

# Agenda

Name of meeting	<b>CABINET</b>
Date	<b>THURSDAY 11 JANUARY 2024</b>
Time	<b>5.00 PM</b>
Venue	<b>COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT</b>
Members of the Cabinet	Cllrs P Jordan (Chairman), L Peacey-Wilcox, D Andre, J Bacon, P Fuller, J Jones-Evans, K Lucioni and I Stephens
	Democratic Services Officer: Sarah MacDonald <a href="mailto:democratic.services@iow.gov.uk">democratic.services@iow.gov.uk</a>

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1. **Minutes** (Pages 5 - 8)

To confirm as a true record the Record of Decision of the meeting held on 9 November 2023.

2. **Declarations of Interest**

To invite Members to declare any interest they might have in the matters on the agenda.

3. **Public Question Time - Maximum 15 Minutes for Written Questions and 15 Minutes for Oral Questions**

Questions may be asked without notice but to guarantee a full reply at the meeting, a question must be put including the name and address of the questioner by delivery in writing or by electronic mail to Democratic Services at [democratic.services@iow.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@iow.gov.uk), no later than two clear working days before the start of the meeting. The deadline for written questions will be Monday 8 January 2024.



Details of this Cabinet meeting and other Council meetings can be viewed on the Isle of Wight Council's [website](#). This information may be available in alternative formats on request. Please note the meeting will be audio recorded and the recording will be placed on the website (except any part of the meeting from which the press and public are excluded). Young people are welcome to attend Council meetings however parents/carers should be aware that the public gallery is not a supervised area.

4. **Chairman's Announcements**
5. **Report of the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health**
  - (a) Review of Independent Island Living Strategy (Pages 9 - 48)
6. **Report of the Leader and Cabinet Member for Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy**
  - (a) District 2 TRO Review - Newport and Carisbrooke (Pages 49 - 152)
7. **Report of the Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance**
  - (a) Discretionary Rate Relief Policy (Pages 153 - 210)
8. **Report of the Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions**
  - (a) School Funding Formula & Budget Setting 2024/25 (Pages 211 - 226)
9. **Cabinet Member Announcements**

To invite Cabinet Members to provide a brief update on matters concerning their portfolio.
10. **Consideration of the Forward Plan** (Pages 227 - 244)

Cabinet Members to identify decisions which need to be amended, added or to be removed from the Forward Plan.
11. **Members' Question Time**

To guarantee a reply to a question, a question must be submitted in writing or by electronic mail to [democratic.services@iow.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@iow.gov.uk) no later than 5pm on Tuesday 9 January 2024. A question may be asked at the meeting without prior notice but in these circumstances there is no guarantee that a full reply will be given at the meeting.

CHRISTOPHER POTTER  
Monitoring Officer  
Wednesday, 3 January 2024

## Interests

If there is a matter on this agenda which may relate to an interest you or your partner or spouse has or one you have disclosed in your register of interests, you must declare your interest before the matter is discussed or when your interest becomes apparent. If the matter relates to an interest in your register of pecuniary interests then you must take no part in its consideration and you must leave the room for that item. Should you wish to participate as a member of the public to express your views where public speaking is allowed under the Council's normal procedures, then you will need to seek a dispensation to do so. Dispensations are considered by the Monitoring Officer following the submission of a written request. Dispensations may take up to 2 weeks to be granted.

Members are reminded that it is a requirement of the Code of Conduct that they should also keep their written Register of Interests up to date. Any changes to the interests recorded on that form should be made as soon as reasonably practicable, and within 28 days of the change. A change would be necessary if, for example, your employment changes, you move house or acquire any new property or land.

If you require more guidance on the Code of Conduct or are unsure whether you need to record an interest on the written register you should take advice from the Monitoring Officer – Christopher Potter on (01983) 821000, email [christopher.potter@iow.gov.uk](mailto:christopher.potter@iow.gov.uk), or Deputy Monitoring Officer - Justin Thorne on (01983) 821000, email [justin.thorne@iow.gov.uk](mailto:justin.thorne@iow.gov.uk).

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## **Notice of recording**

Please note that all meetings that are open to the public and press may be filmed or recorded and/or commented on online by the council or any member of the public or press. However, this activity must not disrupt the meeting, and if it does you will be asked to stop and possibly to leave the meeting. This meeting may also be filmed for live and subsequent broadcast (except any part of the meeting from which the press and public are excluded).

If you wish to record, film or photograph the council meeting or if you believe that being filmed or recorded would pose a risk to the safety of you or others then please speak with the democratic services officer prior to that start of the meeting. Their contact details are on the agenda papers.

If the press and public are excluded for part of a meeting because confidential or exempt information is likely to be disclosed, there is no right to record that part of the meeting. All recording and filming equipment must be removed from the meeting room when the public and press are excluded.

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## Arrangements for Submitting Oral Questions at Meetings of Council and Cabinet:

The front desk “opens” for public wishing to attend the meeting half an hour before the meeting.

In the circumstances that a member of the public wishes to ask an oral question, they should approach the front desk and notify them of their intention. They will be given a form to complete which details their name, town/village of residence, email address and the topic of the question (not the question in full, unless they wish to provide this).

These forms will be numbered in the order they are handed back.

The time for registering questions will be for a 20 minute period (up to 10 minutes prior to the start of the meeting). After that time expires the forms will be collected and given to the Chairman of the meeting.

If time allows after dealing with any written questions, the Chairman will then ask those who have submitted a form to put their question. These will be in the order they were received. As the subject matter is known, the Chairman should be able to indicate which member will reply. If time permits the Chairman may accept further questions.

The option to ask a supplementary question will be at the Chairman’s discretion.

Once the defined period of time allowed for questions has passed (and assuming the Chairman has not extended this) then all remaining oral questions are left unanswered.

No oral question will receive a guaranteed written response, unless the member responding indicates as such.



## Minutes

Name of meeting	<b>CABINET</b>
Date and Time	<b>THURSDAY 9 NOVEMBER 2023 COMMENCING AT 5.00 PM</b>
Venue	<b>COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT</b>
Present	Cllrs P Jordan (Chairman), D Andre, J Bacon, P Fuller, J Jones-Evans, K Lucioni and L Peacey-Wilcox
Also Present	Cllrs M Lilley and P Spink  Sharon Betts, Laura Gaudion, Wendy Perera, Christopher Potter, Erin Rhodes and Claire Massiter
Also Present (Virtual)	Stuart Ashley, Colin Rowland, Natasha Dix, Dawn Lang and Richard Vaughan
Apologies	Cllr I Stephens

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### 144. **Minutes**

RESOLVED:

THAT the minutes of the meeting held on 12 October 2023 be approved.

### 145. **Declarations of Interest**

There were no Declarations of Interest

### 146. **Public Question Time - Maximum 15 Minutes for Written Questions and 15 Minutes for Oral Questions**

There were no public questions.

### 147. **Chairman's Announcements**

The Chairman announced that government grants were to be awarded to people affected by the recent floods. Further details were awaited from government, but the council would be treating it as a high priority.

### 148. **Report of the Cabinet Member for Children's Services and Corporate Functions**

148a **Amalgamation of Chillerton and Rookley Primary School with Godshill Primary School, achieved through the closure of Chillerton and Rookley Primary**

This matter had been ongoing for some time and this was the final stage in the closure of Chillerton and Rookley Primary School. The public notice had been published on 15 September and the results of the consultation had been included in the report. Of the 25 responses, 23 had been in support of the closure.

RESOLVED;

That Cabinet approves the amalgamation of Godshill Primary School and Chillerton and Rookley Primary School through the closure of Chillerton and Rookley Primary School with effect from the 31 December 2023.

148b **QPMR Q2 - 2023/24**

149. **Report of the Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance**

Questions had been raised at Corporate Scrutiny regarding this item, and all would receive written responses. It was noted that the report contained the previous Cabinet Member titles and portfolios as it related to the previous Quarter, however this would be amended to show the new portfolios when the Quarter 3 report was produced. Aspects of the report which were highlighted included:

Rising costs had meant that some projects had become more difficult to deliver.

Thanks to the Trading Standards team's work in targeting scams, £284,000 had been saved for island residents.

There had been a drop in the number of planning applications being determined within the target timeframe. The reason for this was being investigated and it was hoped that there would be additional funding for the planning department in the future. The situation would be monitored.

The island-wide speed review was continuing. This would come to Cabinet early in 2024, but it was expected to be later than January as had been indicated in the report.

Cllr Spink asked whether, as the current economic challenges were likely to become worse, instead of having to make huge savings, the council would review whether the luxury of accommodation at Seaclose and County Hall was needed. The Chairman would ensure that a written response was provided.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet approves the Performance Report for the Quarter ended 30 September 2023, and the priority report detail as set out in appendices 1-10.

## 149a **Local Council Tax Support**

It was proposed to retain the level of support at 70 per cent as in the previous year. Responses to the consultation had shown that the majority of respondents were in support of the proposal. There had been a lot of discussion between cabinet members and officers and the team were thanked for their exemplary work in bringing the paper forward. Cllr Lilley confirmed the Liberal Democrat group's support for the proposals.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet recommends to Full Council adoption of the proposed scheme and make no changes to the maximum level of support for working age cases, meaning it remains at 70 per cent, allowing for minor changes to applicable amounts; and

That Cabinet recommends to Full Council that it continues the current exceptional hardship policy.

## 150. **Cabinet Member Announcements**

The Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure reported that 80 people had attended the launch of the cultural strategy, with a wide range of organisations represented. Additional creative space was being made available near to Building 41.

The number of One Card holders had reached 86.5 per cent of pre-covid numbers. £500,000 had been received from Sport England to help keep open the Medina swimming pool. Capital bids for pool covers had also been submitted on behalf of West Wight and Waterside pools.

The Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health reported that with regard to the Stop Smoking public health agenda, the Director of Public Health had spoken on the subject at a national webinar. Reducing smoking in pregnancy was going well.

On 11 November it would be National Diabetes Day. The NHS had provided a free prevention programme and residents were encouraged to take part.

Many warm spaces were starting to open for the winter. A list could be found on the council's website and in libraries.

Community funding was still available to organise activities for young people to age 19 and their families and carers.

Thanks were expressed to staff at the Adelaide reablement facility which was very well run.

The Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding reported that he had been out and about during the recent flooding and thanked members of staff who had given up their time to support residents.

The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act was now in law and officers were looking at the contents for anything of interest applicable to the island.

The Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions reported that work to conclude the partnership with Hampshire Children's Services

was proceeding and was pleased to report that the multi-agency referrals hub would continue.

There had been some comments in the media regarding the school place planning issue. It was important to note that the key driver was standards in education, not money. Meetings with governors and representatives of Head teachers had taken place and would continue, moving further ahead in the new year once the new Director of Children's Services was in place. The public consultation would then happen, which was not expected to be before Easter 2024.

The Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection and ICT expressed thanks to the community and voluntary sector for the work done during the recent flooding and reminded residents that their local member is there for them.

The Cabinet Member for Transport & Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External partnerships echoes the sentiments of other members regarding the recent flooding.

**151. Consideration of the Forward Plan**

Members were informed that, since publication of the Forward Plan, the item relating to the disposal of housing sites at East Cowes had been removed as there had been no interest in the site. Alternative solutions would be sought for the site as soon as possible. There were no other comments on the contents of the Forward Plan.

**152. Members' Question Time**

Cllr Lilley had submitted some written questions regarding the recent flooding (MQ11/23). The Leader provided a response and indicated that further written responses would follow as there was to be an internal report and Section 19 investigation.

Cllr Spink asked why the council was disposing of land in its ownership and not retaining it for the provision of affordable housing. The Leader indicated that a written reply would be provided.

CHAIRMAN





## Cabinet Report

Purpose: For Decision

Date	<b>11 JANUARY 2024</b>
Title	<b>INDEPENDENT ISLAND LIVING STRATEGY 2023 – 2028</b>
Report of	<b>CABINET MEMBER FOR ADULT SOCIAL CARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH</b>

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### 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. This report seeks cabinet approval of the reviewed Isle of Wight Independent Island Living Strategy. The Isle of Wight Independent Island Living Strategy is provided as Appendix 1 of this report.
- 1.2. The strategy has been informed by what our residents told us during a wide scale consultation with the public, ASC professionals, current residents of the Island’s independent living communities and developers.

### 2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That Cabinet adopts the Isle of Wight Independent Island Living Strategy attached at Appendix 1.

### 3. Background

- 3.1. One of the key activities from the Corporate Plan 2021 – 2025 is the review of the Isle of Wight Independent Island Living Strategy. The current strategy is out of date as it was produced in 2017.
- 3.2. Independent island living is the name used for extra care housing. The name reflects our Island status, how extra care housing helps older people to retain their independence for longer and the fact that this type of housing is offering older people the ability to maximise opportunities to help them to live their life the way they want to. Therefore, the terms “independent island living” and “extra care housing” are used interchangeably.
- 3.3. Extra care housing can be for people of all ages with a range of care and support needs. Extra care housing often tends towards accommodating older people and for some, it can be a real alternative to needing to move to a residential care

home. Extra care housing can enable older people to retain their independence for longer and can offer older people living on the Island the ability to maximise their independence as well as providing opportunities to help Island residents live their life the way they want to. Extra care housing can help meet the challenges of the future, supporting people to retain or regain skills and confidence, and preventing their needs increasing or delaying their need for intensive support wherever possible.

- 3.4. The term ‘extra care housing’ is sometimes known as ‘assisted living’ or ‘retirement living’. Typically, it consists of purpose-built or adapted, accessible buildings designed to promote independent living and to support people to remain at home as they get older and require more support in their “home for life”.
- 3.5. Extra care housing is accommodation that is age and/or disability-friendly in design and décor and features the availability of care and support on site around the clock, usually provided by an onsite care service which is registered with the Care Quality Commission. The facilities at extra care schemes generally comprise of:
- Fully self-contained properties where occupants have their own front doors, these might be rented, leased, or bought. This gives people security of tenure and the right to control who enters their home.
  - Assistive technology designed to promote the independence and assist the people who live there. This could include call-buttons, telecare, community alarms, fall detectors, smart technologies, etc.
  - Safety and security are built into the design including fob or person-controlled entry.
  - Access to onsite care and support services 24 hours a day.
  - A restaurant or dining room where people may choose to have their meals.
  - A range of communal or shared facilities are available enabling group or community social activities. These could be open to the public too.
  - Extra care housing often includes leisure facilities like gym, hair salon, etc. There are often guest flats or bedrooms, where visiting family or friends can stay.
- 3.6. The Island’s demography indicates an increasing aging population indicating that demand for extra care housing will continue to rise. According to the last census, compared to the rest of England, the Island has an older population structure with more than half of the population being above 50 years old. People, aged 50 years and over, make up 51.9% of the Island’s population, compared to 37.8% nationally. Older people, aged 65 years and over, make up 29.2% of the population compared to 18.4% nationally. People aged 75 years and over, make up 13.8% of the Island population, compared to 8.6% nationally. Further to that, 3.8% of the population is over 85 years old, compared to 2.4% in England. Future projections suggest that by 2030 almost 34.5% of the Island’s population will be aged 65 or older, 17.3% aged 75 or older and 4.9% aged 85 or older.

## **4. Corporate Priorities and Strategic Context**

### **Provision of affordable housing for Island Residents**

- 4.1. The strategy establishes the current and future demand for extra care housing using figures for the local population and the Housing Learning and Improvement Network’s established formula for calculating extra care housing demand, adjusted

for local factors. The strategy establishes the shortfall of extra care housing from 2023 till 2038.

In 2023 the demand for extra care housing exceeds the supply by 362 units. The projected increase in the Island's older population, indicates that the current shortfall of extra care housing will increase by adding 12 units on average for every future year. This equates to a shortfall of extra care housing of 408 units in 2028, 461 units in 2033 and 526 units in 2038.

The projected shortfall of 526 units in 2038 would mean an average of just over 35 units per year across the 15 years review period would need to be delivered to meet the identified demand.

### Responding to climate change and enhancing the biosphere



<b>Socio-economic Outer Ring</b>	<b>Scores</b>
<b>No Poverty</b>	3
<b>Zero Hunger</b>	3
<b>Good health and wellbeing</b>	5
<b>Quality Education</b>	3
<b>Gender Equality</b>	3
<b>Clean Water and Sanitation</b>	3
<b>Affordable and clean energy</b>	3
<b>Decent work and economic growth</b>	5
<b>Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>	3
<b>Reduced inequalities</b>	5
<b>Sustainable cities and communities</b>	5
<b>Responsible consumption and production</b>	3
<b>Climate Action</b>	5
<b>Life below water</b>	3
<b>Life on land</b>	3
<b>Peace, justice and strong institutions</b>	3
<b>Partnerships for the Goals</b>	3

<b>Environment Inner Ring</b>	<b>Scores</b>
<b>Transport</b>	5
<b>Energy</b>	3
<b>Housing</b>	5
<b>Environment</b>	3
<b>Offset</b>	3
<b>Adaptation</b>	5

#### 4.2. Outer Wheel Socio-Economic Impact Areas

- The strategy is unlikely to have impact on the areas of No Poverty; Zero Hunger; Quality education; Gender equality; Clean water and sanitation; Affordable and clean energy; Industry, innovation, and infrastructure; Responsible consumption and production; Life below water; Life on land; Peace, justice and strong institutions and Partnerships for the goals.
- Good health and wellbeing – Score: 5. Extra care housing will better meet the housing and care & support needs of some of the elderly Island residents.
- Decent work and economic growth – Score: 5. Building extra care housing sites will provide work for local people and will increase the economic growth in the area.
- Reduced inequalities - Score: 5. Extra care housing will promote equal opportunities and promote social inclusion for elderly residents.
- Sustainable cities and communities – Score: 5. Extra care housing will enhance the inclusivity, accessibility of sustainability of communities.
- Climate Action – Score: 5. New extra care housing will improve community resilience and adaptation as the buildings will be more energy efficient, more sustainable, and more adapted to mitigate the effects of the changing climate.

#### 4.3. Inner Wheel Environmental Impact Areas

- The strategy is unlikely to have impact on the areas of Energy; Environment and Offset.
- Transport – Score: 5. Extra care housing will decrease the number of journeys as services like hairdressing or catering will be available on site rather than requiring individuals to travel to them.
- Housing – Score: 5. New extra care housing will be more energy efficient and more sustainable.
- Adaptation – Score: 5. New extra care housing will be more adapted to mitigate the effects of the changing climate with more efficient cooling systems, insulation, etc.

## **Economic Recovery and Reducing Poverty**

- 4.4. It is not anticipated that the new strategy would have a direct impact on reducing the number of residents living in poverty.
- 4.5. It is expected that building more extra care housing will provide work for local people, potential skills development and will increase the economic growth in the area. This could also be an opportunity for investment.

## **Impact on Young People and Future Generations**

- 4.6. It is expected that building more extra care housing will have positive future impact on the housing available for young people and future generations because elderly residents moving to extra care housing will lead to more homes becoming available on the market. Building more extra care housing will also have positive impact on the availability of employment for young people and future generations.

## **Corporate Aims**

- 4.7. In line with Corporate Plan 2021 - 2025, the Independent Island Living Strategy supports the council aspiration number 18 - "Promote the building of affordable supported social retirement housing to ensure residents maintain their independence for as long as possible." Key activity of this aspiration is to undertake a review of the Isle of Wight Independent Island Living Strategy.
- 4.8. In line with Care Close to Home Strategy 2022 – 25, the Independent Island Living Strategy supports the 1<sup>st</sup> key to success – "We will ensure that we commission the right models of housing, really listening to what local people tell us that they need and including extra care, supported living and shared lives."
- 4.9. In line with Isle of Wight Housing Strategy 2020 – 2025, the Independent Island Living Strategy supports strategic priority 5 - "Special housing needs and vulnerable people: Ensuring that specialist accommodation is available for vulnerable people including primarily extra care housing for older people, and those with special housing needs including young people and people with disabilities, to enable everyone living on the Island to have a place they call home and can live with independence."
- 4.10. In line with Draft Island Planning Strategy 2021, the Independent Island Living Strategy supports section 8 – "Sustainable, strong, and healthy communities". In particular strategic policy C 5 - "Facilitating Independent Living."

## **5. Consultation and Engagement**

- 5.1. In the summer of 2023, we launched an extra care housing survey targeting all island residents aged 50 and over. This survey was promoted by a media campaign and was available online and on paper in all Island libraries and by request. Age UK IW sent 300 surveys to their customers. A high number of residents (more than 330) responded to the survey; the key messages are summarised below:
  - 33% of those who responded hadn't been aware of what extra care housing was before the consultation launched.

- 13% of those who responded were currently considering moving out of their current home, 5% were planning to move out within the next 2 years, 6% within the next 3 to 5 years, 18% after 5 or more years, 6% have not given exact time and 52% of the respondents were not considering moving out at all.
- More than half of those who responded (51%) said that they would consider moving to extra care housing, 34% said that they are not sure and 16% said that they will not consider it at all.
- 51% of those who responded said that one of the options they would consider is owning the property outright, 17% would consider shared ownership and 32% would consider renting.

The top 5 answers to the question “What would you find most appealing about the idea of moving to extra care housing?” were:

- The opportunity to stay within the extra care housing development if my care needs change or increase.
- A property that is easy to maintain.
- Access to support or care on site.
- Having the option to rent or buy.
- Company of others / making friends.

The top 5 answers to the question “What are the barriers or things you find less appealing about the prospect of moving to extra care housing?” were:

- The upheaval of moving.
- The expense of moving.
- I would not want to leave my current home.
- The cost of accommodation concerns me.
- I am reluctant to start paying service charges.

5.2. Since the previous Independent Island Living Strategy was developed, we have seen the development of the following extra care housing provisions - Ryde Village in Ryde and Green Meadows in Freshwater. In May 2023 we held workshops with residents living in both sites. In total more than 40 residents attended the workshops and shared what they particularly value about where they live:

- The community feel.
- The access to activities on site.
- Being able bring their cat or dog.
- Family or friends could visit and stay in the guest suites.
- The knowledge that this can be their forever home.

During the workshops it was highlighted that any new extra care housing developments should give due consideration to:

- Their location including transport links.
- Access to site.
- External design and parking spaces (including disabled parking).
- Internal design and accessibility ensuring that developments are both disability and dementia friendly.
- The number of communal facilities including laundry services and recreational spaces.
- Being able to provide potential tenants or buyers with a good understanding of the services on offer.

5.3. We surveyed the Council's adult social care professionals who have been supporting people who moved to Ryde Village and Green Meadows and understand some of the challenges people face living in homes that cannot be adapted as their needs change. Below are the key benefits of extra care housing identified by the 19 professionals who responded:

- Access to 24/7 support or care on site.
- Better accommodation.
- Provides a real alternative to residential care.
- Company of others, making friends.
- Better social activities.
- Sense of community.

Adult social care professionals rate the overall impact which moving to Ryde Village / Green Meadows had on the service users as:

- Excellent or very good – 58%.
- Good – 26%.
- Moderate – Moderate 11%.
- Poor – 5%.

5.4. We met and/or surveyed 8 developers of extra care housing who have all considered developing or have developed extra care housing on the Island to better understand what the driving factors and barriers for developers are.

The top 3 answers to the question "What are / have been the key barriers to developing extra care housing on the Isle of Wight?" were:

- Capital viability (including build costs).
- Land availability.
- Reduced number of contractors either working on the Island or prepared to travel and operate from there.

Other key barriers identified by developers included:

- Awareness and consistent understanding of the definition of extra care housing / independent living.
- Revenue viability.
- Resourcing build, scheme management or care service.
- The lack of strategic direction regarding extra care housing.
- Relationships with key partners.
- Timescales.

The top 3 answers to the question "What will encourage the development of extra care housing on the Isle of Wight?" were:

- Funding, including grant funding, private sector funding, public subsidies, or lower borrowing costs.
- Improved planning certainty and speed.
- Nominations agreements with voids cover.

Other key enablers identified by developers included:

- Requirement that any site over a certain size must include extra care housing.
- Improved confidence in the customer demand and supply.
- Careful management of development risks.

## **6. Financial / Budget Implications**

- 6.1. This strategy will have no direct financial budget implications.

## **7. Legal Implications**

- 7.1. The Isle of Wight Council has duties under the Care Act 2014 to proactively assess the needs of adults with needs for care and support in the area and meet those needs where certain eligibility criteria are met. The Independent Island Living Strategy is designed to assist in the discharge of those duties.

## **8. Equality And Diversity**

- 8.1. An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed to assess how this strategy will impact on any persons with a protected characteristic. A copy of the EIA is provided as Appendix 2.
- 8.2. In summary, there will be no negative impact on the protected characteristics - age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

## **9. Property Implications**

- 9.1. This strategy will have no property implications as it will not affect any Isle of Wight Council properties.

## **10. Options**

- 10.1. Option 1  
That Cabinet adopts the Isle of Wight Independent Island Living Strategy attached at appendix 1.
- 10.2. Option 2  
To not approve the proposed draft of the Independent Island Living Strategy that is subject to this report and abandon the proposal.

## **11. Risk Management**

- 11.1. Option 1

Ineffective strategy implementation. This will be minimised through setting up a steering group which will develop and monitor an action plan for the implementation of the strategy.

- 11.2. Option 2

Using outdated Independent Island Living Strategy which doesn't take into account recent developments and the extensive consultation undertaken as part of developing the new Independent Island Living Strategy.



Reputational risk from not using consultation and engagement feedback received as part of the development of the new strategy.

The outdated demand figures for extra care housing from the old strategy are not calculated in accordance with the industry established and recognised formula. This could lead to unrealistic perception for the demand for extra care housing and setting unrealistic target figures, which could lead to the development of too much extra care housing instead of other types of housing.

## **12. Evaluation**

### **12.1. Option 1**

To progress with the adoption of the proposed draft of the Independent Island Living Strategy. This will enable the council to replace the previous and outdated document with a current strategy which considers the recent developments in the field of extra care housing. The updated strategy also provides more accurate figures for the demand for new extra care units of the Island.

Approving the new strategy will take into account the views expressed by Island residents, residents of extra care housing, ASC professionals and developers, regarding the future of extra care housing on the Island. Approving the new strategy will also help raise the public profile and increase the awareness, visibility and understanding of extra care housing.

Approving the strategy will enable the Council to be better informed of and therefore better equipped to meet the extra care housing needs of the Island.

### **12.2. Option 2**

Cabinet does not approve the proposed Independent Island Living Strategy. This will result in using outdated strategy and unrealistic numbers for the demand of extra care housing when making future decisions. This option would not enable the development of more extra care housing on the Island to meet the current and future needs of the Isle of Wight.

## **13. Appendices Attached**

13.1. Appendix 1 – Independent Island Living Strategy 2023 – 2028

13.2. Appendix 2 – Equality Impact Assessment

Contact Point: Zlati Kalchev, Commissioning Officer, ☎ 821000 (extension 6010), e-mail [Zlati.Kalchev@iow.gov.uk](mailto:Zlati.Kalchev@iow.gov.uk)

LAURA GAUDION  
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and Housing Needs*

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Isle of Wight

# Independent Island Living Strategy



2023 to 2038

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# Introduction and background

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The residents of the Isle of Wight are inherently proud of their 'Island' and for good reasons. Our landscape is one of beautiful beaches, rugged coastlines, wetlands, forests and rolling downs.

As well as having Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) status since 1963, in June 2019 the Island became UNESCO's latest biosphere reserve. Our industries serve companies and organisations around the globe.

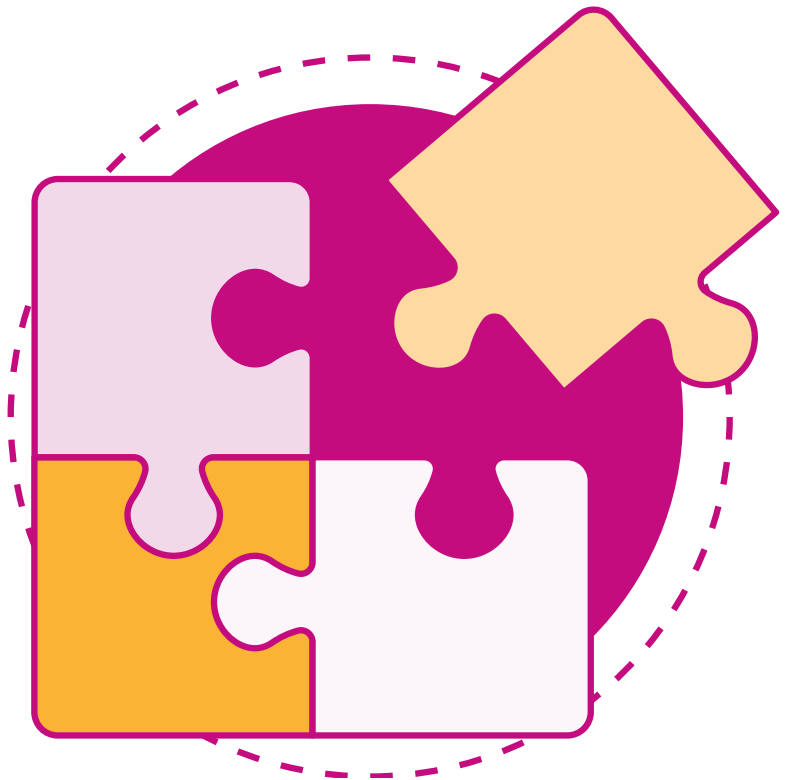
The Island has been the birthplace and home to kings and queens, prime ministers, artists, musicians, poets, athletes, explorers, innovators, and scientists as well as local heroes who silently work, and have worked, within our local communities to maintain and enrich the quality of all our lives.

As a council, one of our key objectives is to seek to improve the wellbeing of all our residents. To create housing opportunities where everyone has access to 'suitable accommodation' is one way the council can help to achieve wellbeing across the Island. We want to create vibrant communities where Island residents are safe, happy, part of the communities in which they choose to live and valued.

This review of our independent Island living strategy therefore concentrates on setting out our ambition for improving the housing offer for older people. While our first priority will always be to ensure people can access support at home, where this is no longer a possibility, we need to ensure we can offer alternative options that can meet changing needs and offer real choice. The strategy has very much been informed by what our residents told us during a wide scale consultation with the public, professionals, current residents of the Island's independent living communities and developers which we undertook in 2023.

This strategy sits alongside other council strategies including:

- Isle of Wight health and wellbeing strategy: *Healthy places for healthy people to lead healthy lives*
- Local housing needs assessment
- Care close to home strategy
- Market position statement
- Housing strategy
- Planning strategy





## Aims and objectives of the strategy

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The purpose of this strategy is to provide key information to Island residents, and our provider market, about what accommodation-based services are needed on the Isle of Wight over the coming decade.

**The key aims of this strategy are to provide information:**

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- On what Island people think about extra care housing.
- On the current models of housing and support services available for vulnerable people on the Isle of Wight.
- To help inform the provider market in terms of future requirements, which includes our intention of moving away from the more traditional forms of support, such as residential care.
- To indicate our demand profile – what is the shortfall in our accommodation-based provision.

# Independent Island living and extra care housing

“The effect of the environment around us can be felt across the life course and has an impact on health inequalities. The quality of the environment can influence many aspects of people’s lives, for example social connections within a neighbourhood, quality and availability of housing, food outlets, exposure to air and noise pollution or safe transport including opportunities for active travel.

Thoughtful planning and management of places can help promote good health, improve access to services and reduce health inequalities. Our focus for places in this health and wellbeing strategy will be on healthy homes, recognising the importance that the places we live have on our health.”

**Isle of Wight health and wellbeing strategy: *Healthy places for healthy people to lead healthy lives***

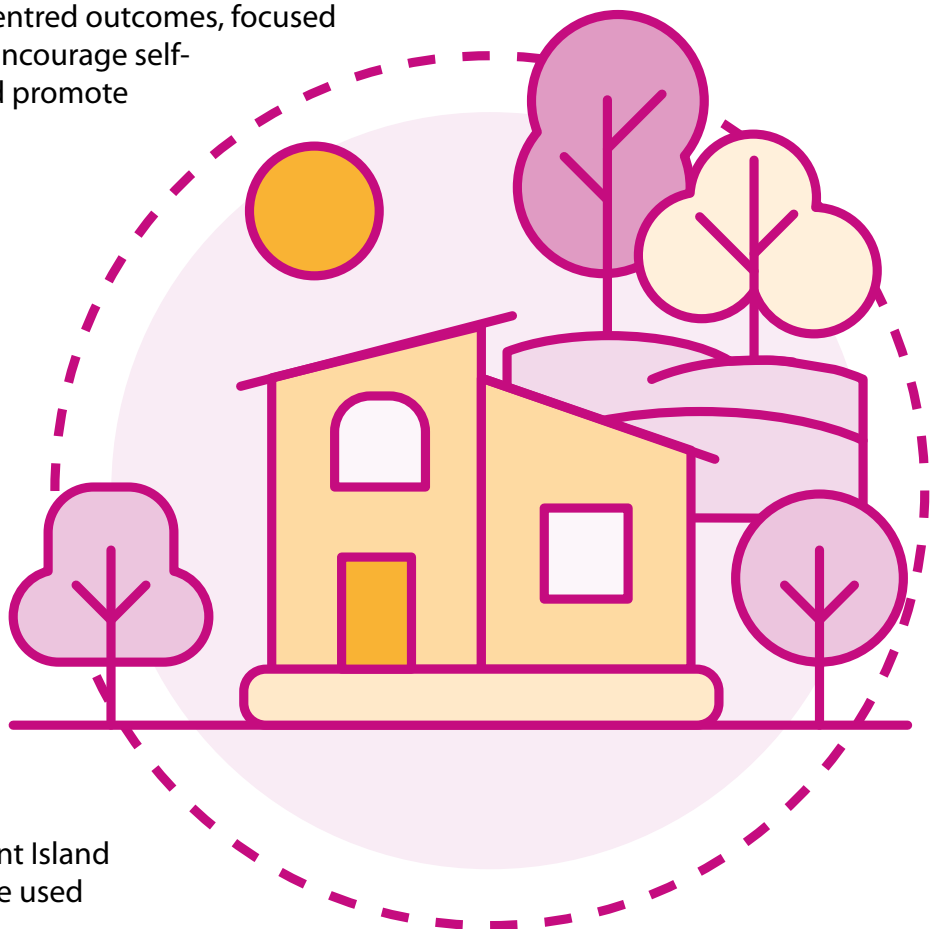
## **Independent Island living is our term for extra care housing**

Extra care housing can be for people of all ages with a range of care and support needs. It tends towards accommodating older people and for some, it can be a real alternative to needing to move to a residential care home.

Our vision is to deliver person-centred outcomes, focused care and support services, that encourage self-management, prevent crisis, and promote autonomy.

Extra care housing can enable older people to retain their independence for longer and offer older people living on the Island the ability to maximise their independence as well providing opportunities to help Island residents live their life the way they want to. This can help us meet the challenges of the future, supporting people to retain or regain skills and confidence, and preventing their needs increasing or delaying their need for intensive support wherever possible.

Therefore, the terms ‘independent Island living’ and ‘extra care housing’ are used interchangeably in this strategy.



# What is extra care housing?

The term 'extra care housing' is sometimes known as 'assisted living' or 'retirement living'. Typically, it consists of purpose-built or adapted, accessible buildings designed to promote independent living and to support people to remain at home as they get older and require more support in their 'home for life'.

Extra care housing is accommodation that is age and/or disability-friendly in design and décor, and features the availability of care and support on site around the clock, usually provided by an onsite care service which is registered with the Care Quality Commission.

The facilities at extra care schemes generally comprise of:

- Fully self-contained properties where occupants have their own front doors; these might be rented, leased, or bought. This gives people security of tenure and the right to control who enters their home.
- Assistive technology designed to promote the independence and assist the people who live there. This could include call-buttons, telecare, community alarms, fall detectors, smart technologies, etc.
- Safety and security are built into the design including fob or person-controlled entry.
- Access to onsite care and support services 24 hours a day.
- A restaurant or dining room where people may choose to have their meals.
- A range of communal or shared facilities are available enabling group or community social activities. These could be open to the public too.
- Extra care housing often includes leisure facilities like gym, hair salon, etc.
- There are often guest flats or bedrooms, where visiting family or friends can stay.





# Benefits of extra care housing

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## **Promoting independence**

Enables people to live independently within the community, combined with the availability of flexible, person-centred care and support services, as and when required. It empowers and enables people to maximise their independence and promote health and wellbeing. Research has shown that extra care housing can help older people remain independent and can prevent residents feeling isolated.<sup>1</sup>

## **Improving wellbeing and promotes social inclusion**

Services and buildings are designed to promote social inclusion and alleviate social isolation. Research shows that living in a housing with care scheme can improve residents' general wellbeing. There can be continuous improvements, as verified by research in reducing depression, perceived health, memory, and autobiographical memory.<sup>2</sup>

## **Reducing care needs**

Research indicates that an individual's care and support needs often reduce after someone goes into extra care housing due to 24-hour on-site care provision and living in accessible accommodation.<sup>3</sup>

People in extra care housing may use fewer home care hours than if they were living in the wider community. A research study found that people living in extra care housing needed less formal care, as measured by the level of support they were receiving compared to a control group in the community.<sup>4</sup>

Unmet needs associated with people's care and support prior to moving to extra care housing were typically able to be met by the support provided at the extra care scheme.<sup>5</sup>

## **Health benefits**

Research has found a range of health benefits derived from older people living in housing with care schemes. This includes reduction in admissions to hospital, reduced length of hospital stays, reduced number of GP visits and community health nurse visits. There is also reduction in ambulance call outs, typically linked to reduced falls.<sup>6,7</sup>

## **Home for life**

Reviews have shown that extra care housing can delay admission into a care home by providing alternative accommodation at the point where someone has to leave their original home and as a means of enabling them to live independently for longer.<sup>8</sup>

After five years of residence, those living in extra care housing were less likely to enter long-term care, compared to those living in the community in receipt of home care.<sup>9</sup>

## **Widening the housing choices for older people and affects the wider housing market**

Improves choice for older people by increasing good quality housing options available to them and improves the supply of family housing. Older people moving into specialised housing releases underoccupied family homes, both in the rented and owner-occupied sector.<sup>10</sup>

## **Impact on the local community and adding social value**

Extra care housing contributes to the wider regeneration of an area through physical regeneration of buildings and through employment opportunities.<sup>11</sup>

Also, additional social value is added to the local economy through the volunteering and caring opportunities offered to residents supporting each other and their local community; and through reduced levels of social isolation and loneliness.<sup>12</sup>

# Supply and demand profile

## Isle of Wight - local context

The Island's demography indicates an increasing aging population indicating that demand for extra care housing will continue to rise.

According to the last census, more than 140,000 people live on the Isle of Wight. Compared to the rest of England, the Island has an older population structure with more than half of the population being above 50 years old.

Please follow the link below for a video showing the distribution of the population by age on the Isle of Wight compared with England and Wales.

[@ Age of Population 1861-2021 \(Isle of Wight\)<sup>13</sup>](#) Link opens in YouTube<sup>13</sup>

- People aged 50 years and over make up 51.9 per cent of the Island's population, compared to 37.8 per cent nationally
- People aged 65 years and over make up 29.2 per cent of the population compared to 18.4 per cent nationally.
- People aged 75 years and over make up 13.8 per cent of the Island population, compared to 8.6 per cent nationally.
- People aged 85 years and over make up 3.8 per cent of the Island population, compared to 2.4 per cent nationally..<sup>14</sup>
- The Island's population is expected to increase by 5.6 per cent from 2020 to 2030, this equates to an increase of 8,000 people.
- Future projections suggest that by 2030:
  - ◆ Almost 34.5 per cent of the population will be aged 65 or older,
  - ◆ 17.3 per cent aged 75 or older, and
  - ◆ 4.9 per cent aged 85 or older.<sup>15</sup>
- It is also worth noting that more older people move to the Island than move away, therefore the Island is a net importer of older people.



# Demand for new independent Island living

In order to calculate demand for extra care housing on the Island we have used available figures for the local population and the Housing Learning and Improvement Network’s established formula for calculating extra care housing demand, adjusted with local factors, which shows that in 2024 the demand for extra care housing exceeds the supply by 362 units.

The projected increase in the Island’s older population, indicates that the current shortfall of extra care housing will increase by adding 12 units on average for every future year.

The projected shortfall of 526 units in 2038 would mean an average of just over 35 units per year across the 15 years review period would need to be delivered to meet the identified demand.

This equates to a shortfall of extra care housing of

- 408 units in 2028,
- 461 units in 2033, and
- 526 units in 2038.

The tables below show a yearly breakdown of the needed extra care housing units on the Island.



Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Demand for extra care housing in units	496	512	525	536	548	558	570	580
Shortfall of extra care housing in units (based on demand minus current supply)	346	362	375	386	398	408	420	430

Year	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Demand for extra care housing in units	590	601	611	623	635	648	661	676
Shortfall of extra care housing in units (based on demand minus current supply)	440	451	461	473	485	498	511	526

Tables 1a and 1b: Yearly breakdown of the needed extra care housing units on the Island

# Current independent Island living communities on the Isle of Wight

We welcome the recent development of two independent Island living communities and are excited by the opportunities they have brought for local people, their families, and carers.

- Ryde Village, Ryde, opened in 2020
- Green Meadows, Freshwater, opened in 2021

Each site has a total of 75 one and two-bedroom flats, making a combined total for both sites of 123 flats for rent and 27 flats for sale. Both sites are registered with the Care Quality Commission and offer access to on-site care 24/7.

The communities also offer a range of communal facilities including:

- Accessible gardens
- Assisted bathrooms
- Dining room
- Flexible-use rooms
- Guest suites
- Hair salon
- Laundry
- Lounge
- On-site minibus
- Shop
- Storage for mobility scooters



Photo 1: Ryde Village



Photo 2: Green Meadows, Freshwater

# Extra care housing consultation

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The Isle of Wight Council is committed to ensuring that we make decisions, develop strategies, and provide access to care and support through listening and incorporating what local people who will be impacted by our actions think, feel, and tell us. Therefore, to inform and develop this strategy, we undertook a series of meetings and surveys to capture the feedback of the Island's residents, current residents of independent Island living communities, adult social care professionals and developers of extra care housing.

**There are real people sitting behind the numbers and we want to know what their thoughts, wishes, needs and aspiration regarding extra care housing are.**

## Consultation with Island residents

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In the summer of 2023, we launched an extra care housing survey targeting all Island residents aged 50 and over. This survey was promoted by a media campaign and was available online and on paper.

A high number of residents (more than 330) responded to the survey; the key messages are summarised below.

### Awareness

- 33 per cent of those who responded hadn't been aware of what extra care housing was before the consultation launched.

### Relocation plans

- 13 per cent of those who responded were currently considering moving out of their current home,
- 5 per cent were planning to move out within the next two years.
- 6 per cent within the next three to five years.
- 18 per cent after five or more years.
- 52 per cent of the respondents were not considering moving out at all.

### Extra care housing

- More than half of those who responded (51 per cent) said that they would consider moving to extra care housing.
- 34 per cent said that they are not sure.
- 16 per cent said that they will not consider it at all.<sup>16</sup>

### Ownership

- 51 per cent of those who responded said that one of the options they would consider is owning the property outright.
- 17 per cent would consider shared ownership.
- 32 per cent would consider renting.

The survey asked residents various questions, the main questions are summarised below.

### What would you find most appealing about the idea of moving to extra care housing?

The top five answers to the question were:

- The opportunity to stay within the extra care housing development if my care needs change or increase.
- A property that is easy to maintain.
- Access to support or care on site.
- Having the option to rent or buy.
- Company of others/making friends.

## What are the barriers or things you find less appealing about the prospect of moving to extra care housing?

The top five answers to the question were:

- The upheaval of moving.
- The expense of moving.
- I would not want to leave my current home.
- The cost of accommodation concerns me.
- I am reluctant to start paying service charges.

Some of the thoughts people shared with us are:

“I would like extra care housing to be an option for the future, but I have no current timescale.”

“Extra care housing is a safe place between my home and residential care.”

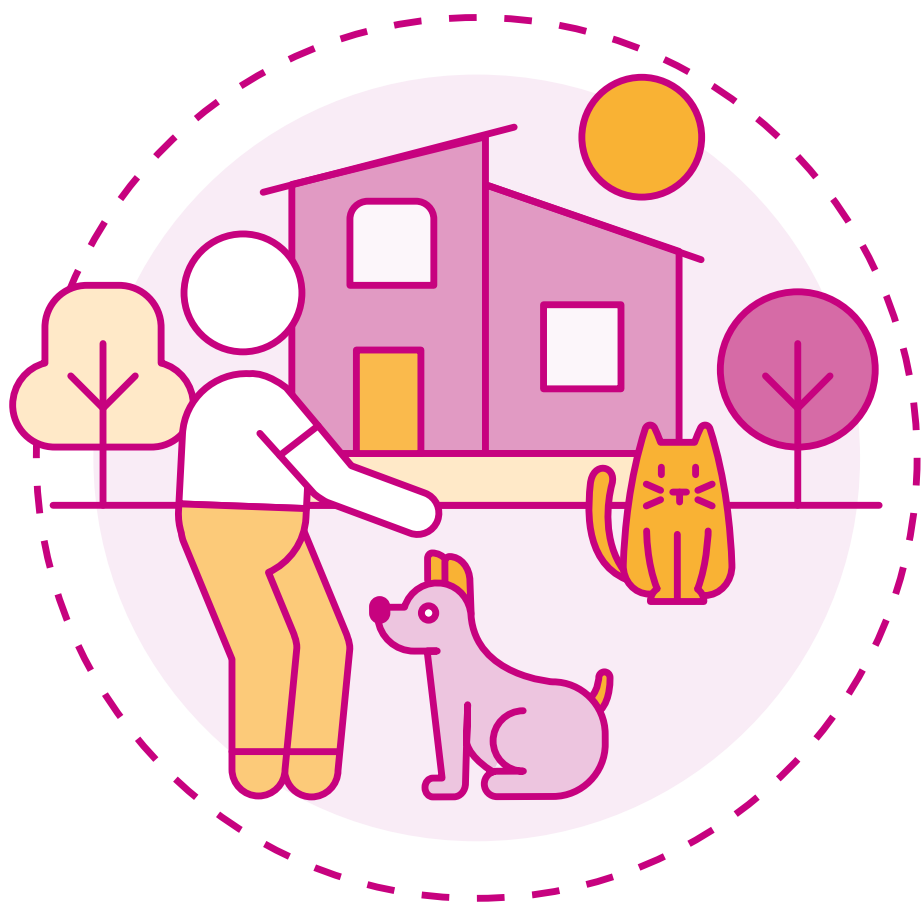
“I would like to downsize.”

“I wasn’t planning to move out of my home, but I have recently had a serious illness so I would consider moving to extra care housing if needed in future.”

“I would like the choice of independence.”

“I already live in a form of extra care housing and find it very satisfactory.”

“I need to be able to bring my pets.”



## Consultation within the existing independent Island living communities

To further inform our strategy in May 2023, we held workshops with residents living in the existing independent Island living communities of Ryde Village and Green Meadows.

In total more than forty residents attended the workshops, and fed back to us what they particularly value about where they live:

- The community feel.
- The access to activities on site.
- Being able bring their cat or dog.
- The knowledge that this can be their forever home.
- Family or friends could visit and stay in the guest suites.

In the workshops it was highlighted that any new extra care housing developments should give due consideration to:

- Site's location
- Transport links.
- Access to site.
- External design.
- Parking spaces (including disabled parking).
- Internal design.
- Accessibility.
- Ensuring that developments are both disability and dementia friendly.
- The amount of communal facilities including laundry services and recreational spaces.
- Providing potential buyers/tenants with a good understanding of the services on offer.

“The move to extra care has made a significant difference in my quality of life as I have limited ability its important, I can live the best life for me and as independently as possible. The staff are always there for me if I need support with doctor's phone calls, ordering my medication and any other communication with other professionals.”

“I feel happy that I am here, and I feel that I can be me again.”

“The hairdresser is invaluable!”

“I enjoy spending my time accessing the activities on offer, socialising with my friends I have made here, having the lunch service and other parties and events. I am going to live here forever.”

“With now living in extra care, I don't need to rely on a one-to-one support package so much to keep me occupied, instead I join in with facilities and staff on site. I enjoy playing darts and pool with another resident I made friends with when I moved in. I know we have our forever home here and we are very happy.”

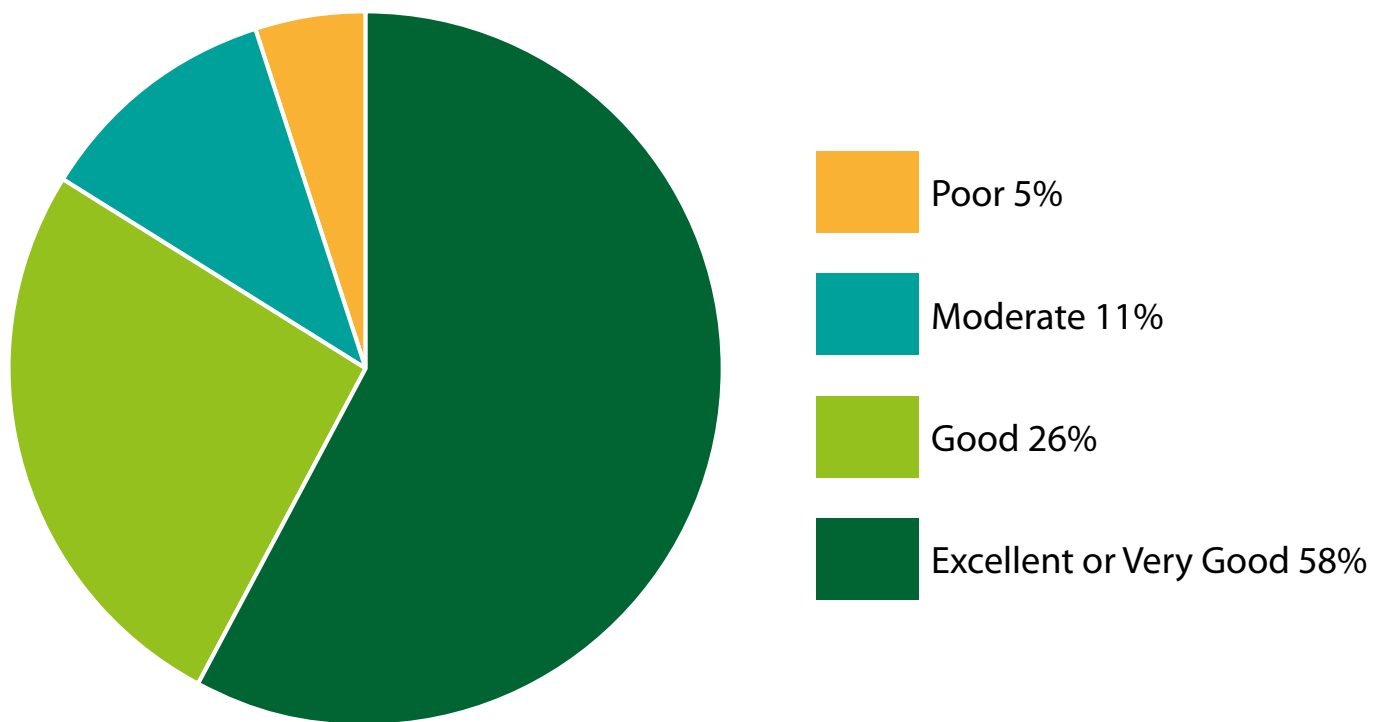
## Consultation with adult social care professionals

We also surveyed the council's adult social care professionals who have been supporting people who moved to Ryde Village and Green Meadows and have an understanding of some of the challenges people face living in homes that cannot be adapted as their needs change.

Below are the key benefits of extra care housing identified by the 19 professionals who responded:

- Access to 24/7 support or care on site.
- Better accommodation.
- Provides a real alternative to residential care.
- Company of others, making friends.
- Better social activities.
- Sense of community.

Professionals told us that the quality of the care, support and other services was at the heart of successful extra care housing as well as clarity of the tenancy agreements and the various services available.



Graph 1: How the council's adult social care professionals rate the overall impact from moving to Ryde Village or Green Meadows on the people they support.

**“Extra care housing is an absolutely brilliant model and more of it is very needed on the Isle of Wight. All the people I support who have moved to extra care developments have benefited hugely and there are many more people who will benefit from becoming residents in extra care if there were more such developments. The idea of people having a home for life and increasing the care and support as their needs change is brilliant.”**

**Isle of Wight Council Adult Social Care social worker**



## Consultation with developers of extra care housing

We want to encourage more extra care housing developments on the Isle of Wight and wanted to understand what the driving factors and barriers for developers are.

In 2023 we met and/or surveyed eight developers of extra care housing who have all considered developing or have developed extra care housing on the Island.

### What are/have been the key barriers to developing extra care housing on the Isle of Wight?

The top three answers to the question were:

- Capital viability (including build costs).
- Land availability.
- Reduced number of contractors either working on the Island or prepared to travel and operate from there.

Other key barriers identified by developers included:

- Awareness and consistent understanding of the definition of extra care housing / independent living.
- Resourcing build, scheme management or care service.
- Revenue viability.
- Relationships with key partners.
- Timescales.
- The lack of strategic direction regarding extra care housing.

### What will encourage the development of extra care housing on the Isle of Wight?

The top three answers to the question were:

- Funding, including grant funding, private sector funding, public subsidies, or lower borrowing costs.
- Improved planning certainty and speed.
- Nominations agreements with voids cover.

Other key enablers identified by developers included:

- Requirement that any site over a certain size must include extra care housing.
- Improved confidence in the customer demand and supply.
- Careful management of development risks.

Developers told us:

“The operating environment is challenging with high house price inflation, unstable and reducing house sale prices combined with high rates of inflation and interest rates. Key to containing costs and managing risks are efficient construction.”

“Developments on the Island are hard to service. Also, there are no clusters of developments, therefore cluster servicing is not possible.”

“There is no requirement for extra care housing, therefore developers are not building it.”

“New development thrives where risks can be well managed and provide investment certainty. Therefore, new site opportunities that have risks carefully managed and where possible resolved are attractive.

Typically risks can include ensuring customer supply and demand but planning certainty is also attractive.

Organisations are attracted by economies of scale for example from strategic partnerships for multiple sites and a flexible extra care models that encourage creativity to achieve shared outcomes.”

# What do residents expect from extra care housing?

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We want to ensure that the best quality of extra care housing is developed on the Isle of Wight while prioritising the mitigation of climate change.

Through our research and talking to Island residents we have identified some of the key aspects that should be considered when developing extra care housing. The local planning authority will be able to utilise the information within this strategy to help inform pre-application discussions with developers bringing forward extra care schemes.

Future design code work on the Island will also seek to incorporate key design aspects, aims and principles. It is expected that any new developments will be in line with the government's affordable housing and net zero commitments, and the Island's housing strategy.

## Assistive technology in extra care housing

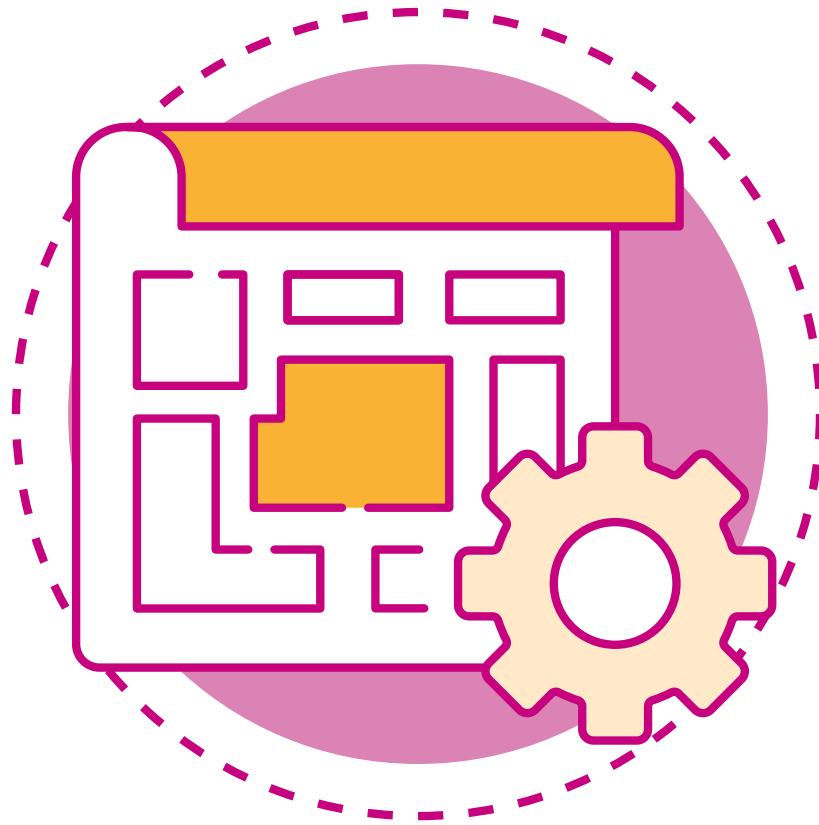
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### Assistive technology

- Assistive technology can be any item, piece of equipment, software programme or product that can be used to increase, maintain, or improve an individual's independence.
- Assistive technology could include call-buttons, telecare, community alarms, fall detectors, smart technologies and so on.
- Assistive technology is essential to any new independent Island living community. Each unit can be configured according to the individual resident's needs. Such smart technology will allow those people with more intensive needs to remain living in their home for longer.
- It is expected that a new purpose-built extra care scheme will include features which will address the specific needs of those with visual, physical, and sensory deficits as well as being designed to be dementia-friendly.

Purpose-built extra care housing schemes will comply with the HAPPI (Housing our Ageing Population Panel for Innovation)<sup>17</sup> and the King's Fund Dementia Friendly standards.<sup>18</sup>





## Design aims

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Some of the design aims and principles for extra care housing outlined by the Housing Learning and Improvement Network are:<sup>19</sup>

### Inclusive design

- Spacious, flexible, and easily adaptable dwellings to meet residents' needs as they change. The aim must be 'a home for life' - as far as is practically possible.
- Barrier-free and easily accessible dwellings with lift access.
- Designed to mitigate the impact of physical disability, cognitive and sensory impairment to create an enabling environment.

### Aspirational internal environment

- Maximum natural daylight through plentiful glazing.
- Maximum natural ventilation to apartments and circulation through dual aspect apartments where possible.
- Avoidance of internal corridors with no views out or natural light or ventilation.

### Care-ready

- An on-site care team providing 24-hour support as required by the residents.
- Accommodation designed to adapt and facilitate the delivery of care and support considering the dynamics of ageing over time, including disability and any health needs.
- Designed for the installation of smart technology when required. Hardwired and digital technology is becoming increasingly important in maintaining the independence, safety and security of residents.

## Choice

- A choice between privacy and opportunities for social engagement through on-site activities and meeting spaces.
- An appropriate mix of accommodation with one, two-bedroom dwellings and possibly some three-bedroom dwellings (for private sale).
- A range of tenure options to cater for people's particular financial circumstances.

## Appearance

- Attractive accommodation, both externally and internally, by virtue of its style, image, quality of materials, landscape, location, and range of facilities.
- Contemporary external and interior design to appear as non-institutional as possible.
- A contextual design approach that integrates the development within its context.

## Safety and security

- A secure internal environment through progressive privacy and other security arrangements particularly where integrated with the wider community through sharing of facilities, etc.
- A safe and secure external environment with consideration given to location and accessibility.
- With the recent coronavirus pandemic in mind, an environment that can enable social distancing and infection control.

## Energy efficiency

- Energy efficient with measures to avoid overheating as older people are more susceptible to extremes of temperature and are likely to spend a higher proportion of their time in their home.

## External amenity

- Accessible, beautiful, and secure amenity areas for outdoor living whether a private and/or communal garden, a balcony or terrace to stimulate social connectedness.

## Location and connectivity

- Located close to health, retail, leisure, and entertainment facilities and/or good links to public transport.
- Located within existing residential communities so that family and social connections can be maintained.
- Appropriate levels of car parking, minibus services, carpool arrangements or alternative transport strategy to address the particular site location, resident profile and tenure mix, etc.

## Community facilities and social opportunity

- Designed for active ageing and offer a range of communal facilities, appropriate to the specific development, to promote social engagement, physical activity and the health and wellbeing of the residents.
- Facilities provided as a resource for the local community to promote opportunities for intergenerational activities on site and connection with the wider community.



## Key messages

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The consultation and our analysis revealed the following key messages:

- Our research has shown that currently there is a lack of visibility and understanding about what extra care housing is and the benefits it offers.
- There are evident physical and mental health benefits for residents as well as community and wider society benefits from the development of extra care housing.
- The overall feedback from adult social care professionals and residents has been very positive towards extra care housing.
- More than half of the Island residents who responded to our survey would consider moving into extra care housing.
- The demand figures as well as what the public have told us clearly show the need to develop more independent Island living communities.
- Demographic, health, and wellbeing factors are likely to further increase the need for extra care provision on the Island over the longer term.
- Developers of extra care housing are attracted by economies of scale, for example from strategic partnerships for multiple sites and a flexible extra care models that encourage creativity to achieve shared outcomes.

# Next steps

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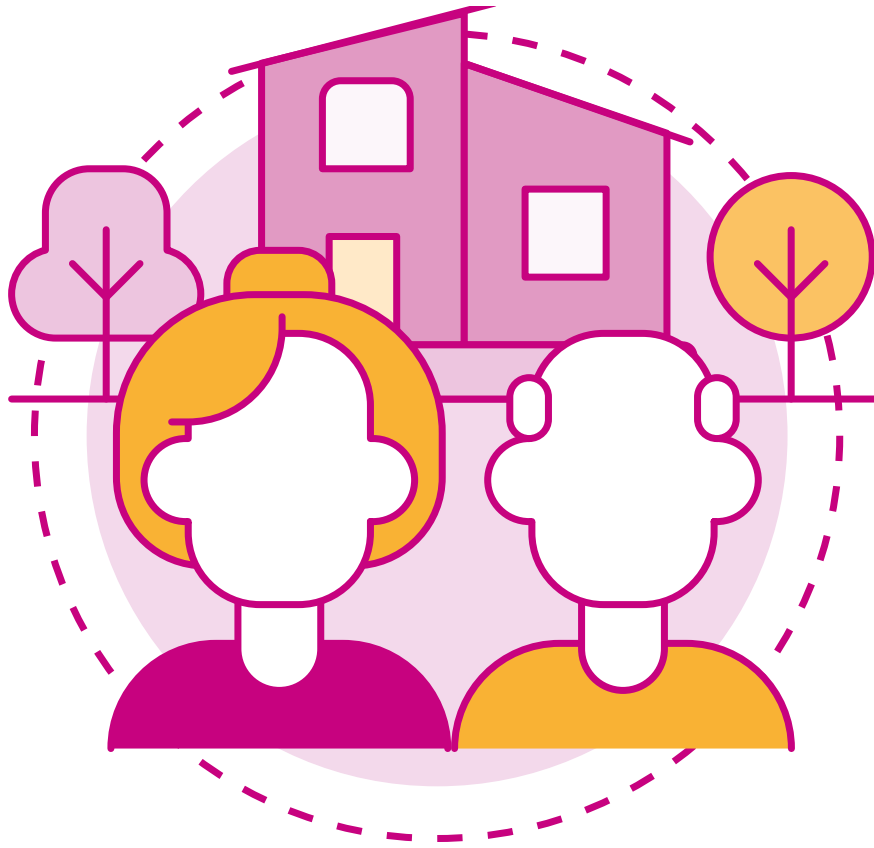
The council wants to work with housing developers, housing associations, care providers and other partners to develop new extra care housing provisions. It is clear from the data and the consultation we have undertaken that there is a need for new independent living communities on the Island in order to manage the current shortfall in provision, support future population growth and enable individuals to access the most appropriate provision that will promote their independence.

## So how can we do this?

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- We will raise the public profile and increase the awareness, visibility and understanding of extra care housing.
- We will raise the awareness of the housing needs of older people, and people with care and support needs, amongst internal and external partners and promote the need to address this in our local plan.
- We will ensure that the development of extra care housing is fully incorporated into our housing strategy.
- We will improve our communication, retain, and further develop relationships with new and existing partner organisations to deliver new extra care schemes so we can meet the identified shortfall.
- We will deliver the message that we are open and ready to listen to developers' proposals. We will identify and maintain contact with potentially interested developers of extra care housing schemes.
- We will improve and streamline internal processes and procedures to assist future extra care housing developments including incorporating extra care housing design principles into relevant planning policy and processes.
- We will review this strategy, at least every five years, to ensure it is still relevant and reflects any new developments and changes in the field of extra care housing and the demand for it on the Isle of Wight.
- We will identify potential sites for extra care housing schemes on the Island.
- We will monitor the availability of subsidised sources of funding.





## Conclusion

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The development of extra care housing on the Isle of Wight is necessary to deliver on the council's commitments to both promote greater independence and to reduce the numbers of people entering residential care.

The further development of extra care options for local people supports and embeds our Isle of Wight health and wellbeing strategy - *Healthy places for healthy people to lead healthy lives*.

There are a variety of shapes that extra care housing provisions could take, and the Isle of Wight Council will ensure that it has a good range and span of schemes and options available to Island residents.

The strategy has been co-produced with the whole of our community and its delivery will be shaped and guided by a steering group. The first task for the steering group is the development of a robust action plan that the council and our partners will be tasked with delivering over the life of the strategy.

# Appendix 1: References

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- 14 Office for National Statistics, Census 2021 and 2011 Census. Usual resident population by age, 2011 and 2021.
- 15 Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2021). Demography summary report.
- 16 Response percentages may not add up to or exceed 100 per cent due to rounding.
- 17 <https://www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/browse/Design-building/HAPPI/>
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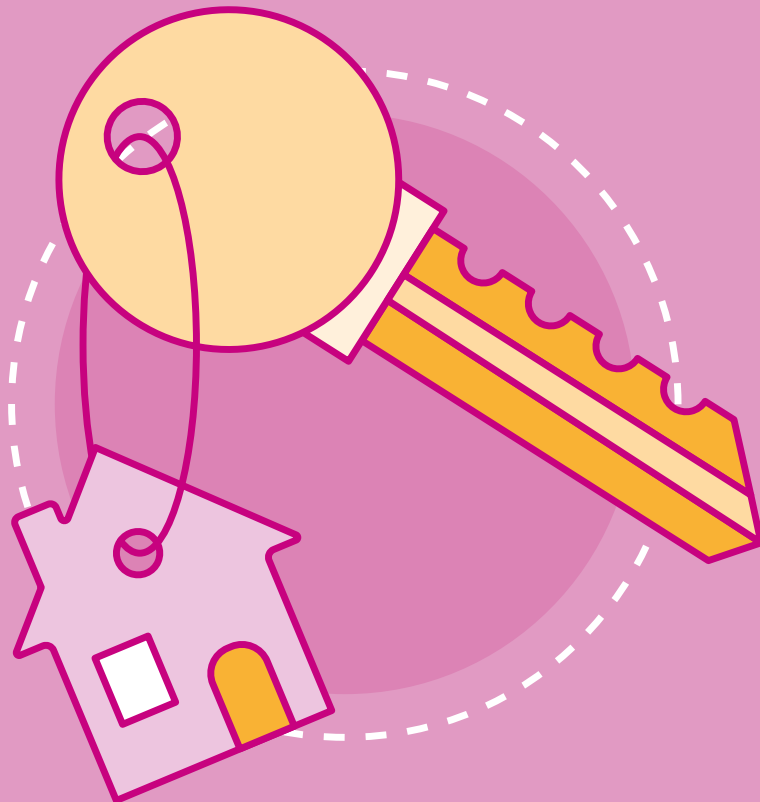




## Strategic Commissioning Team

Isle of Wight Council  
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Isle of Wight  
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# Equality Impact Assessment – Review of Independent Living Strategy

Before carrying out an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA), you should familiarise yourself with the [guidance](#). This document should be in **plain English**, include **Stakeholder** involvement and be able to stand up to **scrutiny** (local and/or court) if/when challenged to ensure we have met the councils public sector equality duty.

An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) should be completed when you are considering:

- developing, reviewing or removing policies
- developing, reviewing or removing strategies
- developing, reviewing or removing services
- developing, reviewing or removing a council function/system
- commencing any project/programme

## Assessor(s) Name and job title:

Zlati Kalchev - Commissioning Officer

## Directorate and Team/School Name:

Strategic Commissioning Team, ASC

## Name, aim, objective and expected outcome of the programme/ activity:

**Name:** Review of Independent Living Strategy

**Aim:** One of IWC Cabinet's priorities within the Corporate Plan has been identified as the need to review and refresh the IWC Independent Living Strategy (ILS). The current ILS is out of date as it was produced in 2017. The Council's ILS concentrates on improving the housing offer to older people. Independent Living is IWC's name for extra care housing (ECH). The term 'extra care housing' is sometimes known as 'assisted living' or 'retirement living'. These are purpose-built, accessible buildings designed to promote independent living. It is accommodation that is age and/or disability-friendly in design and decor and features the availability of care and support around the clock, usually provided by an onsite care service which is registered with the Care Quality Commission. The IWC's ILS was established with a view to increase the pace, quantity and quality of extra care housing accommodation being delivered across the Island.

**Objective:** The current (outdated) ILS does not accurately reflect the actual extra care housing demand of the Isle of Wight. The ILS states that (at least) 143 new extra care units per year should be built for the 9 years between 2019 and 2027. This means that in total 1,287 extra care units should be built by 2027 according to the current strategy. This is seen as an unrealistically high number of extra care units to be built and filled with tenants in this time span of 9 years. Based on the experience of previous developments, the figure of 143 new units per year (the current ILS) means that 2 new extra care developments need to be build every year from 2019 to 2027 to meet the current demand. The objective of the refreshed ILS is to establish a more realistic demand for extra care housing on the Island based on industry recognised standards.

**Expected outcome:** Refreshed Independent Living Strategy which included the realistic demand for ECH based on industry recognised tools and best practice.

Reason for Equality Impact Assessment (tick as appropriate)	
This is a <b>new</b> policy/strategy/service/system function proposal	
This is a proposal for a <b>change</b> to a policy/strategy/service/system function proposal function ( <i>check whether the original decision was equality impact assessed</i> )	Review of strategy. The original decision was equality impact assessed and the information in this assessment is from the initial equality impact assessment and reviewed/updated where necessary.
<b>Removal of a</b> policy/strategy/service/system function proposal	
<b>Commencing</b> any project/programme	

### Equality and Diversity considerations

Describe the ways in which the groups below may be impacted by your activity (**prior to mitigation**). The impact may be negative, positive or no impact.

Protected Characteristic	Negative, positive or no impact (before mitigation/intervention) and why?	Does the proposal have the potential to cause unlawful discrimination (is it possible that the proposal may exclude/restrict this group from obtaining services or limit their participation in any aspect of public life?)	How will you advance the equality of opportunity and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not.	What concerns have been raised to date during consultation (or early discussions) and what action taken to date?	What evidence, analysis or data has been used to substantiate your answer?	Are there any gaps in evidence to properly assess the impact? How will this be addressed?	How will you make communication accessible for this group?	What adjustments have been put in place to reduce/advance the inequality? ( <i>Where it cannot be diminished, can this be legally justified?</i> )
Page 44 <b>Age</b> (restrictions/difficulties both younger/older)	No impact. The only change to the ILS being the numbers in terms of the demand for ECH which will	No - The refreshed ILS does not have the potential to cause unlawful discrimination.	Everybody will have the opportunity to apply for extra care housing	None - No age-related concerns have been raised to date either in discussions or in	The online and paper-based survey results.	NA	NA	NA

	<p>have no impact on age.</p>		<p>whether they share a protected characteristic or not.</p> <p>The ECH provisions may provide a lower age limit for their tenants. If this situation arises, the IWC on a case-by-case basis may decide to challenge these restrictions if and when they materialise and is deemed appropriate to do so.</p>	<p>the survey carried out.</p>				
<p><b>Disability</b>  <b>a) Physical</b>  <b>b) Mental health</b>          (must respond to both a &amp; b)</p>	<p>a) No Impact          b) No impact          The only change to the ILS being the numbers in terms of the demand for ECH which will have no impact on any</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>Everybody will have the opportunity to apply for extra care housing whether they share a</p>	<p>None - No physical or mental health disability-related concerns have been raised to date either in discussions or in</p>	<p>The online and paper-based survey results.</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>

	physical or mental disability groups.		protected characteristic or not.	the survey carried out.				
<b>Race</b> (including ethnicity and nationality)	No impact. The only change to the ILS being the numbers in terms of the demand for ECH which will have no impact on any race.	As above.	As above.	None - No race related concerns have been raised to date either in discussions or in the survey carried out.	The online and paper-based survey results.	NA	NA	NA
<b>Religion or belief</b> (different faith groups/those without a faith)	No impact. The only change to the ILS being the numbers in terms of the demand for ECH which will have no impact on any religion or belief.	As above.	As above.	None - No religion or belief-related concerns have been raised to date either in discussions or in the survey carried out.	The online and paper-based survey results.	NA	NA	NA
<b>Sex</b> (including Trans and non-binary – is your language inclusive of trans and non-binary people?)	No impact. The only change to the ILS being the numbers in terms of the demand for ECH which will have no impact on any sex.	As above.	As above.	None - No sex related concerns have been raised to date either in discussions or in the survey carried out.	The online and paper-based survey results.	NA	NA	NA
<b>Sexual orientation</b> (is your language inclusive of LGB groups?)	No impact. The only change to the ILS being the numbers in terms of the demand for ECH which will have no impact on any sexual orientation groups.	As above.	As above.	None - No sexual orientation related concerns have been raised to date either in discussions or in the survey carried out.	The online and paper-based survey results.	NA	NA	NA
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	No impact. The only change to the ILS	As above.	As above.	None - No pregnancy or	The online and paper-			

	being the numbers in terms of the demand for ECH which will have no impact on any pregnancy or maternity groups.			maternity related concerns have been raised to date either in discussions or in the survey carried out.	based survey results.	NA	NA	NA
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	No impact. The only change to the ILS being the numbers in terms of the demand for ECH which will have no impact on marriage or civil partnership.	As above.	As above.	None - No marriage and civil partnership-related concerns have been raised to date either in discussions or in the survey carried out.	The online and paper-based survey results.	NA	NA	NA
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	No impact. The only change to the ILS being the numbers in terms of the demand for ECH which will have no impact on gender reassignment.	As above.	As above.	None - No gender reassignment related concerns have been raised to date either in discussions or in the survey carried out.	The online and paper-based survey results.	NA	NA	NA

In order to identify the needs of the groups, you will need to review data, statistics, user feedback, population data, complaints data, staffing data ([SAPHRreports@iow.gov.uk](mailto:SAPHRreports@iow.gov.uk)), community/client data, feedback from focus groups etc. When assessing the impact, the assessment should come from an evidence base and not through opinion or self-knowledge.

## H. Review

How are you engaging people with a wide range of protected characteristics in the development, review and/or monitoring of the programme/ activity?

There was an online survey with paper copies available at all IWC and independently run libraries, also 300 paper copies were sent to some of the AGE UK's clients with prepaid return envelopes. Paper copies were also available on request from the ASC Commissioning Team. The aim of the survey was to establish people's attitude towards ECH, what is appealing and what not regarding ECH. The survey ran for 6 weeks, there was a press release for it, and it was included in a few of our partner's newsletters. There were 335 responses to the survey which is a very high result in comparison with other surveys done by ASC Commissioning Team.

Date of next review:

## H. Sign-off

**Head of Service/Director/Headteacher sign off & date:**

Name:

Date:

**Legal sign off & date:**

Name: Danielle Harris

Date: 31/08/2023





# Cabinet Report

Purpose: For Decision

## ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL

Date	11 JANUARY 2024
Title	<b>THE ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL (VARIOUS STREETS, NEWPORT) (TRAFFIC REGULATION) ORDER NO 1 2023</b> <b>THE ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL (VARIOUS STREETS, CARISBROOKE) (TRAFFIC REGULATION) ORDER NO 1 2023</b> <b>THE ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL (RESIDENTS' PARKING PLACES) ORDER NO 1 2023</b> <b>THE ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL (PARKING PLACES) ORDER NO 4 2023</b>
Report of	<b>CABINET MEMBER FOR INFRASTRUCTURE, HIGHWAYS PFI AND TRANSPORT</b>

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### 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. This report provides the details of recommendation for introducing new parking restrictions, and making some of the existing parking restrictions enforceable, in various locations in Newport and Carisbrooke, as detailed in Appendix 1 (Plans).
- 1.2. The proposals are aiming to ensure safety for all road users, whilst securing the emergency services' access and the movement of the traffic – by removing the inappropriate parking in order to increase visibility, create passing points, and free up footways.
- 1.3. The extent of the proposed restrictions is kept to a minimum, in order to preserve as many parking spaces as possible. However, as the Local Highway Authority, the Council has a duty to ensure road users' safety and the movement of the traffic, which means that these were prioritised above the preservation of parking spaces, where necessary.

## 2. Recommendation(s)

- 2.1 That the proposed parking restrictions which are subject to this report in relation to \*The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Newport) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Carisbrooke) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; \*The Isle of Wight Council (Residents' Parking Places) Order No 1 2023; \* The Isle of Wight Council (Parking Places) Order No 4 2023 be approved.

## 3. Background

- 3.1. The Isle of Wight Council (IOWC), as a Local Highway Authority, has a duty to ensure the expeditious and safe movement of people, services, and goods on the island's highway.
- 3.2. Various requests for changes on the network, from residents, businesses, Parish / Town and Community Councils, and Ward Cllrs are submitted daily to Island Roads (IR). All requests are assessed and prioritised by the Island Roads' highway engineers, applying appropriate engineering methods, traffic surveys data and collision data, and potential impact on the road safety.
- 3.3. As a result, improvements that will enhance safety on the highway are identified each year, implementing of which would require review of the existing parking restrictions, traffic flow direction, and possibly width / weight restrictions.
- 3.4. The Council has previously adopted a two-year cycle of rolling reviews, called Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) reviews. The island was divided into 6 virtual areas known as Districts, and the aim is all districts to be reviewed by the end of the financial year 2023/24 – ensuring that the whole island will be reviewed using similar strategic approach and that the traffic regulations across the island remain consistent.
- 3.5. In this occasion, all requests for Newport and Carisbrooke in District 2, were assessed and respective proposals were designed by IR's highways engineers and TRO technician, ready for consultation at the beginning of last year. The proposals were prioritised and agreed with the PFI Contract Management Team (CMT) in line with the IOWC's obligations as a Local Highway Authority.

## 4. Corporate Priorities and Strategic Context

- 4.1. The proposed new regulations are in line with the IOWC's [Corporate Plan 2021 – 2025](#) and more specifically with its vision and clear aim to work together openly and with our communities to support and sustain our economy, environment and people.

### Responding to climate change and enhancing the biosphere

- 4.2. The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have a measurable positive or negative effect on carbon emissions. There may be some minor reduction in local air pollution and carbon emissions owing to fewer cars idling in the area, but it would

most likely be a very small impact. Likewise, if the recommendation is approved, it may encourage residents/visitors to adopt more sustainable modes of travel.

- 4.3. Due regard to the Council’s commitment to the Climate and Environment Strategy 2021 - 2040 has been given at the formative stage of this proposal. The Climate and Sustainable Development Impact Assessment Tool has been used to complete Appendix 4 (CSDIA form).
- 4.4. The assessment has been reflected in the Climate and Sustainable impact assessment wheel below:



Economic Recovery and Reducing Poverty

- 4.5. It is not anticipated that the new regulations would have a direct impact on reducing the number of residents living in poverty.

Impact on Young People and Future Generations

- 4.6. The recommendation, if approved, would have a positive impact on young people and future generations living on the island, as the safety of all road users plays a big role in citizens’ wellbeing on a daily basis – as pedestrians, drivers, cyclists and public transport users.
- 4.7. In this case, some of the proposed changes on the highway will improve safety outside schools including parking and students’ road crossings, as well as school runs; thus contributing to creating safer routes to and from schools for pedestrians and cyclists.

## Corporate Aims

- 4.8. The key priorities within the plan, that this report is supporting are: ‘Listen to people’ – a 28-day island wide consultation was conducted; ‘Encourage Sustainable transport and Active travel’ – the recommended option would encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport.

## 5. Consultation and Engagement

- 5.1. An informal consultation with the Community Council and Ward Councillors took place in June 2023. The feedback was reviewed and the proposals were amended where appropriate.
- 5.2. Following the legal TRO making process and its requirement for a Formal consultation, public Notices outlining the proposals and inviting public comments were published in the Isle of Wight County Press on 6 October 2023. These Notices and accompanying plans were also displayed on-street for a period of 28 days, which is a week longer than the legally required 21 days, see Appendix 2 (Public Notices). The closing date for representations was 3 November 2023.
- 5.3. The Authority received 272 valid representations for Newport and 86 for Carisbrooke; the total number is broken down by locations in Appendix 3 (Consultation results), outlining the support and the objections for each location.
- 5.4. All representations can be found in the Background paper (Representations).

## 6. Financial / Budget Implications

- 6.1. The total estimated cost of making of the TROs and implementing all recommended changes on the highways in District 2 would be approx. £ 67,800 excl. VAT, and it will be covered by the Highways capital budget for 2023/24.
- 6.2. All new assets will be accrued after implementation, the estimated annual maintenance cost would be approx. £9,961 excl. VAT for the next 15 years and it will be included in the Island Roads’ maintenance contract’s annual payment.

## 7. Legal Implications

- 7.1 The Statutory Authority for making new TROs is contained within the Section 1 (1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984:

(1) The traffic authority for a road outside Greater London may make an order under this section (referred to in this Act as a “traffic regulation order”) in respect of the road where it appears to the authority making the order that it is expedient to make it

- (a) for avoiding danger to persons or other traffic using the road or any other road or for preventing the likelihood of any such danger arising, or
- (b) for preventing damage to the road or to any building on or near the road, or
- (c) for facilitating the passage on the road or any other road of any class of traffic (including pedestrians), or

- (d) for preventing the use of the road by vehicular traffic of a kind which, or its use by vehicular traffic in a manner which, is unsuitable having regard to the existing character of the road or adjoining property, or
- (e) (without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (d) above) for preserving the character of the road in a case where it is specially suitable for use by persons on horseback or on foot, or
- (f) for preserving or improving the amenities of the area through which the road runs, or
- (g) for any of the purposes specified in paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1) of section 87 of the Environment Act 1995 (air quality).

7.2 Orders are progressed in accordance with the Local Authority's Traffic Regulation Order (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996.

7.3 The authority must consider all objections made before making a Traffic Regulation Order (regulation 13) and, where it does not "wholly accede" to any objection, provide reasons for this in its notification of the making of an order to any person that has objected (regulation 17(3)).

7.4 The Statutory Authority for signs and road markings are by virtue of the Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2016.

7.5 The council is under a duty pursuant to Section 16 of the Traffic Management Act 2004 to manage their road network, whilst having regard to their other obligations, policies and objectives at the same time, with a view to facilitate the passage on the road or any other road of any class of traffic (including pedestrians) and for avoiding danger to persons or other traffic using the road or any other road or for preventing the likelihood of any such danger arising.

7.6 Consideration will need to be given to the duty under Section 122 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 when deciding whether to make, or to refuse to make a traffic regulation order.

7.7 Section 122 requires the local authority to secure the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of traffic (including pedestrians) and the provision of adequate parking facilities. In carrying out this exercise the council must have regard to the:

- (a) desirability of securing and maintaining reasonable access to premises;
- (b) the effect on the amenities of any locality effected and (without prejudice to the generality of this paragraph) the importance of regulating and restricting the use of roads by heavy commercial vehicles, so as to preserve or improve the amenities of the areas through which the road(s) run;
- (c) any strategy prepared under section 80 of the Environment Act 1995 (the national air quality strategy);

- (d) the importance of facilitating the passage of public service vehicles and of securing the safety and convenience of persons using or desiring to use such vehicles;
- (e) any other matters appearing to the local authority to be relevant.

7.8 Regulation 13 of the 1996 Regulations confirms that before making an order, the traffic authority shall consider all objections duly made to the TROs that have not been withdrawn.

7.9 The validity of any traffic regulation order made by the council can be challenged by application to the High Court within six weeks following the date the order on the grounds identified in paragraphs 35-36 of Schedule 9 to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.

7.10 The Court has the power to suspend an order or any of its provisions until the final determination of the proceedings.

## 8. Equality And Diversity

8.1. The Council as a public body is required to meet its statutory obligations under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to eliminate unlawful discrimination, promote equal opportunities between people from different groups and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it. The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

8.2. Under the Equality Act 2010 the Council is required to have due regard to its equality duties when making decisions, reviewing services, undertaking projects, developing and reviewing policies.

8.3. Due regard to the Council's responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 has been given at the formative stage of this proposal. An Equality Impact Assessment form has been completed in Appendix 5 (EIA form).

## 9. Options

9.1. Option 1: To approve the proposed restrictions that are subject to this report in relation to \*The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Newport) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Carisbrooke) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; \*The Isle of Wight Council (Residents' Parking Places) Order No 1 2023; \* The Isle of Wight Council (Parking Places) Order No 4 2023 as proposed.

9.2. Option 2: Not to approve the restrictions that are subject to this report in relation to \*The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Newport) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Carisbrooke) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; \*The Isle of Wight Council (Residents' Parking Places) Order No 1 2023; \* The Isle of Wight Council (Parking Places) Order No 4 2023, and to abandon the proposal.

9.3. Option 3: To approve the proposed restrictions that are subject to this report in relation to \*The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Newport) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Carisbrooke) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; \*The Isle of Wight Council (Residents' Parking Places) Order No 1 2023; \* The Isle of Wight Council (Parking Places) Order No 4 2023 with amendment.

## 10. Risk Management

10.1. A risk has been identified to pedestrians and cyclists, emergency access, safe and free movement of traffic. The TRO proposals, if implemented, will ensure safety for all road users, whilst securing the movement of the traffic – by increasing visibility at junctions and bends and by removing parking that obstructs footways and limits access.

10.2. A risk has been identified for a loss of on-street parking space for the public if the proposed restrictions are implemented. In some locations priority was given to the road safety and movement of traffic, including pedestrian traffic, over preservation of parking spaces. The extent of the restrictions was kept to a minimum, in order to preserve as much parking spaces as possible.

10.3. Residents are encouraged to consider more sustainable ways of traveling such as walking, cycling and public transport, which would reduce the number of cars per household.

10.4. The Authority will monitor the impact of the changes and review the restriction if necessary.

## 11. Evaluation

11.1. Section 122 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 requires the local authority to secure the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of traffic (including pedestrians) and the provision of adequate parking facilities. In some cases a balance needs to be made between the requirement for a TRO for the reasons provided above and the need to take account of the impacts to any loss of residential on-street parking, especially in areas of parking stress, when set against the benefits of the proposed TRO and to ensure endeavours are taken to minimise the net loss of parking where possible.

11.2. Please refer to Appendix 6 (Rationales) which sets out the respective reasoning for the TRO proposals made by Island Roads as the Isle of Wight Council's Highways Service Provider and is based upon the Traffic Management Act 2004, the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and the Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2016, as laid out in the Legal Implications' section of this report. It is on this basis that the recommendations have been developed in respect of this report and should be considered when arriving at a decision on each proposal.

11.3. Option 1: To approve as proposed - The road safety and highway engineers in Island Roads strongly advised the approval of all proposals on grounds of safety.

11.4. Option 2: Not to approve and to abandon the proposals – The road safety and highway engineers in Island Roads strongly advised against this option on grounds

of safety: once a safety risk on the highway has been identified, the Local Highway Authority has an obligation to address it.

11.5. Option 3: To approve with amendment – As per Option 2 the road safety and highway engineers in Island Roads advised against this option on grounds of safety, as the extent of the restrictions was kept to a minimum. However, reducing the extent of the proposed restriction/s in some locations that were strongly objected by the local residents may give an opportunity for exploring other options for these locations by reviewing the situation in the wider area at a later date.

12. Appendices Attached

12.1. Appendix 1 - Plans

12.2. Appendix 2 – Public Notices

12.3. Appendix 3 – Consultation results

12.4. Appendix 4 – CSDIA form

12.5. Appendix 5 – EIA form

12.6. Appendix 6 – Rationales

13. Background Papers

13.1. [Representations - https://www.iow.gov.uk/documentlibrary/view/background-paper-district-2-tro-review-2023](https://www.iow.gov.uk/documentlibrary/view/background-paper-district-2-tro-review-2023)

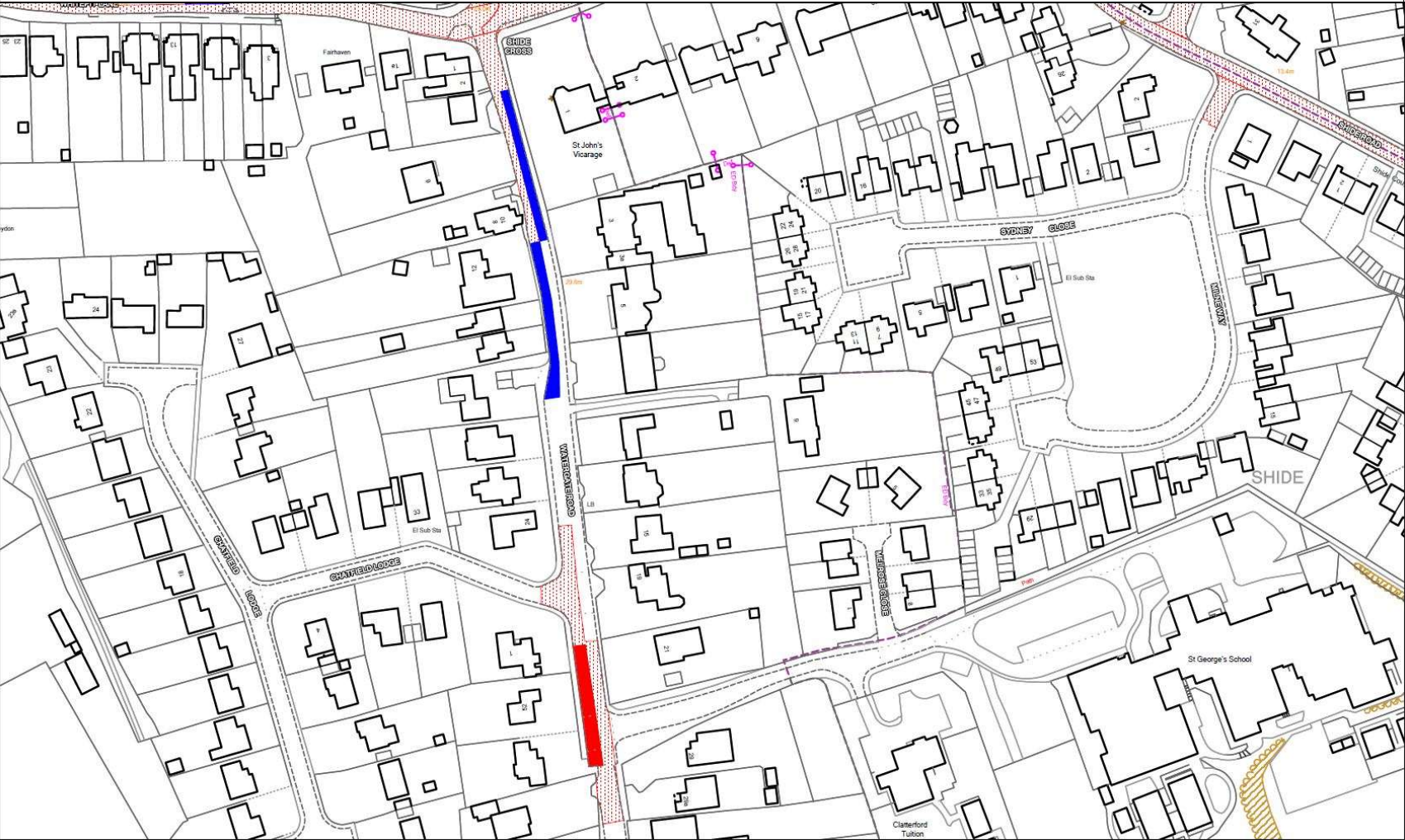
Contact Point: Scott Headey, Strategic Manager Highways and Transportation,  
☎ 821000 e-mail [scott.headey@iow.gov.uk](mailto:scott.headey@iow.gov.uk)

**COLIN ROWLAND**  
*STRATEGIC DIRECTOR –  
COMMUNITY SERVICES*

**CLLR PHIL JORDAN**  
*CABINET MEMBER FOR INFRASTRUCTURE,  
HIGHWAYS PFI AND TRANSPORT*



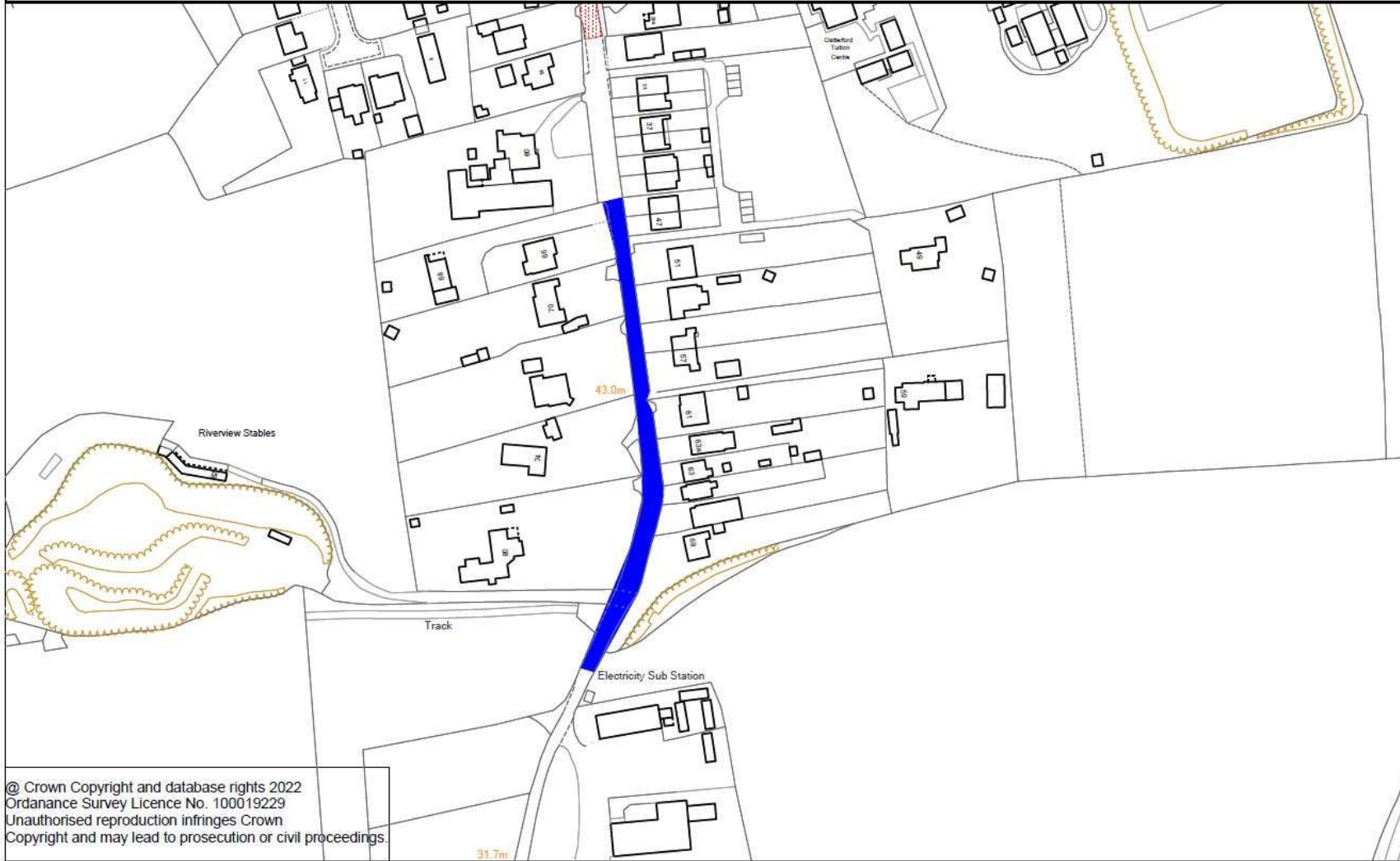
<p>1 Watergate Road, Newport</p>	<p>Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction Reason: to improve safety and access Note: all other restrictions will remain the same</p>	<p>Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting, 8am to 6pm, Monday to Friday' parking restriction Reason: to improve safety and access Note: all other restrictions will remain the same</p>
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2 Watergate Road,  
Newport



Proposal: To introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve traffic flow and improve safety for all road users including pedestrians  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



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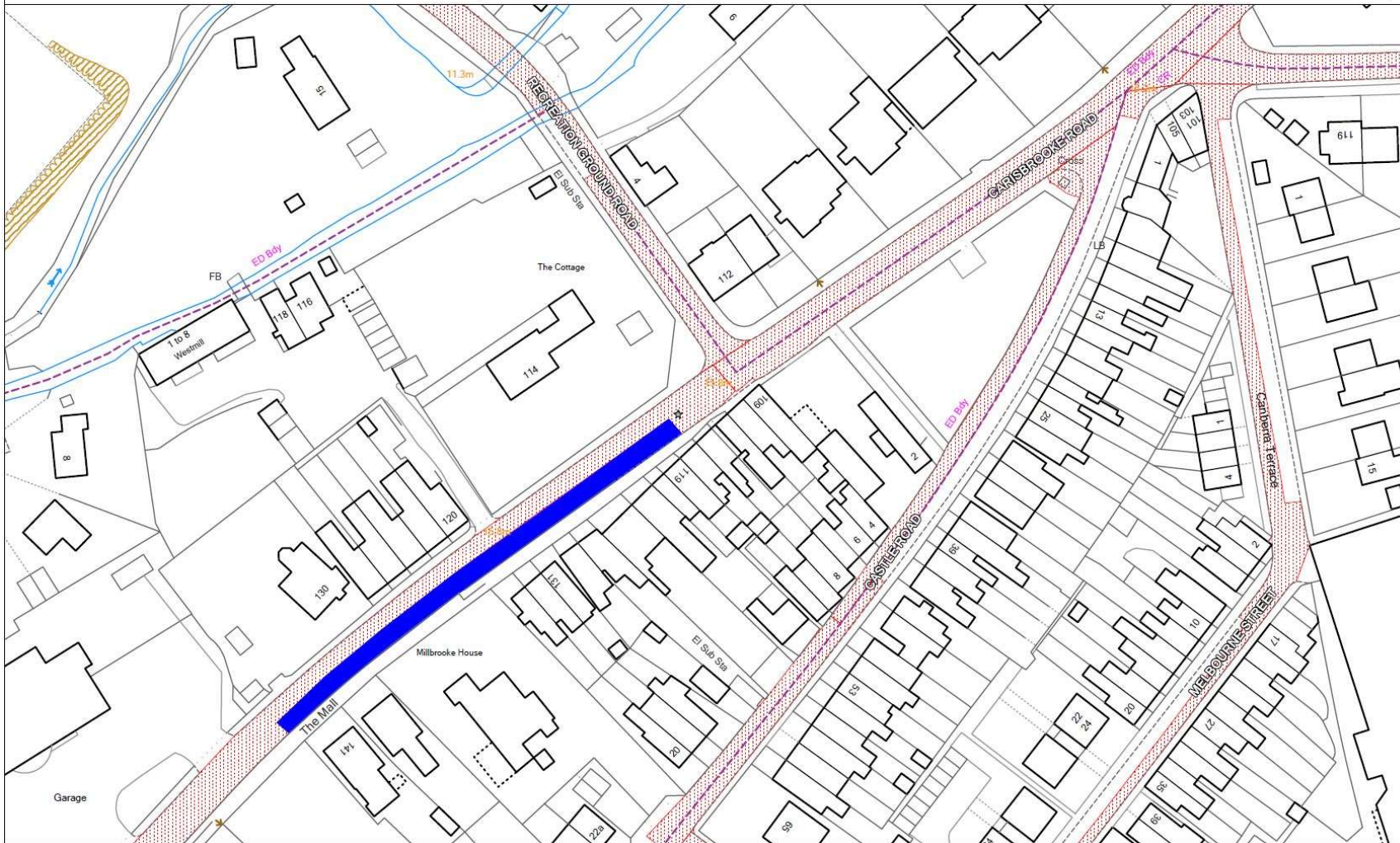
### Carisbrooke Road, Newport



Proposal: Introduce 'No Waiting Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm' parking restriction

Reason: for safety and the free flow of vehicles during peak hours.

Note: all other restrictions will remain the same.

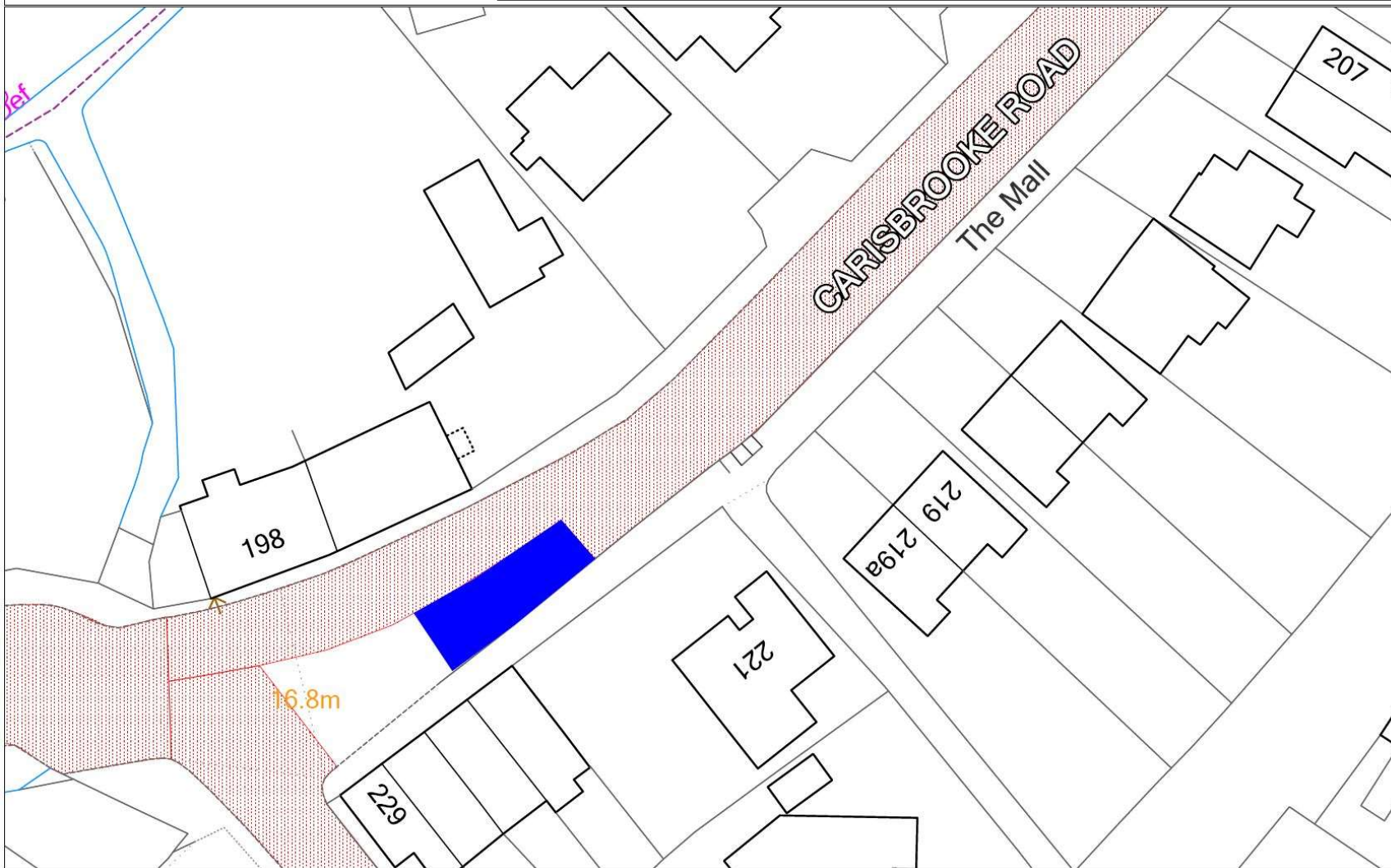


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### Carisbrooke Road, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to provide visibility for the School Crossing Patrol  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

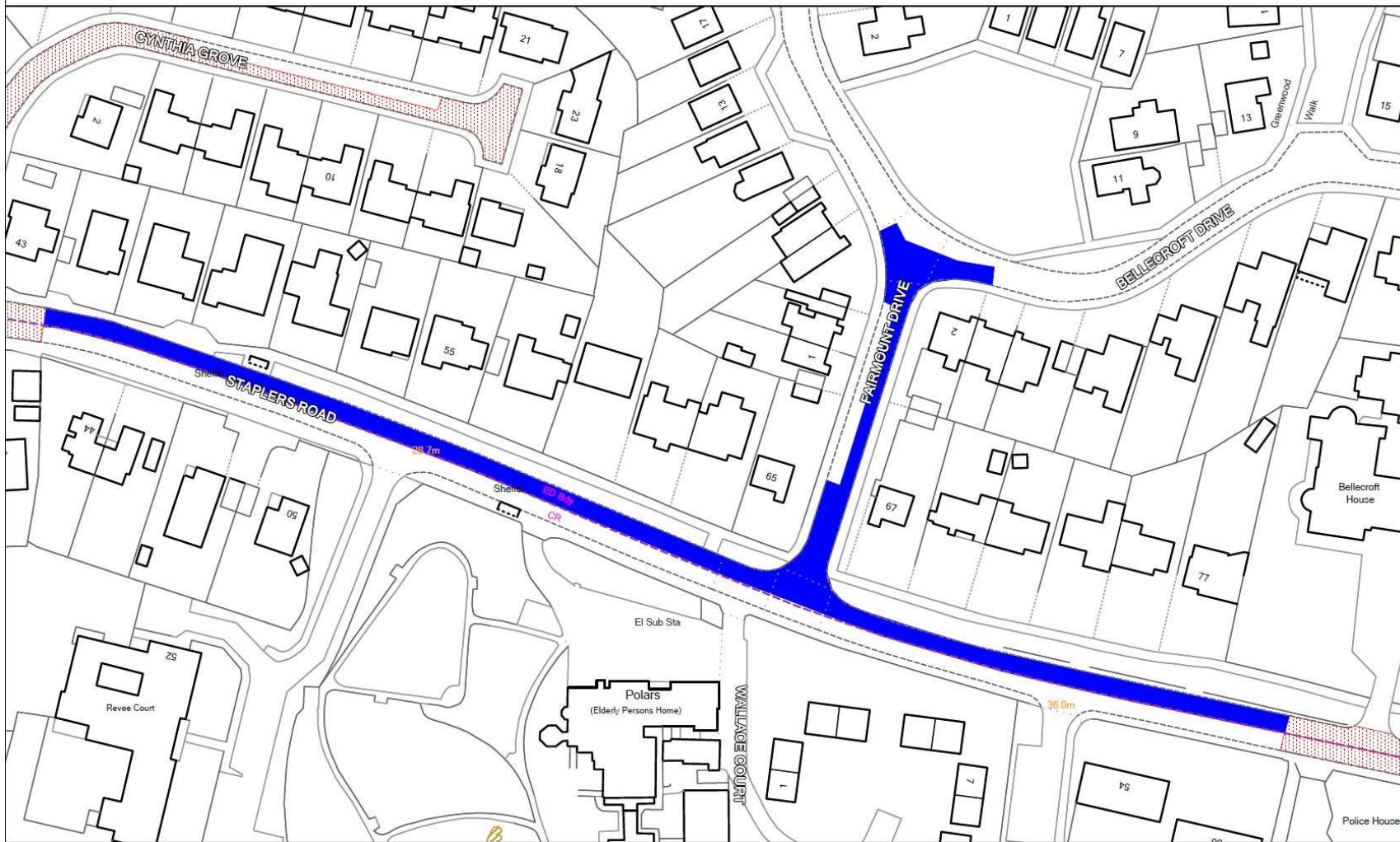


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### Fairmount Drive & Staplers Road, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent and improve visibility ensuring the free flow of traffic.  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

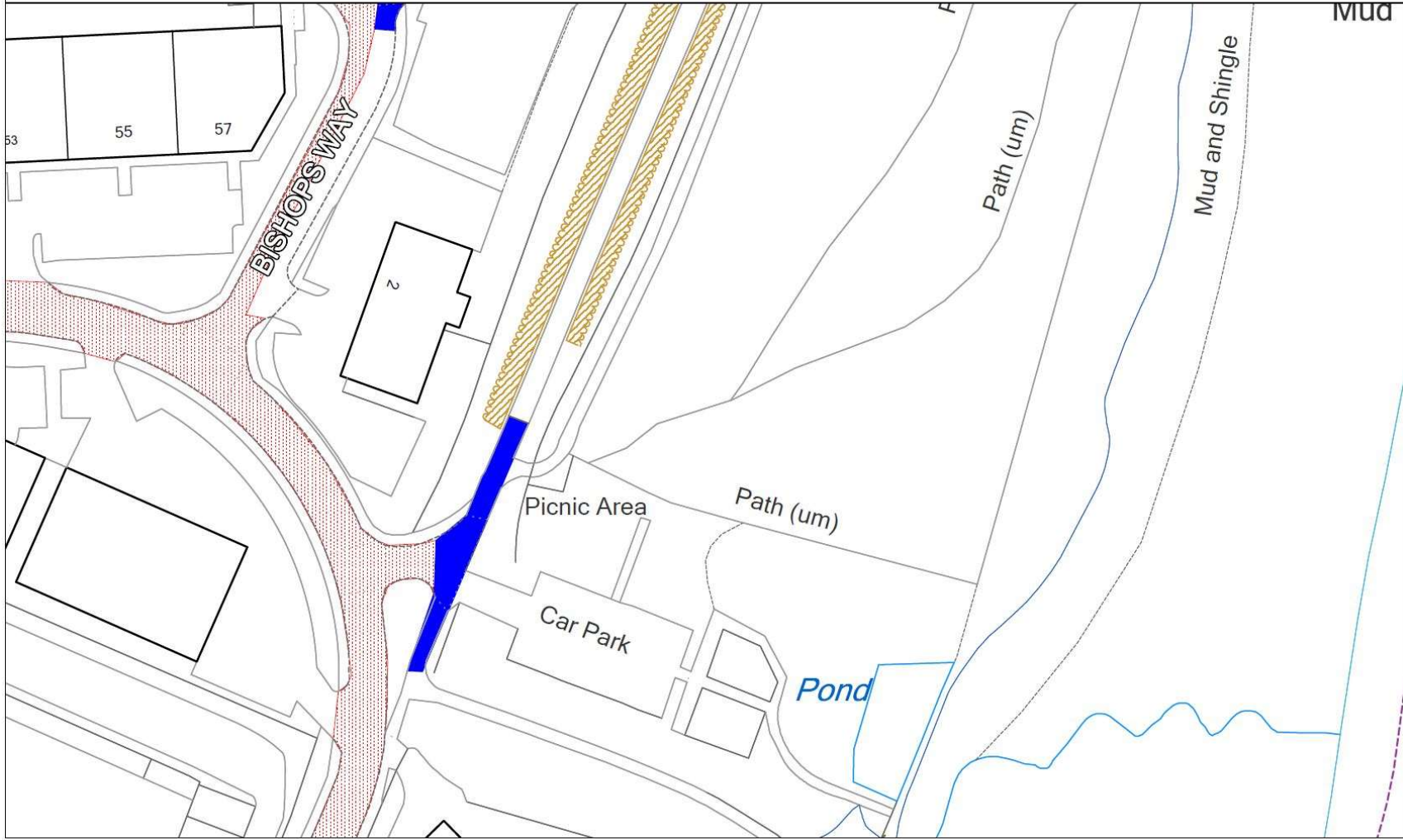


6

### Cycle Track from Newport to Cowes, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent pavement parking and improve safety  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

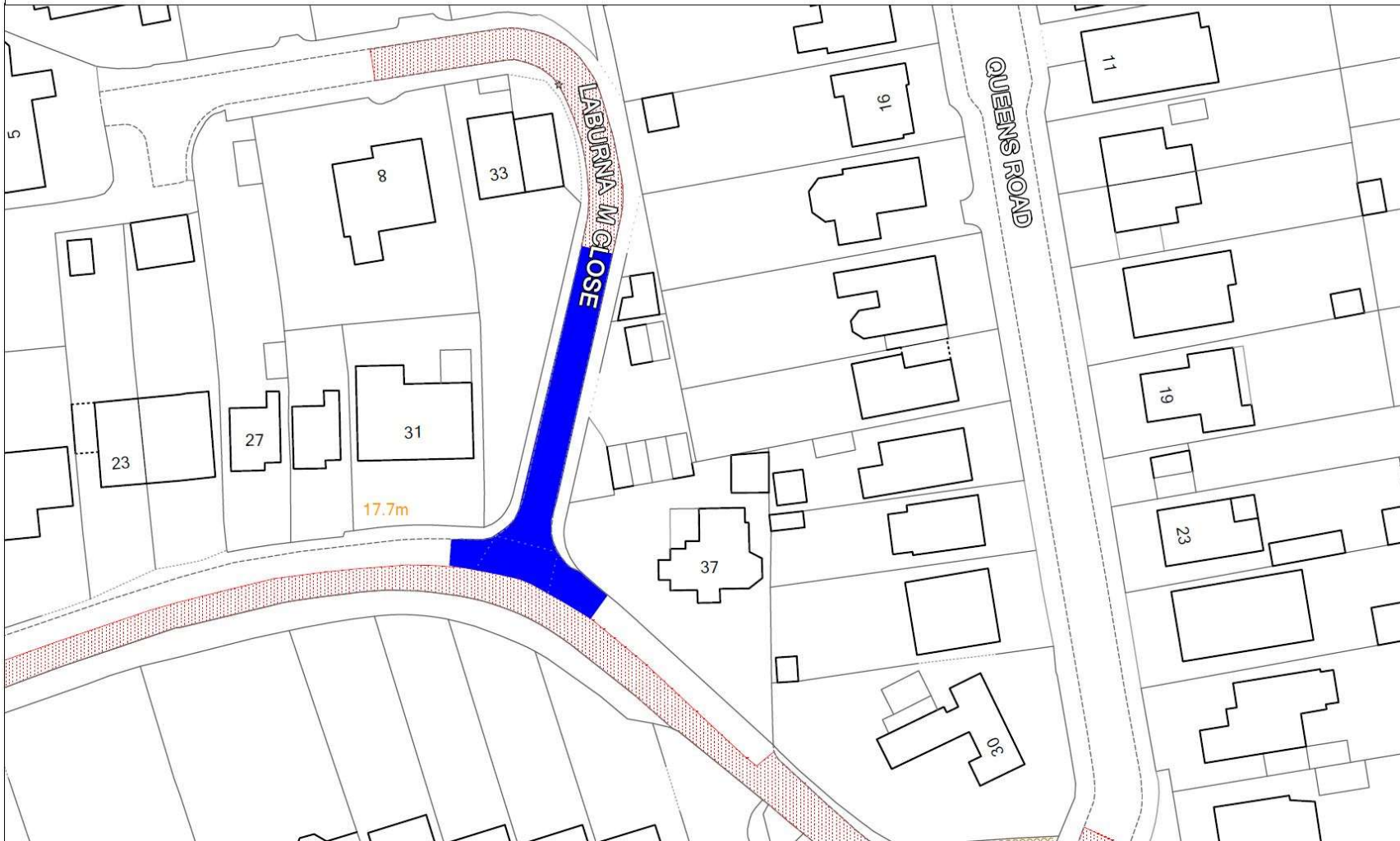


# Laburnam Road, Newport



**Proposal: Introduce a 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction**  
**Reason: to allow access for all vehicles. .**

**Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.**



# Hinton Road, Newport

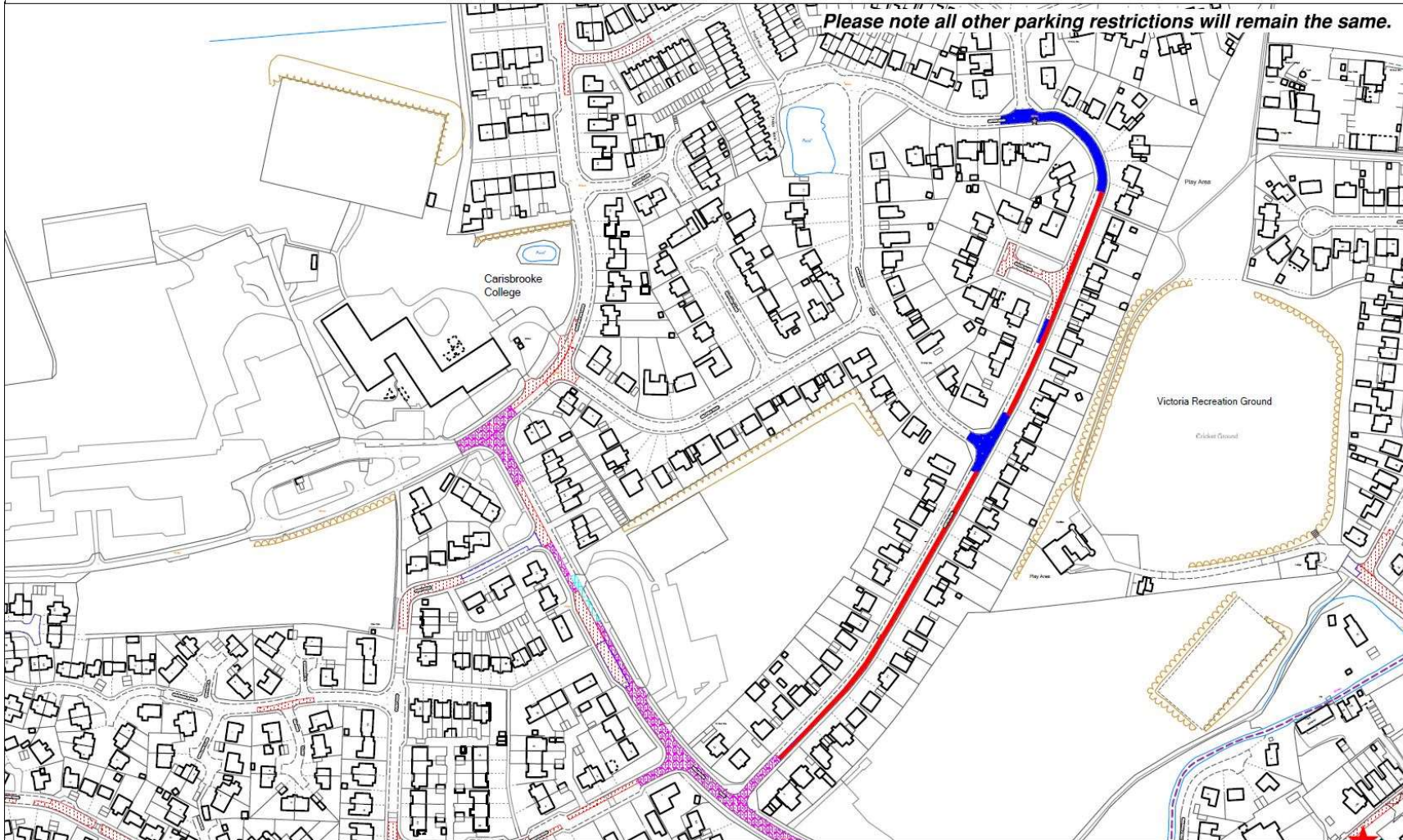


**Proposal:** Introduce a 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
**Reason:** to improve road safety and improve access.



**Proposal:** Introduce a 'No Waiting 0700 hours to 1830 hours' parking restriction  
**Reason:** to improve road safety and improve access.

Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.



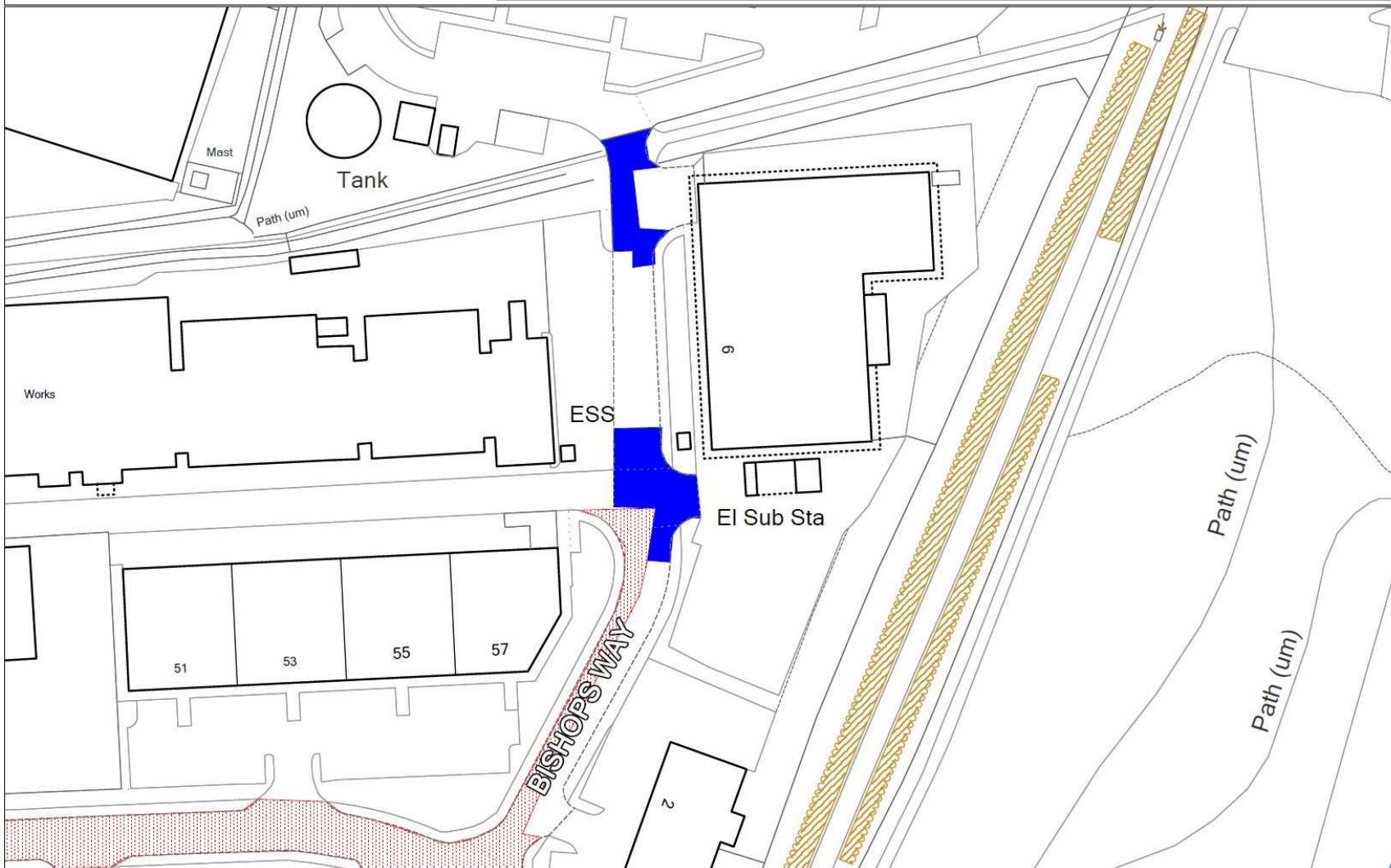


9

### Bishops Way, Newport



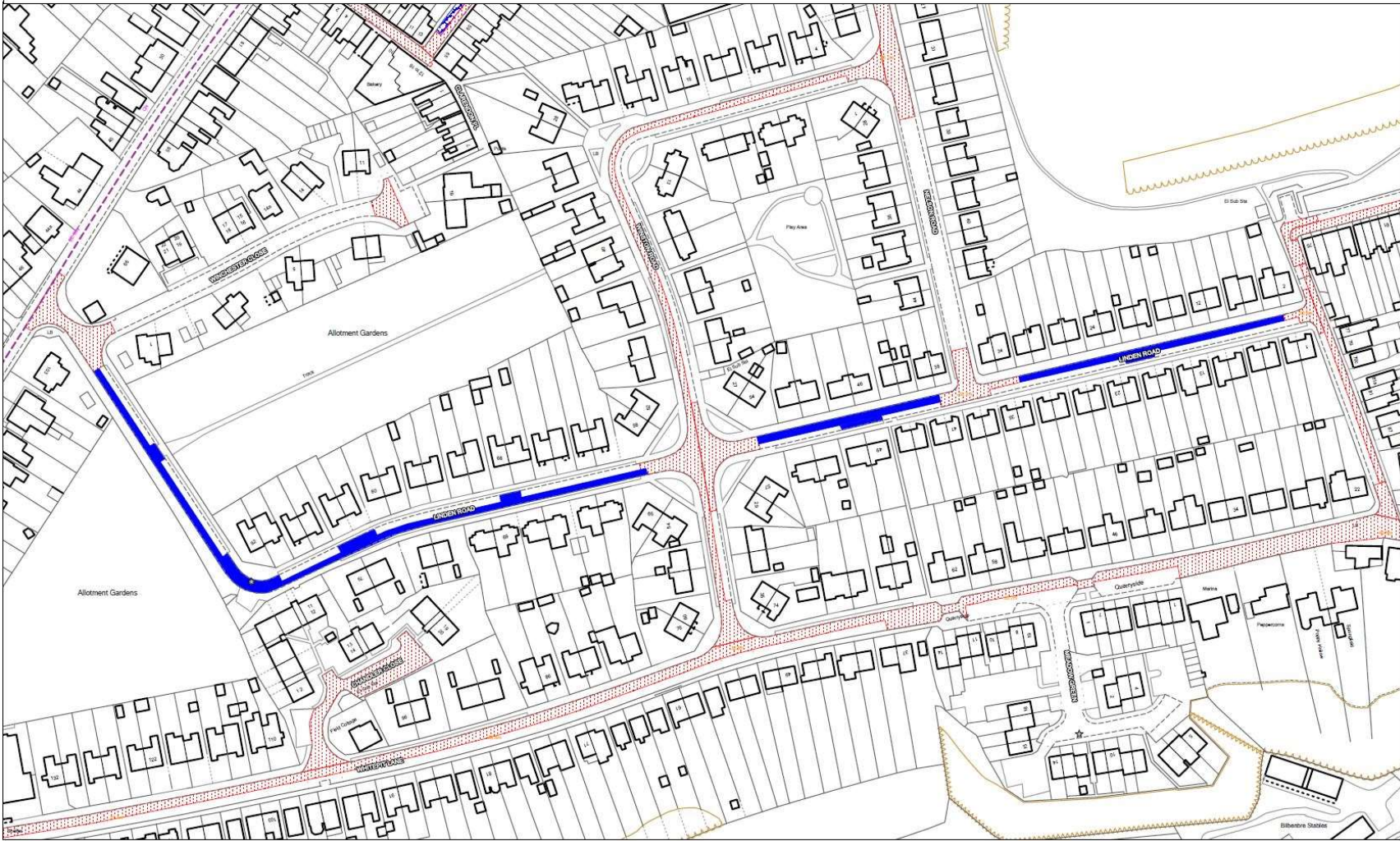
Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve access and prevent parking  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



# Linden Road, Newport

**Proposal:** Introduce a 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
**Reason:** to improve road safety, improve access and create passing places.

Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.



11

# Halberry Lane, Newport



Proposal: Introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction

Reason: To ensure access for all road users including emergency service vehicles.

Note: all other restrictions will remain the same.

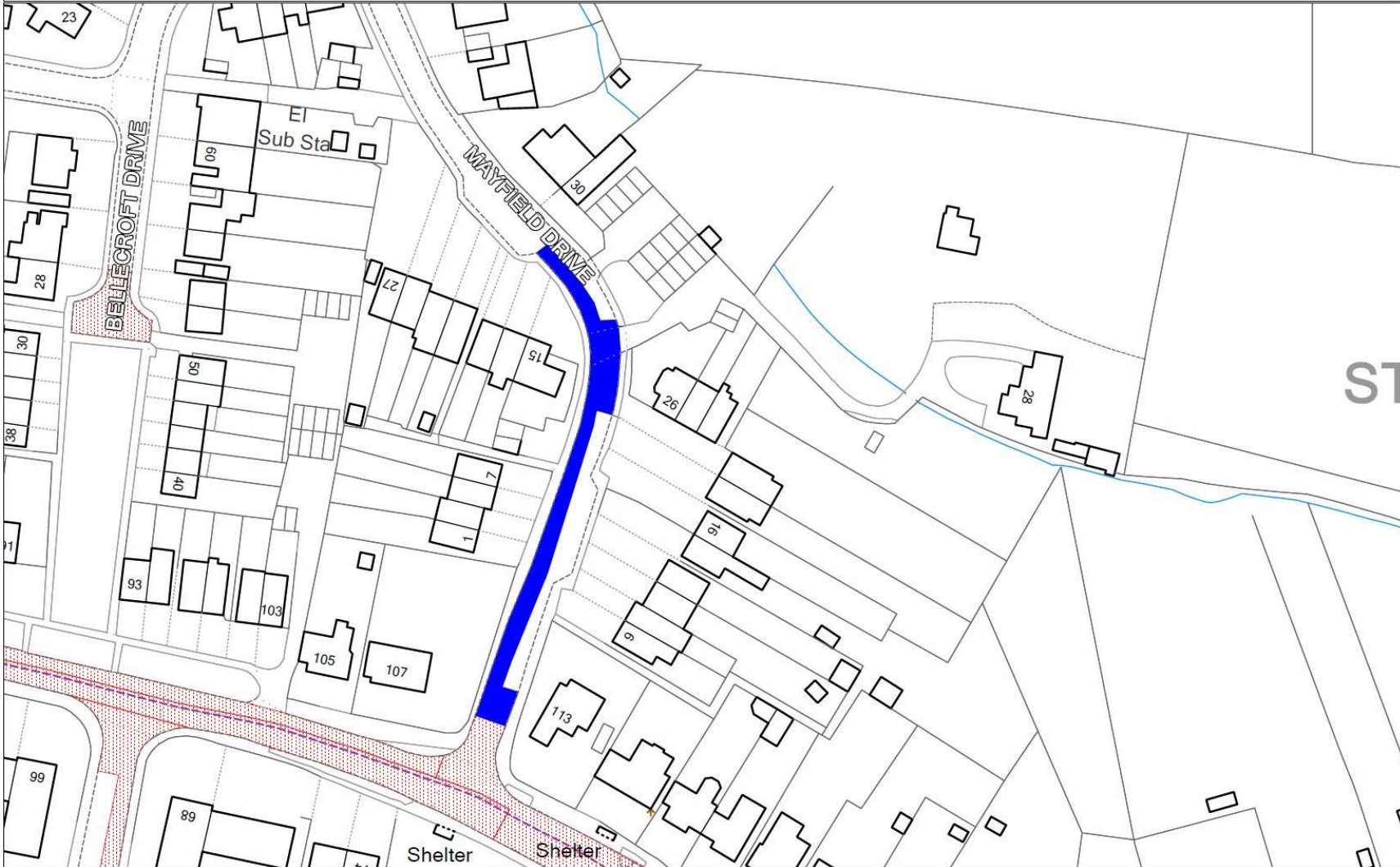


12

# Mayfield Drive, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve access and visibility  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



13

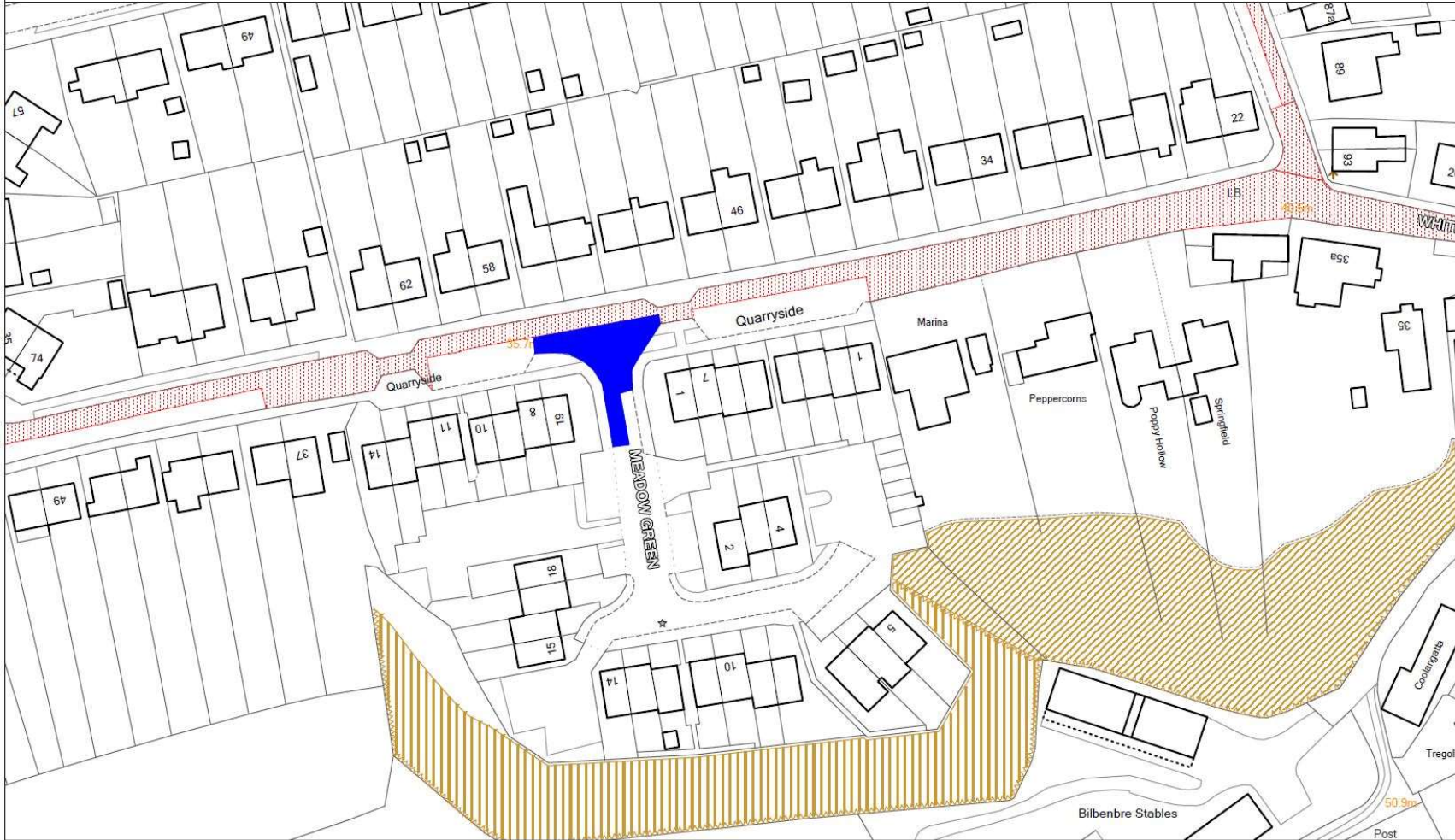
# Meadow Green, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction

Reason: to keep the junction free from parked vehicles and to improve safety

Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

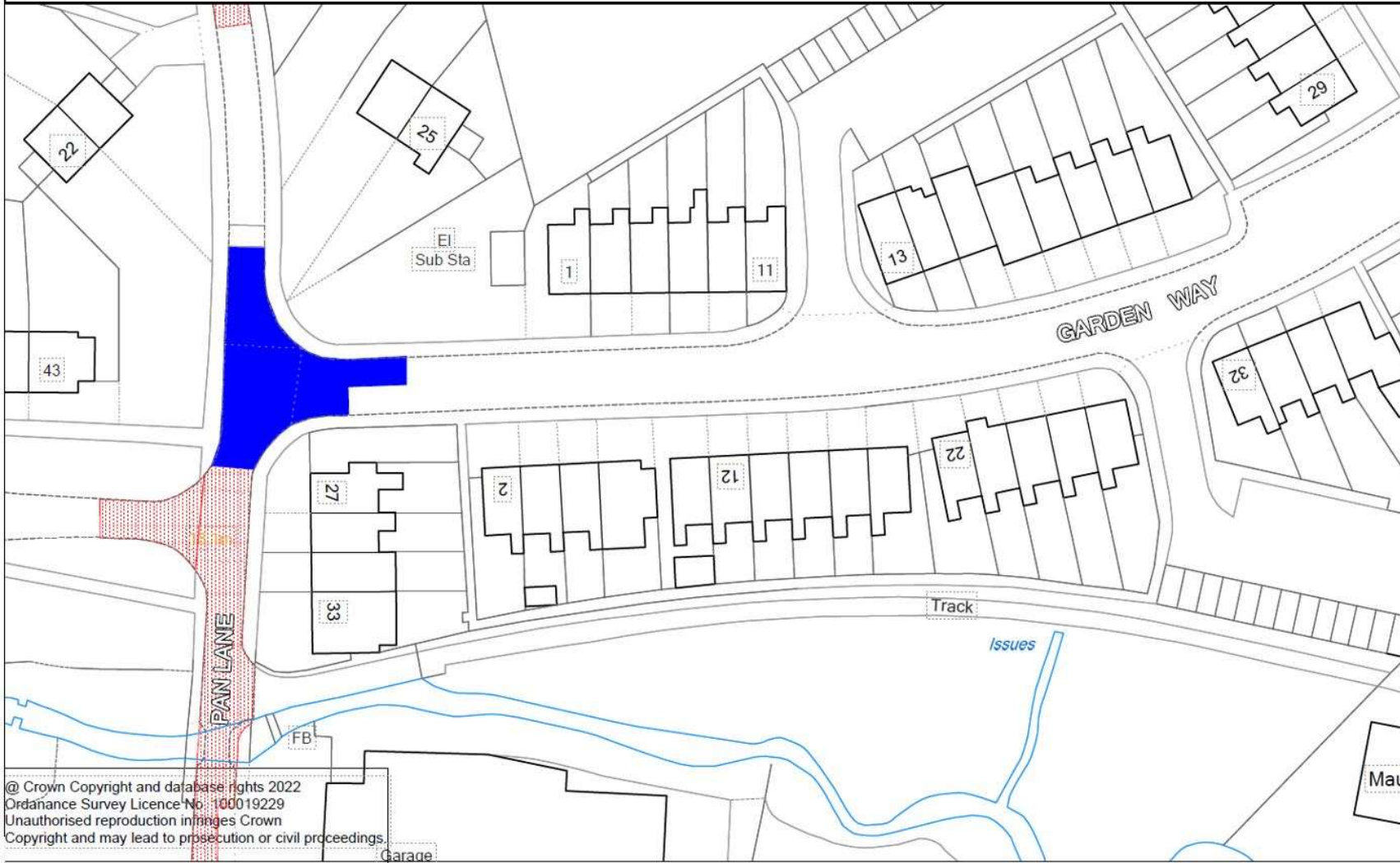


14

# Garden Way & Pan Lane, Newport



Proposal: To introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve traffic flow and improve safety for all road users including pedestrians  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



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15

# Sunningdale Road Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent parking on the junction and improve safety.  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



16

# Sylvan Drive, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve access and visibility  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



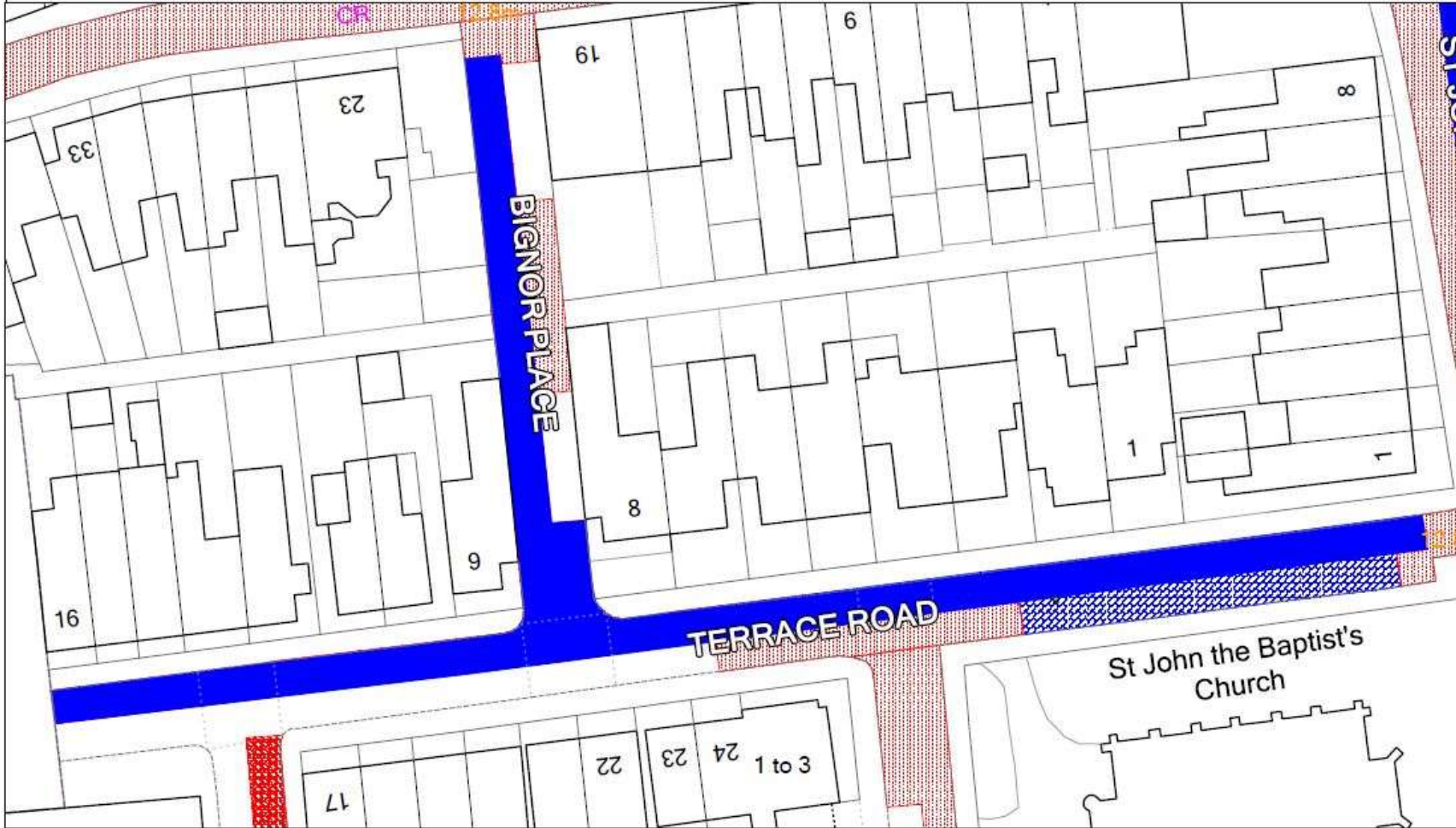


17

# Terrace Road & Bignor Place, Newport

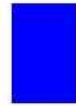
*Proposal: Revoke 'No Waiting Mon - Sat, 8am to 6pm' parking restriction  
and Introduce a 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve road safety and free flow of traffic.*

*Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.*

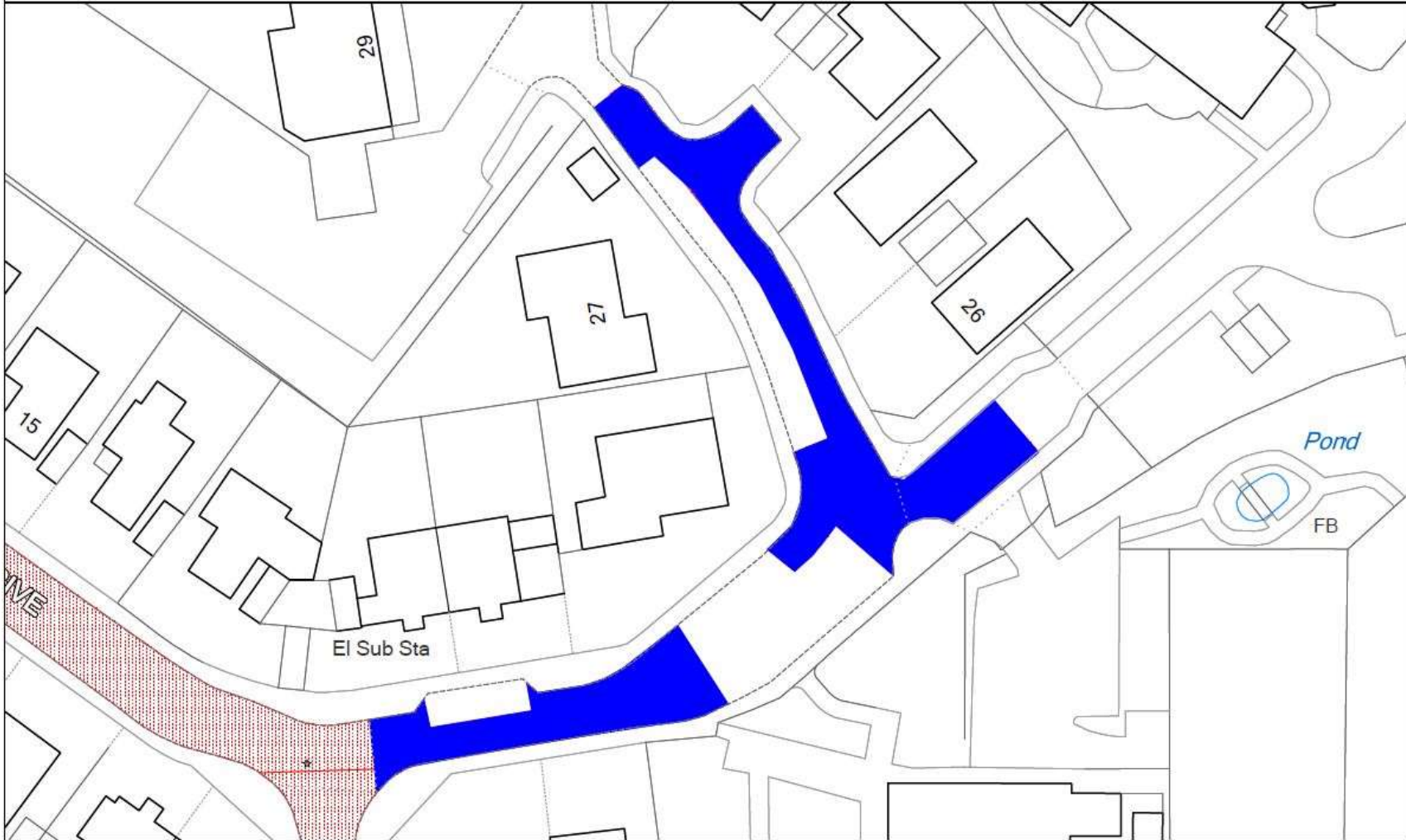


18

# Atkinson Drive, Newport

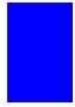


Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time / No Loading 0800 to 0930 and 1430 to 1600, Monday to Friday' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent and improve visibility and safety.  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

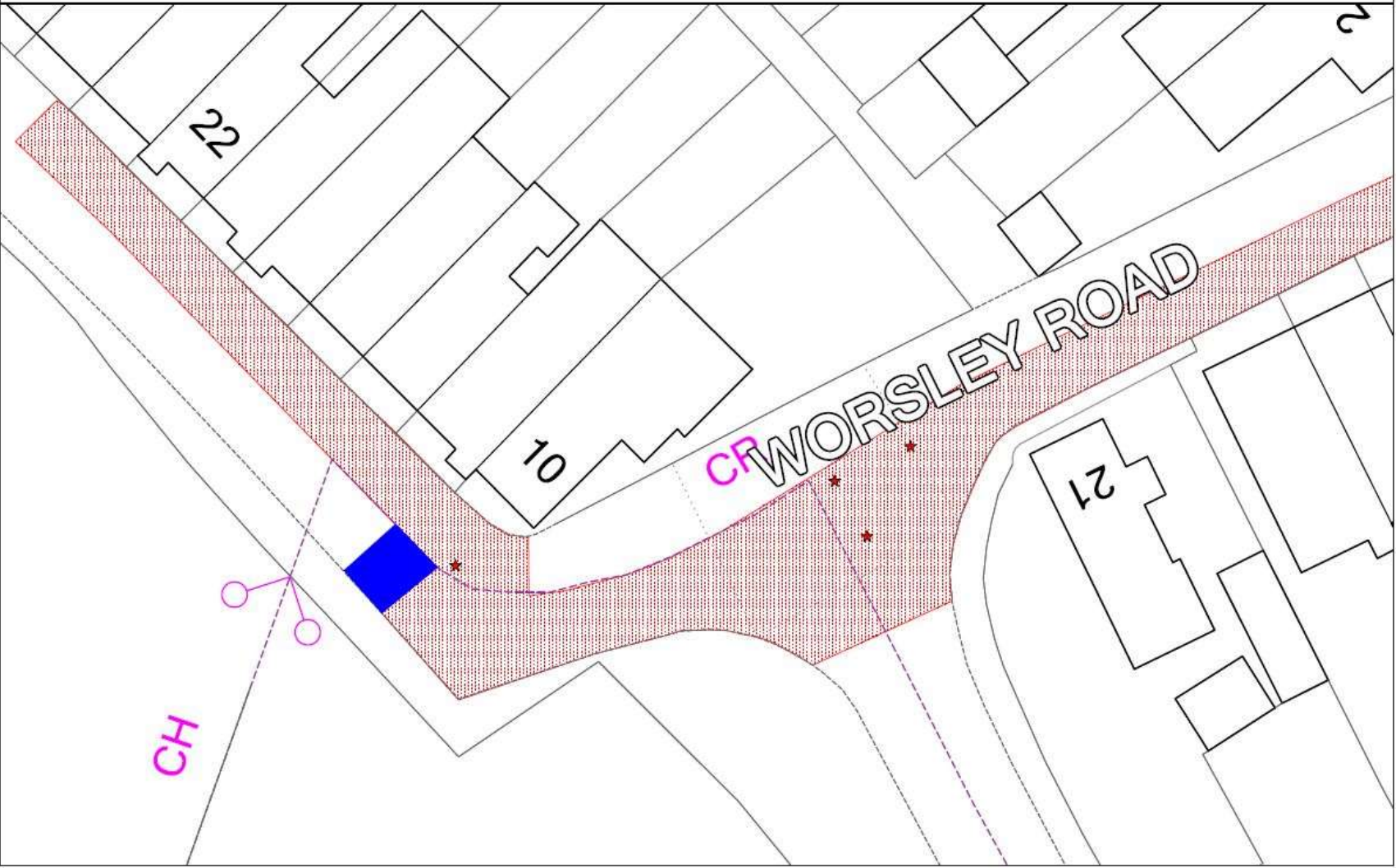


19

# Worsley Road, Newport

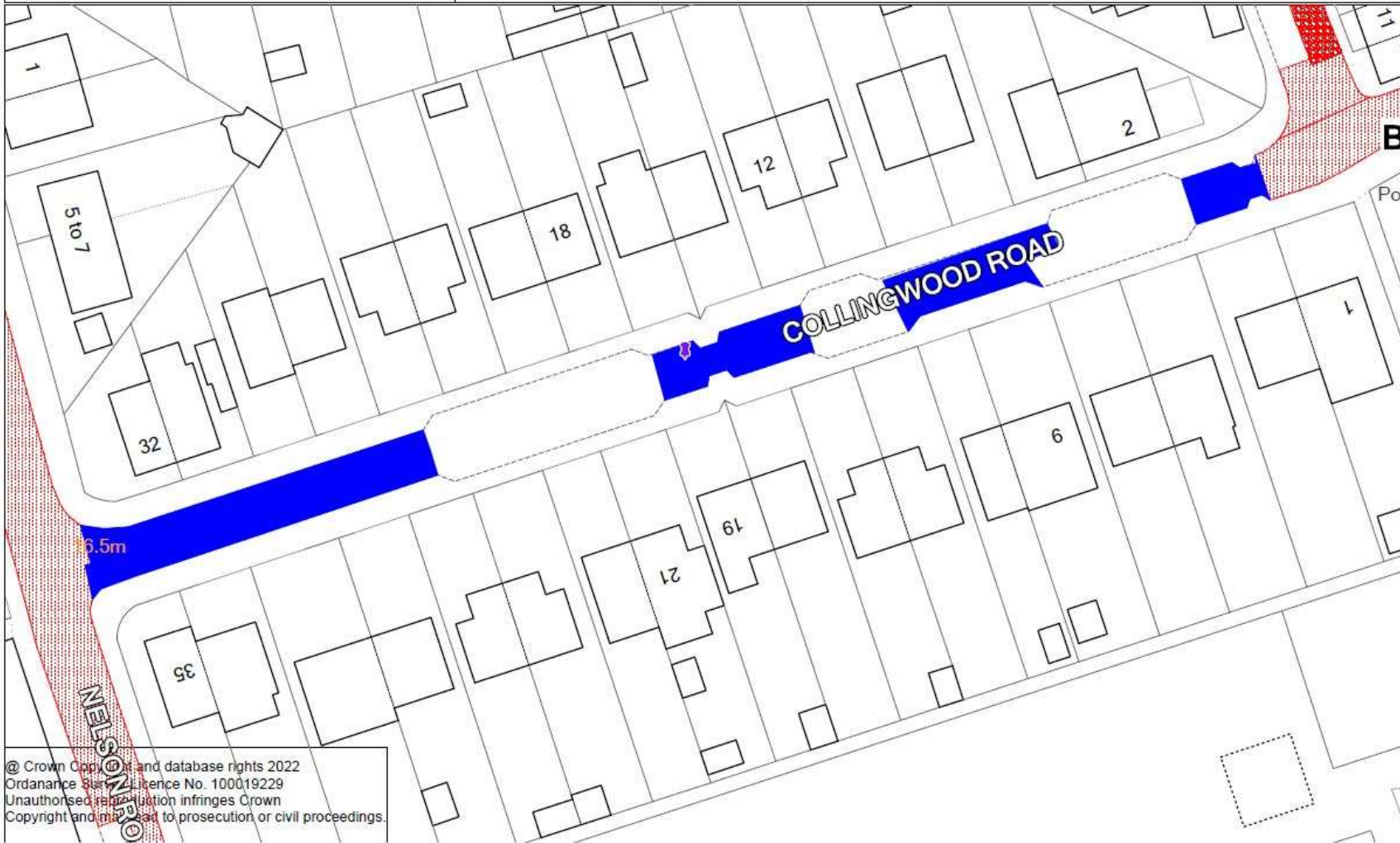


Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent parking on the fire hydrant.  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



20 Collingwood Road,  
Newport

Proposed: Introduce 'No Waiting At Any Time' parking restriction.  
Reason: to prevent parking on the pavements and improve road safety.  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same.



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Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

21

# Queens Road, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent parking on pavements and improve road safety.  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

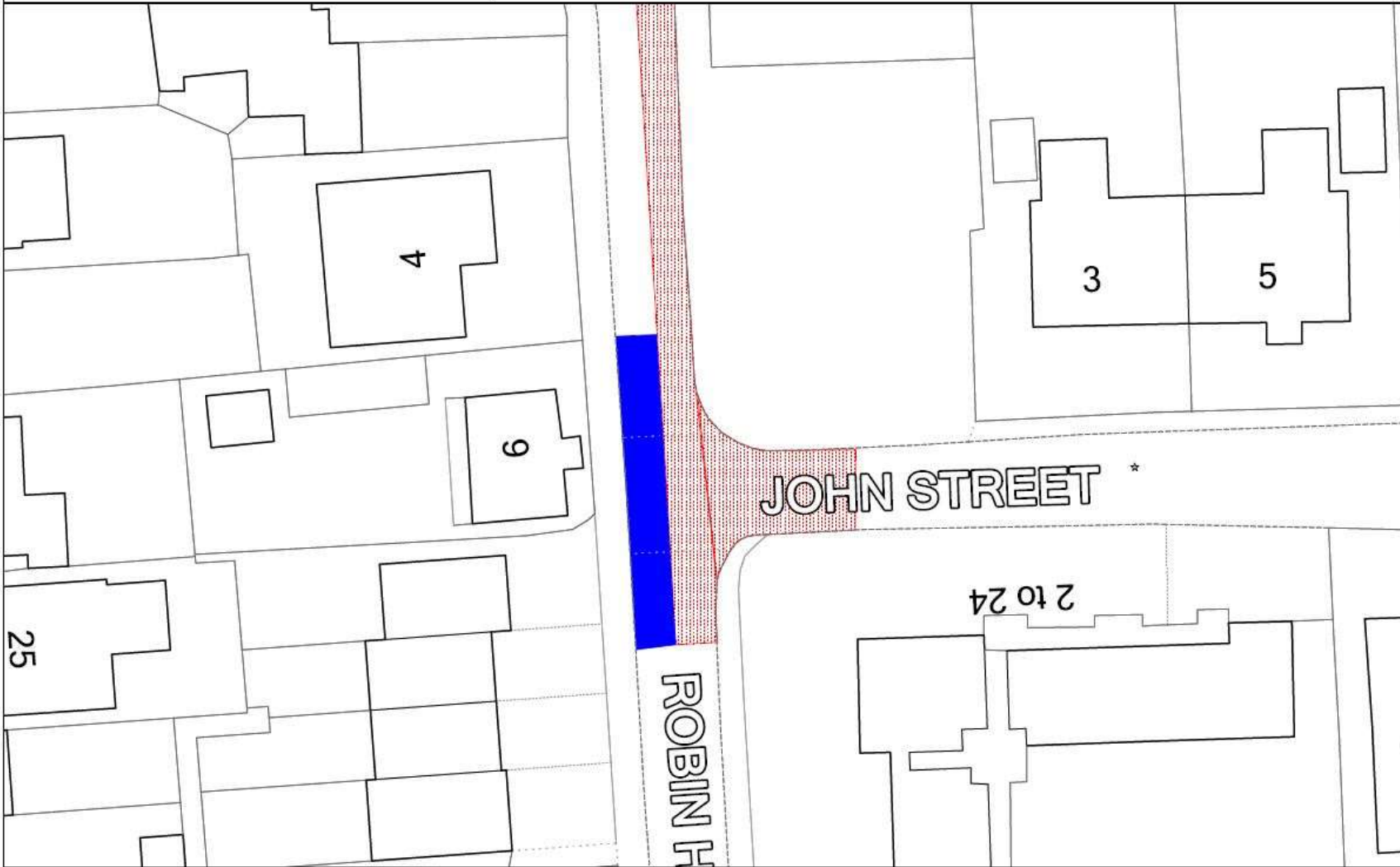


22

### Robin Hood Street, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve the safety of the junction and improve visibility  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



23

### Trevor Road, Newport



Proposal: to introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve access  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

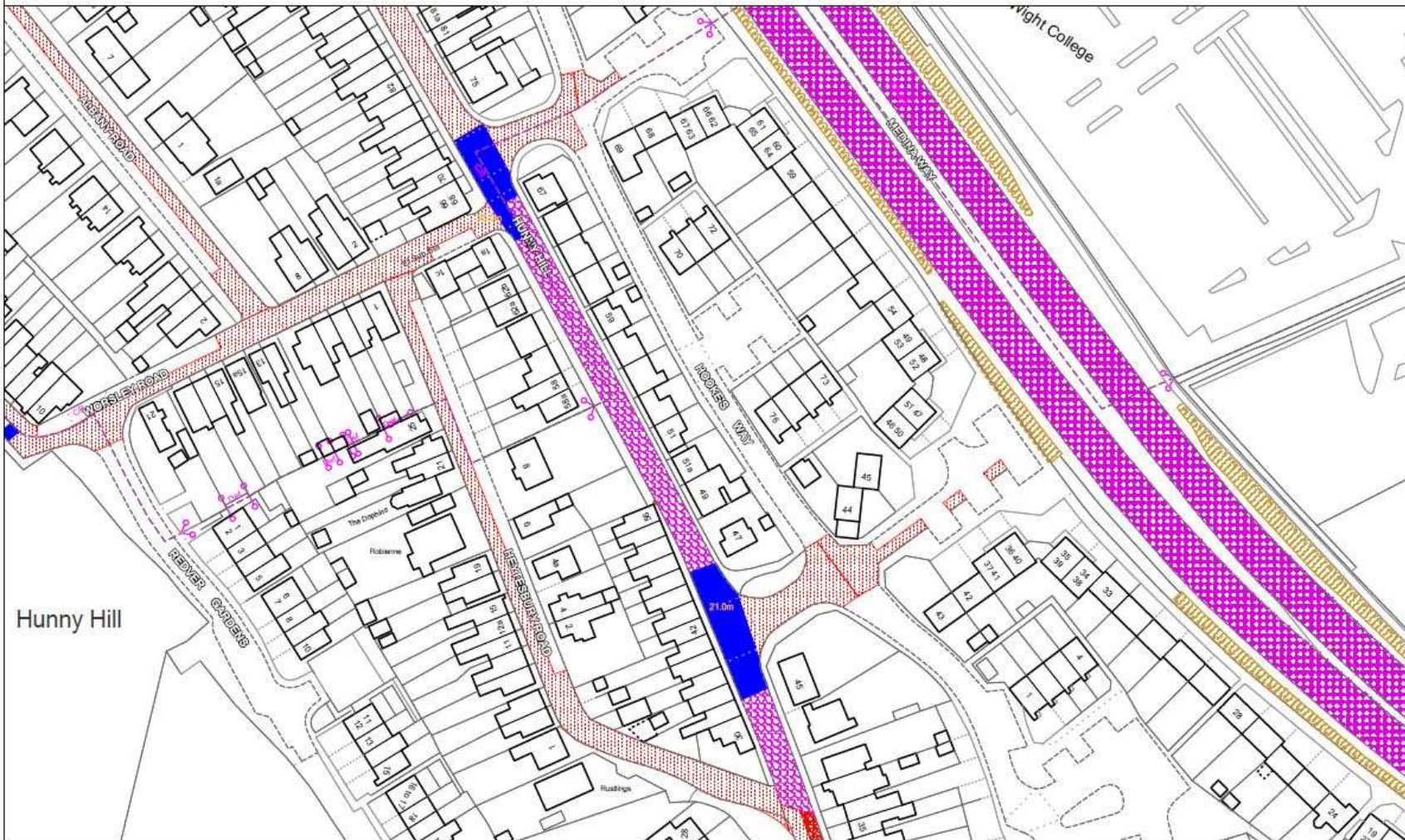


24

# Hunny Hill, Newport

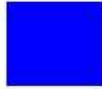


Proposal: to Revoke 'No Waiting Mon-Sat 8am-6pm/No Loading 8am-9am & 4pm-6pm' and Introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent pavement parking and improve safety  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same





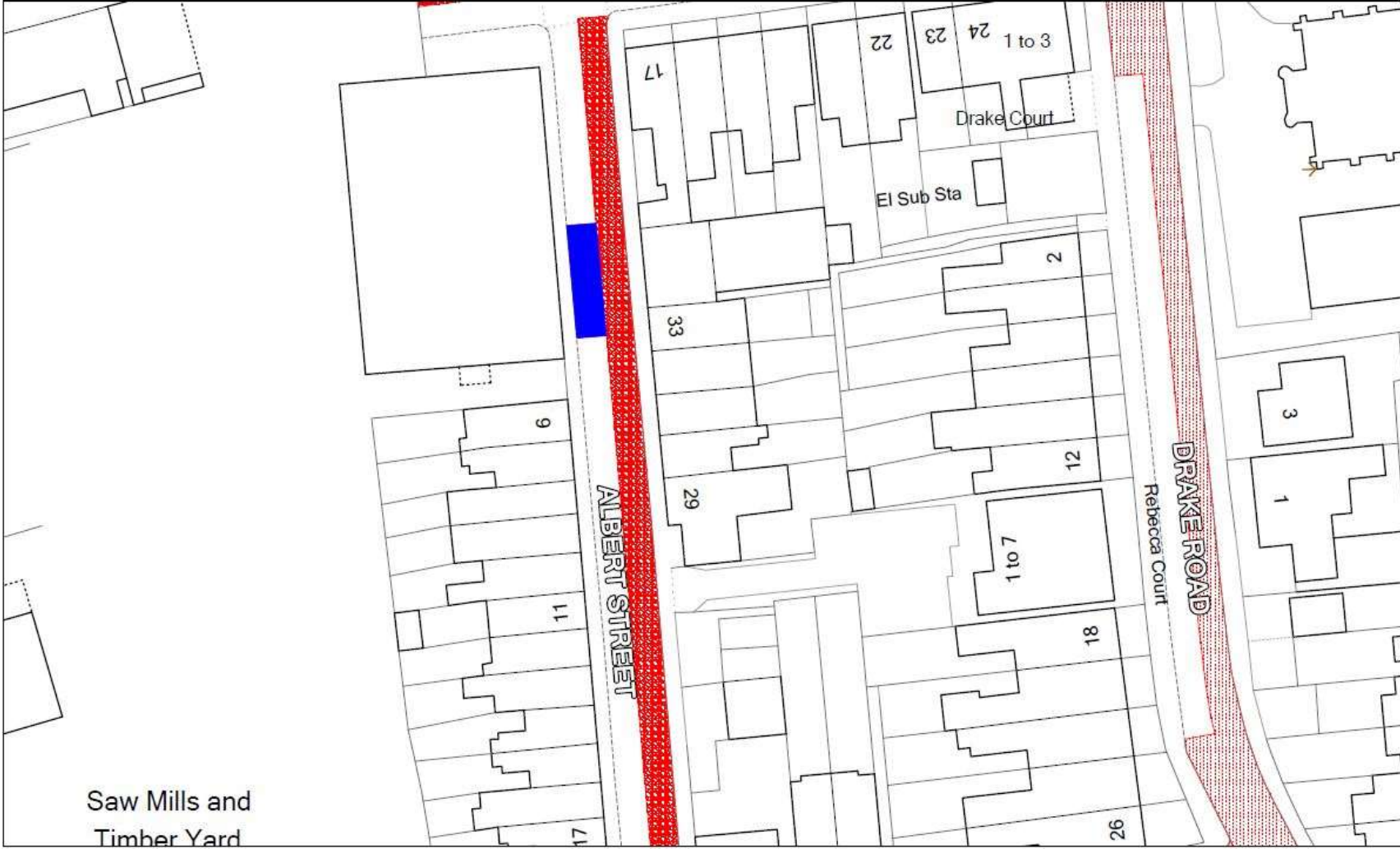
25 Albert Street, Newport



Proposal: Revoke 'No Waiting Monday to Saturday, 8am to 6pm' parking restriction

Reason: to maximise the available on-street parking

Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



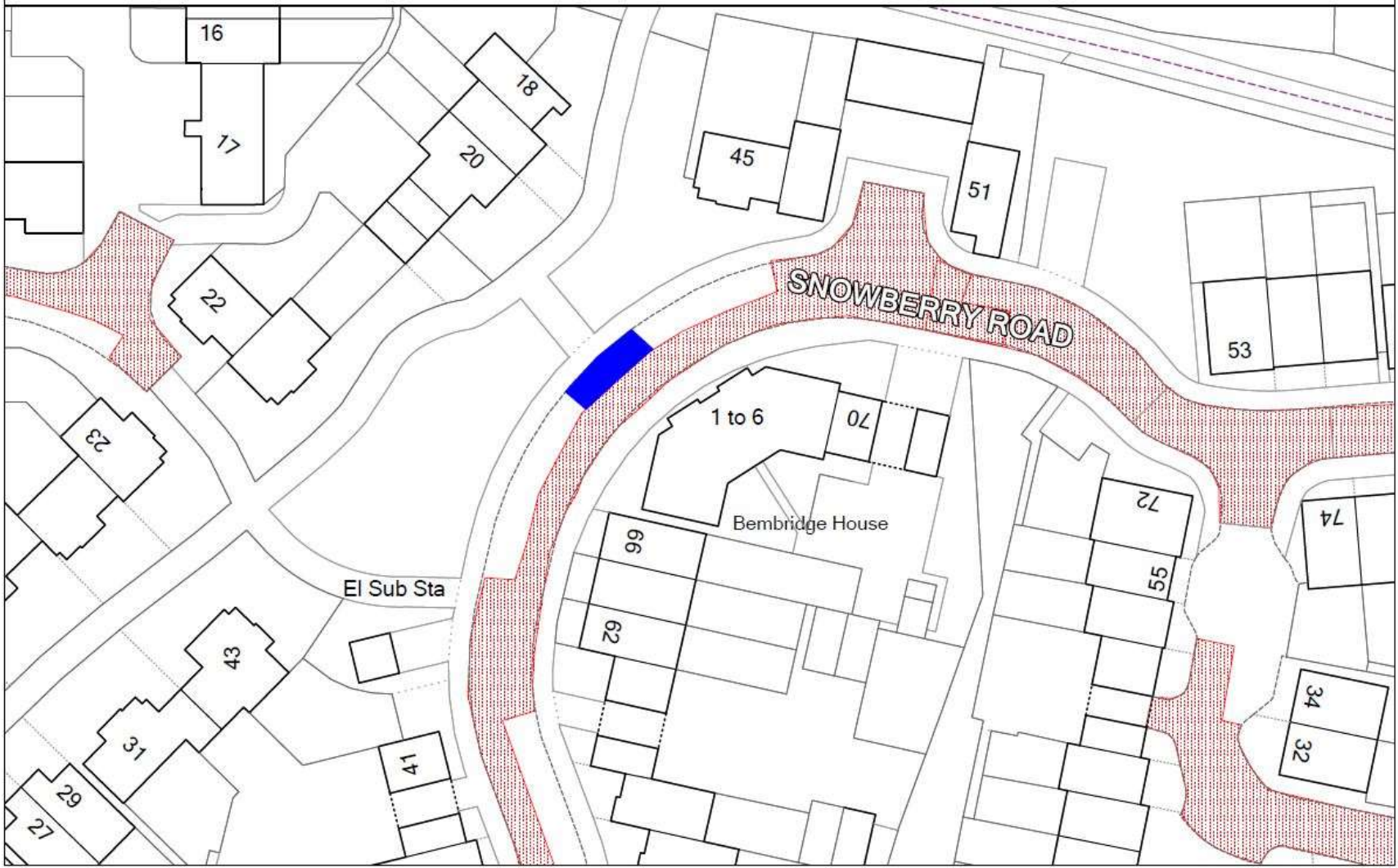
Saw Mills and  
Timber Yard

26

# Snowberry Road, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at any time' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent parking across the shared use path.  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

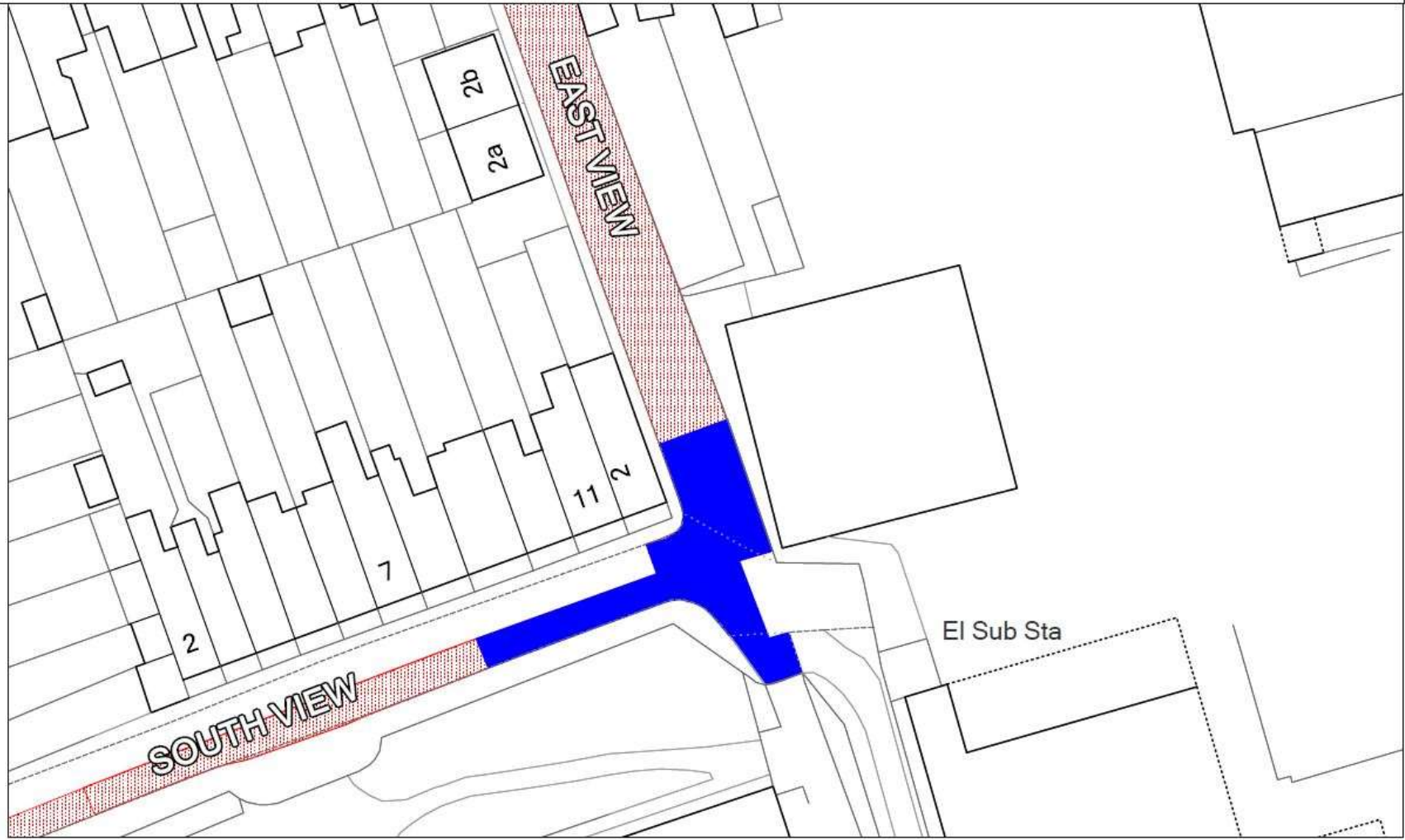


27

### East View & South View, Newport



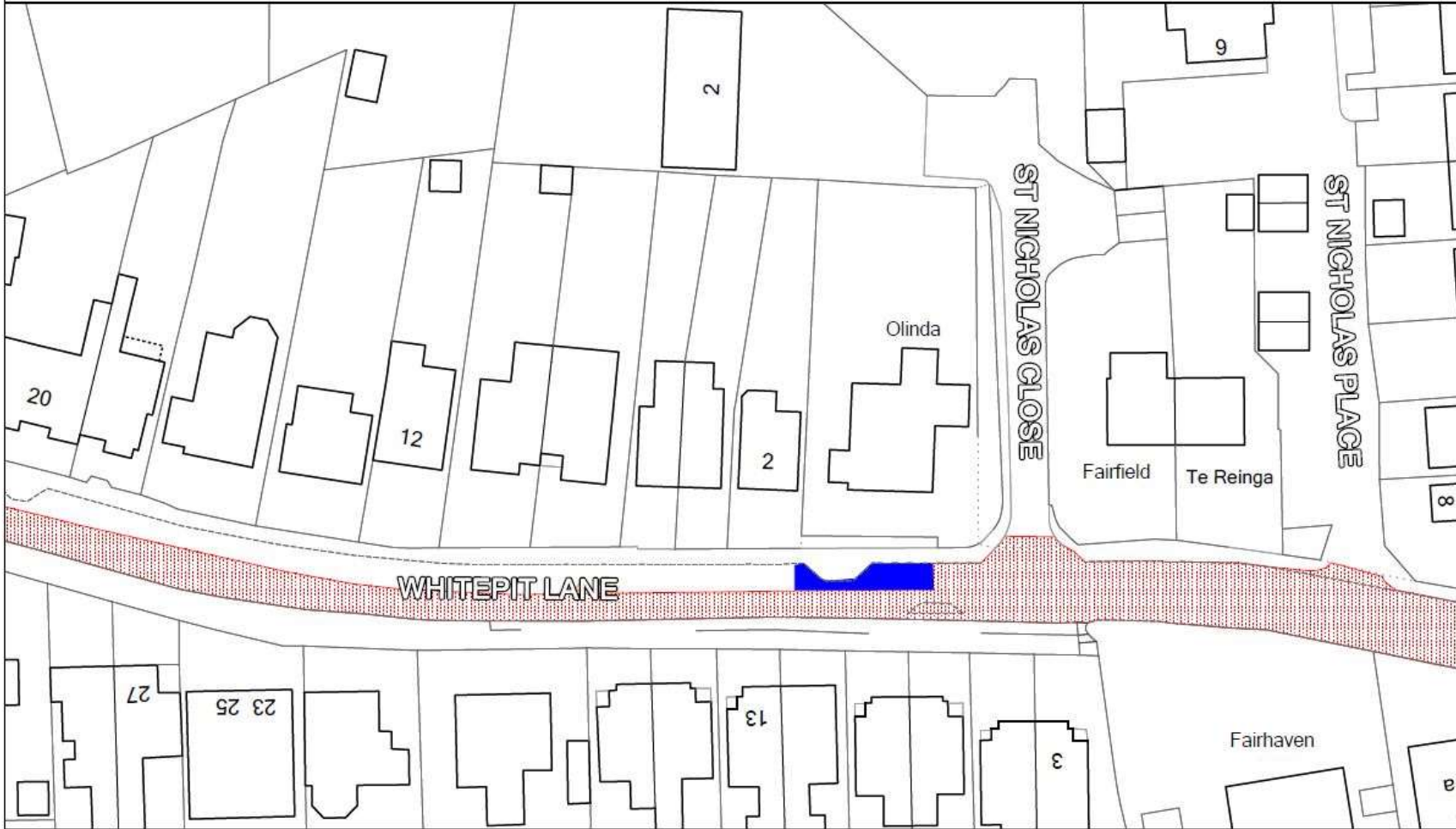
Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time & No Loading 0800 to 0930 and 1430 to 1600, Monday to Friday' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent parking on the bend and improve visibility and safety  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



# Whitepit Lane, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent parking and enable the free flow of traffic.  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

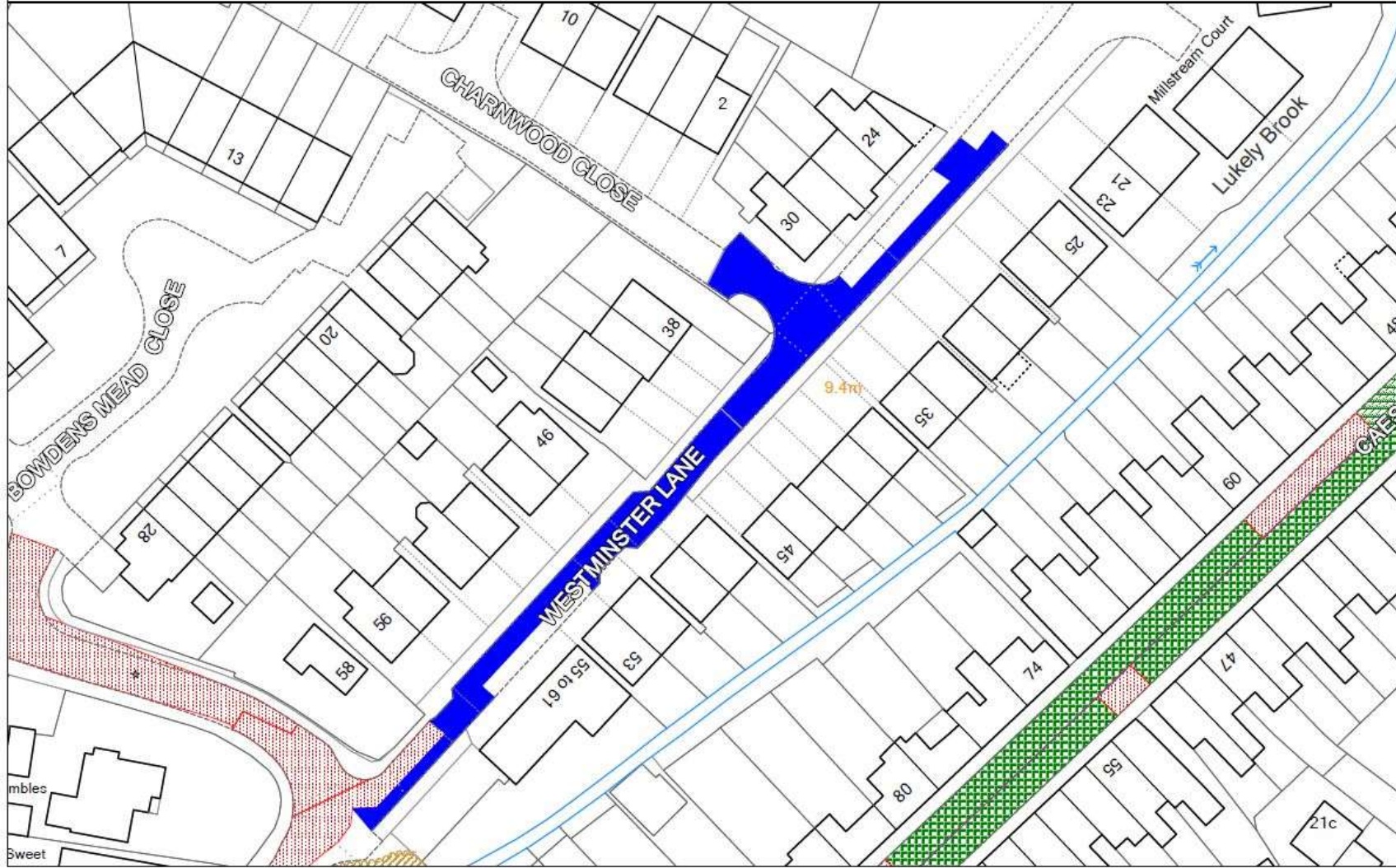


29

Westminster Lane and  
Charnwood Close,  
Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve road safety and prevent parking  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

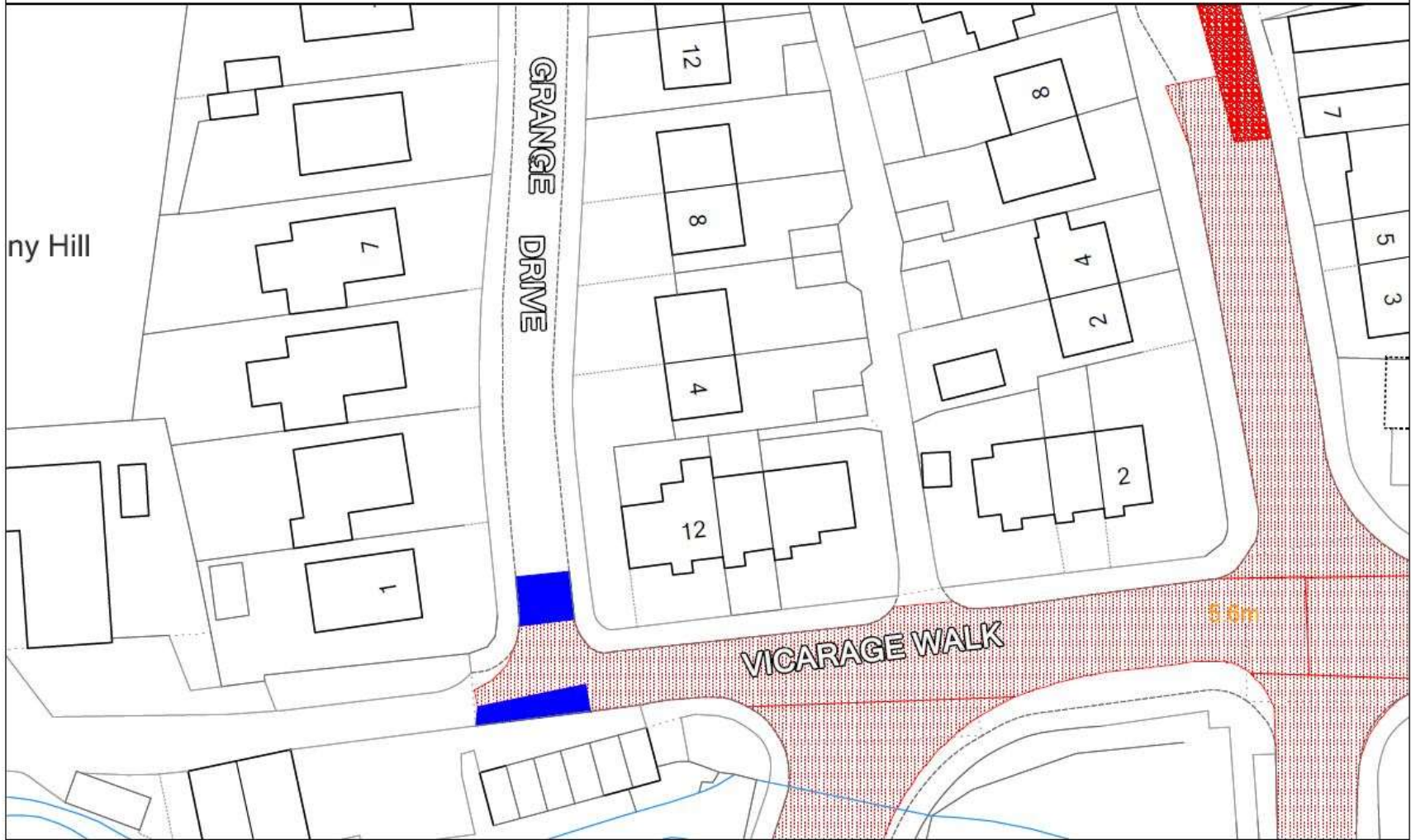


30

### Grange Drive & Vicarage Walk, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at any time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve visibility at the junction  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



31

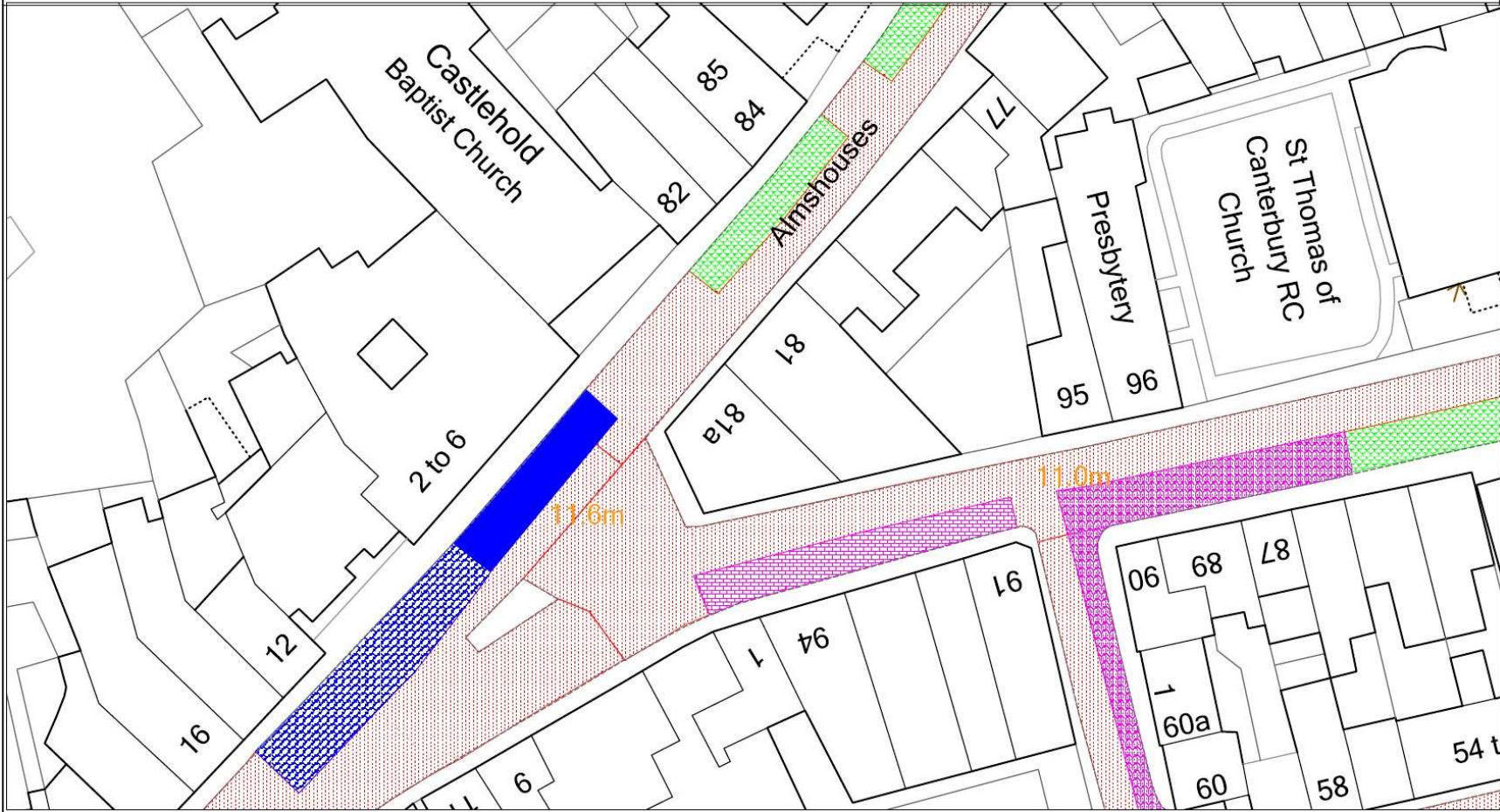
High Street,  
Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No loading at Any Time ' parking restriction

Reason: for the free flow of all vehicles including emergency service vehicles.

Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

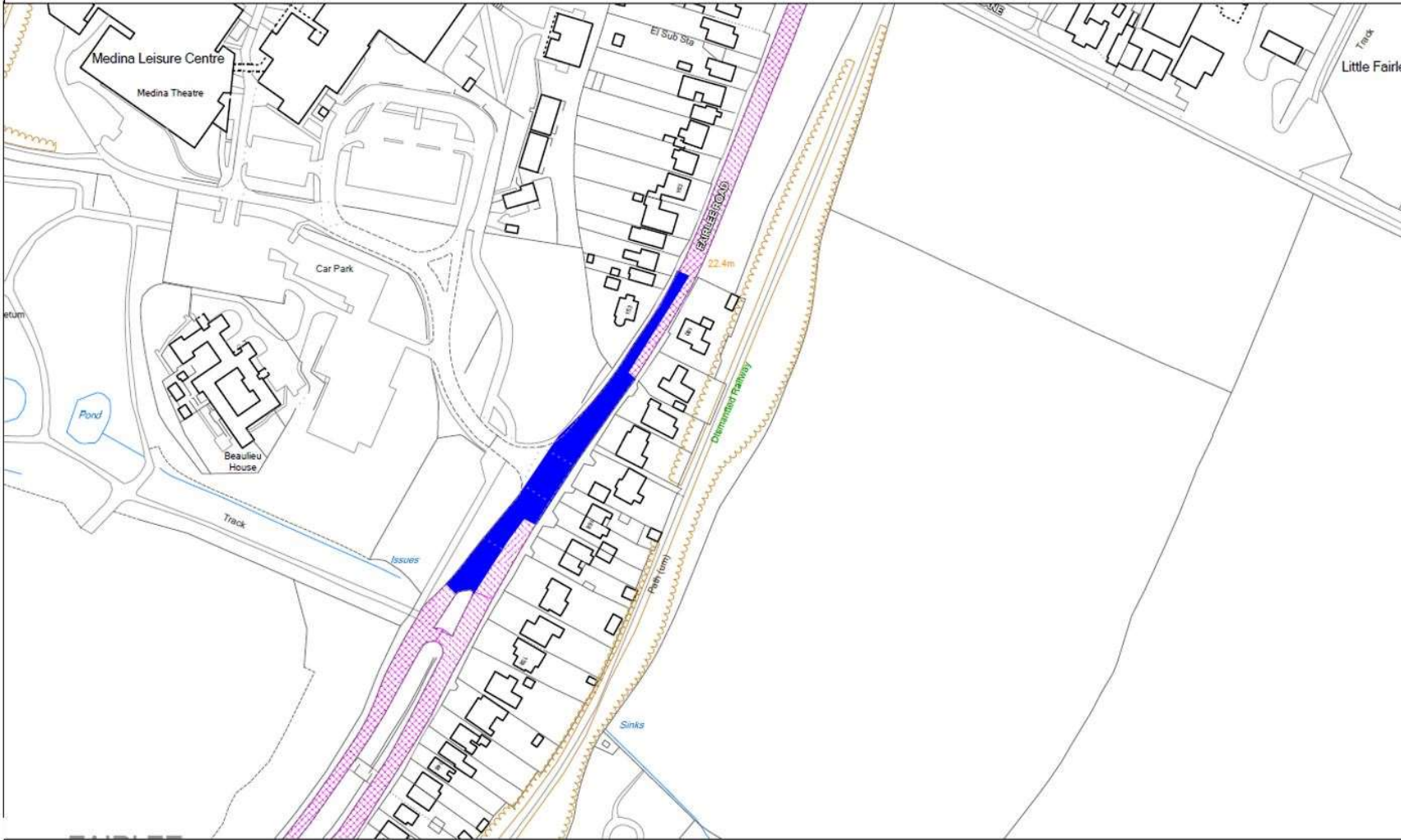


# Fairlee Road, Newport



**Proposal: Introduce a 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction**  
**Reason: to improve road safety and prevent parking.**




*Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.*







# Wellington Road, Newport

-  Proposal: Introduce a 'Bus Stop' restriction  
Reason: to provide suitable places for bus operation to the area
-  Proposal: Introduce 'Limited Waiting, 15 Minutes, No Return Within 30 Minutes, Monday to Friday, 0800 to 0930 and 1430 to 1600 hours' parking restriction  
Reason: to provide suitable places for dropping off and picking up in the area.
-  Proposal: Introduce 'No Loading Monday to Friday, 0800 to 0930 and 1430 to 1600 Hours' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve the safety of the area around school operational times.

Please note all other restrictions will remain the same



35

## Wellington Road, Newport



Proposal: Introduce a 'Bus Stop' restriction  
Reason: to provide suitable places for bus operation to the area

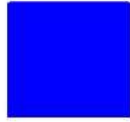


Proposal: Introduce 'Limited Waiting 15 Minutes, No Return Within 30 Minutes, Monday to Friday, 0800 to 0930 and 1430 to 1600 Hours' parking restriction.  
Reason: to provide suitable places for dropping off and picking up in the area.

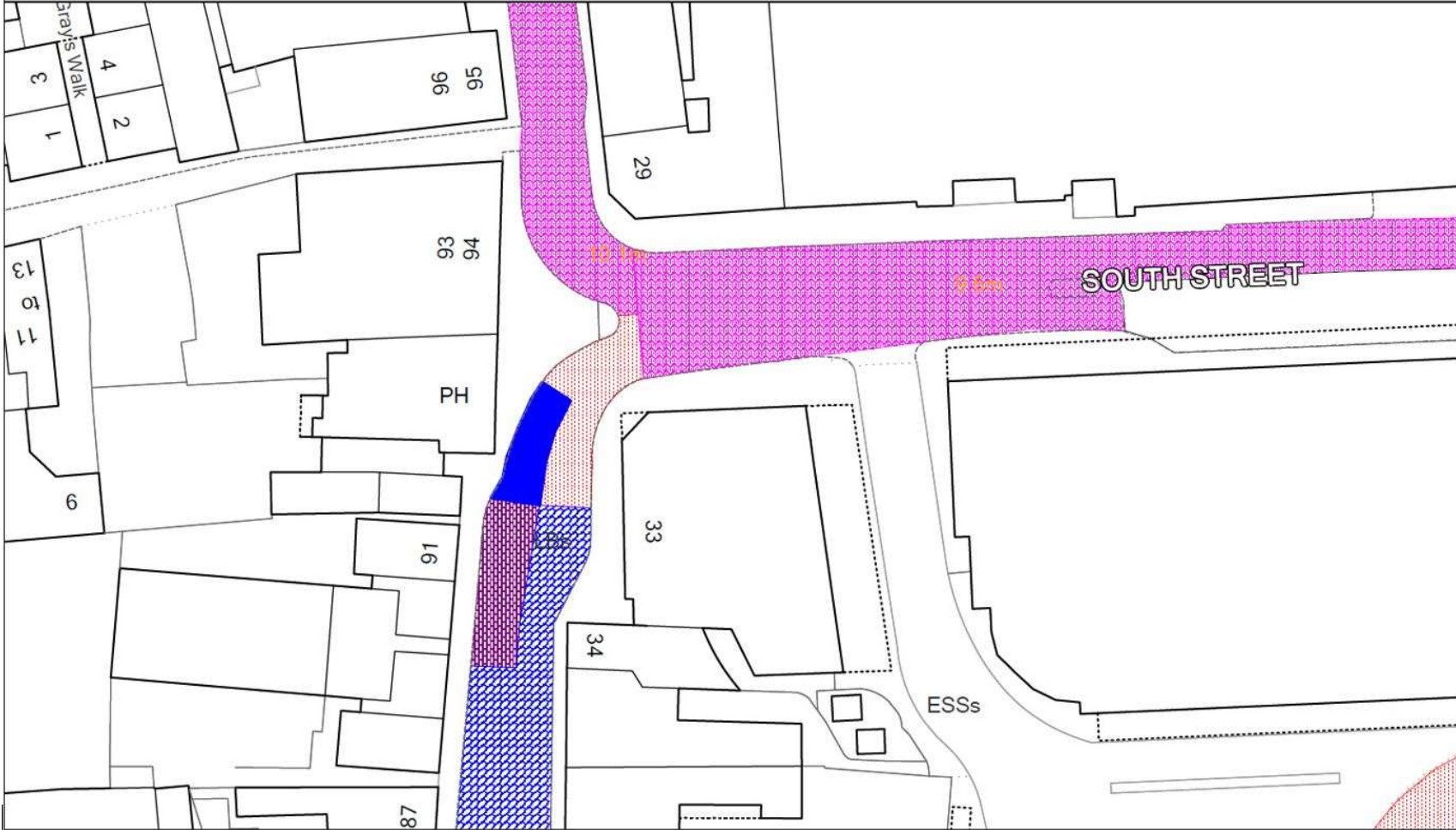
Please note all other restrictions will remain the same



36 St James Street,  
Newport



Proposal: Revoke 'No Waiting 8am-6pm' and introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time'  
Reason: To prevent parking in this location.  
Note: All other restriction will remain the same



37

# High Street, Newport

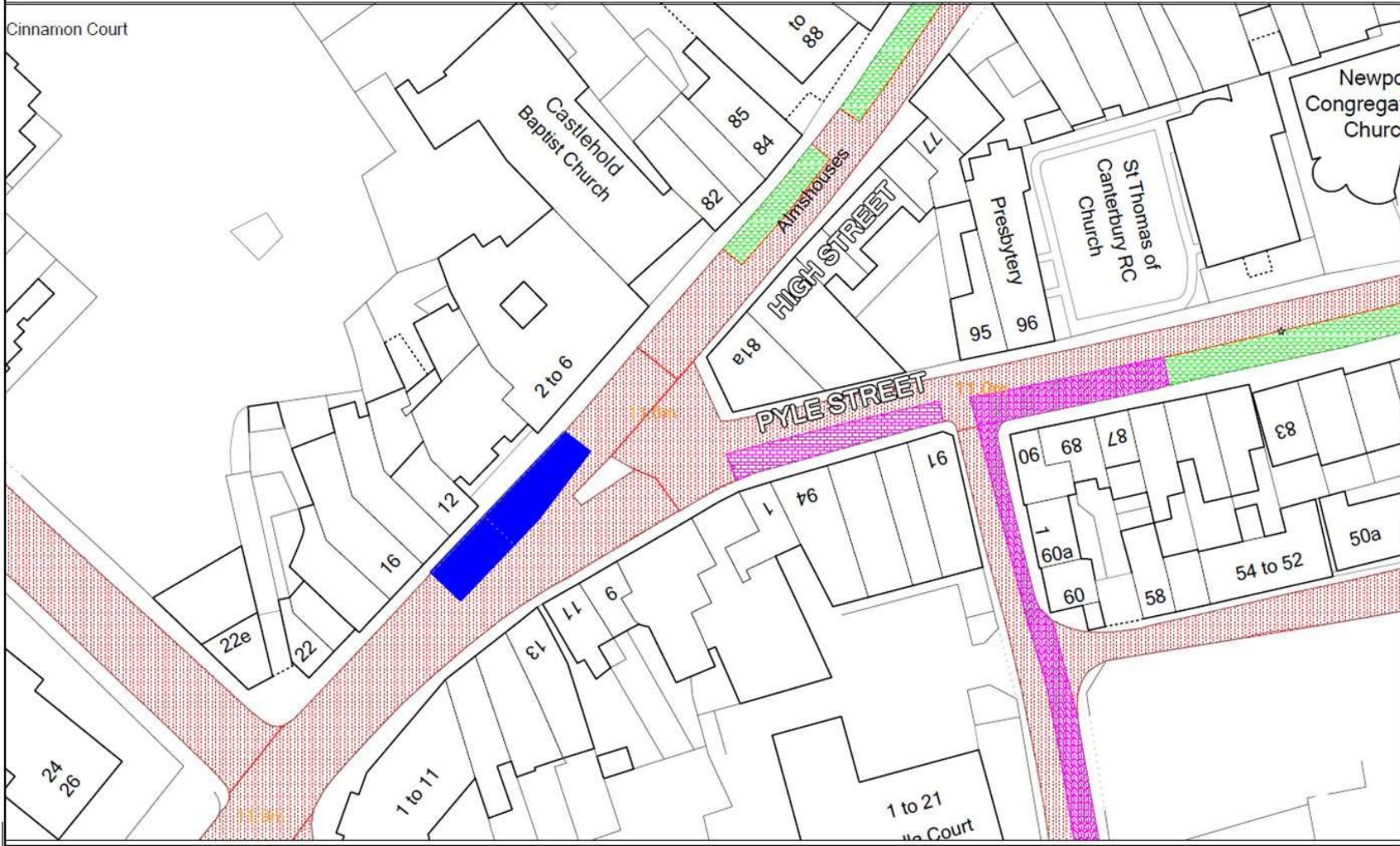


Proposal: Revoke 'Limited Waiting 30 Minutes No Return Within 30 Minutes, Monday to Saturday, 8am to 6pm' parking restriction and introduce ' Pay and Display, 8am to 6pm, 2 Hours No Return Within 2 Hours & 6pm to 8am.

Reason: No alterations will occur on-street, this is just to match the order to the restriction.

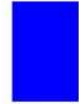
Please note all other restriction will remain the same

Cinnamon Court

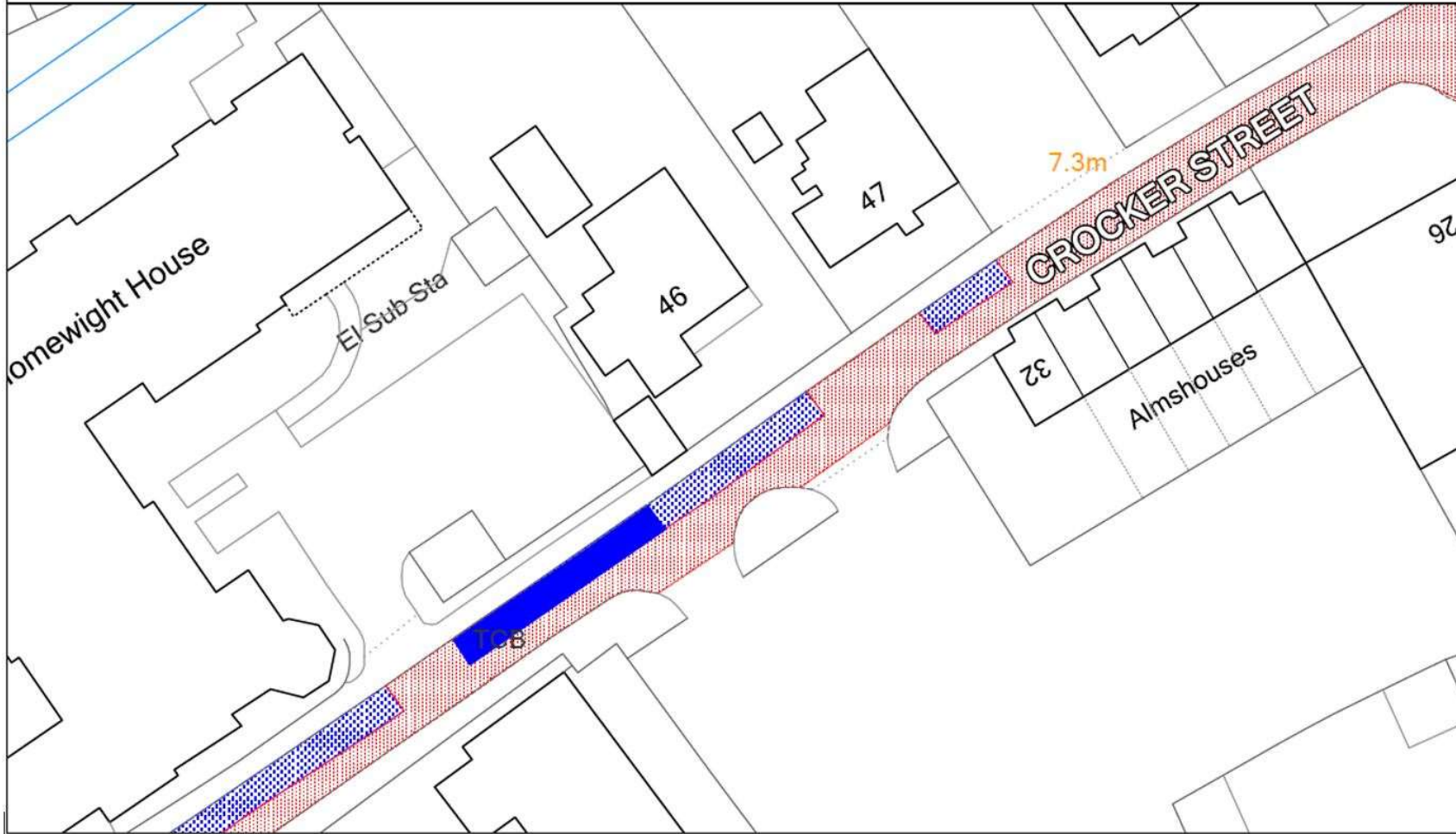


38

### Crocker Street, Newport



Proposal: Revoke 'No Waiting at Any Time' and introduce 'Limited Waiting 1 Hour No Return Within 1 Hour Mon-Sat 8am-6pm' parking restriction  
Reason: No alterations will occur on-street, this is to correct the order.  
Note: All other restriction will remain the same

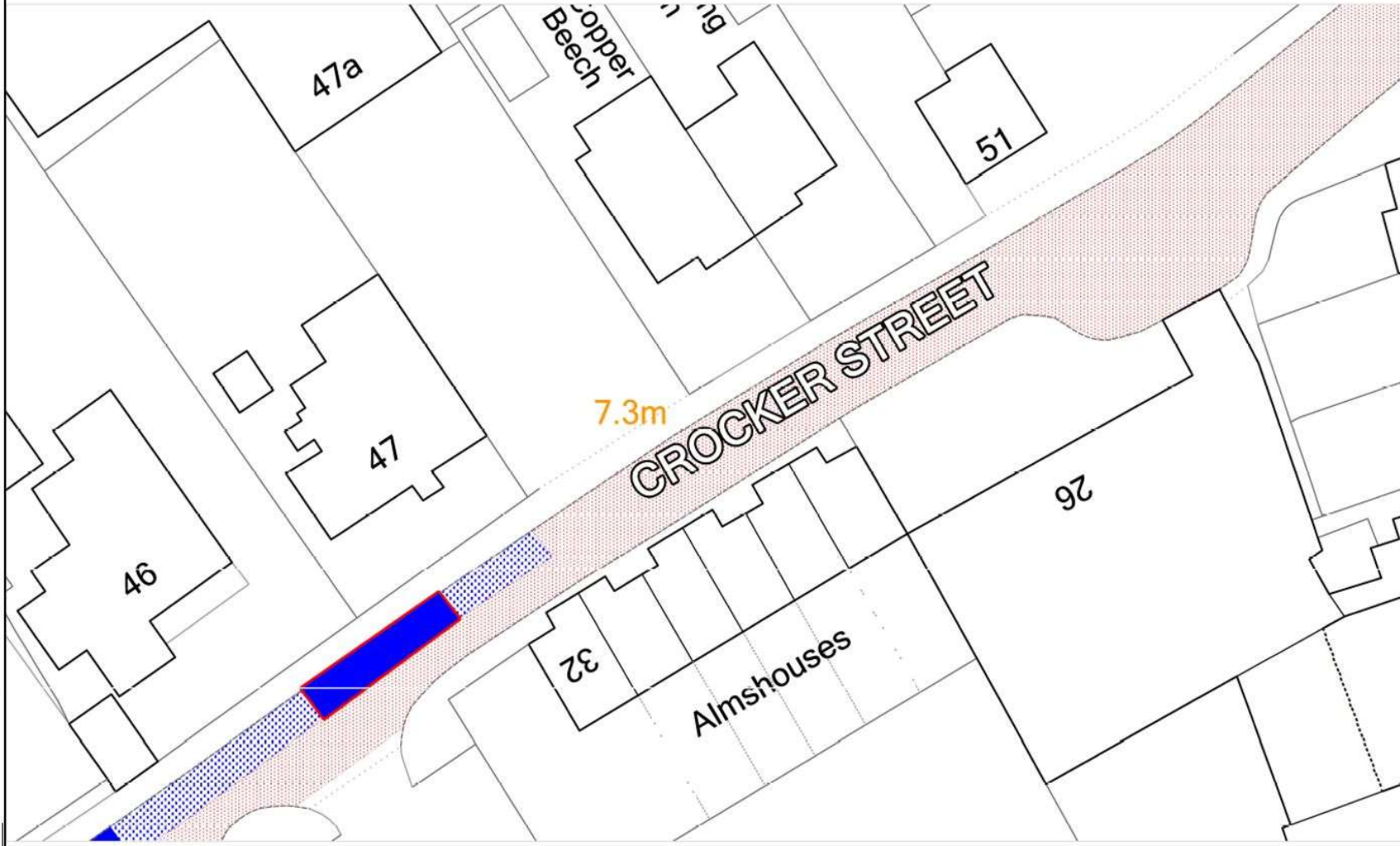


39.

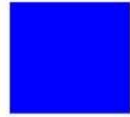
## Crocker Street, Newport



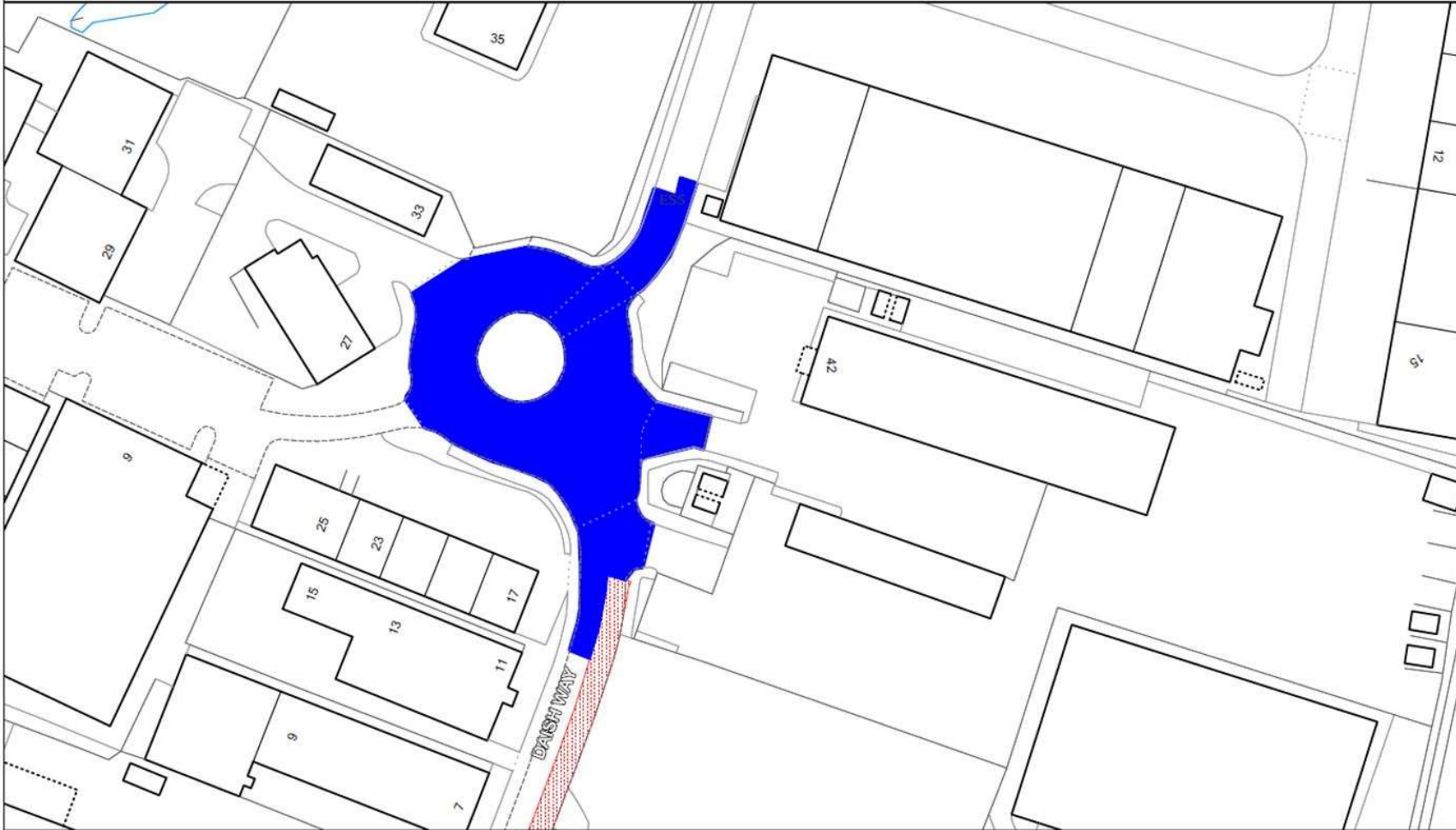
**Proposal:** Introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction.  
**Reason:** to ensure the on-street restrictions matches the legal order.  
*Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.*



40 Daish Way, Newport

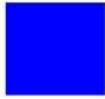


Proposal: Introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: To match what is on site, there will be no change on-street.  
Note: All other restriction will remain the same

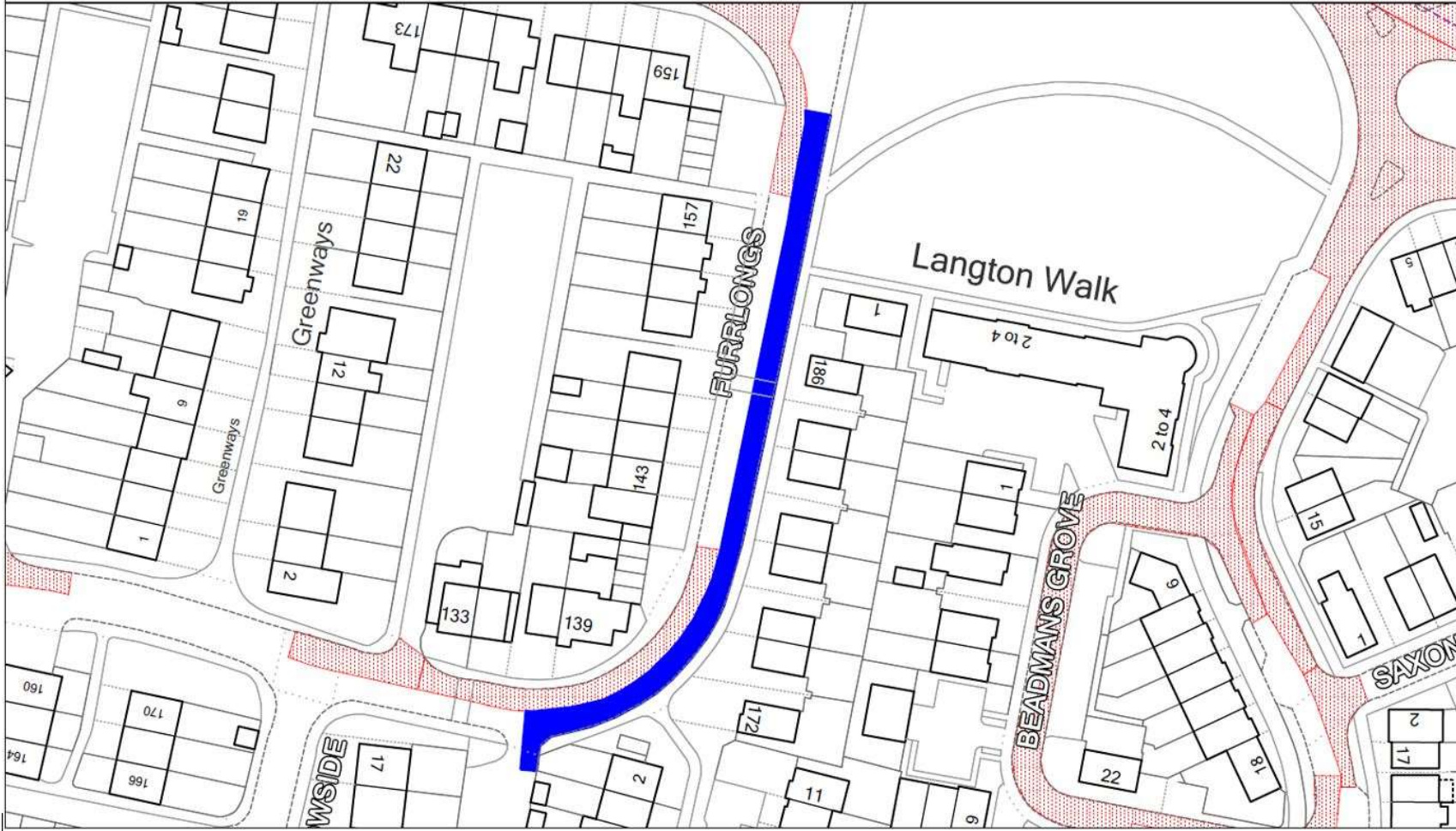




41 Furlongs, Newport

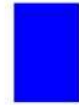


Proposal: Introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: No alterations will occur on-street, this is match the restrictions with the order.  
Note: All other restriction will remain the same



42

# Hogan Road, Newport



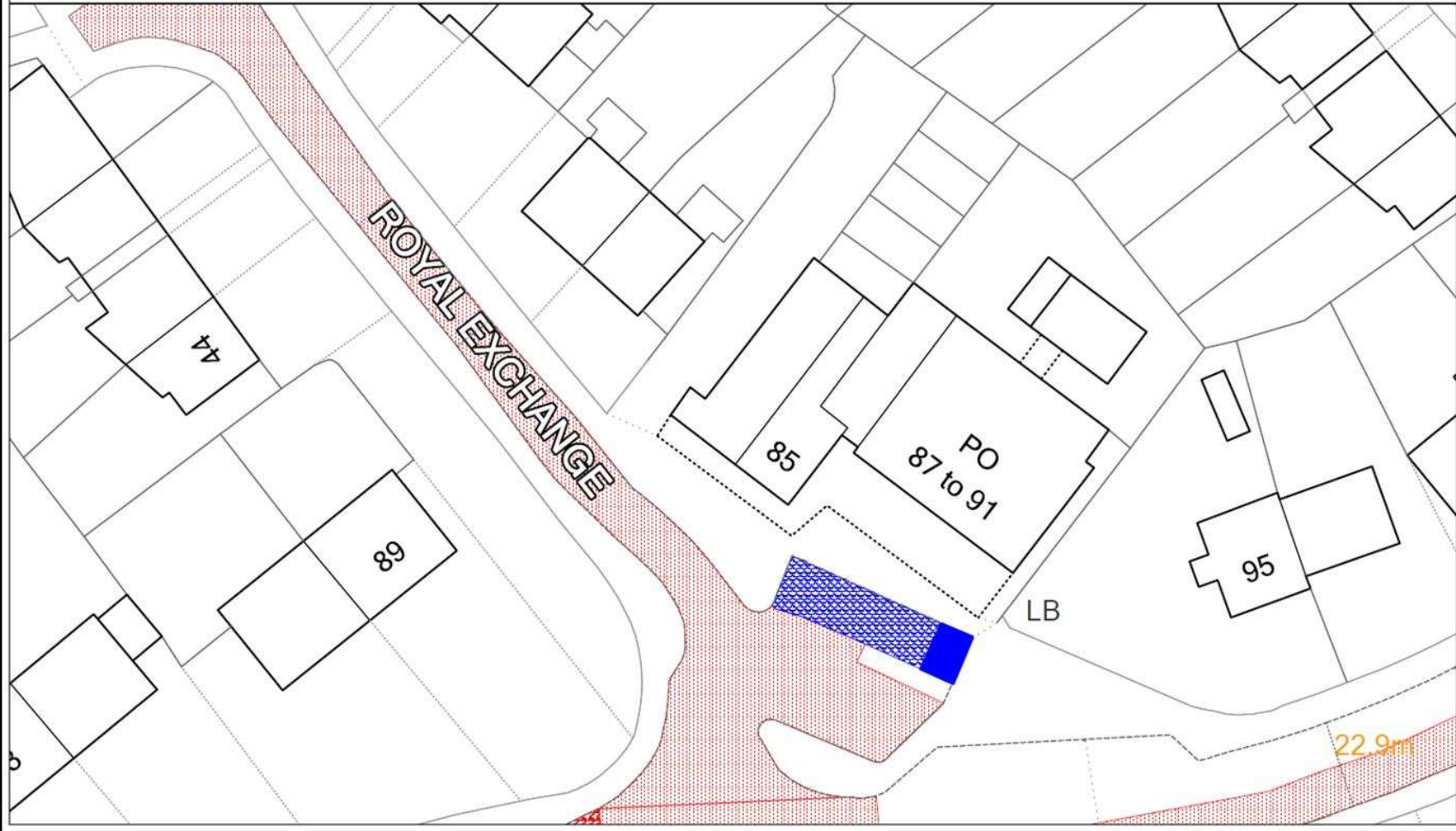
Proposal: revoke 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: No alterations will occur on-street, this is to match the restrictions to the Order  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



43 Royal Exchange,  
Newport



Proposal: Introduce 'Motorcycles Only' parking restriction  
Reason: No alterations will occur on-street, this is match the restrictions with the order.  
Note: All other restriction will remain the same

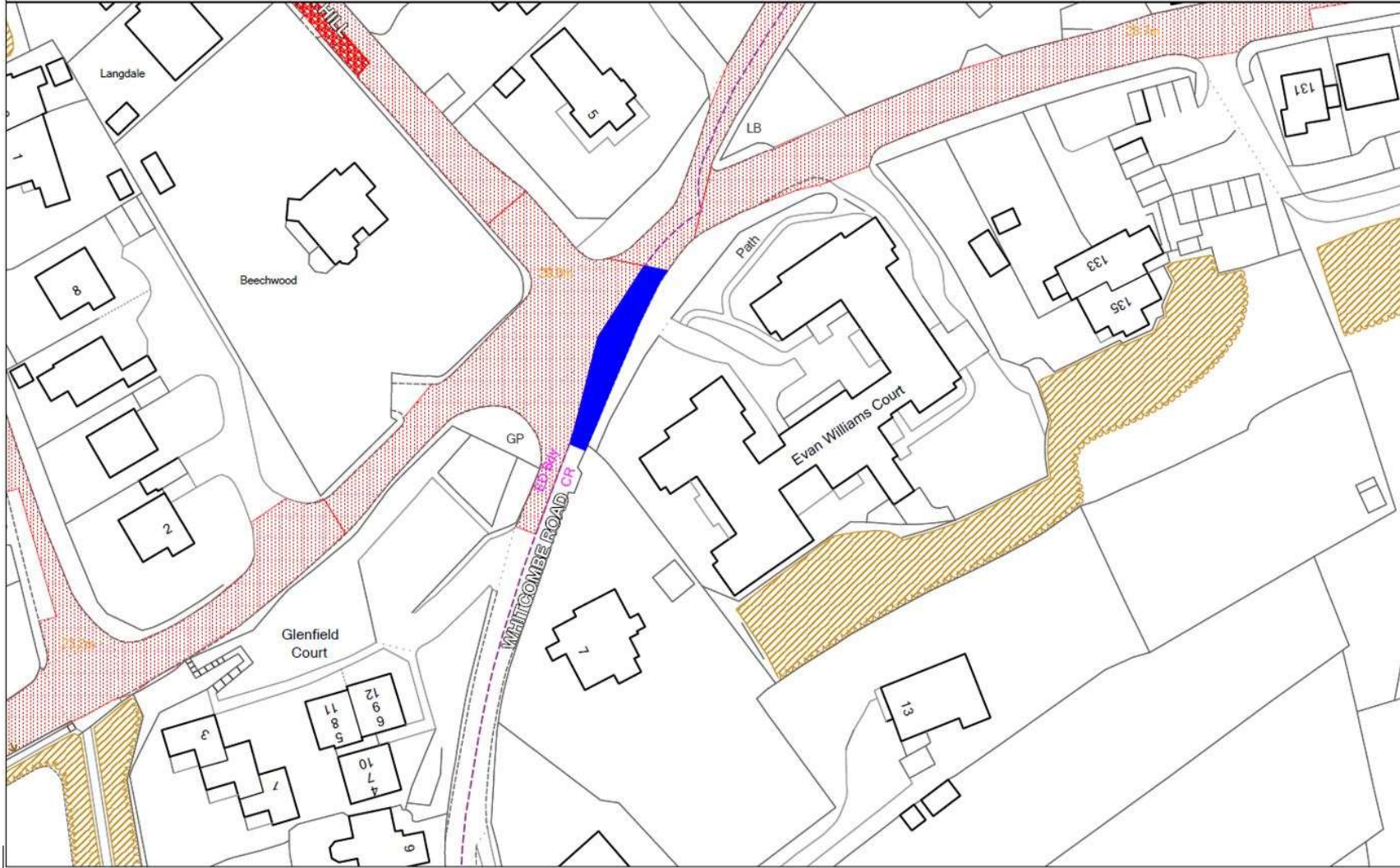


44

# Whitcombe Road, Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: No alterations will occur on-street, this is to match the restrictions to the Order  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



45

# Barton Road, Newport

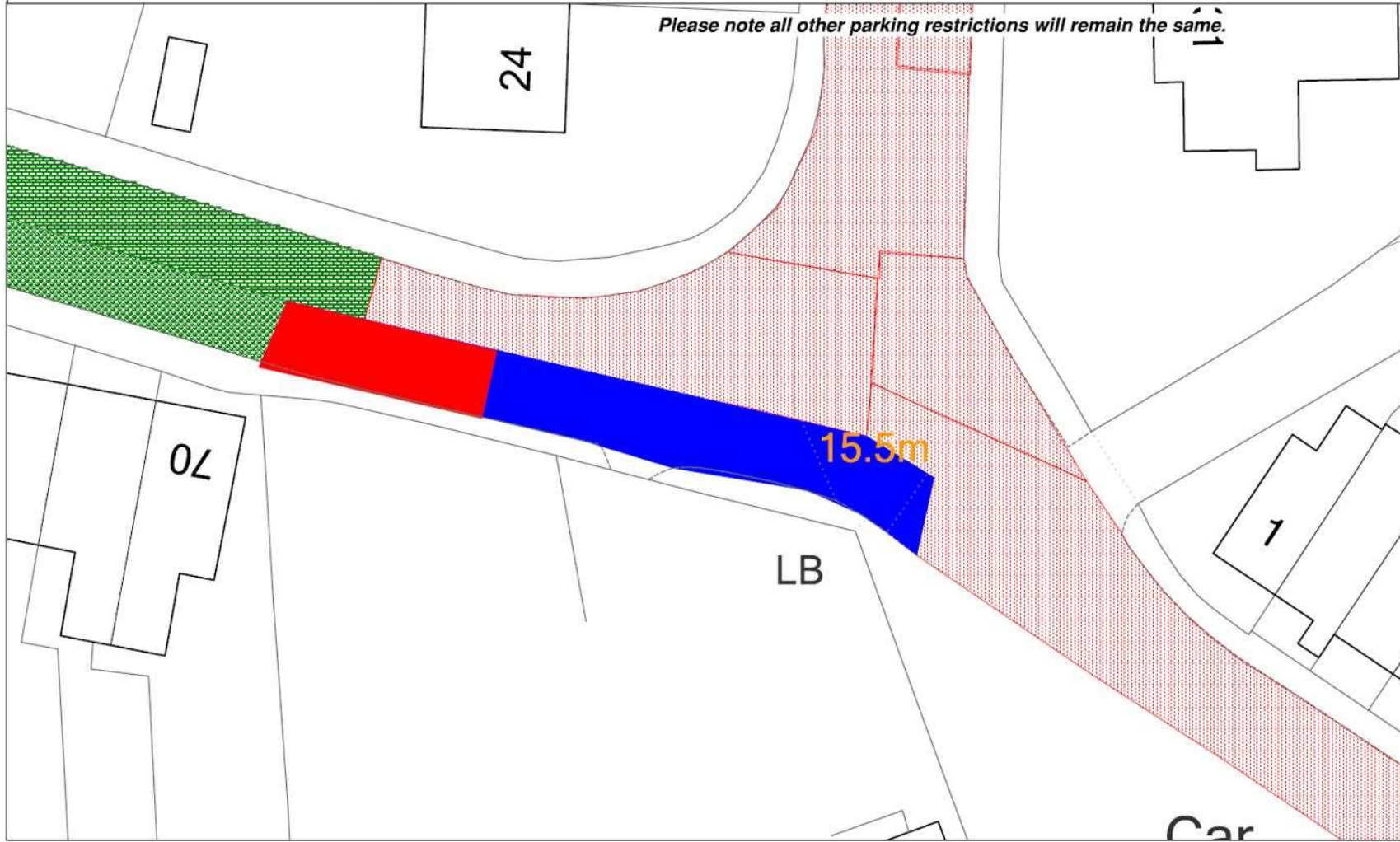


**Proposal:** Introduce a 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
**Reason:** to improve road safety in the area.



**Proposal:** Introduce 'Residents Permit Holders N2 or Limited Waiting, 2 Hours No Return Within 2 Hours, Mon - Sat 8am - 6pm / No Exemption For Disabled Badge Holders'

Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.



46

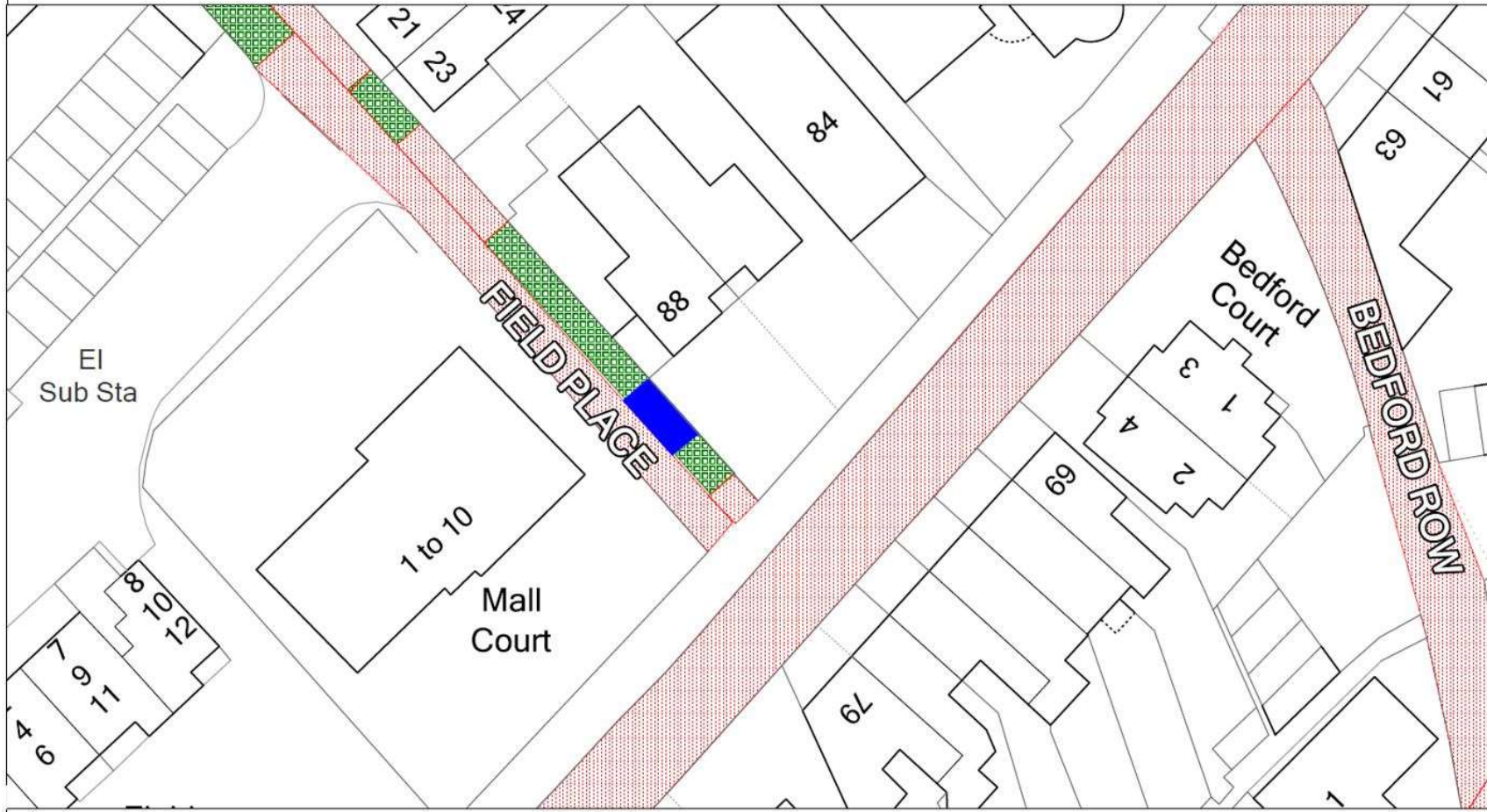
## Field Place, Newport



**Proposal:** to revoke 'Resident Permit Holders Only N5 or Limited Waiting 2 Hours No Return Within 2 Hours, Monday to Saturday, 8am to 6pm / No Exemption for Disabled Badge Holders and Introduce ' No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction.

**Reason:** to ensure the fire hydrant is accessible at all times.

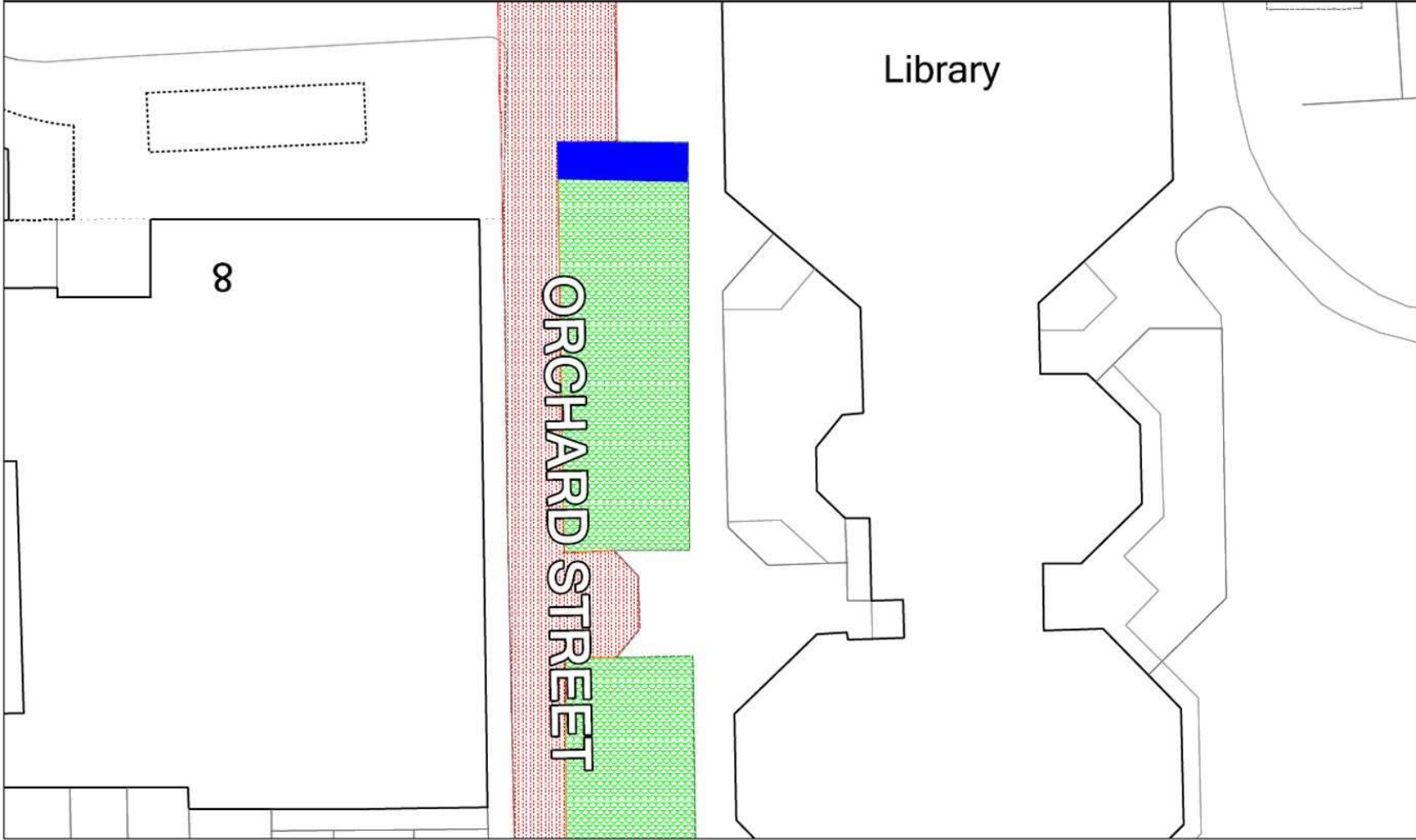
Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.



47. Orchard Street,  
Newport



Proposal: Revoke 'Pay & Display 8am-6pm 2 Hours No Return Within 2 Hours & 6pm to 8am'  
parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent parking  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



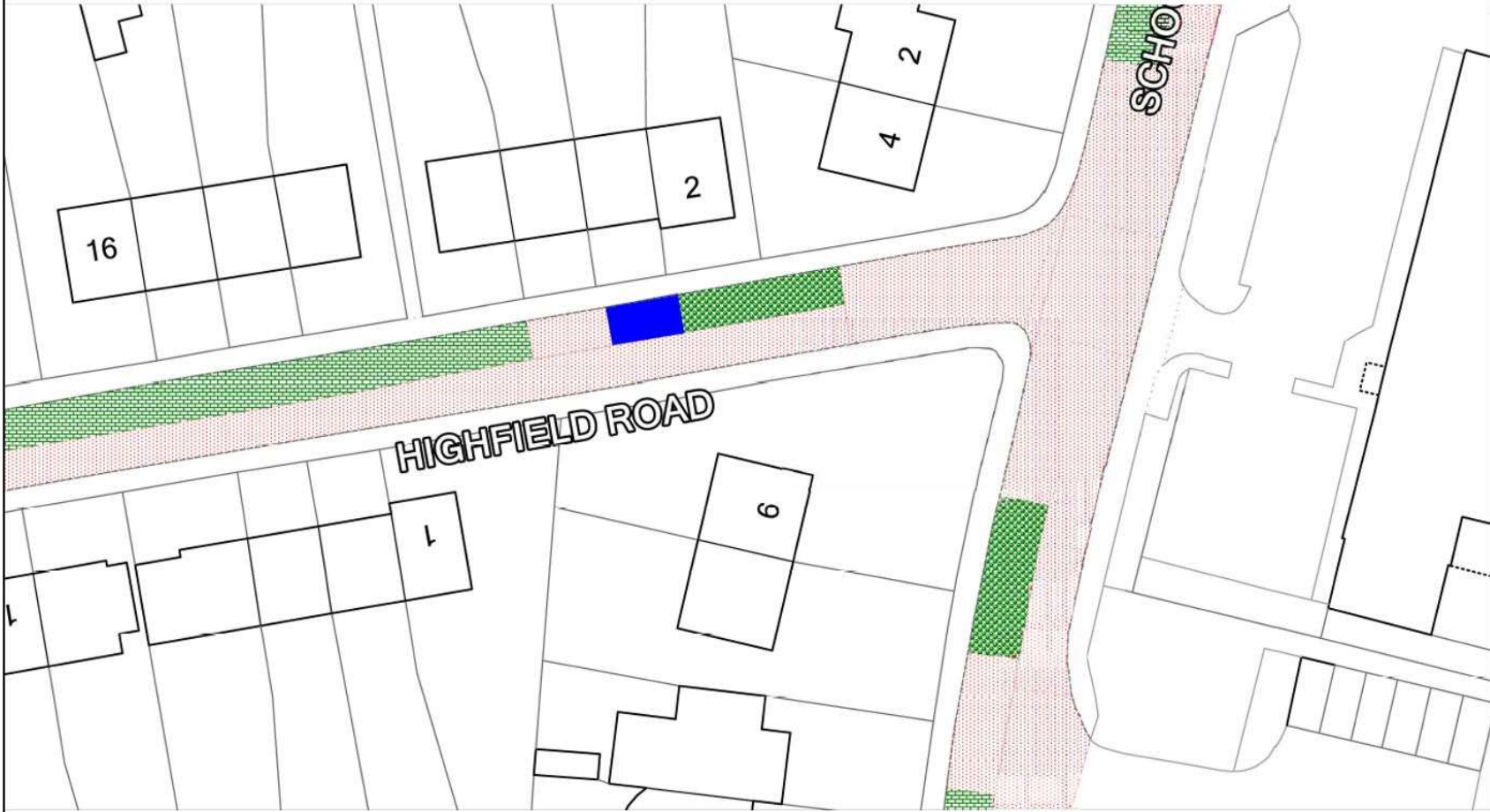
# Highfield Road, Newport



*Proposal: To revoke ' Resident Permit Holders N2 /No Exemption for Disabled Badge Holders' parking restriction and Introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction.*

*Reason: to ensure all sections of the highway are covered by a restriction within the Residents Parking Zone.*

*Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.*

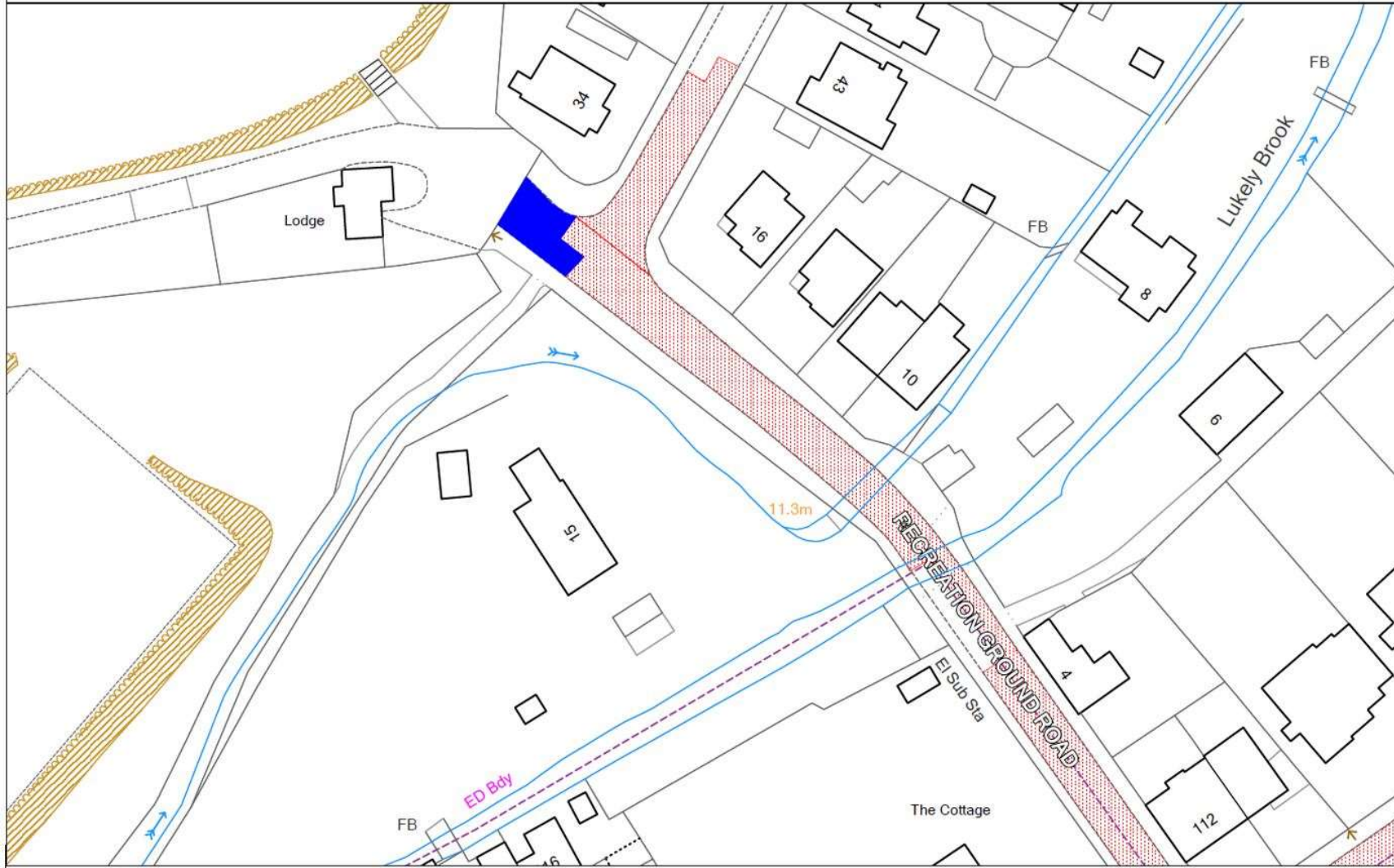




49 Recreation Ground Road,  
Newport



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent parking and improve access and visibility  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

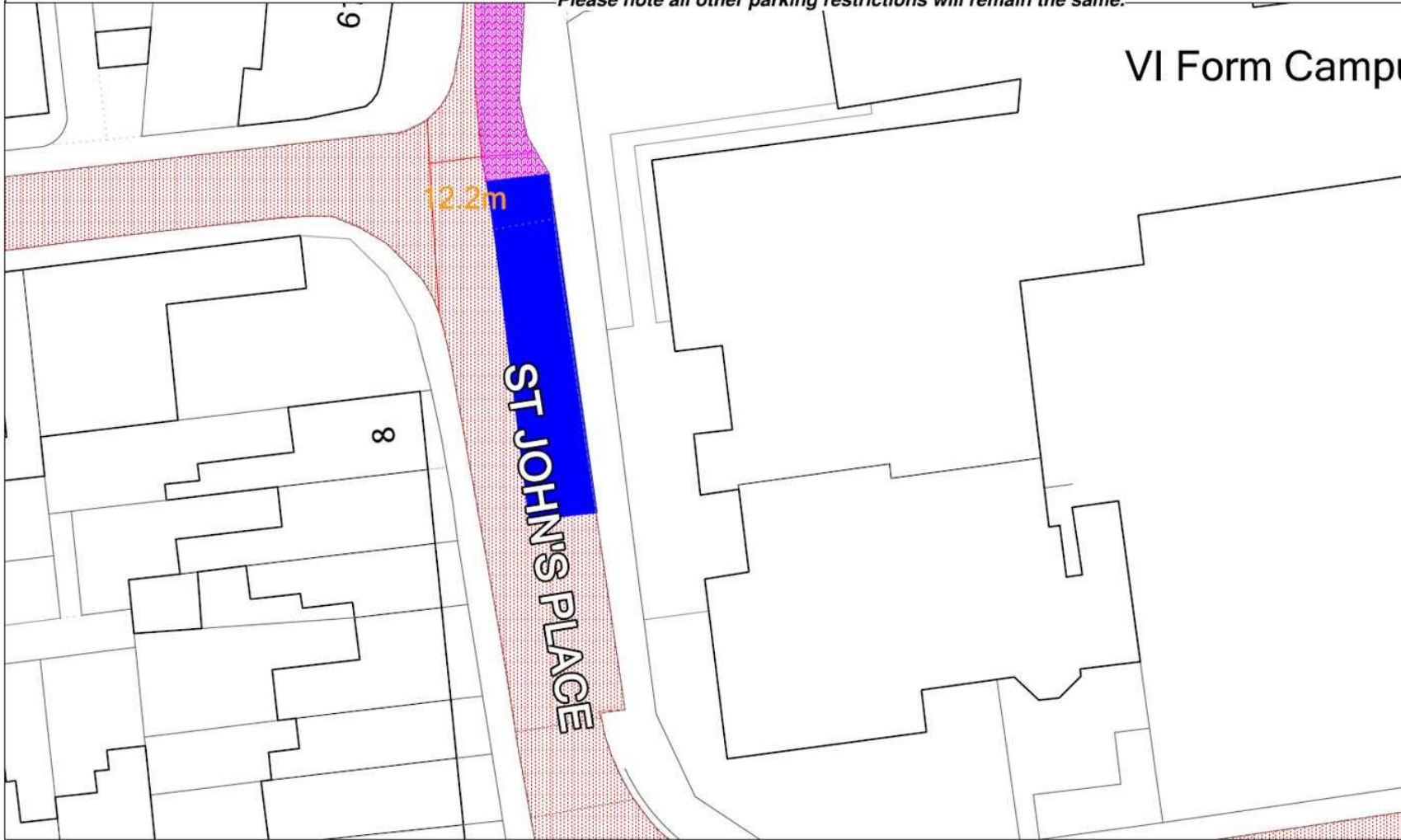


# St John's Place, Newport



**Proposal: Revoke 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction and Introduce a 'Limited Waiting, Monday to Saturday, 8am to 6pm 30 Minutes, No Return Within 30 Minutes' parking restriction**  
**Reason: to increase available on-street parking places.**

*Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.*



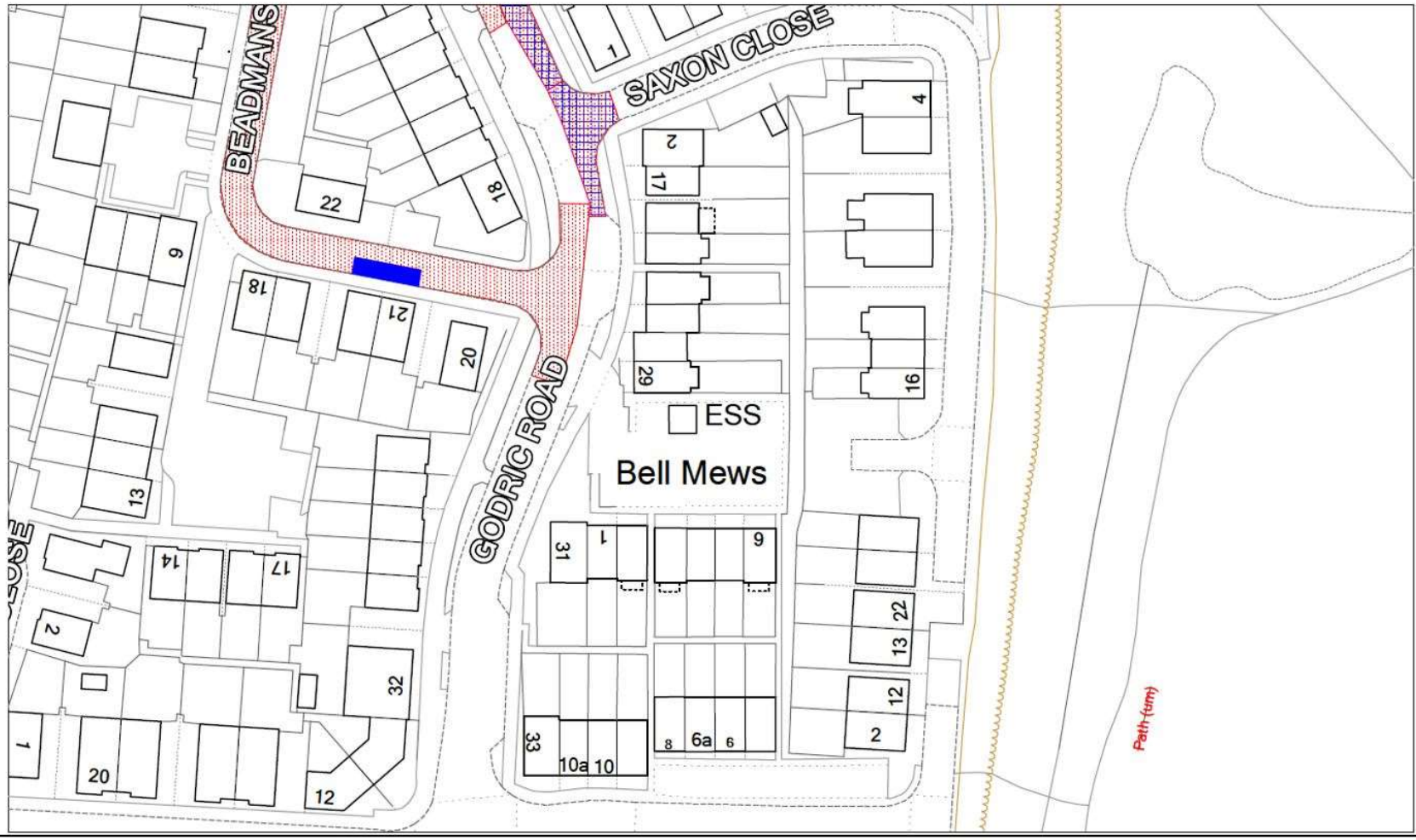
51


# Beadmans Grove, Newport

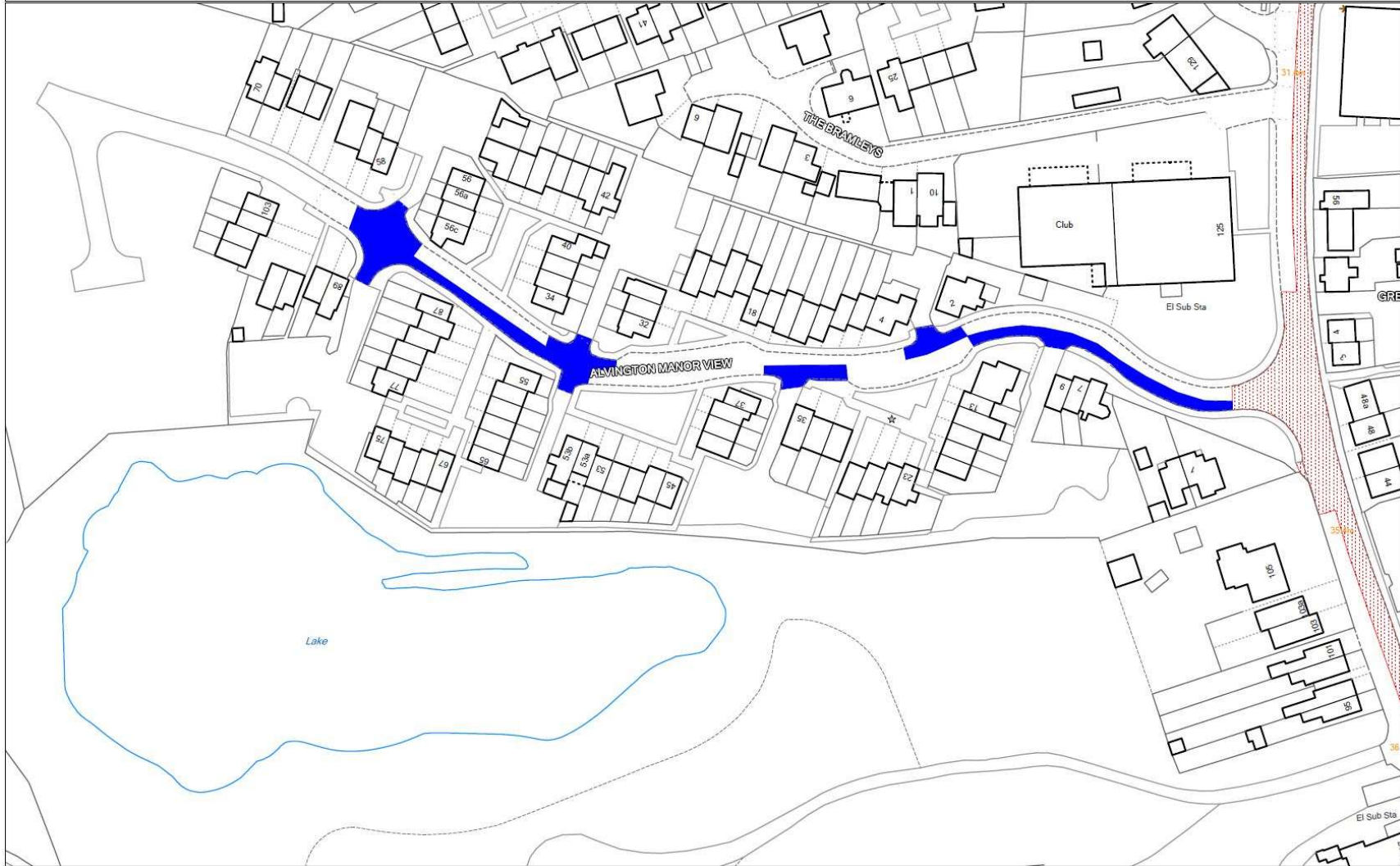
Proposal: To Introduce 'No Waiting at any time ' parking restriction

Reason: To improve access to off-street parking

Note:all other restrictions will remain the same



1	Alvington Manor View, Carisbrooke		<p>Proposal: No Waiting at Any Time parking restriction</p> <p>Reason: to ensure safety and allow unimpeded access for emergency service vehicles.</p> <p>Note: all other restrictions will remain the same</p>
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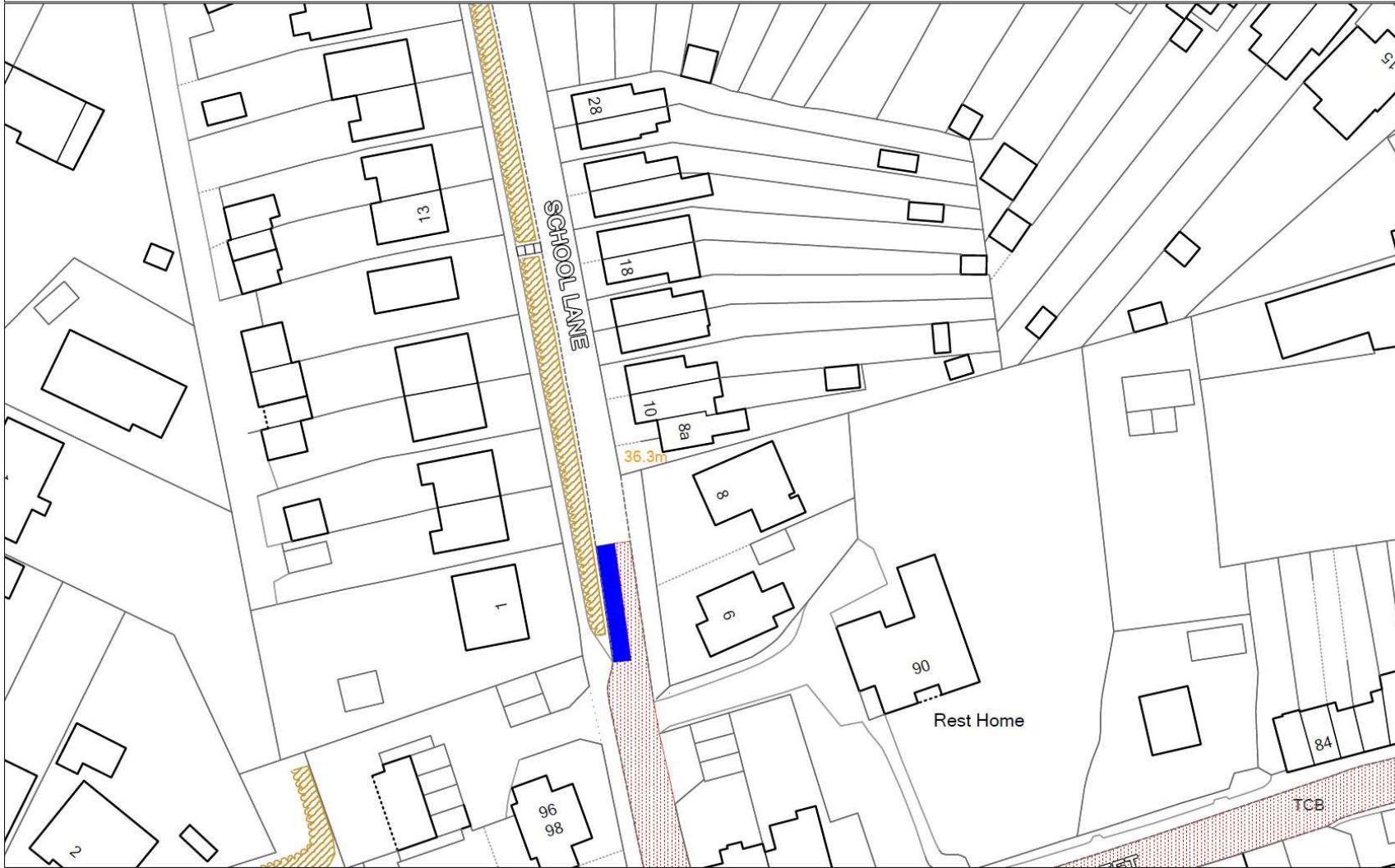


2

School Lane,  
Carisbrooke



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to prevent parking on the narrow section  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



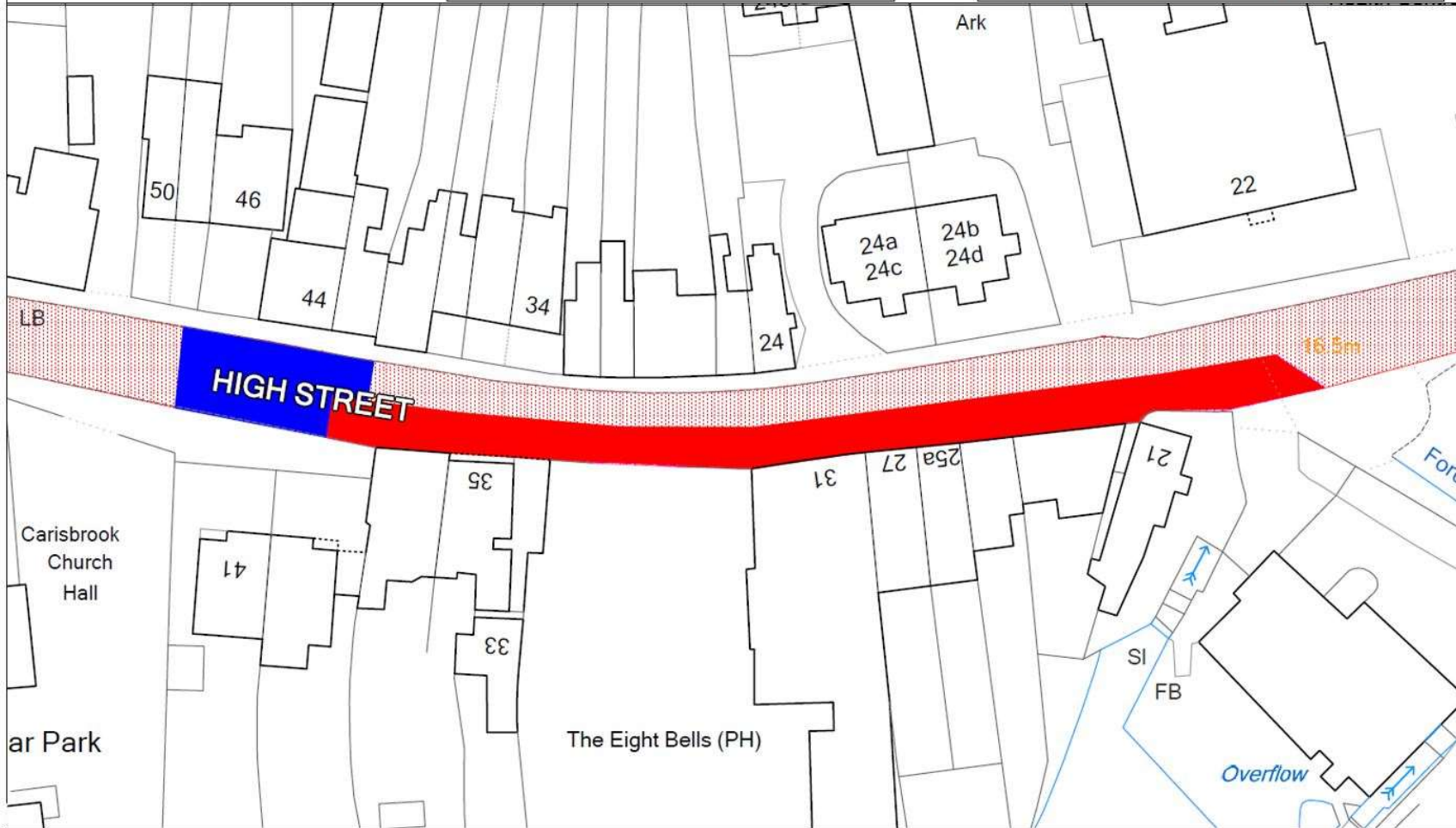
3 High Street, Carisbrooke



Proposal: introduce **No Loading at Any Time** parking restriction  
 Reason: to protect visibility to the pedestrian crossing and car park access  
 Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



Proposal: revoke 'No Waiting 8am-6pm/No Loading 8am-9.30am & 4pm-6pm' and introduce '**No Waiting at Any Time**' parking restriction  
 Reason: to ensure the free flow of traffic by preventing parking in this location.  
 Note: all other restrictions will remain the same

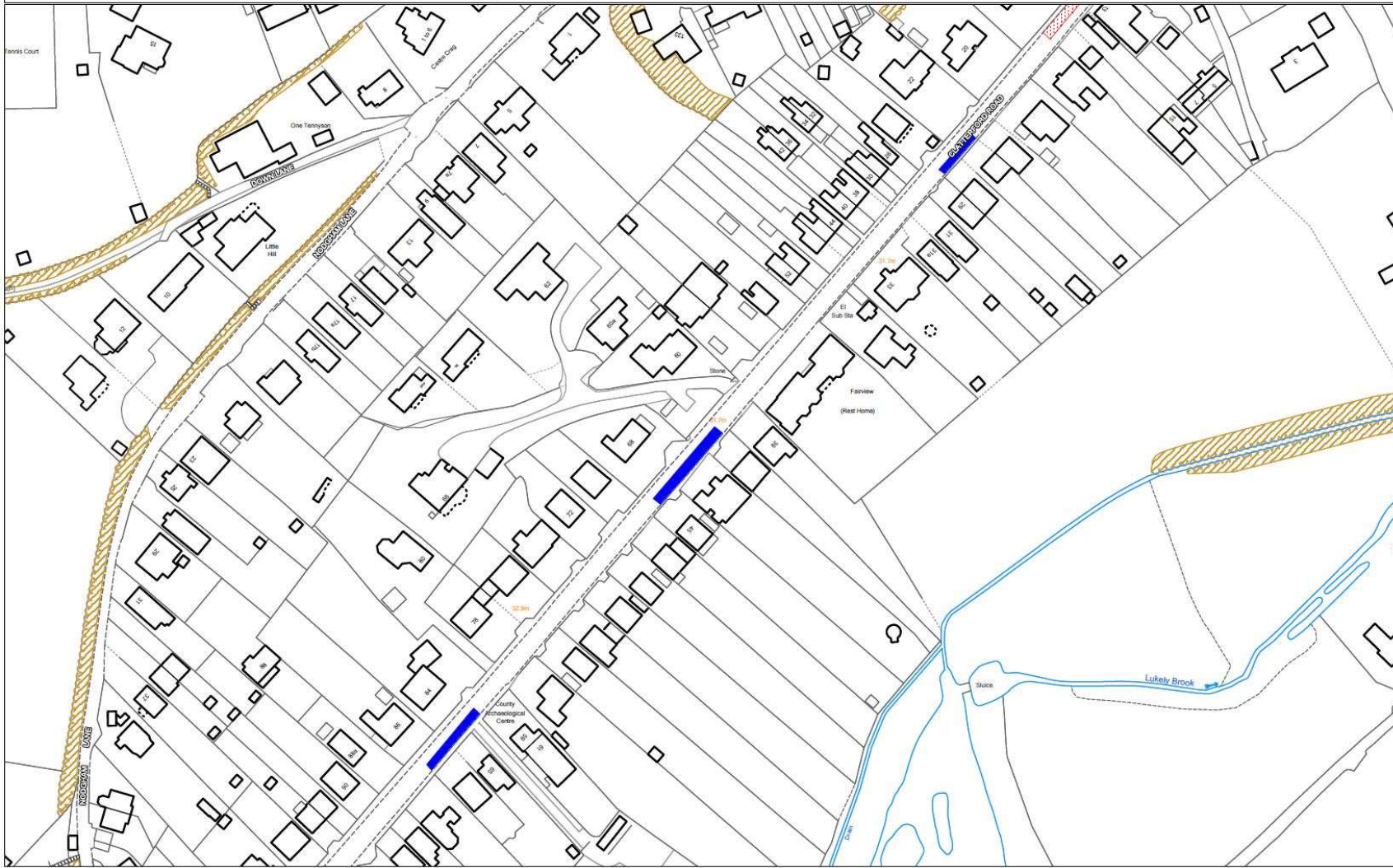


4

### Clatterford Road, Carisbrooke



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to provide suitable and safe passing places  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same



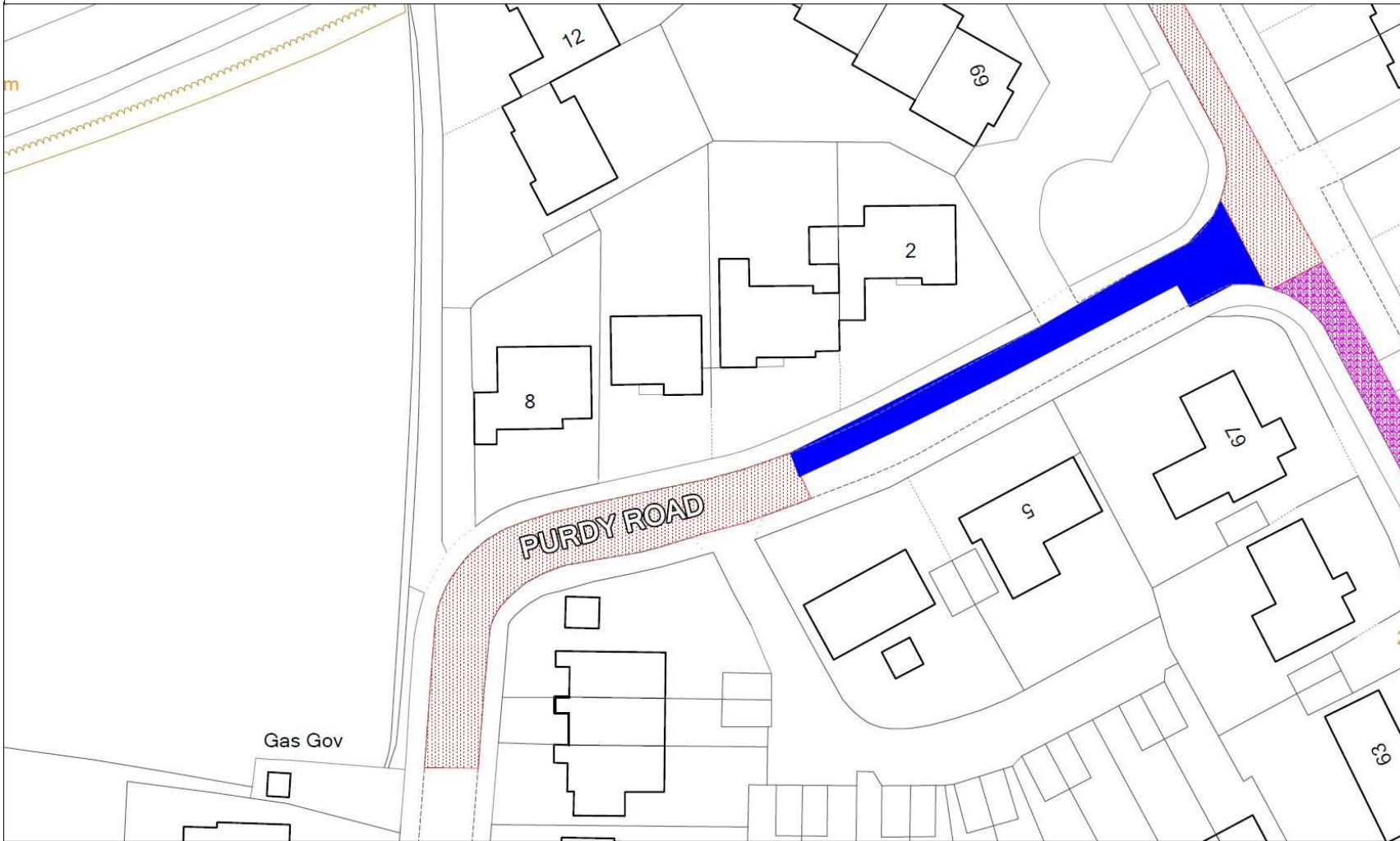
5

# Purdy Road, Carisbrooke



**Proposal:** Introduce a 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
**Reason:** to improve road safety in the area.

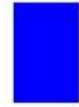
*Please note all other parking restrictions will remain the same.*



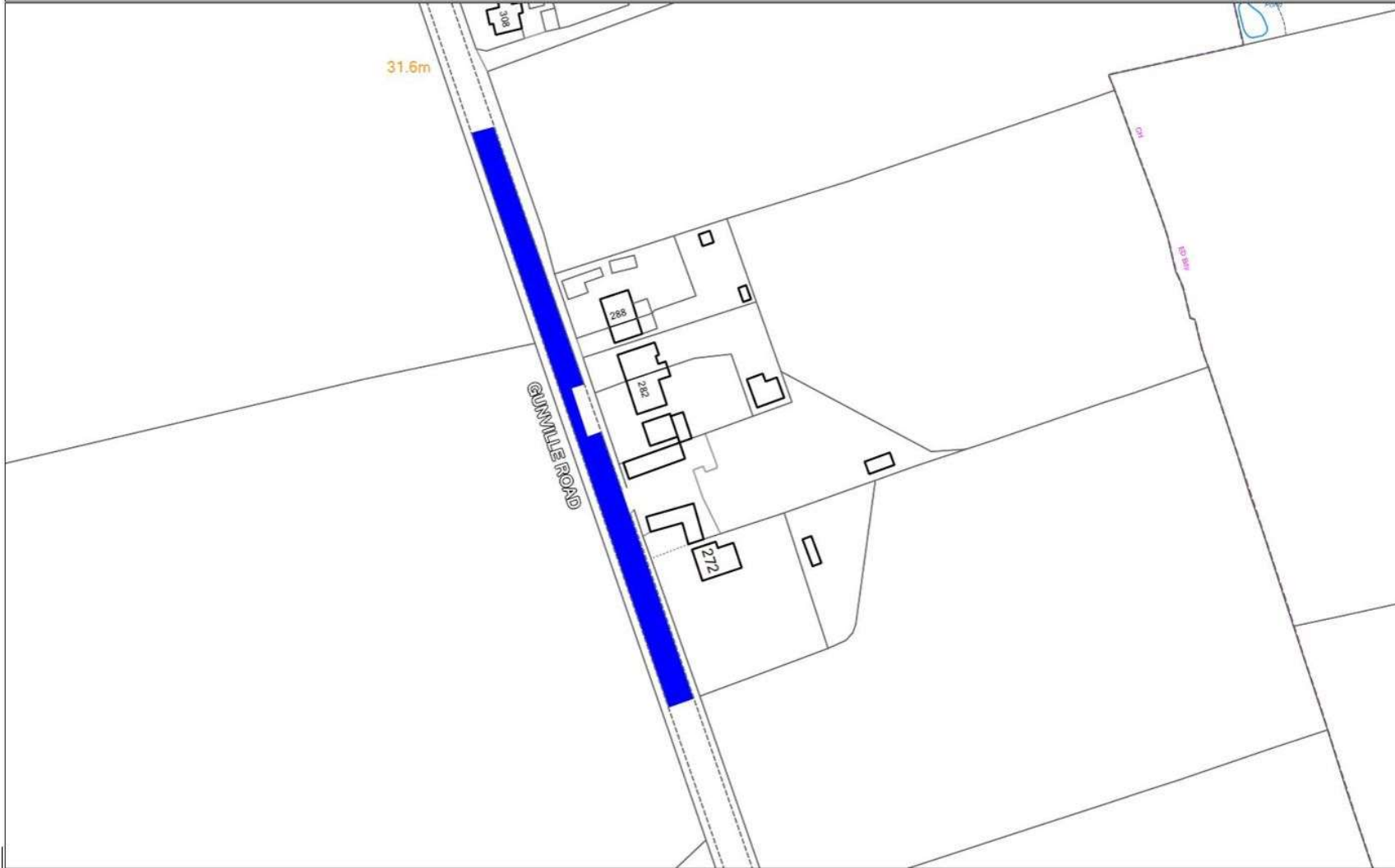


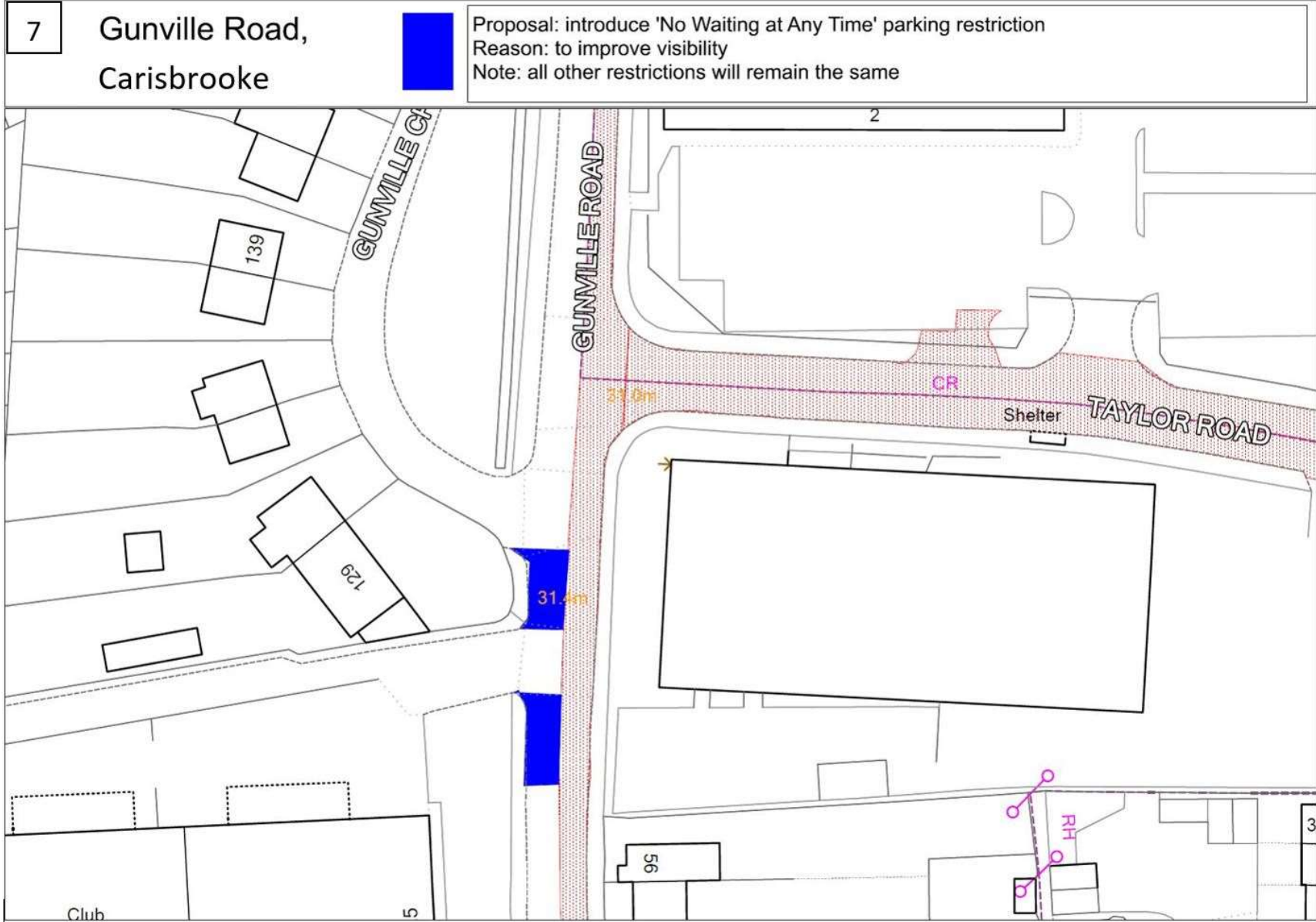
6

Gunville Road,  
Carisbrooke



Proposal: introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction  
Reason: to improve road safety, visibility and prevent parking  
Note: all other restrictions will remain the same





**THE ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL  
(VARIOUS STREETS, NEWPORT)  
(TRAFFIC REGULATION)  
ORDER NO 1 2023**

Notice is hereby given that the Isle of Wight Council in exercise of their powers under section 1(1) and (2), 2(1) to (3) and 4(2) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 ('the Act' of 1984), the Road Traffic Act 1991 ('the Act of 1991') and of all other enabling powers and after consultation with The Chief Officer of Police in accordance with Part III of Schedule 9 to the Act of 1984 propose to make an order the effect of which will be to:

1. To revoke the provisions of 'The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Newport) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2022'.
2. To re-enact the provisions contained therein subject to the following amendments:

- a. To introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction in the following lengths of road:

Barry Way, on the west side, from its junction with Dodnor Park to a point 15 metres north thereof.

Barry Way, on the east side, from its junction with Dodnor Park to a point 22 metres north thereof.

Barton Road, on the south side, from a point 83.5 metres east to a point 107.5 metres east of its junction with Robin Hood Street.

Beadmans Grove, on the south side, from a point 17.5 metres west to a point 27.5 metres west of its junction with Godric Road.

Berry Close, on both sides, from its junction with Furlongs to the end of the highway.

Bellecroft Drive, on the south side, from its junction with Fairmount Drive to a point 14 metres east thereof.

Bignor Place, on the west side, from its junction with Terrace Road to a point 51.5 metres north thereof.

Bignor Place, on the east side, from its junction with Terrace Road to a point 10 metres north thereof.

Bishops Way, on the west side, from a point 69 metres north to a point 83.5 metres north of its junction with Riverway.

Bishops Way, on the west side, from a point 115 metres north to a point 135.5 metres north of its junction with Riverway.

Bishops Way, on the east side, from a point 64.5 metres north to a point 75.5 metres north of its junction with Riverway.

Bishops Way, on the east side, from a point 82 metres north to a point 95.5 metres north of its junction with Riverway.

Bishops Way, on the east side, from a point 124.5 metres north to a point 132 metres north of its junction with Riverway.

Bishops Way, on the east side, from a point 142 metres north to a point 150.5 metres north of its junction with Riverway.

Carisbrooke Road, on the south-east side, from a point 13.5 metres north-east to a point 28.5 metres north-east of its junction with Cedar Hill.

Chamwood Close, on both sides, from its junction with Westminster Lane to a point 11.5 metres north-west thereof.

Collingwood Road, on the north side, from a point 5 metres west to a point 14 metres west of its junction with West View.

Collingwood Road, on the north side, from a point 30 west to a point 49 metres west of its junction with West View.

Collingwood Road, on the north side, from a point 59 metres west to a point 77 metres west of its junction with West View.

Collingwood Road, on both sides, from its junction with Nelson Road to a point 38 metres east thereof.

Collingwood Road, on the south side, from a point 5 metres west to a point 14.5 metres west of its junction with West View.

Collingwood Road, on the south side, from a point 32.5 metres west to a point 48.5 metres west of its junction with West View.

Collingwood Road, on the south side, from a point 49 metres west to a point 77 metres west of its junction with West View.

Crocker Street, on the north-west side, from a point 87.5 metres north-east to a point 98 metres north-east of its junction with Mill Lane.

Cycle Track from Newport to Cowes, on both sides, from a point 28.5 metres north-east to a point 12 metres south-west of the car park entrance / exit.

Daish Way, on the west side, from its junction with Dodnor Park to a point 21 metres south thereof.

Daish Way, on the east side, from its junction with Dodnor Park to a point 15 metres south thereof.

Dodnor Park, to cover the entire circumference of the roundabout on all sides.

Fairlee Road, on the south-east side, from a point 199 metres south-west to a point 272.5 metres south-west of its junction with Mews Lane.

Fairlee Road, on the north-west side, from a north-west side, from a point 149 metres south-west to a point 315.5 metres south-west of its junction with Mews Lane.

Fairmount Drive, on the east side, from its junction with Staplers Road to its junction with Bellecroft Drive.

Fairmount Drive, on the west side, from its junction with Staplers Road to a point 21 metres north thereof.

Fairmount Drive, on the west side, from a point 80 metres north to a point 74.5 metres north of its junction with Staplers Road.

Field Place, on the north-east side, from a point 8.5 metres north-west to a point 12.5 metres north-west from the end of the highway.

Furlongs, on the east side, from a point 103.5 metres north to a point 24.5 metres south-west of its junction with Chiverton Walk.

Garden Way, on the north side, from its junction with Pan Lane to a point 13.5 metres east thereof.

Garden Way, on the south side, from its junction with Pan Lane to a point 7.5 metres east thereof.

Grange Drive, on both sides, from a point 4 metres north to a point 8 metres north of its junction with Vicarage Walk.

Halberry Lane, on the west side, from a point 14 metres south to a point 71 metre south of its junction with Harvey Road

Halberry Lane, on the north-west side, from a point 17 metres north-east to a point 55.5 metres north-east of its junction with Harvey Road.

Highfield Road, on the north side, from a point 29.5 metres west to a point 35.5 metres west of its junction with School Lane.

Hinton Road, on both sides, from a point 8 metres west to a point 74 metres south-east of its junction with Westmill Road.

Hinton Road, on the north-west side, from a point 18.5 metres south-west to a point 34 metres south-west of its junction with Wolfe Close.

Hinton Road, on both sides, from a point 18 metres north-east to a point 13 metres south-west of its junction with Marlborough Road.

Hunnyhill, on both sides, from a point 10.5 metres north to a point 10 metres south of its junction with Hookes Way.

Hunnyhill, on the north-east side, from a point 5 metres north to a point 5.5 metres north of its junction with Worsley Road.

Hunnyhill, on the south-west side, from a point 17 metres south to a point 5 metres north of its junction with Worsley Road.

Labumham Close, on both sides, from its junction with Shide Road to a point 38 metres north thereof.

Linden Road, on the north side, from a point 7 metres west to a point 78 metres west of its junction with Nelson Road.

Linden Road, on the north side, from a point 16 metres east to a point 119 metres east of its junction with Nelson Road.

Linden Road, on the south side, from a point 57 metres east to a point 68 metres east of its junction with Nelson Road.

Linden Road, on the south side, from a point 30 metres west to a point 45.5 metres west of its junction with Nelson Road.

Linden Road, on the south and west side, from a point 15.5 metres west of its junction with Winston Road to a point 6 metres south of its junction with Winchester Close.

Linden Road, on the east side, from a point 41 metres south to a point 48.5 metres south of its junction with Winchester Close.

Linden Road, on the north-east side, from a point 92 metres south to a point 117 metres east of its junction with Winchester Close.

Linden Road, on the north side, from a point 65 metres west to a point 73.5 metres west of its junction with Winston Road.

Linden Road, on the north side, from a point 123 metres west to a point 138 metres west of its junction with Winston Road.

Marlborough Road, on both sides, from its junction with Hinton Road to a point 9 metres north-west thereof.

Mayfield Drive, on the west side, from a point 9 metres north to a point 113 metres north of its junction with Staplers Road.

Mayfield Drive, on the east side, from a point 11.5 metres north to a point 20.5 metres north of its junction with Staplers Road.

Mayfield Drive, on the east side, from a point 80 metres north to a point 100 metres north of its junction with Staplers Road.

Meadow Green, on the west side, from its junction with Whitepit Lane to a point 17 metres south thereof.

Meadow Green, on the east side, from its junction with Whitepit Lane to a point 8 metres south thereof.

Orchard Street, on the east side, from a point 48 metres south to a point 51.5 metres south of its junction with the exit from Church Litten Car Park.

Pan Lane, on the east side, from a point 14.5 metres north to a point 8.5 metres south of its junction with Garden Way.

Queens Road, on the west side, from a point 13 metres south to a point 42.5 metres south of its junction with Cypress Road.

Recreation Ground Road, on the north-east side, from a point 129 metres north-west of its junction with Carisbrooke Road to the end of the highway.

Recreation Ground Road, on the south-west side, from a point 123 metres north-west of its junction with Carisbrooke Road to the end of the highway.

Robin Hood Street, on the west side, from a point 10 metres north to a point 10 metres south of its junction with John Street.

Rowan Gardens, on the east side, from a point 5 metres south to a point 31 metres south of its junction with Sylvan Drive.

Rowan Gardens, on the east side, from the end of the highway to a point 5 metres north thereof.

Rowan Gardens, on the south-west side, from a point 81.5 metres south-east to a point 85 metres south-east of its junction with Sylvan Drive.

Rowan Gardens, on the west side, from a point 67.5 metres south-east of its junction with Sylvan Drive to the end of the highway, to include the turning areas.

Shide Road, on the north side, from a point 9 metres west to a point 7 metres east of its junction with Laburnham Close.

Snowberry Road, on the north-west side, from a point 58 metres west to a point 66.5 metres south-west of its junction with Dairy Crest Drive.

Staplers Road, on the north-east side, from a point 161 metres north-west to a point 98 metres south-east of its junction with Fairmount Drive.

St James Street, on the west side, from a point 45 metres north to a point 58 metres north of its junction with Chapel Street.

Sunningdale Road, on both sides, from its junction with Wilver Road to a point 12 metres north-west thereof.

Sycamore Gardens, on the west side, from a point 4 metres south of its junction with Sylvan Drive to the end of the highway, to include the turning area.

Sycamore Gardens, on the east side, from a point 56 metres south of its junction with Sylvan Drive to the end of the highway, to include the entire turning area.

Sylvan Drive, on the south side, from a point 16.5 metres east to a point 24.5 metres east of its junction with Birch Gardens.

Sylvan Drive, on the north side, from a point 15 metres east to a point 43 metres east of its junction with The Willows.

Sylvan Drive, on the south-east side, from a point 8.5 metres north-east to a point 20.5 metres north-east of its junction with Aspen Close.

Terrace Road, on the north side, from a point 71 metres east to a point 43 metres west of its junction with Bignor Place.

Trevor Road, on the south-east side, from its junction with Field Place to a point 78 metres south-west thereof.

Trevor Road, on the north-west side, from its junction with Field Place to a point 4 metres south-west thereof.

Trevor Road, on the north-east side, from a point 71 metres south-west to a point 80 metres south-west of its junction with Field Place.

Trevor Road, on the south-west side, from a point 85 metres south-west to a point 89.5 metres north-west of its junction with Field Place.



Vicarage Walk, on the south side, from a point 18 metres west to a point 29 metres west of its junction with Foxes Road.

Watergate Road, on the east side, from a point 17 metres south to a point 66.5 metres south of its junction with Shide Road.

Watergate Road, on the west side, from a point 66.5 metres south to a point 117 metres south of its junction with Shide Road.

Watergate Road, on both sides, from a point 132 metres south to a point 318.5 metres south of its junction with Chatfield Lodge.

Westminster Lane, on the south-east side, from a point 30.5 metres north-east to a point 41.5 metres south-west of its junction with Chamwood Close.

Westminster Lane, on the south-east side, from a point 60 metres north-east to a point 83 metres south-west of its junction with Chamwood Close.

Westminster Lane, on the north-west side, from its junction with Chamwood Close to a point 4 metres north-east thereof.

Westminster Lane, on the north-west side, from a point 21.5 metres north-east to a point 30 metres north-east of its junction with Chamwood Close.

Westminster Lane, on the north-west side, from its junction with Chamwood Close to a point 68 metres south-west thereof.

Whitepit Lane, on the south side, from a point 6 metres east to a point 9.5 metres west of its junction with Meadow Green.

Whitepit Lane, on the north side, from a point 15 metres west to a point 20 metres west of its junction with St Nicholas Close.

Whitcombe Road, on the south-east side, from a point 2 metres south-west to a point 34 metres south-west of its junction with Whitepit Lane.

Worsley Road, on the south-west side, from a point 21 metres east to a point 24 metres north of its junction with Redver Gardens.

To introduce 'No Waiting 0800 to 1800, Monday to Friday' parking restriction in the following lengths of road:

Carisbrooke Road, on the south-east side, from a point 11 metres south-west to a point 113.5 metres south-west of its junction with Recreation Ground Road.

Watergate Road, on the west side, from a point 10.5 metres south to a point 49.5 metres south of its junction with Chatfield Lodge.

- c. To introduce 'No Waiting 0700 to 1830 hours' parking restriction in the following length of road:

Hinton Road, on the south-east side, from a point 31 metres north-east to a point 244.5 metres north-east of its junction with Wellington Road.

Hinton Road, on the south-east side, from a point 17 metres north-east to a point 165.5 metres north-east of its junction with Marlborough Road.

- d. To introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time / No Loading 0800 to 0930 and 1430 to 1600 hours' parking restriction in the following lengths of road:

Atkinson Drive, on the south side, from its junction with Cook Avenue to a point 38.5 metres east thereof.

Atkinson Drive, on the south-east side, from a point 60.5 metres north-east to a point 83 metres north-east of its junction with Cook Avenue.

Atkinson Drive, on the north-west side, from a point 66 metres north-east to a point 80.5 metres north-east of its junction with Cook Avenue.

Atkinson Drive, on the east side, from a point 64 metres north-east to a point 128 metres north of its junction with Cook Avenue.

Atkinson Drive, on the north side, from its junction with Cook Avenue to a point 6.5 metres east thereof.

Atkinson Drive, on the north side, from a point 18 metres east to a point 36 metres east of its junction with Cook Avenue.

Atkinson Drive, on the north-west side, from a point 48.5 metres north-east to a point 60 metres north of its junction with Cook Avenue.

Atkinson Drive, on the south-west side, from a point 94 metres north-east to a point 102 metres north of its junction with Cook Avenue.

- e. To introduce 'No Loading 0800 to 0930 and 1430 to 1600 hours, Monday to Friday' parking restriction in the following lengths of road:

Nine Acres Lane, on both sides, from its junction with South View to a point 9 metres south thereof.

East View, on both sides, from its junction with South View to a point 9 metres north thereof.

South View, on the south side, from its junction with Nine Acres Lane to a point 18 metres west thereof.

South View, on the north side, from its junction with East View to a point 5 metres west thereof.

- f. To introduce 'No Waiting / No Loading 0800 to 0930 and 1430 to 1600 hours, Monday to Friday' parking restriction in the following lengths of road:

Wellington Road, on the north side, from a point 151 metres west to a point 264 metres west of its junction with Carisbrooke Road.

- g. To introduce 'No Loading at Any Time' parking restriction in the following lengths of road:

High Street, on the north-west side, from a point 47.5 metres north-east to a point 63 metres north-east of its junction with Drill Hall Road.

- h. To introduce 'Limited Waiting 1 Hour No Return Within 1 Hour, Monday to Saturday, 8am to 6pm' parking restriction in the following lengths of Road:

Crocker Street, on the north-west side, from a point 52.5 metres north-east to a point 71.5 metres north-east of its junction with Mill Lane.

- i. To introduce 'Motorcycles Only' parking restriction in the following length of road:

Royal Exchange, on the north-east side, from a point 14.5 metres south-east to a point 17.5 metres south-east of the boundary of house number 85.

- j. To introduce 'Limited Waiting, Monday to Saturday, 8am to 6pm, 30 Minutes No Return Within 30 Minutes' parking restriction in the following length of road:

St Johns Place, on the east side, from a point 6 metres south to a point 29.5 metres south of its junction with St James Street.

- k. To introduce 'Limited Waiting 15 Minutes No Return Within 30 Minutes, Monday to Friday, 0800 to 0930 hours and 1430 to 1600 hours' parking restriction in the following length of road:

Wellington Road, on the south side, from a point 210.5 metres west to a point 231 metres west of its junction with Carisbrooke Road.

Wellington Road, on the south-west side, from a point 30.5 metres south-east to a point 69.5 metres south-east of its junction with Purdy Road.

- l. To introduce 'No Loading Monday to Friday, 0800 – 0930 and 1430 to 1800 hours' parking restriction in the following length of road:

Wellington Road, on the south side, from a point ## metres west to a point ## metres west of its junction with Carisbrooke Road.

- m. To revoke 'No Waiting Monday to Saturday, 0800 to 1800' parking restriction from the following lengths of road:

Albert Street, on the west side, from a point 21.5 metres south to a point 34 metres south of its junction with Terrace Road.

Bignor Place, on the west side, from its junction with Terrace Road to a point 51.5 metres north thereof.

Bignor Place, on the east side, from its junction with Terrace Road to a point 10 metres north thereof.

Terrace Road, on the north side, from a point 71 metres east to a point 43 metres west of its junction with Bignor Place.

- n. To revoke 'No Waiting Monday to Saturday, 8am to 6pm / No Loading 8am to 9am and 4pm to 6pm' parking restriction, from the following lengths of road:

Hunnyhill, on both sides, from a point 10.5 metres north to a point 10 metres south of its junction with Hookes Way.

Hunnyhill, on the north-east side, from a point 5 metres north to a point 5.5 metres north of its junction with Worsley Road.

Hunnyhill, on the south-west side, from a point 17 metres south to a point 5 metres north of its junction with Worsley Road.

- o. To revoke 'Limited Waiting 30 Minutes, No Return Within 30 Minutes, Monday to Saturday, 8am to 6pm' parking restriction in the following lengths of road:

High Street, on the north-west side, from a point 24 metres north-east to a point 46.5 metres north-east of its junction with Drill Hall Road.

- p. To revoke 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction in the following lengths of road:

Crocker Street, on the north-west side, from a point 52.5 metres north-east to a point 71.5 metres north-east of its junction with Mill Lane.

Hogan Road, on the north side, from a point 85.5 metres west to a point 105 metres west of its junction with Horsebridge Hill.

St Johns Road, on the east side, from a point 6 metres south to a point 29.5 metres south of its junction with St James Street.

- q. To revoke 'No Waiting 0800 to 1600 hours' parking restriction from the following length of road:

St James Street, on the west side, from a point 45 metres north to a point 58 metres north of its junction with Chapel Street.

The amendments are being proposed for avoiding danger to persons or other traffic using the road or any other road or for preventing the likelihood of any such danger arising, and for facilitating the passage on the road or any other road of any class of traffic (including pedestrians).

A copy of the draft Order, this Notice and the relevant plan may be inspected between normal office hours at the Customer Service Centre, County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight during the objection period. If you wish to support or object to these proposals contained in this notice you should send the grounds for your objection, in writing, to Scott Headey – Traffic Manager, St Christopher House, 42 Daish Way, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5XJ, or email [pfi@iow.gov.uk](mailto:pfi@iow.gov.uk), or complete the online form at [www.iow.gov.uk/TROConsultations](http://www.iow.gov.uk/TROConsultations), not later than 12 noon on Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2023. Large text format copies can be requested by emailing [pfi@iow.gov.uk](mailto:pfi@iow.gov.uk), or by contacting the Council on 01983 821000.

Scott Headey - Deputy Strategic Manager

6<sup>th</sup> October 2023

**THE ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL  
(VARIOUS STREETS, CARISBROOKE)  
(TRAFFIC REGULATION)  
ORDER NO 1 2023**

Notice is hereby given that the Isle of Wight Council in exercise of their powers under section 1(1) and (2), 2(1) to (3) and 4(2) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 ('the Act' of 1984), the Road Traffic Act 1991 ('the Act of 1991') and of all other enabling powers propose to make an order the effect of which will be to:

1. To revoke the provisions of 'The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Carisbrooke) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2016'.
2. To consolidate the provisions of 'The Isle of Wight Council (Purdy Road, Carisbrooke) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2020
3. To re-enact the provisions contained therein subject to the following amendments:
  - a. To introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' parking restriction in the following length of road:

Alvington Manor View, on the south side, from a point 12.5 metres west to a point 56.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the south side, from a point 61.5 metres west to a point 80 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the south side, from a point 113 metres west to a point 124.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the south side, from a point 130 metres west to a point 136.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the south side, from a point 178 metres west to a point 183.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the south-west side, from a point 187.5 metres west to a point 247.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the south-west side, from a point 251 metres west to a point 264.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the north side, from a point 80.5 metres west to a point 88.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the north side, from a point 93.5 metres west to a point 99.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the north side, from a point 169 metres west to a point 179.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the north side, from a point 183.5 metres west to a point 191.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the north-east side, from a point 229 metres west to a point 239 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Alvington Manor View, on the north-west side, from a point 242 metres west to a point 252.5 metres west of its junction with Gunville Road.

Clatterford Road, on the south-east side, from a point 153 metres south-west to a point 169 metres south-west of its junction with Carisbrooke High Street.

Clatterford Road, on the south-east side, from a point 281.5 metres south-west to a point 313 metres south-west of its junction with Carisbrooke High Street.

Clatterford Road, on the south-east side, from a point 404 metres south-west to a point 429 metres south-west of its junction with Carisbrooke High Street.

Gunville Road, on the south-west side, from a point 135 metres south-east to a point 209 metres south-east of its junction with Forest Road.

Gunville Road, on the north-east side, from a point 135 metres south-east to a point 209 metres south-east of its junction with Forest Road.

Gunville Road, on the north-east side, from a point 223 metres south-east to a point 299 metres south-east of its junction with Forest Road.

Gunville Road, on the west side, from a point 10.5 metres south to a point 10.5 metres north of its junction with Bramleys.

High Street, on the south side, from a point 105.5 metres east to a point 202.5 metres east of its junction with Castle Street.

Purdy Road, on the north-west side, from its junction with Wellington Road to a point 52.5 metres south-west thereof.

Purdy Road, on the south-east side, from its junction with Wellington Road to a point 9 metres south-west thereof.

School Lane, on the west side, from a point 41 metres north to a point 56.5 metres north of its junction with High Street.

- b. To introduce 'No Loading at Any Time' parking restriction in the following lengths of road:

High Street, on the south side, from a point 90.5 metres east to a point 105.5 metres east of its junction with Castle Street.

High Street, on the north side, from a point 90.5 metres east to a point 109.5

metres east of its junction with Castle Street.

- c. To revoke 'No Waiting 8am to 6pm / No Loading 0800 to 0930 & 1600 to 1800 Hours' in the following lengths of road:

High Street, on the south side, from a point 105.5 metres east to a point 202.5 metres east of its junction with Castle Street.

The amendments are being proposed for avoiding danger to persons or other traffic using the road or any other road or for preventing the likelihood of any such danger arising, and for facilitating the passage on the road or any other road of any class of traffic (including pedestrians), following proposals for the development of an adjoining property.

A copy of the draft Order, this Notice and the relevant plan may be inspected between normal office hours at the Customer Service Centre, County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight during the objection period. If you wish to support or object to these proposals contained in this notice you should send the grounds for your objection, in writing, to Scott Headey – Traffic Manager, St Christopher House, 42 Daish Way, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5XJ, or email [pfi@iow.gov.uk](mailto:pfi@iow.gov.uk), or complete the online form at [www.iow.gov.uk/TROConsultations](http://www.iow.gov.uk/TROConsultations), not later than 12 noon on Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2023. Large text format copies can be requested by emailing [pfi@iow.gov.uk](mailto:pfi@iow.gov.uk), or by contacting the Council on 01983 821000.

Scott Headey - Deputy Strategic Manager

6<sup>th</sup> October 2023



**THE ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL  
(RESIDENTS' PARKING PLACES)  
ORDER NO 1 2023**

Notice is hereby given that the Isle of Wight Council in exercise of their powers under section 1, 2, 4, 45, 46, 49 and 53 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 as amended ('the Act' of 1984), and of all other enabling powers and after consultation with The Chief Officer of Police in accordance with Part III of Schedule 9 to the Act of 1984 has made an order the effect of which will be to:

1. To revoke the provisions of 'The Isle of Wight Council (Residents' Parking Places) Order No 1 2022'.

2. To re-enact the provisions contained therein subject to the following amendments:

a. To revoke 'Resident Permit Holders Only N2 / No Exemption for Disabled Badge Holders' in the following lengths of road:

Highfield Road, on the north side, from a point 29.5 metres west to a point 35.5 metres west of its junction with School Lane.

Barton Road, on the south side, from a point 72 metres east to a point 104 metres east of its junction with Robin Hood Street.

b. To revoke 'Resident Permit Holders N5 Or Limited Waiting 2 Hours No Return Within 2 Hours' in the following length of road:

Field Place, on the north-east side, from a point 6.5 metres north-west to a point 12.5 metres north-west from the end of the highway.

c. To introduce 'Residents Permit Holders N2 / No Exemption for Disabled Badge Holders' in the following length of road:

Barton Road, on the south side, from a point 71.5 metres east to point 83.5 metres east of its junction with Robin Hood Street.

The amendments are being proposed for avoiding danger to persons or other traffic using the road or any other road or for preventing the likelihood of any such danger arising, and for facilitating the passage on the road or any other road of any class of traffic (including pedestrians), following proposals for the development of an adjoining property.

A copy of the draft Order, this Notice and the relevant plan may be inspected between normal office hours at the Customer Service Centre, County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight during the objection period. If you wish to support or object to these proposals contained in this notice you should send the grounds for your objection, in writing, to Scott Headey – Traffic Manager, St Christopher House, 42 Daish Way, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5XJ, or email [pfi@iow.gov.uk](mailto:pfi@iow.gov.uk), or complete the online form at [www.iow.gov.uk/TROConsultations](http://www.iow.gov.uk/TROConsultations), not later than 12 noon on Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2023. Large text format copies can be requested by emailing [pfi@iow.gov.uk](mailto:pfi@iow.gov.uk), or by contacting the Council on 01983 821000.

Scott Headey - Deputy Strategic Manager

6<sup>th</sup> October 2023

**THE ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL**  
**(PARKING PLACES)**  
**ORDER NO 4 2023**

Notice is hereby given that the Isle of Wight Council in exercise of their powers under Section 1, 2, 4, 32, 35, 124(1)(d) and part IV of Schedule 9 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 as amended, the Road Traffic Act 1991 and the Traffic Management Act 2004 and all other enabling powers and after consultation with the Chief Officer of Police in accordance with Part III of Schedule 9 of the Act, propose to make an Order the effect of which will be:

1. To revoke the provisions of The Isle of Wight Council (Parking Places) Consolidation Order No 3 2023.
2. To re-enact the provisions contained therein subject to the following amendments:
  - a) To introduce 'Pay and Display, 8am to 6pm, 2 Hours No Return Within 2 Hours, and 6pm to 8am' parking restriction in the following lengths of road:

High Street, Newport, on the north-west side, from a point 24 metres north-east to a point 46.5 metres north-east of its junction with Drill Hall Road.
  - b) To revoke 'Pay and Display, 8am to 6pm, 2 Hours No Return Within 2 Hours and 6pm and 8am' parking restriction from the following length of road:

Orchard Street, Newport on the east side, from a point 48 metres south to a point 51.5 metres south of its junction with the exit from Church Litten Car Park.

The amendments are being proposed for avoiding danger to persons or other traffic using the road or any other road or for preventing the likelihood of any such danger arising, and for facilitating the passage on the road or any other road of any class of traffic (including pedestrians).

A copy of the draft Order, this Notice and the relevant plan may be inspected between normal office hours at the Customer Service Centre, County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight during the objection period. If you wish to support or object to these proposals contained in this notice you should send the grounds for your objection, in writing, to Scott Headey – Traffic Manager, St Christopher House, 42 Daish Way, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5XJ, or email [pf@iow.gov.uk](mailto:pf@iow.gov.uk), or complete the online form at [www.iow.gov.uk/TROConsultations](http://www.iow.gov.uk/TROConsultations), not later than 12 noon on Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2023. Large text format copies can be requested by emailing [pf@iow.gov.uk](mailto:pf@iow.gov.uk), or by contacting the Council on 01983 821000.

Scott Headey - Deputy Strategic Manager

8<sup>th</sup> October 2023

## Appendix 3

<b><u>NEWPORT</u></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Objections</b>
<b>1. Watergate Road 1 Newport</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2. Watergate Road 2 Newport</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3. Carisbrooke Road 1 Newport</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4. Carisbrooke Road 2 Newport</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5. Fairmount Drive &amp; Staplers Road Newport</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>6. Newport to Cowes Cycle Track Newport</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>7. Laburnam Close Newport</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>8. Hinton Road Newport</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>9. Bishops Way Newport</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>10. Linden Road Newport</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>11. Halberry Lane Newport</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>12. Mayfield Drive Newport</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>13. Meadow Green Newport</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>14. Garden Way Newport</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>15. Sunningdale Road Newport</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>16. Sylvan Drive Newport</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>17. Terrace Road &amp; Bignor Place Newport</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>18. Atkinson Drive Newport</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>19. Worlsey Road Newport</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>20. Collingwood Road Newport</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>21. Queens Road Newport</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>22. Robin Hood Street Newport</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>23. Trevor Road Newport</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>24. Hunny Hill Newport</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>25. Albert Street Newport</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>26. Snowberry Road Newport</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>27. East View &amp; South View Newport</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>28. Whitepit Lane Newport</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>29. Westminster Lane &amp; Charnwood Close Newport</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>30. Grange Drive Newport</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

31. High Street 1 Newport	1	1	0
32. Fairlee Road Newport	1	1	0
33. Rowan Gardens & Sycamore Gardens Newport	6	3	3
34. Wellington Road 1 Newport	7	4	3
35. Wellington Road 2 Newport	1	1	0
36. St James Street	6	2	4
37. High Street 2 Newport A	1	1	0
38. Crocker Street 1 Newport A	0	0	0
39. Crocker Street 2 Newport A	0	0	0
40. Daish Way Newport A	1	1	0
41. Furlongs Newport A	1	1	0
42. Hogan Road Newport A	1	1	0
43. Royal Exchange Newport A	1	1	0
44. Whitcombe Road Newport A	1	1	0
45. Barton Road Newport A	2	2	0
46. Field Place Newport A	2	2	0
47. Orchard Street Newport A	2	2	0
48. Highfield Road Newport A	1	1	0
49. Recreation Ground Road Newport	5	0	5
50. St Johns Place Newport	1	0	1
51. Beadmans Grove Newport	1	0	1

#### CARISBROOKE

1. Alvington Manor View Carisbrooke	4	3	1
2. School Lane Carisbrooke	9	5	4
3. High Street Carisbrooke	10	9	1
4. Clatterford Road Carisbrooke	34	18	16
5. Purdy Road Carisbrooke	3	3	0
6. Gunville Road 1 Carisbrooke	19	12	7
7. Gunville Road 2 Carisbrooke	7	7	0

# Isle of Wight Council Climate and Sustainable Development Impact Assessment

Proposed Traffic Regulation Orders – \*The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Newport) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Carisbrooke) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; \*The Isle of Wight Council (Residents’ Parking Places) Order No 1 2023; \* The Isle of Wight Council (Parking Places) Order No 4 2023.

The proposals are aiming to ensure safety for all road users, whilst securing the emergency services’ access and the movement of the traffic – by removing the inappropriate parking in order to increase visibility, create passing points, and free up footways.

The extent of the proposed restrictions is kept to a minimum, in order to preserve as many parking spaces as possible. However, as the Local Highway Authority, the Council has a duty to ensure road users' safety and the movement of the traffic, which means that these were prioritised above the preservation of parking spaces, where necessary.



## Scoring Rationale

### Outer – United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Area	Score	Rationale
<b>No Poverty</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on poverty.
<b>Zero Hunger</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on hunger.
<b>Good health and wellbeing</b>	4	<i>Some of the proposed parking restrictions may encourage people to cycle or walk i.e. to exercise more frequently.</i>
<b>Quality Education</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on quality education.
<b>Gender Equality</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on gender equality.
<b>Clean Water &amp; Sanitation</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on clean water and sanitation.
<b>Affordable and clean energy</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on affordable and clean energy.
<b>Decent work and economic growth</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on decent work and economic growth.
<b>Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on industry, innovation and infrastructure.
<b>Reduced inequalities</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on reduced inequalities.

<b>Sustainable cities and communities</b>	4	<i>Some of the proposed parking restrictions may encourage people to use more sustainable means of transport such as cycling, public transport or car share.</i>
<b>Responsible consumption and production</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on responsible consumption and production.
<b>Climate Action</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on climate action.
<b>Life below water</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on life below water.
<b>Life on land</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on life on land.
<b>Peace, justice, and strong institutions</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on peace, justice, and strong institutions.
<b>Partnerships for the Goals</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on partnerships for the Goals.

**Inner – Climate & Environment Strategy**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
<b>Transport</b>	4	<i>Some of the proposed parking restrictions may encourage people to use more sustainable means of transport such as cycling, public transport or car share.</i>
<b>Energy</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on energy.
<b>Housing</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on housing.
<b>Environment</b>	4	<i>Some of the proposed parking restrictions may encourage people to use more sustainable means of transport, thus reducing the number of vehicles and the CO2 emissions.</i>
<b>Offset</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on offset.
<b>Adaptation</b>	3	The proposals, if implemented, is unlikely to have any positive or negative effect on adaptation.

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# Equality Impact Assessment

Before carrying out an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA), you should familiarise yourself with the [guidance](#). This document should be in **plain English**, include **Stakeholder** involvement and be able to stand up to **scrutiny** (local and/or court) if/when challenged to ensure we have met the councils public sector equality duty.

An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) should be completed when you are considering:

- developing, reviewing or removing policies
- developing, reviewing or removing strategies
- developing, reviewing or removing services
- developing, reviewing or removing a council function/system
- commencing any project/programme

## Assessor(s) Name and job title:

Scott Headey - Deputy Strategic Manager Highways and Transportation, Highways PFI Contract Management Team

## Directorate and Team/School Name:

Neighbourhoods

## Name, aim, objective and expected outcome of the programme/ activity:

**Name:** Implementation of the proposed Traffic Regulation Orders - \*The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Newport) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; The Isle of Wight Council (Various Streets, Carisbrooke) (Traffic Regulation) Order No 1 2023; \*The Isle of Wight Council (Residents' Parking Places) Order No 1 2023; \* The Isle of Wight Council (Parking Places) Order No 4 2023.

**Aim:** To ensure safety for all road users, whilst securing the movement of the traffic – by increasing visibility at junctions and bends and by removing unregulated parking that obstructs footways and limits accessibility.

**Objective:** Traffic Regulation Orders are progressed in accordance with the Local Authority's Traffic Regulation Order (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996. These restrictions were proposed to facilitate the passage on the road or any other road of any class of traffic (including pedestrians) and for avoiding danger to persons or other traffic using the road or any other road or for preventing the likelihood of any such danger arising.

**Expected outcome:** Safety for all road users and expeditious movement of traffic.

Reason for Equality Impact Assessment (tick as appropriate)	
This is a <b>new</b> policy/strategy/service/system function proposal	X
This is a proposal for a <b>change</b> to a policy/strategy/service/system function proposal function ( <i>check whether the original decision was equality impact assessed</i> )	X
<b>Removal</b> of a policy/strategy/service/system function proposal	X
<b>Commencing</b> any project/programme	√

Equality and Diversity considerations								
Describe the ways in which the groups below may be impacted by your activity (prior to mitigation). The impact may be negative, positive or no impact.								
Protected Characteristic 38	Negative, positive or no impact (before mitigation/intervention) and why?	Does the proposal have the potential to cause unlawful discrimination (is it possible that the proposal may exclude/restrict this group from obtaining services or limit their	How will you advance the equality of opportunity and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not.	What concerns have been raised to date during consultation (or early discussions) and what action taken to date?	What evidence, analysis or data has been used to substantiate your answer?	Are there any gaps in evidence to properly assess the impact? How will this be addressed?	How will you make communication accessible for this group?	What adjustments have been put in place to reduce/advance the inequality? ( <i>Where it cannot be diminished, can this be legally justified?</i> )

		<b>participation in any aspect of public life?)</b>						
<b>Age</b> (restrictions/difficulties both younger/older)	<b>Positive.</b> The proposals are considered to have a positive impact on all of the community irrespective of protected characteristic, providing increased visibility when crossing the road and ensuring access to footways.	No	N/A	<b>Concern:</b> Loss of on-street parking spaces.  <b>Answer:</b> The proposed restrictions allow for the dropping off and picking up of passengers, as well as loading and unloading.	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
<b>Disability</b> a) <b>Physical</b> b) <b>Mental health</b> (must respond to both a & b)	<b>Positive.</b> The proposals are considered to have a positive impact on all of the community irrespective of protected characteristic, providing increased visibility when crossing the road and ensuring access to footways.	No	N/A	<b>Concern:</b> Loss of on-street parking spaces.  <b>Answer:</b> The proposed restrictions allow for the dropping off and picking up of passengers, as well as loading and unloading.	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
<b>Race</b> (including ethnicity and nationality)	<b>Positive. Positive.</b> The proposals are considered to have a positive impact on all of the community irrespective of protected characteristic, providing increased visibility when	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A

	crossing the road and ensuring access to footways.							
<b>Religion or belief</b> (different faith groups/those without a faith)	<b>Positive.</b> The proposals are considered to have a positive impact on all of the community irrespective of protected characteristic, providing increased visibility when crossing the road and ensuring access to footways.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
<b>Sex</b> (including trans and non-binary – is your language inclusive of trans and non-binary people?)	<b>Positive.</b> The proposals are considered to have a positive impact on all of the community irrespective of protected characteristic, providing increased visibility when crossing the road and ensuring access to footways.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
<b>Sexual orientation</b> (is your language inclusive of LGB groups?)	<b>Positive.</b> The proposals are considered to have a positive impact on all of the community irrespective of protected characteristic, providing increased visibility when	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A

	crossing the road and ensuring access to footways.							
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	<b>Positive.</b> The proposals are considered to have a positive impact on all of the community irrespective of protected characteristic, providing increased visibility when crossing the road and ensuring access to footways.	No	N/A	<b>Concern:</b> Loss of on-street parking spaces.  <b>Answer:</b> The proposed restrictions allow for the dropping off and picking up of passengers, as well as loading and unloading.	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
Page 141 <b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	<b>Positive.</b> The proposals are considered to have a positive impact on all of the community irrespective of protected characteristic, providing increased visibility when crossing the road and ensuring access to footways.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	<b>Positive.</b> The proposals are considered to have a positive impact on all of the community irrespective of protected characteristic, providing increased visibility when	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A

	crossing the road and ensuring access to footways.								
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In order to identify the needs of the groups, you will need to review data, statistics, user feedback, population data, complaints data, staffing data ([SAPHRreports@iow.gov.uk](mailto:SAPHRreports@iow.gov.uk)), community/client data, feedback from focus groups etc. When assessing the impact, the assessment should come from an evidence base and not through opinion or self-knowledge.

**Review**

How are you engaging people with a wide range of protected characteristics in the development, review and/or monitoring of the programme/ activity?

Through the formal consultation exercise from 06/10/2023 to 03/11/2023, the opportunity to provide comment and representation on the proposals was provided. Notices and plans were displayed on site, published in the local press, and made available in the County Hall; these were also accessible online via the Council’s website. Large print copies were available on request.

357 valid representation in total were received during the consultation period and these have been considered by the Local Highway Authority. In summary, some representations welcomed the proposals, whilst others objected some of the proposals on the same basis of potential loss of parking spaces and knock-on effect to the neighboring streets.

All representations have been fully considered in the Cabinet Report.

Date of next review: One year from implementation.

**Sign-off**

<b>Head of Service/Director/Headteacher sign off &amp; date:</b>	Name: Scott Headey - Deputy Strategic Manager Highways and Transportation, Highways PFI Contract Management Team  Date: 8 December 2023
<b>Legal sign off &amp; date:</b>	Name: Judy Mason - Strategic Manager of Human Resources and Employment Lawyer  Date: 15 December 2023

### **NEWPORT**

#### **1. Watergate Road 1 Newport**

##### Rationale 1:

There is a bus route via this road and it has been observed that the buses experience access issues caused by the parked vehicles in this narrow part of the road, hence the proposal to introduce No waiting parking restriction in this location.

##### Rationale 2:

This proposal is designed to resolve the issue with access to St George's school during workdays. Removing the parking for limited time on Monday to Friday from 8am to 6pm will also help with pedestrians' and children crossing the road safety.

#### **2. Watergate Road 2 Newport**

##### Rationale:

This country lane is too narrow to accommodate any parking without blocking the access and traffic completely, also, there are pedestrians using the lane to walk between the houses and businesses with no footpath in the lane. The new No waiting parking restriction is designed to help the traffic and to make it safer for the pedestrians/cyclists.

#### **3. Carisbrooke Road 1 Newport**

##### Rationale:

Carisbrook road is a main highway connection between Newport and the south part of the island, it gets very busy on workdays and needs to be free from parking to allow reasonable traffic flow. The proposed parking restriction will regulate this from Monday to Friday between 8am and 6pm.

#### **4. Carisbrooke Road 2 Newport**

##### Rationale:

It has been noticed that the visibility at the approach of the roundabout is reduced thanks to the vehicles parked partly on the carriage in this location. This impedes the safety of the pedestrians, especially in the vicinity of the school crossing patrol operation. The proposed parking restriction in a small part of the area is anticipated to have a significant positive impact on the road safety.

#### **5. Fairmount Drive & Staplers Road Newport**

##### Rationale:

Fairmount Drive is a short steep street that connects a main road (Staplers Road) and the rest of the residential estate. The Drive is often parked up with vehicles on both sides which reduces the visibility of the upcoming traffic on the drive and at both junctions. Hence the proposal to remove the traffic from one side of the Drive and at both junctions.

Staplers Road is the beginning of one of the main highways arteries on the island that connects the 'capital' with the towns on the east coast. It's a busy road and any vehicle parked on it has the potential to block the

traffic and to cause traffic jams and delays. The proposal will prevent this happening by restricting the parking in the part of the area as shown on the illustration below.

#### **6. Newport to Cowes Cycle Track Newport**

Rationale:

It has been observed that vehicles are left parked on the shared use cycle track posing danger to pedestrians and cyclists and obstructing the entrance to the car park. This proposal was designed to rectify the issue by removing the inappropriate parking and to make the cycle track a safer place for all road users.

#### **7. Laburnam Close Newport**

Rationale:

This close is not wide enough and any parked vehicles forces all other vehicles to mount the footpath thus imposing safety issues to the pedestrian and potentially causing damage to the footpath. This also have a potential to impede the emergency vehicles access as well as to reduce the visibility when entering and exiting the close.

#### **8. Hinton Road Newport**

Rationale:

There is a bus service in Hinton Road from 7am to 6.30 pm. The road is not very wide and often vehicles parked in an inconsiderate manner force the buses and other vehicles to mount the footpath - thus imposing safety issues to the pedestrian and causing damage to the footpath and the buses. The new parking restriction between 7am and 6.30 pm was designed to improve the current situation whilst allowing parking outside these hours (at night). The 24/7 parking restriction at the junctions and the bend at the top of the road will improve the visibility for both drivers and pedestrians.

#### **9. Bishops Way Newport**

Rationale:

It has been observed that inappropriate parking in these two locations takes place and blocks the access to the business units in the area. No waiting parking restriction is proposed to improve the situation and improve the pedestrians' safety as there is no sufficient footway.

#### **10. Linden Road Newport**

Rationale:

It has been observed that parking on both sides of the road and on the pavement takes place frequently, causing issues for pedestrians; the road is not wide enough to allow parking both sides if parked on the road.

It is proposed to introduce parking on one side of the road for its entire length as well as covering the tight bend on the western section on both sides of the road and to cover the access to the allotments.

Passing places have been proposed as follow:

The passing place on the south side between Elm Grove and Nelson Road is between two disabled bays, this would also assist those using the bay with access.

The passing place on the south side between Nelson Road and Winston Road is also between two disabled bays.



The passing bay on the north side outside No. 68 is over a driveway.

The passing place on the north side is also across driveways.

#### **11. Halberry Lane Newport**

Rationale:

It has been observed and reported that parking on both sides of the road and on the pavement takes place in this street, causing issues for pedestrians and access issues for larger vehicle, emergency services and buses; the road is not wide enough to allow parking both sides if parked on the road. Therefore, a extending the existing No waiting restriction to cover one side of the road is proposed.

#### **12. Mayfield Drive Newport**

Rationale:

Mayfield Drive is a steep street that connects a main road (Staplers Road) and the rest of the residential estate. The Drive is often parked up with vehicles on both sides which reduces the visibility of the upcoming and exiting traffic on/to the Drive. Hence the proposal to remove the traffic from one side of the Drive and at to extend the restriction near the junction.

#### **13. Meadow Green Newport**

Rationale:

Introducing No waiting parking restriction near the junction to improve visibility and safety.

#### **14. Garden Way Newport**

Rationale:

Introducing No waiting parking restriction near the junction to improve visibility and safety.

#### **15. Sunningdale Road Newport**

Rationale:

Introducing No waiting parking restriction near the junction to improve visibility and safety.

#### **16. Sylvan Drive Newport**

Rationale:

It has been observed that vehicles often park very close to the junctions and in the narrow sections of the road causing traffic flow issues. No waiting parking restriction is proposed to improve visibility and safety.

#### **17. Terrace Road & Bignor Place Newport**

Rationale:

Both roads on the proposal plan are not wide enough for parking on both sides but they are often overparked incl. close to the junctions, thus reducing the visibility and compromising safety.

#### **18. Atkinson Drive Newport**

Rationale:

Due to a new development at the end of Atkinson Drive parking has made access particularly difficult around school times. Vehicles park on the existing double yellow lines and pedestrians including children has to cross between parked vehicles. Workdays day time No loading parking restriction is proposed to rectify the issues. There are laybys nearby and some-on-street parking available plus there are areas of un-restricted parking in the surrounding roads.

#### **19. Worlsey Road Newport**

Rationale:

The existing fire hydrant needs protection as any vehicle parked over it will be blocking its use by the Fire Services.

#### **20. Collingwood Road Newport**

Rationale:

It has been observed and reported that this narrow lane is often overparked including the pavements, causing accessibility and pedestrian safety concerns. Proposing new No waiting parking restriction near the junction and between the laybys to resolve the issue.

#### **21. Queens Road Newport**

Rationale:

It has been observed and reported that when large vehicles park on both sides of this section of the road they reduce the visibility to/from the narrower part of the road and have the potential to block access. Hence the proposal to introduce No waiting parking restriction.

#### **22. Robin Hood Street Newport**

Rationale:

Any vehicle/s parked opposite the junction cause issue to the vehicles entering/exiting the cul-de-sac; a No waiting restriction is proposed to rectify the issue.

#### **23. Trevor Road Newport**

Rationale:

The areas of the lane where new No waiting restrictions are proposed need to be kept free of parking to ensure emergency access and waste collections access.

#### **24. Hunny Hill Newport**

Rationale:

The old Limited waiting parking restriction in this road is not sufficient anymore, new No waiting at any time restriction is proposed to cover the junctions and improve visibility, access and safety.

#### **25. Albert Street Newport**

Rationale:

Due to the old garage not being operational anymore we propose to remove the parking restriction from this location and make it free to park.

#### **26. Snowberry Road Newport**

Rationale:

Proposing a short length of No waiting parking restriction to cover the dropped access on the cycle route on the bend thus also creating a passing place on the outside of the same bend.

### **27. East View & South View Newport**

Rationale:

Proposing to introduce a timed loading ban on the junction where East View and South View meets due to the unsafe manner of parking during school's drop off / pick up hours.

### **28. Whitepit Lane Newport**

Rationale:

Vehicle/s parked in this location cause issue to the bus service and No waiting restriction is proposed to prevent this happening.

### **29. Westminster Lane & Charnwood Close Newport**

Rationale:

This proposal for No waiting restriction is a result of requests from local residents to regulate the current manner of parking which causes access issues.

### **30. Grange Drive Newport**

Rationale:

The proposal for extending the existing parking restriction and cover the junction will improve access, visibility and safety.

### **31. High Street 1 Newport**

Rationale:

It is proposed to introduce a loading ban on the existing DYL opposite the junction with Pyle Street to stop disabled badge holders parking in this location and to ensure larger vehicles have the required swept path to make the manoeuvre.

### **32. Fairlee Road Newport**

Rationale:

Proposing No waiting parking restriction to rectify the safety issues caused by vehicles parked opposite the driveways, and to improve the flow on this main road.

### **33. Rowan Gardens & Sycamore Gardens Newport**

Rationale:

No waiting parking restriction requested by residents to stop the inconsiderate commuters parking. The proposed restriction will regulate parking on one side of these narrow lanes without reducing the number of on-street parking spaces.

### **34. Wellington Road 1 Newport**

Rationale:

This proposal to change the parking restriction in the area is a result of an informal consultation with Southern Vectis and Parking Services, and also taking into account previous feedback from Wellington Road residents. The aim of the various restrictions is to improve safety and traffic flow during the school pick up drop off hours.

### **35. Wellington Road 2 Newport**

Rationale:

This proposal to change the parking restriction in the area is a result of an informal consultation with Southern Vectis and Parking Services, and also taking into account previous feedback from Wellington Road residents. The aim of the various restrictions is to improve safety and traffic flow during the school pick up drop off hours.

### **36. St James Street**

Rationale:

There is an outdated Limited waiting parking restriction in this sharp bend on one of the Newport town centre's narrow streets. Any vehicle parked in the bend will cause accessibility issue for large vehicles unable to make the turn. Hence the proposal to replace the old restriction with No waiting at any time new restriction.

### **37. High Street 2 Newport A**

Rationale:

There is an existing Pay & Display parking bay in this location, nothing will change, we just need to make a legal order for it.

### **38. Crocker Street 1 Newport A**

Rationale:

There is an existing parking bay in this location which is limited to 1 hour and no return within 1 hour; we are not changing this; we just need to make a legal order for it.

### **39. Crocker Street 2 Newport A**

Rationale:

Introducing a No waiting at any time parking restriction to keep the access to the public car park clear, visible and safe.

### **40. Daish Way Newport A**

Rationale:

There is an existing No waiting at any time parking restriction in this location; we are not changing it, we just need to make a legal order for it.

### **41. Furlongs Newport A**

Rationale:

There is an existing No waiting at any time parking restriction in this location; we are not changing it, we just need to make a legal order for it.

#### **42. Hogan Road Newport A**

Rationale:

There was an old No waiting at any time parking restriction in this location, which was removed while ago and the lines are no longer on site; we are not changing anything, we are removing the old legal order.

#### **43. Royal Exchange Newport A**

Rationale:

There was an existing Motorcycles only parking bay in this location, which will remain in place, we are just making a legal order for it.

#### **44. Whitcombe Road Newport A**

Rationale:

There was an existing No waiting at any time parking restriction in this location, which will remain in place, we are just making a legal order for it.

#### **45. Barton Road Newport A**

Rationale:

The old school in Barton Road is no longer operational and therefore the parking restriction related to the school is no longer needed.

Introducing a No waiting at any time parking restriction to keep the roundabout free and safe, extending the existing parking bay to provide more parking for the local residents and visitors.

#### **46. Field Place Newport A**

Rationale:

Reducing the length of the existing parking bay and replacing it with No waiting at any time restriction to keep the Fire Hydrant accessible at all times.

#### **47. Orchard Street Newport A**

Rationale:

There are few Disabled blue badge holders' parking bays behind the Library; any vehicle parked in the last bay near the Zebra crossing obstructs the view of the pedestrians and creates danger when reversing back to the zebra. By removing the bay and leaving the space protected by the white zig zag markings we aim to ensure pedestrians safety.

#### **48. Highfield Road Newport A**

Rationale:

There is a resident's parking scheme in Highfield Road with marked parking bays. All parking bays are reserved for residents/visitors whilst parking is prohibited at all other areas including property accesses.

According to the legal order for this scheme there is a parking bay in front of No 4, which is not the case, there is a dropped kerb to accommodate the driveway of the property. That's why we need to correct the order and cover No 4's access with a No waiting parking restriction.

#### **49. Recreation Ground Road Newport**

Rationale:

Introducing No waiting parking restriction to prevent inconsiderate parking blocking the public access to the cycle lane and to the recreation ground, as well as parking on the pavement.

#### **50. Johns Place Newport**

Rationale:

Introducing new parking bay where parking will be limited to 30mins no return within 30mins from Mon to Sat, in order to increase the parking availability close to the town centre.

#### **51. Beadmans Grove Newport**

Rationale:

Extending the existing parking restrictions to ensure access to the off-street bays opposite No 20 and 21.

### **CARISBROOKE**

#### **1. Alvington Manor View Carisbrooke**

Rationale:

Alvington Manor View road is narrow and parking on both sides is not safe as it reduces visibility and can cause road blockages/ques. Introducing parking restriction on one side at various parts of the road and at the junctions aims to improve safety whilst allowing for as much parking as possible.

#### **2. School Lane Carisbrooke**

Rationale:

This section of School Lane is gradually narrowing and has no footway either, parking here reduces visibility for drivers and pedestrians and can cause accessibility issues. Extending the existing parking restriction aims to improve safety when entering the narrower section of the lane.

#### **3. High Street Carisbrooke**

Rationale:

It has been brought to our attention that the old day-time parking restriction in this location is not fit for purpose as vehicles park there at evenings at nights causing traffic issues. The area was reviewed and new 24/7 parking restriction is proposed, including a loading ban near to the car park entrance.

#### **4. Clatterford Road Carisbrooke**

Rationale:

This proposal is a result of a request and site visit by roads safety engineer and the local Cllr. Introducing passing points to ease the traffic whilst keeping the on-street parking for the local residents and visitors.

#### **5. Purdy Road Carisbrooke**

Rationale:

Extending the existing parking restriction to regulate the parking on one side of the road in order to improve visibility and safety at the junction with Wellington Road.

#### **6. Gunville Road 1 Carisbrooke**

Rationale:

It is proposed to introduce No waiting restriction where the road goes down the hill and where reduced visibility by any parked vehicle is not safe, leaving few parking spaces between the driveways for the local residents.

#### **7. Gunville Road 2 Carisbrooke**

Rationale:

It is proposed to introduce No waiting parking restriction to prevent inconsiderate and unsafe parking either side of the entrance /exit to the local convenience shop.

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## Cabinet Report

Purpose: For Decision

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL

Date **11 JANUARY 2024**

Title **NON-DOMESTIC RATES - DISCRETIONARY RATE RELIEF**

Report of **DEPUTY LEADER CABINET MEMBER FOR HOUSING AND FINANCE**

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The report recommends changes to the council's Non-Domestic Rating Discretionary Rate Relief Policy (DRR) in line with the changes made by the Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023.
2. The Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023 makes changes to the provisions of Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 in terms of; the effective start date of any relief; and changes to the notices and period of notice to be given to ratepayers who receive discretionary relief.
3. As this is a change to the Non-Domestic Rating Discretionary Rate Relief provisions, the council is required to determine its approach to granting relief with effect from 1 April 2024. This paper addresses the need for the council to determine its approach to the backdating of discretionary rate reliefs.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

4. That Cabinet recommends that Full Council adopts Options 1 and 4 within this report, namely that:

OPTION 1: Backdating provisions which mirror the current legislative backdating rules are adopted within the Discretionary Rate Relief Policy. Awards will be considered from the date the application is received. In exceptional circumstances consideration may be given to awarding rate relief for a retrospective period where the ratepayer can demonstrate good cause for not submitting the application earlier, subject to the following constraints relating to discretionary awards:

- i. If the application is received by 30 September, the award can be backdated to 1 April of the previous financial year.
- ii. If the application is received after 30 September, the award can only be backdated to 1 April of the current financial year.

- iii. that relief can be amended or ceased by the Council at any such time (determined on a daily basis) as the Council considers that the ratepayer no longer meets the criteria for receiving the relief.

OPTION 4: That any future changes required to the Discretionary Rate Relief Policy are passed for delegated decision to the Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance and the s151 Officer, in conjunction with the Monitoring Officer, if appropriate.

## BACKGROUND

5. Non-Domestic Rating has a large number of reliefs divided basically into two types, mandatory and discretionary. Mandatory are dictated by legislation and the Isle of Wight Council will be obliged to implement those in full. In the case of discretionary relief, these are themselves broadly divided into three types as follows:
- (a) **Discretionary relief which is defined by legislation and borne by the Council and Government under the Business Rates Retention provision (50 per cent/50 per cent).**
- The basic provisions for these reliefs are laid down by legislation (S47) but the decision whether to grant relief is at the discretion of each Council. Councils are required to develop their approach to granting within the legislative framework.
- (b) **Discretionary relief which is wholly defined by the Council and borne by the Council and Government under the Business Rates Retention provision (50 per cent/50 per cent)**
- Each Council has full discretion to develop its own policy for these reliefs and relief can be awarded to any ratepayer.
  - Relief under this provision is wholly determined by each Council. This relief is commonly known as the localism provisions and allows authorities to grant up to 100% relief to any ratepayer that meets the Council's defined policy.
- (c) **Discretionary relief which is wholly defined and reimbursed by the Government under a S31 Grant.**
- Government has for a considerable time developed schemes which are expected to be adopted by Councils. These are normally in response to economic events such as the financial crisis or the recent pandemic.
  - In these cases, where Councils adopt the suggested approach, the full amount of relief is reimbursed by means of a S31 grant. It is therefore obvious, that with these reliefs, all billing authorities currently adopt Government guidance in full.
6. For completeness, details of these reliefs have been included within the proposed policy document. (Appendix 1)

## Changes due to the Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023

7. Crucially, under the new Act, the approach currently taken by the Council in granting discretionary rate relief will remain as at present but, as required under the new provisions, the Council now has freedom to decide when relief should commence when a new application for relief is received.

### Effective start date of the relief

8. Currently when granting relief, the regulations (the Non-Domestic Rating (Discretionary Relief) Regulations 1989) require that the authority commences the relief from the beginning of the financial year in which the decision is made.
9. The current regulations also allow for an authority's decision to be backdated up to six calendar months. In effect, this means that the Council can decide up to 30th September of any year to backdate their decision into the previous financial year. This would allow relief to be granted from the commencement of that (the previous) financial year.
10. The Government will, ahead of billing for the 2024/25 financial year, revoke the Non-Domestic Rating (Discretionary Relief) Regulations 1989 to give billing authorities full flexibility in this area from 1 April 2024 and this will allow the Council to decide when any relief should commence. There will be no limitation or restriction. The date from which relief is granted will be solely a matter for the Council.

### Cancellation or amendment of the relief

11. In addition to allowing flexibility on the commencement date of relief, the revocation of the regulations will allow the Council to determine when relief should end or be amended. Currently a period of one year's notice has to be given when changing or cancelling any entitlement of relief and relief can only be ceased at the end of a financial year. With effect from 1 April 2024, the Council will be able to determine when relief will end.

## CORPORATE PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

12. The changes proposed will have no effect on the Council's support to ratepayers who currently already receive Discretionary Rate Relief.
13. The council's policy on Discretionary Rate Relief has been adjusted to allow for the new powers given under the Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023, and the draft policy can be seen at Appendix 1.
14. The policy continues to meet corporate aims, as detailed below.

## ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND REDUCING POVERTY

15. The core strengths of the Island economy remain as a platform for recovery and restoring Island business growth following the pandemic and the subsequent cost of living crisis, as well as existing businesses expanding on the Island to create jobs and wealth for the Island's community as it looks to recover.

16. The new provision to backdate discretionary reliefs will help to support Island businesses in assisting them to recover from these unprecedented events over the last few years.
17. Backdating discretionary reliefs on premises aligns with the Corporate Plan as it helps businesses maintain a stable premises, which will in turn help to realise the council's regeneration ambitions.
18. Any award of discretionary rate reliefs provide support to local business; however, the cost of awards needs to be borne in mind as 50 per cent is taken from the total of business rates monies collected.

### IMPACT ON YOUNG PEOPLE AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

19. The backdating of DRR will provide support to local business and in turn to their workforce and families through assisting with financial stability. Maintaining businesses' financial stability means that there may be job prospects for Island residents and future generations.

### RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENHANCING THE BIOSPHERE

20. Adopting the discretionary rate relief policy will have no impact on climate change.
21. A CSDIA has been completed in full for Discretionary Rate Relief scheme with the score visible below. The full rationale and scoring can be found at Appendix 2.



Socio-economic Outer Ring	Scores
No Poverty	3
Zero Hunger	3
Good health and wellbeing	3
Quality Education	3
Gender Equality	3
Clean Water and Sanitation	3
Affordable and clean energy	3
Decent work and economic growth	3
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	3
Reduced inequalities	3
Sustainable cities and communities	3
Responsible consumption and production	3
Climate Action	3
Life below water	3
Life on land	3
Peace, justice and strong institutions	3
Partnerships for the Goals	3

Environment Inner Ring	Scores
Transport	3
Energy	3
Housing	3
Environment	3
Offset	3
Adaptation	3

### CORPORATE AIMS

22. The Discretionary Rate Relief policy needs to be considered in the context of the council's overall financial position, budget strategy and the ability to continue to deliver public services on a sustainable basis.
23. It also needs to be consistent with, and balance this with the Corporate Plan priorities that seek to ensure the following:
  - Keeping the council solvent and take all the measures we can to improve the financial position of the council.
  - The council will need to ensure that backdating of DRR is considered through a fair and transparent process which takes into account the council's finances.

- Covid-19 recovery will be integral to everything we do for residents and Island businesses.

Backdating of DRR will support local businesses to regain economic stability following the pandemic and other recent unprecedented events.

Many of the businesses considered eligible for DRR are smaller local businesses who may be struggling financially.

#### FINANCIAL / BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

24. Most discretionary reliefs are funded by local authorities and central government in equal shares. The provision to backdate these reliefs would therefore have an impact on the council's finances, which is why the recommended option amends the council's policy to allow backdating from the beginning of the financial year in which the application is received, or the date of occupation of the hereditament by the ratepayer, whichever is the latter.
25. However, there are certain reliefs which are fully funded through a government section 31 grant. It is being recommended to amend the council's policy to allow these reliefs to be granted as far back as eligibility rules allow because the funding for them can be fully reclaimed from government.
26. The costs of discretionary rate relief will remain largely as at present if the recommended Option 1 is adopted because the backdating provision mirrors the current approach under the legislation.

#### LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

27. The Council' has discretion to grant relief in certain situations to non-domestic properties under Local Government Finance Act 1988. Section 47 provides the authority with the power to grant relief in any circumstances provided that it would be reasonable to do so having regard to the interests of council taxpayers in its area.
  - S4 Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023 amended s47 of the 1988 Act which now provides that a billing authority can make a decision to apply rate relief no more than six months after the end of the financial year.
28. Although the use of the power under this legislation is discretionary, the government funds a share of the reliefs using a grant under Section 31 of the Local Government Finance Act 2003, subject to subsidy control rules.

#### EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

29. The council as a public body is required to meet its statutory obligations under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to eliminate unlawful discrimination, promote equal opportunities between people from different groups and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it. The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

30. The proposed recommendations make no change to the eligibility criteria and entitlement of ratepayers who receive discretionary rate relief.
31. The Equality Impact Assessment at Appendix 3 shows that there are no equality and diversity implications.

## OPTIONS

32. The Council is required to make the changes outlined given the changes in the legislation effected by the Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023 and must include the provision for backdating of DRR within its local policy.
33. Therefore, the options to consider relate only to the period of time for which reliefs can be backdated to be included within the council's local policy.
34. OPTION 1 – To adopt backdating provisions which mirror the current legislative backdating rules. Awards will be considered from the date the application is received. In exceptional circumstances consideration may be given to awarding rate relief for a retrospective period where the ratepayer can demonstrate good cause for not submitting the application earlier, subject to the following constraints relating to discretionary awards:
  - i) If the application is received by 30 September, the award can be backdated to 1 April of the previous financial year.
  - ii) If the application is received after 30 September, the award can only be backdated to 1 April of the current financial year.
  - iii) that relief can be amended or ceased by the Council at any such time (determined on a daily basis) as the Council considers that the ratepayer no longer meets the criteria for receiving the relief.
35. OPTION 2 – To allow an indefinite period of backdating of discretionary rate relief awards up to 1 April 2023 at the earliest and that relief can be amended or ceased by the Council at any such time (determined on a daily basis) as the Council considers that the ratepayer no longer meets the criteria for receiving the relief.
36. OPTION 3 – To allow no backdating period at all, meaning relief will only apply from the date of application going forward and that relief can be amended or ceased by the Council at any such time (determined on a daily basis) as the Council considers that the ratepayer no longer meets the criteria for receiving the relief.
37. OPTION 4 – That any future changes required to the Discretionary Rate Relief Policy are passed for delegated decision to the Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance and the s151 officer in conjunction with the Monitoring Officer, if appropriate.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

38. Option 1 will manage the financial burden on the council in keeping awards of backdating to a specific period, whereas option 2 will not, and could pose a financial risk to the council if it is not able to fund its share of the relief due to potentially extensive backdating across multiple years being approved. The award

of discretionary rate relief has an impact on Island taxpayers and the collection of revenues for the council.

39. Option 1 provides ratepayers who currently receive relief, the same level of backdating provision.
40. New applicants will still receive relief if they meet the eligibility criteria set within the policy (by council and central government).
41. Applications will continue to be dealt with in a fair and transparent manner as each application is considered on its own merits for the relevant relief to be applied.
42. The risk of adopting Option 3 is that the council would not be acting in line with its corporate objectives to support local businesses with economic recovery.

## EVALUATION

43. The original purpose of discretionary reliefs was to provide assistance where a business property does not qualify for mandatory relief, or to 'top up' cases where ratepayers already receive mandatory relief.
44. The Council is obliged to carefully consider every application on its merits, taking into account the contribution that the organisation makes to the amenities of the Island.
45. Allowing a period of backdating will provide additional support to those business who meet the eligibility criteria as defined in the policy and allows for some flexibility of awards.
46. By setting a maximum backdating period in Option 1, it strikes a balance between providing a level of support to local businesses whilst maintaining a consistent approach in financial undertakings of the council.
47. Adopting Option 1 mirrors the current backdating provisions under the legislation, making the new discretionary provisions consistent.

## Appendices Attached

- Appendix 1: IWC Discretionary Rate Relief Policy 2024 (Draft)
- Appendix 2: CSDIA Rationale
- Appendix 3: Equality Impact Assessment

## Background Papers

Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/53/enacted>

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**Isle of Wight Council  
Policy for the granting of  
Discretionary Non-Domestic Rate  
Relief**

DRAFT

### Version Control

<i>Version</i>	<i>Version date</i>	<i>Revised by</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	27 <sup>th</sup> December 2016	LM	Policy
2	7 <sup>th</sup> January 2017	DA	Revisions
3	May / June 2017	LM	Revisions to include new reliefs
4	July 2017	LM	Amendments
5	July 2017	DA	Sign off
6	August 2017	LM	Revisions VG
7	August 2017	LM	Revisions VG
8	August 2017	LM	Revisions VG
9	September 2017	LM	Revisions VG
10	October 2017	LM	Revisions VG
11	August 2018	LM	Revisions to Policies
12	December 2018	LM	Adjustment to Finance (Business Rates Retention)
13	February 2019	LM	Full revision of Policy
14	February 2019	LM	Revisions
15	February 2020	LM	Revisions to include all new reliefs
16	March 2020	LM	Revisions VG
17	June 2020	DA	Revision due to COVID-19
18	March 2021	DA/LM	Revisions for 2021
19	June 2021	DA/LM	Revisions for 2021 Public Convenience relief
20	December 2022	DA/LM	Revisions for 2022 and 2023
21	November 2023	DA/LM	Revisions for 2024

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## 1.0 Purpose of the Policy

- 1.1 The purpose of this policy is to determine the level of discretionary relief and related areas to be granted to certain defined ratepayers within the Council's area. The policy includes all changes effective from 1 April 2024 and includes all reliefs due to the costs of living crisis. The Council is keen to support businesses during the crisis, as far as possible.
- 1.2 The Local Government Finance Act 1988 and subsequent legislation including the Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023, requires the Council to grant mandatory relief for premises occupied by Charities and similar organisations that own or occupy them wholly or mainly for charitable purposes. Likewise, certain premises situated within a rural settlement area will be eligible for mandatory relief. Powers have also been granted under the Localism Act 2011, which allow for the granting of discretionary rate relief to any premises where the Council feels the granting of such relief would be of benefit to the local community.
- 1.3 Whilst the Council is obliged to grant relief to premises, which fall within the mandatory category, the Council also has powers to grant discretionary relief and reductions to ratepayers subject to certain criteria being met. In the case of new reliefs, guidance has been issued by Central Government outlining actions expected to be taken by local authorities.
- 1.4 This document outlines the following areas:
- Details of the criteria for receiving Discretionary Reliefs for all relevant areas;
  - The Council's policy for granting of all types of Discretionary Reliefs;
  - Guidance on granting and administering the reliefs and reductions; and
  - The Council's Scheme of Delegation.
- 1.5 This document covers all aspects of discretionary rate relief (subject to changes in legislation). Where organisations apply for relief, they will be granted (or not granted) relief or reductions in line with the following policy.

## 2.0 Mandatory Relief - Legislative Background

### Charity Relief

- 2.1 The powers relating to the granting of mandatory<sup>1</sup> and discretionary relief are given to the Council under the Local Government Finance Act 1988<sup>2</sup>. Charities and Trustees for Charities are only liable to pay one fifth of the Non-Domestic Rates that would otherwise be payable where property is occupied and used wholly or mainly for charitable purposes. This amounts to mandatory relief of 80%. For the purposes of the Act a charity is an organisation or trust established for charitable purposes, whether or not it is registered with the Charity Commission. The provision has recently been extended under the Local Government Act 2003 (effective from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004) to registered Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASCs).
- 2.2 The Council has discretion to grant relief of up to a further 20% for these cases under the discretionary provisions.

### Rural Rate Relief

- 2.3 From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024, under powers originally granted to the Council under the Local Government and Rating Act 1997<sup>3</sup>, certain types of business in rural settlements, with a population below 3000 may qualify for mandatory rate relief of 100 per cent. Businesses that qualify for this relief are the sole general store and the sole post office in the village, provided it has a Rateable Value of up to £8500; any food shop with a Rateable Value of up to £8500; and the sole pub and the sole petrol station in the village provided it has a Rateable Value of up to £12500.
- 2.4 In addition to this, the Council may decide to give up to 100 per cent relief to any other business (not in receipt of mandatory relief) in such a rural settlement, with a Rateable Value of up to £16,500, if it is satisfied that the business is of benefit to the community and having regard to the interests of its Council Taxpayers.<sup>4</sup>

### Mandatory Relief – Public Lavatories

- 2.5 The Non-Domestic Rating (Public Lavatories) Act 2021 (which received Royal Assent on 19<sup>th</sup> April 2021) has enabled mandatory relief of 100 per cent to be granted for all premises which consist *wholly or mainly* of public lavatories.
- 2.6 As with other areas of Non- Domestic Rating, '*wholly*' means 100 per cent and '*mainly*' means that at least 51 per cent of the hereditament consists of public lavatories.
- 2.7 For any day that the conditions are met, the charge shall be zero.

<sup>1</sup> S43 & S45 Local Government Finance Act 1988

<sup>2</sup> S47 & S48 Local Government Finance Act 1988

<sup>3</sup> LGFA 1988, s.47, as amended by Sch. 1 to the Local Government and Rating Act 1997

<sup>4</sup> The Rateable Value figures in italics may be subject to change from 1 April 2023, due to the 2023 revaluation

- 2.8 The mandatory relief can be awarded with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020, and as it is granted as a mandatory relief, rather than a discretionary relief, it can be awarded to all ratepayers including both Billing and Precepting Authorities.

## Mandatory Relief - Improvement relief

- 2.9 Section 1 of the Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023 provides the overarching framework for the relief. The Non-Domestic Rating (Improvement Relief)(England) Regulations 2023 set out detailed the conditions to be met, including the occupation condition and the definition of qualifying works. At the time of writing, these regulations are in draft and subject to consultation.
- 2.10 To receive the improvement relief, ratepayers will need to demonstrate that their property meets 2 conditions:
- (a) the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) must be satisfied that the improvements meet the definition of qualifying works - the 'qualifying works' condition, and
  - (b) the relevant local billing authority must be satisfied that in the period since the qualifying works commenced the property has remained occupied and that the ratepayer has not changed – the 'occupation' condition.
- 2.11 Once the VOA is satisfied that the qualifying works condition has been met then it will issue a certificate of the increase in rateable value which is attributable to any works falling within the meaning of qualifying works. The certificate will specify dates. The Council will then apply the relief using the certificate but only if the occupation condition has been met. The government does not wish any ratepayer who has undertaken qualifying works to see an increase in their bill for 12 months as a result.

## Mandatory Relief - Heat Network Relief

- 2.12 Heat networks take heat or cooling from a central source(s) and deliver it to a variety of different customers such as public buildings, shops, offices, hospitals, universities, and homes. By supplying multiple buildings, they avoid the need for individual boilers or electric heaters in every building. Heat networks have the potential to:
- reduce bills;
  - support local regeneration; and
  - be a cost-effective way of reducing carbon emissions from heating.
- 2.13 Heat networks play an important role in decarbonising heat and support delivery of Government's net zero commitments. They are uniquely able to unlock otherwise inaccessible large-scale renewable and recovered heat sources such as waste heat and heat from rivers and mines.
- 2.14 The Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023 inserts into S43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and relief will be granted at 100% where the eligibility conditions are met.

## Who is eligible for the relief?

- 2.15 In order to be eligible for Heat Network Relief, the hereditament must be:
- (a) wholly or mainly used for the purposes of a heat network; and
  - (b) the heat is expected to be generated from a low carbon source (irrespective of whether that source is located on the hereditament or on a different hereditament).
- 2.16 For the purposes of this relief, a heat network is a facility, such as a district heating scheme, which supplies **thermal energy from a central source to consumers via a network of pipes for the purposes of space heating, space cooling or domestic hot water**.
- 2.17 Hereditaments wholly or mainly providing heat for a different purpose (such as an industrial process) are not eligible.

## 3.0 Discretionary Relief – Legislative Background

### Introduction

- 3.1 The original purpose of discretionary relief was to provide assistance where the property does not qualify for mandatory relief, or to 'top' up cases where ratepayers already receive mandatory relief.
- 3.2 Over recent years and particularly since 2011, the discretionary relief provisions have been amended to allow authorities the flexibility to provide assistance to businesses and organisations.
- 3.3 The range of bodies, which are eligible for discretionary rate relief, is wide and not all of the criteria laid down by the legislation will be applicable in each case.
- 3.4 Unlike mandatory relief, ratepayers are obliged to make a written application to the Council.
- 3.5 The Council is obliged to carefully consider every application on its merits, taking into account the contribution that the organisation makes to the amenities of the Island. There is no statutory appeal process against any decision made by the Council although as with any decision of a public authority, decisions can be reviewed by Judicial Review.
- 3.6 Granting of the relief falls broadly into the following categories:
- (a) Discretionary Relief – Charities who already receive mandatory relief.
  - (b) Discretionary Relief – Premises occupied by organisations not established or conducted for profit whose main objects are charitable or are otherwise philanthropic or religious or concerned with education, social welfare, science, literature or the fine arts **or** premises occupied by organisations not established or conducted for profit and wholly or mainly used for purposes recreation;
  - (c) Discretionary Relief – Rural Rate relief - premises not receiving mandatory relief but of benefit to the local community and less than £16,500 RV;
  - (d) Discretionary Relief – Granted under the Localism Act 2011 provisions;
  - (e) Local Newspaper Relief (from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 until 2025);

- (f) Supporting Small Business Relief (from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026)
- (g) Retail Hospitality and Leisure Relief (from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024 until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 for a period of one year);
- (h) Hardship Relief – Granted under Section 49 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988.

3.7 The decision to grant or not to grant relief is a matter purely for the Council.

### **The Council’s approach to granting Discretionary Relief**

3.8 In deciding which organisations should receive discretionary Rate relief, the Council has taken into account the following factors and priorities:

- (a) The policy should support business, charities, organisations, and groups that help to retain services in the Island and not compete directly with existing businesses in an unfair manner;
- (b) Help and encourage business, charities, organisations, groups and communities to become self-reliant;
- (c) Awarding discretionary relief should not distort competition or significantly change the provision of services within the Island;
- (d) Every business/ organisation should contribute something towards the provision of local services within the Island;
- (e) Local organisations will be given priority over national organisations. In particular the organisation will need to supply the Council with clear evidence of the amounts of monies raised and used / invested locally within the Island. This will be particularly important where the organisation is national in nature.
- (f) To support appropriate organisations that deliver outcomes to the community which relate to the priorities of the Council;
- (g) To enable appropriate organisations to start, develop or continue their activities, which deliver outcomes to the community that also relate to the priorities of the Council, which without granting discretionary relief they would be unable to do;
- (h) To support and enable appropriate businesses to start, develop and continue with their operations that deliver outcomes directly related to the Council’s Economic Development Delivery Action Plan; and
- (i) To ensure that the financial impact of awarding discretionary business rate relief is justified in terms of the local outcomes achieved by the organisation receiving it.

3.9 Where any reduction or remission is granted to a ratepayer under S49 Local Government Finance Act 1988 where hardship is proven to the Council, then there will be no requirement to grant Discretionary Rate Relief for that amount.

## **4.0 Effect on the Council’s Finances**

4.1 The granting of discretionary relief will, in the main, involve a cost to the Council. Since the change to the funding for Non-Domestic Rating in April 2013, the effect of the relief is complex.

4.2 Any amounts granted prior to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 and continuing since that date will be included in the Council’s baseline within the Business Rates Retention Scheme. For any amounts granted for similar cases after 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013, the costs of the relief will be borne in accordance with the Business Rates Retention Scheme share



namely 50% borne by Central Government and 50% by the Council. This also applies where mandatory relief is granted.

- 4.3 Where Central Government leads an initiative, grants are often available through section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003. This is not automatic and Central Government will look to the Council to adopt the recommended approach when granting in these areas
- 4.4 The financial effects of discretionary reliefs covered by this policy are as follows:

Appendix	Relief Type	Granted after 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2023 (Effective from 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2023)
	<b>Charity Relief</b>	
A	Discretionary relief granted to Mandatory Relief recipients	50% borne by the Council
B	Non-profit Making Organisations including Sports Clubs and societies	50% borne by the Council
	<b>Rural Rate Relief</b>	
C	Premises within a rural settlement (not receiving Mandatory Relief) under £16500 RV	50% borne by the Council
	<b>Localism</b>	
D	Discretionary Relief granted to ratepayers generally and not covered by any other section	50% borne by the Council
	<b>Local Newspaper Relief</b>	
E	Discretionary Relief granted to local newspapers meeting the criteria (From 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017 until 2025)	Section 31 Grant
	<b>Supporting Small Business Relief</b>	
F	Supporting Small Businesses Relief (from 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2023 for a period of up to three years if conditions are met).	Section 31 Grant
	<b>Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief</b>	
G	Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief (from 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2024 for a period of one year)	Section 31 Grant
	<b>Hardship Relief – Section 49</b>	
H	This is a discretionary relief that can be awarded by the Council where a ratepayer is considered to be suffering hardship.	50% borne by the Council

## 5.0 Administration of Discretionary Relief

- 5.1 The following section outlines the procedures followed by officers in granting, amending, or cancelling discretionary relief and reduction.

### Applications and Evidence

- 5.2 All reliefs must be applied for in writing by the ratepayer. Application forms are available online at [www.iow.gov.uk/Businessrates](http://www.iow.gov.uk/Businessrates) or by request.
- 5.3 Organisations are required to provide a completed application form plus any such evidence, documents, accounts, financial statements etc. necessary to allow the Council to make a decision. Where insufficient information is provided, then no relief will be granted.
- 5.4 Applications should initially be made to the Business Rates Section and will be determined in accordance with Section 6 of this policy.

### Granting of relief

- 5.5 In all cases, the Council will notify the ratepayer of decisions made.
- 5.6 Where an application is successful, then the following will be notified to them in writing:
- The amount of relief granted and the date from which it has been granted;
  - If relief has been granted for a specified period, the date on which it will end. (It should be noted that reliefs are granted for the period specified in the appropriate Appendix and may vary from a day to a full financial year);
  - The new chargeable amount;
  - The details of any planned review dates and the notice that will be given in advance of a change to the level of relief granted; and
  - A requirement that the applicant should notify the Council of any change in circumstances that may affect entitlement to relief.
- 5.7 Where relief is not granted then the following information is provided, again in writing:
- An explanation of the decision within the context of the Council's statutory duty; and
  - An explanation of the appeal rights (see below).
- 5.8 Discretionary relief is to be granted from the beginning of the financial year in which the decision is made. Where the relief is payable under a Government funded scheme, the Council will consider whether to grant relief from when the eligibility criteria are met in full.
- 5.9 A decision to award discretionary relief and how much relief is given is only applicable to the financial year for which the application is made.
- 5.10 A fresh application for discretionary relief will, if required by the Council, be necessary for each financial year.

## Variation of a decision

- 5.11 Variations in any decision will be notified to ratepayers as soon as practicable and will take effect as follows:
- Where the amount is to be increased due to a change in rate charge from the date of the increase in rate charge;
  - Where the amount is to increase for any other takes effect at the expiry of a financial year, and so that at least one year's notice is given;
  - Where the amount is to be reduced due to a reduction in the rate charge from the date of the decrease in rate charge;
  - Where the amount is to be reduced for any other reason takes effect at the expiry of a financial year, and so that at least one year's notice is given
- 5.12 A decision may be revoked at any time and the change will take from the date specified by the Council.

## 6.0 Scheme of Delegation, Reviews and Appeals

### Granting, Varying, Reviewing and Revocation of Relief

- 6.1 Under powers given to the Council by section 223 of the Local Government Act 1992, all permissions for the granting, varying, reviewing and revocation of discretionary relief and reductions are given under the Local Government Finance Act 1988, the Local Government and Rating Act 1997, the Local Government Act 2003, and the Localism Act 2011.
- 6.2 An application will need to be submitted to the business rates section who will undertake the initial first stage assessment to confirm it is valid. They will produce an overall decision sheet and submit it to the Revenues Team Leader , who will review applications and supporting documents and recommend awards to the Business Centre Manager. The Business Centre Manager will review and if satisfied will pass the recommendation, award date and amount to the Director of Finance. The Business Centre Manager has authorisation up to a limit of £2,000 per financial year and with a maximum of £6000; any reductions over this amount will be referred to the Director of Finance or Assistant Director of Finance for any award over £6000 for consideration.
- 6.3 Decisions under the current scheme are delegated to the Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer and it is proposed that under the revised scheme a similar delegation is used. Any application which is considered to be of a significant nature will be subject to consultation with the relevant Cabinet member prior to final determination.
- 6.4 Applications that are refused will be reconsidered if additional supporting information is provided or the refusal is subsequently considered to be based on a misinterpretation of the application.

## Reviews

- 6.5 The policy for granting relief will be reviewed annually or where there is a substantial change to the legislation or funding rules. At such time, a revised policy will be brought before the relevant committee of the Council.
- 6.6 The Director of Corporate Services will submit a report on a six-monthly basis to the Chief Finance Officer and S151 Officer and Executive member for Resources summarising the position on applications received, granted and not granted.

## Appeals

- 6.7 Where the Council receives an appeal or request for reconsideration of a decision regarding the granting, non-granting or the amount of any discretionary relief, the case will be reviewed by the Director of Corporate Services. Where a decision is revised then the ratepayer shall be informed, likewise if the original decision is upheld.

## 7.0 Reporting changes in circumstances

- 7.1 Where any award is granted to a ratepayer, the Council will require any changes in circumstances which may affect the relief to be reported as soon as possible and, in any event, not more than 21 days from the happening of the event. This will be important where the change would result in the amount of the award being reduced or cancelled e.g., where the premises comes unoccupied or is used for a purpose other than that determined by the Council as eligible for relief.
- 7.2 Where a change of circumstances is reported, the relief will, if appropriate be revised or cancelled. Where any award is to be reduced, the Council will look to recover the amount from the date the change of circumstances occurred.

## 8.0 Fraud

- 8.1 Where a ratepayer falsely applies for any relief, or where the ratepayer provides false information, makes false representation, or deliberately withholds information in order to gain relief, prosecutions will be considered under the Fraud Act 2006.

**Appendix A**  
**Discretionary Relief – Mandatory Relief recipients**

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## Discretionary Relief – Mandatory Relief recipients

### General Explanation

- A.1 S43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 allows mandatory relief (80%) to be granted on premises if the ratepayer is a charity or trustees for a charity and the premises are wholly or mainly used for charitable purposes. No charge is made in respect of unoccupied premises where it appears that *when next in use* it will be used wholly or mainly for those purposes.
- A.2 The legislation has been amended by the Local Government Act 2003 (effective from 1 April 2004) to include registered<sup>5</sup> Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASC). These organisations can now receive the mandatory (80%) relief.

### Charity registration

- A.3 Charities are defined within the legislation as being an institution<sup>6</sup> or other organisation established for charitable purposes only or by persons administering a trust established for charitable purposes only.
- A.4 The question as to whether an organisation is a charity may be resolved in the majority of cases by reference to the register of charities maintained by the Charity Commissioners under s.4 of the Charities Act 1960. Entry in the register is conclusive evidence. By definition, under the Non-Domestic Rating legislation, there is no actual need for an organisation to be a registered charity to receive the relief and this has been supported by litigation<sup>7</sup>, however in all cases the organisation must fall within the following categories:
- trusts for the relief of poverty;
  - trusts for the advancement of religion;
  - trusts for the advancement of education; and
  - trusts for other purposes beneficial to the community, but not falling under any of the preceding heads.
- A.5 Certain organisations are exempted from registration generally and are not required to make formal application to the Charity Commissioners these are:
- the Church Commissioners and any institution administered by them;
  - any registered society within the meaning of the Friendly Societies Acts of 1896 to 1974;
  - units of the Boy Scouts Association or the Girl Guides Association; and
  - voluntary schools within the meaning of the Education Acts of 1944 to 1980.
- A.6 The Council would consider charitable organisations, registered or not, for mandatory relief.

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<sup>5</sup> Registered with HMRC as a CASC

<sup>6</sup> S67(10) Local Government Finance Act 1988

<sup>7</sup> Income Tax Special Commissioners v Pemsell (1891)

## Use of Premises – wholly or mainly used

- A.7 Irrespective of whether an organisation is registered as a charity or not, the premises **must** be wholly or mainly used for charitable purposes. This is essential if any relief (either mandatory or discretionary) is to be granted. In most cases this can be readily seen by inspection but on occasions the Council has had to question the actual use to which the premises are to be put. It will be an essential part of the process of the application for the Council to inspect any premises fully.
- A.8 Guidance from the Department for Levelling Up, Communities and Local Government (DLUHC) has stated that in the case of 'mainly', at least 51% must be used for charitable purposes whether of that charity or of that and other charities.
- A.9 The following part of this section gives details on typical uses where relief may be given plus additional criteria that have to be satisfied. The list is not exhaustive but gives clear guidance on premises for which mandatory relief can be granted *and therefore* premises which could be equally considered for discretionary rate relief.

## Offices, administration, and similar premises

- A.10 Premises used for administration of the Charity including:
- Offices
  - Meeting Rooms
  - Conference Rooms

## Charity shops

- A.11 Charity shops are required to meet additional legislative criteria if they are to receive mandatory relief. Section 64(10) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 provides that a property is to be treated as being wholly or mainly used for charitable purposes at any time if, at the time, it is wholly or mainly used for the sale of goods donated to a charity and the proceeds of the sale of the goods (after any deduction of expenses) are applied for the purposes of the charity.
- A.12 In order to ascertain whether an organisation meets these requirements, inspections may be made by an officer of the Council when an application is received.

## Charity Relief – Mandatory Relief recipients, the Council's Policy for granting discretionary relief.

- A.13 The Council will consider applications for a discretionary rate relief top up from charities based on their own merits, on a case-by-case basis.
- A.14 In determining the application, the following matters will be taken in to consideration:
1. How the charity supports and links into the Council's corporate vision and priorities;
  2. The purpose of the charity and the specific activity carried out within the premises for which the relief is requested;
  3. Whether the charity operates at a local or national level and where appropriate, the local and national funding streams and financial position of the charity;

A15 The Council is keen to support businesses that have a critical role to play in the local economy and which meet the strategic priorities and direction of the council. The vision is for the Isle of Wight to be an inspiring place in which to grow up, work, live and visit and which:

- Create opportunities for all;
- Deliver economic growth and prosperity;
- Preserve our environment;
- Protect our community;
- Plan for our future needs; and
- Provide sound financial management.

A.16 In the case of registered Community Amateur Sports Clubs, the key criteria in determining the application will be:

1. The ratepayer occupies the whole hereditament;
2. Relief cannot be granted in respect of premises that are occupied by the Council or any Town and Parish Council, although the latter could be a minority tenant of such premises;
3. How the CASC supports and links into the Council's corporate vision and priorities;
4. The membership and fee structure and whether the CASC is accessible to all residents, including whether there are concessions for certain groups, for example people on a low income or young people under 18;
5. Membership numbers and the number and percentage of these members that are Island residents;
6. If the CASC has due regard to equality issues and if it actively encourages members from under-represented groups, for example black and minority ethnic residents, people over 50 and people with disabilities;
7. Whether facilities are available to the wider community regardless of ability. We will also require additional financial information including:
8. If the CASC runs a bar or food provision, the level of income from this activity and how this money is used; and whether the CASC operates at a local or national level and where appropriate, the local and national funding streams and financial position of the CASC.

A17 The Council wishes to support and enable appropriate businesses to start, develop and continue with their operations that deliver outcomes directly related to the Council's corporate plan. In the main this will be done through other means rather than granting discretionary relief. There may be occasions where applications are made for such relief or where a package of measures, including discretionary relief, are appropriate in supporting businesses.



## **Appendix B**

### **Discretionary Relief – Non-Profit Making Organisations including Recreation.**

## Discretionary Relief – Non-Profit Making Organisations including Recreation.

### General explanation

#### Non-Profit

- B.1 The legislation<sup>8</sup> allows the Council to grant discretionary relief where the property is not an *excepted* one and all or part of it is occupied for the purposes of one or more institutions or other organisations none of which is established or conducted for profit and each of whose main objects are charitable or are otherwise philanthropic or religious or concerned with education, social welfare, science, literature, or the fine arts.
- B.2 Relief cannot be granted to any premises occupied by the Council, or any town, parish council or major Precepting Authority (*excepted premises*).
- B.3 A number of issues arise from the term 'not established or conducted for profit'. This requires the Council to make enquiries as to the overall purpose of the organisation although if surpluses and such amounts are directed towards the furtherance or achievement of the objects of the organisation then it does not necessarily mean that the organisation was established or conducted for profit.<sup>9</sup>

#### Recreation Clubs

- B.4 Ideally all recreation clubs should be encouraged to apply for Community Amateur sports Club (CASC) status, which would automatically entitle them to 80% relief. The relief granted to CASCs is covered earlier within this policy.
- B.5 Recreation Clubs can also apply to the Charity Commissioners for registration as a Charity (thereby falling under the mandatory provisions for 80% relief) where they meet the following conditions:
- (a) The promotion of community participation in healthy recreation and by the provision of facilities for the playing of particular sports; and
  - (b) The advancement of the physical education of young people not undergoing formal education.
- B.6 Where sports clubs do not meet the CASC requirement, and are not registered charities, discretionary relief can be granted (0-100%) where the property is not an *excepted* one, it is wholly or mainly used for purposes of recreation and all or part of it is occupied for the purpose of a club, society or other organisation not established or conducted for profit.

### Definition of Recreation

- B.7 Recreation is clearly defined by the Sports Council as any of the following<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> S47 Local Government Finance Act 1988

<sup>10</sup> Definition last reviewed by Sport England in 2002

Aikido	Croquet	Kabaddi	Real Tennis	Tang Soo Do
American Football	Crossbow	Karate	Roller Hockey	Tenpin Bowling
Angling	Curling	Kendo	Roller Skating	Trampoline
Archery	Cycling	Korfball	Rounders	Triathlon
Arm Wrestling Association	Disability Sport	Lacrosse	Rowing	Tug of War
Association Football	Dragon Boat Racing	Lawn Tennis	Rugby League	Unihoc
Athletics	Equestrian	Life Saving	Rugby Union	Volleyball
Australian Rules Football	Fencing	Luge	Sailing	Water Skiing
Badminton	Fives	Modern Pentathlon	Sand/Land Yachting	Weightlifting
Ballooning	Flying	Motor Cycling	Shinty	Wrestling
Baseball	Gaelic Football	Motor Sports	Shooting	Yoga
Basketball	Gliding	Mountaineering	Skateboarding	
Baton Twirling	Golf	Movement, Dance, Exercise & Fitness	Skiing	
Biathlon	Gymnastics	Netball	Skipping	
Bicycle Polo	Handball	Orienteering	Snowboarding	
Billiards and Snooker	Hang/Para	Parachuting	Softball	
Bobsleigh	Gliding	Petanque	Sombo	
Boccia	Highland Games	Polo	Wrestling	
Bowls	Hockey	Pony Trekking	Squash	
Boxing	Horse Racing	Pool	Skater/Street Hockey	
Camogie	Hovering	Quoits	Sub-Aqua	
Canoeing	Hurling	Racketball	Surf Life	
Caving	Ice Hockey	Rackets	Saving	
Chinese Martial Arts	Ice Skating	Raquetball	Surfing	
Cricket	Jet Skiing	Rambling	Swimming & Diving	
	Ju Jitsu		Table Tennis	
	Judo		Taekwondo	

### Access to clubs

- B.8 Guidance issued by the DLUHC also requires the Council to consider access to clubs within the community before granting discretionary relief.
- B.9 Membership should be open to all sections of the community. There may be legitimate restrictions placed on membership which relate for example to ability in sport or to the achievement of a standard in the field covered by the organisation or where the capacity of the facility is limited, but in general membership should not be exclusive or restrictive.
- B.10 Membership rates should not be set at such a high level as to exclude the general community. However, membership fees may be payable at different rates that distinguish the different classes of membership such as juniors, adults, students, pensioners, players, non-players, employed and unemployed. In general, the club or organisation must be prepared to show that the criteria by which it considers applications for membership are consistent with the principle of open access.

- B.11 The Council also asks the following question to help establish the level of access 'Does the organisation actively encourage membership from particular groups in the community e.g., young people, women, older age groups, persons with disability, ethnic minorities' etc.?'

### **Provision of facilities**

- B.12 Clubs which provide training or education are encouraged as are those who provide schemes for particular groups to develop their skills e.g., young people, the disabled, retired people.
- B.13 A number of organisations run a bar. The mere existence of a bar will not in itself be a reason for not granting relief. However, the Council focuses on the main purpose of the organisation. The Council is encouraged to examine the balance between playing and non-playing members.
- B.14 Within this area the Council also considers whether the facilities provided relieve the Council of the need to do so or enhance and supplement those that it does provide.

### **Discretionary Relief - Non-Profit Organisations including Recreation – the Council's Policy**

- B.15 The Council will consider applications for discretionary rate relief from non-profit making organisations on their own merits on a case-by-case basis. In determining the application, the following matters will be taken in to consideration (The list is not exhaustive):
- How the organisation supports and links into the Council's corporate vision and priorities;
  - Whether the facilities provided include education and/or training for members as a whole or for special groups;
  - The extent to which the facilities provided reduce the demand for Council services or produce savings;
  - Any membership and fee structure and whether the facilities are accessible to all residents, including whether there are concessions for certain groups, for example people on a low income or young people under 18;
  - If covered by a membership scheme, membership numbers and the number and percentage of these members that are Island residents;
  - If the organisation has due regard to equality issues and if its facilities are used by all members of the community, for example black and minority ethnic residents, people over 50 and people with disabilities.
- B.16 The Council will also require additional financial information including:
- If the organisation runs a bar or food provision, the level of income from this activity and how this money is used; and
  - Whether the organisation operates at a local or national level and where appropriate, the local and national funding streams and financial position of the organisation.

**Appendix C**  
**Discretionary Relief – Premises within Rural Settlements**

## Discretionary Relief – Premises within Rural Settlements

- C.1 In addition to having the ability to grant discretionary relief to those in receipt of mandatory relief, the Local Government and Rating Act 1997 allows discretionary relief of up to 100% to be granted where the rateable value is £16500 or less and:
- a. Property is used for purposes which are of benefit to the local community, and
  - b. It would be reasonable for the billing authority to award relief, having regards to the Council's Council Taxpayers
- C.2 As with all discretionary relief, part of the cost, is met by Central Government and the balance from local sources.
- C.3 The main criteria for granting discretionary relief in respect of rural rate relief is that premises are used to benefit the local community.

### Benefit to the local community

- C.4 Whilst each application for the relief will be considered on its own merits, there are certain factors which weigh heavily in the decision-making process. It is this Council's belief that the spirit of the legislation is to assist businesses and amenities, which contribute significantly to the quality of life of the people who have their main home in the Rural Settlement.
- C.5 To be successful for consideration, a business must show that its existence is a significant benefit to the local community with the majority of local residents directly benefiting from services or facilities provided by that business

### Rural Rate Relief – the Council's Policy for granting discretionary relief.

- C.6 The Council will also consider applications for a discretionary rural rate relief from all ratepayers, not entitled to mandatory relief.
- C.7 In determining the application the following matters will be taken in to consideration:
- The granting of any discretionary relief will be essential in ensuring the viability of any business within the rural settlement;
  - The granting of any discretionary relief is proportionate given the level of any business rates charged compared with the overall turnover of the business;
  - The granting of any discretionary relief will assist the business in continuing to be viable and / or prevent the business from failing;
  - The business is considered by the Council to be essential and that any reduction or withdrawal of the business will have a serious detrimental effect on the rural settlement; and
  - The granting of any discretionary relief is reasonable having regard to the effect on taxpayers of the Island.

## Appendix D

### Discretionary Relief – Localism Act 2011

## Discretionary Relief – Localism Act 2011

### General explanation

- D.1 Section 69 of the Localism Act 2011 amended Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. These provisions allow all Councils to grant discretionary relief in **any** circumstances where it feels fit having regards to the effect on the Council Tax payers of its area.
- D.2 The provisions are designed to give authorities flexibility in granting relief where it is felt that to do so would be of benefit generally to the area and be reasonable given the financial effect to Council Tax payers.

### Discretionary Relief – Localism – the Council's Policy

- D.3 Applications will be considered from any ratepayer who wishes to apply however, where a ratepayer is suffering hardship or severe difficulties in paying their rates liability then relief can be granted under the existing provisions as laid down by Section 49 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. There will be no requirement to grant relief in such cases under the Council's discretionary relief policy.
- D.4 Any ratepayer applying for discretionary rate relief under these provisions and who does not meet the criteria for existing relief (charities, non-profit making organisations or rural premises) must meet **all** of the following criteria and the amount of relief granted will be dependent on the following key factors:
- (a) The ratepayer **must not** be entitled to mandatory rate relief (Charity or Rural Rate Relief);
  - (b) The ratepayer **must not** be an organisation that could receive relief as a non-profit making organisation or as a sports club or similar;
  - (c) The ratepayer **must** occupy the premises (no discretionary rate relief will be granted for unoccupied premises);
  - (d) The premises and organisation **must** be of *significant* benefit to residents of the Island;
  - (e) The premises and organisation **must** relieve the Council of providing similar facilities;
  - (f) The ratepayer **must**;
    - (i) Provide facilities to certain priority groups such as elderly, disabled, minority groups, disadvantaged groups; **or**
    - (ii) Provide *significant* employment or employment opportunities to residents of the Island; **or**
    - (iii) Provide the residents of the area with such services, opportunities or facilities that cannot be obtained locally or are not provided locally by another organisation;
  - (g) The ratepayer **must** demonstrate that assistance (provided by the discretionary rate relief) will be for a *short time only* **and** that any business / operation is financially viable in the medium and long term; **and**
  - (h) The ratepayer **must** show that the activities of the organisation are consistent with the Council's core values and priorities.



- D.5 Where a ratepayer can demonstrate that **all** the above criteria are met, relief will be considered for initially a short period.

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**Appendix E**  
**Local Newspaper Relief**

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- E.1 This is a relief that will be awarded until 2025 and the Government is not changing the legislation around the reliefs available to these properties. Central Government will reimburse local authorities that use their discretionary relief powers (under section 47(3)) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 to grant relief in line with the eligibility criteria set out in this guidance.
- E.2 The Council will be compensated by Central Government through a grant under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003.

### Eligibility criteria

- E.3 The scheme will provide a £1,500 relief for office space occupied by local newspapers up to a maximum of one discount per local newspaper title and per hereditament.

### Local Newspapers

- E.4 The relief is to be specifically for local newspapers and by that, the Council means what would be considered a “traditional local newspaper.” The relief will not be available to magazines.

### Office Space

- E.5 The hereditament **must** be occupied by a local newspaper and wholly or mainly used as office premises for journalists and reporters.

### Amount of Relief

- E.6 The amount of relief is limited to a maximum of one discount per newspaper title (e.g., per newspaper name) **AND** per hereditament.

### Local Newspaper Relief – the Council’s policy for granting discretionary relief.

- E.7 The Council has decided to grant relief strictly in accordance with Central Government guidelines.

**Appendix F**  
**Supporting Small Businesses Relief**  
**(1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026)**

## General Explanation

- F.1 For 2023/24 to 2025/26, the Government will, in line with the eligibility criteria set out below, reimburse the Council if it uses its discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended), to grant 2023 Supporting Small Business relief.
- F.2 It will be for the Council, which administers the 2023 Supporting Small Business relief, to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case when, having regard to this guidance, to grant relief under section 47.
- F.3 Central government will reimburse billing authorities and major precepting authorities for the actual cost to them under the rates retention scheme of the 2023 Supporting Small Business relief that falls within the definitions in this guidance.

## Who is eligible for the 2023 Supporting Small Business Relief and how much relief will be available?

- F.4 2023 SSBR will help those ratepayers who as a result of the change in their rateable value at the revaluation are losing some or all of their Small Business, Rural Rate Relief or 2017 SSBR and, as a result, are facing large increases in their bills. Charities and Community Amateur Sports Clubs, who are already entitled to mandatory 80% relief, are not eligible for 2023 SSBR.
- F.5 To support these ratepayers, 2023 SSBR will ensure that the increase in the bills of these ratepayers is limited to a cash value of £600 per year. This cash maximum increase ensures that ratepayers do not face large bill increases in 2023/24 after transitional relief and small business rate relief (as applicable) have been applied. In order to simplify the scheme, the 2023 SSBR will not include minimum percentage bill increases (unlike the 2017 scheme).
- F.6 Those on 2023 SSBR whose 2023 rateable values are £51,000 or more will not be liable to pay the supplement (1.3p) to fund small business rate relief while they are eligible for 2023 SSBR.
- F.7 The 2017 SSBR scheme was provided to support small and medium ratepayers who had seen large increases in their bills at the 2017 revaluation. They have, therefore, had 6 years of support to allow them to adjust to their full 2017 bills. Therefore, for those ratepayers receiving 2017 SSB relief in 2022/23, any eligibility for 2023 SSBR will end on 31 March 2024.
- F.8 The Council will ensure this eligibility criteria is clear in the scheme approved and that relief for these ratepayers is awarded for one year only so that the relief can then be withdrawn on 31 March 2024 without further notice.

- F.9 A change of ratepayers will not affect eligibility for the Supporting Small Business scheme but eligibility will be lost if the property falls vacant or becomes occupied by a charity or Community Amateur Sports Club.
- F.10 There is no second property test for eligibility for the 2023 SSBR scheme. However, those ratepayers who during 2022/23 lost entitlement to Small Business Rate Relief (because they failed the second property test) but have, under the rules for Small Business Rate Relief, been given a 12 month period of grace before their relief ended - can continue on the 2023 SSBR scheme for the remainder of their 12 month period of grace.

### Sequence of reliefs

- F.11 Hereditaments eligible for charity or Community Amateur Sports Club relief or hereditaments which are unoccupied are not eligible for 2023 SSBR. And, for the avoidance of doubt, small business rate relief or rural rate relief should not be applied to further reduce the bill found under 2023 SSBR (to avoid the double counting of relief – see the detailed rules in section 2). For example:
  - a ratepayer eligible for Small Business Rate Relief whose rateable value has increased from £3,000 (paying £0 in 2022/23) to £14,000 would be paying the following in 2023/24 before 2023 SSBR:

Bill before reliefs:	£6,986
Bill after transitional relief:	£1,572
Bill after Small Business Rate Relief (@1/3)	£1,048

- After 2023 SSBR the bill for 2023/24 would be reduced to £600. No further Small Business Rate Relief should be applied to the £600 bill.
- F.12 The same principle applies to properties for which a Section 44A certificate has been granted (apportionment of rateable values for partly occupied properties). The presence of a section 44A certificate should not further reduce the bill found under 2023 SSBR.
- F.13 All other discretionary reliefs, including those funded by section 31 grants, should be considered after the application of 2023 SSBR.

### Subsidy control

- F.14 The 2023 SSBR is likely to amount to a subsidy. Therefore, any relief provided by the Council under this scheme will need to comply with the UK's domestic and international subsidy control obligations.
- F.15 To the extent that the Council is seeking to provide relief that falls below the Minimal Financial Assistance (MFA) thresholds, the Subsidy Control Act allows an economic actor (e.g., a holding company and its subsidiaries) to receive up to

£315,000 in a three-year period (consisting of the 2023/24 year and the two previous financial years). MFA subsidies cumulate with each other and with other subsidies that fall within the category of 'Minimal or SPEI financial assistance'. BEIS COVID-19 business grants and any other subsidies claimed under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement should be counted under the £315,000 allowance.

- F.16 In those cases where it is clear to the Council that the ratepayer is likely to breach the MFA limit then the Council will withhold the relief. Otherwise, the Council may include the relief in bills and ask the ratepayers, on a self-assessment basis, to inform the Council if they are in breach of the MFA limit.
- F.17 MFA subsidies above £100,000 are subject to transparency requirements. This is not cumulated per beneficiary but applies per subsidy award. This means that for every individual subsidy provided of more than £100,000, the Council will include details of the subsidy on the subsidy control database.

### **Recalculations of reliefs**

- F.18 As with other reliefs, the amount of SSBR awarded should be recalculated in the event of a change of circumstances. This could include, for example, a backdated change to the rateable value or to the hereditament. This change of circumstances could arise during the year in question or during a later year.
- F.19 Under regulations made under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 authorities must give at least 12 months' notice of a revocation or variation of a rate relief scheme the effect of which would be to increase rate bills. Such a revocation or variation can only take effect at the end of a financial year (other than to comply with international agreements). But within these regulations, the Council may still make decisions which are conditional upon eligibility criteria. If a change in circumstances renders a property ineligible, the relevant bill can be amended in the year to reflect the loss of the relief.
- F.20 Therefore, when making an award for SSBR, the Council will ensure the conditions of the award that the relief are subject to the property's continuing eligibility. If the use of the property changes so that it is no longer eligible, the relevant chargeable amount must be recalculated to reflect that fact.
- F.21 The Council will also ensure that the scheme provides that eligibility for those ratepayers previously in the 2017 SSBR scheme in 2022/23 are eligible for one year of relief only and that the relief will then be withdrawn from those ratepayers on 31 March 2024 without further notice.

### **Supporting Small Business Rates Relief - the Council's policy for granting discretionary relief.**

- F.22 The Council has decided to grant relief strictly in accordance with Central Government guidelines.

**Appendix G**  
**Retail Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Scheme**  
**(2024/25)**



## General Explanation

- G.1. At the Autumn Statement on 22 November 2023 the Chancellor announced the continuation of the rates relief scheme for retail, hospitality, and leisure properties for 2024/24. This will support the businesses that make our high streets and town centres a success and help them to evolve and adapt to changing consumer demands.
- G.2 The 2024/25 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief scheme will provide eligible, occupied, retail, hospitality, and leisure properties with a 75% relief, up to a cash cap limit of £110,000 per business.

## How will the relief be provided?

- G.3 As this is a temporary measure for 2024/25, Government is not changing the legislation relating to the reliefs available to properties. Instead, Government will, in line with the eligibility criteria set out in this guidance, reimburse the Council if it uses its discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended) to grant relief. It will be for the Council to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case when, having regard to this guidance, to grant relief under section 47.
- G.4 Government will fully reimburse the Council and major precepting authorities for their loss of income under the rates retention scheme as a result of awarding the relief that falls within the definitions in this guidance, using a grant under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003.
- G.5 The government expects the Council to apply and grant relief to qualifying ratepayers from the start of the 2024/25 billing year.

## Which properties will benefit from relief?

- G.6 Hereditaments which benefit from the relief will be those which for a chargeable day in 2024/25:
- (a) meet the eligibility criteria; and
  - (b) the ratepayer for that chargeable day has not refused the relief for the eligible hereditament.
- G.7 The Council has decided that, for the purposes of section 47 of the 1988 Act, hereditaments where the ratepayer has refused the relief are outside of the scheme and outside of the scope of the decision of which hereditaments qualify for the discount and are therefore ineligible for the relief.
- G.8 In line with the legal restrictions in section 47(8A) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, the Council may not grant the discount to themselves or precepting authorities

## How much relief will be available?

- G.9 Subject to the £110,000 cash cap per business, the total amount of government-funded relief available for each property for 2023/24 under this scheme is:
- (a) For chargeable days from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, 75% of the chargeable amount.
- G.10 The relief will be applied after mandatory reliefs and other discretionary reliefs funded by section 31 grants have been applied, but before those where the Council has used its wider discretionary relief powers introduced by the Localism Act 2011, which are not funded by section 31 grants. However, as required in the NNDR guidance notes, the former categories of discretionary relief available prior to the Localism Act 2011 (i.e., charitable/CASC/rural etc. top up and not for profit) should be applied first in the sequence of discretionary reliefs and, therefore, before Retail, Hospitality and Leisure relief. Authorities may use their discretionary powers to, at cost to themselves, offer further discounts outside this scheme or additional relief to hereditaments within the scheme. However, where an authority applies a locally funded relief under section 47, this should be applied after the Retail, Hospitality and Leisure relief.
- G.11 The ordering will be applied in following sequence:
- Transitional Relief
  - Mandatory Reliefs (as determined in legislation)
  - S.47 Discretionary Relief in the following order:
    - (i) 2023 Supporting Small Business (SSB)
    - (ii) Former categories of discretionary relief available prior to the Localism Act 2011 (i.e., charitable, CASC and rural top up, not for profit) should be applied first in the sequence of discretionary reliefs, after SSB;
    - (iii) Other discretionary (centrally funded) including, Freeport relief;
    - (iv) 2023/24 Retail Hospitality and Leisure relief scheme; and
    - (v) Other locally funded schemes (such as hardship)
- G.12 Subject to the cash cap, the eligibility for the discount and the relief itself will be assessed and calculated on a daily basis. The following formula should be used to determine the amount of relief to be granted for a chargeable day for a particular hereditament in the financial year 2024/25:
- Amount of relief to be granted =  $V \times 0.75$  where:
  - $V$  is the daily charge for the hereditament for the chargeable day after the application of any mandatory relief and any certain other discretionary reliefs in line with the guidance in paragraph 15 above.
- G.13 This will be calculated ignoring any prior year adjustments in liabilities which fall to be liable on the day.
- G.14 Ratepayers that occupy more than one property will be entitled to relief for each of their eligible properties up to the maximum £110,000 cash cap, per business.

## The Cash Cap and Subsidy Control

- G.15 Under the cash cap, no ratepayer can in any circumstances exceed the £110,000 cash cap across all of their hereditaments in England.
- G.16 Where a ratepayer has a qualifying connection with another ratepayer then those ratepayers should be considered as one ratepayer for the purposes of the cash caps. A ratepayer shall be treated as having a qualifying connection with another:
- (a) where both ratepayers are companies, and
    - (i) one is a subsidiary of the other, or
    - (ii) both are subsidiaries of the same company; or
  - (b) where only one ratepayer is a company, the other ratepayer (the “second ratepayer”) has such an interest in that company as would, if the second ratepayer were a company, result in its being the holding company of the other.
- G.17 Furthermore, the Retail Hospitality and Leisure Scheme is likely to amount to subsidy. Any relief provided by the Council under this scheme will need to comply with the UK’s domestic and international subsidy control obligations.
- G.18 To the extent that the Council is seeking to provide relief that falls below the Minimal Financial Assistance (MFA) thresholds, the Subsidy Control Act allows an economic actor (e.g., a holding company and its subsidiaries) to receive up to £315,000 in a 3-year period (consisting of the 2024/25 year and the 2 previous financial years). MFA subsidies cumulate with each other and with other subsidies that fall within the category of ‘Minimal or SPEI financial assistance’.
- G.19 In those cases where it is clear to the Council that the ratepayer is likely to breach the cash cap or the MFA limit then the Council will automatically withhold the relief.
- G.20 MFA subsidies above £100,000 are subject to transparency requirements. This is not cumulated per beneficiary but applies per subsidy award. This means that for every individual subsidy provided of more than £100,000, the Council will include details of the subsidy on the subsidy control database.

## Splits, mergers, and changes to existing hereditaments

- G.21 The relief will be applied on a day-to-day basis using the formula set out above. A new hereditament created as a result of a split or merger during the financial year, or where there is a change of use, should be considered afresh for the relief on that day.

## Recalculations of relief

- G.22 The amount of relief awarded should be recalculated in the event of a change of circumstances. This could include, for example, a backdated change to the rateable value or the hereditament. This change of circumstances could arise during the year in question or during a later year.

## Eligibility for the Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme

**G.23 Hereditaments that meet the eligibility for Retail, Hospitality and Leisure scheme will be occupied hereditaments which meet all of the following conditions for the chargeable day:**

- (a) they are wholly or mainly being used:
- (i) as shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas, or live music venues,
  - (ii) for assembly and leisure; or
  - (iii) as hotels, guest & boarding premises, or self-catering accommodation

The Council considers shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas, and live music venues to mean:

**i. Hereditaments that are being used for the sale of goods to visiting members of the public:**

- Shops (such as: florists, bakers, butchers, grocers, greengrocers, jewellers, stationers, off licences, chemists, newsagents, hardware stores, supermarkets, etc)
- Charity shops
- Opticians
- Post offices
- Furnishing shops/ display rooms (such as: carpet shops, double glazing, garage doors)
- Car/caravan show rooms
- Second-hand car lots
- Markets
- Petrol stations
- Garden centres
- Art galleries (where art is for sale/hire)

**ii. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public:**

- Hair and beauty services (such as: hairdressers, nail bars, beauty salons, tanning shops, etc)
- Shoe repairs/key cutting
- Travel agents
- Ticket offices e.g. for theatre
- Dry cleaners
- Laundrettes
- PC/TV/domestic appliance repair
- Funeral directors
- Photo processing
- Tool hire
- Car hire

**iii. Hereditaments that are being used for the sale of food and/or drink to visiting members of the public:**

- Restaurants
- Takeaways
- Sandwich shops

- Coffee shops
- Pubs
- Bars

**iv. Hereditaments which are being used as cinemas**

**v. Hereditaments that are being used as live music venues:**

- Live music venues are hereditaments wholly or mainly used for the performance of live music for the purpose of entertaining an audience. Hereditaments cannot be considered a live music venue for the purpose of business rates relief where a venue is wholly or mainly used as a nightclub or a theatre, for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).
- Hereditaments can be a live music venue even if used for other activities, but only if those other activities (i) are merely ancillary or incidental to the performance of live music (e.g., the sale/supply of alcohol to audience members) or (ii) do not affect the fact that the primary activity for the premises is the performance of live music (e.g. because those other activities are insufficiently regular or frequent, such as a polling station or a fortnightly community event).
- There may be circumstances in which it is difficult to tell whether an activity is a performance of live music or, instead, the playing of recorded music. We consider assembly and leisure to mean:

**i. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of sport, leisure and facilities to visiting members of the public (including for the viewing of such activities).**

- Sports grounds and clubs
- Museums and art galleries
- Nightclubs
- Sport and leisure facilities
- Stately homes and historic houses
- Theatres
- Tourist attractions
- Gyms
- Wellness centres, spas, massage parlours
- Casinos, gambling clubs and bingo halls

**ii. Hereditaments that are being used for the assembly of visiting members of the public.**

- Public halls
- Clubhouses, clubs, and institutions

G.24 The Council considers hotels, guest & boarding premises, and self-catering accommodation to mean:

**i. Hereditaments where the non-domestic part is being used for the provision of living accommodation as a business:**

- Hotels, Guest, and Boarding Houses
- Holiday homes
- Caravan parks and sites

G.25 To qualify for the relief the hereditament should be wholly or mainly being used for the above qualifying purposes. In a similar way to other reliefs (such as charity relief), this is a test on use rather than occupation. Therefore, hereditaments which

are occupied but not wholly or mainly used for the qualifying purpose will not qualify for the relief.

G.26 The list set out above is not intended to be exhaustive as it would be impossible to list the many and varied uses that exist within the qualifying purposes.

G.27 The list below sets out the types of uses that the government does not consider to be an eligible use for the purpose of this discount. Again, it is for the Council to determine for themselves whether particular properties are broadly similar in nature to those below and, if so, to consider them not eligible for the discount under their local scheme.

**Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public**

- Financial services (e.g., banks, building societies, cash points, bureaux de change, short-term loan providers, betting shops)
- Medical services (e.g., vets, dentists, doctors, osteopaths, chiropractors)
- Professional services (e.g., solicitors, accountants, insurance agents/ financial advisers, employment agencies, estate agents, letting agents)
- Post office sorting offices

**Appendix H  
Hardship Relief – S49 Reduction of remission of rate  
liability.**

## Section 49 – Hardship Relief

### General explanation

H.1 The Council is able to exercise its discretion under Section 49 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 to provide either partial or full relief for non-domestic rate payments in cases of hardship where it would be reasonable to do so having due regard to the interests of council tax payers in general.

### Section 49 Hardship Relief – the Council’s Policy

H.2 The Council will consider applications for hardship relief from individuals and organisations based on their own merits on a case-by-case basis. The Director of Corporate Services will consider applications. Application forms are available from the Council.

H.3 In making decisions on whether to award the relief the Council considers the following criteria (not listed in any priority):

- Any reduction or remission of rates on the grounds of hardship should be made after applying for any other statutory or discretionary reliefs that are available;
- Hardship relief will be considered the exception rather than the rule;
- Any reduction of the rates must be shown to be significant to the future viability of the business;
- The business must continue to trade;
- Cash flow forecasts for a minimum of the next twelve months must be provided together with a comprehensive Business Plan incorporating a brief history of the business. Further details of information to be supplied are also given below;
- The test of "hardship" is not strictly confined to financial hardship and that this, in itself, is not a deciding factor;
- The loss of the business would reduce amenities of an area or the Island in general, if it is the sole provider of a service in the area;
- The loss of the business would worsen the employment prospects in the area or of the Island in general;
- The interests of the Council Tax payers of the area would be best served by awarding the relief (as required by Section 49 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988);
- The business must demonstrate how it is beneficial to the local community or the Island in general and why it is currently suffering financial hardship;
- The business provides employment to local residents in an area, or to the Island in general, where employment opportunities are limited;
- Independent advice given by banks or financial advisors should be sought to demonstrate the future viability of the business;
- The ratepayer will provide additional information as deemed necessary by the Council to be essential in order for a fair evaluation of the application; and
- The amount of relief awarded may be reviewed in year and may be revised depending on the individual circumstances, appeals and reductions in rateable value.



## Applications and Decision Making

- H.4 Hardship relief is intended to provide short term assistance to a business suffering unexpected hardship, financial, or otherwise, arising because of exceptional circumstances or short-term crisis beyond the business' control and outside of the normal risks associated with running a business of that type, to the extent that the viability of the business would be threatened if an award were not made. As the Hardship Relief scheme covers unforeseen events, it is not possible to offer precise definitions. However, a 'crisis' would have to result in a serious loss of trade or have a major effect on the services that can be provided.
- H.5 'Exceptional circumstances' will usually be circumstances that came from outside the business or organisation and are beyond the normal risks faced by businesses and cannot be foreseen or avoided. The effect of strikes within a business or organisation, increased running costs and increased competition would not be considered as 'exceptional circumstances' as they are normal business risks.
- K.6 Applications to reduce or remit the business rate charge will only be considered where the Council is satisfied that the ratepayer would otherwise sustain hardship if no award was made and that it is reasonable to grant relief having regard to the interest of council tax payers who are affected by decisions under this section.
- H.7 Applications for hardship will be examined on a case by case basis by the Director of Corporate Services and each application will be assessed on its individual merits. Other issues or requirements will also be considered in relation to the application as they arise including:
- All applications should be made in writing from the ratepayer, their advocate/appointee or a recognised third party acting on their behalf, preferably using the relevant form, and should contain the necessary information to substantiate the request;
  - All applications are only intended as short-term assistance and will not extend beyond the current financial year, and should not be considered as a way of reducing rate liability indefinitely;
  - The financial interests of the council tax payers will not be the sole overriding factor e.g., the impact on employment and amenities provision will also be considered;
  - The test of 'hardship' is not confined strictly to financial hardship - all relevant factors affecting the ability of a business to meet its liability for rates are considered where readily available. Where the granting of relief will have an adverse effect on the financial interests of the council tax payers, relief may still be granted if the case for relief on balance outweighs the costs to taxpayers; and
  - The test of hardship will include an assessment of the ratepayer's individual accounts to verify that the payment of rates would cause hardship.
- H.8 Upon receipt of a written application, all supporting information must be included for consideration.
- H.9 An application will need to be submitted to the business rates section who will undertake the initial first stage assessment to confirm it is valid. They will produce

an overall decision sheet and submit it to the Director of Corporate Services. The Director of Corporate Services will review the application and supporting details and provide a recommendation of award date and amount to the Director of Finance. The Director of Corporate Services has authorisation up to a limit of £2,000 per financial year and with a maximum of £6000; any reductions over this amount will be referred to the Director of Finance or Assistant Director of Finance for any award over £6000 for consideration.

- H.10 Once a decision has been approved the ratepayer will be advised in writing of the decision.

## Review of Decision

- H.11 Under the Local Government Finance Act 1988, there is no right of appeal against the Council's use of discretionary powers. However, on individual applications, the Council will accept a request from a ratepayer for a re-determination of its decision. The Council will consider whether the ratepayer has provided any additional information that will justify a change to its original decision.
- H.12 The Council will notify the ratepayer of its decision within 21 days of receiving a request for a redetermination.

## Award of Relief and Period of the award

- H.13 Relief will normally only be awarded retrospectively. However, where the ratepayer can show that the circumstances will remain the same for a period up to the end of the current financial year, relief may be award for the remainder of the year.
- H.14 Hardship Relief would not be granted in respect of an empty property or where there is little expectation of economic survival.
- H.15 It is expected that businesses should have taken prompt action to mitigate any factors giving rise to hardship. Examples of mitigating actions may include seeking business advice; discounts and promotions; reviewing pricing; extending the range of stock or services; and negotiating with creditors etc. Applications may be declined in circumstances where the business is unable to demonstrate that it is taking reasonable steps to alleviate the hardship.
- H.16 In all cases relief will end in the following circumstances:
- At the end of a financial year;
  - A change of ratepayer;
  - The property becomes empty, partly empty or is used for a different purpose;
  - The ratepayer enters any form of formal insolvency; or
  - The ratepayer's financial circumstances significantly change.
- H.17 The ratepayer must inform the Council if their circumstances change. Circumstances may also be reviewed by the Council periodically where awards are made to confirm hardship persists.

## Rationale Template

Update the score(s) in the following tables only.

Outer Wheel Socio-Economic Impact Areas	Score	Link
<u>No Poverty</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Zero Hunger</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Good health and wellbeing</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Quality Education</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Gender Equality</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Clean Water &amp; Sanitation</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Affordable and clean energy</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Decent work and economic growth</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Reduced inequalities</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Sustainable cities and communities</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Responsible consumption and production</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Climate Action</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Life below water</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Life on land</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Peace, justice and strong institutions</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Partnerships for the Goals</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>

Inner Wheel Environmental Impact Areas	Score	Link
<u>Transport</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Energy</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Housing</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Environment</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Offset</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>
<u>Adaptation</u>	3	<a href="#">Click here to view</a>

Once complete, please save as a **PDF** (File → Export → Create PDF/XPS Document) and attach as a supporting appendix for your Cabinet paper. Note: make sure 'Save as type' is set to **PDF** when exporting the document.

## **Outer Wheel Socio-Economic Impact Areas**

No Poverty

Score: 3

Zero Hunger

Score: 3

Good health and wellbeing

Score: 3

Quality Education

Score: 3

Gender Equality

Score: 3

Clean Water & Sanitation

Score: 3

Affordable and clean energy

Score: 3

Decent work and economic growth

Score: 3

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Score: 3

Reduced inequalities

Score: 3

Sustainable cities and communities

Score: 3

Responsible consumption and production

Score: 3

Climate Action

Score: 3

Life below water

Score: 3

Life on land

Score: 3

## **Climate & Sustainable Development Impact Assessment (CSDIA) Tool**

Peace, justice and strong institutions

Score: 3

Partnerships for the Goals

Score: 3

### **Inner Wheel Environmental Impact Areas**

Transport

Score: 3.

Energy

Score: 3

Housing

Score: 3

Environment

Score: 3

Offset

Score: 3

Adaptation

Score: 3

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# Equality Impact Assessment Template

Before carrying out an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA), you should familiarise yourself with the [guidance](#). This document should be in **plain English**, include **Stakeholder** involvement and be able to stand up to **scrutiny** (local and/or court) if/when challenged to ensure we have met the councils public sector equality duty.

An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) should be completed when you are considering:

- developing, reviewing or removing policies
- developing, reviewing or removing strategies
- developing, reviewing or removing services
- developing, reviewing or removing a council function/system
- commencing any project/programme

<b>Assessor(s) Name and job title:</b>	
Debbie Vallas, Benefits Manager	
<b>Directorate and Team/School Name:</b>	
Corporate Services, Business Rates	
<b>Name, aim, objective and expected outcome of the programme/ activity:</b>	
<b>Name:</b> Discretionary Rate Relief Policy <b>Aim:</b> Changes to the existing Business Rates Discretionary Rate Relief Policy in line with the Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023 <b>Objective:</b> To ensure that the new policy is in line with changes in legislation - there are NO CHANGES to any ratepayer's current entitlement.	
	<b>Reason for Equality Impact Assessment (tick as appropriate)</b>
This is a <b>new</b> policy/strategy/service/system function proposal	
This is a proposal for a <b>change</b> to a policy/strategy/service/system function proposal function ( <i>check whether the original decision was equality impact assessed</i> )	<b>X</b>
<b>Removal</b> of a policy/strategy/service/system function proposal	
<b>Commencing</b> any project/programme	

Appendix 3

Appendix 3

## Equality and Diversity considerations

Describe the ways in which the groups below may be impacted by your activity (prior to mitigation). The impact may be negative, positive or no impact.

Protected Characteristic	Negative, positive or no impact (before mitigation/intervention) and why?	Does the proposal have the potential to cause unlawful discrimination (is it possible that the proposal may exclude/restrict this group from obtaining services or limit their participation in any aspect of public life?)	How will you advance the equality of opportunity and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not.	What concerns have been raised to date during consultation (or early discussions) and what action taken to date?	What evidence, analysis or data has been used to substantiate your answer?	Are there any gaps in evidence to properly assess the impact? How will this be addressed?	How will you make communication accessible for this group?	What adjustments have been put in place to reduce/advance the inequality? (Where it cannot be diminished, can this be legally justified?)
Age (restrictions/difficulties both younger/older)	No impact	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Disability a) Physical b) Mental health (must respond to both a & b)	No impact	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Race (including ethnicity and nationality)	No impact	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Religion or belief (different faith)	No impact	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



groups/those without a faith)								
<b>Sex</b> (Including Trans and non-binary – is your language inclusive of trans and non-binary people?)	<b>No impact</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Sexual orientation</b> (is your language inclusive of LGB groups?)	<b>No impact</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	<b>No impact</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	<b>No impact</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	<b>No impact</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**H. Review**

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**H. Sign-off**

<b>Head of Service/Director/Headteacher sign off &amp; date:</b>	Name:
<b>Legal sign off &amp; date:</b>	Name: Mrs S Betts Date

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# Cabinet Report

Purpose: For Decision

## ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL

Date	11 JANUARY 2024
Title	SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA & BUDGET SETTING 2024/25
Report of	CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDRENS SERVICES, EDUCATION AND COPORATE FUNCTIONS

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### 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. The Department for Education (DfE) publishes annual changes to school funding arrangements. There have been some amendments to the national funding formula which allocates funding to the local authority, with a local formula continuing to be used to allocate funding to individual schools. The local authority must set the formula annually, alongside the wider Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) budget.
- 1.2. This report sets out arrangements for the Isle of Wight pre-16 mainstream school revenue funding formula for the 2024/25 financial year, and the setting of the wider DSG budget for approval. The formula has been proposed following principles agreed by the Schools Forum during 2023/24 financial year, following consultation with individual schools, and replicates the national funding formula values used to allocate funding to the local authority.
- 1.3. The DfE must be notified of the proposed formula by 22 January 2024 and subsequent school budget allocations must be confirmed to individual schools by 28 February 2024, applicable from 1 April 2024. The proposed DSG budget is reported to the DfE as part of the Section 251 return submitted in April 2024.
- 1.4. While the council is required to consult with schools on the funding formula and budget setting, the final decision is for the local authority to take as the accountable body for the Dedicated Schools Grant.

### 2. Recommendation

- |   |
|---|
| 2.1 That the 2024/25 school funding formula and wider Dedicated Schools Grant budget allocations detailed in Appendix 1 and 2 to this report be approved. |
|---|

### **3. Background**

- 3.1. The DfE allocates funding to local authorities using a national funding formula and 2024/25 will be the seventh year of this mechanism. It has used this formula to calculate notional budgets for all schools and combined the budget for all schools on the Island to identify the amount per pupil to be allocated to the Isle of Wight in 2024/25. The October 2023 census pupil numbers and characteristics drives the eventual funding distributable to schools through budget shares.
- 3.2. Schools funding is provided through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), which is made up of four funding blocks: schools, early years, high needs, and central school services, with restrictions on the use of funding allocated to each block. The funding formula specifically relates to the schools block and is a significant majority of the overall DSG budget also included in this report. The authority has a responsibility to set a balanced DSG budget.
- 3.3. The pre-16 school funding guidance for 2024/25 was initially released in late July 2023 and updated early October 2023. The final version is released in December 2023. There are a few changes in the expectations within the local formula. The DfE has reiterated its intention to move to a direct national funding formula, which allocates funding directly to schools by 2027/28 and further update on the speed and process for that move are expected over the coming year.

### **4. Corporate Priorities and Strategic Context**

#### **Responding to climate change and enhancing the biosphere**

- 4.1. There is minimal direct impact on climate change and enhancing the biosphere as a result of recommendations within this report. The funding provided to schools from the formula is devolved for individual schools to make their own spending decisions. Environmental improvements to the school estate tend to be capital funded in nature and therefore outside the scope of this report.
- 4.2. Impact Assessment Tool was used to assess the impact of the recommendations in this report on climate change and enhancing the biosphere. The outcome of the assessment determined that there is a positive impact on the Quality Education through adequately funded schools and no direct impact, or the impact has a neutral nature in other factors.

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT TOOL**



**Ratings**

1	Long lasting or severe negative impact
2	Short term or limited negative impact
3	No or neutral impact
4	Short term or limited positive impact
5	Long lasting or extensive positive impact

**Economic Recovery and Reducing Poverty**

- 4.3. There is minimal direct impact to economic recovery and reducing poverty as a result of recommendations within this report, although sufficiently funded schools are active employers across the Island employing many individuals and contributing to the local economies.

**Impact on Young People and Future Generations**

- 4.4. Revenue funding to schools is key in delivering sustainable education provision that will develop lifelong skills improving potential outcomes for young people. The increases in funding prescribed through the DfE in this report directly impact on the affordability of quality education in schools.

**Corporate Aims**

- 4.5. The 2021 to 2025 corporate plan emphasises the need for the local authority to work with and challenge schools in financial deficit to secure a more sustainable position for the schools and the council. The funding formula within the report

results in increases in all funding formula factors, increasing funding for all schools mitigating risks of individual schools in deficit. This impacts on schools delivering on existing budget plans, and financially viable schools in turn contribute to ensuring pupils can develop their skills and fulfil their potential.

## 5. Dedicated Schools Grant budget 2024/25

- 5.1. DSG allocations for 2024/25 were released by the DfE on 19 December 2023, including a breakdown by funding block, building on indicative allocations that were received in October 2023. The actual allocations can be found on the DfE website [Dedicated schools grant \(DSG\): 2024 to 2025 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/dedicated-schools-grant-dsg-2024-to-2025), summarised and compared to the current year baseline in the following table (pre-recoupment of funding passed to academies directly by the Education Skills & Funding Agency (ESFA)).

Block	2023/24 Allocation (Nov23) £000	2024/25 Allocation (Dec23) £000	Change £000
Early years	6,609	10,920	4,311
Schools Block	85,168	89,180	4,012
High needs	21,756	22,335	579
Central	598	609	11
<b>Total DSG</b>	<b>114,131</b>	<b>123,044</b>	<b>8,913</b>

- 5.2. When comparing between years note that the previously separate Mainstream Schools Additional Grant equivalent funding has been rolled into the schools block funding formula from 2024/25 in the region of £2.9million.
- 5.3. The remaining change between years is a culmination of some additional funding added to the early years hourly rates, additional funding added across national level school funding formula factors, additional high needs funding in the region of 3.2 per cent per head of population, and also the financial impact of changes in pupil numbers and characteristics following the October 2023 census.

### EARLY YEARS BLOCK

- 5.4. The DfE has confirmed the funding rates which will be used to allocate funding to local authorities in 2024/25. For the Isle of Wight there is an increase in the national funding, adding twenty-five pence per hour to two-year old and twenty-eight pence to three and four-year old funding rates. From April 2024 the entitlement for funding extends to the eligible working parents of two-year-olds and from September 2024 funding for working parents starts when child reaches nine months of age.
- 5.5. The net result for the Isle of Wight, after being updated with January 2023 funded activity, is an increase of £4,311 million in the early years block estimate for 2024/25.

- 5.6. Schools Forum is required annually to approve the level of central funding and at least 95 per cent of early years funding must be passed through to providers leaving the remaining 5 per cent towards central costs. The early years central costs support providers and administration of the early year's entitlement. Accounting for inflationary increases and increase in staffing requirements linked to the extension of the funding entitlement for working parents, the 2024/25 central budget proposed to Schools Forum is £426,500.
- 5.7. The Early Years team is engaging with providers between January and March on options for the distribution of the additional funding through some possible changes to the structure of rates paid. The budget included in appendix 1 is based on the funded level of activity. The outcome of the discussions will be confirmed in March 2024 and endorsed through Schools Forum and onward to providers, with required budget statement estimates issued before the end of the financial year.

### SCHOOLS BLOCK

- 5.8. The vast majority of schools' block funding is managed through the local school funding formula in budget share allocations to schools. The proposed local funding formula for mainstream Isle of Wight maintained schools and academies is included in appendix 2, alongside 2023/24 values for comparison.
- 5.9. The Isle of Wight has a strong history of supporting the principle of working towards the national funding formula (NFF) values since the formula was introduced in 2018/19, and since 2021/22 with the overwhelming support of local schools and Schools Forum, has replicated the NFF formula factor values entirely. It is proposed to again determine the 2024/25 school funding formula using the increased national funding formula values exactly (adjusted for the local area cost adjustment, which for the Isle of Wight is 1.01472).
- 5.10. The approach will provide continued and future stability for schools, minimising future financial turbulence at an individual school level when the direct national funding formula is eventually implemented by 2027/28 whereby school budget shares are directly provided by government.
- 5.11. The formula is still significantly shaped through consultation with the Schools Forum and the wider schools' community, and the following key principles, assumptions and decisions are a culmination of meetings and engagement through 2023.
- (a) The 2023/24 mainstream schools additional grant has been rolled into the national funding formula adding an amount representing the grant into school baselines across some key factors such as basic entitlement and lump sum.
  - (b) NFF values have been increased (on top of the rolled in Mainstream schools additional grant values) by in the region of 1.5%, slightly higher for Deprivation FSM, Deprivation – Ever 6 FSM, English as an additional language for primaries and mobility for primaries
  - (c) Introduction of a new formulaic approach to allocating split sites funding which replaces the previous locally determined split sites factor.

- (d) New local formula requirements for growth and falling roll funding. Minimum funding level introduced for growth funding when additional classes (driven by basic need) are required.
- (e) Local authorities continue to be able to transfer up to 0.5% schools block funding with School Forum approval.
- (f) Local authorities continue to be able to set minimum funding guarantee with the 2023/24 DfE threshold being between +0.0% and +0.5%.
- (g) Schools Forum agreed in November 2023 that the formula is set using NFF formula values and protections, the growth funding is ringfenced for Growth fund budget, 0.5% of schools block funding is transferred to high needs. In the event of the formula not being affordable, capping and scaling mechanism will be used to balance to the allocation.

5.12. Other elements of the schools' block budget presented in appendix 1 are driven by specific decisions by the Schools Forum covering services that are de-delegated from maintained schools and contributions to central education functions.

#### HIGH NEEDS BLOCK

- 5.13. The December 2024/25 high needs block allocation has confirmed an increase in funding compared to this year of £579,000 similar to the value estimated by the DfE through indicative modelling in the summer. As a very historically better funded authority the Isle of Wight only receives the minimum level of increase experienced in national allocations across authorities.
- 5.14. The high needs block is the major contributor towards the Dedicated Schools Grant deficit position. As part of the Safety Valve programme the Local Authority is required to reach an in-year balanced budget and eliminate historic deficit by the end of the financial year 2026/27. The latest official position reported to the DfE in September 2023 identified a gap of £2.7 million against Safety Valve profile by the end of the multi-year agreement. Significant mitigating strategies to close this gap have been identified already and further strategies are being developed to deliver a balanced budget as set out in the Safety Valve agreement.

#### CENTRAL BLOCK

- 5.15. The central block of DSG funding is the smallest element of the grant, and most budgets have already been agreed by the Schools Forum in November 2023. The DfE continues to work historic commitments out of the system by reducing the central block funding year on year, which has continued for 2024/25 but doesn't affect the Isle of Wight. The marginal increase contributed by a slight increase in the funding rate is expected to be absorbed within the statutory duties' element of the budget after meeting increased copyright license costs procured directly by the DfE.

#### OVERALL BUDGET

- 5.16. Overall final proposed budget allocations are summarised from appendix 1 in the following table compared to the DSG allocations received in December. The



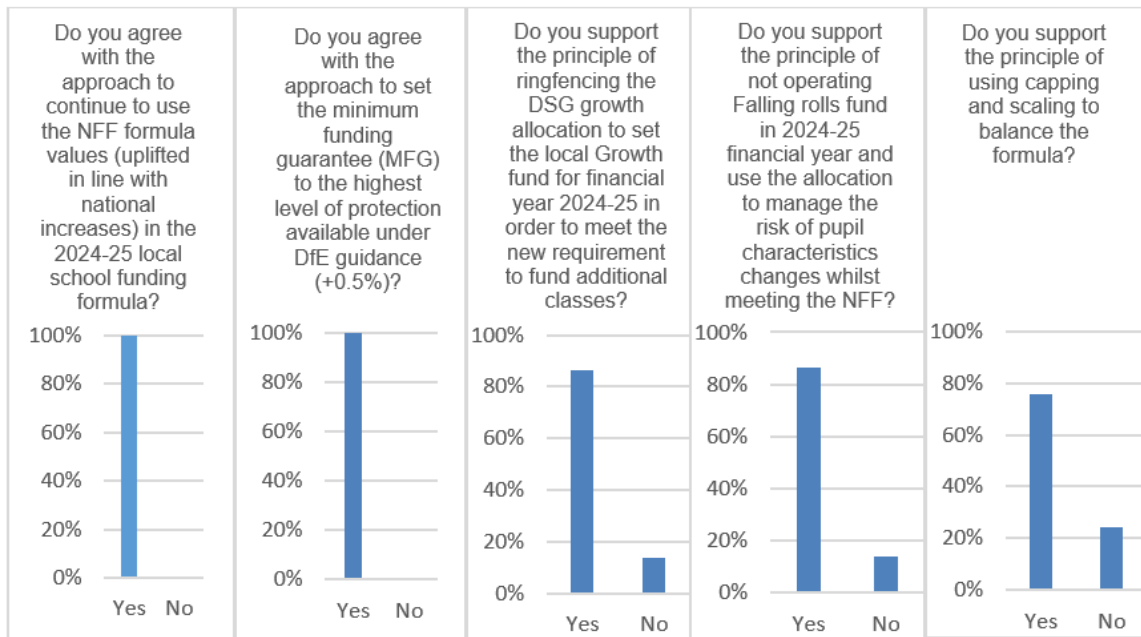
difference between the budget allocation and DSG allocation is in relation to the transfer of 0.5% from the schools’ block to the high needs block for 2024/25 financial year was agreed by the Schools Forum in November 2023.

Block	DSG Allocation £'000	Budget Allocation £'000	Net Difference £'000
Early Years	10,920	10,920	0
Schools	89,180	88,734	(446)
High Needs	22,335	22,781	446
Central Services	609	609	0
<b>TOTAL DSG</b>	<b>123,044</b>	<b>123,044</b>	<b>0</b>

- 5.17. This total budget includes recoupmnt which will be deducted at source from the Isle of Wight DSG allocation and paid to academies and post 16 high needs providers directly by the Education Skills & Funding Agency (ESFA). The amount is £26.8 million which results in a net budget to be managed by the local authority of £96.2 million.

## 6. Consultation and Engagement

- 6.1. The school funding regulations require that mainstream schools are consulted on any proposed changes to the funding formula. As no material changes are proposed a consultation was not required but was still completed following the release of indicative allocations and modelling tools by the DfE in the summer. The council education finance team met with headteachers in September 2023 to explain the updated position on the NFF for 2024/25 alongside other general finance updates, with the exercise repeated with school business managers on the 19 September 2023. This was followed up with a further headteacher engagement session on 9 November 2023. Finance attendance at the headteacher, and school business manager forums throughout the year is now a standing item and well received two-way conversations are had.
- 6.2. The formal consultation with schools on school funding proposals for 2024/25 was released on the 2 October 2023 and ran until the 10 November 2023. The short consultation asked key questions around the principles of setting the upcoming formula alongside wider questions around de-delegation, funding and included indicative modelling at individual school level. 29 (64%) of the 45 mainstream primary and secondary schools responded to the consultation.
- 6.3. The questionnaire asked five main questions in relation to 2024/25 school funding. The results were in support of the proposed Isle of Wight Council approach on each item.



6.4. The survey contained a narrative question around general school funding. Around a third of the respondents included a comment and described concerns around the overall quantum of funding not being sufficient to meet current costs, in particular pressures around support staff pay, cost supporting children with education and healthcare plans.

## Financial / Budget Implications

- 6.5. The Dedicated Schools Grant is a strictly ring-fenced grant for education purposes. The grant conditions require local authorities to utilise the grant for the purposes set out in the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations.
- 6.6. DSG grant regulations were last updated in November 2023 and currently enforce the accountability of any overall DSG deficit being met from future DSG income and cannot therefore be charged against the Council's general fund. The outcome of a review on this statutory override confirmed a continuation of that arrangement up to and including the accounts for 2025/26.
- 6.7. The local authority is responsible for setting the local school funding formula and presenting a balanced Dedicated Schools Grant budget, following significant consultation and shaping of the formula and budget by the Schools Forum and the wider schools' community.

## 7. Legal Implications

- 7.1. The School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations set out the statutory arrangements for school and early years funding and they are updated each year following the release of grant allocations. The 2024 regulations are expected to be updated in early 2024, following on from operational guidance provided by the DfE in relation to 2024/25 in the summer of 2023.
- 7.2. The regulations prescribe the timescale for publishing school budgets, the formula factors which can be used to calculate school budgets and the costs which can or cannot be met by the local authority from the ring-fenced Dedicated Schools Grant funding.

## **8. Equality And Diversity**

- 8.1. The council as a public body is required to meet its statutory obligations under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to eliminate unlawful discrimination, promote equal opportunities between people from different groups and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it. The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 8.2. An equality impact stage 1 initial screening was completed on 27 November 2019 as part of the setting of the 2020/21 formula. This concluded no negative impact on those with protected characteristics as a result of changes by mirroring the national funding formula, particularly as schools are protected from losing per pupil funding through the minimum funding guarantee element of schools funding. This report is a continuation of that strategy for 2024/25 with increases in all funding formula factors and higher proportionate increases in some additional needs factors in particular related to deprivation.

## **9. Property Implications**

- 9.1. There are no property implications as a result of these proposals as they relate purely to the distribution of Dedicated Schools Grant revenue funding. Individual schools pay for general property running costs from the devolved funding provided through the Dedicated Schools Grant.
- 9.2. The Children's Services asset management team is responsible for overseeing any landlord duties that impact on schools and also the strategic management of schools' capital funding, which is outside the scope of this report.

## **10. Options**

- 10.1. Option 1 - To approve the 2024/25 school funding formula and wider Dedicated Schools Grant budget allocations detailed in appendix 1 and 2.
- 10.2. Option 2 - To require further formula options and alternative schools grant budgets to be developed, requiring a further period of consultation to be carried out with schools.

## **11. Risk Management**

- 11.1. The recommendation within this report results in schools receiving increased funding using national formula factor values, mitigating a risk of financial turbulence for individual schools when the government moves to a direct national funding formula in the future (which it has reiterated its intention to do so over the last year by 2027/28 at the latest).
- 11.2. The local authority like many others is experiencing serious financial pressures from insufficient levels of high needs funding. Schools and Schools Forum have supported high needs funding transfer to influence strategies to achieve a sustainable future budget.

- 11.3. Although funded through this formula, academy schools receive their funding and adhere to compliance directly through the Education Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). Isle of Wight maintained schools have fully devolved funding, finance systems and bank accounts and their budget monitoring is regularly reviewed by school senior leadership and governor teams. Budgets for maintained schools are supported and challenged by the Council Education Finance Team through mandatory submissions in May and November of each year pre-empting risk of schools going into deficit or deviating from agreed recovery plans.
- 11.4. Actions and mitigations around schools in deficits are jointly monitored through Financial Management service risks, and through annual review of individual school budget submissions by the Director of Childrens Services.

## **12. Evaluation**

- 12.1. The school funding formula is set following significant consultation with the Isle of Wight schools' community directly and through its consultative statutory group the Schools Forum over a period of months while detailed guidance and procedures are released by the DfE. The recommended option is in line with the views of those groups, with government intentions for a clear, transparent, affordable school funding formula, and robustly evidenced DSG budget for 2024/25.

## **13. Appendices Attached**

- 13.1. Appendix 1 - Isle of Wight Dedicated Schools Grant Budget 2024/25.
- 13.2. Appendix 2 - Isle of Wight School Funding Formula 2024/25.

## **14. Background Papers**

- 14.1. Schools Forum November 2023 Paper E – 2024/25 School Funding  
<https://www.iow.gov.uk/documentlibrary/view/paper-e-2024-25-school-funding>
- 14.2. Department for Education – Pre-16 Schools Funding Operational Guidance  
[Schools operational guide: 2024 to 2025 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118122/Schools_operational_guide_2024_to_2025_-_GOV.UK)

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STUART ASHLEY  
*Director of Childrens Services*

COUNCILLOR JONATHAN BACON  
*Childrens Services, Education, and  
Corporate Functions*

## Appendix 1

<b>Service Area</b>	<b>Proposed Budget</b>	<b>Recoupment</b>	<b>GROSS DSG BUDGET</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Under 2 Year Old Entitlement	1,164,158	0	1,164,158
Pupil Premium	2,690	0	2,690
Disability Access Fund	7,280.00	0	7,280.00
Under 2 Year Old Free Entitlement	1,174,128	0	1,174,128
2 Year Old Entitlement	2,840,652	0	2,840,652
Pupil Premium	53,815	0	53,815
Disability Access Fund	18,200	0	18,200
2 Year Old Free Entitlement	2,912,667	0	2,912,667
Universal (15hr) & Additional (30hr) Entitlement	6,065,943	0	6,065,943
Early Years Pupil Premium	103,718	0	103,718
Disability Access Fund	61,880	0	61,880
3-4 Year Old Free Entitlement	6,231,541	0	6,231,541
SEN Inclusion	175,000	0	175,000
Early Years Central Expenditure	426,500	0	426,500
<b>EARLY YEARS BLOCK</b>	<b>10,919,836</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,919,836</b>
Primary Budget Shares	38,198,397	5,131,803	43,330,200
All-through Budget Shares	8,189,124	0	8,189,124
Secondary Budget Shares	15,520,884	20,548,384	36,069,268
School Budget Shares	61,908,405	25,680,187	87,588,592
De-delegated: Free School Meals Eligibility	16,844	0	16,844
De-delegated: Licences / Subscriptions	26,959	0	26,959
De-delegated: TU Facilities Cover	47,449	0	47,449
De-delegation	91,252	0	91,252
LA Education Functions	847,693	0	847,693
Growth Fund	206,187	0	206,187
<b>SCHOOLS BLOCK</b>	<b>63,053,537</b>	<b>25,680,187</b>	<b>88,733,724</b>
Special Place Funding	2,988,866	0	2,988,866
Resourced Place Funding	379,072	60,000	427,072
Post 16 Place Funding	0	1,020,000	1,020,000
Island Learning Centre - Place Funding	774,070	0	774,070
LA Education Functions (all schools HN)	28,182	0	28,182
Place Funding	4,170,190	1,080,000	5,238,190
Special School Top Up	4,855,013	0	4,855,013
Mainstream School Top Up	2,640,643	0	2,640,643
Resourced Provision Top Up	749,631	0	749,631
Island Learning Centre Top Up	758,598	0	758,598
Post 16 Top Up	1,990,711	0	1,990,711
Early Years SEN Funding	254,577	0	254,577
High Needs Top Up Funding - Discretionary	516,435	0	516,435
Education Personal Budgets	1,653,122	0	1,653,122
Pupils in Other Local Authorities Top Up	20,000	0	20,000
High Needs Top Up Funding	13,438,730	0	13,438,730
Independent & Non-Maintained Special Schools	4,053,121	0	4,053,121
SEN Central Teams	1,321,308	0	1,321,308
Hospital Education Provision	16,074	0	16,074
Primary Behaviour Service	572,000	0	572,000
Support for Inclusion & Education Out of School	164,967	0	164,967
SEN Transport	670,000	0	670,000
High Needs Contingency	(2,705,487)	0	(2,705,487)
<b>HIGH NEEDS BLOCK</b>	<b>21,700,903</b>	<b>1,080,000</b>	<b>22,780,903</b>
Admissions Service	178,000	0	178,000
Copyright	113,806	0	113,806
Fees to Independent Schools without SEN	80,000	0	80,000
LA Education Functions (all schools)	201,162	0	201,162
Centrally Employed Teachers	22,527	0	22,527
Servicing of Schools Forum	14,000	0	14,000
<b>CENTRAL SERVICES BLOCK</b>	<b>609,495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>609,495</b>
<b>TOTAL DSG BUDGET</b>	<b>96,283,771</b>	<b>26,760,187</b>	<b>123,043,958</b>

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# ISLE OF WIGHT SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA 2024/25

Factor	Description	Isle of Wight Position	2023/24 Unit Value		2024/25 Unit Value		2024/25 Budget	Percentage of Overall Budget
			Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		
1) Basic Entitlement (Compulsory)	Funding allocated according to an age-weighted pupil unit (AWPU) for all pupils in reception to year 11 based on the October 2022 census.	Values amended in 2024/25 in line with national funding formula.	£3,442	KS3 £4,853 KS4 £5,470	£3,614	KS3 £5,096 KS4 £5,744	£65,382,656	73.75%
2) Deprivation (Compulsory)	Local authorities must use free school meals (FSM), FSM Ever 6 (FSM6), and the income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) to calculate the deprivation factors (based on pupil's home postcodes).  Free School meals is measured using the previous October census and Ever 6 is calculated from any pupils entitled to FSM at any time in the last 6 years.  The IDACI measure uses 6 nationally set bands, with LAs able to set a value for each band	Values amended in 2024/25 in line with national funding formula.  DfE source data continues to use IDACI 2019 area-based index measuring relative deprivation of lower layer super output areas.	FSM £487  Ever6 FSM £715  IDACI A £680 IDACI B £517 IDACI C £487 IDACI D £446 IDACI E £284 IDACI F £233	FSM £487  Ever6 FSM £1,045  IDACI A £943 IDACI B £740 IDACI C £690 IDACI D £629 IDACI E £451 IDACI F £340	FSM £497  Ever6 FSM £832  IDACI A £690 IDACI B £523 IDACI C £492 IDACI D £452 IDACI E £289 IDACI F £238	FSM £497  Ever6 FSM £1,218  IDACI A £959 IDACI B £754 IDACI C £700 IDACI D £639 IDACI E £457 IDACI F £345	£8,880,521	10.02%
3) English as an Additional Language (EAL) (Compulsory)	EAL pupils attract funding for those pupils recorded as having entered state education in England in the last 3 years, whose first language is not English.	Values amended in 2024/25 in line with national funding formula.	£588	£1,587	£599	£1,608	£323,712	0.37%
4) Pupil Mobility (Compulsory)	The mobility factor allocates funding to schools with a high proportion of pupils with an entry date in the last three years which is not typical (above a threshold of 6%).	Values amended in 2024/25 in line with national funding formula.	£958	£1,379	£974	£1,400	£158,613	0.18%

## ISLE OF WIGHT SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA 2024/25

Factor	Description	Isle of Wight Position	2023/24 Unit Value		2024/25 Unit Value		2024/25 Budget	Percentage of Overall Budget
			Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		
5) Low Prior Attainment (Compulsory)	Primary pupils not achieving the expected level of development in early years foundation stage profile and secondary pupils not reaching the expected standard in key stage 2 at either reading or writing or maths.	Values amended in 2023/24 in line with national funding formula.	£1,171	£1,775	£1,187.22	£1,801.13	£6,207,969	7.00%
6) Lump Sum (Compulsory)	This factor recognises the fixed costs associated with each school.	Values amended in 2024/25 in line with national funding formula.	£129,819	£129,819	£136,378	£136,378	£6,000,648	6.77%
7) Sparsity (Compulsory)	Schools that are eligible for sparsity funding must meet two criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they are located in areas where pupils would have to travel a significant distance to an alternative should the school close.</li> <li>• they are small schools.</li> </ul>	Values amended in 2024/25 in line with national funding formula.	£57,100 (max)	£83,064 (max)	£57,941 (max)	£84,222 (max)	£89,327	0.10%
8) London Fringe (Compulsory for eligible authorities)	Only applies to very small minority of authorities.	Not applicable for the Isle of Wight	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	£0	0.00%
9) Split Sites (Optional)	This is a factor to support schools that have unavoidable extra costs because the school buildings are on separate sites. The 2023/24 criteria was set by the local authority. New formulaic approach introduced by the DfE from 2024/25	1 school meets the criteria in line with national funding formula	£30,000		£81,786		£81,786	0.09%



## ISLE OF WIGHT SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA 2024/25

Factor	Description	Isle of Wight Position	2023/24 Unit Value		2024/25 Unit Value		2024/25 Budget	Percentage of Overall Budget
			Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		
10) Rates (Optional)	Rates are paid directly by the ESFA from 2022/23 based on estimated amounts.	The Isle of Wight is part of the centrally paid ESFA system, so rates amounts are notional within the school budget shares.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	£1,316,086	1.48%
11) PFI Contracts (Optional)	Factor to support schools which have unavoidable extra premises costs because of they are a PFI school and/or to cover situations where the PFI "affordability gap" is delegated and paid back to the LA.	Not applicable for the Isle of Wight.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	£0	0.00%
12) Exceptional Premises Factors (Optional with ESFA agreement)	This must relate to premises costs and the value of the factor must be more than 1% of a school's budget and apply to fewer than 5% of the schools in the LA.  Any factors used must have a disapplication request to the DfE completed.	One secondary school receives funding through an exceptional "dual use site" factor for use of the local leisure centre.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	£113,829	0.13%
13) Minimum level of per pupil funding (Compulsory)	The purpose of this factor is to guarantee a minimum amount of funding for every pupil, regardless of pupil characteristic makeup.	Values amended in 2023/24 in line with national funding formula.	£4,405	£5,715	£4,610	£5,995	£103,345	0.12%
<b>TOTAL FUNDING FOR SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA (EXCLUDING MFG FUNDING TOTAL)</b>							<b>£88,658,494</b>	<b>100%</b>

## ISLE OF WIGHT SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA 2024/25

Factor	Description	Isle of Wight Position	2023/24 Unit Value		2024/25 Unit Value		2024/25 Budget	Percentage of Overall Budget
			Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		
14) Minimum Funding Guarantee	This protects schools from excessive year on year changes and allows pupil characteristics to flow through. Local authorities can set a value between +0.0% (lowest protection) and +0.5% (highest protection) Through consultation with Schools Forum and wider schools, the 0.5% highest protection threshold has been used.						£23,411	0.02%
Capping and scaling	Mechanism to balance the formula to the DSG allocation. Gains for individual schools can be capped as well as scaled back to ensure that local formulae are affordable.						(£154,368)	(0.17%)
<b>Growth Fund</b>							<b>£206,187</b>	
<b>TOTAL SCHOOLS BLOCK</b>							<b>£88,733,724</b>	

## Isle of Wight Council Forward Plan – January 2024

The Forward Plan is a list of all Key Decisions that are due to be considered no earlier than 28 clear working days from the date of this notice by the appropriate Decision Making Body or individual including those deemed to be key decisions.

A list of all Council Members can be found on the Council's web site from this link

The Leader of the Council (also responsible for Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships) is Cllr Phil Jordan.

Other members of the Cabinet are:

Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance - Cllr Ian Stephens

Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health – Cllr Debbie Andre

Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions – Cllr Jonathan Bacon

Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure - Cllr Julie Jones-Evans

Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding - Cllr Paul Fuller

Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Biosphere and Waste- Cllr Lora Peacey-Wilcox

Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection and ICT – Cllr Karen Lucioni

Any items highlighted in yellow are changes or additions to the previous Forward Plan

\*Any decisions that are intended to be made in private with the exclusion of press and public, where for example personal or commercially sensitive information is to be considered, in accordance with the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements)(Meetings and Access to Information)(England) Regulations 2012, will require the publication of specific notices, including the reason(s) for the meeting to be held in private.

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<b>125 Year Lease of Rew Valley Sports Centre and playing fields, Ventnor to The Island Free School</b>	Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance	Not before 19th Oct 2023	Signed delegation by the Leader		Open
Rew Valley Sports Centre – grant of a new lease to the Island Free School	Councillor Ian Stephens Date 1 <sup>st</sup> added: 5 September 2023				

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Fees and Charges – Inflationary rise Garden Waste subscriptions</b></p> <p>Inflationary costs mean that the service is more expensive to operate. Therefore the service price is being increased by 6.25% to ensure sufficient costs are recovered to pay the service provider.</p> <p>The process for approving fees and charges is set out in the Financial Regs and therefore is part of the Constitution (as the constitution says financial decisions must be taken with reference to the Financial Regs). The Financial Regs say:</p> <p>7.1.2 All fees and charges levied by the council, and concessions available will undergo a robust annual review as part of the budget setting process. As a result, the annual review process must be completed in time to influence the annual budget process and will be led by the relevant chief officer (responsible for the service area) for the council. As a general principle, the annual review of fees and charges will seek to ensure that charges increase at least in line with inflation.</p> <p>7.1.3 In addition to the above, between reviews, the chief officers for the council will have the authority to adjust fees and charges where this is considered necessary to reflect changing circumstances</p>	<p>Strategic Director Community Services</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 6 December 2023</p>	<p>22 Dec 2023</p>	<p>Leader's Signed Authority Regulation 10 General Exception Notice Report</p>		<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Cyber Security Strategy 2023-2030</b></p> <p>The UK 'Government Cyber Security Strategy 2022 – 2030' was published last year. It also places a requirement for “all government organisations across the whole public sector being resilient to known vulnerabilities and attack methods no later than 2030”. It provided five advisable dimensions for consideration with regards to a public bodies' cyber resilience. The IWC Cyber Security Strategy 2023-2030 will map out the dimensions providing the Isle of Wight councils' approach to each of these and meeting our responsibilities for resilience to cyber attack.</p>	<p>Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection and ICT</p> <p>Councillor Karen Lucioni Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 4 October 2023</p>	<p>21 Dec 2023</p>	<p>Leader's Signed Authority Upcoming decision notice Report Strategy</p>	<p>Internal Council Services</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Food Hygiene Inspection Programme</b></p> <p>This is required to confirm and agree the position in relation to the food hygiene inspection programme currently for the planned out turn of 2023/24 with the capacity of the team and advises that capacity will be considered at longer term increase in capacity for this area of work.</p> <p>This is written in response to the internal audit outcomes and required actions.</p> <p>To ensure that there is a governance processes so that the Cabinet have sufficient oversight of the risks regarding service delivery planning and delivery against the Food Standards Agency's requirements.</p>	<p>Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection and ICT</p> <p>Councillor Karen Lucioni Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 6 December 2023</p>	<p>3 Jan 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>

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Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>To Increase Parking Tariffs and Permit Prices, and Changes to Parking Provision at Union St, Newport</b></p> <p>To consider a range of parking charge increases</p>	<p>Strategic Director Community Services</p> <p>Councillor Phil Jordan Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 6 December 2023</p>	<p>11 Jan 2024</p>	<p>Leader's Signed Authority</p>	<p>Price increase can be undertaken via a Notice of Variation which does not require formal consultation.</p> <p>The introduction of a new chargeable area will require a new Parking Places Order which will require public consultation with stakeholders as listed above.</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>School Funding Formula &amp; Budget Setting 2024/25</b></p> <p>Following the Department for Education (DfE) Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) release in December, this report sets the local school funding formula and associated wider DSG budget for 2024/25</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 4 October 2023</p>	<p>11 Jan 2024</p>		<p>All schools consultation during the Autumn, and specific consultation with Schools Forum</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>District 2 TRO Review - Newport and Carisbrooke</b></p> <p>TRO Proposals and public feedback</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships)</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 7 November 2023</p>	<p>11 Jan 2024</p>		<p>Parish and Community Councils Ward Councillors Public</p>	<p>Open</p>



Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Review of Independent Island Living Strategy</b></p> <p>The current Independent Island Living Strategy was adopted in 2017 and is now out of date. The reviewed strategy is produced following a consultation and reflects our current needs for extra care housing. We are seeing approval for this reviewed strategy to be implemented and published.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 7 November 2023</p>	<p>11 Jan 2024</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public – Survey to all Island residents aged 50 and over. The survey was promoted by a media campaign and was available online and on paper.</li> <li>2. Service users - Workshops with residents living in the existing independent island living communities of Ryde Village and Green Meadows in Freshwater.</li> <li>3. Internal Council services - Survey to Council’s adult social care and housing needs professionals who have been supporting people who live/lived in Ryde Village or Green Meadows.</li> <li>4. Other stakeholders – Survey to developers of extra care housing.</li> </ol>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Discretionary Rate Relief Policy</b></p> <p>New legislation enables local authorities to backdate discretionary rate relief where appropriate. The ability to backdate will need to be updated within the policy and then it will be local discretionary decision as to how far the relief can be backdated.</p> <p>The decision to be made is to whether to adopt this ability to backdate within the policy.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Full Council</p> <p>Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 6 December 2023</p>	<p>11 Jan 2024</p> <p>28 Feb 2024</p>		<p>No consultation required as this relates to legislative changes.</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Local Council Tax Support</b></p> <p>Every year local authorities are required to undertake a review of their scheme to ensure it still meets local needs as well as financial impacts. Any potential changes require full consultation with residents and the final decision made at Full Council for implementation on the 1 April every year for the statutory provisions to be undertaken.</p>	<p>Full Council</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Finance, Climate Change and Biosphere (archived 9/10/23), Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 5 July 2023</p>	<p>17 Jan 2024</p>		<p>Consultation to be undertaken if decision is made to make changes to the scheme for 8 weeks. Each claimant will be written to advising them of the changes, advice sent through the anti-poverty meetings, online survey via questionnaire explaining the proposals and likely impact – paper survey on request, People Matter consulted, Age Friendly Group provided with details, letter to the Parish Councils, Letter sent to the police commissioner and fire authority. www.iwight.com Press releases. Face to face communication at customer service points. The council's Facebook and Twitter sites (weekly promotions). Information on the front page of iwight.com</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Review of Polling Places and Districts</b></p> <p>Review of Polling Places and Districts</p>	<p>Full Council</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 5 September 2023</p>	<p>17 Jan 2024</p>		<p>Direct contact with Elected Members, previous Independent Candidates, Local Political Parties, Parish &amp; Town Councils and those with a speciality in access for persons with a disability.</p> <p>Members of the public via Press release, etc.</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Approval of the Statement of Licensing Policy January 2024 - January 2029</b></p> <p>To approve the Statement of Licensing Policy for the next five years.</p>	<p>Full Council</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection and ICT</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 4 October 2023</p>	<p>17 Jan 2024</p>		<p>Public Consultation</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Future Governance Report</b></p> <p>To consider moving to a Committee system for Council decision-making from May 2024</p>	<p>Full Council</p> <p>Full Council</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 7 November 2023</p>	<p>17 Jan 2024</p>		<p>Internal External Public</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Acquisition of land at Pyle Street, Newport</b></p> <p>Purchase of land at Pyle Street, Newport</p>	<p>Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance</p> <p>Councillor Ian Stephens Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 15 December 2023</p>	<p>19 Jan 2024</p>			<p>Part exempt The report will detail the terms of a property deal that will have not been completed. As such, it would not be appropriate for some of the detail to be in the public domain before the purchase is completed.</p>
<p><b>The adoption of the Newport Harbour Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document</b></p> <p>Whether to adopt the draft Newport Harbour Masterplan as a supplementary planning document</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 7 September 2022</p>	<p>8 Feb 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Determination of School Admission Arrangements for 2025/26</b></p> <p>To determine the Isle of Wight Council's school admissions arrangements for 2025/2026.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 5 July 2023</p>	<p>8 Feb 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<b>Budget and Council Tax Setting 2024-2025 and Future Years' Forecasts</b>	Cabinet	8 Feb 2024			Open
	Full Council	28 Feb 2024			
Budget and Council Tax setting	Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance Date 1 <sup>st</sup> added: 4 October 2023				
<b>QPMR Q3 - 2023/24</b>	Cabinet	8 Feb 2024			Open
To provide a summary of progress against Corporate Plan activities and measures for the period October 2023 to December 2023. To inform Cabinet of areas of particular success, issues requiring attention and remedial activity in place to deal with these. To provide a report on the financial position of the council for the same period	Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance Date 1 <sup>st</sup> added: 13 October 2023				
<b>District 4 TRO review - Alverstone, Arreton, Lake, Newchurch, Sandown and Shanklin</b>	Cabinet	8 Feb 2024		Town and Parish Councils Ward Councillors Public	Open
TRO proposals and public feedback	Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships) Date 1 <sup>st</sup> added: 7 November 2023				

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>LEP Integration of functions into Upper Tier Local Authorities</b></p> <p>New arrangements following the government arrangements on changes to LEP functions</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 6 December 2023</p>	<p>8 Feb 2024</p>		<p>Upper Tier local authorities DHLUC Solent Partners</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Pay Policy</b></p>	<p>Full Council</p> <p>Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 4 October 2023</p>	<p>28 Feb 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Adoption of three LCWIPs (East Cowes &amp; Whippingham; Cowes, Gurnard &amp; Northwood; Brading, Bembridge &amp; St Helens) as a Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)</b></p> <p>Following a period of public consultation, Cabinet to be asked to adopt three separate Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIP) for East Cowes &amp; Whippingham; Cowes, Gurnard &amp; Northwood; and Brading, Bembridge &amp; St Helens as Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that post adoption can be used as a material consideration in planning decisions.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 1 March 2023</p>	<p>14 Mar 2024</p>		<p>Prior to the cabinet decision, a formal 6 week public consultation in the LCWIPs will have taken place in line with Planning legislation for the adoption of SPDs, including consultation with a number of statutory consultees</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Determine School Academic Year/Term Dates for 2025/2026</b></p> <p>To seek approval from the Cabinet on the determination of the pattern of school term and holiday dates for the school year 2025/2026.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 5 July 2023</p>	<p>14 Mar 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Director of Public Health Annual Report - Childhood Obesity - Call to Action</b></p> <p>To note the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health 2023/24 and to endorse any recommendations with the report.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 5 September 2023</p>	<p>14 Mar 2024</p>		<p>N/A</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>District 6 TRO Review - Brighstone, Freshwater, Rookley, Shalfleet, Shorwell, Totland and Yarmouth</b></p> <p>TRO proposals and public feedback</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships) Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 7 November 2023</p>	<p>14 Mar 2024</p>		<p>Town and Parish Councils Ward Councillors Public</p>	<p>Open</p>



Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2024-25</b></p> <p>The purpose of the report is to provide an overview of Early Years childcare sufficiency on the Isle of Wight. The LA has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient Early Years childcare places that are accessible to parents. This duty is presented through this report to elected council members and is made available to parents.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 6 December 2023</p>	<p>14 Mar 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Concessionary Travel Reimbursement 2024-25</b></p> <p>The report will set out the concessionary travel arrangements on local bus services for year 2024/25, the recommended rate per concessionary journey and the associated implications.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships) Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 6 December 2023</p>	<p>14 Mar 2024</p>		<p>Negotiations with local bus operator/s via a commissioned consultant.</p>	<p>Part exempt The appended technical report from the commissioned consultant outlining the concessionary travel negotiations, calculations and recommended rate, will be exempt as it will contain financial information which is commercially sensitive to the local bus operator.</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Island Planning Strategy</b></p> <p>As the Draft IPS was not agreed on 5 October, Full Council is to specify its objections and to formally refer the matter back to the Cabinet.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Full Council</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 17 March 2022</p>	<p>14 Mar 2024</p> <p>20 Mar 2024</p>		<p>Internal and External Full public consultation</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Post 16 Transport Policy Statement 2024</b></p> <p>To seek Cabinet approval for the Post 16 Transport Policy Statement which applies to the 2024 academic year. The Post 16 policy statement must be published annually by 31 May each year.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 5 July 2023</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>

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Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Better Care Fund (BCF) 2023 – 2025 Midway Update</b></p> <p>The Better Care Fund (BCF) programme supports the Isle of Wight Council (IWC) and Integrated Care Board (ICB) to successfully deliver integrated working that best supports Island residents. The requirements of the BCF are set by NHS England (NHSE), including details on financial and contractual arrangements. The BCF has historically been a 1 year plan but the DHSC changed the BCF to a 2 year plan for 2023 to 2025. The Cabinet is asked to note the 2023/25 BCF midway Update</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 13 October 2023</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>

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