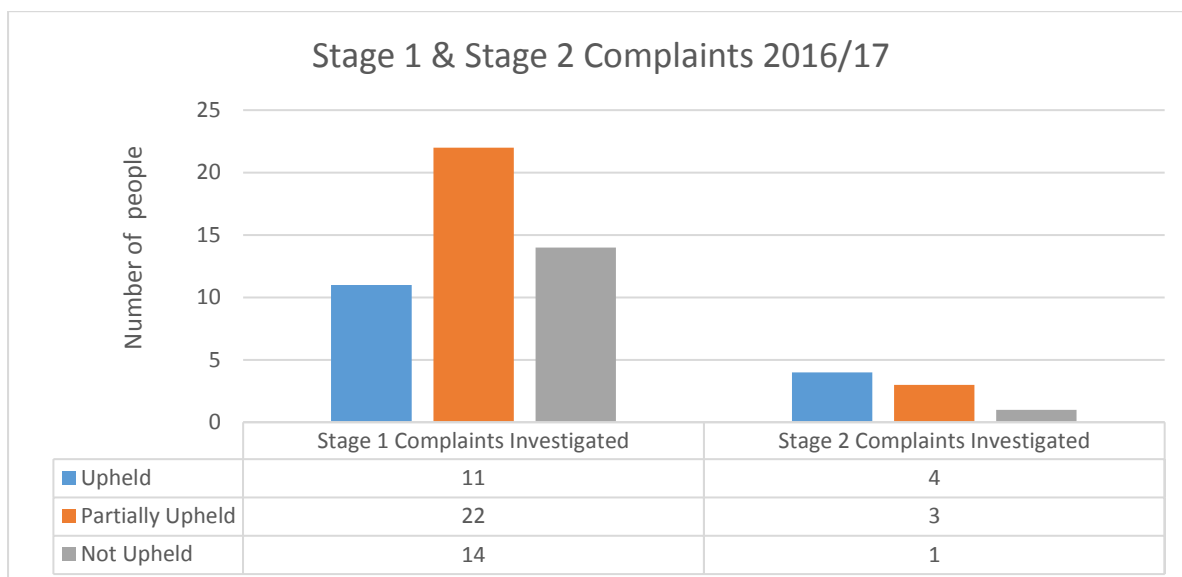
The number of responses to the survey for adult services was 626. This is a 43% response rate. We consider this to be really high, examples of the responses are:

- 81% feel that they live in a home that best supports their well-being.
- Only 3% felt that their home did not support their well-being.
- 49% felt that they were part of a community.
- 18% stated that they did not feel part of the community.
- 73% stated they felt safe from any kind of abuse, physical harm or from falling both inside and outside their home.
- 72% of people stated they thought they had the right information or advice when needing it.
- 85% were able to communicate in their preferred language.

Carers receiving a care and support plan, in total 30 questionnaires were dispatched. The number of responses to the survey is 28. This is a 93% response rate.

- 43% of respondents felt that they were part of a community.
- 75% of people felt happy with the support from friends and family.
- 82% of respondents stated they felt safe from any kind of abuse, physical harm or from falling both inside and outside their home.
- 71% of people felt that they have been actively involved in decisions about how their care and support was provided.
- 89% of respondents were able to communicate in their preferred language.
- 86% of people felt they were treated with dignity and respect.
- 70% were happy with the support they had received.

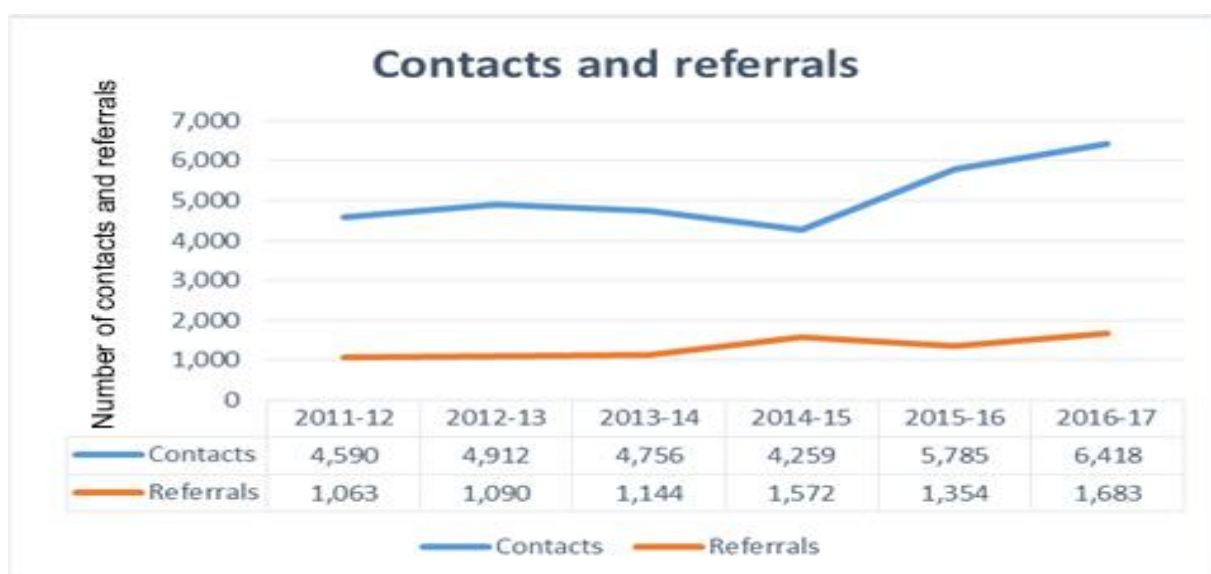
We always strive to resolve complaints at an early stage ensuring face-to-face meetings with complainants. When a new complaint is received service managers are informed at an early stage to help them identify any issues, this provides us with useful feedback.



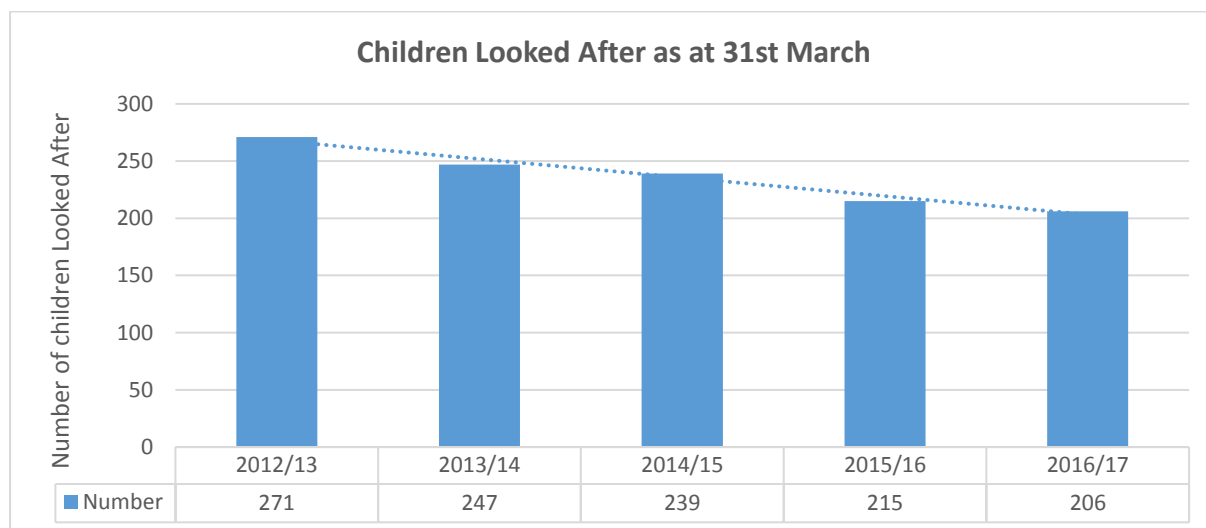
Children's Services Performance

- Implement our plan for improving placement stability, and consolidate the regional Adoption service and developing Adoption support in line with national and regional priorities.
- Implement the Child and Family Unit (CFU) systemic model of working across children's services teams.
- We have developed the Team Around the Family (TAF) approach across the county for 0-25 year olds. This is a means of accessing preventative services, and actively engaging in planning for future change and sustainability in view of changes to the Families First (FF) grant focusing on reducing the need for statutory care and support.

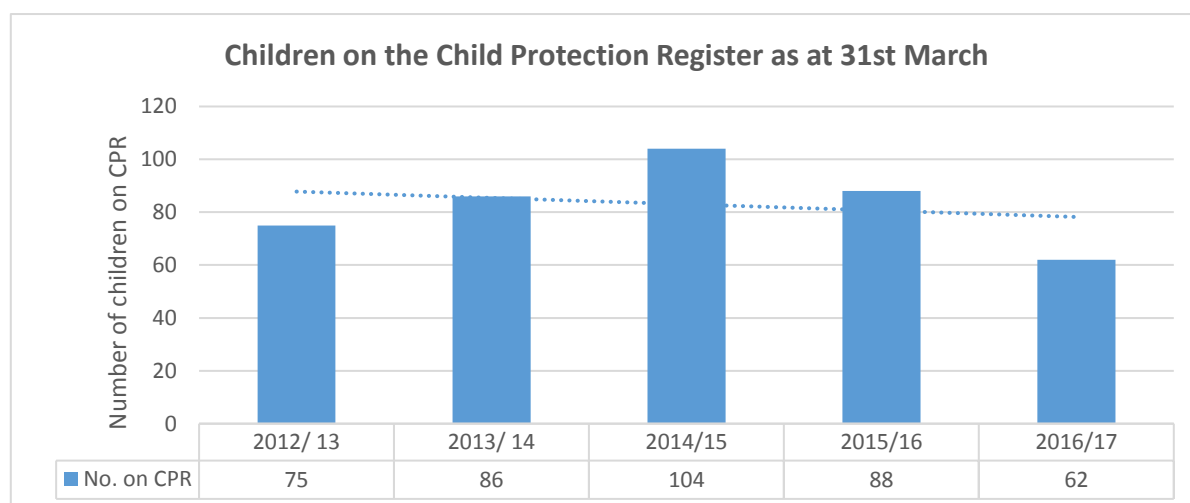
The graph demonstrates Children's Services have seen an increase in referrals this year, this is due to an increase in awareness raising across agencies including training in schools, together with the publicity following implementation of SSWBA.



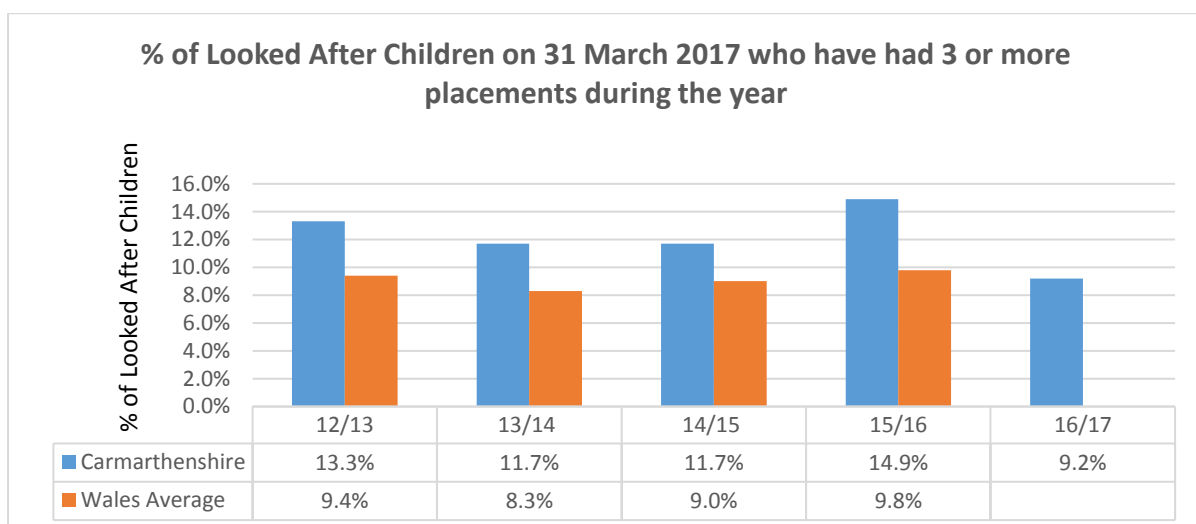
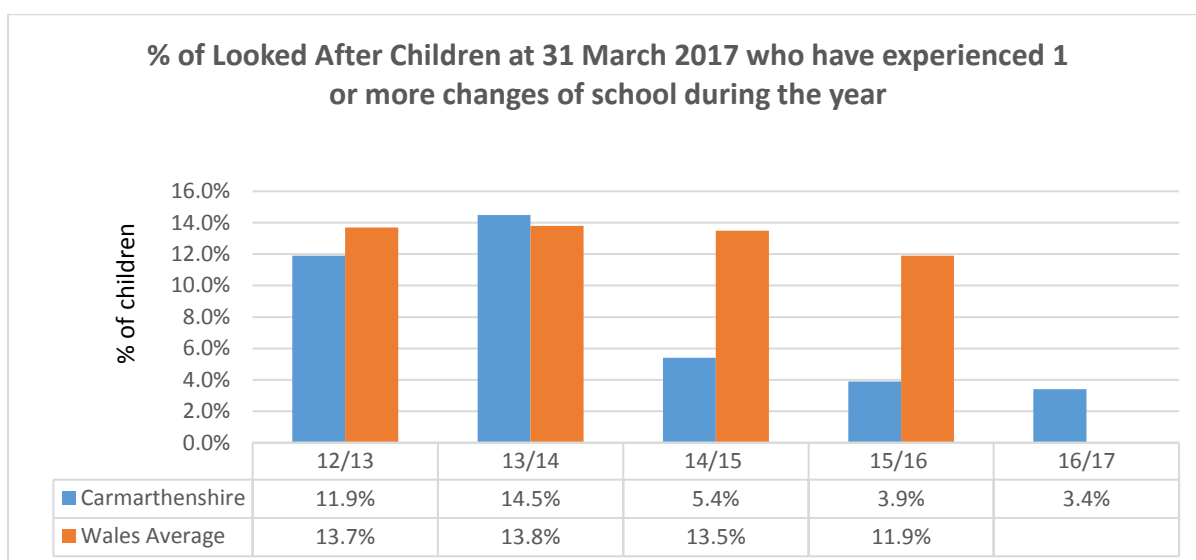
We have continued to see reductions in the number of looked after children over the last five years from 271 during 2012/13 to 206 at the end of March 2017 (13% decrease; 10% since 2015/16).



The 'Signs of Safety' model of practice has also been implemented in all our child protection case conferences and safeguarding processes since June 2016, and we have seen a significant decline in the number of children on the child protection register this year.



The graphs below measure the extent to which local authorities are able to place children with minimum disruption to their lives, thus providing a certain degree of stability.



We have continued to perform well in maintaining looked after children within the same school (2nd in Wales during 2015/16) which has enabled good education outcomes. All children, including those looked after at age 15 (as at the preceding 31st August) achieved an approved external qualification. Corporate Parenting, looked after children PDG LAC Team and Education Welfare Service (EWS) provides on-going support to schools.

- 56.6% of children in receipt of 'care and support' achieved the core subject indicator at Key Stage 2 (SCC/29a)
- 18.0% of children in receipt of care and support achieved the core subject indicator at Key Stage 4 (SCC29b)
- All Pupils in local authority care, (who were aged 15 as at the preceding 31 August) left compulsory education, training or work based learning with an approved external qualification.

The Next Step Team are increasingly providing a range of training and support for care leavers helping to reduce the number of NEET. We currently have 40 care leavers in further education, 13 in full-time employment, 13 on training schemes and 4 in Higher Education.

- 56.3% of those who became care leavers during 2015/16 remain in education, training or employment 12 months after leaving care (i.e. 9 out of 16 young people). (SCC/34a)
- Half (50%) of those who became care leavers during 2014/15 remain in education, training or employment at 24 months after leaving care (ie. 10 out of 20 young people). (SCC/34b)
- 30+ young people are now accessing 'When I am ready' arrangements and remaining with their foster carers post 18 if appropriate.

During 2015/16 Carmarthenshire had been the poorest performing authority in Wales in respect of looked after children who had three or more placement moves during the year at 14.9% (compared to Wales Average of 9.8%). However, during 2016/17 we are pleased to have seen an improvement at 9.2%. Many young people do not wish to be in the care system despite this being in their best interests. Placements subsequently become fragile and break down despite the department's best efforts. Some children have returned to live with parent/relative carer, which also counts as a placement move albeit a positive one.

We have received the following responses to the survey for Children services,

- 169 children aged 7-17 completed the survey (36 children aged 16-17 years).
- 81.7% (138) said they are happy with the care and support they have had (22 sometimes, 7 unanswered, just 1.2% (2 children) stating they were unhappy).
- 72.2% aged 16-17 (26) said they had received the advice, help & support that will prepare them for adulthood; 4 said they hadn't.
- 1,061 parents of children who were in receipt of care and support as at 1st September 2016 (281 male; 780 female) equating to 857 households (135 responses were received).
- 71.1% (96) parents felt they have been actively involved in all decisions about how their child/children's care & support was provided, and a further 26 (19.3%) felt they were 'sometimes' involved. 8.9% (12 parents) felt that they hadn't been actively involved in decisions.

3. What do others tell us about our services?

The CSSIW inspection report (published Sept 2016) identified "more work was needed between social services and partner agencies to develop an integrated approach to delivering information, advice and assistance, preventive services and statutory provision to achieve greater continuity and reduce duplication for children and families accessing these services".

“We found committed and effective leadership, management and governance arrangements were in place in Carmarthenshire. SMT and elected members demonstrated effective leadership and had a clear vision about what they wanted children’s services to look like. This was reasonably well communicated to staff. Children’s services business could have been more highly prioritised by scrutiny 20 arrangements. We saw some evidence of the authority monitoring and evaluating its own performance, particularly through the TAF hub and external review of child in need and family support services. Work with partners, especially at a regional level, could usefully be strengthened. We found a committed, stable and suitably experienced workforce. The building blocks were in place to further develop service provision in alignment with the SSWBA.”

The Commissioning event ran by Carmarthenshire County Council and attendance from Assistant Chief Inspector, David Francis during March 2017. Letter of recognition. The council had arranged the event in response to so much interest in the good practice we had highlighted in our inspection and our recognition that Carmarthenshire in our view were the most advanced in taking forward sustainable, outcome focussed approaches to commissioning. Here is what he said:

“Carmarthenshire presented their approach in detail, the journey and outcomes so far and their plans moving ahead. I really think there is a lot to draw down when thinking about national frameworks.”

Wales Audit Office Good Governance when Determining Significant Service Changes identified the Council’s strengthening its arrangements to capture information on the impact of service change. March 2017.

“The Council has well established and accessible performance management monitoring arrangements in place, mainly through its Performance Information Management system (PIMS).”

Examples where we have established evaluation and reporting arrangements with Partner organisations, to monitor the progress and impact of service change.

“Following the restructuring of social work teams (‘Reclaiming social work’), feedback from the Institute of Public Care (IPC), Information, Advice & Assistance Wales (IAA), and Team around the Family (TAF) initiative, provided advice as to how the re-structuring could be further improved and its impact more effectively measured.”

“In Collaboration with Cardiff University, and Hywel Dda Health Board, the Council took part in a study looking at what extent its social housing regeneration programme (Carmarthenshire Homes Standard), designed to meet housing quality standards, benefited residents’ health and provided economic value.”

British Association of Social Work (BASW) Cymru Awards which was held in Cardiff on 11th October 2016.

“ *Carmarthenshire County Council’s social care staff have been recognised for their work in a national awards ceremony. Five staff members and two teams were commended by the British Association of Social Workers (BASW).* ”

Complaints and Compliments

“ Complaints and compliments are used as feedback to improve performance. Some of the compliments received over the last year have included:

A Service user describing what matters to her:

“I am happy with the carers, they take me for coffee, for meals and to church.”

A family member in relation to a safeguarding situation:

“I will be letting the Head of Service and Director know how helpful you have been, and very customer focussed.”

Someone who has received a service from the Substance Misuse Team:

“thank you very much for all you have done for me, especially getting me into rehab and giving me the chance to be a better person and parent, I could not do it without you.”

A third sector organisation:

“We are very happy with how quickly the social worker responds when we request information and his approach to reviews. We feel well supported.”

CSSIW following an inspection of Shared Lives in 2016:

“Overall people can be confident that the service will provide a safe secure environment in which they can experience inclusion and will be treated with dignity and respect.”

A family member in relation to a supported living project:

“I am very happy with the support Mum now receives. She is communicating better, her mental health has improved as well as her social life. The staff are relaxed and the home environment is fun. Brilliant!”

”

Carers

Following a number of complaints from carers, a task and finish group chaired by the Director of Communities was set up with carers to ascertain how services could be improved. A number of initiatives were established as a direct result of this feedback including:

- Identifying carer's champions in all social work teams.
- Establishing carer's assessment and information post.
- Developing clear eligibility and timescales for carer's assessments.

Carmarthenshire Children's Rights Promise

Children across Carmarthenshire are being promised that their rights will be honoured and considered in decision making. Senior councillors and officers have signed a pledge that will ensure the council meets minimum standards when making decisions that affect the lives of children and young people. It also means that decisions will be scrutinised by trained young people on an annual basis. Leader Cllr Emlyn Dole, Education Executive Board Member Cllr Gareth Jones, Chief Executive Mark James, Director for Education and Children's Services Rob Sully, and Carmarthenshire Youth Council Chair Brittany Alsop-Bingham all signed the promise in advance of Children's Rights Day, 20th November 2016.

Cllr Gareth Jones said:



All adults working for Carmarthenshire County Council have a duty to make sure children and young people are safe, happy and healthy. We can do this by ensuring children and young people know about their rights and how to access them; the interests of children and young people are important to our organisation.



4. Promoting and improving the well-being of those we help

The six standards are:

- Working with people to define and co-produce personal well-being outcomes that people wish to achieve.
- Working with people and partners to protect and promote people's physical and mental health and emotional well-being.
- Taking steps to protect and safeguard people from abuse, neglect or harm.
- Encouraging and supporting people to learn, develop and participate in society.
- Supporting people to safely develop and maintain healthy domestic, family and personal relationships.
- Working with and supporting people to achieve greater economic well-being, have a social life and live in suitable accommodation that meets their needs.

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act came into force on 6th April 2016. The Act requires us to develop greater partnership working with other agencies like Hywel Dda Health Board and other local authorities such as Pembrokeshire County Council and Ceredigion County Council. However more importantly this Act places an emphasis on greater partnership working with the individuals who have care and support needs and their carers. We do this by treating people as equal partners and supporting individuals to identify what their own needs are, what their goals or personal outcomes are, and how they are going to achieve these outcomes. By adopting this manner we produce an assessment of their needs together with the person who needs care and support giving them greater control and better outcomes. We are changing our focus to prevention rather than simply addressing the more complex problems a person has, as and when they arise, we are looking at early intervention and preventing people getting to that stage. At the heart of all that we do is the well-being of the individual who has care and support needs and the well-being of any carer. Well-being is specifically defined within the Social Services and Well-being Act. Below is a brief description of some of the elements of what is meant by well-being in the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act and some examples of how we are promoting that aspect of well-being:

Working with people to define and co-produce personal well-being outcomes that people wish to achieve

We have developed a standardised assessment process across the whole of adult social services which focuses on the five elements of assessment which looks at what matters to the individual being assessed and focuses on their personal circumstances, personal outcomes, the barriers preventing the person from achieving those outcomes, the risks to not achieving these outcomes and individuals own strengths and resources to be able to meet their own personal outcome. By having one assessment across the whole of adult social services this will achieve greater consistency of service across the entire division and ensure everyone is working with the person being assessed as an equal partner to produce a personalised assessment of that individual. We are also making sure that we achieve a consistent standard amongst those individuals who undertake assessments of individuals with care and support needs, and carers who have support needs. We are doing this by working with three further education establishments to design a specific course that all assessors without an existing assessment qualification have to achieve.

Time Credits are a time base currency that supports the building of communities. Hours donated by the community since the beginning of the Spice partnership with Carmarthenshire Housing Services have finally tipped over the 45,000 mark to an incredible 45,895 hours of skills and experiences given by Carmarthenshire tenants and residents through the time based currency of Time Credits.

Carmarthenshire Fuel Clubs have been shortlisted in the United Kingdom Housing Awards for Outstanding Campaign of the Year 2017. Since 2014, Housing Services have established 17 fuel clubs within the County, specifically focussing on areas which do not have a mains gas line. The impact over the past year has been very impressive.

A review of day service provision within learning disability services has been undertaken with a view to developing a new model of service with clear progression pathways for individuals. The review has been led by those who use our services and front line staff. Staff have embraced the review which has highlighted areas of good practice as well as areas for improvement. A project management structure has been established to implement the recommendations of the review.

Working with people and partners to protect and promote people's physical and mental health and emotional well-being.

We are constantly looking at further ways to promote greater integration of our services to ensure that individuals achieve a smooth transition between health and social care services, we have further developed our Transfer of Care and Liaison Service for those individuals being seen in certain hospital departments to help people return home with the right support as quickly as possible.

We have further expanded joint assessments between health staff and social care staff to prevent individuals being asked the same questions by different professionals. We have a head of service in adult social care jointly funded by health and social care, as well as locality managers funded in a similar way. We are developing for older peoples services, a new short term assessment team made up of social workers, district nurses, occupational therapists and physiotherapists, which will look at ways of preventing hospital admission to those people who are functionally unstable, and enable them to receive care closer to home. We are also continuing to explore the use of pooling the resources of the health board and local authority together to make it easier for individuals to receive a service without having to wait for decision as to whether such a service is the responsibility of the health board or the local authority.

In addition for the first time this year we have undertaken jointly with other local authority partners and the health board a population assessment looking at the needs of individuals within our area as well as identifying areas of where improvements to services could be made to meet the needs of those individuals.

Over the last year officers from the learning disability and mental health division have worked closely with Hywel Dda Health Board, the third sector, service users and carers to transform mental health and learning disability services. The key aims of the transformation programme are to improve access to services and to develop crisis services, community hubs and alternatives to hospital.

Our Public Protection services have fully investigated and resolved approximately 3,000 complaints such as noise and pollution, failure to address these nuisances could result in negative effect on people's health and emotional well-being. To safeguard the health of the citizens of Carmarthenshire we inspect and educate food premises as part of the food hygiene rating system. Investigating and education of food poisoning cases to prevent further spread. The ongoing development of our financial safeguarding initiative FESS has created a joined up network of support for victims of financial abuse. Using unique enforcement powers we also intervene in cases of debt and mental health to protect vulnerable persons from creditor/debt pressures.

Taking steps to protect and safeguard people from abuse, neglect or harm.

For the first time in Wales, the safeguarding of an adult who is at risk of abuse or neglect has been addressed in the Social Services and Wellbeing Act.

Carmarthenshire is represented on the Regional Safeguarding Board and associated sub groups and is collaborating with colleagues not only on how to protect adults who have been abused or neglected or at risk thereof, but also at ways of preventing individuals from suffering such abuse or neglect.

A senior safeguarding manager was appointed during 2016 to raise the profile of adult safeguarding. A Local Operational Group was established and relationships are forming which are enabling us to test and challenge each other in relation to safeguarding.

Safeguarding processes have been streamlined and new systems introduced to monitor performance more effectively and to enable more informed and timely decisions.

We also operate a number of technical, knowledge and enforcement specific measures to protect people from abuse, neglect and harm. There are currently 10 sub-projects/measures drawn together under the FESS initiative. These projects protect people from financial abuse and crime victimisation.

Performance in relation to Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards remains a challenge. The Supreme Court Judgement lowering the threshold for DOLS in 2014 has had a significant impact on the social work teams with the number of referrals increasing tenfold in Carmarthenshire. We have a number of trained assessors within the teams but increasing community demands have impacted on their ability to undertake the role. We appointed two full time assessors during 2016 so although the waiting list is steadily decreasing, this area of safeguarding remains a concern.

Encouraging and supporting people to learn, develop and participate in society.

The Opportunities Team have provided individuals with a learning disability with training, volunteering and employment opportunities. The European Social Fund has been secured to support and progress projects for those who are at risk of becoming or are NEET. Of the seven individuals referred between November and March 2017, six now have an established educational pathway.

Individuals attending learning disability day services have opportunities to make crafts and work in the Opportunity Street shop. This has increased their confidence and are enabling them to contribute to what is becoming a successful enterprise.

We are encouraging individuals to play a greater part in their communities by encouraging the use of spice time credits, whereby a person who helps out in their community is rewarded for their time. We have also developed our Information, Advice and Assistance Service which provides support for individuals with care and support needs, or carers who require information or advice about the services available to them both within the local authority and in the community. To support this service we are also developing the DEWIS web service, which will enable

individuals to access details of all the community based services available to them within their area. We also have dedicated Community Resilience Officers who work for the local authority whose sole role is to help people identify services in a person's community that can meet their needs. We are also working closely with our health colleagues with initiatives such as a Foodwise programme to help people to understand about healthy eating, and an expert patient programme to train people who are diabetic about how to monitor their symptoms.

The Moneywise financial literacy project is taught in local schools, teaching the basics of financial literacy and money management. The programme has so far been taken up by 69 schools.

Supporting people to safely develop and maintain healthy domestic, family and personal relationships.

We currently developing our carers card which supports unpaid carers in their caring role. The carers card will not only give the carer and the person that they care for an opportunity to state what they would like to happen in the event that the carer is no longer able to perform their caring role, it will also give carers access to discounts at certain retailers, and act as an identification card so that they can obtain free access to certain places like theatres and leisure centres when accompanying the person that they are caring for. We also offer replacement care in the home, which gives the carer a break from their caring role in order to undertake other necessary tasks like shopping, or just to have a few hours off to enjoy a recreational activity. In addition, we offer respite to both the carer and the person that they care for to give them a break from their usual routine. These steps go a long way in supporting carers, who are often family members, to maintain an excellent relationship with the person that they care for.

Encouraging family support and contact is vital to many of our service users who may be elderly, vulnerable or socially isolated. Where support is lacking we assist the victim and make referrals as appropriate. Where difficult relationships are identified we advocate between parties, taking advice/lead from other social care teams referring as appropriate. Where inappropriate relationships are identified we may investigate criminally, linking in with Adult Protection, Mental Health and the Police.

The Substance Misuse Team has provided a range of innovative solutions, focussing in particular on those who present the greatest risk. The team was recognised as an area of good practice by BASW last year. Those who have benefited from this service include parents, older people, people with physical and mental health problems and those at risk of abuse. The team has also provided expert advice to social work teams across adults and children's services responding to 135 referrals between April 2016 and Jan 2017.

Working with and supporting people to achieve greater economic well-being, have a social life and live in suitable accommodation that meets their needs.

In terms of assisting people with greater economic well-being we not only provide welfare benefits advice in certain circumstances, we also help others link in with other organisations that provide such advice such as Floating Support.

We encourage people to have a social life, one of the areas that we are looking to develop is for people who want to engage in a specific leisure activity to be able to split the cost of that activity with others who also receive a direct payment by combining their payments.

Our Sport & Leisure Officers have taken a sector-leading approach to rolling out initiatives for the early years in setting up sustainable physical activity programmes in the community. They work with the county's sports clubs to complete comprehensive club audits. The provision of school swim lessons has increased. We have also introduced a 'Splash' programme, teaching children from the age of 4 months to swim.

The number of people referred to the sector leading "Vitality Scheme" (NERS – National Exercise Referral Scheme) has increased with completion rates of the 16 week programme.

We are constantly looking at the ways we can support people to continue to live in their own homes, and when they can't we look at ways that people can obtain accommodation that gives them as much independence as possible. In this regard we are working with colleagues in housing to increase the variety of accommodation options, as well as reviewing some of our existing residential placements to ensure that individuals are within the best environment to achieve their outcomes.

The Local Authority is leading on a development in Llanelli at Delta Lakes. In an ambitious development, plans and funding are now in place for a Wellness Village including leisure facilities, extra care, health and nursing care provision. The Wellness Village will be a regeneration project that aims to transform our approach to health and well being in Llanelli.

Managers have set targets to hold individual appraisals with their staff, which need to refer to team and divisional plans and link with corporate objectives.

In 2016-17, SCWDP delivered over 9,012 learning and development opportunities to employees across the whole of the social care workforce which included 2,594 attendances from independent care sector staff, and supported by a £596,250 Welsh Government grant.

The SCWDP Team have continued to deliver a programme of training for **The Social Services Well-being [Wales] [SSWBW] Act 2014**.

Over 644 attendances were accessed by internal and independent sector staff across the following core modules:

- Introduction & General Functions - 160
- Assessing & Meeting The Needs of Individuals - 126
- Looked After & Accommodated Children - 112
- Safeguarding - 246

A wide range of events took place in 2016-17 to help practitioners improve and develop their skills. These included the following programmes:

- 598 staff received training on a range of dementia programmes.
- 483 staff attended sessions on 'Safeguarding Essential Awareness'.
- 328 staff across the Council accessed e-learning on the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence [VAWDASV] Act 2015.
- 139 social care workers gained QCF Health and Social Care Units, Certificates and Diplomas. In addition to this Certificates, Management & Post Qualifying qualifications ranging from Level 2 to Level 7 were also attained.
- Carmarthenshire hosted & seconded 44 people to train as Social Workers.
- 13 Social Workers commenced CPEL courses.
- In addition to these, 14 Social Workers started the Consolidation Programme after successfully completing their first year in qualified practice.
- Welsh language training continues to be delivered, with over 130 staff from across Community Services accessing the 'Welcome to Welsh' programme.

There has been a concentrated effort and energy around the well-being of our workforce over the last year. We have appointed 'Workplace Health Champions' who are actively and proactively promoting positive health initiatives across the workforce, including some basic health surveillance, and awareness raising.

Workforce resilience has been supported by briefing managers on the signs of stress, and managing stress. Group sessions exploring coping strategies with therapists have been facilitated where teams have been faced with the sudden bereavement of a colleague, or in circumstances of cancer diagnosis.

A Mental Health in the Workplace e-learning module has been developed and implemented and continues to be rolled out across the workforce.

All this activity is re-enforced with the Authority being re-accredited with the Platinum Corporate Health Standard.

Employment policies such as 'Behavioural Standards in the Workplace' have been developed and implemented, along with some challenging and provocative development for managers on managing conflict. A key aim has been to re-inforce the importance of a happy workforce and positive relationships in the workforce, and a culture where unacceptable behaviour is challenged, being true to our core values.

The Department has been keen to explore more innovative yet structured ways to conduct and record appraisals. We are continuing to work with our corporate colleagues to develop IT solutions for the recording part of this initiative.

A dedicated HR Business Partner is new to the Departmental Management Team in 2017. A key part of their role is to support the management team planning with a future focus on ensuring we have the right workforce to meet and deliver service outcomes.

Our financial resources and how we plan for the future for Adults and Children

Despite after many years of overspending in Older Person's Services we have been meeting our budget targets successfully for the second year in succession. 2016/2017 has been a challenging year as we have seen an increase in referrals and activity. We are collaborating with partners to improve and modernise our services and implement major legislation against a backdrop of financial austerity. More effective use of resources has been a priority over the last year and we have developed an infrastructure to ensure value for money whilst ensuring positive outcomes for those who use our services. We have done this by:

- Monthly performance meetings with managers which includes financial performance, attended by finance colleagues.
- Monthly accommodation and efficiency meetings to manage spend in relation to residential and community care packages as well as developing alternative more cost effective accommodation options.
- Improved performance data which is enabling managers to understand the spend and projected costs.
- Work has progressed this year to have devolved budgets.
- Training for managers on budget management.
- A detailed plan which outlines our plans for efficiencies which is understood by managers.
- Holding training events with care management staff to encourage prevention, individual and community resilience.
- Reviewing our services to ensure we are using resources effectively and developing sustainable models.

Budget Summary

Base Budget 2017-2018	Expenditure	Income	Net
Commissioning	1,713	0	1,713
Housing and Public Protection	27,174	-16,259	10,915
Integrated Services	48,359	-13,745	34,614
Mental Health and Learning Disability	42,309	-12,109	30,200
Children's Services	24,505	-5,701	18,804
	144,060	-47,814	96,246

The development of pooled budgets across health & social care for care homes is mandatory by Apr 2018. Work is well underway to overcome the challenges this brings.

Our local political leadership, governance and accountability

The Director of Social Services Chairs the CYSUR Operational Group. Elected members are supportive of children's services and visit front-line teams regularly. This was acknowledged by CSSIW in their feedback (2016):



There was a clear strategic direction for children's services, which was effectively led by the Head of Children's Services. Children's services had a strong commitment to learning and development, staff received and appreciated regular supervision.

*"Inspectors were pleased to note that elected members, senior leaders, managers and staff were committed to achieving improvements in the provision of help, support and protection for children and families.
(CSSIW Inspection Report 2016).*



The Section 33 agreement places Carmarthenshire in a robust position to explore further opportunities for 'pooling' of health and social care budgets in accordance with Part 9 of the Act. The establishment of pooled funds has been identified by the Regional Partnership Board for the West Wales care region.

Other regional priorities include Population Needs Assessment and planning, provision of information, advice and assistance, implementation of integrated systems e.g. Welsh Community Care Information Solution (WCCIS) and regional commissioning arrangements. The Carmarthenshire Integrated Services Board reports directly to the West Wales Regional Partnership Board and ensures that regional priorities for both organizations are delivered efficiently and effectively at an operational level.

The PSB has been established as a result of the Future Generations Act. Our Corporate Safeguarding Policy promotes greater understanding among staff, councillors and people working on our behalf about guidelines in place for safeguarding children and adults.

We have action plans for the Safeguarding People Team, Adult Protection and Corporate Safeguarding, and these are given high priority.

The council also remains compliant with the 'prevent' duty under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

This requires councils to play a part in responding to the ideological challenge – including giving advice and support to help prevent people being drawn into terrorism.

So if we think a person is at risk of radicalisation, we'll work with other organisations to assess the situation, and develop a support plan for the individual concerned.

The following structure outlines leadership and governance for Social Services and how we operate within the Council's decision making process. All major decisions and policies are made by the County Council.

Carmarthenshire County Council	74 elected members.
Executive Board	10 elected members, the Council's cabinet. Chaired by the leader, Cllr E. Dole
Our Executive Board members	Councillor Jane Tremlett - Adult Services Councillor Glynog Davies - Children's Services
Scrutiny Committees	The decisions that we make are also scrutinised by elected members. We have the following scrutiny committees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Care & Health • Education & Children's Services
Corporate Management Team (CMT)	Chaired by the Chief Executive and includes the Assistant Chief Executives and Directors
Departmental Management Team (DMT)	Communities Department, Chaired by the Director
Senior Management Service and Performance Meetings	Chaired by the Head of Services
Team Meetings	Each team within the division has team meetings which feed into the decision making process. Managers update their teams with decisions made through a combination of group meetings and individual 1-2-1's/supervision.

Carmarthenshire Social Services Management Structure



Jake Morgan
Director of Community Services



Ian Jones
Head of Leisure

- Sport and Leisure
- Leisure Centres, Health & Fitness,
- Sports Development
- Swimming
- Outdoor Recreation
- Maintenance and promotion of Public Rights of Way
- Culture Services
- Libraries
- Museums
- Archives
- Theatres



Robin Staines
Head of Housing,
Public Protection &
Care and Support

- Deliver effective Care and Support Services
- Management of Residential Care, Day Centres and In-House Domiciliary Home Care
- Public Protection
- Housing Service



Avril Bracey
Head of Mental
Health,
Learning Disability
Services

- Mental Health
- Learning Disability
- Work & New Skills
- Substance Misuse Services
- Safeguarding
- Transition Services



Rhian Dawson
Head of Integrated
Services

- Older Persons
- Physical Disabilities
- Occupational Therapy
- Residential & Nursing Care
- IAA



Chris Harrison
Interim Head of
Strategic Joint
Commissioning
(Pembs and Carms)

- Commissioning support to Adults
- Supporting People
- Prevention and self help
- Building community capacity and resilience
- Maximising people's independence



Stefan Smith
Head of Children's
Services

- Safeguarding
- Fostering and Adoption
- Complex Needs & Transition
- Looked After Children
- Early Years and Family Support
- Education Psychology

Appendix 1

What are our priorities for 2017/2018?

Children Services

- We will continue to develop the Flying Start programme, promoting early intervention for disadvantaged families with children (0-3) living in specific deprived communities, ensuring good multi agency support to families across the spectrum of need by developing clear pathways with internal and external partners.
- We will work towards delivering the enhanced childcare offer for working parents of 3 and 4 year olds in line with Government guidelines and financial/resource support as well as increasing the number of Welsh speaking child minders in targeted areas of the county.
- We will explore the potential of utilising school grounds outside of teaching hours to enable children to have greater access to play opportunities.
- We will plan and re-commission the Families First (FF) programme (0-25yrs) implementing changes in response to new Welsh Government Guidance, delivering early intervention support services for disadvantaged children, young people and families across the county.
- We will continue to extend the Team Around the Family (TAF) approach across the county for 0-25 year olds, clarifying thresholds to help inform families and other agencies to ensure they are able to access the right help at the right time. We will develop a threshold document to support this practice.
- We will ensure our specialist Substance Misuse Team meets the needs of Children's Services by providing expert advice, support and direct input to frontline teams.
- We will actively participate in the regional review of child protection thresholds and multi-agency arrangement to audit child sexual exploitation (CSE) cases and implement the 'MACSE' (Multi-agency Child Sexual exploitation) model.
- We will continue to transform children's social work practice by rolling out the Child & Family Unit (CFU) systemic model of working within our children's services teams (Pod's) and combine cohesively with 'Signs of Safety.'
- We will continue to develop and implement how we provide information, advice and assistance (IAA) to support families, ensuring information is available and easily accessible, and linking with the Dewis system.
- We will review, in light of new guidance, the role of schools, councillors, and partners in view of their corporate parenting role.

Adult Services

- Contribute to health led transformation programmes in mental health and redesign of services within learning disabilities.
- Review third sector contracts to establish compliance with the SSWBW Act and service transformation in mental health and learning disabilities.
- Establish and promote an “everybody’s business “approach to safeguarding in Carmarthenshire by working with local authority colleagues and partner agencies, ensuring a person centred approach.
- Review our disability service to ensure seamless transition and pathways from children to adults.
- Develop a commissioning strategy for mental health and learning disabilities.
- Remodel day provision to provide meaningful opportunities and progression pathways.
- To embed the population needs assessment into service planning at locality level; ensuring that community resilience is developed and that local health and social care services meet the needs of the locality’s population.
- We will continue to realign and modernise to provide an efficient Information, Advice and Assistance service for Older Adults that champions health promotion and prevention in order to maximise independence and wellbeing outcomes for our population.
- Workforce modernisation to support implementation of the duties under the SSWBA and the objectives outlined in ‘Carmarthenshire’s Vision for Sustainable Services for Older People for the Next Decade’ and the Health Board’s Integrated Medium Term Plan.
- To progress prudent commissioning of care and support and ensure timely reviews of individual’s needs are met.
- To promote the Welsh language and ensure compliance with the ‘Active Offer’ across all service areas.
- Significantly improve the number of reviews for people with care packages.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF 2017

Y RHAGOLYOGON O RAN CYLLIDEB REFENIW 2018/19 tan 2020/21

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

1. Bod y Bwrdd Gweithredol yn derbyn y rhagolygon cyllidebol cychwynnol ac yn ystyried lefel y cynnydd yn y Dreth Gyngor a lefel yr arbedion effeithlonrwydd yn yr ysgolion y mae'n ystyried ei bod yn briodol ar gyfer datblygu'r Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig.
2. Bod y Bwrdd Gweithredol yn cadarnhau'r dull a gynigiwyd o ran clustnodi'r arbedion angenrheidiol;
3. Bod y Bwrdd Gweithredol yn nodi'r dull a gynigiwyd o ran y broses ymgynghori ynghylch y gyllideb.

Y rhesymau:

Rhoi trosolwg i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol o'r materion yn ymwneud â'r gyllideb a'r rhagolygon ar gyfer y blynyddoedd i ddod.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol l'w gyhoeddi/drefnu

Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad OES

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:- Y Cyng. David Jenkins

Cyfarwyddiaeth
Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol

Y Cyfarwyddwr

Mr C Moore

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Swyddi:

Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau
Corfforaethol

Rhifau ffôn: 01267 224121

Cyfeiriadau E-bost:

Cmoore@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY 2017

REVENUE BUDGET OUTLOOK 2018/19 to 2020/21

The report appraises members of the current financial outlook and updates our current financial model covering the next three financial years.

The report outlines the proposals for taking forward the budget preparation for the three year period.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: C Moore

Director of Corporate Services

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The budget is being prepared having regard for the Council's Corporate Strategy 2015-2020.

Equalities Impact Assessments will be undertaken on budget proposals in order to consider and assess the potential impact with respect to protected characteristic groups and the Welsh language. All budget proposals considered to have an impact on front line services will undergo a period of public consultation. The Equalities Impact Assessments will be further developed following consideration of possible mitigation measures to reduce the impact once the responses and findings of the budget consultation have been received.

2. Finance

Council Fund

The report provides an updated view of the Budget outlook for 2018/2019, together with indicative figures for the 2019/20 and 2020/21 financial years.

The financial model tabled above will be updated as and when more information becomes available, key amongst which will be the provisional settlement expected from WG in the autumn of 2017.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed:

C Moore

Director of Corporate Services

1. Scrutiny Committee

Consultation with Scrutiny Committees will be undertaken during the budget process.

2. Local Member(s)

N/A

3. Community / Town Council

All budget proposals considered to have an impact on front line services will undergo a period of public consultation before the final budget is set.

4. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Consultation with Staff Side Representatives and other organisations will be undertaken and results will be reported during the budget process.

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
2018/19 3 Year Revenue Budget		County Hall, Carmarthen

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31st July 2017

REVENUE BUDGET OUTLOOK 2018/19 to 2020/21

HEAD OF SERVICE & DESIGNATION.	DIRECTORATE	TELEPHONE NO.
O Bowen, Head of Financial Services	Corporate Services	01267 224886
AUTHOR & DESIGNATION	DIRECTORATE	TELEPHONE NO
O Bowen, Head of Financial Services	Corporate Services	01267 224886

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to:

- 1.1. Appraise members on the current financial outlook
- 1.2. Update our current financial model covering the next three years;
- 1.3. Outline proposals for taking forward the budget preparation for the three year period.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The current three year Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) was agreed by Council in February 2017 and was based on estimates of known commitments at that time, and formulated in the context of the standstill financial settlement for 2017-18 with no indicative settlement figures being available from Welsh Government (WG) for future years.
- 2.2. The Medium Term Financial planning process has had a consistent theme over recent years with the level of resources available to public services seeing significant reductions in real terms. Over the last five years the Council has had to manage reductions in service budgets of £51m, whilst at the same time the pressures on the budget have been increasing in terms of demand and expectations, particularly within the Social Care and Education services.
- 2.3. At the same time as managing reducing settlements and the growth in demand, the Authority has also had to absorb substantial cost increases on workforce costs as a result of the loss of the National Insurance rebate as a consequence of the introduction of Single Tier Pensions, the introduction of the Apprenticeship levy, and the additional cost of the National Living Wage both in respect of the Authorities own direct pay costs and indirectly through increased charges from service providers.

- 2.4.** The overall financial standing of the Authority has been maintained at a prudent level. Many of our reserves are earmarked for specific purposes – whether this is to address liabilities now or in the future e.g. Insurance reserves, or for financing specific capital schemes. Our Council Fund balance currently stands at 2.8% of our net budget and in recent years we have made limited use of such reserves to support ongoing expenditure.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1.** The outcome of the General Election on 8th June 2017 has been a hung parliament. At the time of drafting this report the Conservatives are looking to form a minority Government .
- 3.2.** There is significant political debate at present as to whether a new minority Conservative Government will take a different course to the previous government on a number of key areas, specifically:
- 3.2.1. Whether the austerity measures, adopted by the previous government, will continue in their present form and to a similar extent going forward
 - 3.2.2. Whether the government will pursue a 'hard' Brexit or 'soft' Brexit in its negotiations with Europe, and the resultant economic impact of any final agreement that may be reached.
- 3.3.** In addition to the uncertainty around the decisions regarding public spending to be taken by central government, as outlined above in paragraph 3, at the time of the 2017-18 Final Settlement WG provided no forward indications as to future settlements and thereby their intentions regarding their priorities for funding allocations going forward.
- 3.4.** The Corporate Strategy for 2015-2020 sets out the Authority's strategic priorities and aspirations and its overarching themes and core values.
- The Corporate Strategy and subsequent Business Plans are key to being able to develop the Medium Term Financial Plan and the vision for Carmarthenshire.
- 3.5.** The Wales Audit Office Financial Resilience Report recommended that we 'strengthen the links between financial planning and corporate planning'. The Corporate and Financial Planning timetable for 2018-19 (Appendix A) has been drafted to ensure that the Council's corporate and financial planning processes are properly aligned.

4. CURRENT FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

- 4.1.** The current MTFP was prepared with an assumed 1% reduction per annum in the WG settlement for both 2018-19 and 2019-20.
- 4.2.** In the absence of funding indications beyond 2017-18 and the potential impact from the result of the General Election, there is limited information from which we can start to model future funding scenarios for the WG funding.
- 4.3.** Initial WLGA forecasts (before any change to economic strategy resulting from the outcome of the General Election), range from a best case scenario of a 2% reduction per annum in the WG settlements for 2018-19 and 2019-20 to a worst case scenario of a 3.3% reduction in each year. Therefore the assumptions within the current MTFP would appear to be unrealistic.

For the purposes of our financial outlook, given the current uncertainties, the base model reductions in the Aggregate External Finance (AEF) of 2% per annum for each of the three financial years. These will be reviewed as more information becomes available.

5. FINANCIAL MODEL

The revised financial model covers the three year period up to 2020/21. The most important part for any financial plan or model is the underlying assumptions, the current key assumptions being:

- 5.1.** For the purposes of our financial outlook, the base model reflects the AEF reducing by 2.0% per annum for each of the three financial years.
- 5.2.** As with the indicative Savings proposals for 2018-19 and 2019-20 approved in February 2017, the current outlook assumes no on-going protection for schools.
- 5.3.** The current pay settlement for NJC staff was for a two year period encompassing the 2017-18 financial year, with the current MTFP reflected future pay awards at 1% in line with the Chancellors 4 year pay cap for the public sector from 2015, together with additional increases for the lower scales to meet the impact of the anticipated increases in the National Living Wage.

The unions are currently negotiating for a new pay spine which it is currently estimated will add 1% to the pay bill, and they have recently submitted a claim for a 5% pay award in 2018-19 reflecting the recent and forecasted increases in the cost of living. It is considered appropriate therefore to amend the pay increase assumptions to 2% per annum for the next three years.

- 5.4.** Service specific Grants within the current year's budget stands at £107m and it is assumed that this level will be maintained during the three year period of the model
- 5.5.** Assumptions relating to the capital programme are as set out in the 5 year capital plan approved by Council in February 2017.
- 5.6.** Council on the 26th April 2017 approved changes to the Authority's Treasury Management Policy, Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy, which changed the basis of the repayment of the Council's borrowing from a 4% reducing balance basis to a straight line basis of 2.5% which reflected the estimated "Asset Life" of the Authority's fixed assets. This change resulted in a reduction of some £2.5m in the charge to the annual budget in 2017-2018. In anticipation of this change, £1m of this sum was allocated to Councils 2017-2018 revenue budget, with the balance of £1.5m being utilised to support the Capital Programme.

The estimated saving in the MRP charge are as follows: A decision needs to be taken therefore as to how the balance over and above the £1m already taken into the revenue budget is utilised in future years.

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Annual Saving	£2.590m	£2.293m	£2.008m	£1.735m	£1.472m

The Financial model has been prepared on prudent basis, with the underlying savings being validated into the budget being £1.472m (the position at year 5), and the savings above that amount being made available to finance one-off items in each financial year.

Resultant sums available for one-off items:

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Funding for one-off items	£1.118m	£821k	£536k	£263k	£0

- 5.7.** Validation assumptions for the three years have been revisited and are currently:

	Financial Model		
	2018-19 %	2019-20 %	2020-21 %
Expenditure Inflation	2.3	2.0	2.0
Income Inflation	2.3	2.0	2.0
Pay Awards	2.0	2.0	2.0
Employers Pension Rates	0.1	0.2	0.2
Fuel	5.0	5.0	5.0

Energy Costs	5.0	5.0	5.0
Capital charges	-£222k	£250k	£250k

5.8. Service Pressures:

The financial model assumes growth pressures of £3m per annum for each of the three years. The initial growth bids submitted by departments for 2018-19 amount to £6.324m and are attached at Appendix B.

5.9. No account has been taken of any new legislative pressures.

5.10. Any funding implications arising from the implementation of the City Deal projects will need to be addressed within the individual business case appraisals before their commencement. No specific funding arrangements have been assumed within this budget outlook report.

Whilst it is recognised that the Authority will have to account for the interest costs of the borrowing for the City Deal funding from the Government, it is acknowledged currently that Authorities will benefit from the commitment made by the Government that they will be able to retain 50% of the NNDR generated from the City Deal developments.

5.11. The modelling is based on Council Tax increases for 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 of 4.12% and 3.88% respectively in line with the MTFP indicative figures approved in February 2017. The 2020-2021 financial year has been modelled on a 5% Council Tax increase.

5.12. Based upon the above assumptions a financial model has been constructed (see table below) which highlights the impact of the proposed changes, and identifies the likely budget shortfall. Comparative figures from the current MTFP are included for information

Summary of Financial Model

	Current MTFP		Financial Model		
	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Previous Year's Budget	334,401	335,622	334,401	333,101	332,087
General Inflation	2,424	1,970	2,248	1,877	1,903
Pay Inflation	2,990	2,976	5,079	5,095	4,908
Other	1,345	1,241	1,199	1,399	1,076
Growth	2,700	3,000	2,700	3,000	3,000
Original & approved PBB Proposals	-8,238	-7,760			
Net Expenditure	335,622	337,049	345,627	344,472	342,974
Revenue Settlement	-249,655	-247,158	-247,133	-242,190	-237,346
Council Tax Receipts	-85,967	-89,891	-85,968	-89,897	-95,018
Shortfall	0	0	12,526	12,385	10,610

5.13. Key points:

5.13.1. We are looking at requiring cumulative reductions of £36m over the three years.

5.13.2. Our budget, in common with all authorities will contain a number of expenditure items that are essentially 'fixed' such as our debt costs, payments to those in receipt of council tax reduction support, the cost of levies, insurance costs, external audit fees, etc. In terms of managing and addressing any reductions we need to exclude these budgets. The net controllable budget of the authority is therefore £275m

5.13.3. It is proposed that the savings requirements for each of the financial years be allocated between departments as follows:

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive	400	395	339
Schools Delegated Budget	4,989	4,933	4,226
Education & Children	1,285	1,270	1,088
Communities	3,646	3,605	3,088
Corporate Services	424	419	359
Environment	1,783	1,763	1,510
	12,526	12,385	10,610

5.13.4. The above model, as stated above, is based upon reductions to the AEF of 2% per annum for each of the three financial years.

6. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

6.1. Any budget forecast has an element of risk and a large degree of uncertainty when planning over the medium term, and this is particularly so in with the current outlook.

6.2. Any changes to the assumptions will inevitably be the result of a number of factors. The following table identifies the individual impact of the main components of the budget:

Budget element	Movement	Annual Impact
Pay inflation	1%	£2.1m
General inflation	1% (expenditure only)	£2.1m
General inflation	1% (income only)	-£1.3m
WG Settlement	1%	£2.5m
Specific Grants	1%	£1.0m
Council Tax	1%	£800k

Protecting schools	@ Cash neutral (New target)	£2.577m
--------------------	--------------------------------	---------

- 6.3.** The following table illustrates the scale of the impact on departmental savings targets in 2018-2019 if some of the movements outlined above materialised (Tables do not reflect a cumulative effect) :

Department	1% reduction in settlement	Schools protected @ standstill (New Target)	1% reduction in Council Tax Increase
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive	80	127	26
Schools Delegated Budget	996	-2389	319
Education & Children	256	407	82
Communities	728	1156	233
Corporate Services	85	134	27
Environment	356	565	114
	2,500	0	800

- 6.4.** The Budget modelling will be monitored and refined as the likely position becomes clearer.

7. TAKING THE WORK FORWARD

There are a number of strands to develop in bringing about change to ensure we achieve balanced budgets:

- 7.1.** A continued real and focused drive to achieve efficiency in what we do – including business processes, taking advantage of technology and reviewing non-employee spend.
- 7.2.** Establishing what is important to members (and other stakeholders) in terms of what they wish to prioritise and importantly what is not and can be ‘given up’/or reduced;
- 7.3.** Demand management which explores all the drivers of demand for our services and asks whether we can reduce or manage that demand by other methods and/or by doing things differently – e.g. earlier intervention in a cycle; changing user expectations of services; use of the third sector/other organisations or alternative delivery models etc;
- 7.4.** Innovation and alternative funding sources – whilst innovation will be evident in all the other strands it is felt useful to also have it as standalone to allow some

free thinking to emerge and understand whether that free thinking leads to approaches that may generate further avenues for attracting revenue support or generating income.

7.5. All of the above will involve:

- 7.5.1. Consideration of alternative delivery models/providers;
- 7.5.2. Acceptance of lower performance/reduction/cessation in some areas as an acceptable price to prioritise/protect others;
- 7.5.3. Consideration of alternative and perhaps as yet untapped sources of finance;
- 7.5.4. Some analysis of the cost/benefit equation of what we currently do and what we would propose to do.
- 7.5.5. Council will need to implement measures in 2017-18 to increase as far as possible its options in respect of the 2018-19 budget setting process. The aims of these measures would be to partially mitigate the risk of the council not achieving a balanced budget for 2018-19 and would need to be undertaken following consultation with members.

7.6. In considering the budget proposals, members need to take into consideration the requirements of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Act requires that we must carry out sustainable development, improving the economic, social environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

8. BUDGET PREPARATION FOR 2018/19

- 8.1.** The financial model tabled above will be updated as and when more information becomes available, key amongst which will be the provisional settlement expected from WG in the autumn of 2017.
- 8.2.** As part of the current Medium Term Financial Plan, Departments are requested to update their efficiency/service rationalisation proposals for 2018-19 and 2019-20 and to bring forward their proposals for 2020-21. To support the process, the Departmental service Director will challenge/draw up the cost reduction proposals in conjunction with :
 - Executive Board portfolio member, plus
 - Executive Board Portfolio Holder for Resources and/or Deputy Leader.
- 8.3.** Officers will continue to refine the budget projections taking account of inflation factors, the collection rate and reviewing the potential for the use of reserves etc.
- 8.4.** Member seminar on budget proposals to be convened in October 2017.
- 8.5.** Public consultation on the budget proposals to commence in November 2017, encompassing a variety of means including on-line surveys, Town & Community

Councils, and digital communications with residents, businesses and staff who live and work within the County.

8.6. Scrutiny Committee consultation in December 2017/January 2018

9. RECOMMENDATION(S)

It is recommended that:

- 9.1.** The Executive Board receives the initial budget outlook and considers the level of Council Tax rises and the level of school efficiencies that it considers appropriate for developing the Medium Term Financial Plan;
- 9.2.** Executive Board endorse the proposed approach to identifying the required savings
- 9.3.** Executive Board note the proposed approach to the budget consultation

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Medium Term Financial and Performance Planning

2018/19 -2020/21

Timetable (including consultation & engagement process)

	Meeting Date	Event / Session	Purpose
1	Post May election	Well-being Objectives reconfirmed by Leader 6 th June It is important to ensure that we strengthen the links between corporate and financial planning and ensure resources are aligned to strategic priorities.	
2	July 2017	Budget Update to CMT, HOS and PEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide latest forecasted position - Confirm/update departmental targets
3	July 2017	Service Reduction Proposals	Review 'consultation friendly' format.
4	Aug – Sept 2017	Departments to review Current Budget Efficiency/Cost Reduction Proposals?	Departmental Service Director to challenge/draw up cost reduction proposals in conjunction with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive Board portfolio member, plus - Executive Board Portfolio Holder for Resources and/or Deputy Leader.
5	September 2017	Data release	2016/17 All Wales Outturn data becomes available and National Survey for Wales (NSW) results NB All Services to update Cost Centre pages for forthcoming Members Budget Seminars
6	September 2017	CMT PEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Wales 2016/17 Out turn data report (and how our results compare)
7	14 th Sept		PSB's Draft Well-being Plan for Carmarthenshire Reconcile to our Well being Objectives
8	September 2017 (not timetabled)	Exec Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update on budget - Review/consideration of initial savings proposals
9	Sept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outturn and NSW data • <u>Risk Register update</u> • Service Business Planning Workshops 	Plan for the year ahead
10	23 rd October	PEB	All Wales 2016/17 Out turn data report and how our results compare
11	October 2017	WG	PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT
12	By 31 st Oct		Publication of Annual Report on 2016/17 Performance
13	27 th November	Executive Board	Budget Strategy report with proposals for consultation
14	November 2017	Departmental Management Teams & Service Management Teams	Draft 2017/18 Service Business Plans
15	November/ December	Member Seminars	Departmental Budget Seminars
16	December 2017 – January 2018	Public Consultation	Outline the Council's spending plans – communication through Carms News, online survey/development of app, public meetings (all TBC)
17	December 2017	WG	FINAL SETTLEMENT
18	December 2017	Commercial Ratepayers	Outline the Council's spending plans

	Meeting Date	Event / Session	Purpose
		Consultation	
19	11 th Dec (provisional)	Environmental & Public Protection Scrutiny Committee (Budget)	Scrutiny Budget consultation and draft Departmental Business Plans for 2018/19
	14 th Dec (provisional)	Community Scrutiny Committee (Budget)	
	18 th Dec (provisional)	Social Care & Health Scrutiny Committee (Budget)	
	21 st Dec (provisional)	Education & Children Scrutiny Committee (Budget)	
	12 th Jan (provisional)	Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee (Budget)	
20	January/February 2018	Executive Board	Update on Budget, Feedback on Consultation, consider final Budget proposals
21	21 st February 2018	Full Council	Final decision on budget and Approval of Budget Strategy
22	February – March	Public communication of decisions	Public awareness of final budget decisions
23	7 th March 2018	Full Council	Council Tax Setting report and final decision on budget The Councils Well Being Objectives 2018/19
	End of June 2018		Publication of Corporate Strategy – Incorporating:- I. Corporate Strategy II. Well-being Objectives III. Improvement Objectives (KIOP) IV. Addressing PSB's Well-being Plan Commitments
	31 st October 2018		Publication of Annual Report on Well-being Objectives (incorporating Improvement Plan)2017/18

Demographic, Legislative or continuing pressures				
	2018-2019 £'000	2019-2020 £'000	2020-2021 £'000	Description
Chief Executive's				
Income target in CE policy	60			Income target from efficiency propstal from 5 years ago simply not acheivable
Counter Terrorism	UNKNOWN			Counter Terrorism - You will be aware that there is no budget for PREVENT. Presently the responsibility for coordinating PREVENT rest with the Police although there is a growing demand to take responsibility for areas such as training, translation of material and case management being placed on the Local Authority. Should the Dovetail project be implemented then budgets will have to be established. Hopefully the additional responsibilities will result in funding from the Home Office and Welsh Government but as this is currently unknown, we would like to identify this work as a possible growth bid. The exact budget is unknown at this point.
IT Income	47			Cessation of grant via Education Dept. Previously contributed to the cost of providing ADSL/BB to Primary Schools. Facility still being provided and income target still in the IT budget
IT Income	40			Decrease in schools SLA income due to school closures and mergers. Costs are based on a site fee as well as pupil numbers.
IT Income	23			Decrease in MWWFA SLA. Costing model was revised in Jan 2017 resulting in a reduction in income.
Firmstep Platform	64			Additional revenue cost of the Firmstep application platform. Firmstep is the product chosen by the organisation to facilitate the move to a fully integrated Customer Relationship Management system (CRM). This integration with core back office systems enables us to provided citizens with a single point of contact and authentication for all online service activity and transactions. The 2 members of staff who've traditionally supported our current CRM have left making the current situation unsustainable. Firmstept allows us to absorb that loss whilst continuing to develop and improve digital customer services. PBB's associated to those 2 members of staff have been relinquished. Firmstep is the application platform chosen to deliver our "Channel Shift" agenda and many initiatives aligned to the Digital Transformation Strategy. It will be used to deliver a 21st century, 24/7 digital experience to customers, to automate and digitise processes and procedures and to facilitate efficiencies across the organisation.
Land Charges	37			Restructure of Land Charges unit to meet current demand
Legal	39			Upgrading 0.5 Legal Assistant post to full time Assistant solicitor in Property section to meet workload
Total Chief Executive's	310	0	0	
Eductation and Children				
Childrens Services	423	100	50	Fostering rates and WG planned all Wales rates. New rates effective from Oct 17. As we currently pay the lowest, the impact will be greater for CCC.
Additional Learning Needs reform	50	100	150	WG have not quantified to date but hard to see how this won't need financial support
WESP	50			CCC's impact on one million welsh speakers won't progress without funding.
Behaviour Support Services Review Recommendations	50	100		Changing the nature & location of provision to meet pupil needs across the County through cluster bases, training, etc. report will be coming to CMT and will also link to MEP Band B.
School meals	60			Food cost increases (above general inflation validation)
Schools	45			A number of schools need to be closed to rationalise across the Authority – Corporate Approach Possible 'invest to save' for resource into MEP team
Music Service	100			Struggling to get to self-funded, not Statutory but well supported politically
Total Eductation and Children	778	300	200	
Corporate Services				
Housing Ben Admin Grant	65			Grant is being reduced annually. Any shortfall currently potentially covered by a HB reserve but this is not a sustainable solution
Total Corporate Services	65	0	0	
Communities				
Demographic pressures 3.9% growth in over 75's	1,656	1,656	1,656	Based on anticipated increase in demand on residential and domiciliary care related to population growth

Tudor Council on Decision	National Living Wage	1,763	1,862	2,095	Current estimate on commissioned services if Govt make mandatory increases in hourly rate of Dom care and res care
	Out Of Hours Social Work Team	75			Cost of new team across children and adults to end reliance on overtime/standby social work
	Depivation of Liberty Standards (DoLS) backlog / Social Services and Well-being Act	150	150	150	Cost of new legislative requirements on mental health teams to complete required assessments
	Offset by potential additional income resulting from Welsh Government decision to raise capped rate for Domiciliary Care charges (2017-2018 weekly charge from £60 to £70; assumption for next 3 years - £10 increase	-150	-150	-150	
	Property Condition survey - responding to Grenfell Tower fire				unknown
	Gap between sector specific inflation and validated rate of inflation				unknown
	Transfers				
	Increased Capital Limits Social Care (2017-2018: £24k to £30k) - WG intention to take to £50k by 2020-2021	250	250	500	risk that WG transfer funding based on PSS formula rather than CCC commitment
	assume stepped increase of £5k / £5k / £10k				
	Transfer of Welsh Independent Living Fund (Formerly known as Independent Living Fund)	?			risk that WG transfer funding based on PSS formula rather than CCC commitment
Non achievement of current year efficiencies					
Citizen's Advice Bureau (CAB)		35			
Total Communities		3,779	3,768	4,251	
Environment					
Waste strategy		453	711		as per Waste strategy costings.
Potential reduction in SWM Grant		170	170	170	Estimated shortfall in the Single Revenue grant based on the reduction between 16/17 and 17/18.
Kerbside Glass Collection				200	
Potential New HWRC in northern sector of County.		50			Potential net cost of introducing kerbside glass collection (cost offset by reduction in Bring Site provision). Running costs for potential new HWRC in the northern sector of the County, over current and previous provision.
Eradication of Japanese knotweed		25			Statutory obligation to remove the knot weed from Council land
Transport					
Cycle routes maintenance		180			Highways maintenance of cycle routes plus on road C class routes to support the Cycling strategy.
Detrunking of A477		96			Increased highways maintenance following the de-trunking of the A477 on the 6th of June 2017. Currently seeking funding from WG for remediation works.
School transport		200	200	200	Market pressures, Demographic growth and MEP pressures. Review of profiling to be undertaken.
Public rights of way		80	80	80	ROWIP commitments
Tywi Valley path				50	Maintenance of the Tywi valley path
Active Travel Act		20			Requirements of the Active Travel Act as a legislative demand, particularly given the future shape of LTF funding; we currently spend Circa £15-£20 p.a. on the administration elements (this does not include scheme delivery that recognises our requirement to demonstrate continuous improvement)
Property					
Property Condition survey on non-Housing properties-responding to Grenfell Tower fire					unknown
Planning					
Local Development Plan		75			Additional funding required to meet the ongoing costs associated with the legislative requirements arising from the review and preparation of the Local Development Plan including ICT requirements, evidence gathering and examination costs.
Ecological Impact of the Environment Act 2016		43			To tackle the increased requirements brought in through Env Act 2016 on statutory duty to assess ecological implications of planning applications (now approx. covering 900 applications a year).
Total Environment		1,392	1,161	700	
Authority Total		6,324	5,229	5,151	

Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL

31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF, 2017

INTEGREIDDIO GWASANAETHAU A CHRONFEYDD AR Y CYD

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

- Nodi rhwymedigaeth statudol y Cyngor i sefydlu cronfeydd ar y cyd ar gyfer cartrefi gofal i oedolion.
- Cydnabod y trefniadau rhanbarthol a sefydlwyd ar gyfer bodloni'r rhwymedigaethau o ran cronfeydd ar y cyd.

Rhesymau:

Mae'n rhaid i'r Cyngor ymateb i'w rhwymedigaethau statudol o dan Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 - ac yn benodol, i sefydlu cronfeydd ar y cyd ar gyfer cartrefi gofal i oedolion.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol : OES – Gofal Cymdeithasol a Thai – 26 Medi, 2017

Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad OES – 31 Gorffennaf, 2017

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cyngorydd Jane Tremlett (Deiliad y Portffolio Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd)

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:

Cymunedau

Enw Pennaeth y
Gwasanaeth: Rhian
Dawson

Awdur yr Adroddiad:
Kevin Pett

Swyddi:

Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau
Integredig

Rheolwr Rhaglen -
Integreiddio Gwasanaethau a
Chronfeydd ar y Cyd

Rhifau ffôn:

01267 228900 / 01267 228777

Cyfeiriadau E-bost:
Rhian.Dawson@wales.nhs.uk /
KPett@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY 2017

SERVICE INTEGRATION AND POOLED FUNDS

Attention is drawn to the 'sighting' paper that has been prepared on a regional basis for use within the governance structures of the relevant organisations – the Health Board and respective councils within the West Wales Care Partnership area.

The key considerations to note are:

- Regional arrangements – under the West Wales Care Partnership - have been put in place to advance work on service integration and pooled funds;
- There is a statutory deadline for establishing pooled fund arrangements between health and social services for adult care homes, by 6th April 2018;
- Carmarthenshire is acting as a 'pace-setter' within the Region by taking work forward on integrating a wider range of services. The current thinking is to give priority to completing already advanced integration in respect of short term care arrangements;
- Other opportunities for furthering service integration are under active consideration on a regional basis.

The paper also highlights a preliminary view on the potential risks and benefits of pooled fund arrangements.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: Rhian Dawson, Head of Integrated Services

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The subject has significant implications in supporting policy intentions to more effectively integrate services across organisational remits. This is in keeping with policy commitments arising from the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) and the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act (2014).

2. Legal

There are a range of legal issues, to include: responding to the statutory requirements in an appropriate and timely manner; and establishing proper governance arrangements and legal agreements.

3. Finance

Pooling of funds will require appropriate arrangements to ensure adequate control of budgets and suitable measures to protect the Authority in the event of overspends.

4. ICT

Depending on the precise agreed arrangements, there may be implications for ICT inter-operability.

5. Risk Management Issues

There is a range of risk management issues to consider, as detailed in the attached report

7. Staffing Implications

None arising directly from the report

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Rhian Dawson, Head of Integrated Services

1. Scrutiny Committee – Social Care & Health Scrutiny Committee to be consulted on the 26th September, 2017.

2. Local Member(s)

3. Community / Town Council

4. Relevant Partners

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Part 9 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014		http://gov.wales/docs/dhss/publications/151218part9en.pdf

Pooled funding: arrangements in west Wales

Members are asked to note the regional arrangements that are in place to support organisations in meeting obligations under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (SSWBA) in respect of pooled funding provisions.

Context

Under the 2014 Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act (SSWBA), councils and health boards have a statutory obligation to establish and maintain pooled fund arrangements in relation to:

- The exercise of their care home accommodation functions (by 6 April 2018)
- The exercise of their family support functions
- Specified functions exercised jointly in response to Population Assessments, where such arrangements are considered appropriate

The West Wales Care Partnership established under Part 9 of the Act, has prioritised the establishment of pooled fund arrangements for older people's care homes by the statutory deadline. This approach is consistent with elsewhere in Wales.

The Health Act 1999, consolidated by the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006, provides a legislative basis for pooled funding agreements – so-called s33 agreements. While the SSWBA itself provides for governing agreements, s33 agreements may be preferred, due to their long standing and established use.

S33 agreements must cover:

- The agreed aims, objectives and outcomes of the partnership
- The contributions to be made by each of the partners and how these may be varied
- The NHS functions and the health related functions of local authorities which are subject of the arrangements
- The persons the service is for and the kinds of arrangements they can expect
- The staff, goods and services or accommodation that are also to be provided in support of the arrangements
- The duration of the arrangement and provision for review or termination of the arrangements
- How the arrangements are to be monitored and how they are going to be managed

Where an organisation has a pre-existing s33, it has the option to amend this to reflect additional services, or it can develop a new, service-specific s33.

The regional programme

Service integration and pooled fund arrangements are a strategic priority of the West Wales Care Partnership. A regional programme has been developed, with delivery through the regional Service Integration and Pooled Fund Programme Board and its working groups, (all with cross-organisational representation). The Programme consists of *three priorities*:

1-Pooled funds for care homes (to include nursing homes)

In line with statutory obligations, a working group (meeting monthly) has been established to ensure pooled funds for care homes will be operational from 6th April 2018. The Group is working together to define the service scope of the pooled budgets, establish a baseline budget for the 2018-19 pooled funds, and oversee the drawing up of pooled fund agreements to underpin the pooled funds.

In terms of scope, the Group are working to deliver pooled funds for care homes for *older people*, initially. The Group are working to establish three pooled funds – one per county area; involving HDdUHB in each case. Arrangements will span internal and commissioned services.

The following figures are included to illustrate the magnitude of the potential pooled funds (care and nursing homes for older people). They are illustrative only and based on preliminary analysis of outturn figures for 2016-17.

	Council	HDdUHB	Total
Carmarthenshire	£24m	£8m	£32m
Ceredigion	£7m (in-house provision excluded)	£3m	£10m
Pembrokeshire	£13m	£6m	£19m

Note: council figures include in-house care homes (less central support costs) and commissioned placements. They are net of client contributions and contributions made on behalf of the Health Board. HDdUHB figures include Continuing Health Care and Free Nursing Care.

2-Pooled funds for older people's services

This priority has a practical focus on Carmarthenshire as 'pace-setter' for the Region, although the learning from the work will have wider applicability for future developments in the other two counties. While directly involving Carmarthenshire County Council and HDdUHB, it is intended that the Working Group will include members from Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire councils, in recognition of shared learning opportunities and wider applicability.

The scope of the Group goes beyond the 'statutory minimum' of pooled funds for adult care homes by 6th April 2018. A wider range of services are potentially 'in-scope', as below:

Assessment services	Therapies	End of life care	Hospice care
Care homes (including nursing homes)	Domiciliary care	CHC (including specialist palliative)	Community hospitals
	Community nursing	Bereavement service	Intermediate Care Fund (ICF)

A key success factor for any pooled funds established under this priority area will be the extent to which spend shifts away from resource intensive services, towards more appropriate, but less expensive, community-based interventions.

3-Other opportunities for pooling funds to support service integration

The Service Integration and Pooled Fund Programme Board is mindful of the general obligation on councils and LHBs to develop pooled funds where this supports service integration. Working groups will be established, with representation from HDdUHB and the councils of the Region, to pursue opportunities. This will include reviewing current arrangements for family support functions and consideration of functions that will be exercised jointly in response to the Population Assessment (published March 2017).

Such a group has been established to consider integrated community equipment stores. These exist in each county area and each has a pooled budget, legal agreement (s33 agreement) and governance arrangements (including pooled fund manager and board).

Benefits and risks of pooled funds

Pooled funding arrangements involve an organisation holding and being held accountable for the budget on behalf of a partner (or partners). Commissioning is an important consideration and arrangements have to be agreed regarding who can spend against the pooled fund and what process will apply (e.g., 'signing off' admissions to care homes). In all cases, a legal agreement (for instance, a s33 agreement) is required to formalise arrangements between the parties.

It is critical to appreciate that although some functions can be delegated (e.g., commissioning), legal responsibility for the discharge of functions ultimately remains with the organisation defined in law.

Organisations will need to be satisfied that governance and control mechanisms are sufficient.

Potential benefits

- Enhancement of the users' experience in respect of a seamless service across health and social care.
- Packages better suited to what helps meet the needs of the user, rather than the default 'go to' options that are typically prescribed.
- streamlined commissioning through a lead commissioner and single agreed commissioning framework.
- Can help prevent 'cost-shunting' between agencies.
- System-wide budgetary control due to consistent, streamlined decisions leading to the use of the most appropriate and cost-effective care packages.
- Meeting the aim of supporting integration across systems, without the distraction of reorganisation or restructuring.

Potential risks

- Failure to meet the statutory deadline for care home pooled funds.
- Lack of consideration of impact on corporate services (e.g., finance, commissioning, audit, governance arrangements).
- Difficulties establishing a realistic baseline budget, given the pressures on the budgets of all partner agencies.
- Overspends.
- Budget cuts.
- Control of budget / service.
- Financial benefits disproportionately gained by one partner.

Managing risk

It is recognised that risk will be an inherent feature of the developing Programme and that not all risks can be anticipated at this point in the process. Regular risk identification and appraisal will be an integral aspect of the Programme planning and implementation. The following is offered as indicative only.

An obvious area of concern is missing the statutory deadline for care homes (6th April 2018). Ensuring corporate commitment can help ensure sufficient resources are given over to meeting the task.

Pooled fund arrangements rely on organisations prepared to act as budget host. Those organisations need to have a comprehensive understanding of likely impacts on corporate services, and come to a view on appropriate charges to be included in the pooled fund.

Establishing a base budget is likely to be challenging, given the pressures on the budgets of all partner agencies. Even so, benchmarking on the basis of actual expenditure, rather than allocated budget, is likely to lead to a more accurate position. Agreeing budget for subsequent years will need to be considered, particularly in the context of efficiency savings or other cost reduction pressures.

Sufficient attention will be needed to ensure costs are contained (within year), through robust reporting, and agreement will need to be reached over methods of cost apportionment (at year end). In the event that budgets overspend cost apportionment will be critical. Queries from stakeholders have been raised as to whether they would in reality be pooled budgets if overspends are simply attributed to respective agencies at year end. It is clearly a risk that aligned rather than pooled budgets would deliver little benefit yet create an enhanced level of administration.

Setting unrealistic single agency savings targets against these budgets this year could make the delivery of a pooled budget challenging in 2017/18.

A further control issue relates to organisational accountability. Measures to address this may include: the development of shared performance arrangements (including objectives); and transparent governance arrangements (including regular reports to relevant committees/ boards).

Good practice

Pooled funding can be a component of successful service integration, though is insufficient on its own. Some examples, where pooled funding has been a feature of effective integration, are highlighted below:

Cornwall: £2billion budget (health, social care and welfare budget). Admissions to hospital have fallen by 50% in Penwith and 40% in Newquay, through action to reconnect socially isolated, and service-dependent people with their communities.

Greenwich: £19.8 Better Care Fund. 35% reduction in care home admissions, through integration of rapid response and intermediate care services.

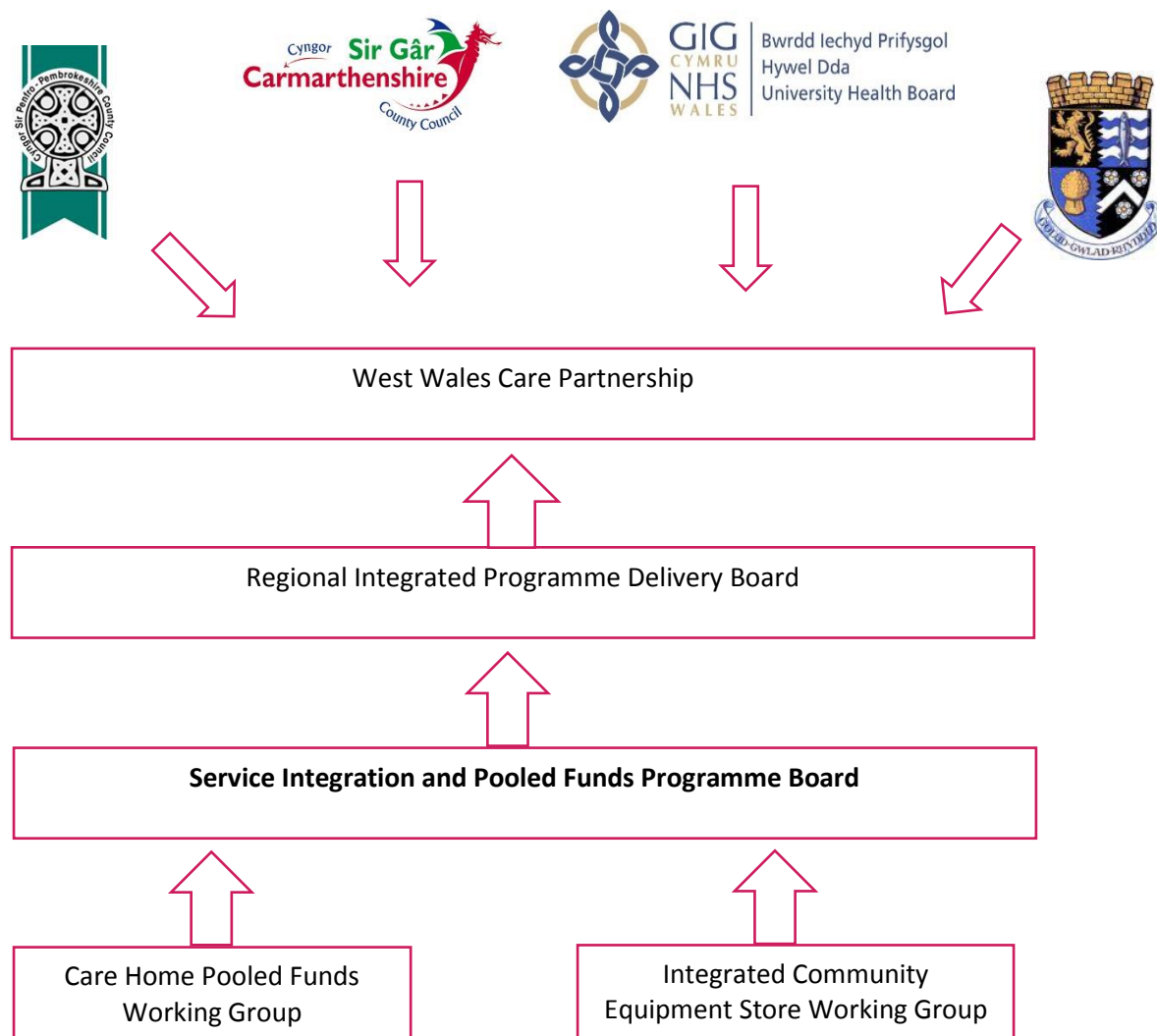
Worcestershire: Improved care planning (integrating patient flow and clinical triage), supported through the Better Care Fund has led to a 23% fall in A&E attendance from care homes (estimated £700,000 saving).

Summary

- The SSWBA, places a duty on statutory partners to establish and maintain pooled funds for care home accommodation functions, family support functions and (where such arrangements are deemed appropriate) other functions exercised jointly in response to Population Assessments.
- The same legislation defines a specific obligation for relevant organisations to put in place pooled funds for care homes by 6th April 2018.
- Service integration and pooled funding arrangements are key priorities for the West Wales Care Partnership. A regional approach (incorporating cross-organisational representation) has been instituted to take forward organisational obligations in respect of pooled funds.
- Members of the Service Integration and Pooled Funds Programme Board, and its' working groups, are expected to take responsibility for reporting back to their respective organisations, progressing required actions and achieving 'sign-off' at relevant stages.
- Respective organisations will be required to consider and formally sign off relevant legal agreements associated with any pooled funds in due course. This will involve a legal agreement for care homes, as a legal minimum.
- Organisations will need to be satisfied that sufficient governance and control mechanisms are in place.
- Lead responsible officers in the 3 counties are the Directors with the Statutory Social Services Responsibility. The Executive responsible officer in the Health Board is Jill Paterson, Interim Director of Commissioning, Primary Care, and Therapies and Health Sciences. The governance structure for the project is attached.

Governance structure

Statutory partners



Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL**31^{AIN} GORFFENNAF 2017**

**AELODAETH PANELAU YMGYNGHOROL
Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL A CHYRFF ALLANOL**

Yr Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd Eu Hangen:

Cymeradwyo aelodaeth Panelau Ymgynghorol y Bwrdd Gweithredol a chyrff allanol fel yr amlinellir yn yr adroddiad atodedig, yn amodol ar benderfynu ar y penodiadau canlynol y derbyniwyd mwy nag un enwebiad ar eu cyfer.

- Cynghair y Cymunedau Diwydiannol – Rhanbarth Cymru
- Plas Llanelly
- Consortiwm Awdurdodau Lleol Cymru

Y Rhesymau:

Cymeradwyo aelodaeth Panelau Ymgynghorol y Bwrdd Gweithredol a chyrff allanol fel y cytunwyd yn ystod cyfarfod y Bwrdd Gweithredol a gynhaliwyd ar 26 Mehefin 2017.

Ymgynghorwyd â'r pwyllgor craffu perthnasol	Amherthnasol
Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad	OES
Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad	OES

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-
Cyng. Emlyn Dole (Arweinydd)

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:

Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:

Linda Rees Jones

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Gaynor Morgan

Swyddi:Pennaeth

Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith

Rheolwr Gwasanaethau
Democrataidd

Rhifau ffôn:

01267 224110

Cyfeiriadau E-bost:

LRJones@sirgar.gov.uk

GMorgan@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE BOARD

31ST JULY 2017

NOMINATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD ADVISORY PANELS & OUTSIDE BODIES

The Executive Board at its meeting held on the 26th June 2017 considered reports on the establishment of Advisory Panels and representation on outside bodies. (Minutes 11 and 12 refer).

Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of this report details the nominations received, and are submitted to the Executive Board for endorsement.

Whilst the majority of seats are uncontested, the Executive Board will need to determine who should be appointed to the following outside bodies as there are more nominations than available seats:-

- The Industrial Communities Alliance - Wales Region
- Llanelly House
- Consortium for Local Authorities in Wales

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

Appendix 1 – Advisory Panel Nominations

Appendix 2 – Executive Board Outside Body Nominations

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: Linda Rees Jones Head of Administration & Law

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities NONE	Legal YES	Finance NONE	ICT NONE	Risk Management Issues NONE	Staffing Implications NONE	Physical Assets NONE
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Legal

The Executive Board approved the establishment of the Advisory Panels and representation on Executive Board outside bodies at its meeting held on the 29th June 2017. This report details the nominations received for endorsement by the Board.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Linda Rees Jones Head of Administration & Law

1. **Scrutiny Committee** Not applicable

2. **Local Member(s)** Not applicable

3. **Community / Town Council** Not applicable

4. **Relevant Partners** Not applicable

5. **Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations** Not applicable

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Executive Board Agenda and Minutes 26 th June 2017		http://democracy.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=131&MId=742&Ver=4 http://democracy.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/documents/g695/Printed%20minutes%2026th-Jun-2017%2010.00%20Executive%20Board.pdf?T=1

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

EXECUTIVE BOARD ADVISORY PANELS – NOMINATIONS

CORPORATE PARENTING & SAFEGUARDING PANEL

Executive Board Member for Education and Children, (Chair) plus 10 members reflecting the Council's political balance

Plaid Cymru Group(5)

Kim Broom, Mansel Charles, Jeanette Gilasbey, Gareth John and Gwyneth Thomas

Labour Group (3)

Sharen Davies, Amanda Fox and Bill Thomas

Independent Group (2)

Rob Evans and Edward Thomas

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PANEL

Executive Board Member for Education and Children, (Chair) plus 10 members reflecting the Council's political balance

Plaid Cymru Group(5)

Mansel Charles, Ann Davies, Betsan Jones, Dorian Williams and Eirwyn Williams

Labour Group (3)

Bill Thomas, Kevin Madge and Penny Edwards

Independent Group (2)

Edward Thomas and Jim Jones

EDUCATION ADMISSIONS FORUM

5 Cross Party Local Education Authority Members and 5 Permanent Substitutes * 4 year term

Plaid Cymru (2) plus 2 subs

Tyssul Evans and Elwyn Williams

Substitutes:- David Thomas and Aled Vaughan Owen

Labour (2) plus 2 subs

Bill Thomas and Louvain Roberts

Substitutes:- Fozia Akatar and Ken Lloyd

Independent (1) plus 1 sub

Giles Morgan

Substitute:- Hugh Shepardson

plus the following to be appointed by Executive Board Member for Education;- 1x Local Education Authority maintained Roman Catholic Schools representative; 1 x Diocesan Board Church in Wales representatives; 2 x Parent Governor representatives; 2 x Local Community representatives; 2 x Voluntary Aided Schools Governors; 3 x Head Teachers of Schools.

HOUSING SERVICES ADVISORY PANEL

Executive Board Member for Housing Plus Six members of the county council, chosen to reflect the 6 areas of Aman, Gwendraeth, Llanelli, Taf Myrddin, Tywi and Teifi

3 Plaid Cymru; 2 Labour and 1 Independent

Plaid Cymru (3)

Liam Bowen, Handel Davies and Jean Lewis

Labour (2)

Colin Evans and Louvain Roberts

Independent (1)

Ieuan Davies

Plus 5 Officers and 6 tenants representatives (one from each of the above areas).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Executive Board Member (with responsibility for Strategic Planning plus 8 members

Plaid Cymru Group (4)

Tyssul Evans, Ken Howell, Alun Lenny and Darren Price

Labour Group (2)

Kevin Madge and John James

Independent Group (2)

Sue Allen and Ieuan Wyn Davies

The panel's composition should reflect some experience of the planning process, the political balance of the Council and the rural/urban diversity of the county. (Members appointed will all receive training in planning matters)

VOLUNTARY SECTOR COMPACT LIAISON PANEL

Three Carmarthenshire County Council members and one Officer.

EBM with responsibility for the Third Sector

Leader of the Labour Group

Leader of the Independent Group

plus

Three LHB representatives

(Two Board members and one Officer)

Three Voluntary Sector representatives

One CAVS officer

WELSH LANGUAGE MEMBERS ADVISORY PANEL

Executive Board Member with responsibility for Welsh Language (Chair) plus 3 members from each political group.

Plaid Cymru Group (3)

Carys Jones, Alun Lenny and Dorian Williams

Labour Group (3)

Tina Higgins, John Prosser and Suzy Curry

Independent Group (3)

Joseph Davies, Edward Thomas and Sue Allen

TACKLING POVERTY ADVISORY PANEL

Executive Board Member for Tackling Poverty plus 6 cross party members .

Plaid Cymru (2)

Alun Lenny and Eirwyn Williams

Labour (2)

Deryk Cundy and Andre McPherson

Independent (2)

Sue Allen and Arwel Davies

MEMBERS' HOME TO SCHOOL TRANSPORT APPEALS PANEL

Executive Board Member for Environment (previously known as Technical Services)

Executive Board Member for Education & Children's Services

local member (or both members in a 2 member ward) (ie. "local" member for the appellant learner/s ward).

RURAL WORKING GROUP

Executive Board Member with responsibility for Rural Affairs plus 3 members from each political group.

Plaid Cymru Group (3)

Ken Howell, Jean Lewis and Gareth Thomas

Labour Group (3)

Colin Evans, Dot Jones and Shirley Matthews

Independent Group (3)

Andrew James, Irfon Jones, and Joseph Davies

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwiadol

EXECUTIVE BOARD APPOINTMENTS

FILE REF.	OUTSIDE BODY TO BE APPOINTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES	<u>NOMINATIONS</u>
Chief Executive			
AD032-198	Antur Teifi	1	Cllr Ken Howell
AD032-177	APSE Association of Professional Service Excellence	1 plus 1 substitute	Chair Environmental & PP Scrutiny Substitute: Vice Chair Environmental & PP Scrutiny
AD032-197-8	Carmarthenshire Public Service Board Prosperous and Resilient Communities Thematic Group (Replaced Carmarthenshire Community Planning Partnership Environment)	1	Leader
AD032-206	Institute of Welsh Affairs - West Wales Branch	2	Leader and 1 Officer - Assistant Chief Executive (Regeneration & Policy)
AD032-005	Joint Council for Wales (formerly All Wales Provincial Council)	2	Deputy Leader + EBM Resources
Est EB 15th June 2015	Local Pensions Board	1	Cllr Philip Hughes (S151 Officer authorised to appoint)
AD032-197-1	Public Service Board (previously Local Service Board)	2	Leader and Chief Executive
AD032-146	Welsh Local Government Association Executive Board (previously known as Co-ordinating Committee)	1	Leader
AD032-146	Welsh Local Government Association Council - 4 Seats	4	Leader Deputy Leader EBM Resources EBM Housing
AD032-225	Welsh Language County Strategic Forum	2	EBM with responsibility for the Welsh Language Cllr Tina Higgins
Est EB 26th June 2017	City Deal Joint Committee	1	Leader
Est EB 26th June 2017	Ministerial Programme Board for Wales	1	Leader
AD032-222	The Industrial Communities Alliance	1	Chair of Planning Committee
AD032 - 222-1	The Industrial Communities Alliance - Wales Region	2	Chair of Planning Committee and 2 nominations received for 1 seat :- Cllr Sue Allen (Independent) Cllr Kevin Madge (Labour)

FILE REF.	OUTSIDE BODY TO BE APPOINTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES	<u>NOMINATIONS</u>
	Mynydd y Betws Wind Farm Community Benefit Fund	12 County Councillors	County Councillors representing Ammanford Electoral Ward (1); Betws Electoral Ward (1);Garnant Electoral Ward(1) Glanamman Electoral Ward (1) Llandybie Electoral Ward (2); Pontamman Electoral Ward (1);Penygroes Electoral Ward (1); Saron Electoral Ward (2) Tycroes Electoral Ward (1);Quarter Bach Electoral Ward (1) plus Electricity Supply Board representative (1);Carmarthenshire Association of Voluntary services (CAVS) representative (1) and Amman Group of Town and Community Council representative (1).
	Coleg Sir Gar - Governing Body	1	Assistant Chief Executive - (Regeneration & Policy)
Communities			
AD032-146-01	Welsh Local Government Association - Members' Housing Network Meetings	1	EBM Housing
AD032-020	Care and Repair Carmarthenshire - Board of Management	2	EBM Housing (Housing) Chair Community Scrutiny Committee
Corporate Services			
Est EB 26th June 2017	Llanelly House	1	2 nominations received for 1 seat:- Cllr Rob James (Labour) Cllr David Jenkins (Plaid Cymru)
AD032-089	National Botanic Gardens Wales - Board of Trustees	1	EBM Resources

Education and Children Services			
	Regional Learning and Skills Partnership	1	Director of Education & CS
	ERW Joint Committee	1	Leader or his nominee (supported by Lead CE for School Improvement
Environment			
AD032-038	Consortium for Local Authorities in Wales (CLAW). 2+2 Permanent substitutes	2 plus 2 substitutes	EBM Housing & 1 other 2 nominations received for 1 seat:- Cllr Louvain Roberts (Labour) Cllr Alun Davies(Plaid) SUBS: Ch & VCh P&R Scrutiny
AD032-207	South West Wales Local Transport Forum	1	EBM Environment (as voting member) Substitute: Chair Environmental & PP Scrutiny Committee
AD032 - 233	Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group	1	EBM Environment

FILE REF.	OUTSIDE BODY TO BE APPOINTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES	<u>NOMINATIONS</u>
AD032-211	South West Wales Regional Waste JOINT Management Committee	1	EBM Environment (Voting Member) Substitute: Chair Environmental & PP Scrutiny Committee
AD032-194	Parking and Traffic Regulations Outside London (PATROL) Adjudication Joint Committee	1	Chair Environmental & PP Scrutiny Committee Substitute: Vice Chair Environmental & PP Scrutiny
AD032-203	South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party	1 representative of the Planning Committee	Cllr Alun Lenny

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Yn rhinwedd paragraff(s) 14 o Rhan 4 o Atodlen 12A% o ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 fel y'i diwygiwyd
Orchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Mynediad at Wybodaeth) (Amrywio) (Cymru) 2007

Document is Restricted

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