### Parish & Town Councils

Windsor Forum



This is NOT a Parish Council

### What are Parish Councils

- Civil local authorities
- A tier of local government that is closest to communities
- Created by the Local Government Act 1894
- They vary enormously in size with some representing populations of less than 100 to others over 130,000
- Individual budgets ranging from less than £1,000 to over £4 million
- They cover both rural and urban areas
- Generically referred to as "local councils", there are over 10,000 in England
- There is not a 'one-size fits all' definition







### Naming Style

As well as Parish Council, a local council can resolve to call itself any of the following:

**Town Council** 

Village Council

**Community Council** 

**Neighbourhood Council** 

However, their powers and duties are the same whatever name they choose – the same legislation applies to all.

Note: The Chairman of a Town Council may style themselves as Town Mayor

#### Unitary Authority (RBWM)



#### **County Councils**

These are responsible for services across the whole of a county, like:

- education
- transport
- · planning
- · fire and public safety
- social care
- libraries
- · waste management
- trading standards

#### District, Borough and City Councils

These cover a smaller area than county councils. They're usually responsible for services like:

- · rubbish collection
- recycling
- council tax collections
- housing
- · planning applications

#### **Parish and Town Councils**

They're elected and can help on a number of local issues, like providing:

- allotments
- public clocks
- bus shelters
- community centres
- play areas and play equipment
- grants to help local organisations
- · consultation on neighbourhood planning

They also have the power to issue fixed penalty fines for things like:

- · litter
- · graffiti
- fly posting
- · dog offences

### Powers & Duties

Local Councils have various powers and duties conveyed by many Acts of Parliament. This means they may only do what the law says they "may" do (powers) and they must do what the law says they "must" or "shall" do (duties).



Many **duties** are in relation to operational and/or legislative compliance, i.e. appointment of relevant officers, signing of acceptance of office, financial reporting, declaration of interests, holding of an annual meeting. There is also a duty to provide allotments if demand exists.

Effectively **powers** provide the legislative authorisation for both the ability to do something along with its related expenditure. A local council may only incur expenditure from the public purse if it has a lawful basis to do so (i.e. a relevant power).

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Land Bye-laws
 Recreation General powers
                                  Highways
                  Allotments Access land
Parish documents
  Clocks Public conveniences
                  Financial assistance
    Closed churchyards
             Public buildings and village hall
   Lotteries
      Tourism
                         Traffic calming
                                  Investments
     Burial grounds, cemeteries and crematoria
                      Baths and washhouses
     Common pastures
  Commons
    Entertainment and the arts
  War memorials
                           Community centres
                Mortuaries and post mortem rooms
            Open spaces Conference facilities
       Town and country planning
  Crime prevention
                 Litter Transport Water supply
                               Gifts Drainage
Bus shelters
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# Parish & Town Council Facilities



















### Parish/Town Council Funding

The main source of funding is the precept levy which is part of the Council Tax bill

Other sources of funding may also include:-

- Service charges
- Hall/room hires
  - Market fees
- Car parking charges
  - Grants

- Allotment rents
  - Lease income
- Pitch/Grounds fees
- Interest & Investments
  - CIL/Section 106

In addition, capital expenditure may also be funded via loans from the Public Works Loan Board as well as reserves built up for that purpose.

### Berkshire Parishes

Berkshire currently has 104 civil parishes across the six Unitary Authority areas.

- Wokingham, West Berkshire & Bracknell Forest are fully parished
- Reading has no parishes
- Slough has 3 parishes on the periphery with the vast majority of the authority's area unparished.
- RBWM has 15 parishes (13 parish councils, 1 town council and a parish meeting) – the two main urban areas of Maidenhead and Windsor are unparished.

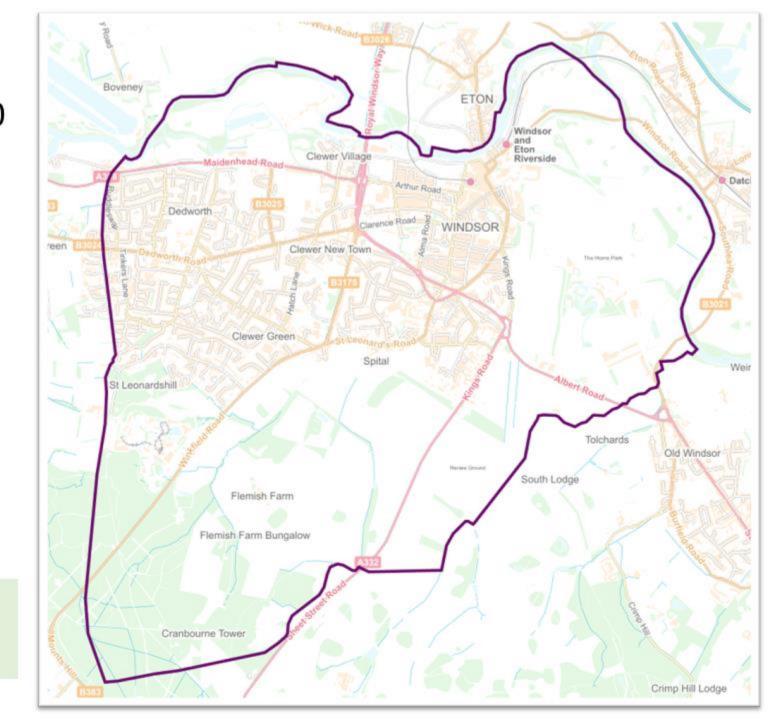




#### Town Council Area

- Population of approx. 34,000
- Area covering 7.2 sq.miles
- 20,500 electors
- Two third's Green Belt
- River Thames
- Historic Royal Town
- Shopping Centre
- Popular tourist destination
- Royal residence

Windsor Town Council would be a large local council



### Larger Council Comparison

Compared with other local councils, Windsor Town Council would be within the:

- Largest 40 within England (35<sup>th</sup> of 10,400)
- Largest 20 within Unitary Authority Areas (18<sup>th</sup> of 4,300)
  - Largest 5 within Berkshire (3<sup>rd</sup> of 105)

Using the tax base for comparison

Largest 40

**England** 

Average Band D = £ 80.54

Average Precept = £ 1.4m

#### Comparative Precept Data

#### **Unitary Area**

Largest 20

Average Band D = £ 110.31

Average Precept = £ 1.9m

#### Berkshire

Largest 5

Average Band D = £ 90.13

Average Precept = £ 1.3m

### Comparison within Berkshire

As local councils vary so considerably in service delivery, demographics, geographical size, etc. it is difficult to provide direct comparisons. Tax base provides the most useful metric as it is a measurable statistic used by the Office for National Statistics.

Therefore, in Berkshire, the closest comparison to Windsor is Newbury. The Town Council's tax base and population is about the same, it is a historic market town and operates many similar services/facilities.



#### Services and facilities include:

- Allotments
- Sports Pitches
- Cemeteries
- Markets
- Newbury in bloom
   Benches

- Playgrounds
- Open spaces
- Public toilets
- Venue hire

- Litter bins
- Bus shelters
- Footway lights
- Community **Partnerships**

#### 2023/24 Budget & Precept

Total Expenditure: £2,280,724

Precept: £1,575,224

Band D: £94.66

### Existing Arrangements - Special Expenses

'Concurrent Functions'

Within an authority's administrative boundary, if a principle council is providing services to a specific area that elsewhere are provided by a parish or town council (known as **concurrent functions**), the Local Government Finance Act 1992 permits the principle council to charge that area separately for those services. This is classed as **special expenses**.

The purpose of this legislation is to enable the cost of concurrent functions to be applied to where they are provided – i.e. only the area's council taxpayers that receive those services pay for them.

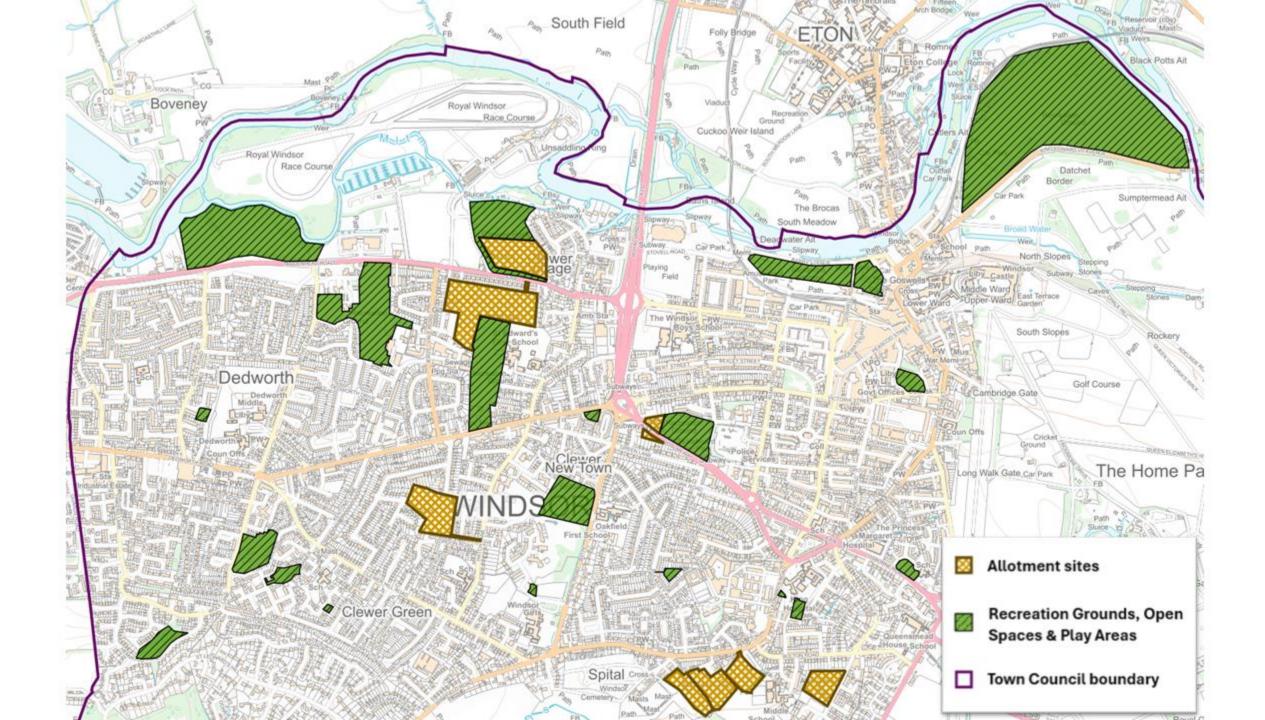
RBWM applies this in a limited way, to the unparished areas of Maidenhead and Windsor and it is accounted for as 'Special Area Expenses' (SAE).

The powers available to local councils mean that any of the list below, currently provided by the Borough Council, could be undertaken by Windsor Town Council.

Car parks Grit bins Sports Pitches Public toilets Cemeteries Venues for hire Markets Benches Allotments Litter bins Playgrounds Bus shelters Museum Footway lights Tourist facilities Open spaces

All the above is subject to resourcing including finance, staffing and relevant transfers.

In addition, some 'Principle Council' functions/services can be delegated to, or provided by, a Parish/Town Council on behalf of the Borough Council if an agreement to do so is put in place. (Delegated Functions are separate to 'parish' powers.)



### What would Windsor Town Council be like?

This is an impossible question to answer. It can only be decided by:

Windsor Town Council and its Town Councillors
The Town Council's resources, including assets and finances
The ambition, vision and determination of the Town Council

.....and ultimately, the residents of Windsor.

## Any Questions?