

Bridgend County Borough Council

Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr

2022-23 Budget Book



Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg
This document is also available in Welsh
Issued March 2022

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SECTION 1.

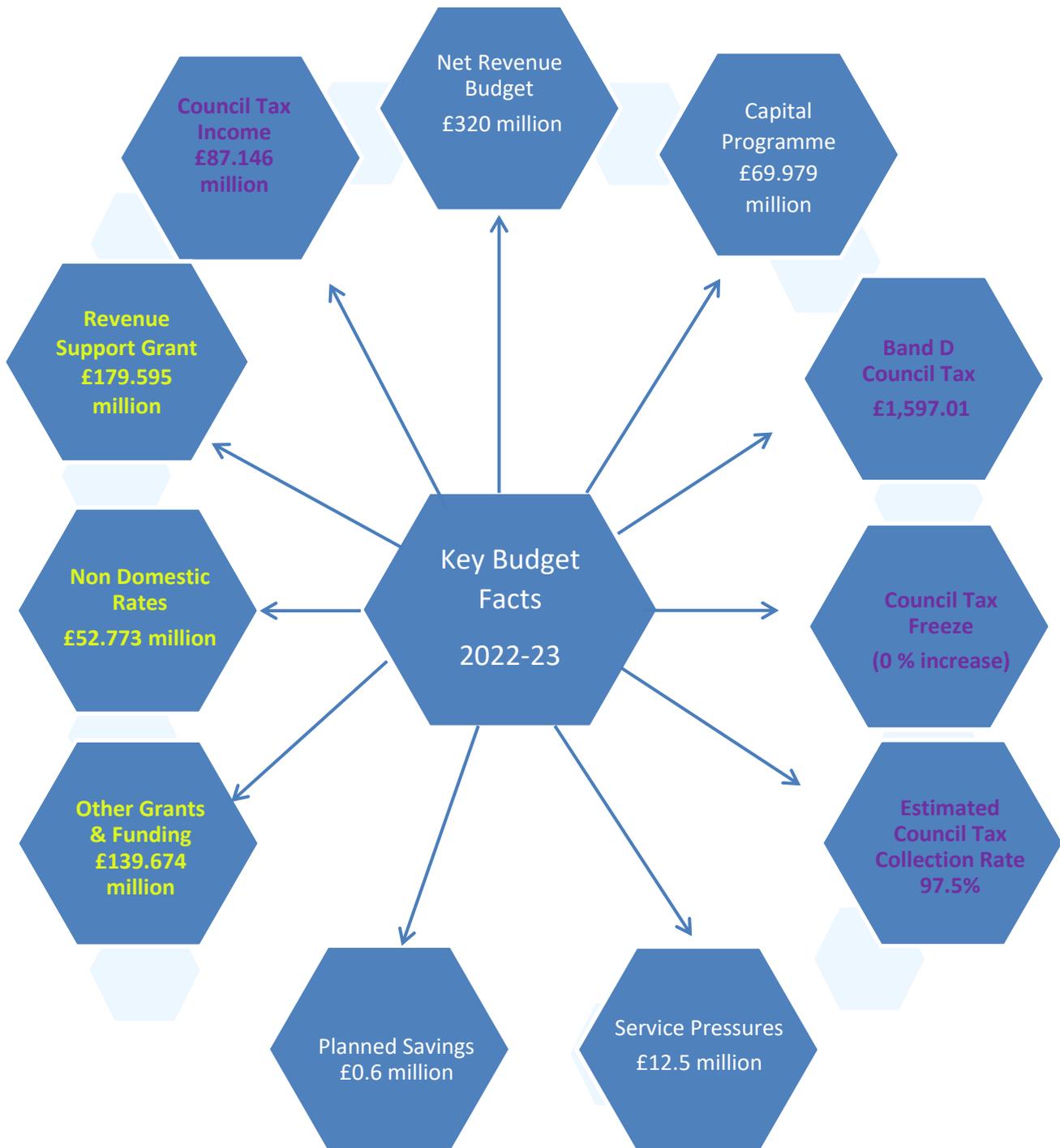
Revenue and capital budgets 2022-23

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document sets out Bridgend County Borough Council's Revenue and Capital budgets for 2022-23 in a summarised format, together with other financial information. It reflects a small change in the total budget* as a result of the publication of the Welsh Government Final Local Government Settlement on 1 March 2022, after Council approved the budget on 23 February 2022. It contains a summary of the budget and other information regarding the funding of the overall budget, including the way in which the Council Tax is set. The Council Tax has not changed as a result of the Final Local Government Revenue and Capital Settlement. It also contains the Capital Programme which runs up until 2031-32. 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 Chief Officer - Finance, Performance and Change, and Section 151 Officer, Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB or email talktous@bridgend.gov.uk.

** The Final Local Government Settlement included an increase in the Revenue Support Grant of £4,336 for Bridgend for 2022-23, compared to the figure included in the Budget approved by Council on 23 February 2022.*

1.2 Key budget facts 2022-23



1.3 Financial overview

- 1.3.1 Over the last 10 years, the Council has made £62 million of budget reductions. While the Council's net revenue budget is planned at £319.514 million for 2022-23, 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 £459 million in 2022-23.
- 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.). £197 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. Council tax is a charge that local authorities charge to help to pay for their services. The proportion of council tax required to balance the Council's budget has steadily increased over recent years and it currently funds 27% of the net budget.
- 1.3.3 As well as having less real income to fund services, there are other pressures that squeeze resources. Amongst these are:
- Legislative changes e.g. the Environmental (Wales) Act 2016, the Welsh Government's commitment to eradicate homelessness, local authorities' responsibilities in respect of responding to climate change and meeting net zero carbon targets, the implications of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 and the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 and legislative changes in social care including new adult protection safeguarding requirements and changes to the Public Law Outline for children.
 - Demographic changes – the population is increasing, and people are living longer which is obviously good news but that also can bring increased dependency through people living with more complex or multiple conditions which require social care and support. This has been exacerbated by the pandemic as there have been delays in access to NHS treatment and an impact on physical and mental health from extended lockdown periods. In addition, the complexities and challenges for children and families are very evident.
 - An increase in the number of pupils at our schools, which places increased pressure on school budgets, along with an increase in free school meals entitlement which brings additional funding pressures.
 - More recently, a reduction in the amount of council tax being collected, due to the difficult economic circumstances that people find themselves in. This is coupled with an increase in council tax support as more people find themselves on low incomes or claiming benefits following the end of the furlough scheme.

1.3.4 Budget planning for the financial year 2022-23 is still more uncertain than usual due to the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic, which is on top of the ongoing uncertainties and financial pressures arising from the United Kingdom's (UK) withdrawal from the European Union (EU). While, on the whole, the UK and Welsh Governments have been supportive of the additional costs and burdens that have emerged from Covid, and covered most of the directly incurred costs, we are aware that this funding is not going to be available going forward. In particular it is anticipated that some of the impact on levels of income in leisure, car parking and rental income, for example, may be a medium-term problem. In addition it is likely that there will be an additional call on the council tax reduction scheme in view of the inevitable economic impact of the pandemic and the end of the furlough scheme, and the level of council tax collection is estimated to be lower than pre-pandemic levels.

Furthermore, ongoing expenditure on matters relating to public health, such as the test, trace and protect scheme, use of personal protective equipment and arrangements for the public vaccination programme, as well as other expectations with regard to addressing homelessness more robustly, and supporting social care which is experiencing increased costs and need and demand for services, are likely to be significant. In these circumstances setting a balanced budget for 2022-23 is even more challenging than usual, particularly on the back of 10 years of significant budget savings during the austerity years.

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 is not 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 came into force on 31 March 2021, reflects 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 creation of resources throughout the community that can help to deliver the Council’s well-being objectives.*

- 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 taxpayers, 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 and 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 2022-23, council tax income represents 27% of the council's net revenue expenditure.

SECTION 2.

Summary of charges to be levied

2.1 Council tax and band ranges values

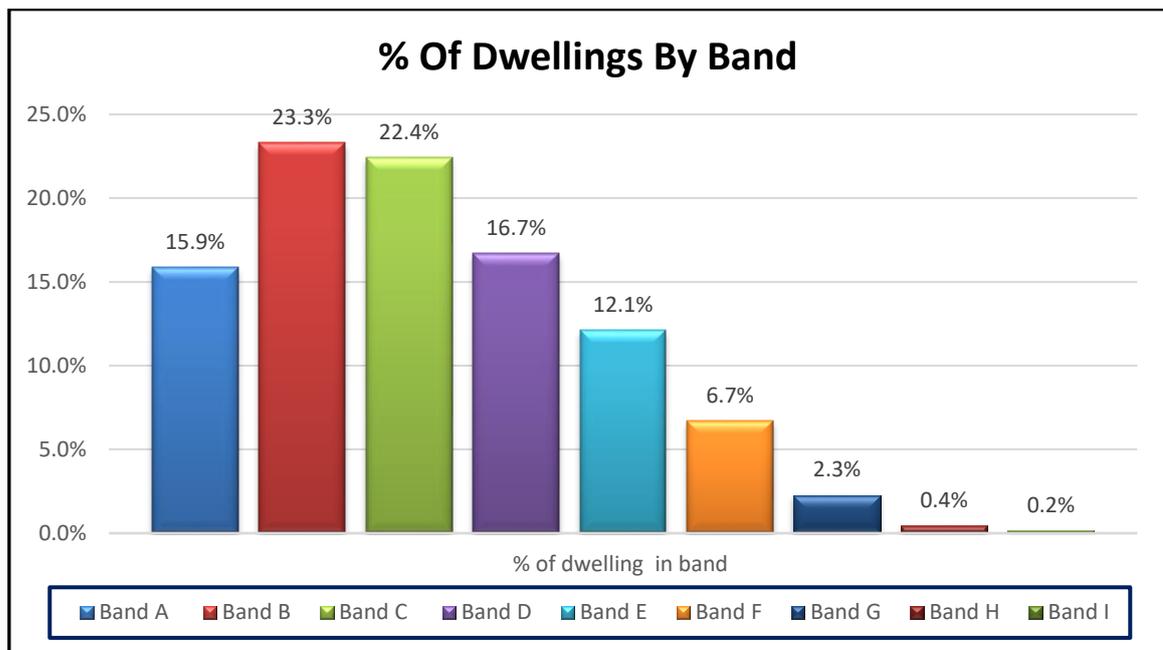
2.1.1 The amount of council tax a resident pays depends on which band their property/ dwelling is in. Each dwelling is allocated to one of nine bands by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA), an independent agency which is not part of the Council. Since 2005, council tax has been calculated using nine valuation 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 The table below provides details of the percentage of council dwellings by council tax band.



Band	Range of Dwelling Value (Property Value as at 1st April 2003)	Ratio	Number of Dwellings	% of dwelling in band
A	Up to £44,000	6/9	10,188	15.86%
B	£44,001 to £65,000	7/9	14,970	23.31%
C	£65,001 to £91,000	8/9	14,412	22.44%
D	£91,001 to £123,000	9/9	10,728	16.70%
E	£123,001 to £162,000	11/9	7,777	12.11%
F	£162,001 to £223,000	13/9	4,313	6.71%
G	£223,001 to £324,000	15/9	1,459	2.27%
H	£324,001 to £424,000	18/9	284	0.44%
I	£424,001 and over	21/9	101	0.16%

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



61.6% 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 Local Authorities.

2.1.3 The table below shows the level of council tax for Bridgend County Borough Council's residents by valuation band. For Band D properties, which account for 16.7% of properties in Bridgend County Borough, the council's element of Council tax is £1,597.01.

Council Tax 2022-23 Band Range Values – Bridgend County Borough Council

Band	Range of Dwelling Value (Value as at 1.4.2003)	Council Tax 2021-22 £	Council Tax 2022-23 £
A	Up to £44,000	1,064.67	1,064.67
B	£44,001 to £65,000	1,242.12	1,242.12
C	£65,001 to £91,000	1,419.56	1,419.56
D	£91,001 to £123,00	1,597.01	1,597.01
E	£123,001 to £162,000	1,951.90	1,951.90
F	£162,001 to £223,000	2,306.79	2,306.79
G	£223,001 to £324,000	2,661.68	2,661.68
H	£324,001 to £424,000	3,194.02	3,194.02
I	£424,001 and over	3,726.36	3,726.36

2.1.4 The council tax bill for 2022-23 financial year (1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023) is made up of charges from Bridgend County Borough Council, the Police and 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 2022-23

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 27% 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 2022-23 is 55,967.70 Band D equivalent properties and the estimated collection rate is 97.5%. The Net Council tax base is, therefore, 54,568.51, which gives a Band D council tax of £1,597.01, as detailed in the table below:

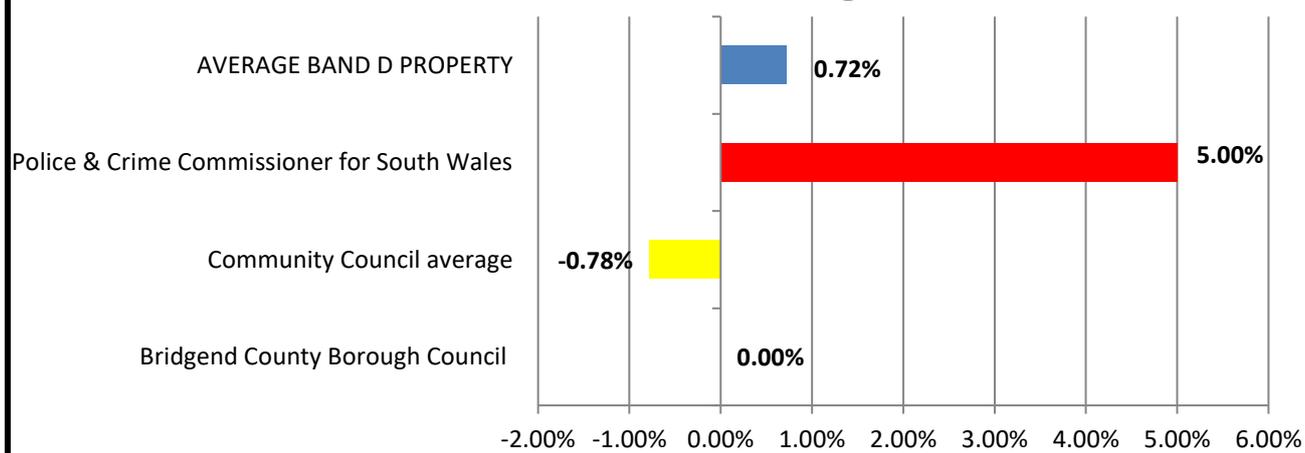
The average Bridgend County Borough Council Tax is calculated below:

Bridgend County Borough Council	2021-22 £	2022-23 £
Expenditure charged to Revenue Account	435,386,625	459,188,753
Income credited to Revenue Account	-136,430,380	-139,674,340
Net Expenditure Budget	298,956,245	319,514,413
Partly Funded by:		
Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-163,404,268	-179,595,330
NNDR (Business Rates) Distribution	-48,787,286	-52,772,627
Amount to be funded by BCBC	86,764,691	87,146,456
Council Tax Requirement	86,764,691	87,146,456
Net Council Tax Base (Band D Equivalent)	54,329.46	54,568.51
Band D Council Tax Requirement	£1,597.01	£1,597.01
Percentage Change over previous year	3.90%	0%

2.3 Band D council tax % increase 2022-23

2.3.1 The amount to be met from council tax this year amounts to £87.1 million. There is no increase to the average Band D charge for the county borough council element, which has been frozen on a one-off basis for 2022-23 only, to support the citizens of Bridgend in dealing with the current rising cost of living. This has been possible due to the better than anticipated settlement and as a consequence of the responses received through the budget consultation. The Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales precept for a Band D property has increased by 5%, and the average Band D community council precept has decreased by 0.78%. The total average overall increase in council tax for a Band D property is 0.72%.

Band D Council Tax % Change 2022-23



2.4 Band D council tax charges by town and community council area 2022-23

2.4.1 The previous table showed the council tax for Bridgend County Borough Council's residents by property band. Town and Community Council precepts vary across the County Borough, producing variations in the total payable by a householder in the same council tax band in different areas of the County Borough, and the table below shows a breakdown of the total council tax charge, including the total payable by town and community council area for 2022-23 for a Band D property:

Community Council	Bridgend CBC £	Community/ Town Council £	Police £	Total £
Brackla Community Council	1,597.01	40.71	302.11	1,939.83
Bridgend Town Council	1,597.01	107.49	302.11	2,006.61
Cefn Cribbwr Community Council	1,597.01	77.57	302.11	1,976.69
Coity Higher Community Council	1,597.01	27.81	302.11	1,926.93
Cornelly Community Council	1,597.01	58.26	302.11	1,957.38
Coychurch Higher Community Council	1,597.01	32.04	302.11	1,931.16
Coychurch Lower Community Council	1,597.01	63.36	302.11	1,962.48
Garw Valley Community Council	1,597.01	52.85	302.11	1,951.97
Laleston Community Council	1,597.01	43.51	302.11	1,942.63
Llangynwyd Lower Community Council	1,597.01	56.97	302.11	1,956.09
Llangynwyd Middle Community Council	1,597.01	69.46	302.11	1,968.58
Maesteg Town Council	1,597.01	59.02	302.11	1,958.14
Merthyr Mawr Community Council	1,597.01	20.19	302.11	1,919.31
Newcastle Higher Community Council	1,597.01	30.77	302.11	1,929.89
Ogmore Valley Community Council	1,597.01	36.01	302.11	1,935.13
Pencoed Town Council	1,597.01	47.82	302.11	1,946.94
Porthcawl Town Council	1,597.01	48.75	302.11	1,947.87
Pyle Community Council	1,597.01	47.81	302.11	1,946.93
St Brides Minor Community Council	1,597.01	25.70	302.11	1,924.82
Ynysawdre Community Council	1,597.01	32.97	302.11	1,932.09

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 2022-23 the multiplier will remain at £0.535. Welsh Government has decided not to raise the multiplier again this year due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This decision will ensure, prior to applying any reliefs, that there will be no increase in the amount of rates which businesses and other ratepayers across Wales pay in 2022-23.

Non-Domestic (Business) Rates	2021-22	2022-23
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 on behalf of Welsh Government. A share of the sum collected is then redistributed to Welsh local authorities, based on each authority's adult population, as part of the local government settlement, 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>

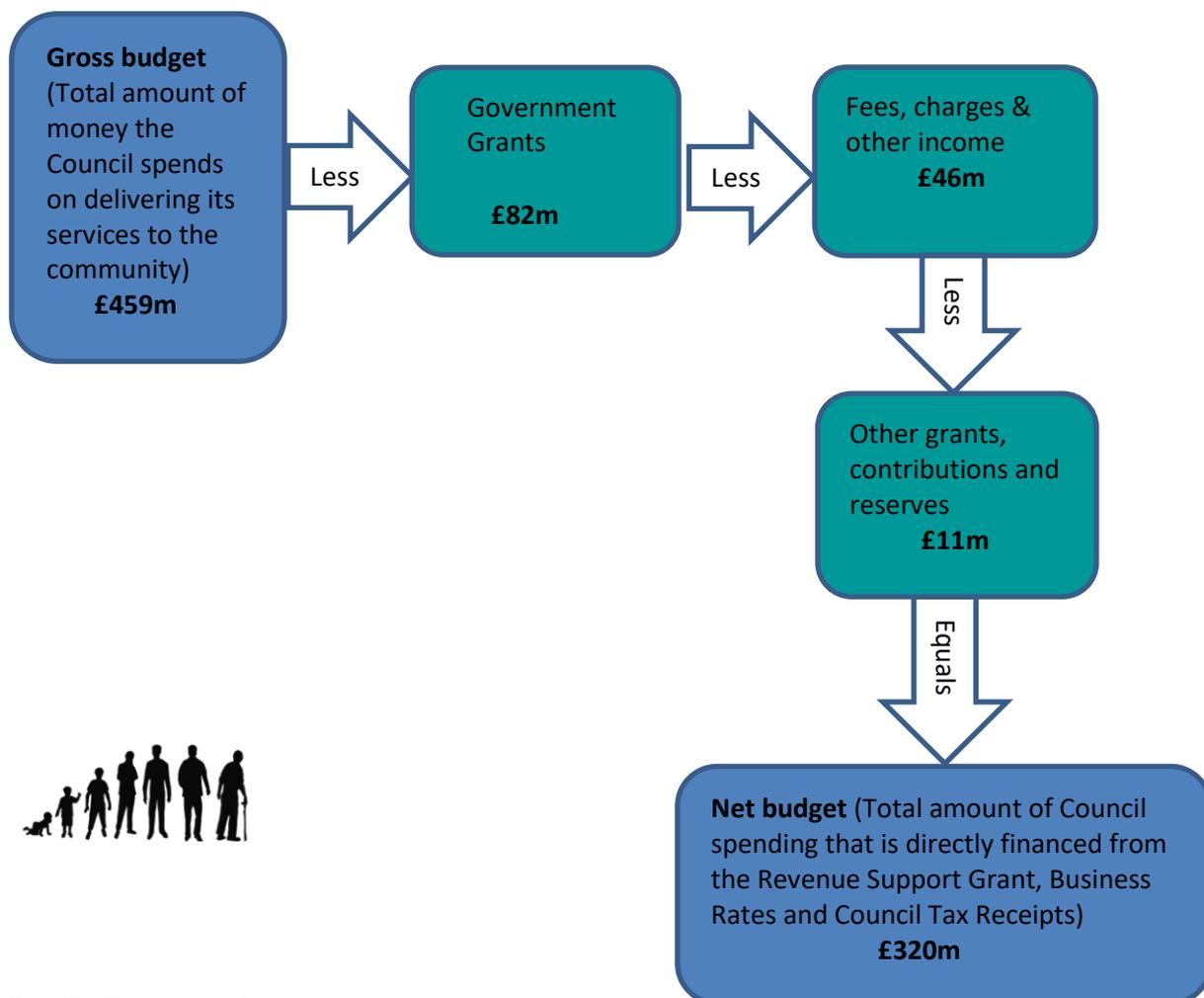
SECTION 3.

Revenue budget 2022-23

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:



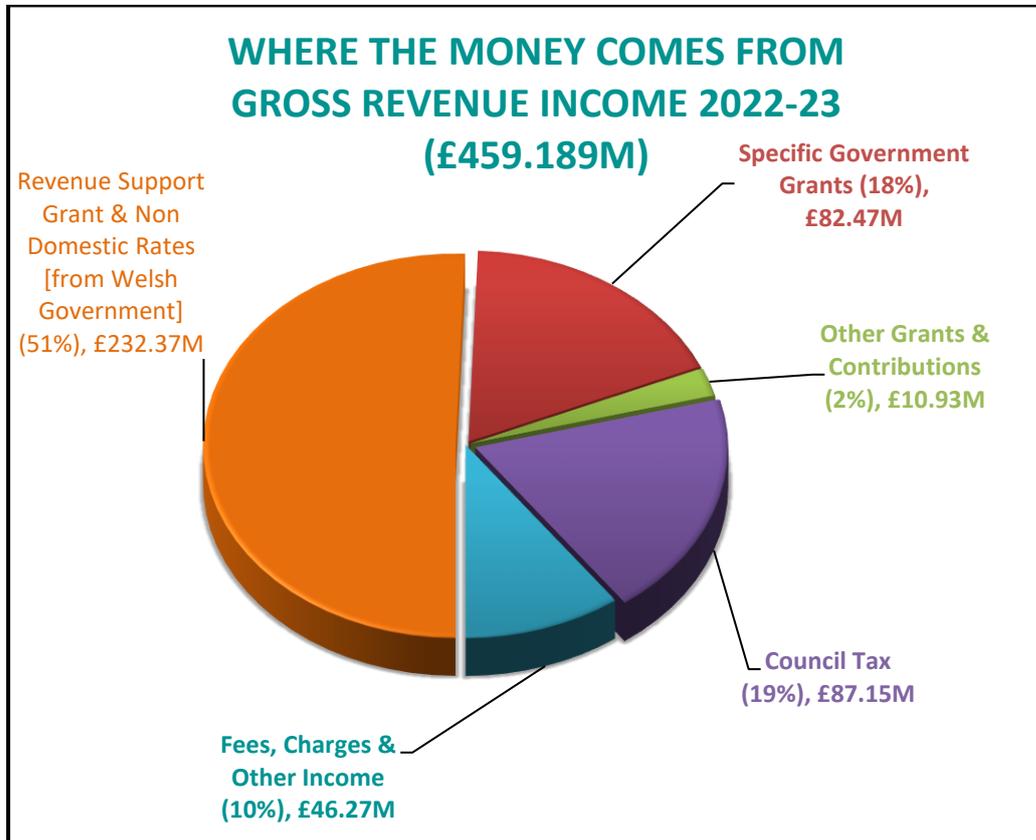
3.1.2 Revenue Budget

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 Gross revenue budget

The charts below outline our gross income and spending plans for 2022-23. The gross cost of revenue services provided by the Council in 2022-23 is £459 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



*Fees, Charges and Other Income includes transfers of funding from earmarked reserves (£3.370m), inter-directorate recharges (£7.341m), internal Income including contract related income (£12.650m), interest receivable (£951k) and income from customers and clients (£21.957m).

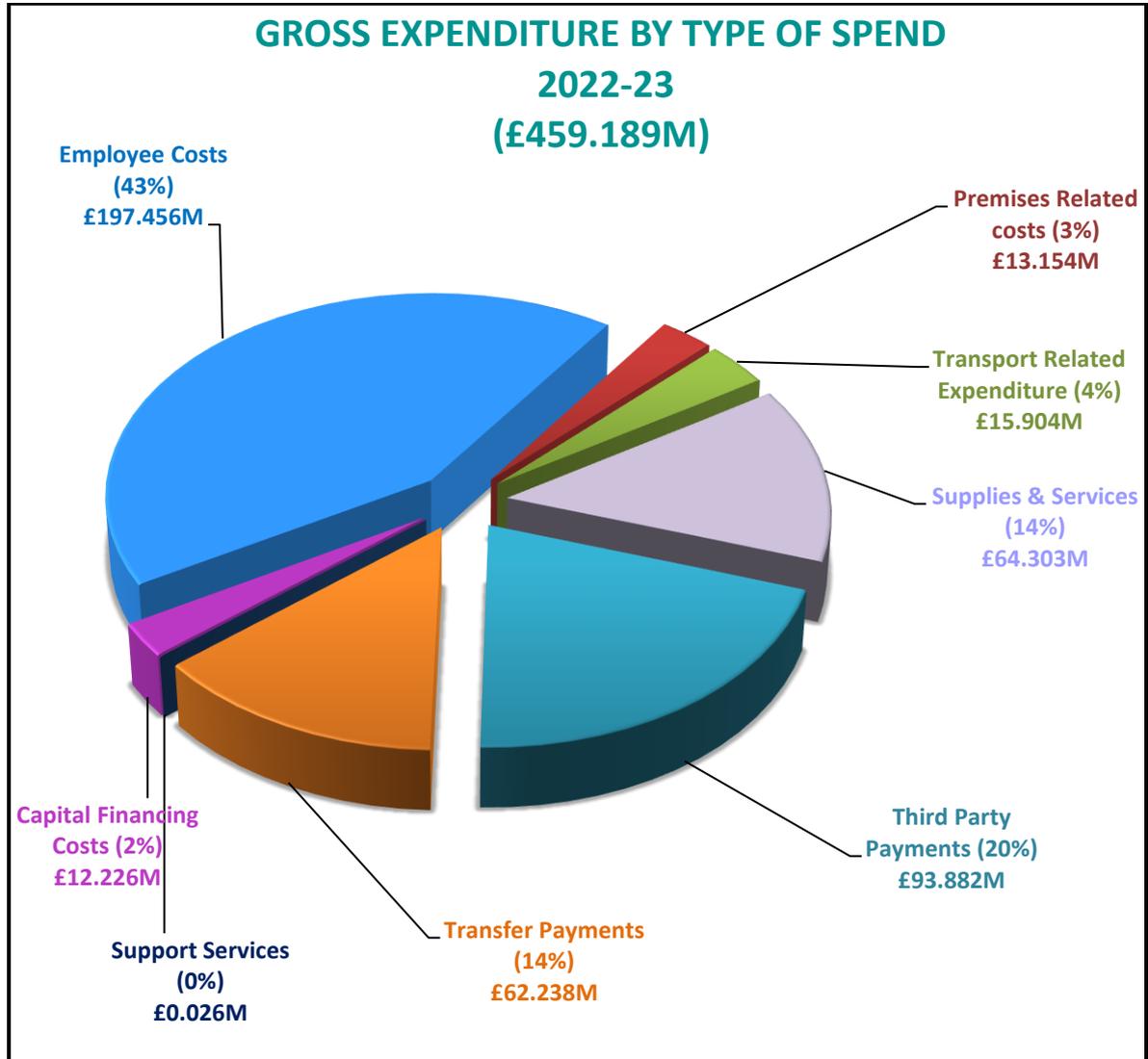
Where each £1 spent by the council comes from

51p	19p	18p	10p	2p
Welsh Government Revenue Support Grant And Non-Domestic Rates	Council Tax	Specific Government Grants	Fees, Charges And Other Income	Other Grants And Contributions



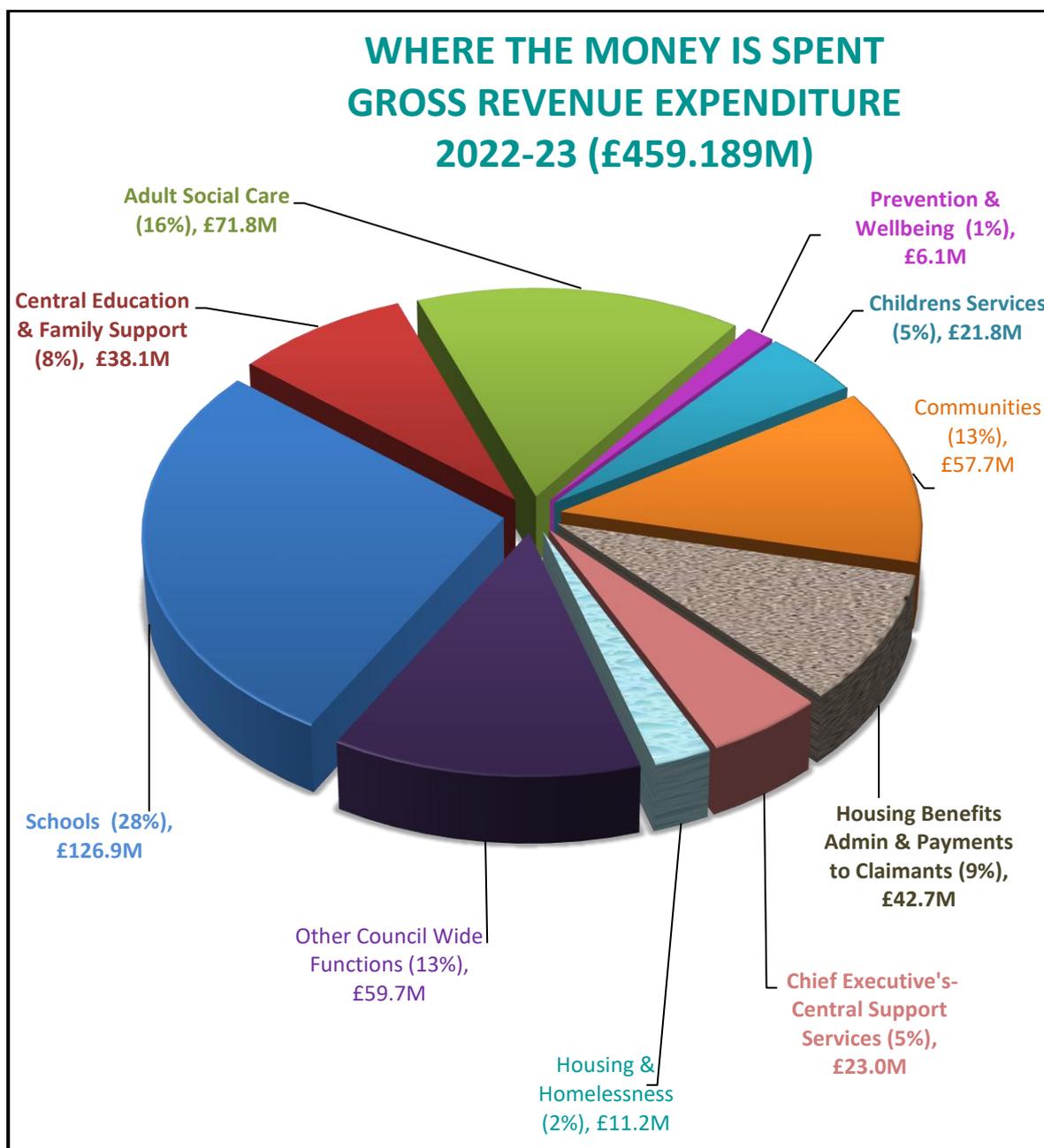
A breakdown of the gross revenue expenditure by category of spend is provided in the table below:

Where the money is spent - by category of spend



Where the money is spent – by service area

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 prices.

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

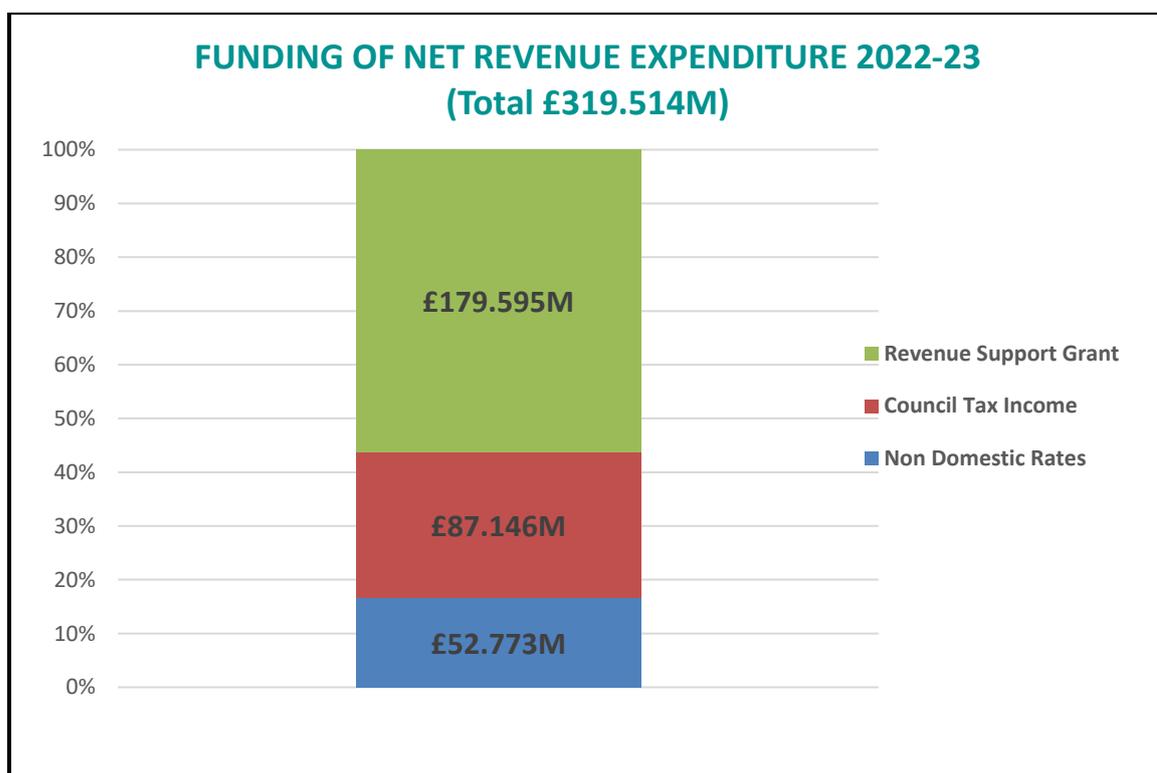
Communities - includes Facilities & Asset Management, Planning & Development Services, Strategic Regeneration, Economy, Natural Resources & Sustainability, Cleaner Streets & Waste Management, Corporate Landlord and Highways & Green Spaces.

3.3 Net revenue budget

The charts below outline our net income and spending plans for 2022-23. The net cost of revenue services provided by the Council in 2022-23 is £320 million; this only includes expenditure financed by the revenue support grant, share of non domestic rates and council tax.

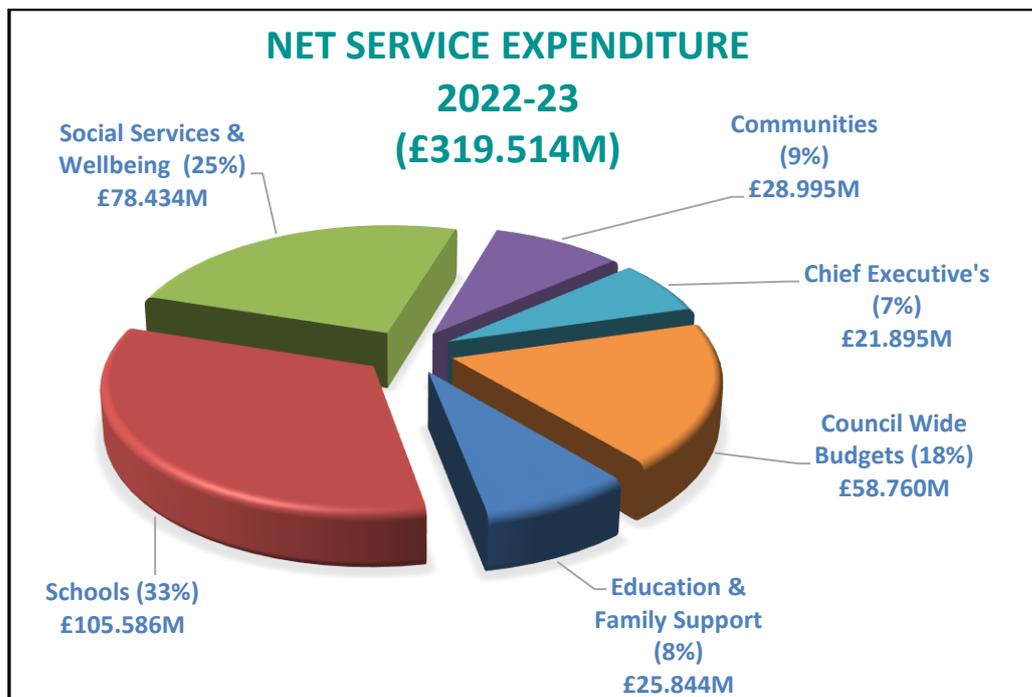
Funding of net revenue budget

The following chart analyses the principal sources of funding of net expenditure for 2022-23:



Net revenue budget by service

The chart below shows the net revenue budget of £319.514 million by service area:



Net revenue budget by category of spend

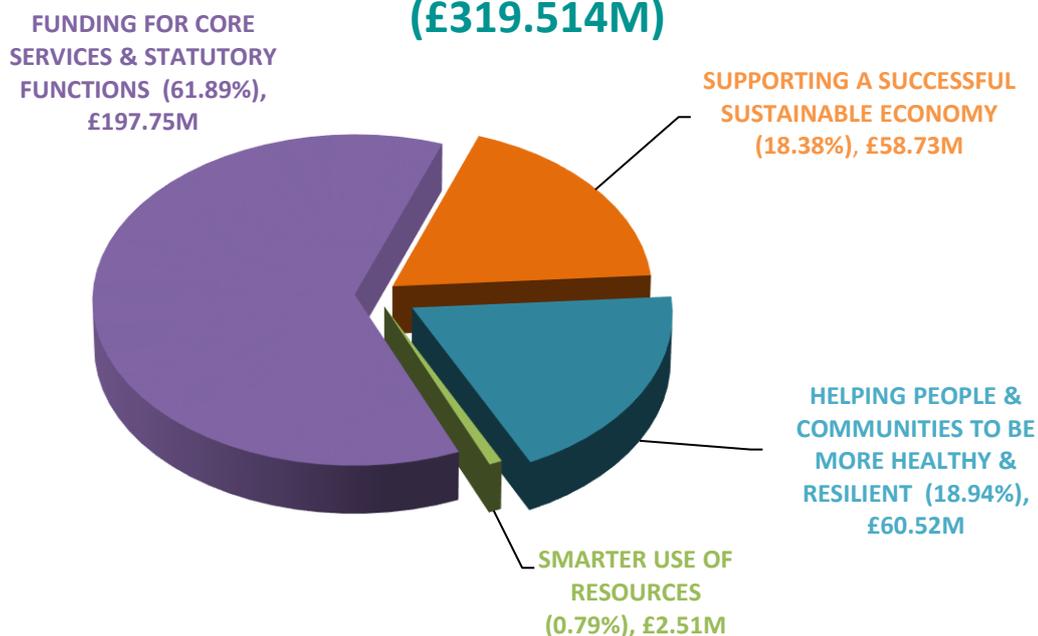
The table below provides details of the net revenue expenditure by category of spend:

	Budget £' million	%
Employee Costs	197.456	43.0%
Premises Related costs	13.154	2.9%
Transport Related Expenditure	15.904	3.4%
Supplies And Services	64.303	14.0%
Third Party Payments	93.882	20.4%
Transfer Payments	62.238	13.6%
Support Services	0.026	0.0%
Capital Financing Costs	12.226	2.7%
Gross Budget	459.189	100
Grants		
Specific Government grants	(82.473)	
Other Grants And Contributions	(10.933)	
Fees, Charges And Other Income	(46.269)	
Net Budget	319.514	

Net revenue budget by well-being objective

The authority's net revenue budget of £319.514 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 2022-23.

NET REVENUE BUDGET BY WELL-BEING OBJECTIVE 2022-23 (£319.514M)



Notional breakdown of Band D council tax by service

A notional breakdown of the 2022-23 net revenue budget based on a Band D equivalent of £1,597.01 (0% increase), as an example, is provided in the table below:

Service Expenditure	Net Budget	Notional Band D Equivalent
	£	£
Central Education And Family Support	25,844,030	129.17
Schools	105,586,000	527.75
Social Services And Wellbeing	78,434,000	392.03
Communities	28,995,000	144.92
Chief Executive's	21,895,000	109.44
<u>Council Wide Budgets</u>		
Capital Financing	7,329,120	36.63
Levies	8,177,234	40.87
Repairs And Maintenance	670,000	3.35
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	16,054,000	80.24
Apprenticeship Levy	650,000	3.25
Pension Related Costs	430,000	2.15
Insurance Premiums	1,363,000	6.81
Other Council Wide Budgets	24,087,029	120.40
Net Expenditure to be funded	319,514,413	1,597.01

3.4 Net revenue expenditure by directorate

3.4.1 Education and family support overview

The Council is proposing to spend £131 million on services delivered by the Education and Family Support Directorate in 2022-2023. 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 £105 million proposed budget to be delegated to schools in 2022-2023, 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 £19 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.

3.4.1.1 Education and family support revenue: services provided

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	EDUCATION AND FAMILY SUPPORT	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Learning	
2,577,690	Inclusion	3,044,100
988,020	Pre School Childcare	989,050
460,250	Youth Service	653,330
387,620	Statutory Advice And Psychology	387,010
2,401,880	Emotional Health And Behaviour	2,578,160
535,020	School Improvement	604,460
44,780	Schools Music Service	42,260
129,060	Adult Learning	39,350
7,524,320	Sub-Total	8,337,720
	Strategic Partnership And Commissioning	
3,745,970	Strategic Planning And Resources	3,696,760
519,580	Business Strategy And Support	533,800
8,265,696	Support For Children And Learners	9,602,190
1,423,170	Commissioning And Partnerships	1,578,820
1,398,490	Strategic Management	1,401,690
307,520	Youth Offending Service	311,310
15,660,426	Sub-Total	17,124,570
	Delegated School Budgets	
104,011,772	Individual Schools Budget	105,586,000
104,011,772	Sub-Total	105,586,000
	Health And Safety	
384,370	Health And Safety	381,740
384,370		381,740
127,580,888	Total: Education And Family Support	131,430,030

3.4.1.2 Education and family support revenue: type of spend

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	EDUCATION AND FAMILY SUPPORT	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Employees	
2,918,670	Teachers	3,028,130
265,180	Chief Officers	267,370
11,522,960	Officers	12,020,980
163,550	Youth Leaders	352,270
439,600	Soulbury Officers	446,480
25,000	Agency Staff	25,000
984,640	Staff Training And 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 Costs	20,770
24,860	Rents	27,100
10,840	Business Rates/ Council Tax	10,840
1,440	Water Services	1,440
3,100	Cleaning And Domestic Supplies	3,100
26,450	Shared Building Related Costs	26,450
2,800	Premises Insurance	2,800
23,270	Other Premises Related Costs	23,170
	Transport Related Costs	
156,980	Direct Vehicle Running Costs Including Repairs and Mileage	149,820
29,170	Hire And Leasing of Vehicles	29,170
6,624,460	Home to School Transport	7,886,860
7,160	Travel Expenses	6,280
	Supplies And Services	
474,170	Equipment, Materials And Furniture	470,930
1,692,116	Catering	1,690,830
11,760	Clothing, Uniforms, Laundry	11,760
48,470	Printing, Stationery, Etc.	72,750
5,220	Advertising	4,720
741,650	Grants And Subscriptions	759,000
225,920	Other Hired And Professional Services	189,840
60,570	Communications / Computing	60,190
6,110	Staff Expenses e.g. conference fees	6,110
2,728,280	Early Years Grants And ALN Provision	2,866,960
50	Insurances	50
2,578,140	Maesteg PFI Revenue Costs	2,578,140
	Third Party Payments	
1,701,280	Other Local Authorities And Joint Committees	1,699,170
1,394,590	Voluntary Organisations	1,394,590
54,230	External Contractors	54,230
	Capital Financing Costs	
959,000	Prudential Borrowing Repayments	907,960
36,107,956	Total Expenditure	38,256,000
	Income	
(6,020,230)	Grants	(6,147,690)
(1,482,270)	Other Reimbursements And Contributions	(1,224,270)
(3,863,290)	Customer / Client Receipts	(3,869,420)
(1,173,050)	Recharges To Other Directorates (Internal)	(1,170,590)
(12,538,840)	Total Income	(12,411,970)
23,569,116	Total: Education And Family Support	25,844,030

3.4.1.3 Schools' revenue budget: type of spend

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	DELEGATED SCHOOLS BUDGETS	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Employees	
73,991,660	Teachers	75,565,890
28,011,630	Officers	28,011,630
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 Services	333,930
138,400	Fixtures And Fittings	138,400
797,700	Cleaning And Domestic Supplies	797,700
34,300	Premises Insurance	34,300
88,000	Other Premises Related Costs	88,000
	Transport Related Costs	
60,500	Direct Transport Costs	60,500
188,000	Hire And Leasing of Vehicles	188,000
4,680	Travelling Expenses	4,680
15,700	Insurance	15,700
	Supplies And Services	
3,521,900	Equipment, Materials And Furniture	3,521,900
4,640,552	Catering	4,640,550
2,700	Clothing, Uniforms, Laundry	2,700
329,100	Printing, Stationery, Etc.	329,100
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
2,705,560	Service Level Agreements	2,705,560
8,900	Conference Fees	8,900
79,100	Insurances	79,100
	Third Party Payments	
20,000	Other Local Authorities And Joint Committees	20,000
1,382,100	External Contractors	1,382,100
200	Highways - Safety and Aids	200
	Transfer Payments	
83,800	School Uniform Grants	83,800
125,313,762	Total Expenditure	126,887,990
	Income	
(15,939,320)	Grants	(15,939,320)
(1,491,060)	Other Reimbursements And 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)
104,011,772	Total: Delegated Schools Budgets	105,586,000

3.4.2 Social services and wellbeing overview

After Education, the largest area of Council spend is on social care. This includes social work and social care for children and for adults with care and support needs. 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 embed strength-based practice and support individuals and families to live their best lives, remodelling the way we work in order to deliver outcome focussed services and approaches which enable people to maximise their independence and families to start together with targeted support where needed.

Social services is largely a needs led service and whilst the long-term strategy is to enable people and families to live well and inter-dependently, 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. In total, the Council is proposing to spend £78 million on social care and wellbeing services in 2022-23.

3.4.2.1 Social services and wellbeing: services provided

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELLBEING	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Adult Social Care	
21,316,647	Older People	21,975,370
4,672,323	Adult Physical Disability/ Sensory Impairment	4,942,970
16,664,045	Adults Learning Disabilities	17,615,600
3,654,170	Adults Mental Health Needs	3,983,980
225,720	Substance Misuse And Mental Health Voluntary Adult Services	224,630
3,369,782	Wellbeing Management, Central Admin & Training	3,738,000
49,902,687	Sub-Total	52,480,550
	Prevention And Wellbeing	
5,228,644	Recreation And Sport	5,233,250
5,228,644	Sub-Total	5,233,250
	Childrens Social Care	
19,404,400	Childrens Social Care	20,720,200
19,404,400	Sub-Total	20,720,200
74,535,731	Total: Social Services And Wellbeing	78,434,000

3.4.2.2 Social services and wellbeing budget: type of spend

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELLBEING	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Employees	
379,960	Chief Officers	467,520
34,444,457	Officers	36,253,570
283,420	Staff Training	263,350
38,955	External Contractors	49,760
	Premises Related Expenditure	
231,890	Repairs And Maintenance	231,890
25,000	Maintenance Of Grounds	25,000
40,190	Energy	40,190
224,650	Rents	224,650
5,970	Business Rates/Council Tax	5,970
11,950	Water Services	11,950
1,000	Fixtures And Fittings	1,000
16,100	Cleaning And Domestic Supplies	16,100
40,060	Shared Building Related Costs	40,060
151,610	Other Premises Related Costs	151,610
	Transport Related Costs	
756,428	Direct Vehicle Running Costs Including Repairs and Mileage	727,400
374,960	Hire And Leasing of vehicles	374,960
20,310	Travel Expenses	20,310
	Supplies And Services	
583,927	Equipment, Materials And Furniture	648,930
646,960	Catering	504,410
27,600	Clothing, Uniforms, Laundry	27,600
74,528	Printing, Stationery, Etc.	100,490
30,000	Advertising	30,000
854,150	Grants And Subscriptions	819,050
730,500	Other Hired and Professional Services including sports leisure management	726,700
154,490	Communications / Computing	156,640
183,228	Miscellaneous Supplies And Services	107,300
	Third Party Payments	
2,941,082	Other Local Authorities And Joint Committees	3,125,080
4,662,168	Voluntary Organisations	4,662,170
37,542,696	Purchase of Care Packages (External)	39,574,980
5,113,392	Fostering, Adoption, Special Guardianship Orders	5,301,070
219,040	Looked After Children, Care And Sundry Support Payments	219,040
4,514,690	Direct Payments	4,681,690
	Capital Financing Costs	
225,000	Prudential Borrowing Repayments	145,000
95,550,361	Total Expenditure	99,735,440
	Income	
(2,677,974)	Grants	(2,984,330)
(6,730,667)	Other Reimbursements And Contributions	(6,799,000)
	Customer / Client Receipts	(10,409,050)
(136,810)	Recharges to other Directorates (Internal)	(136,810)
(887,991)	Earmarked Reserve Related transfers	(972,250)
	Total Income	(21,301,440)
74,535,731	Total: Social Services And Wellbeing	78,434,000

3.4.3 Communities overview

3.4.3.1 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, we 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. The Council will be spending in the region of £2.3 million a year running these services, plus a further £700,000 as Bridgend's contribution to the Deal itself. These teams will ensure successful delivery of high profile regeneration projects, including the numerous regeneration projects in Porthcawl such as the regeneration of Cosy Corner, development of a retail store and the Placemaking Strategy.

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.

3.4.3.2 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. In 2022-23 the Council is likely to receive around £4 million of direct Welsh Government grant for public realm services. This includes waste services, public transport, rights of way and road safety.

3.4.3.3 Property and building maintenance

The Council continues to review 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. A draft decarbonisation strategy entitled “Bridgend 2030”, is under development with the Carbon Trust and will be supported with a detailed action plan, setting out how the Council will aim to reach a net zero carbon position in Bridgend by 2030. This will be presented for approval to Cabinet in March 2022.

The service will continue to review its processes in 2022-23 including seeking further operational efficiencies and streamlined business processes, from IT investment, improved procurement and contract management.

3.4.3.4 Communities: services provided

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	COMMUNITIES	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Corporate Landlord	
57,130	Corporate Landlord Management	78,880
568,937	Total Facilities Management	577,170
1,917,427	Strategic Asset Management	1,827,610
81,580	Capital Design And Delivery	86,240
58,773	Community Asset Transfer	40,000
2,683,847	Sub-Total	2,609,900
	Strategic Management- Communities	
267,830	Strategic Management - Communities	270,110
267,830	Sub-Total	270,110
	Planning And Development Services	
(231,010)	Development Control	(226,800)
997,770	Development Planning	1,011,000
51,940	Building Control	54,620
(275,630)	Highways Policy And Development	(275,240)
543,070	Sub-Total	563,580
	Strategic Regeneration	
88,080	Conservation And Design	88,600
1,465,284	Regeneration Projects And Approaches	1,435,530
123,720	Regeneration Funding And Engagement	126,650
1,677,084		1,650,780
	Economy, Natural Resources And Sustainability	
321,040	Climate Change Response	322,720
229,300	Countryside Management	229,940
578,556	Economic Resilience And Growth	507,110
3,340	Rural Development	-
72,120	Employability And Enterprise	162,220
70,410	Marine And Coastal Services	74,970
1,274,766		1,296,960

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	COMMUNITIES (Continued)	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Cleaner Streets And Waste Management	
33,740	Public Conveniences	33,740
405,900	Enforcement	411,350
1,531,116	Other Cleaning	1,537,450
3,402,040	Waste Disposal	3,789,040
5,599,533	Waste Collection	5,565,320
10,972,329		11,336,900
	Highways And Green Spaces	
7,230,369	Highways And Green Spaces	7,551,090
9,339	Fleet Services	17,690
734,124	Traffic And Transport	674,730
81,030	Engineering Services	91,540
2,163,640	Parks, Playing Fields And Bereavement Services	2,171,880
679,840	Public Realm And Infrastructure Programme	759,840
10,898,342		11,266,770
28,317,268	Total: Communities	28,995,000

3.4.3.5 Communities budget: type of spend

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	COMMUNITIES	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Employees	
265,290	Chief Officers	267,570
18,383,975	Officers	18,039,030
347,913	Agency Staff	496,860
15,020	Staff Training	10,520
	Premises Related Expenditure	
2,271,250	Repairs And Maintenance	1,690,350
303,598	Maintenance Of Grounds	198,150
561,620	Energy Costs	547,690
522,150	Rents	516,100
931,760	Business Rates/Council Tax	940,170
139,430	Water Services	135,670
10,210	Fixtures And Fittings	9,210
191,330	Cleaning / Domestic	182,050
2,500	Shared Building Related Costs	2,500
12,000	Insurances	12,000
38,000	Other Premises Related Costs	36,000
	Transport Related Costs	
1,399,630	Direct Vehicle Running Costs Including Repairs And Mileage	1,393,870
1,553,280	Hire And Leasing of Vehicles	1,553,280
3,227,740	Concessionary Fares And Transport Grants	3,227,740
22,800	Travel Expenses	22,800
	Supplies And Services	
2,263,976	Equipment And Materials	2,118,270
20,510	Catering	20,510

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	COMMUNITIES (Continued)	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
28,150	Clothing, Uniforms, Laundry	27,070
52,840	Printing, Stationery, Etc.	98,900
159,380	Advertising	126,820
1,487,295	Grants And Subscriptions	52,390
5,286,382	Other Hired And Professional Services	2,611,460
256,292	Communications / Computing	255,260
8,620	Staff Expenses e.g. conference fees	8,620
193,040	Miscellaneous Supplies And Services	288,850
	Third Party Payments	
148,770	Direct Service Organisations (DLO)	148,770
159,960	Other Local Authorities And Joint Committees	159,960
91,430	Voluntary Organisations	91,430
16,922,567	External Contractors	16,986,100
1,678,784	Highways - Structural	922,400
44,500	Highways - Cyclical	44,500
171,580	Highways - Safety And Aids	171,580
274,480	Highways - Winter Maintenance	274,480
1,151,311	Highways - Street Lighting	1,101,220
75,220	Highways - Technical Surveys	25,220
	Support Services	
25,000	Internal Salary Recharge between Integrated Transport Unit And Rural Bus Grant Administration	25,000
	Capital Financing Costs	
2,523,410	Prudential Borrowing Repayments	2,899,350
1,500	Finance Leases	1,500
63,224,493	Total Expenditure	57,741,220
	Income	
(10,003,251)	Grants	(7,208,130)
(138,420)	Other Reimbursements And Contributions	(127,860)
(15,356,210)	Customer / Client Receipts	(15,393,760)
(4,268,530)	Recharges To Other Directorates (Internal)	(4,263,270)
(5,140,814)	Earmarked Reserve Related Transfers	(1,753,200)
(34,907,225)	Total Income	(28,746,220)
28,317,268	Total: Communities	28,995,000

3.4.4 Chief Executive's directorate overview

3.4.4.1 The service area plays a key role as a provider of both front line services (e.g. Council Tax, Benefits and 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.

- **Human Resources (HR) and Organisational Development (OD)** - With over 6,000 employees including schools, the Council needs a dedicated human resources service. The primary role of the service is to provide professional advice, guidance and support to managers and staff on a wide range of HR and OD issues as well as provide HR services for the payment of salaries, pension, contracts and absence administration. Other services include training and development, recruitment and retention, developing employee skills and 'growing our own'. We intend making greater investment in recruiting more apprentices and graduates next year.
- **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 Medium Term Financial Strategy. 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 to live as independently as possible in their own homes.
- **Legal services** - The Council needs to maintain effective legal support for all of its services. At a time when the Council is trying to transform services it is important to bring about these changes within the law. The service also directly supports front line services such as Education and Social Services, and is provided by a mix of permanent internal staff and expertise purchased from the private sector when necessary. Almost half of our in-house legal team is specifically focussed on child protection cases.
- **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. The main base for the registrars' service was moved from Ty'r Ardd to the Civic Offices during 2020-21, creating efficiencies in terms of operating costs by rationalising the Council's estate and generating an additional capital receipt.
- **Council tax and benefits** - The taxation service collects over £85 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.

3.4.4.2 Chief Executive's: services provided

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	<u>Chief Executive</u>	
582,739	Chief Executive	584,710
582,739	Sub-Total	584,710
	<u>Finance</u>	
270,360	Internal Audit	270,670
3,231,410	Finance	3,276,470
181,410	Performance	167,930
3,683,180	Sub-Total	3,715,070
	<u>Human Resources / Organisational Development</u>	
1,910,679	Human Resources And Organisational Development	1,922,200
1,910,679	Sub-Total	1,922,200
	<u>Partnerships</u>	
408,820	Transformation	411,560
1,636,616	Customer Services And Engagement	1,640,820
2,045,436	Sub-Total	2,052,380
	<u>Legal, Democratic And Regulatory</u>	
1,659,500	Legal Services	1,669,970
1,577,940	Democratic Services	1,586,690
283,220	Procurement	285,300
1,398,250	Regulatory Services	1,405,270
4,918,910	Sub-Total	4,947,230
	<u>ICT</u>	
3,927,934	ICT	3,816,480
3,927,934	Sub-Total	3,816,480
	<u>Elections</u>	
103,860	Elections	104,100
103,860	Sub-Total	104,100

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	<u>CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S (Continued)</u>	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	<u>Housing And Homelessness</u>	
3,353,980	Housing And Community Regeneration	3,351,820
3,353,980	Sub-Total	3,351,820
	<u>Business Support</u>	
992,660	Business Unit	1,401,010
992,660	Sub-Total	1,401,010

21,519,378	Total: Chief Executive's	21,895,000
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3.4.4.3 Chief Executive's budget: type of spend

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	<u>Employees</u>	
185,420	Chief Executive	187,030
353,460	Chief Officers	353,580
15,676,935	Officers	16,827,950
1,151,860	Members	1,153,220
6,000	Agency Staff	6,000
8,230	Staff Training	8,230
	<u>Premises Related Expenditure</u>	
20,500	Repairs And Maintenance	20,500
12,010	Energy	12,010
5,400	Rents	5,400
2,290	Business Rates/Council Tax	2,290
100	Water Services	100
1,070	Fixtures And Fittings	1,070
4,080	Shared Building Related Costs	4,080
15,710	Other Premises Related Costs	15,710
	<u>Transport Related Costs</u>	
109,690	Direct Vehicle Running Costs Including Repairs and Mileage	100,880
22,500	Hire And Leasing of vehicles	22,500
7,360	Travel Expenses	7,360
	<u>Supplies And Services</u>	
185,130	Equipment, Materials And Furniture	204,640
1,040	Catering	1,040
770	Clothing, Uniforms, Laundry	770
226,530	Printing, Stationery, Etc.	264,780
47,250	Advertising	45,560
162,250	Grants And Subscriptions	162,250
1,499,610	Other Hired And Professional Services	1,653,080
3,063,014	Communications / Computing	3,093,010
1,100	Staff Expenses e.g. conference fees	1,100
2,946,060	Housing Solutions, Software, and Development	2,912,940
5,000	Mayoral - Hospitality Fund	5,000

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S (Continued)	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Third Party Payments	
1,973,140	Other Local Authorities And Joint Committees	2,141,070
236,129	Voluntary Organisations	236,130
6,227,840	Supporting People and External Contractors	6,188,760
	Transfer Payments	
41,199,730	Housing Benefits	41,199,230
75,357,208	Total Expenditure	76,837,270
	Income	
(49,469,840)	Grants	(50,193,420)
(1,278,830)	Other Reimbursements And Contributions	(1,290,470)
(1,180,810)	Customer / Client Receipts	(1,174,640)
(1,501,040)	Recharges to Other Directorates (Internal)	(1,673,700)
(407,310)	Earmarked Reserve Related Transfers	(610,040)
(53,837,830)	Total Income	(54,942,270)
21,519,378	Total: Chief Executive's	21,895,000

3.4.5 Council wide budgets

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

3.4.5.2 Council wide budget: services provided

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	COUNCIL WIDE	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Council Wide Budgets	
7,329,120	Capital Financing	7,329,120
8,447,234	Levies And Precepts	8,827,234
14,209,626	Other Corporate Functions	25,187,029
15,654,000	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	16,054,000
1,363,000	Insurance Premiums	1,363,000
47,002,980	Total: Council Wide	58,760,383

3.4.5.3 Council wide budget: type of spend

Net Budget 2021/2022 £	COUNCIL WIDE BUDGETS	Net Budget 2022/2023 £
	Employees	
430,000	Former Mid Glamorgan County Council Pension Costs	430,000
	Premises Related Expenditure	
420,000	Building Maintenance	420,000
306,640	Property Insurance	306,640
	Transport Related Costs	
112,000	Transport Insurances	112,000
	Supplies And Services	
47,000	Advertising	47,000
268,590	Building Maintenance Internal Fees and Insurance Claims Management Fees	268,590
13,234,016	Centrally held provisions for pay and price increases and other unavoidable costs'	24,211,419
304,000	NNDR Discretionary Relief	304,000
650,000	Apprenticeship Levy	650,000
477,830	Insurance Premiums	477,830
	Third Party Payments	
7,797,234	Levies And Precepts (Including Fire Service Levy)	8,177,234
	Transfer Payments	
15,654,000	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	16,054,000
	Capital Financing Costs	
5,354,120	Interest Payments	5,354,120
2,918,000	Minimum Revenue Provision	2,918,000
47,973,430	Total Expenditure	59,730,833
	Income	
(21,750)	Customer / Client Receipts	(21,750)
(943,000)	Interest	(943,000)
(5,700)	Recharges to Other Directorates (Internal)	(5,700)
(970,450)	Total Income	(970,450)
47,002,980	Total: Council Wide	58,760,383

SECTION 4.

Capital budget 2022-23

4.1 Capital budget 2022-23

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 2022-23 include:

- 21st Century schools Band B schemes
- Children's Residential Accommodation Hub
- 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 2022-23 is £69.979 million as detailed in the table below:

Funding	2022-23 £'M	%
General Capital Funding -Supported Borrowing	3.953	5.7%
General Capital Funding -General Capital Grant	5.840	8.3%
External Grants And Contributions	20.238	28.9%
Prudential Borrowing (unsupported)	7.774	11.1%
Loan - Welsh Government	1.181	1.7%
Capital Receipts	16.755	23.9%
Earmarked Reserves	13.846	19.8%
Revenue Contribution	0.392	0.6%
Total Funding	69.979	100%

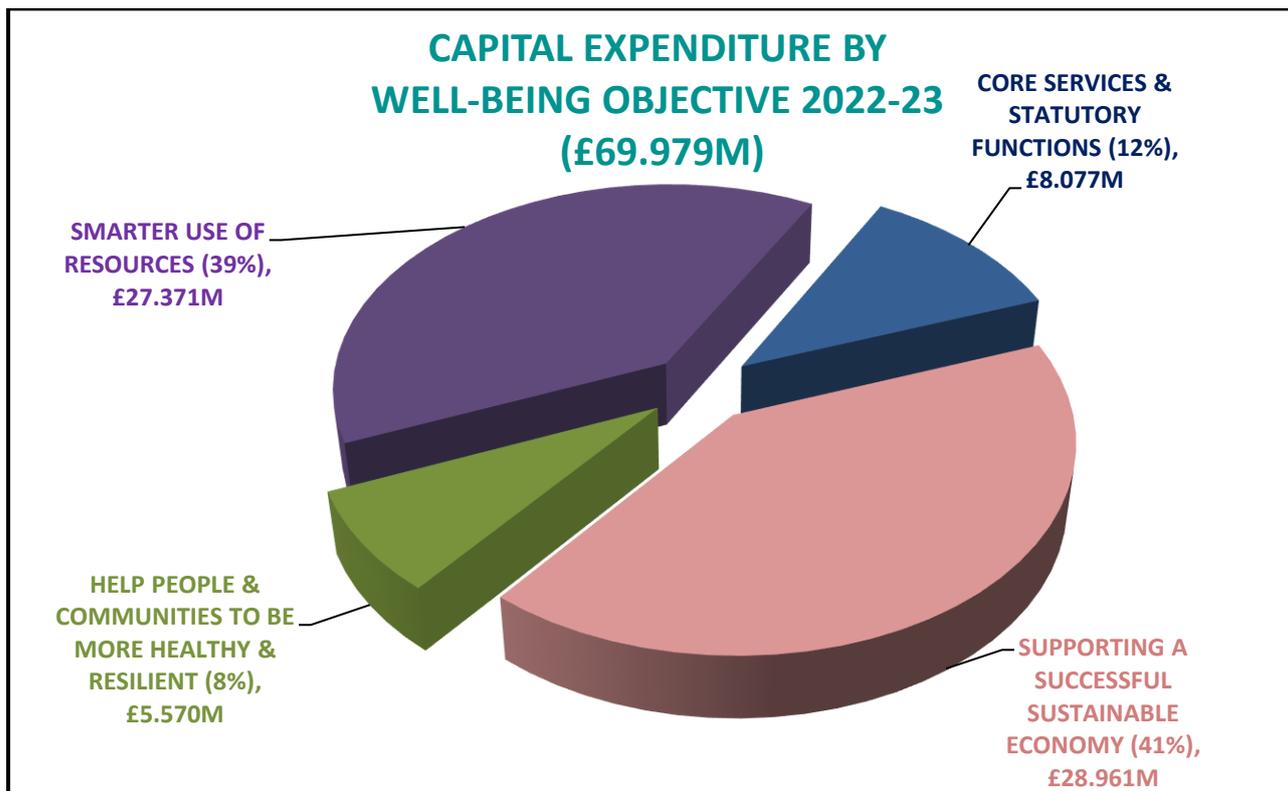
4.3 Allocation of capital budget

4.3.1 The Capital Budget of £69.979 million has been allocated as follows:

Service Areas	2022-23 £'M	%
Education & Family Support (Including schools)	10.589	15.13%
Social Services and Well-being - Adult Social Care	2.374	3.39%
Communities - Street Scene	12.186	17.41%
Communities - Regeneration & Development	26.807	38.31%
Communities - Corporate Landlord	11.931	17.05%
Chief Executive's - ICT & Corporate Capital Fund	0.400	0.57%
Chief Executive's - Housing / Homelessness	2.320	3.32%
Unallocated	3.372	4.82%
Total	69.979	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:



SECTION 5.

Bridgend county borough council – key statistics

5.1 Bridgend county borough council

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

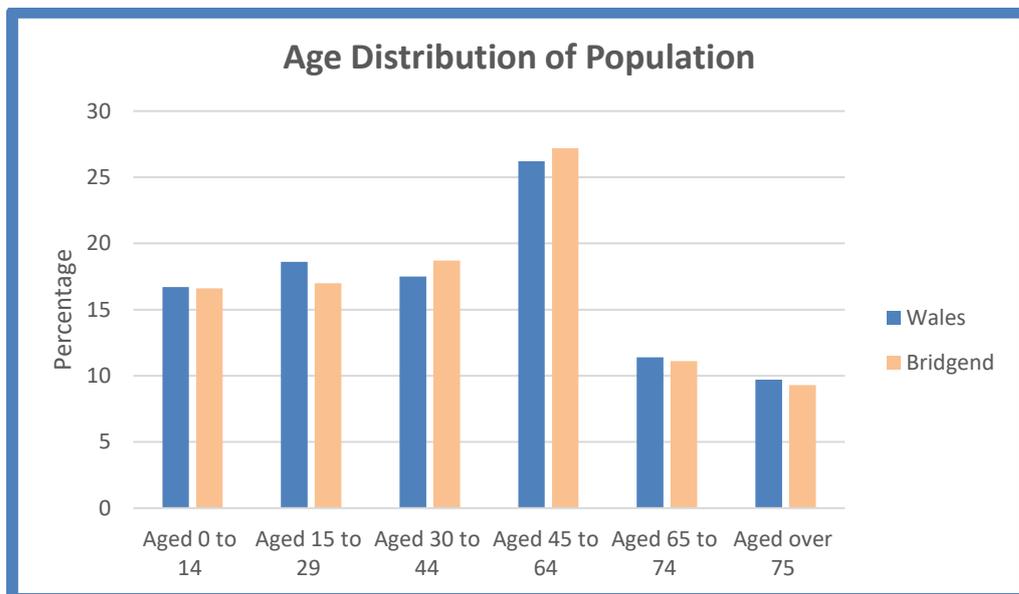


Bridgend county borough council

Size	98.5 square miles
Population (Est.2020)	147,539
Households	64,766
Average House Price	£201,020 (UK HPI Wales : December 2021)
Active Businesses	4160
Percentage of Population Economically Active *	73.8% (September 2021)

*

Between 2010 and 2020 Bridgend's population grew by 6.5% and this is expected to continue and reach around 151,600 by 2028, 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)	110,119
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 2022-23 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:

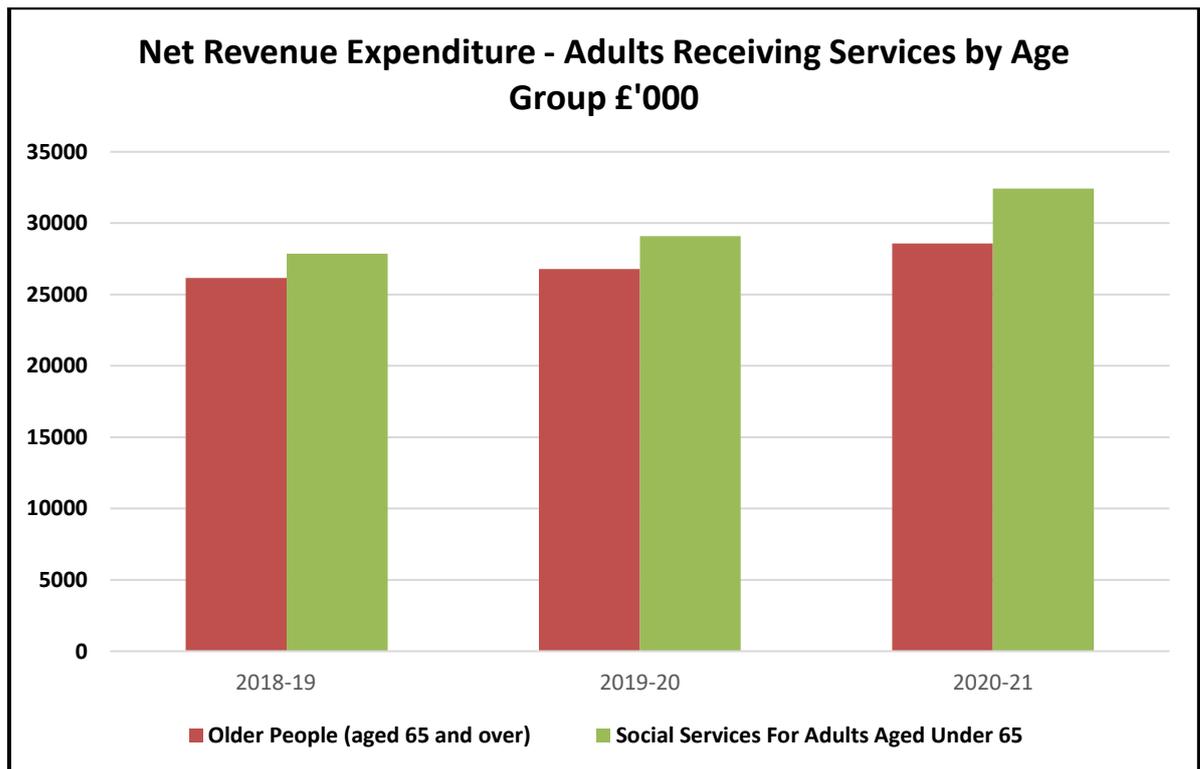
Services for education and family support

Projected resident population at 30 June 2022	Statistical Data
Population aged 3	1,614
Population aged 3 to 11	15,365
Population aged 3 to 16	23,801
Population aged 11 to 15	8,595
Population aged 11 to 20	15,911
Population 16 and over	121,065
Population aged 16 to 18	4,925
Population aged 0 to 17	30,172

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

Type of educational establishment	Number	Number on roll (2021 return to WG)
Primary schools	39	11,342
Secondary schools	7	7,939
Faith schools	6	1,958
Welsh-medium schools	5	1,725
Special schools	2	404
Pupil referral unit	1	47

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



Children's Services Provided	Number of Children**	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
Total Children Looked After by placement type:	390	390
Foster placements	285	275
Placed for adoption	15	15
Residential Homes	25	20
Placed with own parents or other person with parental responsibility	65	80
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.

5.2.4 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 2020-21	963
Total street lighting units	19,761
Kilograms of residual waste generated per person 2021-22 (2020-21 target 123KG)	Post Covid Baseline
Percentage of waste reused, recycled or composted (anticipated 2021-22)	70%
Percentage of street cleansing waste prepared for recycling (anticipated 2021-22)	30%
Target for financial value of externally funded town centre regeneration projects underway/ in development	
2021-22	£13m
2022-23	£20m
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)	546
Built-up minor surfaced road length (km)	443

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

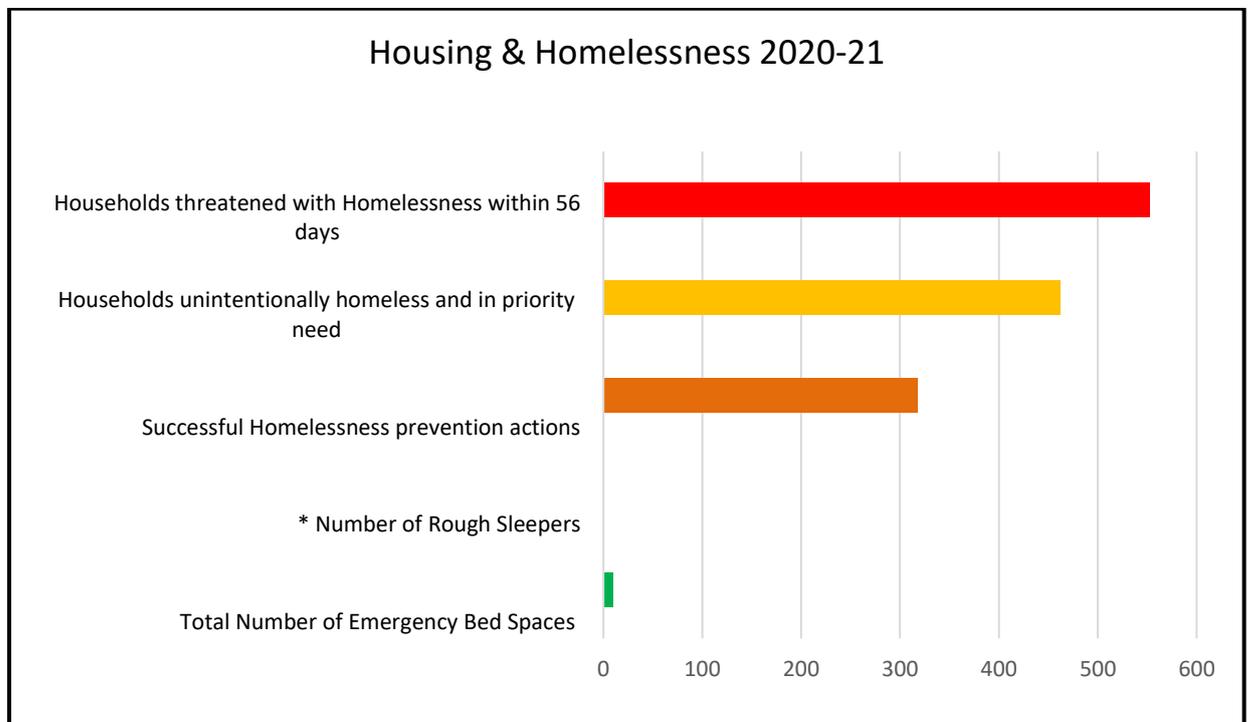
Chief executive's

Service	Statistical Data
Housing And Homelessness	
Percentage of households threatened with homelessness successfully prevented from becoming homeless (target 2022-23)	60%
Regulatory Services	
Number of Trading Premises at March 2021	5,060
Number of Food Premises at March 2021	1,770
Customer Services	
Number of customers contacting the Customer Contact Centre via telephone 1st January 2021 to 31 st December 2021	90,461
Service	Statistical Data
Number of customers contacting the Customer Contact Centre via email 1st January 2021 to 31 st December 2021	32,702
Number of transactions carried out online by customers 1st January 2021 to 31 st December 2021	62,407
Legal & Democratic Services	
Registered number of marriages 1st January 19 to 31st December 2021	384
Number of new wedding premises licensed	1
Number of new Premises Licences issued 1st Jan 20 to 31st Dec 2021	12
Number of new Personal licences to sell alcohol issued 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021	59
Human Resources	
Corporate workforce FTE as at 31.12.2021	2142.81
Schools workforce FTE as at 31.12.2021	2223.22

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.

At 31 March 2021, there were 3,729 households placed in temporary accommodation across Wales. This is an increase of 60% on 31 March 2020, and is the highest figure recorded since the introduction of the current legislation in April 2015. This equated to 27.1 per 10,000 households. The corresponding figure for Bridgend was 167 households, a rate of 26.4 per 10,000 households.

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



* Information for 2020-21 not available, as the demand for statistics and data to measure the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic increased Welsh Government have had to change their data gathering and release practices, focussing efforts on priority analysis and statistics as such the rough sleeper count for November 2020 was suspended.

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 2020-21, 552 households within the borough were assessed as being threatened with homelessness within 56 days, and therefore owed a prevention duty, and of these 318 (58%) successful homelessness prevention actions were completed.

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.

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

Corporate

Service	Statistical Data
Council Tax - Approximate number of chargeable dwellings as at 01/02/2022	65,574
Council Tax - Net Collectable Charge 2022-23	87,146,456
Non- Domestic Rates - Number of commercial properties as at 01/02/2022	5,425
Non- Domestic Rate s- Collectable Charge as at 01/02/2022	52,251,753
Council Tax Reduction Scheme Expenditure 2021-22 as at 01/02/2022	£15,261,028
Council Tax Reduction Scheme Caseload as at 01/02/2022	12,731
The total number of households with single person discount as of 01/02/2022	21,491
Number of Housing Benefit Claimants as at 01/02/2022	6,235

SECTION 6.

Wales comparative statistics

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 Budgets

Local Authority	2020-21		2021-22 *		£ Increase per head
	£ million	£ per head (a)	£ million	£ per head (b)	
Neath Port Talbot	366.7	2,539	388.1	2,688	149
Bridgend	363.2	2,379	382.2	2,591	212
Vale of Glamorgan	308.4	2,222	315.3	2,330	108
Rhondda Cynon Taf	642.0	2,573	659.1	2,725	152
Wales All County & County Borough Councils Average		2,427		2,509	

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

(b) The 2021-22 £ per head calculations use the 2020 mid-year estimates of population.

* Data Source Welsh Government Statistical First Release 21 July 2021 "Local Authority Revenue Budget and Capital Forecast 2021-22". This release analyses the revenue and capital expenditure that Welsh local authorities are forecast to spend in the financial year prior to March 2022. Most budgets and forecasts were set excluding any extra Covid-19 grants from central government. It is likely that there will be more differences between budget and outturn figures for 2021-22 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	2019-20		2020-21 *	
	£ million	£ per head (a)	£ million	£ per head (a)
Neath Port Talbot	361.5	2,522	400.3	2,773
Bridgend	336.7	2,290	369.6	2,505
Vale of Glamorgan	285.8	2,140	313.0	2,314
Rhondda Cynon Taf	612.6	2,539	657.8	2,720
Wales All County & County Borough Councils Average		2,337		2,561

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

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

* Data Source Welsh Government Statistical First Release 28 October 2021 "Local Authority Revenue and Capital Outturn Expenditure 2020-21". 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

2021-22							
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	28.104	2.368	3.125	41.790	4.784	80.170	555
Bridgend	12.249	2.224	3.024	42.556	2.310	62.363	423
Vale of Glamorgan	51.677	0.100	3.904	13.859	38.004	107.544	795
Rhondda Cynon Taf	24.735	4.703	25.635	12.718	13.522	81.313	336
Wales All County & County Borough Councils Average						1,684,151	535

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

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

* Data Source Welsh Government Statistical First Release 21 July 2021 "Local Authority Revenue Budget and Capital Forecast 2021-22". 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		2020-21*	
	£ million	Total Capital Expenditure £ per head (a)	£ million	Total Capital Expenditure £ per head (b)
Neath Port Talbot	39.132	273	58.769	407
Bridgend	22.822	155	23.461	159
Vale of Glamorgan	53.144	398	78.360	579
Rhondda Cynon Taf	121.284	503	102.320	423
Wales All County & County Borough Councils Average	1,192.09	383	1,249.7	394

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

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

* Data Source Welsh Government Statistical First Release 28 October 2021 "Local Authority Revenue and Capital Outturn Expenditure 2020-21".

Estimated Populations

Local Authority	Mid 2018	Mid 2019	Mid 2020
Neath Port Talbot	142,906	143,315	144,386
Bridgend	144,876	147,049	147,539
Vale of Glamorgan	132,165	133,587	135,295
Rhondda Cynon Taf	240,131	241,264	241,873
Total Wales	3,138,631	3,152,879	3,169,586

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, 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 taxpayers.

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 taxpayers 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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