

2021-22 Budget Book



Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg
This document is also available in Welsh
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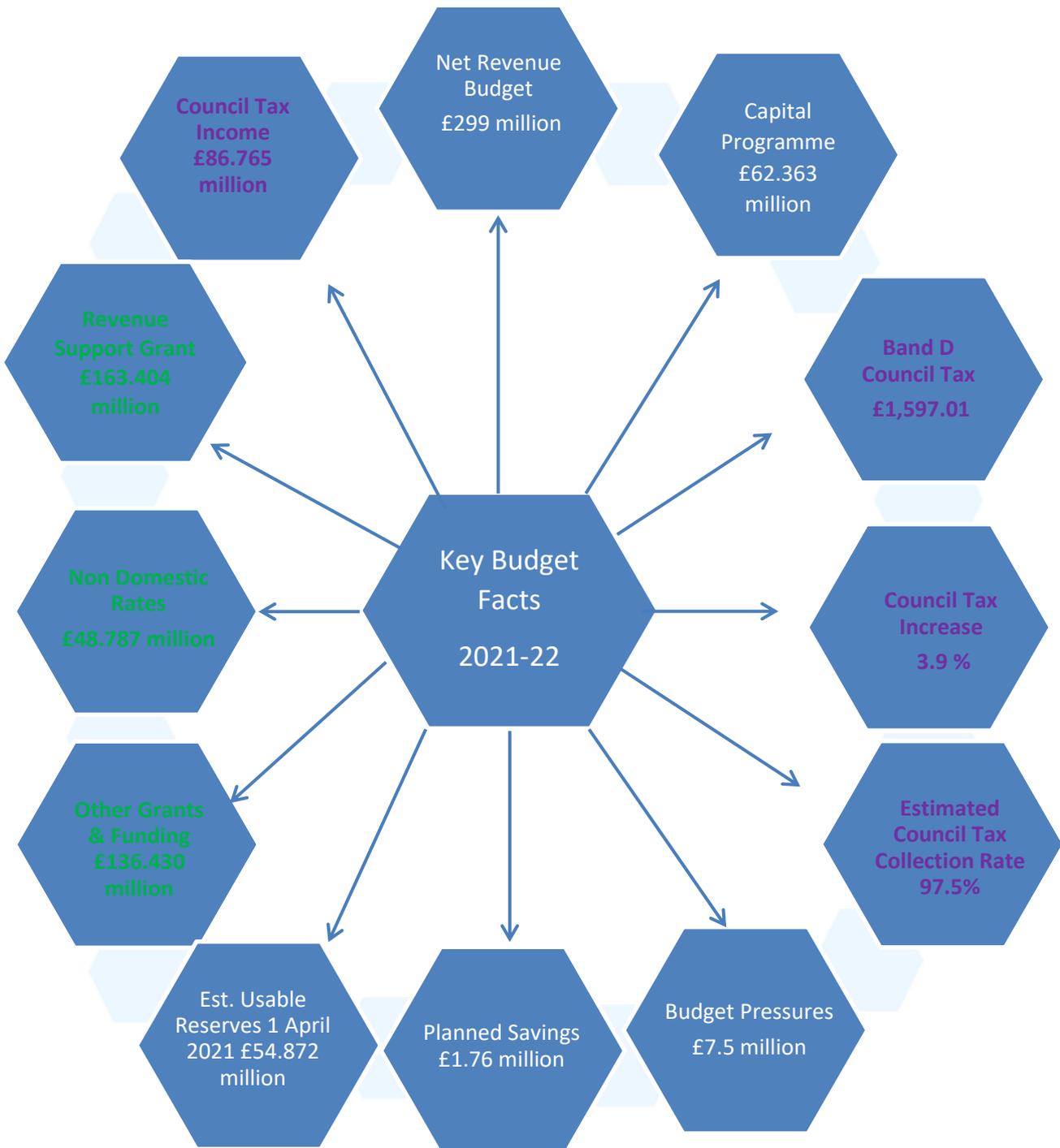
SECTION 1.

Revenue & capital budgets 2021-22

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document sets out Bridgend County Borough Council's Revenue and Capital budgets for 2021-22 in a summarised format, together with other financial information. It contains a summary of the budget approved by Council on 24 February 2021, and other information regarding the funding of the overall budget, including the way in which the Council Tax is set. It also contains the Capital Programme which runs up until 2030-31. The information contained within this document is to help assist the public, Members, Chief Officers, and their staff in understanding the current financial position and in preparing for future budgets.
- 1.1.2 Any enquiries about the content of this booklet should be made to the Interim Chief Officer - Finance, Performance and Change, and Section 151 Officer, Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB or email talktous@bridgend.gov.uk.

1.2 Key budget facts 2021-22



1.3 Financial overview

1.3.1 Over the last 10 years, the Council has made £68 million of budget reductions. While the Council's net revenue budget is planned at £298.956 million for 2021-22, its overall expenditure far exceeds this. Taking into account expenditure and services which are funded by specific grants or fees and charges, the Council's gross budget will be around £435 million in 2021-22.

1.3.2 The local authority's annual revenue budget covers the day-to-day running costs of the local authority (including staff salaries, contracted services, utilities, building maintenance, operational costs etc.). Around £191 million of the gross budget is spent on the Council's own staff including teachers and school support staff. Much of the cost of the services provided by external organisations is also wage related – these include for example waste collection operatives, domiciliary care workers, leisure staff and foster carers. The Council gets the majority of its revenue funding from Welsh Government through the Revenue Support Grant and a share of Non-Domestic Rates. It supplements this through council tax collection, other grants and fees and charges. In terms of council tax, the proportion of council tax required to balance the Council's budget has steadily increased over recent years and it currently funds 29% of the budget.

1.3.3 As well as having less income to fund services, there are other pressures that squeeze resources. This includes regulations and legislation from Welsh Government (WG) either directly or indirectly – for example pressures and new responsibilities arising from the Environmental (Wales) Act 2016, the Welsh Government's commitment to eradicate homelessness, the implications of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Bill and the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018.

1.3.4 Another significant pressure arises through demographic changes. People are living longer which is good news but that can also bring increased dependency through people living with more complex or multiple conditions. Additionally, we are seeing an increase in the number of pupils at our schools, which places increased pressure on school budgets. More recently, a reduction in the amount of council tax being collected, due to the difficult economic circumstances that people find themselves in brings another pressure for the Council to manage. This is coupled with an increase in council tax support as more people find themselves on low incomes or claiming benefits.

1.3.5 The Council has adopted a Corporate Plan that sets out the approaches that it will take to manage these pressures whilst continuing to ensure that, as far as possible, services can be provided that meet the needs of the citizens and communities in Bridgend. These approaches are:

- Though a large and complex organisation, the Council will make every effort to work as one single organisation. That means avoiding duplication and double handling of data through sharing of systems and processes. This isn't always as easy as it sounds because often different rules or opportunities apply to different services. Nevertheless acting as 'One Council working together to improve lives' is enshrined in the Council's vision.

- Wherever possible the Council will support communities and people to become more resilient by creating their own solutions and reducing dependency on the Council. This is because it is not sustainable for the Council to continue to aspire to meet all and every need that arises and because there is capacity, talent and ideas in other parts of the community that can be encouraged to play an active and effective role in sustaining and often enhancing local services. The Council has a role in encouraging, enabling and leading this approach and has adopted this as one of its underlying principles.
- The Council has agreed a principle of focusing diminishing resources on communities and individuals with the greatest need. Parts of our community have long standing problems of poverty and disadvantage. The solutions to this are not all in the direct control of the Council (for example the effects of changes to the welfare system) but where possible the Council has agreed that it wants to both alleviate problems in these areas and develop longer term sustainable solutions. The new socio-economic duty on public bodies, which comes into force on 31 March 2021, will reflect these aims.
- The Council has three well-being objectives that reflect these and other principles. In setting our well-being objectives we set out what we aim to achieve and why they are important. The Well-Being Objectives are
 - I. Supporting a successful sustainable economy,
 - II. Helping people and communities to be more healthy and resilient, and
 - III. Smarter use of resources. *

** The objective “Smarter Use of Resources” means we will ensure that all its resources (financial, physical, ecological, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the development of resources throughout the community that can help deliver to the Council’s priorities.*

- Our well-being objectives are integrated, which ensures we are working together to achieve shared outcomes.

1.4 Funding of the council's services

1.4.1 Council services

The Council delivers or enables many hundreds of services across all the diverse communities within the county borough and is responsible for providing services such as education, social care, highways, parks and open spaces, public transport, rights of way, road safety, refuse collection, street cleaning, revenues and benefits, public protection, registrars and leisure services, arts and libraries through our partners HALO and Awen. The Council incurs two types of expenditure – revenue expenditure and capital expenditure.

1.4.2 Revenue expenditure

Revenue expenditure covers spending on day to day costs of services including staff salaries, maintenance of buildings and general supplies, commissioning and equipment. This expenditure is paid for from the income received from council tax payers, business ratepayers, the fees and charges levied for certain services and from grants received from Welsh Government.

1.4.3 Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure covers spending on assets such as roads, new schools, redevelopment schemes and the major renovation of buildings. These assets will provide benefits to the community for several years and the expenditure is mainly financed from borrowing, capital grants and the sale of unwanted land and buildings.

1.4.4 Sources of funding

The main sources of income that the Council receives are fees and charges, grants, business rates and council tax. A definition of these are provided below:

- **Fees & charges**

Sources of income from fees and charges vary from charges for parking to residential accommodation for the elderly, school meal charges, planning charges, charges for bulky waste collection, hire of facilities and income from commercial lets such as industrial units.

- **Government grants**

The Welsh Government provides funding for local authorities through a number of sources, including the largest single grant known as the Revenue Support Grant, which can be used for any purpose they choose in delivering the services for which they are responsible. Other funding provided to Councils by Welsh Government includes grants for specific purposes. In addition to the funding authorities receive from the Welsh Government, they receive some ring-fenced grants from other government bodies (these grants can only be used for the specific purposes for which they are provided).

- **Business rates**

Local authorities also receive income via Welsh Government from nationally set non-domestic (business) rates.

- **Capital financing**

Local authorities receive grants from Welsh Government for capital spending, and they can determine how much they can afford to borrow based on a prudent assessment of their finances using professional codes of practice (Prudential Code). Money borrowed under the code is referred to as Prudential Borrowing.

- **Council tax**

After taking account of income from fees and charges, government grants and non-domestic rates, revenue expenditure is financed by a Council Tax, levied on each property within the Council's area, subject to certain discounts and exemptions. The Council Tax is the only tax based element of the Council's funding which is not determined by the Welsh Government. In 2021-22, Council Tax income represents 29% of the Council's net revenue expenditure.

SECTION 2.

Summary of charges to be levied

2.1 Council tax and band ranges values

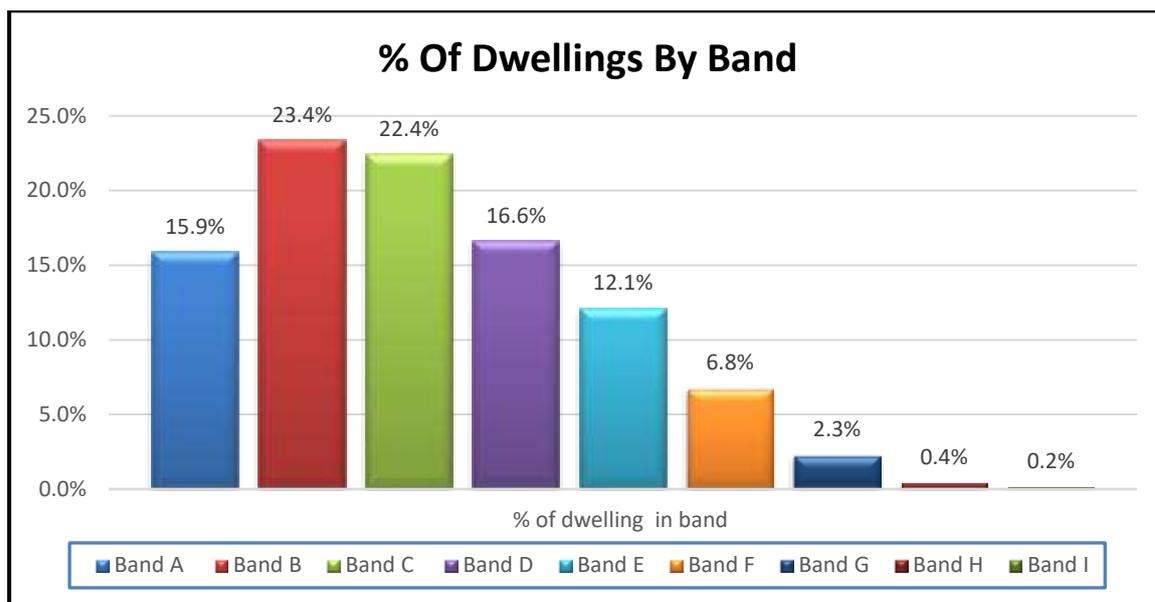
2.1.1 The amount of Council tax a resident pays depends on which band their property/ dwelling is in. Each dwelling is allocated to one of nine bands by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA), an independent agency which is not part of the Council. Since 2005, council tax has been calculated using nine valuation bands (bands A to I) that were established in 2005 using 2003 house values. However, the VOA also assesses properties when asked to do so, such as during a Council Tax appeal or band review.

2.1.2 For Band A properties, which account for 15.86% of properties in Bridgend County Borough, the council's element of Council tax is £1,064.67. The table below provides details of the percentage of council dwellings by council tax band.



Band	Range of Dwelling Value (Property Value as at 1.4.2003)	Ratio	Number of Dwellings	% of dwelling in band	BCBC Council Tax £ 2021-22
A	Up to £44,000	6/9	10,122	15.86%	1,064.67
B	£44,001 to £65,000	7/9	14,921	23.38%	1,242.12
C	£65,001 to £91,000	8/9	14,307	22.41%	1,419.56
D	£91,001 to £123,000	9/9	10,613	16.63%	1597.01
E	£123,001 to £162,000	11/9	7,725	12.10%	1,951.90
F	£162,001 to £223,000	13/9	4,310	6.75%	2,306.79
G	£223,001 to £324,000	15/9	1,453	2.28%	2,661.68
H	£324,001 to £424,000	18/9	282	0.44%	3,194.02
I	£424,001 and over	21/9	100	0.16%	3,726.36

The chart below shows the percentage of council tax dwellings in each banding.



61.65% of properties in Bridgend County Borough pay less than the 'Band D' equivalent which is the band used to compare levels of Council Tax across Authorities.

2.1.3 The table below shows the level of Council Tax for Bridgend County Borough Council's residents by valuation band.

Council Tax 2021-22 Band Range Values – Bridgend County Borough Council

Band	Range of Dwelling Value (Value as at 1.4.2003)	Council Tax 2020-21 £	Council Tax 2021-22 £
A	Up to £44,000	1,024.71	1,064.67
B	£44,001 to £65,000	1,195.49	1,242.12
C	£65,001 to £91,000	1,366.28	1,419.56
D	£91,001 to £123,00	1,537.06	1,597.01
E	£123,001 to £162,000	1,878.63	1,951.90
F	£162,001 to £223,000	2,220.20	2,306.79
G	£223,001 to £324,000	2,561.77	2,661.68
H	£324,001 to £424,000	3,074.12	3,194.02
I	£424,001 and over	3,586.47	3,726.36

2.1.4 The council tax bill for 2021-22 financial year (1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022) is made up of charges from Bridgend County Borough Council, the Police & Crime Commissioner for South Wales and Community/Town Councils. The Council collects the charges for the other two bodies via the council tax mechanism. The monies collected are then paid over to the relevant bodies in line with the amount they have included in their budget to be charged to households in the county borough of Bridgend.

2.2 Council tax requirement 2021-22

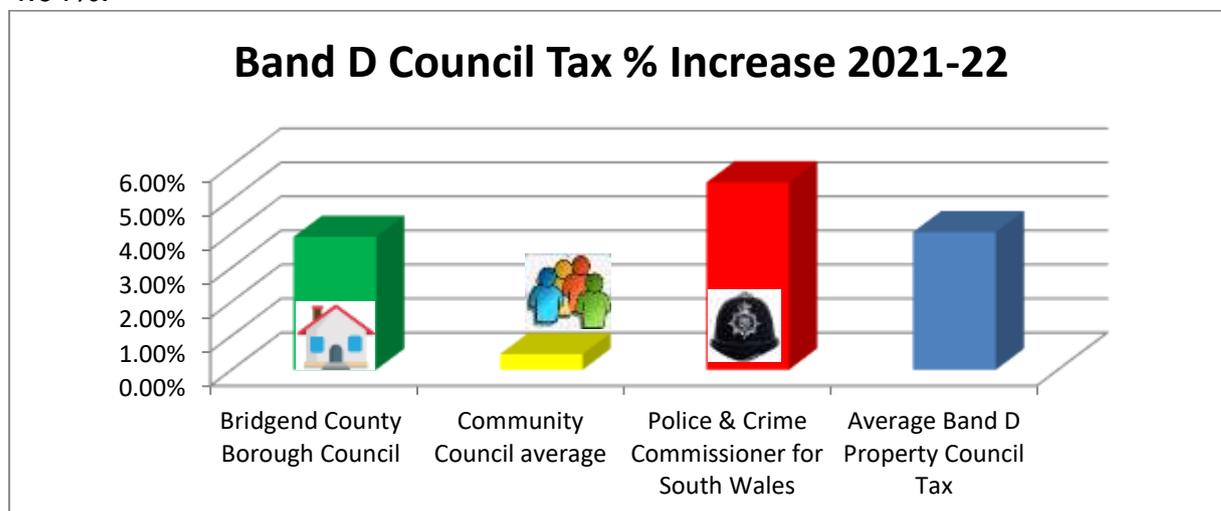
2.2.1 To finalise its budget the Council must set a council tax requirement – the amount of money to be raised by council tax. This is after funding all pressures and assessing the levels of income from the government and elsewhere. Council tax currently accounts for just under 29% of the money that the Council receives. The level of the increase seeks to strike an appropriate balance between the needs of the Council and its citizens. The Gross Council Tax base for Bridgend for 2021-22 is 55,722.52 Band D equivalent properties and the estimated collection rate is 97.5%. The Net Council tax base is, therefore, 54,329.46 which gives a Band D council tax of £1,597.01, as detailed in the table below:

The average Bridgend County Borough Council Tax is calculated below:

Bridgend County Borough Council	2020-21 £	2021-22 £
Expenditure charged to Revenue Account	421,500,423	435,386,625
Income credited to Revenue Account	-134,615,254	-136,430,380
Net Expenditure Budget	286,885,169	298,956,245
Partly Funded by:		
Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-153,441,858	-163,404,268
NNDR (Business Rates) Distribution	-49,685,392	-48,787,286
Amount to be funded by BCBC	83,757,919	86,764,691
Council Tax Requirement	83,757,919	86,764,691
Net Council Tax Base (Band D Equivalent)	54,492.29	54,329.46
Band D Council Tax Requirement	£1,537.06	£1,597.01
Percentage Change over previous year	4.50%	3.90%

2.3 Band D council tax % increase 2021-22

2.3.1 The amount to be met from council tax this year amounts to £86.7 million, an average Band D increase of 3.9% for the county borough council element. The Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales precept has increased by an average Band D equivalent of 5.5%, and the average Band D community council precept has increased by 0.46%. The total average overall increase in council tax is 4.04%.



2.4 Band D council tax charges by community council area 2021-22

2.4.1 The previous table showed the Council Tax for Bridgend County Borough Council's residents by property band. Community Council precepts vary across the County Borough, producing variations and the table below shows a breakdown of the total council tax charge, including the total payable by community council area for 2021-22 for a Band D property:

Community Council	Bridgend CBC	Community/ Town Council	Police	Total
	£	£	£	£
Brackla Community Council	1,597.01	40.70	287.72	1,925.43
Bridgend Town Council	1,597.01	107.58	287.72	1,992.31
Cefn Cribbwr Community Council	1,597.01	77.48	287.72	1,962.21
Coity Higher Community Council	1,597.01	27.84	287.72	1,912.57
Cornelly Community Council	1,597.01	58.43	287.72	1,943.16
Coychurch Higher Community Council	1,597.01	32.66	287.72	1,917.39
Coychurch Lower Community Council	1,597.01	46.41	287.72	1,931.14
Garw Valley Community Council	1,597.01	52.73	287.72	1,937.46
Laleston Community Council	1,597.01	44.07	287.72	1,928.80
Llangynwyd Lower Community Council	1,597.01	53.15	287.72	1,937.88
Llangynwyd Middle Community Council	1,597.01	55.40	287.72	1,940.13
Maesteg Town Council	1,597.01	58.90	287.72	1,943.63
Merthyr Mawr Community Council	1,597.01	23.30	287.72	1,908.03
Newcastle Higher Community Council	1,597.01	31.10	287.72	1,915.83
Ogmore Valley Community Council	1,597.01	36.00	287.72	1,920.73
Pencoed Town Council	1,597.01	46.51	287.72	1,931.24
Porthcawl Town Council	1,597.01	54.18	287.72	1,938.91
Pyle Community Council	1,597.01	48.19	287.72	1,932.92
St Brides Minor Community Council	1,597.01	25.64	287.72	1,910.37
Ynysawdre Community Council	1,597.01	33.46	287.72	1,918.19

2.5 Non-domestic (business) rates (NDR)

2.5.1 NDR are the means by which businesses and other owners of non-domestic property contribute towards the costs of local authority services. Business rates are an annual, local tax. Ratepayers and owners of all non-domestic and business properties pay business rates, and examples of liable properties include shops, offices, pubs, warehouses and factories.

2.5.2 The National Business Rate multiplier is set by Welsh Government each year in accordance with paragraph 3B of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Finance Act 1988. The calculation is based on a formula which takes account of the annual change in Consumer Price Index (CPI), and for the financial year 2021-22 the multiplier will remain at £0.535. Welsh Government has decided not to raise the multiplier for 2021-22 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, to help support around 54,000 ratepayers across Wales.

Non-Domestic (Business) Rates	2020-21	2021-22
National Business Rate Multiplier (set by Welsh Government)	53.5p per £	53.5p per £

2.5.3 Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) are calculated by taking the Rateable Value (RV) of a property and multiplying it by the NDR 'multiplier' for the year in question.

2.5.4 Bridgend County Borough Council collects business rates for Welsh Government. The rates are then redistributed to Welsh local authorities, based on adult population figures, to pay for services.

2.5.5 Information on properties that are exempt from paying business, or pay a reduced rate is available at the following website address:

<https://businesswales.gov.wales/business-rates-relief-in-wales>

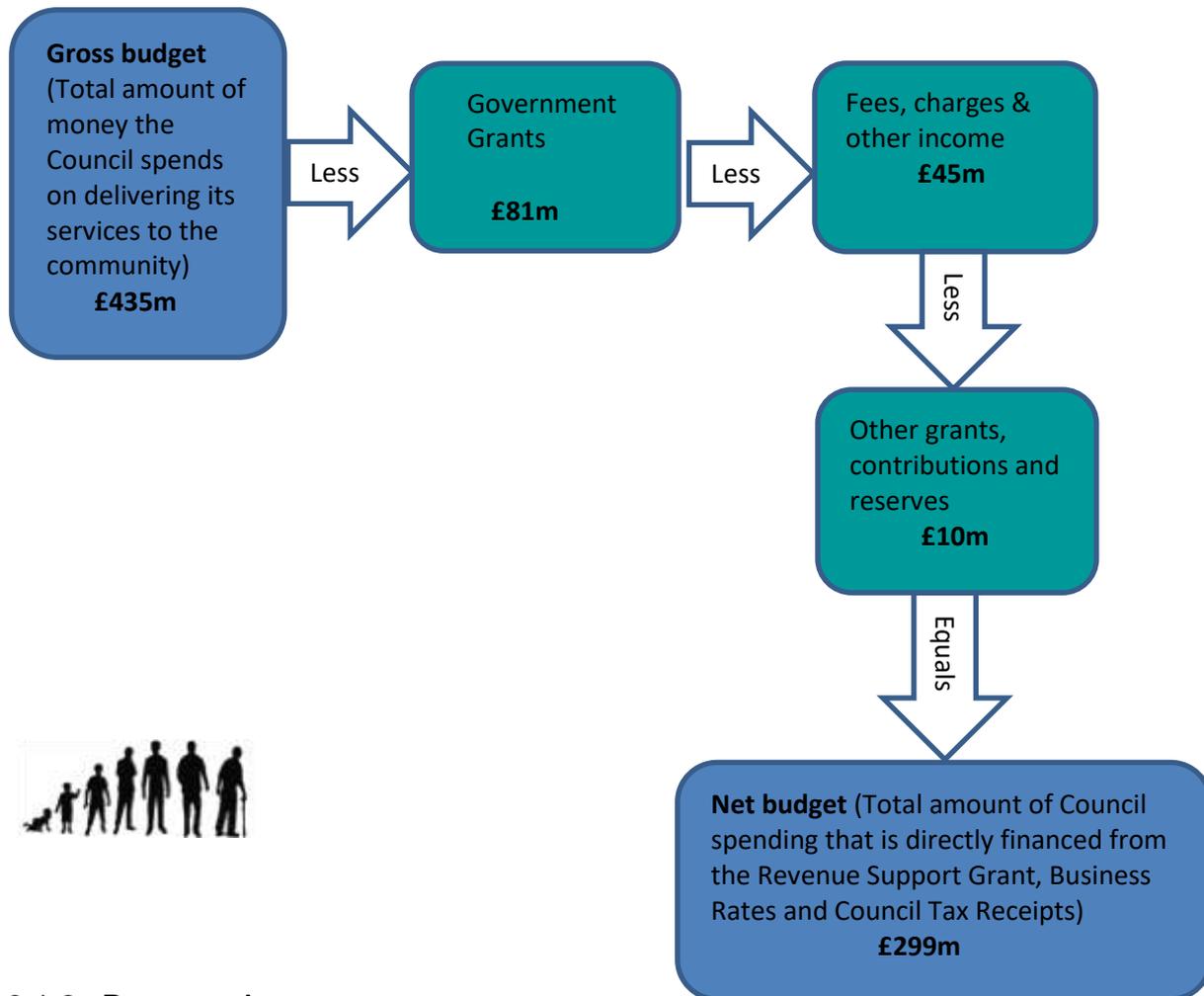
SECTION 3.

Revenue budget 2021-22

3.1 Gross budget to Net budget

3.1.1 As part of the budget and the Council Tax setting process, the Council is required by the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (section 32) to produce a calculation of estimated net expenditure known as the budget requirement.

The diagram below explains the difference between gross and net budget:



3.1.2 Revenue Account

This is the account from which day to day spending on a local authority's services is met. It is the most scrutinised and publicised expenditure as it covers all of the Council's services and it is funded in part, although not solely, from Council Tax Income.

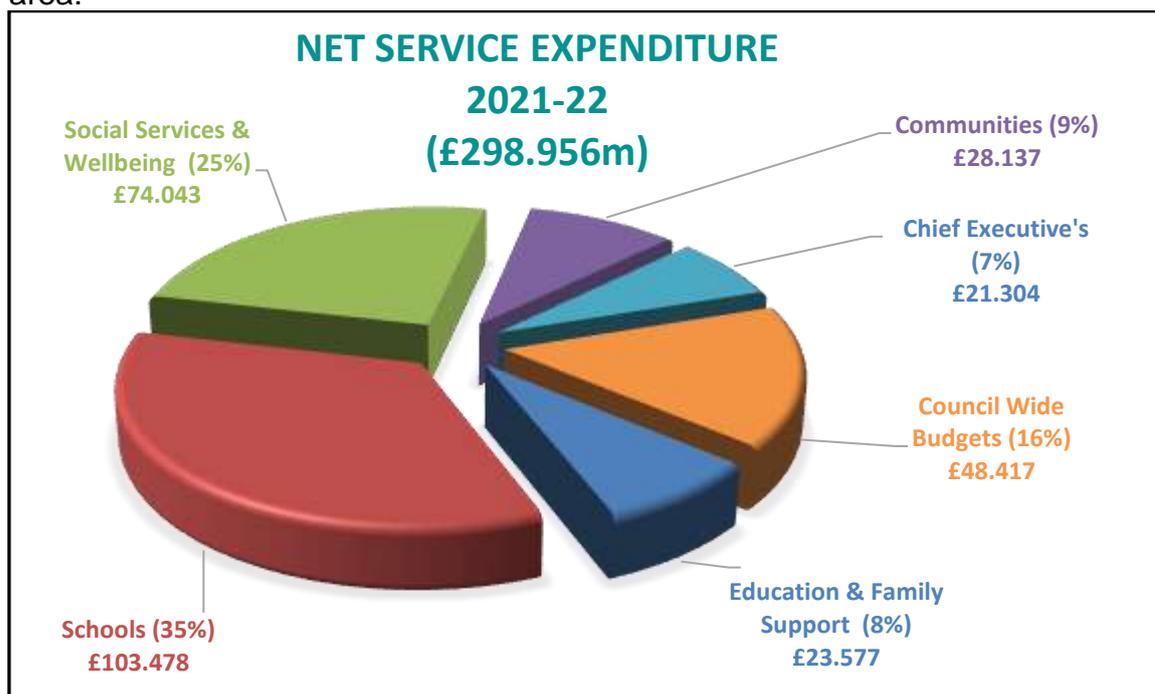
3.2 Net revenue expenditure by service directorate – summary

3.2.1 A notional breakdown of the 2021-22 net revenue budget based on a Band D equivalent of £1,597.01 (3.9% increase), as an example, is provided in the table below:

Service Expenditure	Net Budget	Notional Band D Equivalent
	£	£
Central Education & Family Support	23,577,000	125.96
Schools	103,478,000	552.77
Social Services & Wellbeing	74,043,000	395.53
Communities	28,137,000	150.31
Chief Executive's	21,304,000	113.80
<u>Council Wide Budgets</u>		
Capital Financing	7,329,120	39.15
Levies	7,783,000	41.58
Repairs and Maintenance	632,981	3.38
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	15,654,000	83.62
Apprenticeship Levy	650,000	3.47
Pension Related Costs	430,000	2.30
Insurance Premiums	1,363,000	7.28
Other Council Wide Budgets	14,575,144	77.86
Net Expenditure to be funded	298,956,245	1,597.01

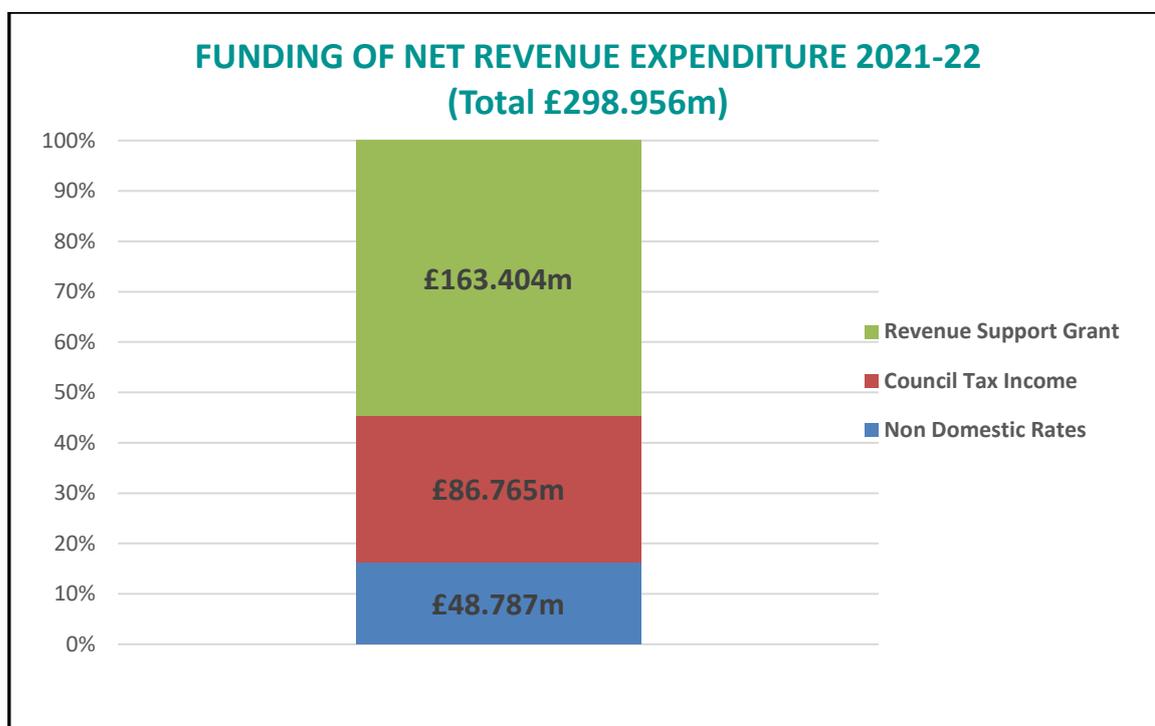
3.3 Net revenue expenditure by service chart

3.3.1 The chart below shows the net revenue expenditure of £298.956 million by service area:



3.4 Funding of net revenue expenditure

3.4.1 The following chart analyses the principal sources of funding of net expenditure for 2021-22:



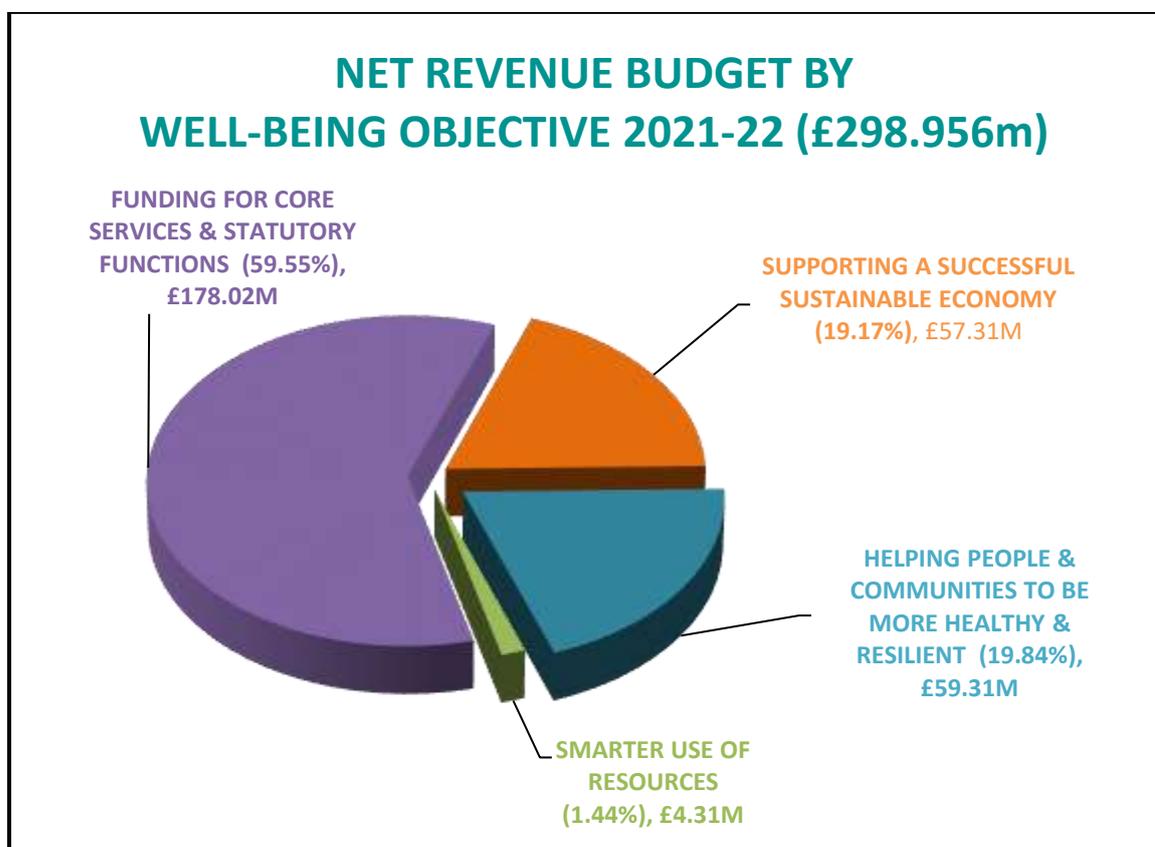
3.5 Net services expenditure by group

3.5.1 The table below provides details of the net service expenditure by category of spend:

	Budget £' million	%
Employee Costs	190.855	44%
Premises Related costs	13.145	3%
Transport Related Expenditure	14.962	3%
Supplies & Services	54.501	13%
Third Party Payments	89.099	20%
Transfer Payments	61.712	14%
Support Services	0.026	0%
Capital Financing Costs	11.087	3%
Gross Expenditure	435.387	100
Grants		
Specific Government grants	(80.819)	
Other Grants & contributions	(10.711)	
Fees, Charges & Other Income	(44.900)	
Net Expenditure	298.956	

3.6 Net budget by well-being objective

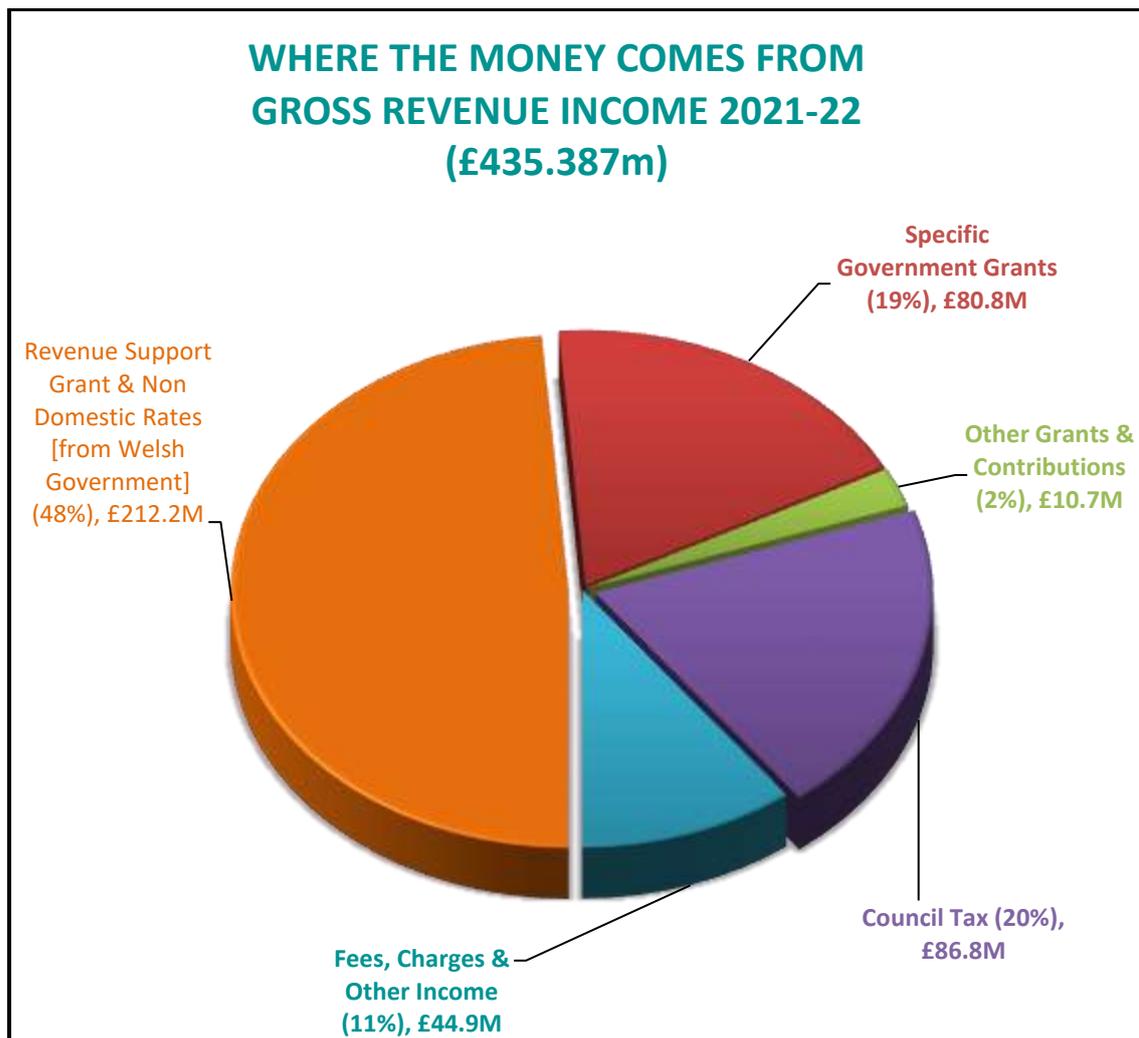
3.6.1 The authority's net revenue budget of £298.956 million supports the delivery of the Council's Well-Being Objectives, core services and statutory functions. The chart below provides details of how this has been allocated for 2021-22.



3.7 Gross revenue expenditure

3.7.1 The charts below outline our income and spending plans for 2021-22. The gross cost of revenue services provided by the Council in 2021-22 is £435 million; this includes expenditure financed by other income streams including other government grants, other grants and contributions, customer and client receipts and interest on investments.

Where the money comes from (£435.387m)



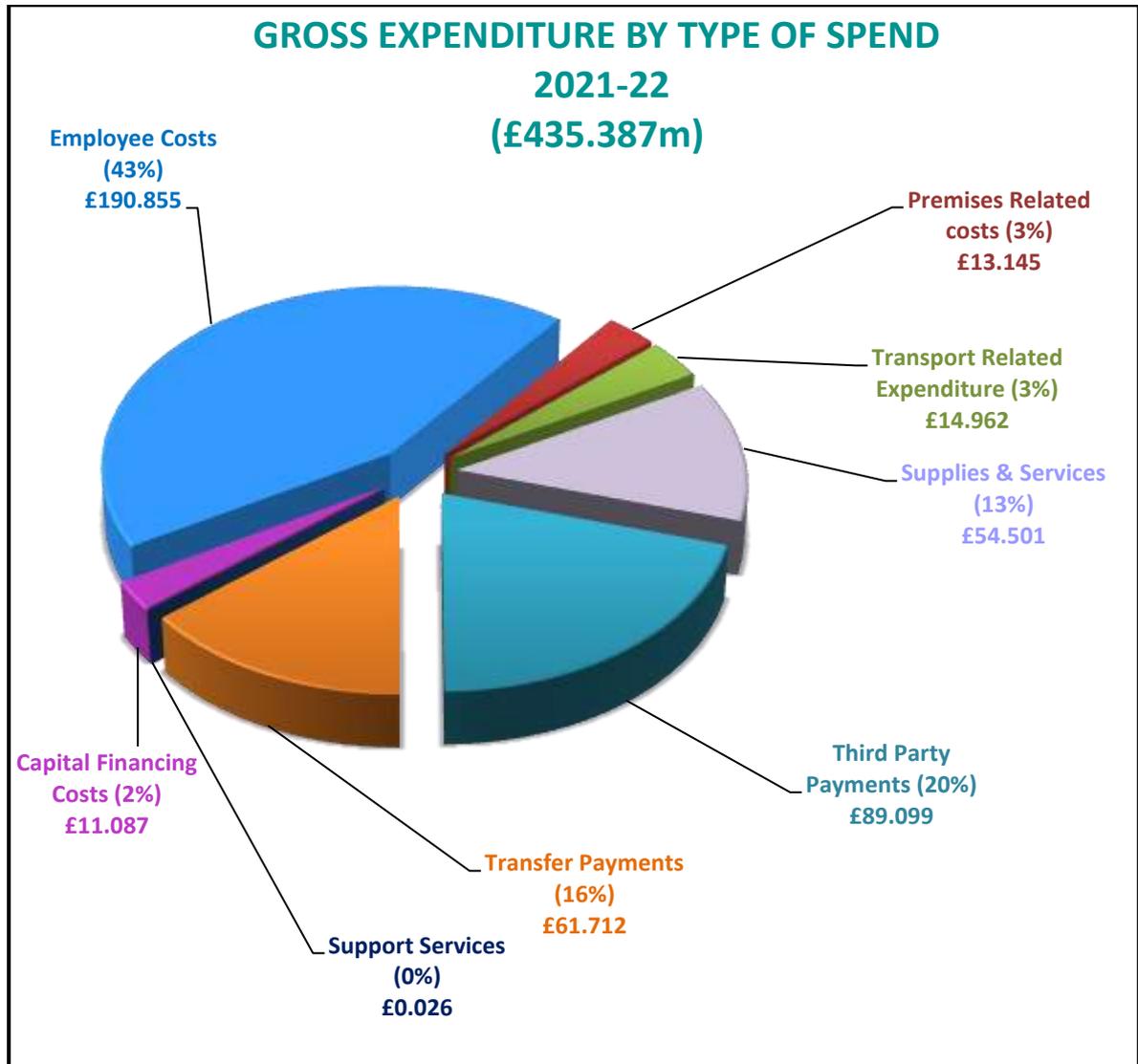
*Fees, Charges & Other Income includes transfers from the General Fund (£2.232m), Internal Recharge Income (£7.166m), Internal Income including contract income (£12.629m), External Interest (£951k) & Customer Client Receipts (£21.922m).

Where each £1 spent by the council comes from



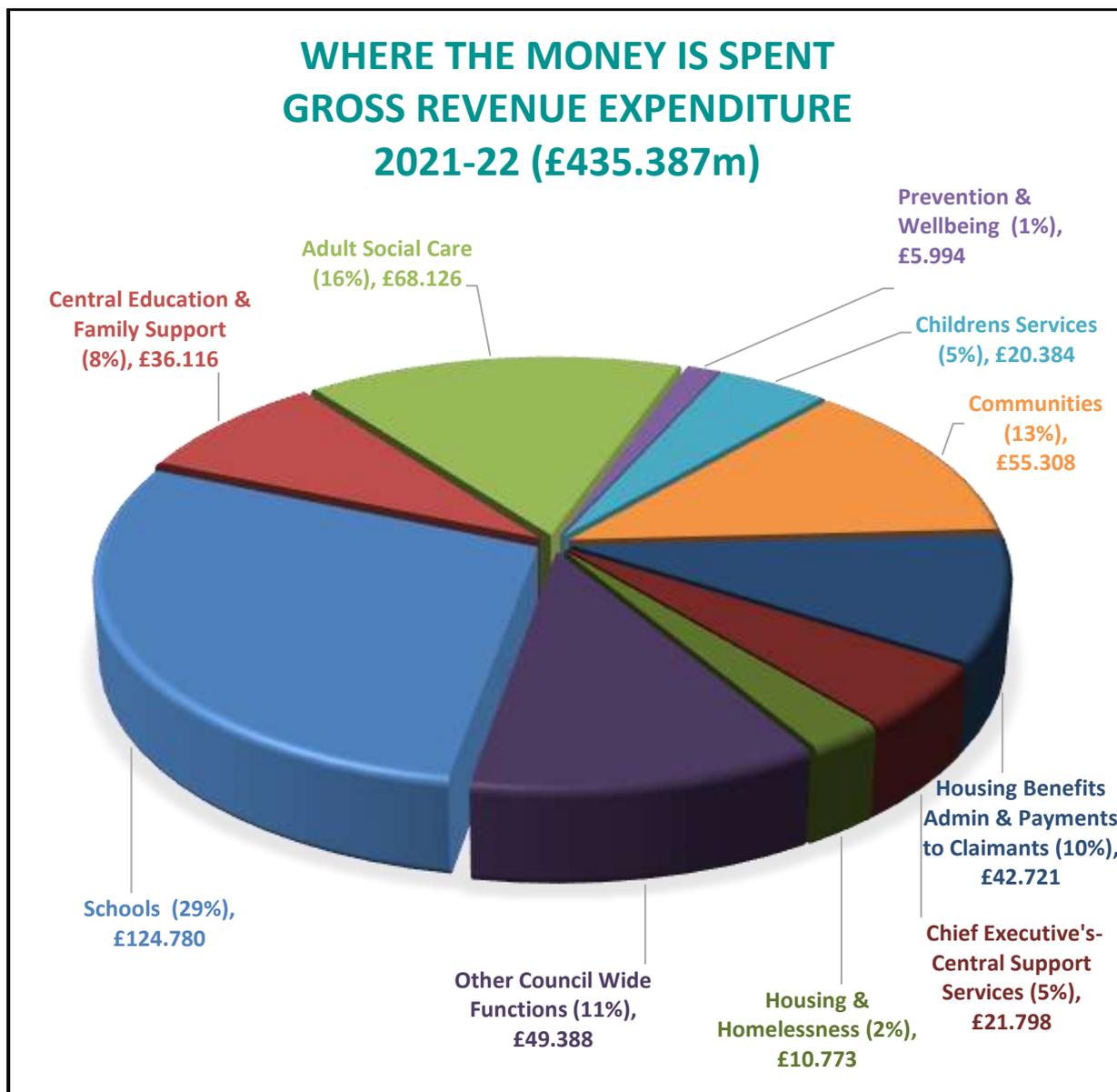
A breakdown of the gross revenue expenditure by category is provided in the table below:

Where the money is spent - by type of spend (£435.387m)



Where the money is spent – by Service area (£435.387m)

A breakdown of the gross revenue expenditure by service area is provided in the table below:



Note:

Other Council Wide Functions includes Capital Financing Costs, Precepts and Levies, Council Tax Reduction Scheme and corporate provision for pay and price.

Chief Executive's - Central Support Services - includes: Finance, Audit, HR, ICT, Legal & Democratic & Regulatory, Housing & Homelessness, Business Support, and Elections & Partnerships.

Communities - includes Planning & Development Services, Strategic Regeneration, Economy, Natural Resources & Sustainability, Cleaner Streets & Waste Management, Corporate Landlord and Highways & Green Space.

3.8 Net revenue expenditure by directorate

3.8.1 Education & family support overview

The Council is proposing to spend £127 million on services delivered by the Education and Family Support Directorate in 2021-2022. The majority of this money will be spent by the 59 schools across the County Borough. Schools are the biggest single area of spend of the Council. In addition to the £103 million proposed budget to be delegated to schools in 2021-2022, which mostly pays for the salaries of teaching and other school staff, and the running costs of the facilities (ongoing revenue expenditure), the Council has already spent £21.6 million in building and refurbishing schools as part of our 21st Century School Modernisation Band A Programme and has provisionally committed to a further £24 million as part of the Band B Programme. These sums comprise one-off capital expenditure across several years, including funding for land and infrastructure works, with significant match funding from Welsh Government.

3.8.1.1 Education & family support revenue: services provided

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	EDUCATION & FAMILY SUPPORT	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	Learning	
2,390,721	Inclusion	2,633,830
999,170	Pre School Childcare	988,210
468,820	Youth Service	463,210
373,770	Statutory Advice & Psychology	389,710
1,873,940	Emotional Health & Behaviour	2,389,420
606,170	School Improvement	535,570
28,864	Schools Music Service	38,880
136,230	Adult Learning	134,840
6,877,685	Sub-Total	7,573,670
	Strategic Partnership & Commissioning	
3,736,155	Strategic Planning & Resources	3,746,690
242,338	Business Strategy & Support	523,030
7,037,210	Support For Children & Learners	8,211,330
1,605,230	Commissioning & Partnerships	1,423,170
1,498,170	Strategic Management	1,400,020
369,010	Youth Offending Service	311,420
14,488,113	Sub-Total	15,615,660
	Delegated School Budgets	
101,414,359	Individual Schools Budget	103,478,000
101,414,359	Sub-Total	103,478,000
	Health & Safety	
388,016	Health & Safety	387,670
388,016		387,670
123,168,173	Total: Education & Family Support	127,055,000

3.8.1.2 Education & family support revenue: type of spend

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	EDUCATION & FAMILY SUPPORT	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	Employees	
2,898,850	Teachers	2,918,250
262,250	Chief Officers	265,180
11,772,874	Officers	11,504,100
169,220	Youth Leaders	163,550
421,660	Soulbury Officers	439,600
29,960	Agency Staff	25,000
984,640	Staff Training & Historic Pension Costs	984,640
	Premises Related Expenditure	
160,500	Repairs And Maintenance	160,500
15,000	Maintenance Of Grounds	15,000
20,770	Energy	20,770
22,470	Rents	24,860
10,840	Business Rates/Council Tax	10,840
1,440	Water	1,440
3,100	Cleaning / Domestic	3,100
26,450	Shared Building Related Costs	26,450
2,800	Insurances	2,800
23,270	Other Premises Related Costs	23,270
	Transport Related Costs	
190,100	Direct Vehicle Running Costs Including Repairs and Mileage	156,980
29,170	Hire And Leasing of Vehicles	29,170
5,389,820	Home to School Transport	6,615,840
7,180	Travel Expenses	7,160
	Supplies & Services	
487,700	Equipment, Materials & Furniture	474,170
1,659,790	Catering	1,659,380
11,760	Clothing, Uniforms, Laundry	11,760
80,190	Printing, Stationery, Etc.	77,200
5,220	Advertising	5,220
743,560	Grants And Subscriptions	741,650
238,880	Other Hired and Professional Services	225,920
62,670	Communications / Computing	60,570
6,110	Staff Expenses e.g. conference fees	6,110
2,818,790	Early Years Grants and ALN Provision	2,768,070
50	Insurances	50
2,574,140	Maesteg PFI Revenue Costs	2,578,140
	Third Party Payments	
1,729,530	Other Local Authorities & Joint Committees	1,701,280
1,401,990	Voluntary Organisations	1,394,590
55,230	External Contractors	54,230
	Capital Financing Costs	
960,070	Prudential Borrowing Repayments	959,000
35,278,044	Total Expenditure	36,115,840
	Income	
(6,220,930)	Grants	(6,020,230)
(2,102,450)	Other Reimbursements & Contributions	(1,482,270)
(3,863,410)	Customer / Client Receipts	(3,863,290)
(1,337,440)	Recharges To Other Directorates (Internal)	(1,173,050)
(13,524,230)	Total Income	(12,538,840)
21,753,814	Total: Education & Family Support	23,577,000

3.8.1.3 Schools' revenue budget: type of spend

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	DELEGATED SCHOOLS BUDGETS	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	Employees	
71,490,180	Teachers	73,553,820
27,962,561	Officers	27,962,560
80,300	Youth Leaders	80,300
1,751,020	Agency Staff	1,751,020
108,200	Indirect Employee Expenses	108,200
	Premises Related Expenditure	
1,226,500	Repairs And Maintenance	1,226,500
186,520	Maintenance Of Grounds	186,520
2,092,930	Energy	2,092,930
79,000	Rents	79,000
2,079,880	Business Rates/Council Tax	2,079,880
333,930	Water	333,930
138,400	Fixtures And Fittings	138,400
797,700	Cleaning / Domestic	797,700
34,300	Insurances	34,300
88,000	Other Premises Related Costs	88,000
	Transport Related Costs	
60,500	Direct Transport Costs	60,500
188,000	Hire & Leasing of Vehicles	188,000
4,680	Travelling Expenses	4,680
15,700	Insurance	15,700
	Supplies & Services	
3,521,900	Equipment, Materials & Furniture	3,521,900
4,627,948	Catering	4,627,950
2,700	Clothing, Uniforms, Laundry	2,700
338,000	Printing, Stationery, Etc.	338,000
7,000	Advertising	7,000
28,800	Grants And Subscriptions	28,800
153,700	Other Hired and Professional Services	153,700
1,081,500	Communications / Computing	1,081,500
2,630,900	Service Level Agreements	2,630,900
79,100	Insurances	79,100
	Third Party Payments	
20,000	Other Local Authorities & Joint Committees	20,000
1,382,100	External Contractors	1,382,100
200	Highways - Safety and Aids	200
	Transfer Payments	
124,200	School Uniform Grants	124,200
122,716,349	Total Expenditure	124,779,990
	Income	
(15,939,320)	Grants	(15,939,320)
(1,491,060)	Other Reimbursements & Contributions	(1,491,060)
(3,738,470)	Customer / Client Receipts	(3,738,470)
(8,300)	Interest	(8,300)
(90,500)	Recharges To Other Directorates (Internal)	(90,500)
(34,340)	Earmarked Reserve Related Transfers	(34,340)
(21,301,990)	Total Income	(21,301,990)
101,414,359	Total: Delegated Schools Budgets	103,478,000

3.8.2 Social services & wellbeing overview

After Education, the largest area of Council spend is on social care. Within the Directorate there is a focus on well-being and independence, outcome focussed practice which supports people to live the lives that matter to them. This way of working results in less dependency on commissioned social care services for many individuals and more effective and cost effective use of statutory services. The Directorate continues to develop new approaches to service delivery and this includes better support and outcomes for prevention, early intervention and wellbeing. This approach supports the well-being objective of 'helping people and communities to be more healthy and resilient' and is also part of the Directorate's transformation plan with a clear link to the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Our strategy for the next few years is to more effectively support independence and continue to remodel the way we work in order to lessen dependency and enable people to maximise their independence.

Social services is largely a needs led service and whilst the long term strategy is to enable people to be more self-reliant, the demographics show that people are living longer, often with more complex conditions than ever before. This means that there are more people living in the community who would previously have remained in hospital or entered a care home. Children's social care is also needs led and the financial pressure to meet need can fluctuate very rapidly. Needs are met and personal outcomes achieved within available budgets.

3.8.2.1 Social services & wellbeing: services provided

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	SOCIAL SERVICES & WELLBEING	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	Adult Social Care	
20,607,406	Older People	21,120,510
4,480,306	Adult Physical Disability/ Sensory Impairment	4,643,050
16,533,213	Adults Learning Disabilities	16,520,070
3,619,192	Adults Mental Health Needs	3,662,560
229,938	Substance Misuse & Mental Health Voluntary	225,720
3,344,377	Wellbeing Management, Central Admin & Training	3,344,390
48,814,432	Sub-Total	49,516,300
	Prevention & Wellbeing	
5,200,410	Recreation And Sport	5,200,370
5,200,410	Sub-Total	5,200,370
	Childrens Social Care	
19,225,143	Childrens Social Care	19,326,330
19,225,143	Sub-Total	19,326,330
73,239,985	Total: Social Services & Wellbeing	74,043,000

3.8.2.2 Social services & wellbeing budget: type of spend

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	SOCIAL SERVICES & WELLBEING	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	Employees	
380,205	Chief Officers	379,960
34,575,367	Officers	34,636,520
58,815	Psychologists (Childrens)	0
283,420	Staff Training	283,420
27,900	External Contractors	28,680
	Premises Related Expenditure	
234,890	Repairs And Maintenance	234,890
22,680	Maintenance Of Grounds	22,680
40,190	Energy	40,190
152,650	Rents	152,650
5,970	Business Rates/Council Tax	5,970
11,950	Water	11,950
1,000	Fixtures And Fittings	1,000
13,100	Cleaning / Domestic	13,100
40,060	Shared Building Related Costs	40,060
146,110	Other Premises Related Costs	141,610
	Transport Related Costs	
753,140	Direct Vehicle Running Costs Including Repairs and Mileage	756,590
514,960	Hire & Leasing of vehicles	514,960
19,110	Travel Expenses	19,110
	Supplies & Services	
582,690	Equipment, Materials & Furniture	585,900
649,460	Catering	646,960
33,750	Clothing, Uniforms, Laundry	33,750
111,610	Printing, Stationery, Etc.	111,610
22,000	Advertising	22,000
851,240	Grants And Subscriptions	854,150
546,910	Other Hired and Professional Services including sports leisure management	686,910
155,410	Communications / Computing	153,290
	Third Party Payments	
3,019,808	Other Local Authorities & Joint Committees	3,040,860
4,660,620	Voluntary Organisations	4,660,620
35,418,511	Purchase of Care Packages (External)	36,241,040
5,223,913	Fostering, Adoption, Special Guardianship Orders	5,224,170
219,040	Looked After Children, Care & Sundry Support Payments	219,040
4,035,680	Direct Payments	4,514,690
	Capital Financing Costs	
225,000	Prudential Borrowing Repayments	225,000
93,037,159	Total Expenditure	94,503,330
	Income	
(2,637,080)	Grants	(2,658,130)
(5,824,940)	Other Reimbursements & Contributions	(6,290,810)
(10,417,650)	Customer / Client Receipts	(10,408,030)
(136,810)	Recharges to other Directorates (Internal)	(136,810)
(780,694)	Earmarked Reserve Related transfers	(966,550)
	Total Income	(20,460,330)
73,239,985	Total: Social Services & Wellbeing	74,043,000

3.8.3 Communities overview

3.8.3.1 Regeneration

The Regeneration service continues to look at investment in and development of non-statutory assets and services which support the communities, economy and environment of Bridgend. The service uses a small amount of Strategic Regeneration Funding to match fund and lever in more substantial sums of grant aid and finance against strategic Council projects.

Going forward, the Council will increasingly collaborate on a regional basis with the nine other Councils that make up the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, particularly in areas such as transport, economic development and strategic planning. The City Deal is creating a £1.2 billion fund for investment in the region over the next 20 years. This long term investment will be targeted to focus on raising economic prosperity, increasing job prospects and improving digital and transport connectivity. In order to play an effective part in the City Deal, the Council will maintain as far as possible existing investment in its transport planning, spatial planning and regeneration teams to reflect this direction of travel.

More specifically, the Council has made and continues to make good progress in pursuit of the development of our main towns. These include the regeneration of the waterfront at Porthcawl, including the Salt Lake site, the redevelopment of Maesteg Town Hall, and investment in initiatives to improve the town centre in Bridgend. This includes potentially relocating Bridgend College to a town centre location. Much of this investment is not the Council's own money, but skilled teams are required to bid successfully in a competitive environment to ensure money is levered in.

3.8.3.2 Public realm (street scene)

Most of the Council's net budget is spent on education and social care – these are very valued services, but are naturally aimed at certain groups within our community. However, the Council's work on the public realm has a more direct and visible impact on everybody. This includes our work to maintain highways, parks and open spaces, clean our streets, collect and dispose of our waste.

3.8.3.3 Property & building maintenance

The Council is undertaking a review of its commercial property portfolio, identifying asset management opportunities and the mechanisms required to deliver a sustainable increase in income. Alongside this, the Council is continuing to dispose of assets it no longer requires to deliver services, in order to provide further investment in our capital programme.

The Council has brought together its asset management and building maintenance functions, and has centralised all premises repairs, maintenance and energy budgets into a single 'corporate landlord' service within the Communities Directorate. This will better enable us to manage compliance, embed 'whole life costing' approaches into decision-making, manage the quality of work undertaken by contractors, and thereby deliver efficiencies in the management of our estate. This focus on reducing our assets and energy efficiency will be essential if the Council is to meet Welsh Governments targets of all public sectors bodies being net

carbon neutral by 2030. Moving forwards the opportunity that has been created via the Covid imposed ways of working remotely, will feed into the organisations future office accommodation needs assessments.

3.8.3.4 Communities: services provided

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	COMMUNITIES	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	Corporate Landlord	
53,580	Corporate Landlord Management	57,130
551,160	Total Facilities Management	547,590
2,165,855	Strategic Asset Management	1,888,380
82,390	Capital Design & Delivery	82,380
62,660	Community Asset Transfer	41,390
2,915,645	Sub-Total	2,616,870
	Strategic Management- Communities	
267,830	Strategic Management - Communities	267,830
267,830	Sub-Total	267,830
	Planning & Development Services	
(229,700)	Development Control	(229,710)
1,004,040	Development Planning	1,004,500
53,060	Building Control	52,590
(275,630)	Highways Policy & Development	(275,630)
551,770	Sub-Total	551,750
	Strategic Regeneration	
88,290	Conservation & Design	88,290
1,492,768	Regeneration Projects	1,511,060
129,000	Regeneration Funding & Engagement	125,810
1,710,058		1,725,160
	Economy, Natural Resources & Sustainability	
212,185	Climate Change Response	421,330
51,470	Countryside Management	64,410
602,406	Economic Resilience & Growth	517,490
57,650	Rural Development	77,150
76,630	Employability & Enterprise	82,120
106,520	Marine & Coastal Services	70,410
1,106,861		1,232,910
	Cleaner Streets & Waste Management	
33,740	Public Conveniences	33,740
208,600	Enforcement	208,600
1,468,160	Other Cleaning	1,528,160
3,324,740	Waste Disposal	3,314,100
5,301,277	Waste Collection	5,513,920
10,336,517		10,598,520
	Highways & Green Spaces	
7,863,680	Highways	7,108,100
14,360	Fleet Services	14,340
721,810	Traffic & Transport	666,460
84,630	Engineering Services	84,580
2,264,600	Parks, Playing Fields & Bereavement Services	2,039,640
740,844	Public Realm & Infrastructure Programme	1,230,840
11,689,924		11,143,960
28,578,605	Total: Communities	28,137,000

3.8.3.5 Communities budget: type of spend

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	COMMUNITIES	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	Employees	
265,290	Chief Officers	265,290
17,196,390	Officers	17,750,700
12,000	Agency Staff	0
17,020	Staff Training	15,020
	Premises Related Expenditure	
1,713,040	Repairs And Maintenance	1,684,010
180,650	Maintenance Of Grounds	179,450
639,670	Energy	560,620
744,230	Rents	522,150
974,020	Business Rates/Council Tax	931,760
139,430	Water	139,430
10,360	Fixtures And Fittings	10,210
201,060	Cleaning / Domestic	191,590
2,500	Shared Building Related Costs	2,500
12,000	Insurances	12,000
38,000	Other Premises Related Costs	38,000
	Transport Related Costs	
1,398,460	Direct Vehicle Running Costs Including Repairs And Mileage	1,403,400
1,560,780	Hire & Leasing of Vehicles	1,560,780
3,327,740	Concessionary Fares and Transport Grants	3,327,740
21,800	Travel Expenses	21,800
	Supplies & Services	
2,240,180	Equipment And Materials	2,175,630
20,510	Catering	20,510
22,650	Clothing, Uniforms, Laundry	22,650
100,210	Printing, Stationery, Etc.	100,210
114,380	Advertising	114,380
118,210	Grants And Subscriptions	92,750
1,363,350	Other Hired and Professional Services	1,705,770
245,670	Communications / Computing	245,670
12,020	Staff Expenses e.g. conference fees	12,020
1,443,334	Public Realm infrastructure	1,373,880
	Third Party Payments	
148,770	Direct Service Organisations (DLO)	148,770
159,958	Other Local Authorities & Joint Committees	159,960
91,430	Voluntary Organisations	91,430
16,352,780	External Contractors	16,172,220
1,000	Other Establishments	1,000
1,142,805	Highways - Structural	1,014,800
32,500	Highways - Cyclical	32,500
221,580	Highways - Safety And Aids	171,580
223,000	Highways - Winter Maintenance	223,000
1,318,356	Highways - Street Lighting	1,131,220
25,220	Highways - Technical Surveys	25,220
	Support Services	
25,000	Internal Salary Recharge between Integrated Transport Unit and Rural Bus Grant Administration	25,000

Net Budget 2020/2021	COMMUNITIES (Continued)	Net Budget 2021/2022
	Capital Financing Costs	
1,548,921	Prudential Borrowing Repayments	1,629,570
1,500	Finance Leases	1,500
55,427,774	Total Expenditure	55,307,690
	Income	
(5,919,727)	Grants	(6,731,520)
(203,920)	Other Reimbursements & Contributions	(168,420)
	Customer / Client Receipts	(15,338,340)
(4,154,900)	Recharges To Other Directorates (Internal)	(4,108,530)
(948,052)	Earmarked Reserve Related Transfers	(823,880)
(26,849,169)	Total Income	(27,170,690)
28,578,605	Total: Communities	28,137,000

3.8.4 Chief executive's directorate overview

3.8.4.1 The service area plays a key role as a provider of both front line services (e.g. Council Tax, Benefits & Housing) and internal support services across the Council. The following functions are undertaken within the service area:

- **Finance** - The Council has a central team that manages all of the financial management of the Council. The service fulfils certain legal requirements that ensures transparency and accountability in the way that public money is used.
- **Internal audit** - Our Regional Internal Audit Shared Service is provided by a joint service that we share with the Vale of Glamorgan, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Merthyr Councils. The service carries out routine checks and investigations to ensure that the Council maintains good governance – especially as it relates to the proper accountability of money and other resources.
- **HR and organisational development** - With a workforce of some 6,000 employees including schools, the service provides HR policy advice and guidance; health and wellbeing support and learning and development opportunities for employees to meet current and future service needs.
- **ICT** - We are continuing to invest in the automation and digitisation of services in line with our recently approved Digital Strategy, where it is appropriate to do so, and work is ongoing to identify priority areas through the Digital Transformation Programme which will help achieve savings in future years of the MTFs. The Council spends around £5 million on its ICT services provision to support main Council activities and schools.
- **Housing and community regeneration** - The Council does not have any housing stock of its own but retains a number of statutory functions relating to addressing housing need and combatting homelessness. The service is also responsible for the administration of mandatory Disabled Facilities Grant, which aims to keep people in their own home for as long as possible.

- **Legal services** - The Council needs to maintain effective legal support for all of its services including front line services such as Education and Social Services. This is provided by a mix of permanent internal staff and expertise purchased from the private sector when necessary.
- **Democratic services** – Provides support to democratic processes to ensure accountability and transparency in decision making, which includes providing democratic support to the Mayor and 54 elected members (Councillors) who make decisions, set policy direction and oversee the general performance of the Council. Like many Councils, Bridgend has a mayor whose job is to chair meetings of the Council and represent the Council in the community.
- **Procurement** - The Council has a central team that provides procurement support across the range of services that we provide to ensure good value for money across the Council.
- **Regulatory services** - This is a combined service with the Vale of Glamorgan and Cardiff City Councils and includes Trading Standards, Environmental Health, Animal Health and Licensing (Alcohol, Gambling, Safety at Sports Grounds, Taxis etc.). These services all ensure in different ways that the public is protected.
- **Registrars** - The Council operates a registrar’s service that deals primarily with the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. The service also undertakes Civil Partnership and Citizenship ceremonies.
- **Council tax and benefits** - The taxation service collects over £80 million in Council tax from around 65,000 households across the county borough. Although benefits are funded by the central UK government, the administration of Housing Benefit and the Council Tax Reduction Scheme falls to the Council.

3.8.4.2 Chief executive’s: services provided

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	Chief Executive	
513,900	Chief Executive	579,230
513,900	Sub-Total	579,230
	Finance	
270,670	Internal Audit	270,670
3,247,574	Finance	3,182,730
181,910	Performance	181,920
3,700,154	Sub-Total	3,635,320
	Human Resources / Organisational	
1,835,670	Human Resources & Organisational Development	1,911,720
1,835,670	Sub-Total	1,911,720

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S (Continued)	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	<u>Partnerships</u>	
426,702	Transformation	409,420
1,625,110	Customer Services & Engagement	1,624,700
2,051,812	Sub-Total	2,034,120
	<u>Legal, Democratic & Regulatory</u>	
1,667,270	Legal Services	1,665,510
1,581,020	Democratic Services	1,582,800
283,570	Procurement	283,660
1,397,380	Regulatory Services	1,397,260
4,929,240	Sub-Total	4,929,230
	<u>ICT</u>	
3,358,032	ICT	3,751,960
3,358,032	Sub-Total	3,751,960
	<u>Elections</u>	
103,839	Elections	103,860
103,839	Sub-Total	103,860
	<u>Housing & Homelessness</u>	
1,162,380	Housing & Community Regeneration	3,353,980
1,162,380	Sub-Total	3,353,980
	<u>Business Support</u>	
1,004,557	Business Unit	1,004,580
1,004,557	Sub-Total	1,004,580
18,659,584	Total: Chief Executive's	21,304,000

3.8.4.3 Chief executive's budget: type of spend

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	<u>Employees</u>	
185,500	Chief Executive	185,420
352,470	Chief Officers	353,460
15,338,386	Officers	15,604,680
1,139,980	Members	1,151,860
114,274	Agency Staff	6,000
5,481	Staff Training	8,230
	<u>Premises Related Expenditure</u>	
2,500	Repairs And Maintenance	20,500
12,010	Energy	12,010
6,100	Rents	5,400
2,290	Business Rates/Council Tax	2,290
100	Water	100
1,070	Fixtures And Fittings	1,070
4,080	Shared Building Related Costs	4,080

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S (Continued)	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
15,710	Other Premises Related Costs	15,710
	Transport Related Costs	
109,690	Direct Vehicle Running Costs Including Repairs and Mileage	109,690
22,500	Hire & Leasing of vehicles	22,500
7,340	Travel Expenses	7,360
	Supplies & Services	
185,130	Equipment, Materials & Furniture	185,130
1,040	Catering	1,040
770	Clothing, Uniforms, Laundry	770
278,740	Printing, Stationery, Etc.	272,640
47,250	Advertising	47,250
162,250	Grants And Subscriptions	162,250
1,706,890	Services	1,498,610
2,764,582	Communications / Computing	3,037,040
1,100	Staff Expenses e.g. conference fees	1,100
886,810	Housing Solutions, Software, and Development	2,946,060
5,000	Mayoral - Hospitality Fund	5,000
	Third Party Payments	
2,010,240	Other Local Authorities & Joint Committees	1,973,140
282,699	Voluntary Organisations	232,420
6,210,304	Supporting People and External Contractors	6,219,290
	Transfer Payments	
41,199,730	Housing Benefits	41,199,730
73,062,016	Total Expenditure	75,291,830
	Income	
(49,717,607)	Grants	(49,469,840)
(1,240,650)	Other Reimbursements & Contributions	(1,278,830)
(1,199,090)	Customer / Client Receipts	(1,180,810)
(1,651,038)	Recharges to Other Directorates (Internal)	(1,651,040)
(594,047)	Earmarked Reserve Related Transfers	(407,310)
(54,402,432)	Total Income	(53,987,830)
18,659,584	Total: Chief Executive's	21,304,000

3.8.5 Council wide budgets

3.8.5.1 Council Wide Budgets represent those elements of expenditure which are Council wide and which cannot be directly attributed to any specific service.

3.8.5.2 Council wide budget: services provided

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	COUNCIL WIDE	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	<u>Council Wide Budgets</u>	
7,329,120	Capital Financing	7,329,120
8,110,090	Levies & Precepts	8,433,000
10,607,612	Other Corporate Functions	15,638,125
15,254,000	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	15,654,000
1,438,000	Insurance Premiums	1,363,000
500,000	Earmarked Reserves	-
43,238,822	Total: Council Wide	48,417,245

3.8.5.3 Council wide budget: type of spend

Net Budget 2020/2021 £	COUNCIL WIDE BUDGETS	Net Budget 2021/2022 £
	<u>Employees</u>	
430,000	Former Mid Glamorgan County Council Pension Costs	430,000
	<u>Premises Related Expenditure</u>	
420,000	Building Maintenance	420,000
345,000	Property Insurance	345,000
37,019	Other Premises Related Costs (Covid-19)	0
	<u>Transport Related Costs</u>	
140,000	Transport Insurances	140,000
	<u>Supplies & Services</u>	
47,000	Advertising	47,000
248,291	Building Maintenance Internal Fees and Insurance Claims Management Fees	285,310
9,036,612	Centrally held provisions for pay and price increases and other unavoidable costs'	14,187,125
304,000	NDR Discretionary Relief	304,000
650,000	Apprenticeship Levy	650,000
945,390	Insurance Premiums	870,390
	<u>Third Party Payments</u>	
7,460,090	Levies & Precepts (Including Fire Service Levy)	7,783,000
	<u>Transfer Payments</u>	
15,254,000	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	15,654,000
	<u>Capital Financing Costs</u>	
5,354,120	Interest Payments	5,354,120
3,038,000	Minimum Revenue Provision	2,918,000
43,709,522	Total Expenditure	49,387,945
	<u>Income</u>	
(22,000)	Customer / Client Receipts	(22,000)
(943,000)	Interest	(943,000)
(5,700)	Recharges to Other Directorates (Internal)	(5,700)
500,000	Earmarked Reserve Transfer	-
(470,700)	Total Income	(970,700)
43,238,822	Total: Council Wide	48,417,245

SECTION 4.

Capital budget 2021-22

4.1 Capital budget 2021-22

- 4.1.1 In addition to spending money on providing services on a day to day basis, the Council also spends money on providing new facilities, improving assets and the infrastructure, or providing capital grants to individuals and outside bodies. The Capital Budget includes expenditure on a number of significant strategic investment projects that support a number of Well-being Objectives (Supporting a successful sustainable economy, Helping people and communities to be more healthy and resilient, and Making smarter use of resources).



The main areas of planned capital project expenditure for 2021-22 include:

- 21st Century schools Band B schemes
- Children's Residential Accommodation Hub
- Fleet Vehicles
- Coychurch Crematorium Works
- Cardiff Capital Region City Deal
- Carriageway Resurfacing & Renewal of Footways
- Porthcawl Regeneration
- Coastal Risk Management Programme – Porthcawl
- Llynfi Valley Development Programme
- Maesteg Town Hall Cultural Hub
- Caerau Heat Network
- Corporate Landlord – Energy Savings Strategy
- Enterprise Hub - Innovation Centre
- Disabled Facilities Grants

4.2 Funding of capital programme

- 4.2.1 The funding of the Capital Programme for 2021-22 is £62.363 million as detailed in the table below:

Funding	2021-22 £'M	%
General Capital Funding -Supported Borrowing	3.953	6.3%
General Capital Funding -General Capital Grant	3.963	6.4%
External Grants & Contributions	10.340	16.6%
Prudential Borrowing (unsupported)	6.183	9.9%
Loan- Welsh Government	6.985	11.2%
Capital Receipts	15.475	24.8%
Earmarked Reserves	15.426	24.7%
Revenue Contribution	0.038	0.1%
Total Funding	62.363	100%

4.3 Allocation of capital budget

4.3.1 The Capital Budget of £62.363 million has been allocated as follows:

Service Areas	2021-22 £'M	%
Education & Family Support (Including schools)	11.549	18%
Social Services and Well-being - Adult Social Care	2.024	4%
Communities - Street Scene	8.394	13%
Communities - Regeneration & Development	21.368	34%
Communities - Corporate Landlord	13.706	22%
Chief Executive's - ICT & Corporate Capital Fund	1.283	2%
Chief Executive's - Housing / Homelessness	2.31	4%
Unallocated	1.729	3%
Total	62.363	100%

4.4 Capital expenditure by well-being objective

4.4.1 The chart below provides details of the Capital Budget by well-being objective:

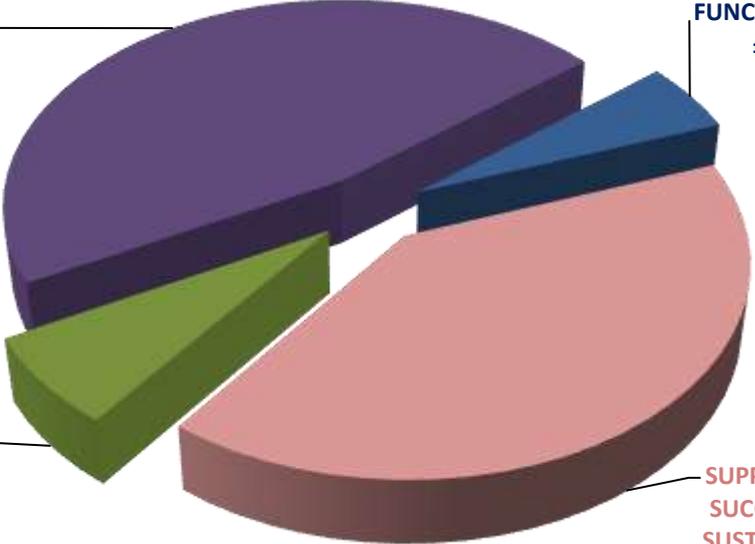
**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY
WELL-BEING OBJECTIVE 2021-22
(£62.363m)**

**SMARTER USE OF
RESOURCES (47%),
£29.297**

**CORE SERVICES &
STATUTORY
FUNCTIONS (5%),
£3.335**

**HELP PEOPLE &
COMMUNITIES TO
BE MORE HEALTHY
& RESILIENT (7%),
£4.310**

**SUPPORTING
SUCCESSFUL
SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMY (41%),
£25.421**



SECTION 5.

Bridgend county borough council – key statistics

5.1 Bridgend county borough council

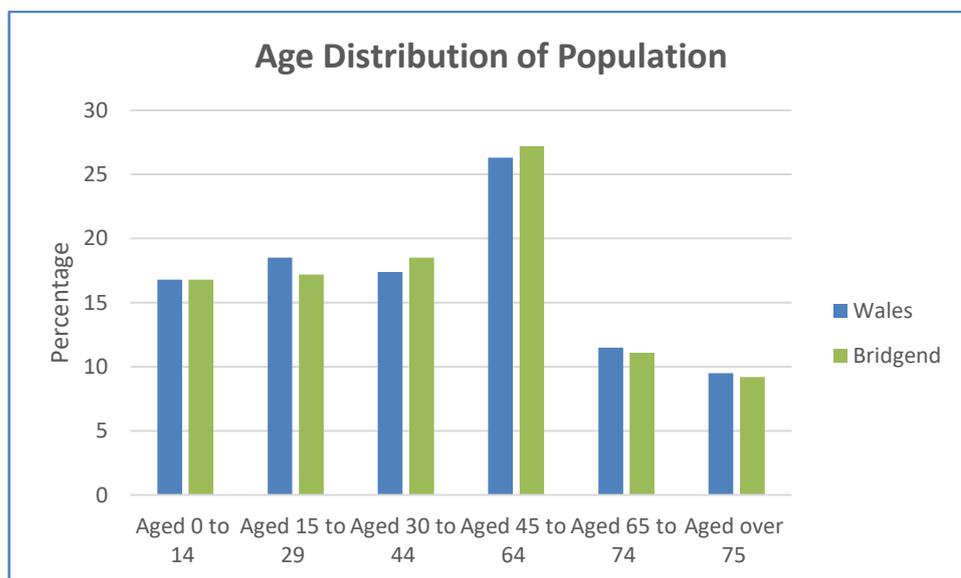
5.5.1. This section provides details of the key statistics for Bridgend County Borough Council.



Bridgend county borough council

Size	98.5 square miles
Population (Est.2019)	147,049
Households	62,814
Average House Price	£155,595 (UK HPI: April 2020)
Active Businesses	4,095
People in Employment	76.2% (June 2020)
Average (median) salary	£27,398 (Welsh average £28,168)

Between 2008 and 2019 its population grew by 6.7% and this is expected to continue and reach around 150,000 by 2030, an increase of around 0.3% per annum. The age distribution of the County Borough is broadly in line with the average for Wales, however there is a higher percentage of 30 to 64 year olds, and lower percentage of 15 to 29 and 65+ year olds.



A growth in population places greater demand on Council services including housing, education, environment services and social care. The level of unemployment is also instrumental in determining the demand for Council funded benefits such as council tax reduction or concessions when paying for Council services.

A Snapshot of Bridgend	
The Electorate	
Total Electors on Roll (1 February 2021)	110,643
Representation	
Wards	39
Councillors	54
Constituency Members of Senedd	2
Regional Members of Senedd	4
Members of Parliament	2

5.2 Service statistics

5.2.1 Latest data for a number of service areas is not currently available as the Welsh Government Statistics & Research section (where the data is sourced from) have had to change their data gathering and release practices, focussing efforts on priority analysis and statistics in response to the demand increases for statistics and data to measure the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The service statistics provided for 2021-22 Budget Book therefore only include statistical data that the Authority currently maintains or is still being reported by the Welsh Government Statistics & Research section.

5.2.2 The following tables provides details of service statistics for Education & Family Support Services:

Services for education and family support

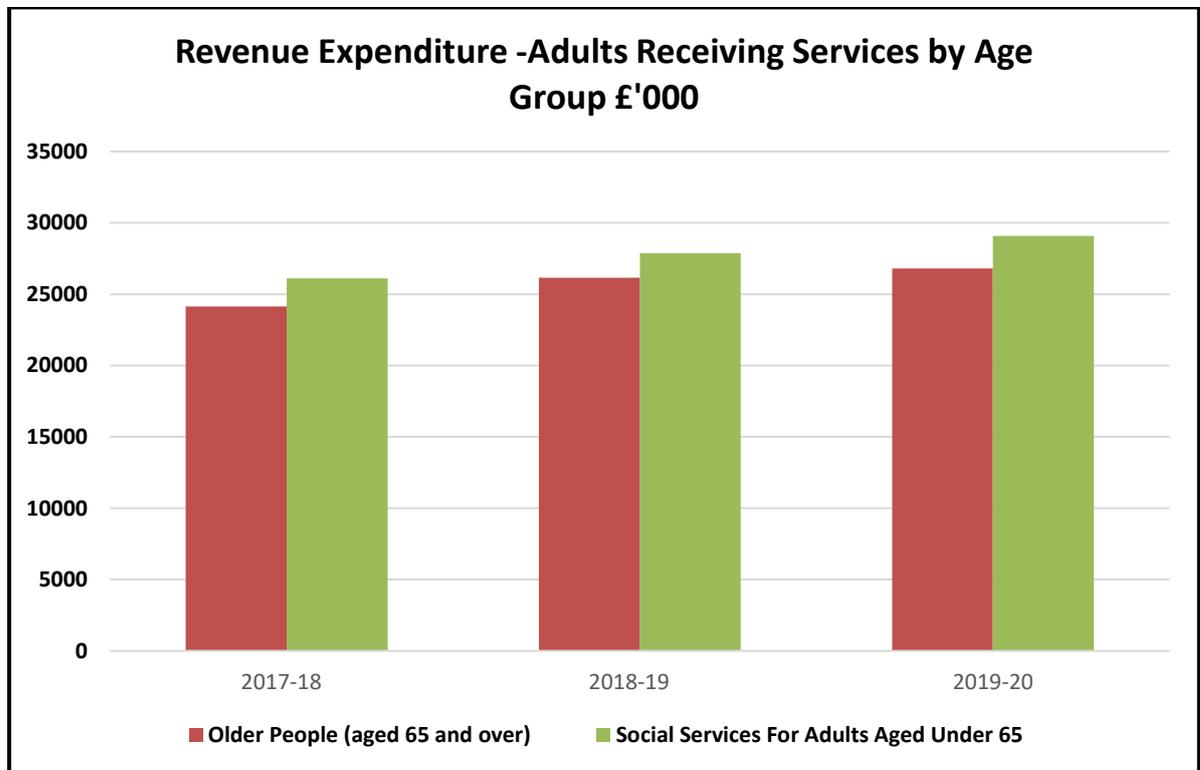


Projected resident population at 30 June 2021	Statistical Data
Population aged 3	1,593
Population aged 3 to 11	15,327
Population aged 3 to 16	23,645
Population aged 11 to 15	8,369
Population aged 11 to 20	15,606
Population 16 and over	120,409
Population aged 16 to 18	4,756
Population aged 0 to 17	30,001

The Council has a total of 59 schools (infant, junior, primary, secondary and special, Welsh medium and faith schools) with around 23,000 pupils

Type of educational establishment	Number	Number on roll (2020 return to WG)
Primary schools	39	11,261
Secondary schools	7	7,851
Faith schools	6	1,970
Welsh-medium schools	5	1,684
Special schools	2	402
Pupil referral unit	1	37

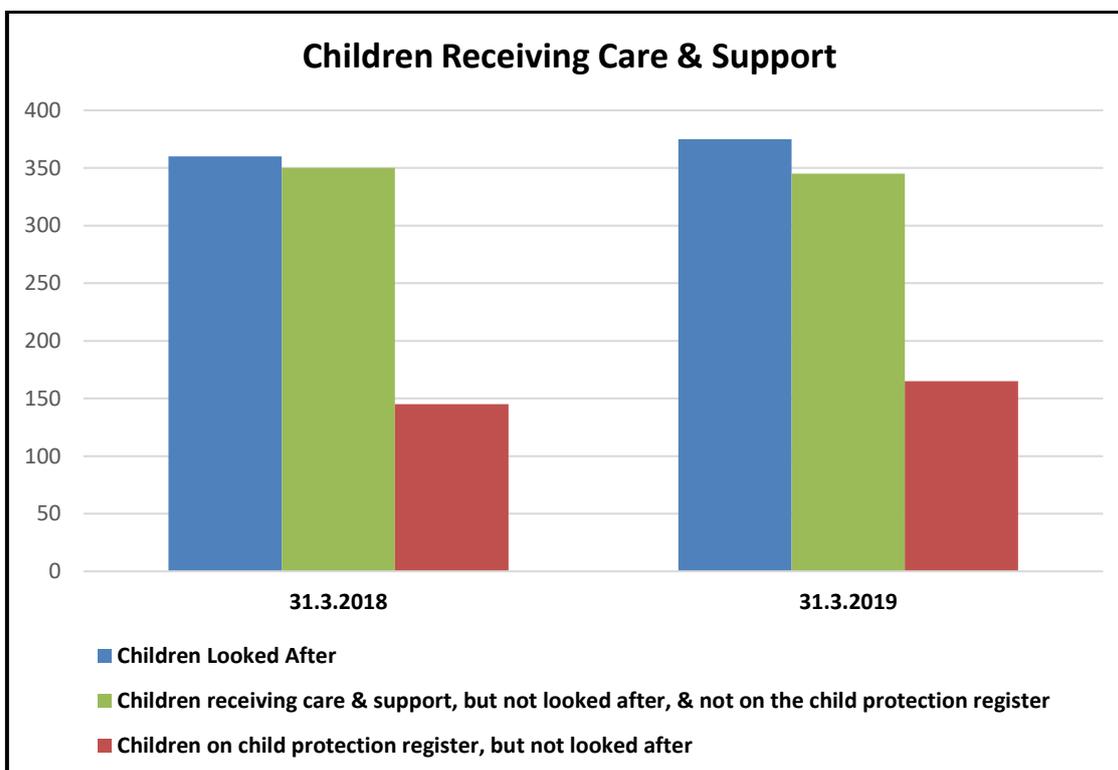
The following tables provides details of service statistics for the Social Services & Wellbeing services.



Childrens Services Provided in 2019-20	Number of Children**
Total Looked After Children at 31/03/20 by placement type:	395
Foster placements	285
Placed for adoption	15
Residential Homes	25
Placed with own parents or other person with parental responsibility	65
Independent Living	*
Other	*

** All figures have been rounded to the nearest five. Where there are less than five children in any group, the actual number has been suppressed, and replaced by the symbol *. Data Source Stats Wales.

The chart below shows the number of children receiving care and support:



5.2.3 The following tables provides details of service statistics for Communities services:

Services for communities

The latest available data for communities is provided in the table below:



Service	Statistical Data
Street scene	
Number of planning applications received in 2019-20	910
Total street lighting units	19,420
Total Municipal solid waste tonnage (anticipated 2020-21)	55,185
Total Recycling Tonnage (anticipated 2020-21)	37,419
Recycling % (anticipated 2020-21)	68 %
Target for financial value of externally funded town centre regeneration projects underway/ in development	
2020-21	£13M
2021-22	£13M
Transport & Engineering	
A county road length (km)	104
Built-up A County road length (km)	52
B and C road length (km)	139
Built-up B and C road length (km)	83
Minor surfaced road length (km)	544
Built-up minor surfaced road length (km)	442
Motor vehicle traffic on all principal roads *	478,016,019

* Figures produced centrally by the Department for Transport for 2019. The Traffic flow figures are compiled on the basis of the Department for Transport's manual traffic counts and statistically manipulated to derive the flow in million vehicles per kilometer.

5.2.4 The following tables provide details of service statistics for Chief Executive's services:



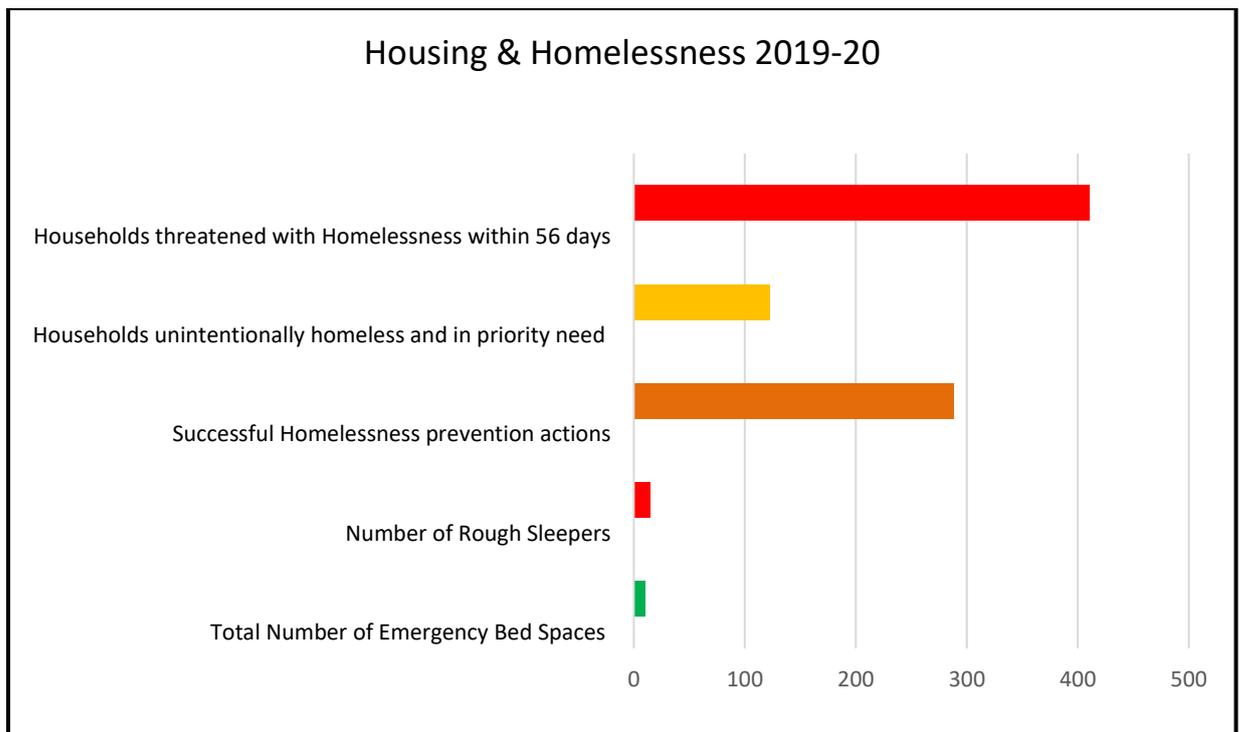
Chief executive's

Service	Statistical Data
Housing & Homelessness	
Households found to be eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and in priority need during the year in 2019-20	123
Disabled Facilities Grants - completed works in 2018-19 (Capital Funding) - <i>latest available data</i>	£1,540,971
Number of Disabled Facilities Grants Completed in 2018-19- <i>latest available data</i>	168
Regulatory Services	
Number of Trading Premises at March 2020	4,960
Number of Food Premises at March 2020	1,790
Customer Services	
Number of customers visiting the Customer Contact Centre or triaged by reception for other service areas 1st January 2020 to March 2020 (offices closed for remainder of year)	6,996

Service	Statistical Data
Number of telephone calls received by the Telephone Contact Centre 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020	285,176
Legal & Democratic Services	
Registered number of marriages 1st January 19 to 31st December 2020	711
Number of new Premises Licences issued 1st Jan 20 to 31st Dec 2020	17
Number of new Personal licences to sell alcohol issued 1st January 19 to 31st December 2020	116
Human Resources	
Corporate workforce FTE as at 31.12.2020	2,139
Schools workforce FTE as at 31.12.2020	2,154

The Council does not have any housing stock of its own but retains a number of statutory functions relating to addressing housing need and combatting homelessness. The Council continues to adopt a strategic approach to homelessness prevention and provision by working with Welsh Government and partner organisations and working with Registered Social Landlords to support new housing developments.

The chart below provides further information regarding Housing & Homelessness support:



Homelessness can have a major impact on a person's and / or their family's life. It can be detrimental to a person's health, employment or education and training opportunities. Being 'threatened with homelessness' means you will not have a home within the next 56 days.

In 2019-20, 411 households within the borough were assessed as being threatened with homelessness within 56 days, and therefore owed a prevention duty, and of these 288 (70%) successful homelessness prevention actions were completed.

During the annual rough sleeper count which took place over a two week period in October 2019 it was estimated that there were 15 people sleeping rough, compared to a one night snapshot count which was carried out between the hours of 10pm on Thursday 7 November and Friday 8 November 2019 which identified there were 7 people sleeping rough. On the night of the snapshot count there were 10 emergency beds available of which 2 people accessed the emergency provision, whilst 5 people did not, instead they chose to sleep rough.

In April 2020 four pods designed to help keep rough sleepers safe during the coronavirus outbreak were set up in temporary locations in Bridgend county borough.

5.2.5 The following tables provides details of service statistics for corporate services:



Corporate

Service	Statistical Data
Council Tax - Approximate number of chargeable dwellings as at 01/02/2021	65,205
Council Tax - Net Collectable Charge 2021-22	86,764,691
Non-Domestic Rates - Number of commercial properties as at 01/02/2021	5,411
Non-Domestic Rates - Net Collectable Charge as at 01/02/2021	52,656,456
Council Tax Reduction Scheme Expenditure 2020-21 as at 01/02/2021	£15,322,539
Council Tax Reduction Scheme Caseload as at 01/02/2021	13,138
The total number of households with single person discount as of 01/02/2021	20,907
Number of Housing Benefit Claimants as at 01/02/2021	6,883

SECTION 6.

Wales comparative statistics

6.1 Wales comparative

6.1 The following section provides details of Wales Comparative statistics in relation to revenue and capital expenditure and estimated population data.

Local Authority Gross Revenue Expenditure Budgets

Local Authority	2019-20		2020-21 *		£ Increase per head
	£ million	£ per head (a)	£ million	£ per head (b)	
Neath Port Talbot	362.8	2,539	366.7	2,559	20
Bridgend	344.7	2,379	363.2	2,470	91
Vale of Glamorgan	293.7	2,222	308.4	2,309	86
Rhondda Cynon Taf	617.9	2,573	642.0	2,661	88
Wales All County & County Borough Councils Average		2,355		2,427	

(a) The 2020-21 £ per head calculations use the 2019 mid-year estimates of population.

(b) The 2019-20 £ per head calculations use the 2018 mid-year estimates of population.

* Data Source Welsh Government Statistical First Release 22 December 2020 "Local Authority Revenue Budget and Capital Forecast 2020-21". This release analyses the revenue and capital expenditure that Welsh local authorities are forecast to spend in the financial year prior to March 2021. Most budgets and forecasts were set prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is likely that there will be more differences between budget and outturn figures for 2020-21 than in a typical year. Service expenditure excludes that financed by income from sales, fees and charges, but includes that financed by specific and special government grants. Revenue expenditure is normally net of income from levies, however in order to show the full spend, levies are scored as expenditure for the fire service against the relevant Councils and are netted off the expenditure of the Fire authority.

Local Authority Gross Revenue Expenditure Outturn

Local Authority	2018-19		2019-20 *	
	£ million	£ per head (a)	£ million	£ per head (a)
Neath Port Talbot	351.7	2,461	361.5	2,522
Bridgend	339.8	2,345	336.7	2,290
Vale of Glamorgan	283.0	2,141	285.8	2,140
Rhondda Cynon Taf	622.2	2,591	612.6	2,539
Wales All County & County Borough Councils Average		2,585		2,634

(a) The 2019-20 £ per head calculations use the 2019 mid-year estimates of population.

(b) The 2018-19 £ per head calculations use the 2018 mid-year estimates of population.

* Data Source Welsh Government Statistical First Release 27 January 2021 “Local Authority Revenue and Capital Outturn Expenditure 2019-20”. This release analyses the revenue and capital outturn expenditure of Welsh local authorities. Service expenditure excludes that financed by income from sales, fees and charges, but includes that financed by specific and special government grants. Figures provided are on an IFRS basis (International Financial Reporting Standards). For the purpose of the tables, figures exclude fire service levies financed by the county borough councils as Welsh Government report this figure separately against the fire authorities.

Capital Expenditure Forecast by Authority and Service

2020-21							
Local Authority /Service *	Education	Social Services	Roads & Transport	Other Services (a)	Housing	Total Forecast Capital Expenditure	Total Capital Expenditure £ per head (b)
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£ M	
Neath Port Talbot	34.206	2.949	3.054	44.711	3.000	87.920	613
Bridgend	7.282	0.200	4.995	41.607	2.350	56.434	384
Vale of Glamorgan	68.376	0.100	8.555	9.359	28.999	115.389	864
Rhondda Cynon Taf	25.243	4.895	23.481	31.346	6.750	91.715	380
Wales All County & County Borough Councils Average						1,596.200	506

(a) Includes expenditure on environment, planning, economic development, libraries, culture, sport, community safety and other services.

(b) The £ per head calculations use the 2019 mid-year estimates of population.

* Data Source Welsh Government Statistical First Release 22 December 2020 “Local Authority Revenue Budget and Capital Forecast 2020-21”. The capital expenditure forecast by authority includes expenditure on environment, planning, economic development, libraries, culture, sport, community safety and other services. Financing of capital expenditure may include external grants and contributions, levels of which may vary from Council to Council. Additionally figures could be distorted depending on re-phasing of schemes and the stage in development as some projects span more than one year e.g. 21st Century Schools.

Capital Expenditure Outturn by Authority

Local Authority	2019-20 *		2018-19	
	£ million	Total Capital Expenditure £ per head (a)	£ million	Total Capital Expenditure £ per head (b)
Neath Port Talbot	39.132	273	43.395	304
Bridgend	22.822	155	27.614	191
Vale of Glamorgan	53.144	398	43.382	328
Rhondda Cynon Taf	121.284	503	121.149	505
Wales All County & County Borough Councils Average	1,192.09	383	1,181.2	379

(a) The 2019-20 £ per head calculations use the 2019 mid-year estimates of population.

(b) The 2018-19 £ per head calculations use the 2018 mid-year estimates of population.

* Data Source Welsh Government Statistical First Release 27 January 2021 “Local Authority Revenue and Capital Outturn Expenditure 2019-20”.

Estimated Populations

Local Authority	Mid 2017	Mid 2018	Mid 2019
Neath Port Talbot	142,090	142,906	143,315
Bridgend	144,288	144,876	147,049
Vale of Glamorgan	130,690	132,165	133,587
Rhondda Cynon Taf	239,127	240,131	241,264
Total Wales	3,125,165	3,138,631	3,152,879

SECTION 7.

Glossary of terms

7.1 Glossary Of Terms

Aggregate external finance (AEF)

The total external support for local authorities' revenue expenditure which is not funded from the council tax. It comprises revenue support grant and payments from the redistributed yield of non-domestic rates.

Budget

The statement defining the Council's financial plans over a specified period of time, usually a year.

Band D

The Council Tax that is supposed to cover the average home. It covers properties worth up to £123,000 (valuation as based on 2003 property values). Newer properties are assessed on what the valuation would have been in 2003.

Band D equivalent

The number of band D properties in an area which would raise the same council tax as the actual number of properties on all bands. Properties are converted to an equivalent base to that of a band D. For example, one band H is equivalent to two band D properties, because a taxpayer in a band H property pays twice as much council tax.

Capital expenditure

The definition for capital purposes is set out in section 16 of the 2003 Local Government Act, which states that expenditure must be capitalised in accordance with proper practices.

Expenditure that can be capitalised will include:

1. The acquisition, reclamation, enhancement or the laying of land;
2. The acquisition, construction, preparation, enhancement or replacement of roads, buildings and other structures;
3. The acquisition, installation or replacement of moveable or immovable plant, machinery and vehicles;
4. The acquisition of share capital or loan capital in any body corporate
5. Works intended to increase substantially the thermal insulation of a building
6. Acquisition or preparation of a computer programme

Community councils

Community Councils are the most local official representative bodies in Wales, of which members are chosen every four years to represent the entire community council area.

Corporate plan

The Corporate Plan gives strategic direction to the work of the Authority to achieve its vision and sets out the Council's key improvement objectives for the forthcoming years. It

reflects the on-going commitment to work in partnership with others to deliver services to our communities. It also outlines how our priorities will be taken forward.

Council tax

This is the source of local taxation to the authority. Council tax is levied on households within its area by the billing authority, and includes council tax for Police authorities and Community Councils as well as the authority's own Council tax levy. The proceeds are used for distribution to precepting authorities, and for use by its own general fund.

Council tax base

The council tax base is the measure of the relative taxable capacity of different areas within the County Borough and is calculated in accordance with prescribed rules. Every domestic property in the County Borough has been valued by the Valuation Office. Once valued, properties are allocated one of the nine valuation bands (Bands A to I). Each band is multiplied by a given factor to bring it to the Band D equivalent. The Tax Base represents the number of chargeable dwellings in the area expressed as Band D equivalents, taking into account the total number of exemptions, discounts and disabled band reductions, with the net Tax Base calculated by taking account of the Council's estimated collection rate. Council tax is measured in 'Band D' equivalents as the standard for comparing council tax levels between and across local authorities

CTR scheme

The Council Tax Benefit Scheme was replaced by the Council Tax Reduction (CTR) scheme in April 2013. The CTR Scheme in Wales is set by Regulations made under Schedule 1B of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as inserted by the Local Government Finance Act 2012).

Earmarked reserves

These are reserves set aside for a specific purpose.

Electorate

Those entitled to vote at an election.

Estimates

These are the amounts, which are expected to be spent or received as income, during an accounting period.

IFRS (International financial reporting standards)

This is a set of accounting standards developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The goal of IFRS is to provide a global framework for how public sector and private companies prepare and disclose their financial statements. Having an international standard is especially important for large organisations. Adopting a single set of world-wide standards will simplify accounting procedures by allowing a company to use one reporting language throughout. A single standard will also provide customers and auditors with a cohesive view of finances. IFRS should not be confused with IAS (International Accounting Standards), which are older standards that IFRS has now replaced.

Fees & charges

Some fee levels are fixed by the government – such as planning and licensing fees – whilst councils have control over others, such as parking charges, premises hire etc. There are a small number of services for which Councils are not allowed to charge – for instance, school education and elections.

Levy

The Levying Bodies (General) Regulations 1992 allow a levying body to issue to a relevant authority (e.g. a County Borough Council) in accordance with these Regulations a levy in respect of any financial year to meet the expenditure of the levying body in respect of which a relevant precepting power would have been exercisable. A “relevant precepting power is defined as “in relation to a levying body, means any power under any enactment which that body would have, apart from section 117 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, in respect of the financial year beginning in 1990 to issue a precept to, make a levy on, or have its expenses paid by a county council or a charging authority”. Unlike a precept, a levy is not collected from council tax payers.

Government grants

Assistance by government and inter-government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in form of cash or transfers of assets to a Council in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Council.

Net expenditure

Gross expenditure less income.

MTFS (medium term financial strategy)

A plan expressing how the Council will endeavour to use its resources to support the achievement of its corporate priorities and statutory duties, including the management of financial pressures and risks over a 4 year period.

Non-domestic rate (NDR)

A means by which local businesses contribute to the cost of local authority services. NDR is collected by billing authorities on behalf of WG and is then redistributed among all local authorities and police authorities on the basis of Standard Spending Assessment and population. They are also known as ‘Business Rates’.

Precept

A precept made by precepting authorities on billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from council tax payers on their behalf.

Prudential code borrowing

Borrowing over and above that supported by the Welsh Government which the authority determines that it can afford to repay either from savings generated from the investment or from Council Tax.

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