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CYNGOR SIR
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ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Dr Gwynne Jones.
Prif Weithredwr – Chief Executive

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RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD	NOTICE OF MEETING
PWYLLGOR GWAITH	THE EXECUTIVE
DYDD LLUN 19 HYDREF 2015 10.00 o'r gloch	MONDAY 19 OCTOBER 2015 10.00 am
SIAMBR Y CYNGOR SWYDDFEYDD Y CYNGOR LLANGFNI	COUNCIL CHAMBER COUNCIL OFFICES LLANGFNI
Swyddog Pwyllgor	Mairwen Hughes 01248 752 516 Committee Officer

Annibynnol/Independent

R Dew, K P Hughes, H E Jones and Ieuan Williams (Cadeirydd/Chair)

Plaid Lafur/Labour Party

J A Roberts (Is-Gadeirydd/Vice-Chair) and Alwyn Rowlands

Aelod Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru /Welsh Liberal Democrat (Heb Ymuno / Unaffiliated)

Aled Morris Jones

COPI ER GWYBODAETH / COPY FOR INFORMATION

I Aelodau'r Cyngor Sir / To the Members of the County Council

Bydd aelod sydd ddim ar y Pwyllgor Gwaith yn cael gwahoddiad i'r cyfarfod i siarad (ond nid i bleidleisio) os ydy o/hi wedi gofyn am gael rhoddi eitem ar y rhaglen dan Reolau Gweithdrefn y Pwyllgor Gwaith. Efallai bydd y Pwyllgor Gwaith yn ystyried ceisiadau gan aelodau sydd ddim ar y Pwyllgor Gwaith i siarad ar faterion eraill.

A non-Executive member will be invited to the meeting and may speak (but not vote) during the meeting, if he/she has requested the item to be placed on the agenda under the Executive Procedure Rules. Requests by non-Executive members to speak on other matters may be considered at the discretion of The Executive.

Please note that meetings of the Committee are filmed for live and subsequent broadcast on the Council's website. The Authority is a Data Controller under the Data Protection Act and data collected during this webcast will be retained in accordance with the Authority's published policy.

A G E N D A

1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

To receive any declarations of interest from any Member or Officer in respect of any item of business.

2 URGENT MATTERS CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR HIS APPOINTED OFFICER

No urgent matters at the time of dispatch of this agenda.

3 MINUTES (Pages 1 - 8)

To submit for confirmation, the draft minutes of the meeting of the Executive held on 21st September, 2015.

4 MINUTES FOR ADOPTION (Pages 9 - 24)

- To submit for adoption, the draft minutes of the Corporate Parenting Panel held on 7th September, 2015.

- **Fostering Recruitment and Technology**

To submit the report of the Fostering Recruitment and Marketing Officer.

5 THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 25 - 36)

To submit the report of the Head of Democratic Services.

6 BRYN TREWAN ESTATE, CAERGEILIOG - SEWAGE CHARGES FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 2015/16

To submit the report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer. - **TO FOLLOW**

7 STREET AND HOUSE NAMING AND NUMBERING POLICY (Pages 37 - 54)

To submit the report of the Chief Executive / Head of Highways, Waste and Property.

8 OLDER ADULT ACCOMMODATION - HAULFRE RESIDENTIAL HOME (Pages 55 - 110)

To submit the report of the Head of Adults' Services.

9 SCHOOL MODERNISATION - RHOSYR AREA (Pages 111 - 192)

To submit the report of the Head of Learning.

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10 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC (Pages 193 - 194)

To consider adoption of the following:-

“Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press and public from meeting during discussion on the following item on the grounds that it may involve the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Schedule 12A of the said Act and in the attached Public Interest Test”.

11 ANGLESEY FURTHER EDUCATION TRUST FUND (Pages 195 - 216)

To submit the report of the Chief Executive.- **APPENDIX TO FOLLOW**

12 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC (Pages 217 - 218)

To consider adoption of the following:-

“Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press and public from meeting during discussion on the following item on the grounds that it may involve the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Schedule 12A of the said Act and in the attached Public Interest Test”.

**13 TRANSFORMATION OF THE SHELTERED HOUSING ACCOMMODATION
WARDEN SERVICE (Pages 219 - 278)**

To submit the report of the Head of Housing Services.

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THE EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the meeting held on 21 September, 2015

- PRESENT:** Councillor Ieuan Williams (Chair)
Councillor J.Arwel Roberts (Vice-Chair)
- Councillors Richard Dew, Kenneth Hughes,
Aled Morris Jones, H.Eifion Jones, Alwyn Rowlands
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive
Corporate Director of Sustainability
Interim Head of Resources & Section 151 Officer
Head of Learning
Head of Adults' Services
Head of Democratic Services (for item 5)
Corporate Programme Manager (GM)
Housing Services Technical Manager (DR)
Committee Officer (ATH)
- APOLOGIES:** None
- ALSO PRESENT:** Councillors John Griffith, Victor Hughes, Llinos M.Huws,
R.Llewelyn Jones, R.Meirion Jones, Alun Mummery.
-

1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Councillor J.Arwel Roberts declared a personal interest with respect to item 14 on the agenda.

Councillor Kenneth Hughes declared a personal but not prejudicial interest with regard to item 15 on the agenda and he clarified that because the report is concerned with progressing the project after consultation and the implementation of the decision to create a new area school have taken place, the legal advice confirms that the interest is not prejudicial and that he is thus able speak and vote on the matter.

2. URGENT MATTERS CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR HIS APPOINTED OFFICER

None arising.

3. MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 20th July, 2015 were presented for confirmation.

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 20th July, 2015 be confirmed as correct.

4. MINUTES FOR INFORMATION

The draft minutes of the meeting of the Voluntary Sector Liaison Board held on 9 July, 2015 were presented for the Executive's information.

It was resolved to note the draft minutes of the meeting of the Voluntary Sector Liaison Committee held on 9th July, 2015.

5. THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

The report of the Head of Democratic Services incorporating the Executive's Forward Work Programme for the period from October, 2015 to February, 2016 was presented for the Executive's approval.

The Head of Democratic Services updated the Committee on the contents of the Work Programme as follows –

Items new to the Work Schedule

- Items 2 and 3 scheduled for October, 2015
- Items 10, 11 and 14 scheduled for November, 2015
- Items 19 and 20 scheduled for January, 2016
- Item 23 scheduled for February, 2016

Slippages on the Work Schedule

- Rescheduled to October 2015 is Item 5 – Council Housing Development Strategy 2015-20
- Rescheduled to November, 2015 is Item 15 – Common Allocations Policy and Item 16 – Weekly Waste Collection Options Appraisal

The Chair said that the matter of the Weekly Waste Collection Options Appraisal is an issue that should be subject to pre-decision scrutiny and that it would be helpful for all Members to be briefed on the matter of the Council Tax Premiums for Second Homes and Long-Term Empty Properties.

It was resolved to confirm the Executive's updated Forward Work Programme for the period from October, 2015 to May, 2016 subject to the changes outlined at the meeting.

6. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT (IMPROVEMENT PLAN) 2014/15

The report of the Head of Transformation incorporating the Annual Performance Plan for 2014/15 was presented for the Executive's consideration. The report provided an analysis of the Council's performance over the 2014/15 financial year against the priorities set out in the Annual Delivery Document/Corporate Plan.

The Portfolio Member for Performance Transformation, Corporate Plan and HR reported that although the Annual Performance Report remains in draft form at this stage, its contents have been confirmed as compliant with requirements by the Wales Audit Office.

It was resolved that the final version of the Annual Performance Report for 2014/15 be published by the statutory October deadline and is completed to that end by Officers in consultation with the Portfolio Holder.

7. CORPORATE SCORECARD – QUARTER 1 2015/16

The report of the Head of Transformation incorporating the Corporate Scorecard for Quarter 1 2015/16 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Performance Transformation, Corporate Plan and HR reported that performance as reflected by the Corporate Scorecard for Quarter 1 has been scrutinised by the Corporate Scrutiny Committee. The Scorecard indicates that although sickness absence rates are improving year on year and significant improvement has also been evidenced regarding return to work practices, there has been a deterioration in the Council's Q1 position when compared with last year and its corporate target of 10 days per FTE meaning that corrective action in the form of further embedding good management practices and processes in relation to sickness management needs to continue.

The Executive highlighted the following as areas requiring renewed attention and focus in order to evidence progress in Quarter 2 –

- Sickness absence and its management which it was noted are under regular review by the SLT.
- Complaints and whether there are any identifiable patterns in terms of the nature of the complaints or aspects of service and/or departments to which they relate so that remedial action can be specific and targeted.
- The number of days taken to let lettable units of accommodation. The Executive noted that prospective tenants have 3 rights of refusal on a property and suggested that this might be a policy aspect that could be looked at in the development of the new Commons Allocations Policy ahead of its submission to the Executive in November.
- The number of carers of adults requesting an assessment or review that had an assessment or review in their own right during the year which the Executive noted as an area of service that has been ragged Red for several successive quarters. The Executive was informed that the Corporate Scrutiny Committee intends to establish a scrutiny outcome panel to more closely investigate the reasons for the continuing underperformance in this area.
- The number of visits to public libraries during the year which was under target. It was noted that it is important in light of the intended Libraries Service Review to consider ways of extending the use of libraries to encourage more visits to them .

It was resolved to note the areas which the SLT is managing to secure improvements into the future as per section 1.3 of the report along with the mitigation measures as outlined.

8. MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

The report of the Interim Head of Resources and Section 151 Officer which provided an update on the Medium Term Financial Plan 2016/17 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that the report reflects a worsening financial situation to that reported in July with the Council currently working to a revised budget shortfall in 2016/17 of £5.740m and over four years a budget shortfall of £17m. The main change is brought about by the withdrawal of the Outcome Agreement Grant which was a performance based grant paid according to the extent to which a local authority achieved the outcomes within its agreement with the Welsh Government. The grant was worth in the region of £750k to Anglesey annually based on its success in meeting its targets and the loss of the grant is a disappointment and a blow. The Finance Service is working with departments across the Council to identify other avenues of savings for 2016/17 and the probability is that the Authority will be offering the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme to its staff again this year. The Welsh Government's provisional settlement is due to be announced in October/ November and upon this announcement the Council will have a more accurate indication of its funding for 2016/17. The Final Settlement will not be announced until late December, 2015 or early January, 2016. The Portfolio Member proposed the report with the addition that the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme be offered as part of the budget options for 2016/17.

The Interim Head of Resources and Section 151 outlined the process by which applications for voluntary redundancy are considered and he said that applications under the scheme which is open to all the Council's staff would be scrutinised individually. It does not necessarily follow that where voluntary redundancy has been approved, each of those posts will be deleted - adjustments can be made elsewhere within the Council. The matter has been discussed at Officer level.

The Chief Executive confirmed that the SLT has considered the possibility of introducing a scheme on the lines offered the previous year.

The Portfolio Member for Performance Transformation, Corporate Plan and HR proposed that given the financial climate for local authorities is unlikely to improve in the medium term and that the financial challenges will intensify, it would be a logical and realistic step for the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme to be built into the budget planning process as a standing option so that consideration does not have to be given on a year by year basis to whether or not it should be offered. This would also facilitate workforce and succession planning.

The Interim Head of Resources said that all redundancies need to be funded and in some cases where the employee is of the appropriate age, retirement costs would apply as well. The Council needs to be assured that it can meet those obligations. The Officer advised that as the financial outlook for local authorities for the next few years will remain challenging, it would be sensible to consider ways of developing income streams as part of the strategy to deal with the budget shortfall in 2016/17 and beyond e.g. for 2016/7 there will be a review of how fees and charges are dealt with as referred to in section 3 of the report with a view to presenting them in a single schedule rather than on a service by service basis.

It was resolved –

- **To note and adopt the report.**
- **To proceed with the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme as part of the options for the 2016/17 Budget and that the scheme continues to be part of the Budget planning process on an ongoing basis for this and subsequent years.**

9. 2015/16 REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING REPORT

The report of the Interim Head of Resources and Section 151 Officer setting out the financial performance of the Council's Services for the first quarter of the 2015/16 financial year and the projected position for the year as a whole including the sources of the main variances in budgets was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that based on the available evidence in Quarter 1, the overall projected financial position for the year end of an overspend of £1.620m is not positive. However, a clearer indication of budgetary trends will be obtained from the mid-year analysis due in November at which point remedial steps can be taken if there is no improvement. The situation should not cause undue alarm at this early stage of the year. What is important is that Service Managers ensure that planned savings agreed to as part of the 2015/16 Budget approved by the Council in February, 2015 if they have not already been delivered, are delivered as soon as possible.

The Interim Head of Resources and Section 151 Officer said that the projected overspend for year end is only 1.3% of the Council's net budget and as it is based on the first quarter there is sufficient time in the year for the situation to correct itself.

It was resolved:

- **To note the position set out in respect of financial performance to date.**
- **To note the projected year end deficit and,**
- **To note the actions being taken to address this.**

10. 2015/16 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING REPORT

The report of the Interim Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer setting out the financial performance of the capital budget for the first Quarter of the 2015/16 financial year was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that the expenditure on general schemes to the end of June, 2015 was £2.5m (12% of the total general schemes budget) .Housing schemes incurred expenditure of £0.7m (6% of the total housing budget) to June. The overall expenditure was 10% of the total budget as many of the schemes are weighted towards the latter part of the year. The Portfolio Member said that for the first time, a target (£4.6m) has been set for capital receipts for the year of which £927k was achieved in the first quarter. The revised project costs for the new primary school in Holyhead shows an increase of £1.942m but it is understood that the Welsh Government will fund 50% of the increase meaning that the Authority will have to fund the remainder from increased borrowing.

It was resolved to note progress of expenditure and receipts against the capital budget.

11. ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT REVIEW 2014/15

The report of the Interim Head of Resources and Section 151 Officer incorporating the Annual Treasury Management Review for 2014/15 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that the review had been scrutinised by the Audit and Governance Committee which accepted the report without additional comment.

It was resolved –

- **To note that the outturn figures in the report will remain provisional until the audit of the 2014/15 Statement of Accounts is completed and signed off; any resulting significant adjustments to the figures included in the report will be reported as appropriate.**
- **To note the provisional actual 2014/15 prudential and treasury indicators in the report.**
- **To forward the report to the full Council at its meeting on 29 September, 2015 without further comment.**

12. ANNUAL UPDATE – SAFEGUARDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR VULNERABLE ADULTS

The report of the Head of Adults' Services incorporating the Ynys Môn Protection of Vulnerable Adults Highlight Report for 2014/15 was presented for the Committee's consideration.

In considering the report, the Executive sought clarification of the approach to managing POVA referrals and the robustness of monitoring arrangements. The Head of Adults' Services said that the year on year increase in POVA referrals can on the one hand be interpreted positively as an indication of improved awareness of safeguarding issues. Whilst it is difficult to give a timescale for being able to reduce the number of referrals the Authority is seeking to strengthen its contract arrangements via ongoing transformation work and it continues to monitor each care home contract and home care providers annually.

It was resolved:

- **To note and agree the developments set out in section 4 of the Protection of Vulnerable Adults Highlight Report.**
- **To note the update regarding the Safeguarding Adults' Board regional and local arrangements as per Appendix 2.**
- **To note and agree the recommendations of the report namely –**
 - **That Members support the structure for the regional North Wales Safeguarding Adults Board (NWSAB). The NWSAB will be supported by regional function-based groups and sub-regional Delivery Groups.**
 - **That funding for the Adults Safeguarding Board continues to be included within current budget discussions for 2016/17.**
- **To support continued Member engagement in the overall Safeguarding Agenda.**

13. HOUSING SERVICES BOARD

The report of the Head of Housing Services incorporating proposals for establishing a Housing Services Board was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Housing and Social Services reported that whilst the proposal for a Housing Board stems originally from the review of the HRA under the 2014 Housing Act Wales, its purpose is broader and links in with the Authority's aims of tackling poverty, increasing housing options, employment growth and economic regeneration. The Portfolio Member proposed that the Board's Elected member representation comprise of the Portfolio and Shadow Portfolio Members for Housing and Social Services, the Portfolio Member for the Economy and the Council Leader and that the Board be chaired by the Portfolio Member for Housing and Social Services.

The Deputy Leader said he would wish that in due course, the Board's membership will include representation from the among the members of the Council's Tenants Forum. The Portfolio Member for Housing and Social Services said that the membership could be reviewed within six months and he proposed an amendment to that end which was accepted.

It was resolved -

- **That a Housing Board be established in accordance with the proposals set out in the report.**
- **That its Elected Member representation comprise of the Portfolio and Shadow Portfolio Members for Housing and Social Services, Portfolio Member for the Economy as well as the Leader of the Council.**
- **That the Board be chaired by the Portfolio Member for Housing and Social Services.**
- **That the Board's membership be reviewed within 6 months.**

14. SCHOOL MODERNISATION – HOLYHEAD AREA

The report of the Head of Learning in relation to the school modernisation programme in Holyhead was presented for the Executive's consideration. The report confirmed that following the publication on 19 June, 2015 of a Statutory Notice of the Authority's intention to combine the three schools of Ysgol y Parchedig Thomas Ellis, Ysgol Llaingoch and Ysgol y Parc into one new school on the Cybi site with the status of a Church in Wales Voluntary Controlled School, no objections to the notice were received.

The Executive was informed that the Authority was required by the School Organisation Code 2013 to reaffirm the proposal as referred to in the report.

It was resolved to continue to implement the proposal as referred to in the report and to authorise the Officers to continue the process to build a new primary school in Holyhead.

15. SCHOOL MODERNISATION - Y LLANNAU

The report of the Head of Learning in relation to the school modernisation programme in the Llannau area was presented for the Executive's consideration. The report confirmed that following the publication on 19 June, 2015 of a Statutory Notice of the Authority's intention to combine the three schools of Ysgol Llanfachraeth, Ysgol Ffrwd Win and Ysgol Cylch y Garn into one new school on a site in Llanfaethlu with the status of a community school, no objections to the notice were received.

The Executive was informed that the Authority was required by the School Organisation Code 2013 to reaffirm the proposal as referred to in the report.

It was resolved to continue to implement the proposal as referred to in the report and to authorise the Officers to continue the process to build a new primary school in Llanfaethlu.

**Councillor Ieuan Williams
Chair**

CORPORATE PARENTING PANEL

Minutes of the meeting held on 7 September, 2015

- PRESENT:** Dr Gwynne Jones (Chief Executive) (Chair)
- Councillor Kenneth Hughes (Portfolio Member for Education)
Councillor Dylan Rees (Partnerships & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee)
Mr Douglas Watson (Chair – Anglesey Foster Carers' Association)
Mrs Sue Willis (BCUHB)
Mrs Rona Jones (Independent Reviewing Officer)
Mrs Gwen Carrington (Director of Community)
Anwen Huws (Head of Children's Services)
Mrs Delyth Molyneux (Head of Learning)
Llyr Bryn Roberts (Principal Officer – Corporate Parenting & Partnerships)
Dawn Owen (Child Placement Team Manager)
Heulwen Owen (LAC Education Liaison Officer)
Llinos Edwards (LAC Nurse)
Sean McClearn (Leaving Care Co-ordinator)
Ann Holmes (Committee Officer)
- APOLOGIES:** Councillor Aled Morris Jones (Portfolio Member for Housing & Social Services),
Natalie Woodworth (Principal Officer – Operations)
- ALSO PRESENT:** Mrs Mandy Humphries (Manager North Wales Adoption Service (for item 4))
-

1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

No declaration of interest was received.

2 MINUTES 1 JUNE, 2015 MEETING

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Corporate Parenting Panel held on 1st June, 2015 were submitted and confirmed as correct.

3 MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

- With reference to taking a more holistic approach to the educational experiences of looked after children and young people, the Principal Officer (Corporate Parenting and Partnerships) informed the Panel that a meeting between the Children's Services, Education Services and Health had been held to explore the issue; a further meeting is planned and the aim is to make it an integral part of the Corporate Parenting Strategy which is currently in development.
- With reference to implementing the When I am Ready statutory responsibilities which allow young people to remain with their foster families once they have reached 18 years of age, the Head of Children's Services said that a great deal of work has been undertaken in preparation for putting the arrangements into effect for April, 2016 and three funding models have been developed which are subject to an options appraisal. The Officer highlighted the fact however that there are significant cost implications to implementing the When I am Ready arrangements whichever funding model is adopted. The Principal Officer - Corporate Parenting and Partnerships emphasised that there has to be an element of consistency in the financial provision made to foster carers across North Wales under the When I am Ready scheme and that further discussions are needed with regard to this aspect. **The Panel noted that a further report would be forthcoming in due course on progress on this issue.**
- With reference to the Action Plan put in place to respond to issues arising from the CSSIW inspection of Fostering Services, the Principal Officer – Corporate Parenting and Partnerships

confirmed that the work is ongoing and there were no slippages to report on the Action Plan timescales.

- With reference to the number of children placed in care on Anglesey by other local authorities and the consequent pressures this places on resources and services, the Principal Officer – Corporate Parenting and Partnerships said that a meeting between the Education, Children’s and Health Services had taken place to discuss the issue and that it could be confirmed that according to initial data, there are currently 52 children in placements on Anglesey from other local authority areas. As regards the pressure which these placements put on resources, the status of children placed on the Island and where they receive their schooling needs to be confirmed and a further meeting of the services convened to establish the implications as regards education and health provision.
- With regard to looked after children missing from local authority care, the Head of Children’s Services referred the Panel to the report prepared by the Principal Officer (Operations) which provided the general context to responding to children missing from care; information relating to the particular circumstances of the one young adult missing from this authority’s care and the continuing efforts being made to trace the individual as well as ongoing work and areas of development in conjunction with other relevant agencies including Barnardo’s to develop knowledge of child sexual exploitation and the link between children missing from care and child sexual exploitation. The Director of Community informed the Panel that there is also an ongoing dialogue on a North Wales basis and involving the Police Service regarding what the provision should be and how best that can be met in the long-term in relation to child sexual exploitation which is at the root of many concerns about children missing from care. Additionally the Police has secured funding to extend the agreement with Barnardo’s which will provide a foundation for a regional framework for addressing this matter so that there is a consistency of approach across North Wales. **The Panel noted the position and took assurance from the account of the work that is being carried out to raise awareness of child sexual exploitation and child trafficking and to thus improve safeguarding.**

NO FURTHER ACTIONS ARISING

4 NORTH WALES ADOPTION SERVICE – ANNUAL REPORT AND QUALITY OF CARE REVIEW 2014/15

The Annual Report and Quality of Care Review of the North Wales Adoption Service for 2014/15 was presented for the Panel’s consideration.

Mrs Mandy Humphries, Manager of the North Wales Adoption Service provided the Panel with an overview of the Service’s activities during 2014 and she referred to the following as key points –

- That as of 31 March, 2015 there was a total of 34 adopter assessments across the North Wales region. There were 7 available adopters and 18 on hold for potential matches.
- That at the same time there were 14 children on the waiting list for families with no identified match at present which is considerably lower than in previous years and which is attributable to the increase in the number of children placed during the year and a decrease in the number of referrals. An analysis of children waiting by county is given on page 8 of the report.
- A total of 196 enquiries were made across the six North Wales local authority areas during the period from April, 2014 to March, 2015 resulting in the completion of 84 response forms. This represents the highest number of enquiries since the service’s inception and despite the slight decrease in the response forms the resultant number of application forms (61) is also significantly higher than in previous years.
- In terms of marketing, 55% of enquiries are received via the NWAS website which continues to be the main source of enquiries. A further 20% are received via the Local Authority websites.
- A total of 55 children were placed for adoption and 48 children were adopted.
- The 2014/15 years saw a significant decrease (34%) in the total number of children referred to the service although the number placed has remained stable and the number of children adopted has risen slightly and is the highest recorded compared to previous years.
- There has been a significant rise in the number of babies being placed for adoption and a decrease in the number of sibling groups. Analysis of placements by gender and age is provided at pages 27 to 28 of the report.

- There has been a 32% increase in the number of adopters approved in the 2014/15 financial year compared to the previous year's figure. Although the number of adopters of children up to the age of 3 has risen there has been a decline in the number of adopters approved for children above this age group.
- The service consists of staff members directly employed by the host authority and staff seconded from the remaining five local authorities and is supplemented by additional sessional workers. The service is almost fully staffed.
- NWAS continues to work in partnership with After Adoption to provide a Safe Base Programme for approved adopters with children in placement. Feedback to After Adoption following the courses has been positive and shows an increase in the number of adopters who felt more able to manage their children's needs which will hopefully sustain placements and prevent disruptions in future.

The Head of Children's Services said that being part of the North Wales adoption consortium has enabled Anglesey to fulfil its statutory duties with regard to adoption and that this is a partnership that pre-dates the formation at the Welsh Government's behest, of the 5 regional collaboratives under the umbrella of the National Adoption Service.

The Panel considered the report and the following matters were raised in the ensuing discussion thereon –

- The Panel sought to establish whether there were any specific reasons for the rise in the number of babies placed for adoption. The NWAS's Manager said that there are advantages to children in being placed at the earliest possible stage and that it is a trend that is being replicated nationally. The Head of Children's Services said that although it was difficult to come to any definite conclusions regarding changes in pattern locally because of the limited numbers involved it had come to her attention as part of her role in evaluating whether an adoption placement is the right option for an individual child prior to the submission of a Care Plan to the Courts and the issuing of a placement order, that the children being placed for adoption during the past year have been younger.
- The importance of local support to ensure the success and permanency of the placement and the adoption process. The Panel noted that there are issues around the availability of therapeutic support services for adopted children and emphasised the need to ensure that there are adequate support services in place to prevent placement breakdowns.
- The pattern as regards bilingual requirements and the ability of the service to meet those requirements as a core part of the provision.
- Whilst acknowledging that it was not necessarily a like for like comparison, the Panel noted that the comparative data on a national basis indicates that the North Wales service takes longer to process applications and for assessments to be made which suggests there is a process issue that partners need to be mindful of. The Panel felt that it would be helpful if the figures were investigated at a more detailed level to be able to understand why that is the case and to try to learn from it. The NWAS's Manager said that the service is looking at where in the process delays are occurring and where are the obstructions.
- The Panel noted that there are differences in practice across local authority areas in the context of placements made and that consistency of approach is required with regard to adoption services.

It was agreed to note the North Wales Adoption Service's Annual Report and Quality of Care Review for 2014/15.

NO FURTHER ACTION ARISING

5 NATIONAL ADOPTION SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT 2014/15

The first Annual Report of the National Adoption Service for 2014/15 was presented for the Panel's information.

The Director of Community informed the Panel that Suzanne Griffiths, the National Adoption Service's Director of Operations is keen to visit North Wales within the next six months and she suggested that the Panel might wish to issue an invitation to her to attend one of its meetings at that time.

The Panel noted from the report that the rate for looked after children is higher in Wales than in England and that according to the report, no satisfactory explanation for that situation can be given.

The Head of Children's Services said that the Welsh Government's Minister for Health and Social Services stated that the number of children in care in Wales is too high and that the rate at which children in Wales enter the care system is more rapid than that in England. The Heads of Children's Service in Wales did commission a piece of work by Cordis Bright which sought to analyse the reasons for the differentiation in numbers of children receiving care in counties in the context of factors such as deprivation, expenditure etc. and that work showed that certain factors are common to those counties where the percentage of children receiving care is relatively low e.g. they have a clear strategy that aims to prevent the need for children to enter the care system arising in the first place, and to reduce the number of children in care in a safe way. However, it can be difficult in practice to bring down the number of children in care – the majority of children who are currently under the care of the Children's Services on Anglesey have come into the system under Care Orders made by the Courts i.e. a significant threshold of harm is judged to have been reached in those cases. Understanding the reasons why children locally come into the care system in the first place will form an essential element of the transformation work within Children's Services in the next two to three years. Children's Services in Anglesey currently spend a third of their budget on meeting the costs of children in care.

The Director of Community said that the Minister of Health and Social Services has also issued an invitation to form a working group on fostering services nationally and to look at how fostering services are shaped. Whilst working to reduce the number of children within the care system locally poses a challenge in terms of the implications of moving towards fewer children in care and is a corporate undertaking as regards processes and procedures, there is also a substantial body of work ongoing at national level.

It was agreed to note the Annual Report of the National Adoption Service for 2014/15.

ACTION ARISING: Chair of the Panel to issue an invitation to Suzanne Griffiths, Director of Operations for the National Adoption Service to attend one of its meetings at a time to coincide with her proposed visit to North Wales.

6 THE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT REVIEWING OFFICER

The report of the Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) for Quarter 1 2015/16 was presented for the Panel's consideration. The report provided an overview of the children currently being looked after by the Authority in terms of their age, gender and ethnic profile; their legal status and reasons for accommodation; the type of placements made and the conduct of LAC reviews. The report also highlighted practice issues arising and how these might be addressed.

Among the key messages from the IRO's report were the following –

- From 1 April, 2015 to 30 June, 2015 the Authority looked after a total of 95 children and young people which represents an increase on the previous quarter's total and is reflective of an upward trend generally.
- The high percentage of children and young people being placed in care under Child Protection is a concern and may be indicative of a lack of appropriate resource to prevent children and young people from being accommodated in the first instance.
- The largest group accommodated continue to be with independent agencies out of county (24)
- Whilst the number of reviews completed within timescale decreased slightly during Quarter 1, the overall trend remains good and the PIs for LAC reviews continue to be high. There is still room for improvement including more consistent use of the relevant Notification Form by social workers to alert the administrator to a child becoming "looked after."
- Parental participation in LAC reviews remains variable. Many do attend review meetings but do not complete the relevant consultation papers.
- Secondary schools are poor in attending or providing a report for the child/young person's LAC review.
- The number of children experiencing a breakdown in their placement continues to be too high,
- There is a clear lack of CAMHS intervention at an early stage in the placement when it is deemed to be fragile. CAMHS continues to provide advice and support to the foster carers but does not provide any service directly to the child unless the child is in a stable placement.

However, in many cases early input by CAMHS is a pre-requisite in terms of facilitating a stable placement.

The Panel considered the report and raised the following issues thereon –

- The Panel noted a continuing issue with access to the CAMHS service as and when looked after children and young people require it, and noted also that early intervention by CAHMS in addressing any mental and emotional needs which the individual child /young person may have is often an important factor in averting placement breakdown. The Head of Children's Services said that both the national CSSIW inspection report on the safeguarding and care planning of looked after children and care leavers and the Anglesey specific report identified shortcomings in the availability of the CAMHS service resulting in the burden of responsibility being placed instead on local authority social services. The deficit in provision was recognised as a national issue which needs to be addressed on an all Wales basis. The Officer said that she was not aware that BCUHB had provided a strategic response to those reports and that it would be helpful for it to take ownership of the messages emanating from the inspection with regard to the CAMHS provision. Whilst accepting that the reports may not have been brought to the attention of the CAMHS service, the Panel noted that meeting the needs of the LAC population is a collective responsibility and a way needs to be found to work together to address regional and national concerns.
- The Panel noted that the number of out of county placements is high compared to other forms of accommodation for looked after children and young people and whilst recognising that these placements are required to meet specific and often complex needs that cannot be fulfilled locally, it was concerned that the placements are costly and do impose an additional burden on children's social workers who may have to travel considerable distances to visit the children concerned. The Principal Corporate Parenting and Partnerships Officer said that the Service's Invest to Save initiative seeks to recruit 10 new foster carers each year for the next three years. However there are not enough carers on Anglesey to meet the increase in the number of children and young people in the 10 to 13 age range who are coming into the care system, hence the need to have recourse to out of county placements. An additional investment has been made in Phase 2 of the Invest to Save Initiative to try to further maximise the savings but the task of providing a sufficient range of placements to meet the diverse needs of the LAC population remains a challenge.
- The Panel noted that it would be helpful for it to be provided with information to clarify and to differentiate between the number of placements made within county on Anglesey; placements out of county in neighbouring authority areas and specialised out of county placements which typically account for the highest level of expenditure.
- The Panel noted that the Independent Reviewing Officer highlights a number of practice issues within her report and it sought clarification of how these would be addressed. The Head of Children's Services said that the IRO will be invited to attend a meeting of the Children's Services team to ensure accountability with regard to the practice matters to which she has drawn attention. Additionally, the Manager of the Business Support Unit and the Principal Officer - Operations have been asked to devise a protocol to be used in circumstances where there is a professional disagreement between the IRO and the service to ensure that any differences of opinion are resolved constructively.
- With regard to the responsiveness of Secondary schools in relation to LAC reviews, it was agreed that schools be given a specific timescale within which to respond and in the event that the timescale is missed, then the matter be brought to the attention of the ALN Education Officer. The Principal Corporate Parenting and Partnerships Officer said that it would be included as a target within the Corporate Parenting Panel Strategy.

It was agreed to accept the report of the Independent Reviewing Officer and to note its contents.

ACTION ARISING: Principal Officer - Corporate Parenting and Partnerships Officer to provide the Panel with a breakdown of placements within county; out of county and specialised out of county.

7 SERVICE REPORTS

The following service reports addressing specific aspects of the provision for the LAC population were presented for the Panel's consideration and were noted –

- The report of the LAC Education Liaison Officer

The Head of Learning informed that Panel that it the intention to move to a situation whereby schools themselves will assume responsibility for the completion of personal education plans which it is hoped will ensure they are completed within timescales and will allow the service greater latitude to focus on qualitative aspects. The LAC Education Liaison Officer confirmed that data with regard to the educational attainments of the LAC population will be reported to the Panel's December meeting.

- The report of the Child Placement Team Manager

The Panel noted that requests for emergency placements remain high and was assured that further work would be undertaken to better understand why this is so and to better manage the situation.

- The report of the LAC Team Manager
- The report of the Leaving Care Co-ordinator

As at at-risk group, the Panel noted the increase instances of pregnancy in young care leavers with concern and sought to establish whether these pregnancies were intentional or accidental and if the former, what is the Authority able to offer the young women in its care who are often emotionally vulnerable and have little support so that they do not view pregnancy as the desired outcome. The Head of Children's Services said that the Corporate Parenting Strategy is key in providing a foundation to enable the Authority to better prepare care leavers for adult life through better education and work opportunities. Although the numbers in this context are small, there remains a concern regarding being able to ensure the best life outcomes for this cohort of young people.

It was agreed to note the Panel's concern and that it will continue to monitor this trend.

The Leaving Care Co-ordinator drew the Panel's attention to the opportunity that came the way of two of the young care leavers to meet with the Children's Commissioner for Wales at Plas Menai as a positive and also highlighted the unresolved issue of subsidised gym membership, apprenticeships and opportunities for work experiences within the Authority as ongoing points to note with regard to care leavers.

The Head of Children's Services referred to the update provided with regard to the local situation in relation to the Lost After Care publication by the Office of the Children's Commissioner for Wales in 2011 and said that a review of the After Care Service is required in order to draw out a planned and purposeful response to the Lost After Care agenda. She confirmed that she would be giving careful thought to this matter and would report back to the Panel with a specific schedule once she had assessed the staffing and resource position against the requirements.

ACTION ARISING: Head of Children's Services to report back to the Panel on a schedule for responding to the Lost After Care publication.

8 ADVOCACY – TROS GYNNAL QUARTERLY REPORT

The report of Tros Gynnal Advocacy Service providing an analysis of referrals by source, location, age and issues for the first quarter of 2015/16 was presented and was noted by the Panel.

9 FOSTERING RECRUITMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

A report by the Fostering Recruitment and Marketing Officer outlining a proposal to establish a dedicated Isle of Anglesey Fostering Service micro-site, Facebook and Twitter in order to help fulfil

the Invest to Save initiative was presented for the Panel's consideration. The report set out in detail the main benefits of the proposal, the costs primarily in terms of staff time and the main challenges involved.

The Principal Officer – Corporate Parenting and Partnerships said that direct contact between the Council and Anglesey residents is increasing through the web and social networking. By developing a fostering micro-site, Facebook and Twitter for Anglesey, the Council will be able to offer an opportunity for those with a specific interest in fostering to engage with its service in a straightforward and meaningful way. As the ultimate recruitment tool combining the internet with word of mouth, social media is highly cost-effective and can be used alongside a micro-site and real life event to complement a comprehensive recruitment strategy.

The present social media strategy for Anglesey requires all communication to be disseminated through the Communications, Web and Tourism teams; however having an online voice for fostering on Anglesey makes sense in the context of the Invest to Save bid which seeks to significantly reduce costs by increasing fostering placements. By not implementing the proposal and developing an online presence, the Authority faces the risk of being left behind in the online fostering marketplace.

The Panel was supportive of the proposal and identified further potential opportunities that might be explored in due course to use Skype and Face time technology to support Foster Carers and also as a link between Foster Carers themselves.

It was agreed to recommend to the Executive –

- **That a fostering micro-site be developed for recruitment purposes with a specific area for sharing information with existing foster carers: timescale – as soon as possible**
- **That a social media presence on Facebook and Twitter be developed: timescale – early 2016**

ACTION ARISING: Principal Officer – Corporate Parenting and Partnerships to initiate discussions with ICT Business Transformation, Communications and Graphic Design to explore the possibilities with a view to -

- **Ensuring that relevant guidance and policies are in place for the management of accounts;**
- **Softening the brand by integrating the corporate image with the fostering service's imagery;**
- **Ensuring that accounts across all platforms are in keeping with the overall corporate brand and strategic aims.**

10 URGENT BUSINESS – SPECIFIC CASE

This item was not included as part of the business of the meeting but the Chair agreed that it be raised as information of which the Panel needed to be aware because of its implications for Children's Services.

The Director of Community informed the Panel of a placement that had been made for an individual in secure accommodation due to the specialised requirements of the case. She confirmed that the case met all the criteria as regards secure accommodation but highlighted the fact that it posed significant challenges to the Authority in terms of being able to respond to the needs of the individual in a practical and sustainable way, and that the placement also had financial implications for the Authority.

The Panel noted the information.

11 NEXT MEETING

Noted as scheduled for Monday, 7 December, 2015 at 2:00 p.m.

**Dr Gwynne Jones
(Chair)**

DRAFT

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive – October 2015
Date:	19/10/15
Subject:	Fostering Recruitment – Technology
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Aled Morris Jones
Head of Service:	Anwen Huws, Head of Children's Services
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Llinos Parry, Recruitment & Marketing Officer (Fostering) 01248 752772 llinosparry@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>The Isle of Anglesey County Council’s Child Placement Team (fostering service) needs to recruit a further 10 foster families every year, a target set by the 3-year ‘Invest to Save’ project, to December 2016.</p> <p>Historically, word of mouth has been the most effective recruitment method in fostering. However, the internet has become number one, with online enquiries this year overtaking word of mouth for the first time in the UK. Leading charity, The Fostering Network, reports that the web now generates 33% of local authority fostering enquiries on average. By comparison, just over 6% of Anglesey’s 2014/15 enquiries were online. It is clear we have work to do in order to make more effective use of this media in our recruitment campaigns.</p> <p>Fostering micro-sites and social media offers a higher level of direct engagement between services and their local, target audience, and fostering agencies are making full use of this technology. From 2012 to 2014, The Fostering Network found that the presence of fostering services on social networks (including local authorities) increased 400%. Anyone interested in becoming a foster carer can search online and instantly find out more about fostering, from more sources, than ever before.</p> <p>Establishing Facebook, Twitter and a micro-site for fostering on Anglesey would support the Invest to Save initiative, which aims to increase the number of foster carers on Anglesey, thus providing local homes for local children, offering them the best possible start in life, and reducing the authority’s need for non-standard placements.</p> <p>This proposal projects a professional, modern image for the authority’s fostering service, in line with the activities of other organisations. In addition to supporting the recruitment and retention of foster carers, our presence online would facilitate networking with other</p>

agencies and enable us to maintain boundaries over what may already be being shared in the public domain.

In light of the above, the service recommends, and seeks the Executive's approval:

- To develop an Isle of Anglesey County Council fostering micro-site (at the earliest opportunity);
- To establish Facebook and Twitter accounts (early 2016).

In order to fulfil this we will work with our corporate partners to:

- Ensure that relevant guidance and policies are in place for the management of accounts;
- Integrate the corporate identity and fostering service branding;
- Ensure that accounts across all platforms are in keeping with the council's overall brand and strategic aims.

It is vital that the fostering service develops its online presence. For anyone thinking about fostering on Anglesey we need to be available and responsive, delivering an efficient and effective, quality customer service.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

This is a decision about the direction of the Anglesey fostering service. With increasing pressure to find new, cost-effective ways to recruit and retain the foster families of the future, local authority and independent fostering services are increasingly making innovative use of technology. We have opted for this proposal in order to keep pace with current developments.

There are issues that will need consideration at the appropriate time and in partnership with others from Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), Graphic Design and Communications.

The alternative for the service is do nothing; continue with the current arrangement, disseminating fostering-specific content through the existing Corporate Communication channels. This option has been rejected because:

- Our statistics demonstrate it is not effective enough;
- We risk not achieving the recruitment targets of the Invest to Save project;
- We risk being left behind in the highly competitive online fostering 'marketplace'.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?
The authority’s Corporate Parenting Panel recommended on 07/09/15 that this be considered by the Executive.
It concerns Council Corporate Communications and Corporate Identity.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?
The authority concentrates all online activity on corporate facilities such as the website, Facebook and Twitter pages. However, a precedent has been set with the identified need for a separate micro-site and related social networking pages for tourism (Visit Anglesey).
The Authority has noted its aim to be professional, innovative and outward looking in its approach, in order to provide efficient, effective and quality services for its citizens, and the transformation of ICT is a key priority. This proposal is consistent with this corporate aim.

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?
The proposal would support the cost-avoidance/savings for the authority identified in the Fostering – Invest to Save project.
It is within budget, related costs are staff time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT willing to allocate resources to develop a micro-site internally; • Fostering URL in place already (www.maethu-fostering.org); • Facebook and Twitter are free; • Social Media managed by Recruitment & Marketing Officer.

DD – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Not consulted
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Not consulted
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Not consulted
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	John Thomas, ICT Business Transformation Manager – consulted with Scott Rowley, Head of Corporate Transformation. There is a justifiable need. Request to remove all barriers for the Fostering service to have their own Social Media and

		Website.
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	<p>At its meeting 7th September, 2015, the Corporate Parenting Panel considered the author's full report:</p> <p><i>"The Panel was supportive of the proposal and identified further potential opportunities that might be explored in due course to use Skype and Facetime technology to support Foster Carers and also as a link between Foster Carers themselves.</i></p> <p>It was agreed to recommend to the Executive –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>That a fostering micro-site be developed [...]</i> • <i>That a social media presence on Facebook and Twitter be developed [...]"</i>

E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk that the Invest to Save Project will not achieve its annual target of recruiting 10 additional Foster Carers. • Risk of competition from other independent fostering providers and/or neighbouring local authorities.
7	Other	

F - Appendices:

FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
Fostering Recruitment and Technology (24/08/15)

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	19 October 2015
Subject:	The Executive's Forward Work Programme
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Ieuan Williams
Head of Service:	Lynn Ball Head of Function – Council Business / Monitoring Officer
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Huw Jones, Head of Democratic Services 01248 752108 JHuwJones@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	Not applicable

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>In accordance with its Constitution, the Council is required to publish a forward work programme and to update it regularly. The Executive Forward Work Programme is published each month to enable both members of the Council and the public to see what key decisions are likely to be taken over the coming months.</p> <p>The Executive is requested to:</p> <p>confirm the attached updated work programme which covers November 2015 – June 2016;</p> <p>identify any matters subject to consultation with the Council's Scrutiny Committees and confirm the need for Scrutiny Committees to develop their work programmes further to support the Executive's work programme;</p> <p>note that the forward work programme is updated monthly and submitted as a standing monthly item to the Executive.</p>

* Key:
Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives
Operational – service delivery
For information

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

-

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The approval of the Executive is sought before each update is published to strengthen accountability and forward planning arrangements.

D – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

Yes.

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Not applicable.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	The forward work programme is discussed at Heads of Service meetings ('Penaethiaid') on a monthly basis (standing agenda item). It is also circulated regularly to Corporate Directors and Heads of Services for updates.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
5	Human Resources (HR)	
6	Property	
7	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	Not applicable.
10	Any external bodies / other/s	Not applicable.

* Key:

Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

Operational – service delivery

For information

2

F – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
FF - Appendices:		
The Executive's Forward Work Programme: November 2015 – June 2016.		

G - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

* Key:
 Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives
 Operational – service delivery
 For information

THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: November 2015 – June 2016

Updated: 8 October 2015



The Executive's forward work programme enables both Members of the Council and the public to see what key decisions are likely to be taken by the Executive over the coming months.

Executive decisions may be taken by the Executive acting as a collective body or by individual members of the Executive acting under delegated powers. The forward work programme includes information on the decisions sought, who will make the decisions and who the lead Officers and Portfolio Holders are for each item.

Page 28 It should be noted, however, that the work programme is a flexible document as not all items requiring a decision will be known that far in advance and some timescales may need to be altered to reflect new priorities etc. The list of items included is therefore reviewed regularly.

Reports will need to be submitted from time to time regarding specific property transactions, in accordance with the Asset Management Policy and Procedures. Due to the influence of the external market, it is not possible to determine the timing of reports in advance.

The Executive's draft Forward Work Programme for the period **November 2015 – June 2016** is outlined on the following pages.

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O = Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: November 2015 – June 2016

Updated: 8 October 2015

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Department	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
NOVEMBER 2015						
1	2016/17 Budget (S) To finalise the Executive's initial draft budget proposals for consultation.	This is a matter for the Executive as it falls within the Council's Budget Framework.	Deputy Chief Executive	Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones	16 November 2015	The Executive 9 November 2015
2	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Deputy Chief Executive	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 30 November 2015
3	2016/17 Council Tax Base (S) To determine the tax base for 2016/17.	This is a delegated matter for the Executive as it falls within the Council's Budget and Council Tax setting framework.	Deputy Chief Executive	Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones		The Executive 30 November 2015

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: November 2015 – June 2016

Updated: 8 October 2015

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Department	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
4 2016/17 Council Tax Reduction Scheme To recommend to the Full Council the proposed scheme for 2016/17.	A collective decision is required to make a recommendation to the full Council as part of the Budget and Council Tax setting framework.	Deputy Chief Executive	Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones		The Executive 30 November 2015	9 December 2015
5 Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 2, 2015/16 (S) Quarterly performance monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current performance across the Council.	Deputy Chief Executive	Scott Rowley Head of Corporate Transformation Cllr Alwyn Rowlands	1 December 2015	The Executive 30 November 2015	
6 2015/16 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 2 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Deputy Chief Executive	Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones	1 December 2015	The Executive 30 November 2015	
7 Llawr y Dref, Llangefni – Business Case (S)	The approval of the full Executive is sought as it is a strategic and transformational decision affecting the future use of Llawr y Dref, Llangefni.	Community	Shan L Williams Head of Housing Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones		The Executive 30 November 2015	

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: November 2015 – June 2016

Updated: 8 October 2015

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Department	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
8 Common Allocations Policy (S) Approval of new Common Allocations Policy prior to going out for consultation.	This is a matter for the full Executive to decide as it involves a key Council policy.	Community	Shan L Williams Head of Housing Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones		The Executive 30 November 2015	
9 Council Housing Development Strategy 2015 – 2020 (S) Approval of strategic direction.	Decision to be taken by the full Executive (unless powers will be deputised to the new Housing Services Board), links to the HRA business plan which is a statutory document.	Community	Shan L Williams Head of Housing Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones		The Executive 30 November 2015	
10 Schools Modernisation - North West Anglesey Area (Llannau) Full Business Case.	The approval of the full Executive is sought before submitting the Full Business Case to Welsh Government.	Lifelong Learning	Dr Gwynne Jones Chief Executive Cllr Kenneth P Hughes		The Executive 30 November 2015	

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: November 2015 – June 2016

Updated: 8 October 2015

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Department	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
11 Weekly waste collection – options appraisal re 3 or 4 weekly collections (S) Agreement on future option.	A decision is sought from the full Executive as this matter would involve a significant change to working practice.	Sustainable Development	Dewi Williams Head of Highways, Waste and Property Cllr J Arwel Roberts	12 November 2015 (TBC)	The Executive 30 November 2015	
12 The Council's Corporate Asset Management Plan (Land and Buildings) Approval of Plan.	Forms part of the Council's Policy Framework - a collective decision is required to make a recommendation to the full Council.	Sustainable Development	Dewi Williams Head of Highways, Waste and Property Cllr J Arwel Roberts	8 October 2015 Scrutiny Outcome Panel – Asset Disposal	The Executive 30 November 2015	9 December 2015
13 TAITH Joint Committee To consider the future of the joint committee.	A decision is sought from the full Executive in line with joint arrangements agreed with the other North Wales Councils.	Sustainable Development	Dewi Williams Head of Highways, Waste and Property Cllr J Arwel Roberts		The Executive 30 November 2015	
DECEMBER 2015						
14 The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Deputy Chief Executive	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 14 December 2015	

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: November 2015 – June 2016

Updated: 8 October 2015

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Department	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
JANUARY 2016						
15	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Deputy Chief Executive	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 25 January 2016
16	Business Rates Discretionary Relief Policy for Charities and Non-Profit making Organisations 2016/17 To determine policy.	A collective Executive decision is required to detail business rates relief support for charities and non-profit making organisations.	Deputy Chief Executive	Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones		The Executive 25 January 2016
17	Housing Revenue Account 30 year Business Plan (S) Approval.	Decision to be taken by the full Executive. HRA Business Plan is a statutory document. Approval before submitting the Business Plan to Welsh Government.	Community	Shan L Williams Head of Housing Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones		The Executive 25 January 2016

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: November 2015 – June 2016

Updated: 8 October 2015

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Department	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
FEBRUARY 2016						
18	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Deputy Chief Executive Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 8 February 2016	
19	2016/17 Budget (S) Adoption of final proposals for recommendation to the County Council	This is a matter for the Executive as it falls within the Council's Budget Framework.	Deputy Chief Executive Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones	1 February 2016	The Executive 15 February 2016	24 February 2016
20	Council Tax Premiums for Second Homes and Long Term Empty Property To recommend to Full Council the level of premiums to adopt from April 2017.	A collective decision is required to make a recommendation to the full Council as part of the Budget and Council Tax setting framework.	Deputy Chief Executive Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones		The Executive 15 February 2016	24 February 2016
MARCH 2016						
21	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Deputy Chief Executive Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 14 March 2016	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O = Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: November 2015 – June 2016

Updated: 8 October 2015

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Department	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
22 Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 3, 2015/16 (S) Quarterly performance monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current performance across the Council.	Deputy Chief Executive	Scott Rowley Head of Corporate Transformation Cllr Alwyn Rowlands	14 March 2016	The Executive 14 March 2016	
23 2015/16 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 3 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Deputy Chief Executive	Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones	14 March 2016	The Executive 14 March 2016	
APRIL 2016						
24 The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Deputy Chief Executive	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive 25 April 2016	
MAY 2016						
25 The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Deputy Chief Executive	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive .. May 2016	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: November 2015 – June 2016

Updated: 8 October 2015

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Department	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
JUNE 2016						
26	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Deputy Chief Executive	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams		The Executive .. June 2016

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O = Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
REPORT TO:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DATE:	19 OCTOBER 2015
SUBJECT:	BRYN TREWAN ESTATE, CAERGEILIOG - SEWAGE CHARGES FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 2015/16
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR HYWEL EIFION JONES
HEAD OF SERVICE:	RICHARD MICKLEWRIGHT, INTERIM SECTION 151 OFFICER AND HEAD OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES)
REPORT AUTHOR:	GERAINT H JONES, REVENUE AND BENEFITS SERVICER MANAGER
TEL:	01248 752651
E-MAIL:	Geraint.Jones3@ynysmon.gov.uk
LOCAL MEMBERS:	COUNCILLOR RICHARD A. DEW COUNCILLOR GWILYM O. JONES

A - Recommendation/s and reason/s

Recommendations

- The Executive notes the Interim Section 151 Officer's decision that the actual sewage charge cost to the Council for 2014/15 from the MoD's agent (£15,073.92) is recharged and recovered in full from the property owners of the 58 relevant properties at Bryn Trewan, Caergeiliog during 2015/16;
- The Executive further notes the Interim Section 151 Officer's decision that the Consumer Price Index is used to measure the official rate of inflation when calculating the annual increase in the recharge to each property owner, comparing this to the actual charge from the MoD's agent. The greater of the two shall be the recharge;
- As some property owners have been continuously recharged and have paid throughout the period, others have been invoiced and paid inconsistently during the same period and some property owners not been charged at all – the Executive is asked to decide from the options listed in Part B of this report, how in terms of consistency and fairness such unbilled or outstanding sewage recharge debts for years prior to 2015/16 are now to be treated. The option favoured by officers is Option 1.
- It is recommended that any outstanding or recharges not billed **older** than 6 years old (i.e. prior to April 2009) are, if unpaid, written off in accordance with Financial Procedure Rules and for those not yet billed no recharge invoices to property owners are issued. The figure calculated for not billed periods **older** than 6 years old, is also written off in accordance with Financial Procedure Rules (Total value bills not raised **older** than 6 years £21,276.12, outstanding **older** than 6 years £435.00).

Background

Almost a year ago, pre-legal notices were issued to a number of residents/property owners in Bryn Trewan and Minffordd Road, Caergeiliog regarding outstanding sewage charges. Following representations from residents/property owners and considerable media interest, it was agreed that no further recovery action on these notices would be undertaken pending a full investigation being carried out by the Council. The Council's Audit Committee on 7 November 2014 also requested that Internal Audit reviewed the original documentation in relation to the re-charge of sewage costs with regard to the 58 properties concerned.

Findings

- The contract the Council has with the Ministry of Defence (MoD) dated 21 February 1992, enables the Council to use the MoD's sewage processing plant to permit the discharge of sewage and receive and treat such sewage at an expense, to the Council at the time, of £5,491.34 per annum, subject to annual increases at the MoD's discretion and subject to a limit of 8,000 gallons per day in relation to 60 properties at Bryn Trewan (4 properties were later converted and sold as 2 properties). This contract establishes the Council's liability to pay the charges for the sewage processing plant, with regard to these properties;
- Transfer of ownership documents from the Council to new owners include a clear new owner liability to pay the Council, for service recharges relating to sewage in contract clauses;
- This annual recharge to the new owners was to be increased annually by the Council in accordance with the official rate of inflation or equivalent to the charge paid by the Council to the MoD, whichever was the greater;
- The Council was to raise two half yearly bills for the owners to pay on 1 July and 1 January each year;
- 21 properties owned by a social landlord have been recharged continuously from the original date (February 1992) of transfer of ownership from the Council, but the annual increase has not applied. The non-application of annual increases in line with the contract terms has meant there has been an undercharge to the social landlord. The total in this respect is £18,259.37 (the difference between the amount actually raised of £84,461.52 and that which should have been raised of £102,720.89);
- The social landlord has paid the Council over the years £80,821.52 with £3,938.74 outstanding at present;
- 12 of the remaining 37 private properties have been continuously recharged from the date of transfer up to 30 June 2014, but the annual increase was not applied. From the 25 of the remaining 37 private properties, only 2 have been recharged continuously from the date of transfer and 1 not recharged at any time. It is estimated that the non-application of annual increases in line with the contract terms and failure to recharge has meant there has been an undercharge to the owners of the private properties of £36,816.20 (the difference between the amount actually raised £100,129.72 and that which should have been raised of £136,945.92);
- Private owners over the years have paid approximately £95,697.54 with £4,432.18 outstanding at present;
- Should such increases, allowed within the contract have been applied to the recharges made by the MoD's agent to the Council, the actual increase from the charge made in 1992 (£5,491.34) to the latest charge in April 2015 (for 2014 – 2015 (£15,073.92) represents an overall increase of 174.5%;
- The actual annual recharge to the social landlord for 20 properties has been at a rate of £182 per annum with one property being recharged £199.16 per annum. No annual increase has been applied;
- The actual annual recharge to property owners for 36 properties is at an annual rate of £174 per annum and one property being recharged at £199.16 per annum. Again no annual increase has been applied.
- The recharge during 2015/16, with regard to charges incurred by the Council for 2014/15 is £259.89 per annum for each of the 58 properties.

B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

Option 1 – a fresh start (accepting what has happened and moving on)

From 2015/16 onwards recharge the owners of the 58 properties in accordance with the terms of contract clauses i.e. actual charge or increase by inflation, which ever is the greater based on the previous year's actual charge.

For previous years, 2014/15 and previous (**up to six years**) –

- For those who have been billed and paid, no amended bills are sent for annual increases and no refunds for payments made;
- For those who have been billed and have unpaid balances, no amended bills are sent for annual increases and unpaid balances are written off;
- For those who have not received a bill, no bills are issued but value of unraised bills written off.

The value of the lost income will be £33,799.45 i.e. from not applying the annual charges increases and where bills were not raised in the last six years. The value of bills to be written off £7,935.92.

This Option 1 accepts what has happened and confirms that some property owners have been billed and paid, others billed and paid occasionally and others not billed at all. Any outstanding balances are not pursued. The current situation is accepted but from 2015/16 matters are put right.

Disadvantage of this option is that some owners will have paid what has been recharged whilst others have not and may not be happy that those who have not paid or been billed are treated more favourably. The income to Housing Services is also not being maximised. The value of these payments up to a period of six years is £41,390.84.

Option 2 – a complete fresh start (reversing all that has previously happened)

From 2015/16 onwards recharge the owners of the 58 properties in accordance with the terms of contract clauses i.e. actual charge or increase by inflation, which ever is the greater based on the previous year's actual charge.

For previous years, 2014/15 and previous (up to six years) –

- For those who have been billed and paid, no amended bills are sent for annual increases and refund payments made;
- For those who have been billed and have unpaid balances, no amended bills are sent for annual increases, refund payment made and unpaid balances are written off;
- For those who have not received a bill, no bills are issued but value of unraised bills written off.

This means the writing off of debts for 2014/15 and previous (up to six years) for raised and non raised bills with a value of £91,692.10 and to replay owners £41,390.84 with regard to payments made.

This Option 2 addresses the disadvantages of Option1 deciding that prior to 2015/16 (for a period of up to 6 yeras) as matters were not dealt with correctly the "slate is wiped clean" and from 2015/16 onwards recharges are made to all property owners based on contracts terms.

This will mean that all income collected in previous years (for a period up to 6 years) will be refunded and bills cancelled as incorrectly raised with the Council deciding not to recharge for years prior to 2015/16 (for up to 6 years). This will mean a considerable loss of income to Housing Services.

Option 3 – raise bills in accordance with contracts (correcting what has happened to what should have happened)

From 2015/16 onwards recharge the owners of the 58 properties in accordance with the terms of contract clauses i.e. actual charge or increase by inflation, whichever is the greater based on the previous year's actual charge.

For previous years, 2014/15 and previous (up to six years) –

- For those who have been billed and paid, amended bills are sent for annual increases;
- For those who have been billed and have unpaid balances, amended bills are sent for annual increases, no refund of payments made and no write off of unpaid balances;
- For those who have not received a bill, bills are issued in accordance with contracts i.e. increased annually by inflation or actual charge, whichever is the greatest.

This Option 3 again addresses the disadvantages of Option1 but deciding to bill every property owner in accordance with contract terms. Amended annual bills are issued, outstanding debt is pursued and no refunds being made. The Council will be acting in accordance with the terms of the contracts and additional income to Housing Services will be generated.

This means that amended bills for 2014/15 and before this (up to six years) will have to be raised on the owners having a value of £33,799.45 and recovery action would have to be taken to recover the outstanding debt less than 6 years old of £7,935.92.

It is likely that property owners will challenge such an approach involving the media, local and national members as well as the Ombudsman or instruct their own legal representatives. This will bring adverse publicity on the Council. It should be remembered it is the Council that has failed to recharge in accordance with contracts.

Option 4 – raise bills based on previous practice (treating everybody in the same way to what was done)

From 2015/16 onwards recharge the owners of the 58 properties in accordance with the terms of contract clauses i.e. actual charge or increase by inflation, whichever is the highest based on the previous year's actual charge.

For previous years, 2014/15 and previous (up to six years) –

- For those who have been billed and paid, no amended bills are sent for annual increases;
- For those who have been billed and have unpaid balances, no amended bills are sent for annual increases;
- For those who have not received a bill, bills are issued in accordance with recharge figure shown on their contract at the time and no annual increase applied.

This would for, 2014/15 and before (up to six years) mean raising bills with a value of £12,727.16.

This Option 4 again addresses the disadvantages of Option1 but deciding to bill every property owner in the same way as those property owners who have been previously billed i.e. not applying the annual increases. Amended annual bills are issued, outstanding debt is pursued and no refunds being made. However, the Council will not be acting in accordance with the terms of the contracts. Additional income to Housing Services will be generated.

It is likely that property owners will challenge such an approach involving the media, local and national members as well as the Ombudsman or instruct their own legal representatives. This will bring adverse publicity on the Council. Again, it should be remembered it is the Council that has failed to recharge in accordance with contracts.

C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The Financial Procedure Rules of this Council state that the collection of all money due to the Council shall be under the supervision of the Head of Function (Resources) / S151 Officer.

With regard to the recharge of sewage costs at Bryn Trewan, the matter has been referred to the Executive, having regard to the previous property residents/owners representations following attempts to recover the outstanding debt, local and national member involvement along with local and national media interest and also the fact that the Council has not recharged costs in accordance with contracts – any decision on the way forward to resolve this issue may directly adversely impact on the Council's reputation.

CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

The Financial Procedure Rules of the Council require the prompt rendering of invoices for the recovery of income due. The Head of Function (Resources) / S151 Officer shall be notified promptly in writing of all money due to the Council and of contracts, leases and other agreements and arrangements entered into which involve the receipt of money by the Council.

Financial Procedure Rules go on to state that no debit in respect of an amount due to the Council, once established, shall be discharged except by payment, by the issue of an official credit note or by a write-off approved by the Head of Function (Resources) / S151 Officer as provided in the Accounts and Audit Regulations 1996 and the Executive. The Executive may from time to time specify a sum below which individual amounts may be written off on the authority of the Head of Function (Resources) / S151 Officer alone.

D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

This is dependant on what option is preferred by the Executive –

- **Option 1** – Housing Services income budget with regard to recharges has been based on previous years' experience of the amount recharged. The decision from 2015/16 onwards to recharge in accordance with contracts will increase income;
- **Option 2** – no budget exists within Housing Services to refund all payments made prior to 2015/16 (for up to 6 years). The Executive may consider funding this from a central contingency if this option is chosen;
- **Option 3** - Housing Services income budget with regard to recharges has been based on previous years' experience of the amount recharged. The decision from 2015/16 onwards and for previous years (up to six years) to recharge in accordance with contracts will increase income;

- **Option 4** - Housing Services income budget with regard to recharges has been based on previous years' experience of the amount recharged. The decision from 2015/16 onwards to recharge in accordance with contracts and for previous years (up to six years) to recharge in accordance with the original figure shown on the contract (i.e. not apply annual increases) will increase income.

	DD - Who did you consult?	What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Author of report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	
E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
F - Appendices:		
No Appendices.		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
Internal Audit Service Final Report 6 May 2015 1993.14/15 Bryn Trewan Debt Position		

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	19 October 2015
Subject:	Policy on Naming and Numbering Streets and Houses
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Ieuan Williams; Cllr J Arwel Roberts
Head of Service:	Dr Gwynne Jones, Chief Executive / Dewi Williams, Head of Service – Highways, Waste and Property
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Carol Wyn Owen, Policy and Strategy Manager 01248 752561 CarolWynOwen@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	Not applicable.

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The Executive is requested:</p> <p>to approve a policy on naming and numbering streets and houses which promotes the island’s tradition and cultural heritage.</p> <p>To consider the feasibility of delegating responsibility for monitoring success in relation to naming houses to the Language Task Group.</p> <p>Reasons:</p> <p>This County is one of the strongholds of the Welsh Language and the language is an integral part of everyday life. Associated with this is a rich Welsh history and culture which defines the identity of the area and its residents. Preserving native and historical Welsh names along with adopting new Welsh names is an important contribution towards preserving and promoting this linguistic identity for the future.</p> <p>The County Council is responsible for the naming and numbering of streets and buildings within its area and this is implemented in accordance with the Council’s Language Scheme (page 17), ie:</p>

“Where a new street or estate is being named, the new name will be based on indigenous, historical Welsh names of the area. When a new name has to be coined, this will be done in Welsh only.”

Although the Council does not have any statutory powers to enforce names on individual houses, the Council’s Language Task Group considers that the tradition and cultural heritage of the island should be promoted by encouraging house owners to keep indigenous Welsh names.

As a result, a draft policy has been created which outlines the County Council’s powers with regard to naming and numbering streets and encourage good practice as well as providing guidance for developers and residents on naming and numbering streets and houses within the County – see **Appendix 1**.

The draft policy notes that owners of new houses, or those wishing to change the names of their houses, should be encouraged to adopt Welsh names by sending a standard letter to the owner, encouraging him / her / them to reconsider and to adhere to the current name (even if the proposed new name is Welsh. An example of such a letter can be found in **Appendix 2**.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

No other options considered.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

This is a decision for the Executive as it involves formalising policy.

D – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

Safeguarding and promoting the Welsh language and developing its use, within the Council and outside it, is one of the Council’s basic objectives. This is reflected in the Council’s current Welsh Language Scheme which was adopted by the full Council on 6 March 2012.

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Not applicable.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	No comments to make on the report.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
5	Human Resources (HR)	
6	Property	This policy has been created jointly by officers of the Policy Unit and the Highways, Waste and Property Service.
7	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	
10	Any external bodies / other/s	Welsh Language Commissioner – comments made by the Commissioner’s office were taken into account when finalising the policy.

F – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	An initial impact assessment was undertaken. It was concluded that this policy would not have a detrimental effect on any of the protected groups. The policy is consistent with the Council’s Welsh Language Scheme, it promotes and raises awareness of the basic objectives within that Scheme whilst also respecting the wishes of individuals.
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

FF - Appendices:

Appendix 1 – Policy on Naming and Numbering Streets and Houses

Appendix 2 – Example of a standard letter to owners (see 2.3 of the above policy)

G - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

Minutes of Language Task Group meetings.

Isle of Anglesey County Council

**Policy on Naming and Numbering
Streets and Houses**

Version 1.0 (September 2015)

About this policy

This policy outlines the Isle of Anglesey County Council's powers with regard to naming and numbering streets and encourages good practice. It also provides guidance for developers and residents on naming and numbering streets and houses within the County.

The Policy is supported by resources on the Council's website.

Revision history

Version	Date	Summary of changes
1.0	September 2015	Policy created

Date of next review	
This policy will be reviewed in:	
The review will be undertaken by:	

Contents

Section 1	Background
Section 2	The Welsh Language and the Island's History and Heritage
Section 3	Reasons for Naming Streets and Numbering Properties
Section 4	A Single or Small Development – How to Number / Name Properties
Section 5	Development of Large Estates – How to Name New Streets and Number Properties
Section 6	Naming or Renaming Your House
Section 7	The Procedure for Renaming / Renumbering a Street
Section 8	Contact Details
Section 9	9.1 Flowchart – Naming a House
	9.2 Flowchart – Naming and Numbering a Street
	9.3 Flowchart – Renaming / Renumbering a Street

1.0 Background

- 1.1 The Isle of Anglesey County Council acting as the Street Naming and Numbering Authority is responsible for the naming and numbering of streets and buildings within its area. It carries out these functions under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1925 sections 17 -19. The Council is also responsible for updating the NLPG (The National Land and Property Gazetteer) which forms the foundation for use of every address in Britain.
- 1.2 It should be noted that the Royal Mail have no statutory responsibilities or powers either to name a street or to name, number, rename or renumber property. The Royal Mail is responsible for allocating a post code once the Isle of Anglesey County Council has informed them of a new or amended address. The Royal Mail also provides the remainder of the address, ie the area and/or town/village and County etc.
- 1.3 This policy outlines the Isle of Anglesey County Council's powers with regard to naming and numbering streets and encourages good practice for the reasons referred to in 3 below. It also provides guidance for developers and residents on naming and numbering streets and houses within the County.

2.0 The Welsh Language and the Island's History and Heritage

- 2.1 This County is one of the strongholds of the Welsh Language and the language is an integral part of everyday life. Associated with this is a rich Welsh history and culture which defines the identity of the area and its residents.
- 2.2 Preserving native and historical Welsh names along with adopting new Welsh names is an important contribution towards preserving and promoting this linguistic identity for the future. In fact, several dwellings on the Island have historical names which date back hundreds of years. These native Welsh names provide a useful window to the past and improve our understanding of the use of the Welsh language on the Island. In fact, by researching the history of one farmhouse in Carmel in the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Archives, the original name, i.e. Prys Owain Fawr, can be traced as far back as the year 1744:

Reference	Date	Item	Name of Dwelling
Not Relevant	1924	Ordnance Survey Map 25 inches to the mile	Prys Owain
WLTD/10	1910	Land Valuation Records 1910	Prys Owain Fawr
Not Relevant	1900	Ordnance Survey Map 25 inches to the mile	Prys Owen Fawr
Not Relevant	1889	Ordnance Survey Map 25 inches to the mile	Prys Owen Mawr
WQ/S/1814/156	1814	Deed for Use	Prys Owen
WQT/65	1791	Land Tax Record	Prys Owain
WQT/65	1768	Land Tax Record	Prees Owen
WQT/65	1753	Land Tax Record	Prys Owen
WQT/131/1	1751	Window Tax Record	Prys Owen
WQT/65	1744	Land Tax Record	Prus Owen

2.3 Owners of new houses or those wishing to change the names of their houses are encouraged to adopt Welsh names. If the current name is an original historical Welsh name, standard letters are sent to the owner encouraging him / her / them to reconsider and to adhere to the current name (even if the proposed new name is Welsh).

2.4 Where a new street or estate is being named, the new name will be based on indigenous, historical Welsh names of the area. When a new name has to be coined, this will be done in Welsh only.

3.0 Reasons for Naming Streets and Numbering Properties

3.1 The address of the property is a very important issue since every public and private sector organisation, emergency service and the public need to be able to locate and reference a property effectively for the following reasons:

- In emergencies, particularly at night, the need to find addresses quickly by doctors and emergency services can be a matter of life or death.
- Deliveries and services as well as visitors need to be able to locate properties efficiently.
- Many legal transactions associated with properties are withheld until they can be identified by street name and numbers
- Ensure that there is no delay for statutory providers such as gas, electricity and water as they will not normally connect their services until such time as the premises have been given a formal postal address.
- Consistency of property-based information across Local Government and within the user community.

4.0 A Single or Small Development – How to Number / Name Property

4.1 If you are a developer of a new property (single or small development), you should contact us as soon as you commence work on site.

4.2 A single or small development will usually be named or numbered into the existing street. If the street has named properties, we will follow our standard 'Naming your House' process. If you are not in a position to allocate a property name at the time of construction, we may agree to use the development plot numbers initially to register the property address and subsequently, when the new owner chooses a name, they will have to follow our standard process of Property Name Change.

4.3 Owners of new houses or those wishing to change the names of their houses are encouraged to adopt Welsh names. If the current name is an original historical Welsh name you are encouraged to reconsider and adhere to the current name (even if the proposed new name is Welsh). See 'The Welsh Language and the Island's History and Heritage' above.

4.4 In each case of selecting a name, a written request must be submitted either by letter or e-mail providing the name, the full address of the property and noting clearly the name which you are proposing by using the relevant [Application Form](#).

4.5 The information is then sent to public utilities, emergency services, Land Registry, Ordnance Survey and relevant Council services. You will also be sent a copy of the registered address from which we would ask you to inform your prospective purchasers of their new property address. If an application is submitted at a late stage and is subsequently rejected, numerous problems can arise, especially if purchasers have bought properties marketed under an unapproved name. You are therefore strongly advised to be very cautious in the use of marketing names for your new development because if it fails to meet the specified criteria it will not receive the Council's approval and will therefore not be retained as part of the address. Any literature distributed to prospective purchasers should clearly state that the marketing name may not necessarily form part of the property address.

5.0 **Development of a Large Estate – How to Name New Streets and Number Property**

5.1 If you are a developer of a large estate, you should contact us as soon as possible, preferably before you commence work on site and ideally before an unofficial name has been created, marketed or legal documentation drafted, so that we can process the naming of any new streets and the numbering of your new properties without delay.

5.2 If an application is submitted at a late stage and is subsequently rejected, numerous problems can arise, especially if purchasers have bought properties marketed under an unapproved name. You are therefore strongly advised to be very cautious in the use of marketing names for your new development because if it fails to meet the specified criteria it will not receive the Council's approval and will therefore not be retained as part of the address. Any literature distributed to prospective purchasers should clearly state that the marketing name may not necessarily form part of the property address. The Council reserves the right in all circumstances to replace a marketing name with a street name of its choosing.

5.3 **Where new streets or estates are being named, the new names will be based on the native and historical Welsh names in the area. When a new name is to be adopted, that will be done in Welsh only.** Names which do not conform to this requirement will not be accepted. We shall check the names you suggest in order to avoid duplication in the local area and we shall forward them to the Royal Mail and the relevant Town or Community Council for consultation purposes. Perhaps it would save time if you were to consult with the relevant Town or Community Council directly before submitting your application.

- 5.4 Every effort should be made to avoid using street names which are in common use. Even if they are located in different areas within the county, this could possibly cause confusion for the emergency services particularly if the Post Codes are similar.
- 5.5 They should also avoid similar names within an area e.g. Church Road and Church Street or Church Avenue.
- 5.6 In each case of selecting a name, a written request must be submitted provided either by letter or e-mail providing the name, the full address of the property and noting clearly the name which you are proposing by using the relevant [Application Form](#).
- 5.7 When the Council has an agreed name, we will then register the street name and prepare a numbering schedule. The information is then sent to Royal Mail, public utilities, emergency services, Land Registry, Ordnance Survey and relevant Council services. You will also be sent a copy of the naming and numbering schedule (which may include the Postcode allocated by Royal Mail) from which we would ask you to inform all your prospective purchasers of their new property address. Where appropriate, you will be asked to provide new street name plates to our standard design and specification.

6.0 Naming or Renaming Your House

- 6.1 A single development will usually be numbered into the existing street. Where a numbering system exists, a name alone is not preferred by the Isle of Anglesey County Council or the emergency services since a sequential number is an easy and fast way of recognising a house in a street.
- 6.2 Where a numbering system does not exist and where a name needs to be chosen the owners of new houses or those wishing to change the names of their houses are encouraged to use Welsh names. If the current name is a historic, original Welsh name, you are encouraged to reconsider and keep the current name (even if the new proposed name was to be a Welsh name). See 'The Welsh Language and the Island's History and Heritage' above.
- 6.3 Sometimes, where a numbering system exists, the owner will wish to add a name to the number. In such cases, the name will not form an official part of the address, and the number of the property must be displayed and referred to in any correspondence, as well as the name.
- 6.4 In the case of addresses where there is no number allocated, the allocated name does form part of the official address.
- 6.5 In each case of selecting a name, a written application must be made either by letter or e-mail providing a name, the full current address of the property and noting clearly the name that you are proposing, using the relevant [Application Form](#).

- 6.6 We will contact Royal Mail to see whether they have knowledge of a similar named property in the locality. We check our information systems and if the name is satisfactory, then the new address is registered and you will be informed accordingly.
- 6.7 If there is an issue with your preferred name, we will request alternatives. The property name change information is then sent to Royal Mail, emergency and essential services and other relevant Council Services. It is the responsibility of property owners to inform their own personal contacts.
- 6.8 Every effort should be made to avoid using names which are in common use. Even if they are located in different areas within the county, this could possibly cause confusion for the emergency services particularly if the Post Codes are similar.

7.0 The Procedure for Renaming / Renumbering a Street

- 7.1 On some rare occasions a street will need to be renamed or renumbered. When this happens the new name must adhere to the principles outlined in this policy. This may arise when:
- There is confusion over a street's name and/or numbering
 - New properties are built in a street and it is not possible to insert the new properties into the existing numbering scheme by using suffixes such as 'A', 'B', 'C' etc. and there is consequently a need for other properties to be renumbered to accommodate the new properties.
 - The number of named-only properties in a street is deemed to be causing confusion for visitors, deliveries or the emergency services.
- 7.2 In such circumstances, in the first place, a consultation process will be undertaken with:
- current residents
 - Royal Mail.
- 7.3 **Where streets are renamed, the new names will be based on the native and historical Welsh names in the area. When a new name is to be adopted, that will be done in Welsh only.** Names which do not conform to this requirement will not be accepted.
- 7.4 To change a street name the County Council will ballot the local residents on the issue. Hopefully there would be 100% support, but we require at least a third majority to make the change. This is a very time consuming process and involves making legal orders. If there are objections to a proposed renaming/renumbering Order, it may be necessary to refer the matter to the Magistrates Court for a ruling. Renumbering existing properties/buildings or renaming streets may cause costs and disruption to individual occupiers and wherever possible should usually only be considered as a last resort.

8.0 Contact Details

Street Naming and Numbering
Highways, Waste and Property Service
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Council Offices
Llangefni
LL77 7TW

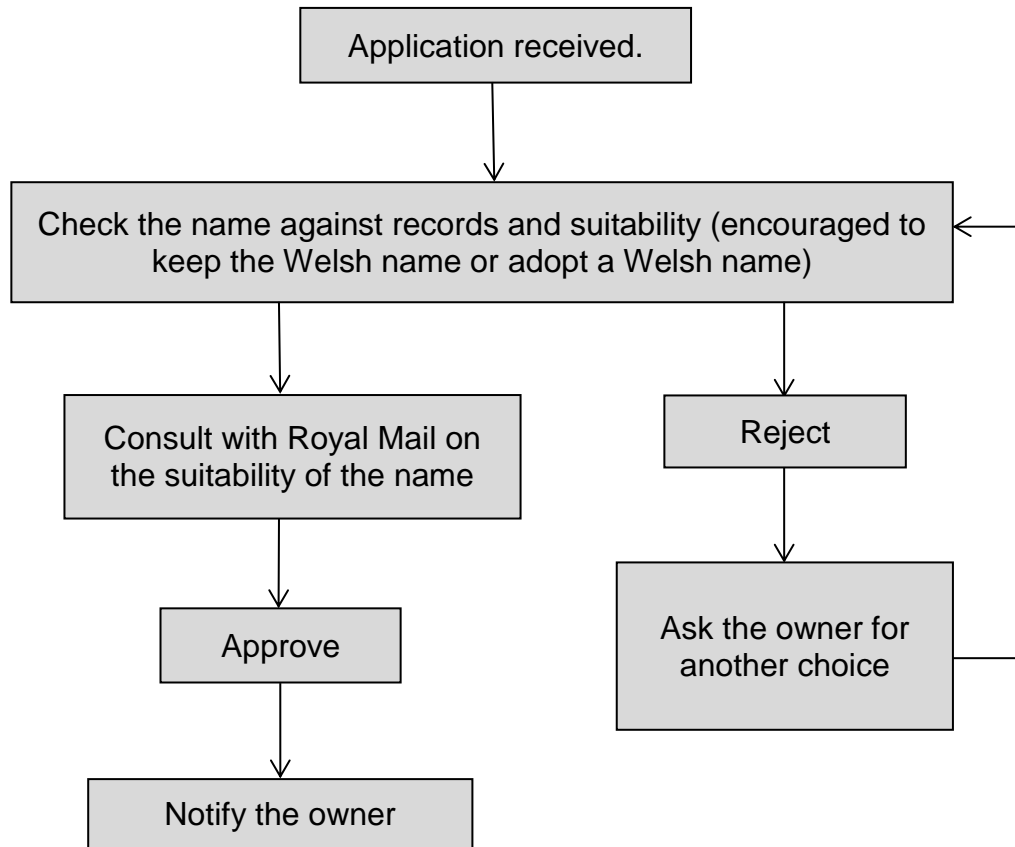
In person: By appointment – 10.00am - 4.00pm Monday to Friday

Tel: 01248 752369 or 01248 752364

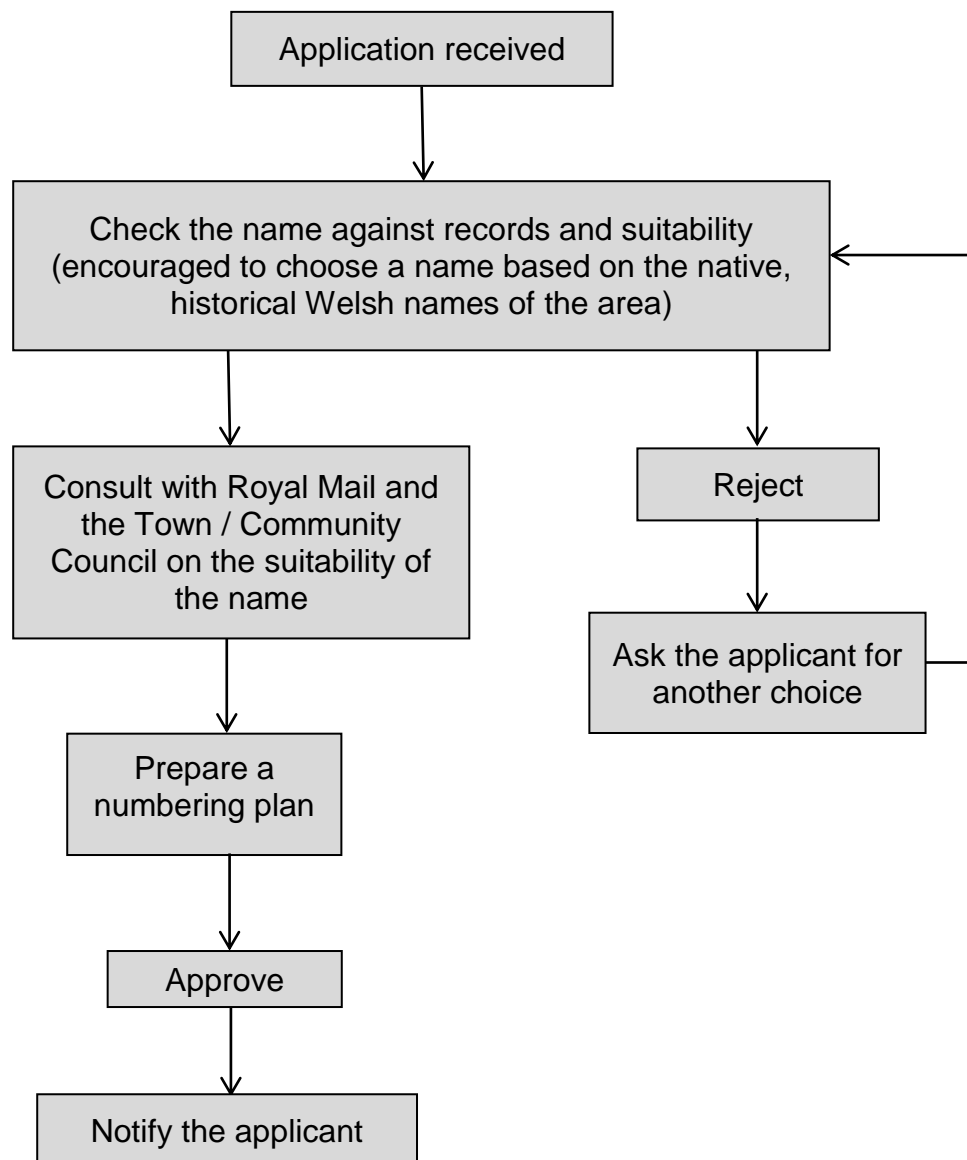
<http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/transport-and-roads/roads-highways-and-pavements/street-naming-and-property-numbering/>

9.0 **Flowcharts**

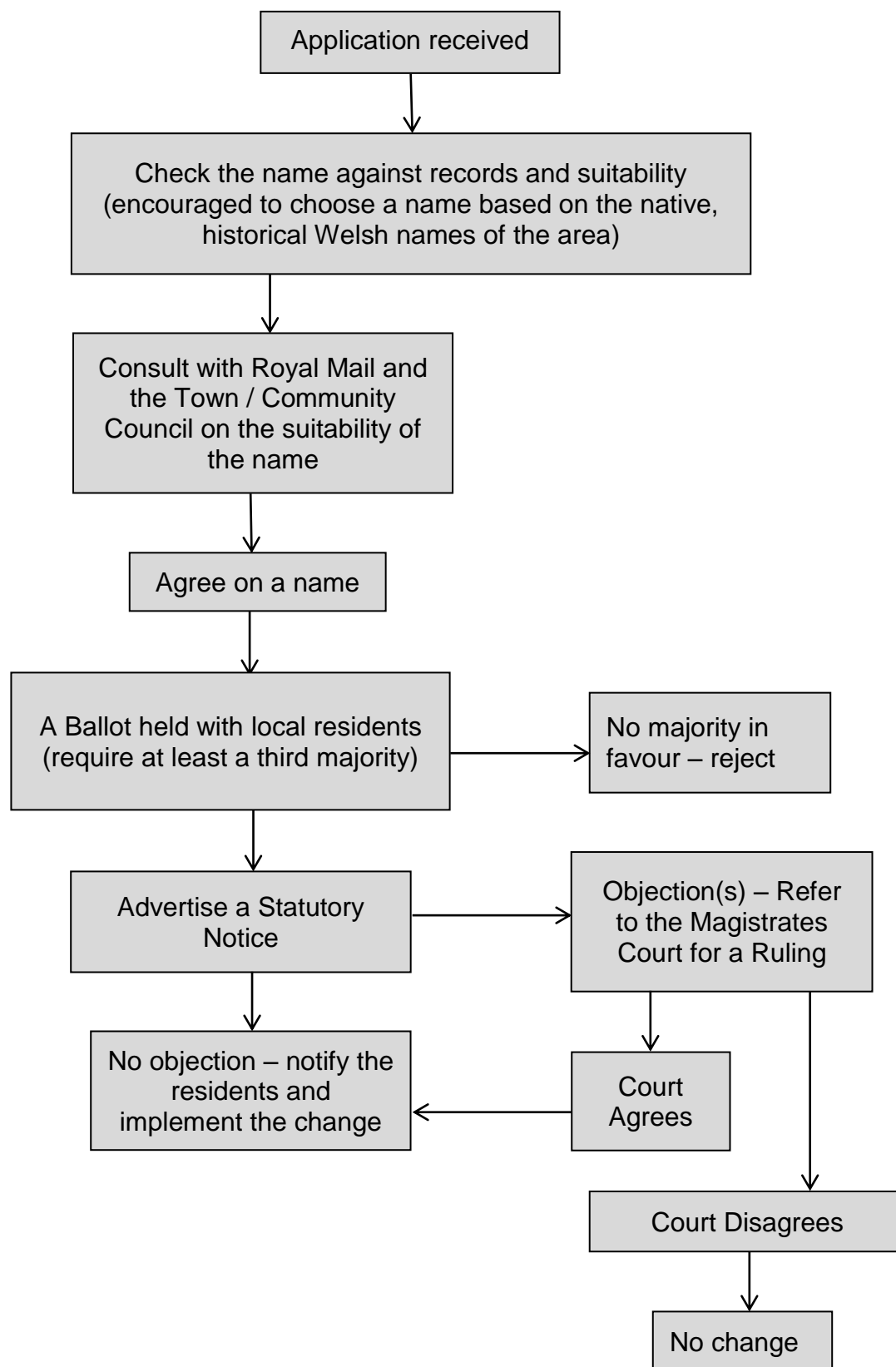
9.1 Flowchart – Naming a House



9.2 Flowchart – Naming and Numbering a Street



9.3 Renaming / Renumbering a Street



APPENDIX 2

Thank you for your recent application to name (rename) your home.

This county is one of the strongholds of the Welsh language and the language is an integral part of everyday life. Attached to this is a rich Welsh history and culture which defines the identity of the area and its residents.

Retaining native, historical Welsh names as well as adopting new Welsh names is an important contribution towards preserving and promoting this linguistic identity for the future. Indeed, several dwellings on the Island have historical names that date back hundreds of years. Owners of new houses or those wishing to change the names of their houses are therefore encouraged to adopt Welsh names on them.

a)

Before registering the new name, since the name you have chosen is a non-Welsh name, I would kindly ask you to consider the context behind changing the name of the house and reconsider and select a native Welsh name please. If you wish, I could provide support to you in selecting a suitable name, and I could contact the Welsh Language Commissioner's advisory service on place names or another appropriate source if needed.

Comment [E D1]: a) To be used when a non-Welsh name is proposed

b)

Before registering the new name, although the name you have chosen is a Welsh name, I would kindly ask you to consider the context behind the name change. Welsh place names or house names usually convey information about the nature of the location, its history, the culture of the area or those who used to live there. We kindly request therefore that you reconsider and retain the current historical name.

Comment [E D2]: b) To be used where a new Welsh name is proposed and that name would replace a current historical or indigenous Welsh name.

We will therefore set aside your application for the time being whilst we await your response. I trust that you will appreciate the significance of the Welsh language in relation to naming local houses and that you will be able to reconsider your choice. If you wish to discuss further in the meantime, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully,

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive – October 2015
Date:	19/10/15
Subject:	Older Adult Accommodation – Haulfre
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Aled Morris Jones
Head of Service:	Alwyn Jones, Head of Adult Services
Report Authors:	Alwyn Jones, Head of Adult Services
Local Members:	Seiriol Members - Lewis Davies, Carwyn Jones & Alwyn Rowlands
A –Recommendation/s and reason/s	
Introduction	
<p>This report has been brought to the Executive Committee to make a decision regarding the future of Haulfre Residential Home. The Executive Committee has worked in partnership with officers throughout this process to ensure that the Council gave full consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the current suitability of the building as an environment to deliver care, - the investment required to maintain provision, - the consultation and engagement process with residents, family members, staff and wider stakeholders. <p>The Authority has a responsibility for ensuring that the care and accommodation needs of older people are met in a way that assures their dignity and wellbeing. Some of these responsibilities are statutory, and others are a part of the overall ethos and approach of social service provision in Anglesey. As the needs and expectations of older people themselves change and resources that are available decrease, the ways in which services for older people are delivered are having to be changed. On Anglesey we are managing this change through our Transformation Programme for Adults.</p> <p>A key element of the Transformation Programme for Adults is reconfiguring accommodation provision, moving away from “traditional” residential care towards an Extra Care model. The reasons for this change have been described in the previous report submitted to this committee on the 2nd of July, 2015¹ and as such will not be expanded upon further within this report.</p> <p>The Local Authority determined in its executive meeting on the 2nd of December, 2013, as part of its corporate plan that future investment should be targeted at the development of Extra Care provision and that the Local Authority will work in partnership with the independent sector to maintain the availability of choice within residential establishments. Good progress is being made in this regard with a</p>	

¹ Alwyn Jones, James Dawson, 16th of June 2015, Executive report: Older Adults Older Adult Accommodation - Haulfre,

scheme planned in Llangefni expected to be opened in 2017/18 and steps to agree a preferred site in the South of the Island, with a focus on the Seiriol area currently being progressed. The Seiriol area has been agreed subject to a suitable site being available which is both appropriate from a service and business perspective.

Extra care is a model of care and accommodation which can provide support to tenants with varying levels of care needs, and ordinarily schemes accommodate residents with high, medium and low care needs. Where extra care provision has been established in other areas of North Wales there is evidence to suggest that with careful planning and support, residents of current residential care homes can be accommodated within these facilities and in one example 76% of residential care home residents were transferred to the Extra Care scheme. In this example the remaining 24% of residents were accommodated within residential and nursing homes in accordance with best practice. In a neighbouring authority an example was provided of a gentleman living in Extra Care who is paralysed on one side, who receives a care package of 4 double handed calls a day which includes hoisting, full personal care and support to eat and drink. This care and support is equivalent to 5 hours a day, seven days a week. It has been agreed by the Council that as extra care provision is developed in all areas of the island residential care provision within those areas will be decommissioned.

Following the receipt of reports commissioned² to consider Haulfre as a residential facility, the ability of the building to support safe and dignified care at all times, and the fire safety of the building, it became clear that significant potential expense was required to maintain this facility. This expense was needed to improve the building in the period prior to the development of Extra Care provision locally, and in the case of the recommendations from the fire report this spend needed to occur immediately. Initial estimates of costs indicated a basic cost of £361,350³; further work and detailed definition of works required have led to a revision of these costs.

As a result of these findings, the need for investment in the facility and a recognition that this is a matter of significant public interest a decision was taken by the Executive Committee on the 2nd of July, 2015³ to start a period of formal consultation which has subsequently occurred between the beginning of July and the 20th of September, 2015.

It is important to note that the care provided at Haulfre Residential Home is of a good standard- staff have provided consistent and compassionate care to its residents since it was opened in 1967, and continue to do so. This was further emphasised through the consultation responses where it was revealed that 88% of people feel that the quality of care is excellent in Haulfre.

² tenos, 12th of June 2015, Fire Risk Assessment. Ann Lloyd Jones, April 2015, Haulfre Care Home; How the Building Affects Care

³Alwyn Jones, James Dawson, 16th of June 2015, Executive report: Older Adults Accommodation - Haulfre,

The recommendation included within this report is made following an overall consideration of the:

- historical and current suitability of Haulfre as a residential home,
- the terms under which the home was transferred to the Council,
- the feedback received from residents, their relatives, staff and stakeholders
- the comprehensive assessments of works required in Haulfre and of the capital and revenue costs involved.

The consultation and engagement process undertaken has involved one to one sessions with residents and their families with advocacy support, sessions for staff, a public meeting, drop in surgeries and questionnaires. The views and information received during this process have been considered fully and contribute significantly to the recommendation made.

The following appendices support considerations within this report:-

1. Costed list of works associated with three investment options
2. Operational cost of operating Haulfre at current and future potential occupancy
3. Action Plan Associated with disruption from costed works
4. Summary of consultation and public engagement exercise
5. Charitable Funds and other potential sources of capital to support works
6. Availability of alternative placements
7. Equalities Impact Assessment
8. Potential Timetable for the Development of Extra Care Housing

Historical Context

In 1967 the home was transferred to the Council in the will of J.F.Chadwick. The will states that “...my freehold property known as Haulfre, Llangoed aforesaid and all land usually held and enjoyed therewith including the side paddock and any building erected or to be erected thereon to the Council preferably for use as an Old Peoples Home but if this is not practicable for such other purpose as the Council shall in their discretion think fit...”

It has been clearly established that under the terms of the will that the Council was not required to operate a care home, that there is no requirement for this to remain as a care home and that no commitment to invest has been legally established under the terms of the will. Moreover decisions relating to the future of the site are not subject to any restricted covenants. The Council is therefore able to make a decision regarding the future of the home and the site

Haulfre has operated as a care home since this date with 23 bedrooms providing support to elderly people from the Isle of Anglesey but with a natural link to the local community. Whilst it is acknowledged that the building has operated as such, the nature of the building is not adequate for the needs of an increasingly frail population of people accessing residential care. Only 6 rooms have ensuite facilities. Bathing and toileting facilities are inadequate to allow for choices for residents, sluice facilities

are poor, and 2 rooms currently have fire exits located in them. Haulfre was not built as a residential care home.

New facilities are designed in a way that supports:

- achievement of all registration standards,
- dignified care provision for the most dependent individuals
- efficient and cost effective care delivery.

It is acknowledged that to date these matters have not led to non-compliance notices from CSSIW, however they remain issues which illustrate the shortcomings of the current building.

In reflecting on the building CSSIW have confirmed (by email from the Area Manager North West Wales to the Director of Community on the 18th of September) that:

'In our recent inspection we found that overall the quality of life of people using the service is very good and the staffing and leadership to be good. However presently there will be restrictions on some people's dignity arising from the building and its facilities, these may be identified as technical breaches in our future reports using our new inspection guidance. We are also aware that additional staffing is required to comply with fire safety regulations.

We would wish to see all services improving and currently the building does not meet what would be expected of a modern service; for example the number and location of toilets and bathrooms are not to the standard that would be expected in a modern service and there have been issues regarding the reliability of the lift. We agree with the assessment of your officers that investment is needed in the building and environment for the service to meet the needs of people living in Haulfre over the coming years. As seen in our reports these are not issues that have resulted in us issuing non compliance notices but they are matters that would need attention in order to raise the standards to those expected in a modern service.'

This statement acknowledges the historical position taken by CSSIW within inspection reports, and reiterated by stakeholders as part of this process, but also supports the position taken by officers and acknowledges that investment is required to improve the home.

In addition to the impact arising from the building on residents' dignity, it is also appropriate to consider its effect upon the efficiency of the services operated. Based on the current cost of operating a bed in Haulfre and its lowest comparator within local authority management, the cost per bed per week in Haulfre is £72 more for the Council compared to the lowest comparator. Based on today's costs and full occupancy this translates to an additional annual cost of £74,766 compared to the lowest comparator and £22,805 compared to its closest comparator over the home's entire operation. Moreover Haulfre Residential Home has been subject to ongoing investment as part of the Councils overall maintenance budget with the last two years showing an average spend of £30,000 per year. Work over the last 2

years has included general repairs and maintenance work such as for heating and plumbing, electrical work, flooring, fire alarm servicing, maintaining the lift, grounds maintenance and a new boiler. It can reasonably be assumed that income received from the estate has been utilized to offset the additional cost of operating the care home since 1967.

Secondly during the period of consultation and engagement the Council has invested in the safety of Haulfre by providing additional staff during evening times and night times at an additional cost of £262 per night a cost totalling £21,526 over 3 months. An additional £18,000 has been invested in the environment to address all the fire safety issues which initially led to our concern that maintaining services in Haulfre in anything other than the short term may not be practicable. Acknowledging that all these issues have been addressed; due to the nature of the building, it will be necessary to continue with one additional member of sleep in staff. This means that overnight staffing levels within the home will not revert to normal levels of 2 staff and will in future require 2 staff on the floor and one sleep-in member of staff subject to ongoing review.

It is therefore evident that the Council has shown a commitment to Haulfre as a residential home; a commitment that is backed up by ongoing expenditure historically and in recent years.

Summary of Findings:

Appendix 1 - Costed list of works associated with three investment options - Reflects costs to carry out a list of works agreed with the registered manager associated with three costed options :-

- Option 1, Short Term = £168,000 (costs to meet essential works to address most serious areas of concern)
- Option 2, Meeting all registration standards within current building (inclusive of short term costs) = £509,000
- Option 3, Costs to address above and build 14 bed extension to provide 30 bedded home in the longer term = £1.325 million

Appendix 2 - Operational cost of operating Haulfre at current and future potential occupancy

This appendix notes that the cost to the Council of a weekly bed in Haulfre is the highest of all Local Authority homes operating a comparable service and will continue to be the highest following carrying out all works associated with improving the fire safety of Haulfre and the works under Option 1 above. These figures are based on achieving a 86% occupancy.

It is of note also that all Council run homes reflect a weekly cost for residential provision which is in excess of the standard residential fee (£466) paid to independent sector partners. The average cost to the local authority of a placement within local authority homes is currently £518.37, should costed Option 1 be implemented this would potentially rise to £542.95.

Appendix 3 - Action Plan Associated with disruption from costed works

This action plan reflects the challenge associated with carrying out works while residents are insitu. The plan notes the impact in each different circumstance. Concerns remain regarding the level of disruption this would cause and its impact on residents. Works associated with costed Option 1 requires the temporary re-location of 7 residents into currently unoccupied rooms (at different stages). Currently there is a potential that one resident will need to be relocated to another care home for the interim period whilst the work scheduled in Option 1 is undertaken, however a bed may become available prior to this time.

Appendix 4 - Summary of consultation and public engagement exercise

This includes the result of the consultation and engagement process.

Relatives and residents express significant concern at the potential for the loss of provision in Haulfre. They note that care provided to them is of the highest standards, they are not of the view that there are issues with dignity arising from the building and its facilities, and moreover feel its locality is vital to them in terms of remaining in touch with their local community and in providing good access to visit for their relative. Each person reflects a warmth and passion towards the current home and encourage the Council to consider investing to safeguard the future of the home.

The engagement results reflects much of the views noted above. The provision at Haulfre is considered to be crucial and concern is expressed regarding the lack of ongoing funding to address areas of work required over the years. Significant reference is made to the terms under which the home was passed to the Authority, with a clear view that there should be a commitment to invest in the absence of any alternative provision currently available in the Seiriol Area.

Public feeling towards the home is reflected within the level of local response:

The public meeting held in Llangoed village hall on the 9th of September, 2015 was attended by approximately 100 attendees. 262 people signed an online petition - SAVE HAULFRE - ACHUB HAULFRE on 'Change.org'. 243 people contacted Plaid Cymru by Letter / emails or completed Plaid Cymru newsletter support slips. A further 27 letters/emails received direct to the Council and 21 Freedom of Information requests were received. Over 200 questions were received by Local Councillors.

Appendix 5 – Charitable Funds and other potential sources of Capital to support works

This reflects that approximately £90,000 of charitable funds associated with Haulfre residential home exists, a potential further £7,020 could be released through a measured sale of artefacts with potential for funding through the authorities capital process also established.

Appendix 6 – Availability of alternative placements

As reported within the previous Council meeting⁴ the number of placements available on Anglesey are low. It is correct to indicate that there are not placements within the persons preferred community; a matter which has been highlighted as a serious concern within the current consultation process.

Appendix 7 – Equalities Impact Assessment

The Authority has undertaken a comprehensive Equality Impact Assessment. Concerns/issues raised during the process are acknowledged and mitigating actions implemented.

Appendix 8 - Potential Timetable for the Development of Extra Care Housing

This contains a potential timetable for the development of extra care housing.

Summary & Recommendation

In considering the information included within this report it is crucial to remember the key issues noted.

The Council has agreed to progress towards a model of Extra Care, reducing reliance on residential provision and targeting future investment towards this goal. In doing so the Council has indicated that it will aim to maintain currently operated residential care homes within its control up to the point that Extra Care is developed, and the homes decommissioned. To achieve this goal it has been estimated that the spend for Haulfre would total £168,000. The cost per bed increases further as a result of this work due to reduced bed capacity, the cost for the Council per bed will be £98.31 higher than the present cost and £130.23 higher than its nearest comparator.

The core aim of this consultation exercise and this subsequent report was to establish whether maintaining the home could be achieved given the concerns raised regarding the facility provided at Haulfre. During the period of consultation it has also become evident that the Council will need to consider the additional operational cost of maintaining the service should investment in the building be agreed.

Costs associated with other investments in the home have also been considered. Meeting all costs associated with a modern, fit for purpose facility within the current building results in a significant capital investment of £509,000. As a result of a reduced bed capacity the ongoing cost per bed would continue to increase. On this basis Option 2 is not considered to be viable given current financial pressures and the ongoing need to fund a service that would become extremely inefficient whilst providing residential care to a smaller number of people.

A further costing exercise was carried out to consider a home that may be viable within the independent sector in the future. In order to achieve this goal a capital investment of over £1.3 million would be

⁴ Alwyn Jones, James Dawson, 16th of June 2015, Executive report: Older Adults Accommodation - Haulfre

required (Option 3). This is a significant investment in a model of care that the Council has agreed that it aims to reduce its dependence upon, and potentially reduces the level of capital available to support the development of Extra Care Housing.

Closure of the home was considered, however valuable information received through the consultation and engagement exercise from residents and their relatives, Haulfre staff and wider stakeholders shows that there is strong support towards keeping Haulfre open. Also available provision is limited indicating that closing the home would leave a gap in provision at the present time. It is also recognised that this would not be the resident's preference (7 of the current long term residents are from the local Seiriol area).

Recommendations:-

1. The Council invest in Haulfre to address all areas associated with basic standards of dignity (short term costed Option 1). This work will provide a home which has appropriate sluice facilities, provides additional toileting facilities, ensuring adequate provision on each floor and ensures toilet facilities within easy reach of the communal areas. As a result of the continued increase in the cost per bed at Haulfre additional revenue support will be required by Adult Services to meet these additional costs over the next two years.
2. A target date of no later than October 2017 be set for identifying a site, securing planning permission, identifying a developer and approving a business case for the development of extra care in the Seiriol area, or in the south of the Island.
3. Subject to 2 above, once new extra care is opened then all current facilities at Haulfre will be closed (clearly this is only if the site secured is not the Haulfre site).
4. If, by the end of October 2017, the steps in 2 above have not been completed, there will be a further public consultation about the closure of Haulfre, including the identification of suitable provision for the residents of Haulfre at that time. In reaching its decision the Council will have due regard to all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the consultation process which has just been undertaken, the commitment already made to developing extra care on Anglesey and the concerns highlighted in relation to the adequacy/shortcomings of the current home and the costs of continuing to operate the home.

In making these recommendations it is an expectation that Haulfre will receive full and appropriate consideration as a potential site for Extra Care within the Seiriol Area. A final decision upon the exact site will be subject to a measured assessment of all site options. This will involve development of a viable Business Plan to support the capital investment required by the successful developer following a full tender process.

The basis of this recommendation is as follows:-

- This option maintains provision of care in the area pending development of Extra Care locally.

- This decision acknowledges the current valuable role of Haulfre within overall residential provision
- The capital cost is considered to be a reasonable investment in maintaining local provision.
- This acknowledges the increased operational cost of delivering services at Haulfre and allows for a review of the position in 2017 and potential closure at this stage.
- This decision is consistent with the Executive’s decision to progress towards the development of Extra Care Housing and reduce dependence on residential care in the future.
- This option remains consistent with decommissioning residential care as extra care is developed within local area as long as a scheme can be agreed within the next two years (by October 2017)
- The strength of feeling and support locally following the consultation and engagement exercise to keep Haulfre open.

This option is endorsed by the Director of Community:

‘The detailed consultation and engagement programme carried out by the Council has led us to this recommendation. As Officers we feel able to recommend that Haulfre remains open in the short term as long as investment is made to address basic areas of dignity that we consider to be essential. This will allow for further work to be undertaken to develop Extra Care facilities.’

The decision process regarding the home is subject to all normal Council procedures.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

A total of four options were considered, these options were:

1. Do Work associated with Option 1 and consider Haulfre as a future site for extra care
2. Do work associated with Option 2
3. Do work Associated with Option 3
4. Closure of the home.

This report recommends the first Option and the reasons why this option is being recommended and why the other three options are not. See Section A of the report and supporting Appendices.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Concerns provision of statutory services and also use of Council asset.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

The Authority has noted its commitment to providing the best possible services, in accordance with identified need and with the available resources. This proposal is consistent with this principle.

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

The proposal has been reflected in capital bids for 2016/17 with initial works funded through charity funds associated with Haulfre Residential Home namely the Chadwick and Ryland Fund

DD – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Involved in drafting the report (Appendix)
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	Involved in drafting the report (Appendix)
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Not consulted
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	CSSIW
E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	No comments
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	An Equalities Impact Assessment has been undertaken.
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
F - Appendices:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Costed list of works associated with three investment options 2. Operational cost of operating Haulfre at current and future potential occupancy (this makes comparison to relative costs in other IOACC homes and those commissioned in the independent sector) 3. Action Plan Associated with disruption from costed works 4. Summary of consultation and public engagement exercise 5. Charitable Funds and other potential sources of Capital to support works. 6. Availability of alternative placements 7. Equalities Impact Assessment 8. Potential Timetable for the Development of Extra Care Housing 		

Costed options	APPENDIX 1: Costed Options
Author	Rhys Griffith, Principal Surveyor Maintenance Construction
Date	28 09 2015

Specific costings were originally planned for the following options:

1. Capital and ongoing revenue costs associated with immediate work required to safeguard residents and staff both from a safety and dignity perspective.
2. Capital and revenue costs associated with all areas affecting dignity of care.
3. Capital and revenue costs associated with providing an environment which meets all current registration standards and addresses all outstanding matters (To provide a building which provides a home which could be registered in the future)
4. Providing a viable home in the medium term (15-20 years).

However following further discussions the Haulfre Registered Manager and the Provider Services Business Manager decided that options 2 & 3 require the same level of work. These 2 options have been combined as Option 2 in the table below:

Option 1 - Summary of immediate work required

Item Ref	Location	Work Required	Reason
1.01	Ground Floor	Remove sluice from Laundry Room and relocate in toilet.	Potential cross contamination
1.02	Ground Floor	Convert office to disabled toilet	Insufficient toilets on ground floor
1.03	Ground Floor	Provide wet room to existing bathroom	Existing bathroom not suitable
1.04	Ground Floor	Provide sluice	
1.05	Ground Floor	Upgrade lift to disabled lift	
2.01	First floor	Provide disabled w.c.	Existing w.c not suitable
2.02	First floor	Form new access to bedroom and block off existing	Location adjacent stairs poses a hazard
2.03	First floor	Convert bedroom to shower room	Insufficient Bathrooms on first floor
2.04	First floor	Remove bath and provide disabled w.c.	Existing w.c not suitable

2.05	First floor	Form corridor to provide access for fire escape	Fire escape route through bedroom
2.06	First floor	Provide bathroom with bath/w.c.	Insufficient Bathrooms on first floor
2.07	First floor	Convert w.c. to sluice room	Sluice needed at both ends of building
2.08	First floor	Provide disabled w.c.	Existing w.c not suitable
2.09	First floor	Bedroom to be used as storage	Bedroom below min size standard
2.10	First floor	Relay floor to lessen slope	Slope too steep
3.01	Second floor	Form corridor to create access to fire escape	Fire escape route through bedroom
3.02	Second floor	Provide shower room	No shower room on top floor
3.03	Second floor	Provide w.c.	Existing w.c not suitable
Subtotal			£138,100
Contractors Contingencies Overheads and Profit			£20,715
Fees and Charges			£9,528
Total			£168,343

Option 2 proposed work			
Option 1 work costed			£168,343
Provide en suite facilities to all bedrooms			
2 existing bedrooms will be lost in the process			
16 no rooms @12,000 per room			£192,000
Refurbish existing verandah			£50,000
Extend existing patio area			£10,000
		Subtotal	£420,343
		Contractors Contingencies Overheads and Profit	£50,400
		Fees and Charges	£37,800
		Total	£508,543

<u>Option 3 - Extension to provide minium 30 bedrooms overall</u>				
Option 1 & 2 costed work				£508,543
Schedule of accommodation				
14 bedrroms of 12m2 each	168			
Lift area	4			
Bathrooms (1 per 3)= 5 no @ 5m2	25			
Additional Dining area	25			
Sluice/storage etc	10			
Circulation space	23.2			
Total area	255.2	Approx rate £2500 per m2	Extension	£555,000
Lift			Lift	£50,000
			Subtotal	£1,113,543
			Contractors Contingencies Overheads and Profit	£121,000
			Fees and Charges	£90,750
			Total for all work	£1,325,293

Note: All costs are indicative and based on the current year (2015)

APPENDIX 2: Operational Cost of Operating Haulfre at Current and Future Potential Occupancy	
Report Author	Angharad Jones, Programme Manager
Date:	September 28th, 2015

Content

This appendix contains information on the operational costs of Haulfre and the additional staff costs as a result of recommendations identified in the Fire Risk Assessment.

Table 1

The following table shows the weekly cost to the Council of all Council run residential care homes and how these costs compare with the lowest costing residential care home.

These costs are based on 86% occupancy rates which was the average occupancy rate for all homes in 2014/15:

Local Authority Home	Budget Running Costs 2015/16	Number of Beds at an Occupancy rate of 86%	Weekly Cost per Head	Annual Additional Lowest Cost Comparative
Brwynog	£682,720	25	£525.20	£51,961
Haulfre	£579,400	20	£557.12	£74,766
Plas Mona	£630,800	25	£485.23	Lowest
Plas Penlan	£605,090	23	£505.93	£24,757

The weekly cost per head has been calculated by dividing the budget running costs by the number of weeks in a year and then by number of beds in the home.

The Council own two other homes Garreglwyd and Plas Crigyll these homes have not been included in the tables due to the following reasons:

Garreglwyd – is in the process of being sold and has not been running at full capacity.

Plas Crigyll – is a residential home specialising in dementia care therefore would not be a fair comparison.

Table 1 shows that in a year the operational cost of Haulfre is £74,766 more than the lowest cost comparative and it costs £22,805 more than the next most expensive Council run home. These figures show that since 1967 when the home was bequeathed to the Council there could have potentially been an additional running cost to the lowest cost comparative of £3,796,965.12.

Table 2

If the Executive Committee decide to proceed with Costing Option 1, 3 of the bedrooms will be decommissioned. The table below shows how this will impact on the operational cost of the home if all homes are running at 86% occupancy:

Home	Budget Running Costs 2015/16	Number of beds full at a rate of 86% occupancy.	Weekly Cost per Head	Weekly Additional Lowest Cost Comparative	Annual Additional Lowest Cost Comparative
Brwynog	£682,720	25	£525.20	£999.25	£51,961.00
Haulfre	£579,400	17	£655.43	£2,893.40	£150,456.80
Plas Mona	£630,800	25	£485.23	Lowest	Lowest
Plas Penlan	£605,090	23	£505.93	£476.10	£24,757.20
Privately Run Home		25	£466.00	-£480.75	-£24,999.00

The above table shows that if Option 1 is chosen the annual additional operational cost compared to the lowest cost comparative will be £150,456.80.

Table 3

The recommendations in the Fire Risk Assessment identified a need to have additional staff working over night and between the hours of 4pm until 10pm.

Table 3 identifies the costs of having the additional staff and the information is true on the 25th of September.

Date additional staff were appointed	Additional Staff	Total Number of nights to date	Cost per Night	Total Cost to Date
24.06.2015 – 25.09.2015	1 sleep in	93	£52	£4,836
02.07.2015 – 25.09.2015	1 sleep in	85	£52	£4,420
09.07.2015 – 25.09.2015	2 sleep in	78	£104	£8,112
10.07.2015 - 25.09.2015	1 between 4pm and 10pm	77	£54	£4,158
		Total Cost	£262	£21,526

The table has identified that from the 24th of June until the 25th of September the additional staff has cost the Council an additional £21,526 in staff costs.

Once all recommendations have been addressed it has been identified that the staffing levels will not return to what the staffing levels were prior to the fire risk assessment. There will still be a need for one additional member of staff working overnight which equates to an additional yearly staffing cost of £18,980. This could change depending on the number of residents in the home.

APPENDIX 3 : Haulfre Residential Care Home – Action plan associated with disruption from costed works	
Report Author	Rachel Williams, Business Manager
Date	September, 2015

This action plan reflects the challenge associated with carrying out works while residents are in-situ and identifies the impact on residents if work associated with Option 1 and 2 would be carried out:

Option 1

Stage	Work Identified	Action Plan / Level of disruption	Timeline
Stage 1 Ground floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert current bathroom and toilet into a single bathroom • Create and install new sluicing facilities to end of corridor 	Both bedrooms to be vacated.	
Stage 2 Ground floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert staff office to two disabled toilets 	No disruption to residents or staff	
Stage 3 Ground floor – new extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-locate sluicing facility from laundry room to toilet. 	Minimal disruption, no need to evacuate bedrooms	
Stage 4 Ground floor – new extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish current showering facilities 	Minimal disruption, new bathing facility will be in place on ground floor which can be used in the interim period (stage 1)	
Stage 5 Lower Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert existing WC to sluicing facility. • Convert bedroom 5 to storage area • Petition off corridor to bedroom 4 to ensure safe access to fire escape and convert to wet room • Convert bathroom to disabled toilet • Corridors to be levelled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 4 bedrooms currently occupied • Decommission 2 bedrooms • Evacuate all 4 bedrooms. 	
Stage 6 2 nd Floor –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedroom 15 to be decommissioned and converted to a wet room. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All bedrooms as currently unoccupied (however following stage 5 one resident 	

Upper Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Petition off corridor to bedroom 4 to ensure safe access to fire escape 	will remain in one bedroom)	
Stage 7 Blue Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Refurbish WC •Convert store room to sluice facility •Re-locate door to bedroom 9 •Re-furbish current bathroom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Evacuate bedroom 	

Note: Due to decommissioning three bedrooms one resident may need to be re-located if no other bedroom becomes available in the interim period.

Option 2

Stage	Work Identified	Action Plan / Level of disruption	Timeline
Stage 1 Ground Floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect bedroom 1 and bathroom • Install en-suite to bedroom 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate bedroom 1 & 2 	
Stage 2 1 st Floor – Lower Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish bedroom 3 & 6 to include en-suite facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate both bedrooms 	
Stage 3 2 nd Floor – Upper Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish bedroom 16 to include en-suite facility. • Refurbish and connect bedroom 14 and WC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate both bedrooms 	
Stage 4 Blue Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish and install en-suite facilities to all 8 bedrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate all bedrooms • Decommission one room and change to storage 	
Stage 5 1st Floor - new extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change store room to bathroom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal disruption 	

mpxssOptions for the future of Haulfre report for the Executive Committee on the 19th of October	Appendix 4: Summary of the Consultation and engagement exercise
Author	Margaret Peters, Integration and Engagement Manager
Date	24 09 2015

Common themes emerging from sessions held with staff, residents and families in July, 2015:

(all the staff members in Haulfre attended one of the sessions provided, a number of residents and family members of all residents attended 1to1 sessions as part of the consultation process).

- Concerns regarding where residents will be placed if Haulfre closes
- Concerns regarding future care provision and the shortage of local provision
- Family members' concerns regarding lack of public transport to enable them to visit their relatives if they were moved to another home further away
- Concerns regarding losing the relationships built with staff and other residents in Haulfre
- Where is the money from the Trust Fund?
- Why haven't these issues been addressed in the past?

Summary of correspondence received by the Council up to the 20th of September:

Copy of an online petition	Signed by 262 people and comments noted by 97 people.
Letters / emails / completed Plaid Cymru newsletter support slips	243 people who contacted Plaid Cymru
Letters/emails/phone calls direct to the Council	27
Freedom of information requests	21
Questions from Seiriol Councillors	Over 200 questions

Staff, residents and their families (key stakeholders) consultation response summary:

As part of the consultation process with key stakeholders, a questionnaire was issued asking the following 5 questions:

1. 71% strongly agree with Option 1 which was presented to the Council's Executive Committee on the 2nd of July:

'Commit to a spend in the medium term which is made up of 3 costs:

- £361,350 (of which £243,100 is required for essential and immediate work which has been costed)
- A further amount to address non-costed essential areas of work of an additional £300,000 - £800,000 (Absolute costs would require a more detailed survey to be commissioned)
A further amount of £500,000 - £750,000 to accommodate an 8 bedded extension essential to make this provision viable within the independent sector.'

Some comments include:

- 'Spend the money, whatever the costs.'
- 'I like it here very much! Need to respect what Mr Chadwick did. He was a soldier and fought for people, he would not like this. There is a lot of history here. If it closes Haulfre would not be doing what it was left for the Council to do. Would be against his wishes.'
- 'You haven't spent the money over the years. Haulfre has been neglected. Those that are responsible ought to be held accountable.'
- 'The Council has a duty to the residents of Haulfre. The Council should spend money on Haulfre so people can stay in their home.'
- 'Estimate building costs appear to be excessive.'
- 'The Council have spent money on their offices why not Haulfre. Where has the money from the Trust Fund gone?'

38% Strongly agrees and 29% strongly disagrees with Option 2:

‘Commence appropriate and required consultation immediately on the future of Haulfre as a residential care home. This will involve a detailed analysis of suitability and viability based on key areas such as quality of care, suitability of the building and matters related to health and safety. This will then be used to inform the Executive’s decisions which could include the possibility of closure.’ *Some comments include:*

- ‘I do not want Haulfre closed; it is now my home I have become accustomed to the surroundings. The closure and possible relocation will have a detrimental effect on my well-being.’
- ‘Residents should have been consulted. There has been no consultation we are expected to just take what comes. Where would we all go?’
- ‘Haulfre should stay open. This is people’s home.’
- ‘The Council should have kept people informed of what was going on. I think they have been very underhanded. This has been a shock we thought we would be here for the rest of our lives. It’s our home. Why hasn’t the Council spent money on Haulfre? Where have all the other buildings gone, and where has the money gone. Why wasn’t Haulfre given the money? It’s a beautiful building. Why don’t they do something with the outbuildings? Why don’t the Council use some of the land? There are acers here. Why have things been left so long?’
- ‘Need to consult on the future of Haulfre for example commit to improving the building for essential maintenance work required. Also what are the other options (other than making the improvements and closure), where would the residents go/move to?’
- ‘They should listen to the residents. People pay to be here. The Council should invest in Haulfre.’

2. When asked about the current standards of the facilities in Haulfre, 42% state that they're good and 46% state they're excellent.

Some of the comments include:

- 'The only thing I think should be addressed is putting bathrooms in each bedroom.'
- 'I don't have any concerns.'
- 'Some areas need updating, in particular the lift. But again this is the responsibility of the landlords.'
- 'As a resident who will stay here for the rest of my life I couldn't wish for better. The location is beautiful. A lovely community. We are all friendly here. GP service, Hairdresser, District nurse, House shops. We don't miss anything by living in Haulfre.'
- 'I have no complaints. Nice bedroom with a toilet. Nice dining room, nice food. Why wouldn't I be satisfied?'
- 'The lift needs repairing-again the Council have been aware of this for a long period of time but have neglected to address the situation. We have been given second hand equipment. Why is this?'
- 'Singing, exercise to music, friendship and companionship, lovely bedroom-nice and comfortable, have a choice in my life, harpist, organist, dining room is nice, lovely views, walks out with friends, hairdresser once a week, chiropodist, regular GP visits and bingo.'

3. 63% don't think that Anglesey County Council should consider moving residents if Haulfre as a building cannot meet the residents' needs in a safe and dignified manner.

Comments include:

- The Council should not consider moving us-it's my home. The Council should invest in Haulfre in order for people to have the right to stay in their home.'
- 'People are happy here.'
- 'Your question provides a ground for large debate. The Council, in its infinite wisdom should have foreseen the problems they have investigated many years ago. It has failed in its duty as a local authority to maintain the site and let their electorate down drastically. The Council has been far from DIGNIFIED in its actions since the proposals were slapped on the table to us all at Haulfre. Furthermore, these proposals are not conducive with the present needs of the residents of Haulfre.'
- 'A move would be detrimental to the resident's wellbeing. The emotion relayed by the residents in relation to this proposal has been well documented. This should be considered the highest priority- this is people's lives we are talking about. Choice needs to be taken into account. People's rights need to be listened to and considered.'
- 'A move would be detrimental to the resident's wellbeing. The emotion relayed by the residents in relation to this proposal has been well documented. This should be considered the highest priority- this is people's lives we are talking about. Choice needs to be taken into account. People's rights need to be listened to and considered.'

4. There is no question that the quality of care provided at Haulfre is excellent with 88% stating Excellent.

Comments include:

- 'The staff at Haulfre are fantastic; my mother is so happy there- she sits all day looking out at the wonderful view. The staff always make time to come and talk to me when I go to see them and discuss mums needs.'
- 'I am very well cared for. They totally understand my problems.'
- 'Couldn't be better. The staff know us inside out. They are very kind. Nothing is too much trouble for them. I have a choice. Very respectful. Absolutely treated with dignity.'
- 'Very, very good! No complaints-they deserve a medal here.'
- 'My mother receives the best of care. There are no problems. The staff are excellent.'
- 'Excellent care and resident and families are very satisfied, no complaints. Life expectancy is high as residents have lived in Haulfre for a long time. Haulfre has become a family of care.'

5. 79% believe that there are other options for the future of Haulfre that the Council should consider, including:

- Just keep it open and do the work. Stop messing about. It's all about the money. The Council want this place, to pull it down so they can get a fortune by developing it. Don't know why you aren't just honest.
- Do it up. Improve grounds. Meet with all to answer the questions that we have. If extra care needs to be built do it on Haulfre land. Nothing on this side of the island. The history here is important to all. This place should not be closed. It's very homely, would be a disgrace to close it. On the Councils heads be it if anything happens to the residents.
- Should think about keeping this place open. How much would a new build cost? This is people's home. Nothing here now in the village.
- You should invest in Haulfre- after all it was given to the Council for free with other buildings and land also. There is plenty of room on the land to build this 8 bed extension.
- Invest in Haulfre. Take people's rights into account.
- To keep Haulfre open by other means by maybe charity/lottery funds if the Council is unable to run it.

Public meeting held on the 9th of September, 2015 in Llangoed Village Hall (1830:2030):

Members of the panel: Alwyn Rowlands, Gwen Carrington (Director of Social Services), Dr Gwynne Jones (Council Chief Executive), Ieuan Williams (Council Leader), Aled Morris Jones (Portfolio Holder), Alwyn Jones (Head of Adults Services).

Chairperson and independent facilitator: Bethan Jones Parry

Simultaneous translator: Delyth Hughes

More than 100 people attended, the meeting was recorded (minute taker and sound engineer present).

The purpose of the meeting was to ensure that people's voices were heard during the engagement process in relation to the options for the future of Haulfre.

Most of the issues raised echoed the responses received from the other consultation exercises outlined in this document, more than 20 questions were asked by members of the audience and the meeting summarised as follows:

A lot of interest and valid questions asked about models of care and Extra Care, and an appetite to work with the Council as this programme is developed and shaped. This process should be developed jointly – the Council and Seiriol people.

The whole Haulfre estate is also an issue that is important to people, these are wider issues than the residential home, the Council will try to resolve these but the priority is resolving the issue of the residential care home and this can't be delayed because of looking into these other wider estate issues.

A report will be presented to the Executive Committee in October, officers we will make a recommendation about the preferred option for the future of Haulfre and the implications of this option.

It was unanimous that everyone wants Haulfre to remain as a residential care home full stop.

Common themes emerging from the drop in surgeries held for all stakeholders to attend (1 in Beaumaris Leisure Centre, 1 in Llangoed Village Hall, 1 in Maes Gwyn, Llanddona and 1 in Pont y Brenin Community Hub in Llangoed) in September, 2015:

- This is a local home for local people, the Council are going against the wishes of J.F.Chadwick
- Haulfre is an important community asset
- The Council should think about the impact on respite care and the Learning Disabilities service users
- The Council should have spent money on repairs and maintenance years ago and spent money on repairing the lift

The Council was presented with a petition signed by 262 people including online comments by 97 people and a total of 243 letters/emails and completed Plaid Cymru newsletter support slips, forwarded by Plaid Cymru.

Comments include:

- Elderly people who are forcibly moved from what they consider their homes undergo immense stress, with often catastrophic results. Any well-run services such as these seem to be and should be supported and held up as an example to other areas. Relatives who wish to visit should not have to start travelling long journeys to spend time in the company of their loved ones.
- Local people need a local care home.
- I believe that the Council has a moral obligation to invest in Haulfre and maintain this wonderful facility.
- To lose Haulfre would be devastating for Seiriol Ward, surely the way forward is investment in the property itself, both from a Social and Economic point of view.
- To separate people from their community when they are nearing the end of their lives is not acceptable, please put compassion before money.
- Having had 2 elderly relatives in Haulfre in recent years, I cannot speak highly enough of the care given to these two frail, vulnerable ladies. Shame on the Council for not using the money that was left for the upkeep of this wonderful home.
- Please invest in Haulfre's future, it is a home for our locals, providing dedicated professional and the best top team of staff. Anglesey is dying because of so many closures. It is time to invest in what we have.
- Please keep Haulfre open, I don't want to leave.

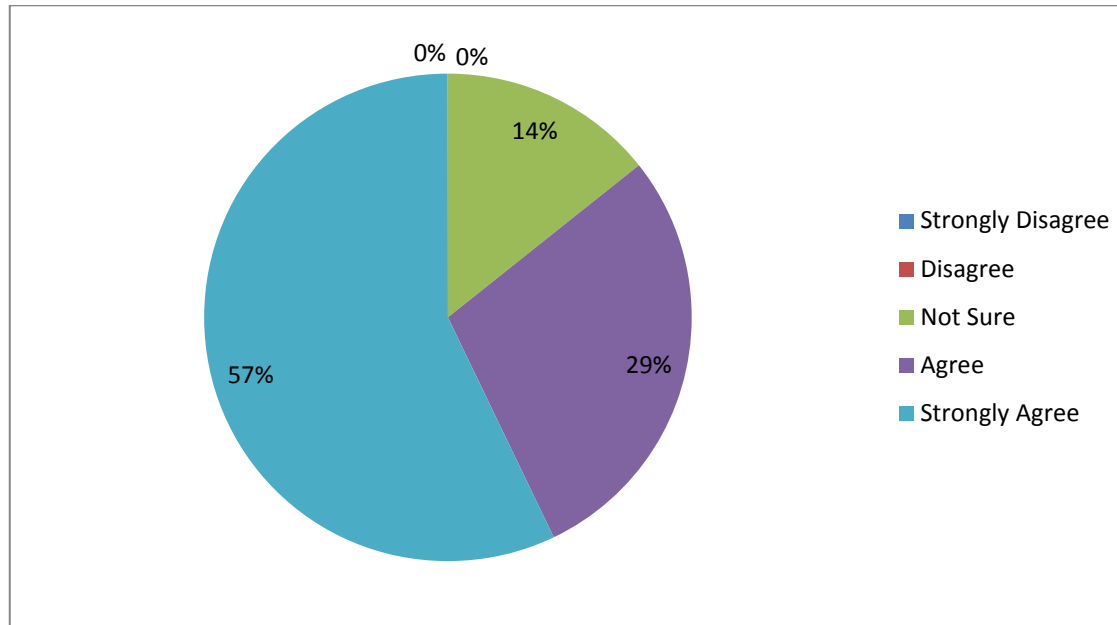
Results of the Haulfre engagement questionnaire

As part of the engagement process with wider stakeholders, 4 questions were posed:

1. Having read the information, what are your thoughts on the options that were put forward to the Executive Committee?

Option 1 – Commit to a spend in the medium term which is made up of 3 costs:

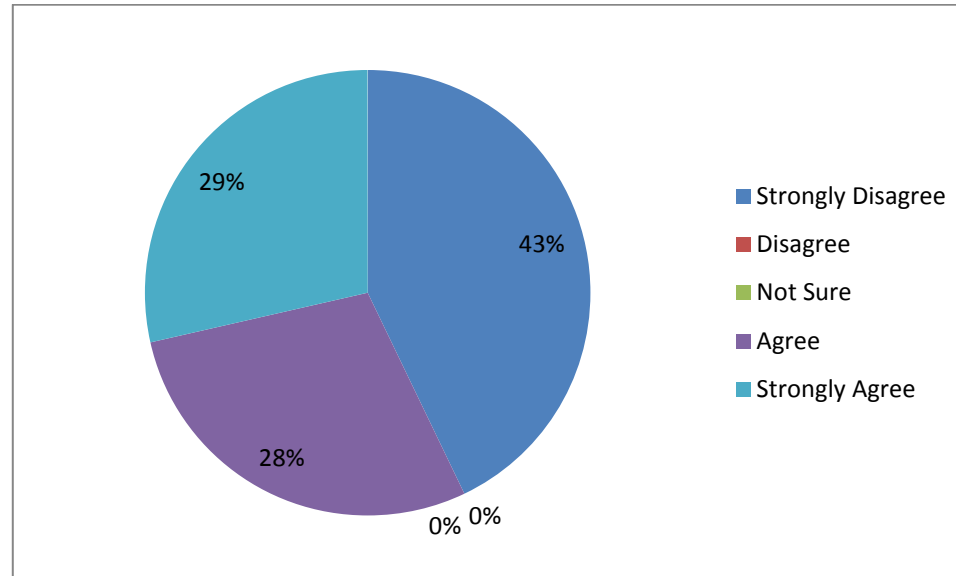
- £361, 350 (of which £243, 100 is required for essential and immediate work which has been costed)
- A further amount to address non-costed essential areas of work of an additional £300, 000 - £800, 000 (absolute costs would require a more detailed survey to be commissioned)
- A further amount of £500, 000 - £750, 000 to accommodate an 8 bedded extension essential to make this provision viable within the independent sector.



Comments:

- Haulfre is fully owned by YM council. There should be money available from the Chadwick trust fund. Inability to locate this fund is not an acceptable excuse. Haulfre home provides excellent care as you well know from independent reports. It is as far as I know the only residential home in the Seiriol area Its closure would increase the problems of hospital discharge and bed blocking. It also provides essential respite and day care in the area. The council should look at the possibility of selling part of the estate to fund the above. There is an outbuilding which could become a cafe, and possibly land which could have an alternative use. The facilities used by the learning disabled adults on the site provide an essential service. An alternative use for the outbuilding close to the bridge in Llangoed would be for a Cafe and toilets, run by the learning disabilities team. Since the closure of the pub, there are no public toilets in the area. They are needed particularly by people visiting Castell Aberlleiniog. The whole Haulfre estate must be considered.
- We need to invest in the future of elderly care local to peoples surroundings and not a centralise institute where no one knows anyone I would say that if you were to approach local contractor I am sure you could get a competitive cost.
- The costs have increased significantly because the Council failed to carry out recommendations and improvements to the site years ago. Seiriol ward shouldn't suffer because of the Council's defects.

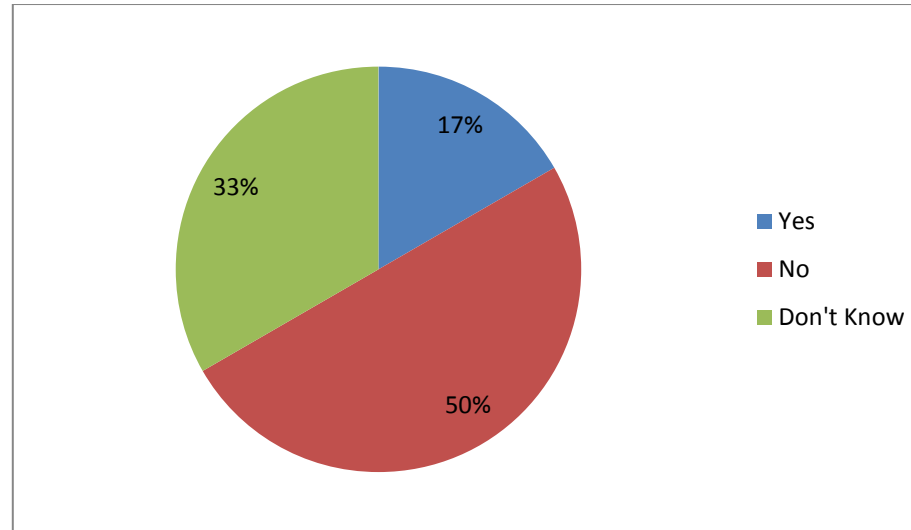
Option 2 – Commence appropriate and required consultation immediately on the future of Haulfre as a residential care home. This will involve a detailed analysis of suitability and viability based on key areas such as quality of care, suitability of the building and matters related to health and safety. This will then be used to inform the Executive’s decisions which could include the possibility of closure.



Comments

- Many issues have been present for a long time, and should have been dealt with sooner. The essential issues are being dealt with now, this would be a waste of money if the home is to close. The above comments also apply.
- The home is a friendly welcoming place to visit.
- This would be a waste of time, resources and money. The residents in Seiriol need a home on the Haulfre site. This consultation is flawed on many points, as Mr XXX has thoroughly analysed.

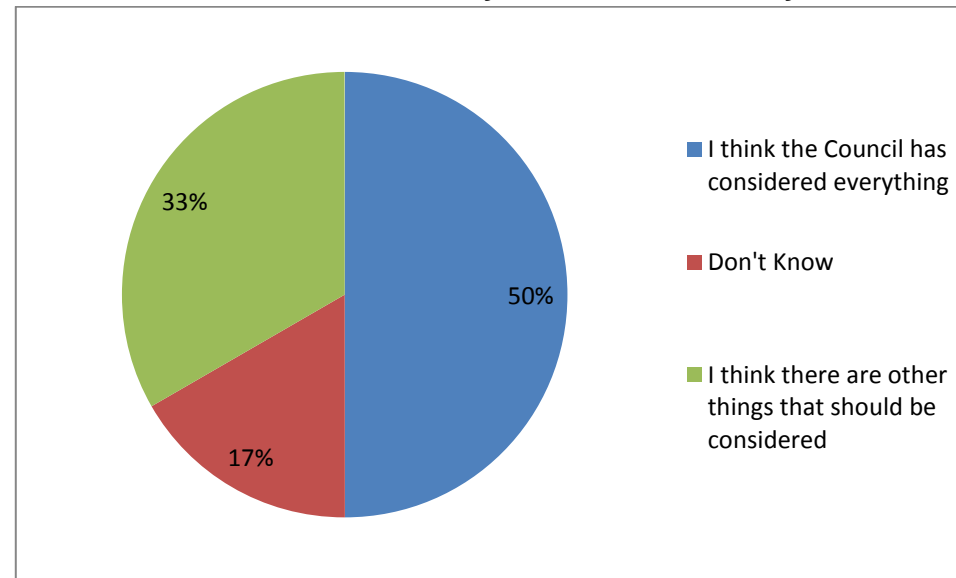
2. Do you think Isle of Anglesey County Council should consider moving residents if haulfre as a building cannot meet the residents' needs in a safe and dignified manner?



Comments

- This is just an excuse, and a loaded question. See recent inspection reports. Consider the fact that one resident is a close relative of a deceased past head of social services. He would be appalled by the current Council officers delay in discovering problems with the building, most of which are not new, and by their attempts to close the home against all local opinion.
- Local people know their surroundings and see people they know when I visit they ask how my mother and family are.
- They have duty to make it suitable to make up for the other properties they were left along with Haulfre that they sold off without looking after the care home maintenance.
- Again this question isn't relevant if we as Seiriol residents insist on keeping it as a home for the elderly and vulnerable in our community. The lack of future vision is evident through this questionnaire. An important rule for such a questionnaire is that it is unbiased. Unfortunately this questionnaire isn't unbiased, the questions and answer options are too restricted.

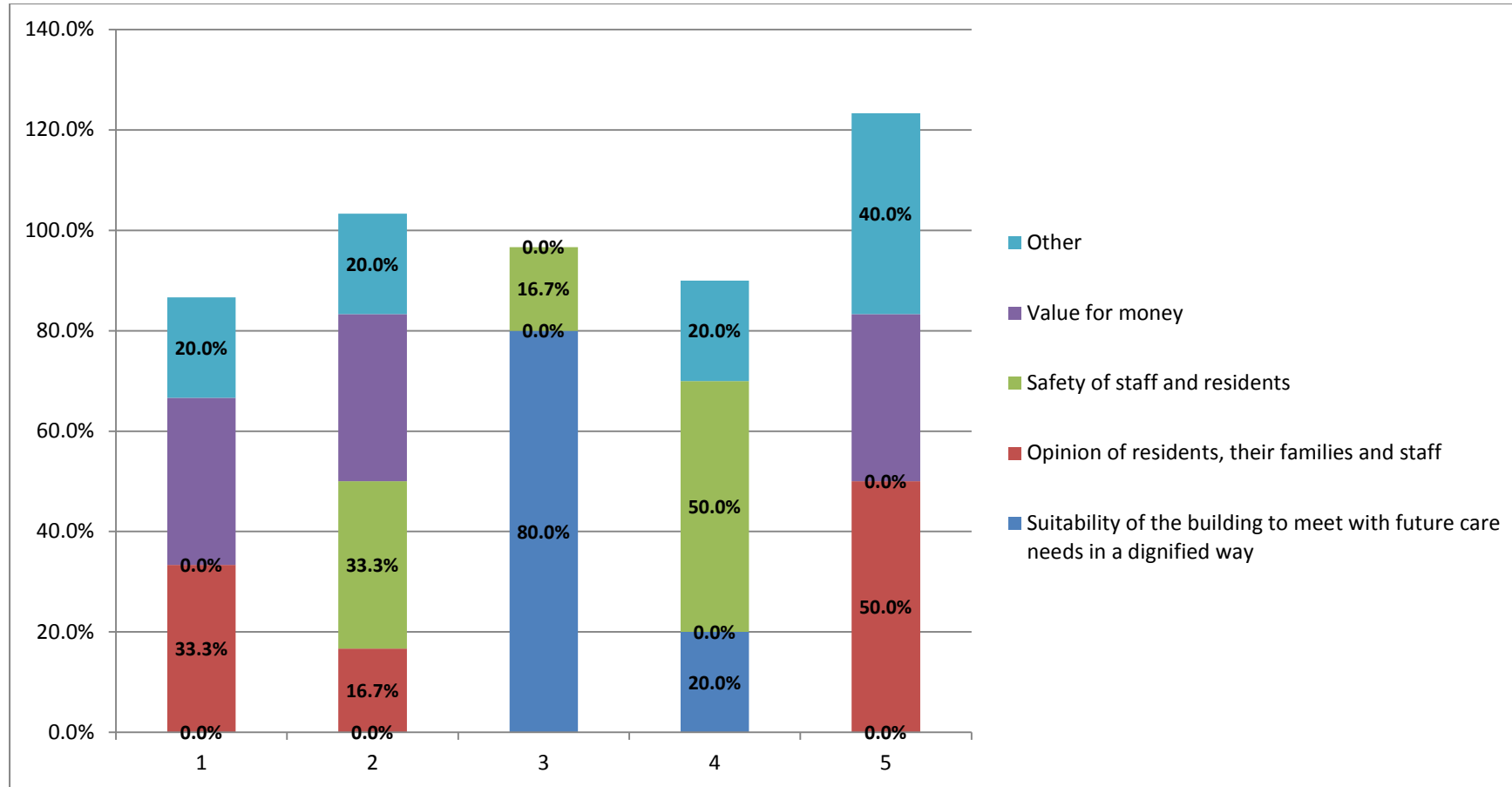
3. Are there any other options for the future of Haulfre, or any other issues, that you think the Council should consider?



Comments

- The whole estate should be considered, see above The trust fund documents should be found, possibly held by the Chadwick's solicitor if lost or destroyed by the council. I do not know the current status of the Beaumaris day care centre, this could once again provide care in Beaumaris. The increasing elderly population of this part of the island, possibly with less family support than in the past, must be considered. Beaumaris has an above average proportion of elderly residents, compared to other parts of Anglesey. Local care is important, especially for other old people to visit residents of homes. Many older people would prefer to stay in their own homes, but this is not possible for everyone. Residential care is still required. Care in Haulfre, with support of the district nursing service, provides a higher standard of care than that in many local nursing homes. I state this from my own experience of working locally in the NHS, and arranging care for elderly relatives.
- Build in grounds and use building as office community care etc.
- The Council must ensure a suitable home for the elderly of Seiriol on this site.

4. In order of importance, state what you think the Council should consider when making its final decision on the future of Haulfre? Each option must be given a different number from 1 – 5 (1 = least important, 5 = most important).



For “Other”, please specify below:

- The lack of other facilities for the elderly in the area, apart from the nursing home for those with dementia. Please listen to the local GPs, and district nursing staff, who have many years of experience working with the elderly, and provide care at Haulfre.
- To honour Mr. Chadwick's will.
- Availability of other care facilities/provision in the area.
- Ask local builder to price work a lot have said they would work for free.

Options for the future of Haulfre report for the Executive Committee on the 19th of October	APPENDIX 5: Charitable Funds and other potential sources of Capital to support works
Author	Rhys Roberts, Finance Manager
Date	23 09 2015

Background

Due to essential works required in Haulfre to address Health and Safety and Fire issues; it was necessary to identify potential funding sources available within the Council to support these works. Please note that all these sources are subject to appropriate approvals for use.

Potential funding source	Maximum amount available:
Rylands Fund*	51,447
Chadwick Fund*	38,390
Sale of valuables (items in storage based on a valuation done in 2005)*	7,020
Adult Repair & Maintenance Property Budget 2015/16*	9,100
TOTAL FROM POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES =	£105,957

*Subject to appropriate approvals for use of monies.

APPENDIX 6: Availability of Alternative Placements	
Report Author	Angharad Jones, Programme Manager
Date	September 28 th , 2015

1. Content

This appendix contains information regarding current residents living in Haulfre and current alternative available provision on Anglesey.

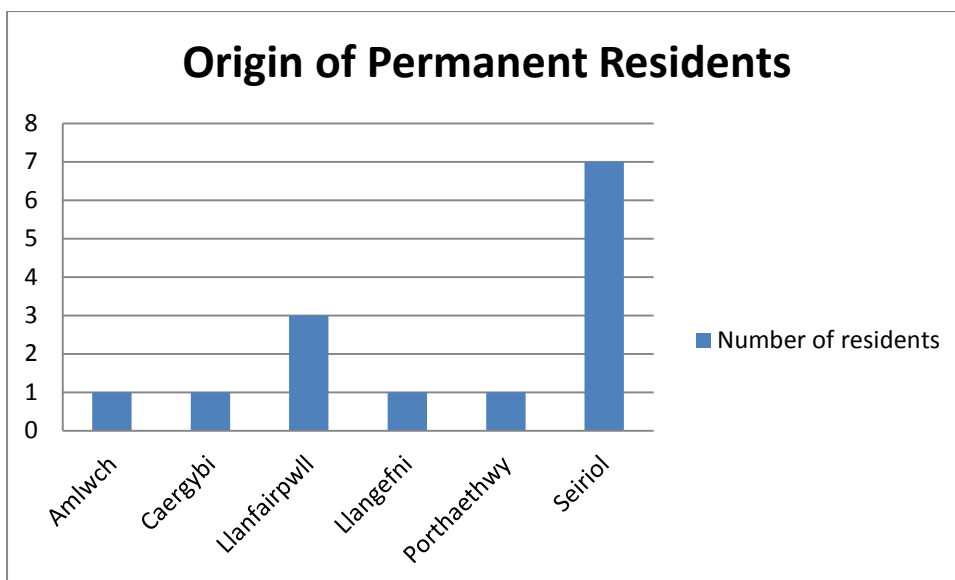
2. Current Residents

The number of current residents in Haulfre on the 25th of September was 19, 14 of these are Permanent Residents and 5 short-term.

Further analysis shows:

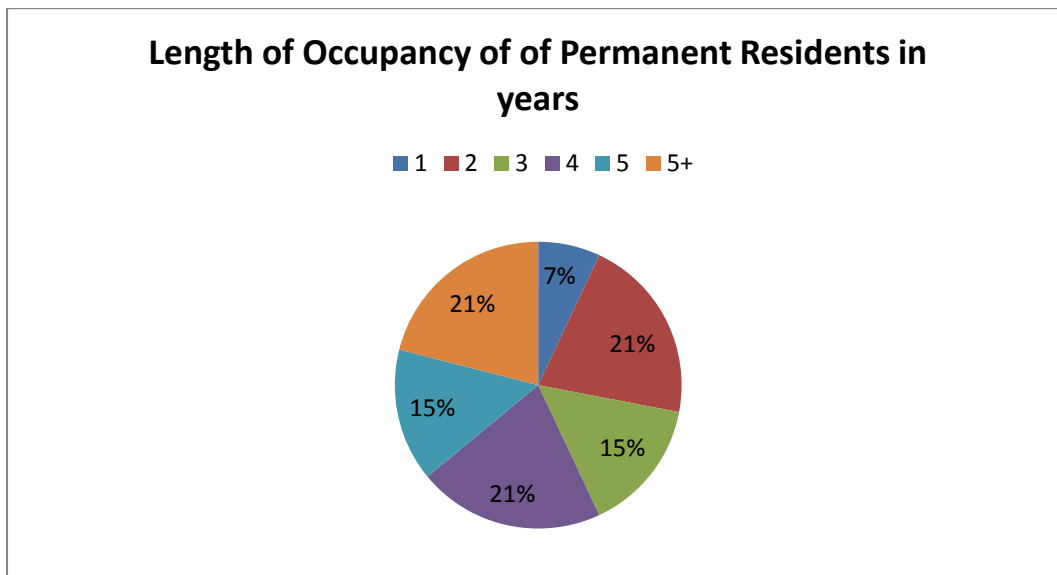
Of the long term residents 10 are female and 4 male.

A) Origin of Residents



The chart above shows the origin of the permanent residents and identifies that 50% of the permanent residents living in Haulfre are from the Seiriol area and 50% are from other areas on Anglesey.

B) Length of Occupancy of Permanent Residents



An analysis of the above chart shows that 7% (1 resident) of the permanent residents have moved in during the last year, 72% (or 10) permanent residents have lived in Haulfre for between 1 and 5 years and 21% (3 residents) have lived in Haulfre for over 5 years.

3. Alternative Accommodation

Residential care for older adults is provided currently through:

- 6 Council owned and run Homes
- 18 privately owned and run Homes

However it should also be noted:

- Garreglwyd, one of the Council Homes, is in the process of being sold, and are currently not taking any more residents. Once it is sold it will then continue to provide capacity for older adult residential care although this will eventually become focussed on providing more specialist care for those with dementia. Once it is sold there will be an opportunity for an additional 19 beds available on the island.

The situation as at 25th of September (and this fluctuates on a weekly basis) is:

Homes	Beds available
Council	1
Private Sector	5
Total	6

By way of additional information, and to indicate what might be considered “typical availability” over the course of the last 6 months average numbers of new long terms residents placed in Council Homes is 3 and in private sector homes is 36.

Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)
Part A – Full Equality Impact Assessment

Start Date: 26/06/15

Completion Date: ongoing

PART A - Step 1: Preparation

1.	What are you assessing?	The impact on residents, their families and staff following the Executive’s decision to Commence appropriate and required consultation immediately on the future of Haulfre as a residential care home.
2.	Is this a new or existing policy?	New policy

3.	What are the aims and purpose of this policy?	<p>The Authority has a responsibility, delivered and managed through Adult Services, for ensuring that the care and accommodation needs of older people are met, and met in a way that assures their dignity and wellbeing. The ways in which services for older people are delivered are changing, as the needs and expectations of older people themselves change and the resources available are diminishing. This change is being managed through the Authority's Transformation Programme for Adults Social Services.</p> <p>This Programme is committed to developing Extra Care across Anglesey supporting the Authority's vision of a fundamental shift away from traditional residential care in favour of alternative care models. The next phase will focus on the "South" of the Island (an area encompassing Seiriol Ward). The future and role of Haulfre and all other Council owned care homes would be considered at the point where the development of Extra Care has been agreed within the local area. It was always the aim to maintain council residential care provision within an area up to, and until suitable Extra Care Provision is available to provide a good long term option locally. The Programme is continuing to work on identifying a site for Extra Care, however it is unlikely that any Extra Care will be placed on this side of the Island until at least 2019.</p> <p>However due to health and safety concerns identified in reports there was a need to consider investment in Haulfre in the immediate future. Reports were done to consider the extent of works required to maintain Haulfre up until at least 2019 without impacting on the dignity of care provided to residents during this period.</p> <p>Following these reports a report was presented to the Executive Committee on July 2nd, 2015 outlining the following 2 options:</p> <p><u>OPTION 1</u> Commit to medium term expenditure to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £361,350 (of which £243,100 is required for essential and immediate work which has been costed) • an extra £300,000-£800,000 to address essential areas of work (Absolute costs would need a more detailed survey) • an extra £500,000-£750,000 to build an 8 bed extension, which would be
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essential to make the home financially sustainable within the longer term.

OPTION 2 Start to consult immediately on the future of Haulfre as a residential care home. This will involve a detailed analysis of suitability and viability based on key areas such as quality of care, building suitability and health and safety matters. This formal consultation would inform the Executive's final decision in October, which could include the possibility of closure.

The Executive Committee resolved to adopt OPTION 2 and also requested a detailed breakdown of costings to inform the decision to be taken following the consultation and engagement period.

Specific costings needed for the following options:

1. Capital and ongoing revenue costs associated with immediate work required to safeguard residents and staff both from a safety and dignity perspective.
2. Capital and revenue costs associated with all areas affecting dignity of care.
3. Capital and revenue costs associated with providing an environment which meets all current registration standards and addresses all outstanding matters (To provide a building which provides a home which could be registered in the future)
4. Providing a viable home in the medium term (15-20 years).

This EQIA is concerned with the equalities impact on residents, family, and the staff at Haulfre as they will be most directly and significantly affected by any decision relating to the future of the home.

Equalities data.

The residents of the home in respect of the protected characteristic as set out in the Equalities Act 2010 as follows:

Sex	Male	Female
	5	11

Age	Under 70	70-79	80-89	90+

	1	2	8	5
Disability	Mobility/arthritis	Diabetes	Hypothyroidism	Dementia
	11	0	0	6
Language	Welsh		English	
	9		7	
Race	British			
	16			

No resident has been identified as transgender.
 No record is maintained in respect of a residents` sexual orientation.

There is no information held in relation to the “protected characteristics” of friends and family. However the potential impact on families and friends” protected characteristic” should be considered.

Staff

There are 21 female staff and 2 male staff.

The Councils` Human Resource policies are in place to support any member of staff who is pregnant.

4.	Who is responsible for the policy/work you are assessing?	Adults Social Care Transformation Board.
5.	Who is the Lead Officer for this EIA?	Alwyn Rhys Jones

6.	Who else is involved in undertaking this EIA?	<p>Brian Jones – Older People Strategy Co-ordinator Margaret Peters – Integration and Engagement Manager Rachel Williams – Business Manager Angharad Jones – Older Adults Programme Manager</p>
7.	Is the policy related to other policies/areas of work?	<p>The Council's Corporate Plan 2013-2017 – Supporting the most vulnerable has been identified as one of three priorities in the Council's Corporate Plan and the Transformation of Older Adult Social Care is one of its eight focus areas. The Corporate Plan was approved by Full Council on 2 December 2013.</p> <p>The Adult Social Care Programme also forms part of the remit of the Service Excellence Programme Board, which is one of three programmes within the Anglesey Transformation Plan to oversee and drive change programmes and projects within the Council and with external collaboration partners.</p>
8.	Who are the key stakeholders?	Residents, families and care home staff.

9 - Is the policy relevant to how the Authority complies with the public sector general duty relating to people who are protected due to age; disability; gender; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race, ethnicity or nationality; religion or belief and sexual orientation?	Yes	No
The elimination of discrimination and harassment	✓	
The advancement of equality of opportunity	✓	
The fostering of good relations	✓	
The protection and promotion of human rights	✓	

PART A - Step 2: Information Gathering

<p>10 - Does this policy / area of work ensure equality for the Welsh and English languages in accordance with the Council's Language Scheme?</p>	<p>The Council is committed to providing a fully bilingual service in Welsh and English across all its services. We will promote a proactive approach to making a service offer in the Welsh language in accordance with the Welsh Government Strategy Framework 'Mwy NA Geiriau' more than words. We will ensure that we comply with the Council's Welsh Language Scheme in organising and delivering social care services.</p>
<p>11 - Is there an opportunity through this policy / area of work to offer more opportunities for people to learn and / or use the Welsh language on a day-to-day basis?</p>	<p>A high number of service users will be first language Welsh-speakers. Due regard will be given to linguistic needs and we will ensure that service users are able to communicate with us in the language of their choice.</p>
<p>12 - What potential contribution does this policy / area of work make towards ensuring that the Island's historical and contemporary culture flourishes and prospers?</p>	<p>This Projects inception is in relation to developing and safeguarding services for future generations by making better services available which improve quality of life and provide services for a greater number of people with a reduced revenue for provision. Project has been divided into Phases to ensure locality compatibility for increase service stability and fit with local need and culture.</p>
<p>13 - Are there any Human Rights issues? If so, what are they? (The 16 basic rights in the Human Rights Act are listed at Appendix 1).</p>	<p>Whilst it is accepted that the relocation of elderly residents may have an effect on their health the actual transfer to another home is not in itself a breach of human rights. Research has shown that providing relocation is considered carefully, planned and properly handled then there is no reason why such a move should cause appreciable harm to that particular individual. The Authority take on board that Article 2 (right to life) and Article 8 (right to privacy and family life) must be considered. The needs and welfare of residents and families are paramount when considering transfer to alternative provision.</p>
<p>14 - What has been done to date in terms of involvement and consultation with regard to this policy?</p>	<p>A formal consultation on the transformation of residential services on the island took place between the 5th October and the 7th December 2012. The Department received many observations, comments and suggestions during the Public Consultation. There are some emerging common themes and key</p>

messages:

- People want to stay in their own homes for as long as is practicably possible but there are concerns about what community based services will be available to the future to support them;
- Need to ensure quality services and people wanting to know how services will look in the future;
- Genuine concern about how the proposals will affect the current residents of the care homes coupled with worries associated with change;
- The need to ensure the availability of adequate facilities to relieve informal carers of their caring responsibilities (e.g. respite and day services to meet complex care needs);
- Continuous concern that the Local Authority has endeavoured to transform residential care over a number of years – with no resolution;
- Uncertainty and lack of clarity around direction of travel creates concern and worry for people.

Further engagement has been undertaken (Have Your Say South of the Island) during October 2014.

Key messages included a number of people wanted to continue to live in the area (and if they had to leave home they were anxious to be relocated within the area); and being close to shops, health and leisure facilities.

On the 2nd of July 2015 a decision was made to start formal consultation immediately on the options for the future of Haulfre. Since the decision was made the following has happened in regards to consultation and engagement with residents, their families and staff:

- All next of kin notified of the decision and booking arrangements discussed to hold 1:1 sessions
- All residents informed of the decision.
- Letters sent to all family members providing a hard copy of the report and contact details of appropriate staff members 3rd July 2015.
- Consultation Information packs sent out to all stakeholders week beginning 13th July

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Week beginning 20th of July, 1:1 sessions held for residents and families, with Adult Social Care Project officers and social workers. These sessions were held to go through the information pack and ensure that there was an understanding of the process and why the Council is consulting on the options for the future of Haulfre and the impact that this was having on the residents and their families. Advocacy support was available (before, during and after the sessions). • 23rd of July, formally inform and began consultation with Haulfre staff with support from HR and advocacy, one to one sessions offered with HR to all staff and details of the Council's confidential counselling service shared with Haulfre Manager. • 11th of August, Head of Adults Services held a session with staff. • Weeks beginning 17th and 24th of August, surgeries held for residents and their families who wanted to discuss matters further. Although there are no more planned surgeries; if residents and their families feel they want to discuss further, surgeries will be arranged. • Frequently asked questions on the Haulfre webpage regularly updated and residents/families and Haulfre staff informed of updates. • Beginning of September - Ipad purchased for Haulfre residents and their families to access the Haulfre webpage. • End of August – consultation responses received. • 20th of September – deadline for receipt of engagement questionnaires.
<p>15 - Are there any gaps in the information collected to date? If so, how will these be addressed?</p>	<p>Following the impending decision by the Executive Committee on the 2nd of July, the formal consultation has commenced and gaps in information may be identified throughout this process.</p>

PART A - Step 3: Considering the potential impact

*For each protected characteristic, please detail in the column on the right in the table below:

- (1) Any reports, statistics, websites, links etc that are relevant to your document / proposal and have been used to inform your assessment, and/or
- (2) Any information gathered during engagement with service users or staff; and/or
- (3) Any other information that has informed your assessment of potential impact

**For determining potential impact, please choose from the following:

High negative; Medium negative; Low negative; Neutral; Low positive; Medium positive; High positive; No impact/Not applicable

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating Actions.
Age	Low negative	<p>All options must be evaluated to ensure that no resident suffers disadvantage in comparison to a younger person with a similar degree of need/disability and that residents in particular age groups are treated equally. Older people in general can find it difficult to adapt to change and find change worrying. There may be an impact on relatives and friends in terms of travel arrangements if a resident is transferred to alternative accommodation.</p> <p>If residents are transferred to alternative accommodation the potential impact on friendships between residents moving to different accommodation should be considered.</p>	<p>In the first instance the consultation results should be carefully considered to identify any issues raised in relation to impact on residents, family, friends and other interested parties.</p> <p>If the decisions means residents must be transferred the Home Operational Support Group (HOSG) and care home closure plan will come into operation.</p> <p>The closure plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of accessible information. • Individually tailored planned transfers. • Maintenance of family contact and friendships. • Understanding of the potential for distress and confusion to any proposed change or transfer. • The residents key worker will be central to any transfer planning

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating Actions.
		<p>Staff. Home closure may be an option and if this was the case there may be possible voluntary redundancy requests and re-deployment opportunities in line with HR policies and procedures.</p>	<p>arrangements.</p> <p>Relatives travelling arrangements along with continuation of friendship groups will be considered in the home closure plan procedure. Dedicated care management and advocacy services will be available.</p> <p>If required, there will be a full and early consultation process with staff and trade unions. Staff will be offered additional training to ensure they have the necessary skills to take up new roles. Voluntary redundancy could be offered to all eligible staff. Sensitive and timely support services will be put in place for all staff during the period of consultation and beyond.</p>
Disability	Medium negative	<p>People may find it difficult to adapt to new accommodation because of their disability or have concerns about doing so. Residents with particular disabilities who currently receive specialised support may be disadvantaged unless alternative options provide similar support of equal quality. Consideration must be given to the risk to resident`s health when moving. The potential for residents suffering from dementia to become particularly distressed or confused if they are transferred to alternative service must be taken into account.</p>	<p>If there is a need to transfer people to alternative placements dedicated care management support and advocacy services to include IMCA (if required) service would be put in place to support residents and service users. Any transfer must be in accordance with the home closure plan, planned and carried out with regard to each individual`s specific needs. Residents' next of kin and familiar staff would be involved, where appropriate to support them to make decisions about</p>

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating Actions.
			alternative accommodation.
Gender	Neutral	<p>The impact of any proposed changes is not anticipated to affect male and female residents differently. However there are more female residents and staff means that any overall negative impacts arising from any proposal would fall disproportionately on this group.</p> <p>Staff.</p> <p>There are 21 female staff and 2 male staff members therefore mean that any overall impact will fall disproportionately on this group.</p>	<p>An effective transition plan would be put in place for each resident based on person centred plans. Dedicated care management support and advocacy services would be in place to support residents.</p> <p>All staff will receive the same support and have the same opportunity to contribute and have their say in the consultation process irrespective of their gender.</p>
Gender Reassignment	Neutral	The impact of any proposed changes is not anticipated to affect this protected characteristic.	
Pregnancy & Maternity	Neutral	This protected characteristic does not apply to the residents. Human Resources policies and practice will be adhered to in respect of staff along with appropriate risk assessments.	
Race / Ethnicity / Nationality	Neutral	It is not anticipated that any of the options proposed would result in residents from any particular racial group being disadvantaged relative to other residents. However, where specific services are currently provided to meet particular needs it is important that these are identified and steps taken to ensure that this is preserved and included in the choice offered.	Care Home Regulations require that care home provision is able to meet residents` differing cultural needs and preferences. This will be monitored through the annual contract compliance system. Therefore if any alternative accommodation needs to be identified pending the Executive`s decision the new Provider needs to be able to demonstrate

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating Actions.
			they are able to meet residents` individual cultural needs.
Religion or Belief	Neutral	It is not anticipated that any of the options will have a disproportionate or detrimental impact on residents on the ground of religion, however if the resident is transferred to alternative accommodation this provision must be able to meet the religious needs of residents.	If any alternative provision is needed the new Provider must be able to meet the religious needs of the resident in accordance with Care Standards Regulations.
Sexual Orientation	Neutral	The impact of any proposed changes is not anticipated to affect this protected characteristic.	
Welsh language	Neutral	The impact of any proposed changes is not anticipated to affect this protected characteristic.	The Welsh language in care homes is monitored through Contract Management processes and if any transfer of residents is required then the residents have a right to receive a service through their preferred language. We will also ensure that if there is a need for alternative providers that they will comply with the Council's Welsh Language Scheme and the Welsh Government's 'Mwy NA Geiriau' (more than just words) strategy document.
Human Rights	Neutral	Closing a care home and moving residents to alternative accommodation could have an impact on an individual's human rights in respect of: Article 2 (right to life) and Article 8 (right to privacy and family life) must be considered. The needs and welfare of residents and families are paramount when considering transfer to	A formal consultation and engagement process has commenced to gain the views of residents, their families, carers, staff and interested groups about the future options for Haulfre. All the responses collected during the consultation and the outcome of the

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details	Mitigating Actions.
		alternative provision.	Equality Impact Assessments will be used to draw up recommendations to be considered by the Executive Committee on the 19 th of October.

Part A – Step 4: Outcome of Initial EIA

Is the outcome of the Initial assessment to proceed to full Equality Impact Assessment?	This is the full equality impact assessment.
If no, are there any issues to be addressed?	
	Record Details:

If you have decided that a **full Equality Impact Assessment is required**, please proceed to **Part B**.

If your decision is **not to proceed to a Full Equality Impact Assessment**, please delete Part B from this template and proceed to **Part C - Outcome Report**.

Are monitoring arrangements in place? What are they?	This Project has a project group and is monitored with a Project Plan, regular meetings are held and the reporting of the plan and progress is made directly to the OASC Board with a Highlight Report.
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Who is the Lead Officer?	Name:	Alwyn Rhys Jones
	Title:	Head of Adult Services
	Department:	Communities Department.

Review date of policy and EIA:	At project group meetings or when relevant.
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Names of all parties involved in undertaking this assessment	Name	Title
	Angharad Jones	Programme Manager
	Rachel Williams	Business Manager
	Brian Jones	Co-ordinator Strategy for Older People Social Services
	Margaret Peters	Integration and Engagement Manager
Please Note: An Action Plan should be attached to this Outcome Report prior to completion		

PART C - Step 2: Action Plan

Please detail any actions that are planned following completion of your EIA. You should include any changes that have been made to reduce or eliminate the effects of potential or actual negative impact, as well as any arrangements to collect data or to carry out further research.

Ref	Proposed actions	Lead officer	Timescale
001	Report submitted to the Executive Committee.	Alwyn Jones	2 nd July 2015
002	Commence appropriate and required consultation immediately on the future of Haulfre as a residential care home.	Alwyn Jones	2 nd July 2015 – 20 th September
003	Report submitted to the Executive Committee.	Alwyn Jones	19 th of October 2015
004			

005		
006		

Appendix 1 – Human Rights

Human rights are rights and freedoms that belong to all individuals, regardless of their nationality and citizenship. There are 16 basic rights in the Human Rights Act – all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. For the purposes of the Act, they are known as ‘the Convention Rights’. They are listed below:

(Article 1 is introductory and is not incorporated into the Human Rights Act)

Article 2: The right to life

Article 3: Prohibition of torture

Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

Article 5: Right to liberty and security

Article 6: Right to a fair trial

Article 7: No punishment without law

Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life

Article 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Article 10: Freedom of expression

Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association

Article 12: Right to marry

Article 14: Prohibition of discrimination

Article 1 of Protocol 1: Protection of property

Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education

Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to free elections

Article 1 of Protocol 13: Abolition of the death penalty

APPENDIX 8: Potential Timetable for the Development of Extra Care Housing	
Report Author	Angharad Jones, Programme Manager
Date	September 2015

1. Content

This appendix contains a potential timetable for the development of extra care housing.

Date	Requirement
Oct – Dec 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and agree a land site for Extra Care. Agreement from Property and within the Corporate Asset Management Plan for a site in the South of the Island to be available. • Clarification with Finance and other officers, of alternative funding models and providers. • Commence discussions with RSL's on selected sites. • Engage with communities, older people, town and community councils and Local Members on site/s selected.
Jan-March 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive to approve the release of these assets.
April-June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate procurement processes followed and build partners selected by May 2016 and appointed by June 2016. • Establish an Extra Care Design Team to have brief to finalise design and work with procurement on managing the build(s). This team is likely to include the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Housing Service Manager (Chair) ○ Adult Service Manager ○ Property Rep ○ Health Representative ○ Community Health
July-Sept 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Lease Agreement agreed.
Sept-Dec 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Permission submitted and presented for approval.
Feb 2017 – Jan 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of Extra Care Development to commence by February 2017 with completion by January 2019

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Committee Meeting
Date:	19 October 2015
Subject:	Modernising Anglesey Schools – Formal consultation in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas
Portfolio Member(s):	Councillor Kenneth Hughes
Head of Service:	Delyth Molyneux
Report Authors: Phone Number: E-mail:	Emrys Bebb
Local Members:	Councillor Ann Griffith Councillor Peter Rogers Councillor Victor Hughes Councillor Hywel Eifion Jones

A – Recommendation(s) and Reason(s)

Reasons:

The Executive Committee is asked to decide on an option for the future pattern of the primary education provision in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas.

It is recommended that the Executive Committee:

Approve option B4a as the preferred option for the provision of primary education provision in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas i.e.

- A new Church in Wales VC school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo
- Parc y Bont to become a community school and
- Federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with another school.

However, the continued viability of Ysgol Brynsiencyn would be dependent upon sustaining viable numbers of pupils on the school roll.

Background:

At its meeting on September 8, 2014, the Isle of Anglesey County Council Executive Committee resolved:

- To authorise the Officers from the Lifelong Learning Department to enable them to conduct an informal or non-statutory consultation process on the primary education provision in South Western Anglesey.
- To subsequently prepare several possible options on the way forward by early 2015.

The Council have consulted with parents, governors and staff at the six schools in the area and also with the local communities, local councillors and with the Welsh Government and other stakeholders. The consultation period ran from November 17th 2014 until December 21st 2014.

The non-statutory or informal consultation meetings were arranged with the staff, governors and parents of the 6 schools involved over this period. Consultation meetings were also held with community councils in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas.

Several possible options on the way forward for the primary education provision in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas were considered in the non-statutory or informal consultation process. Two possibilities arose from the detailed analysis conducted:-

Option A

This would be based on Option 2, namely *a new school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough, Dwyran and one new school for Llangaffo and Parc Y Bont.*

In this context, locating one of the new schools in the Newborough area would mean that about a third of the children are able to walk to school.

Any remodelling at Parc y Bont would need to address the traffic issues identified at the start and end of the school day.

This option could also include the federation of Ysgol Brynsiencyn with another school i.e. maintaining the school on the present site but under a different management arrangement.

Option B

This would be based on Option 4, namely *a new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo and one new school for Parc y Bont and Brynsiencyn.*

Any remodelling at Parc y Bont would need to address the traffic issues identified at the start and end of the school day.

This option could also include the federation of Ysgol Brynsiencyn with another school i.e. maintaining the school on the present site but under a different management arrangement.

In this option, **EITHER** the present Ysgol Parc y Bont, together with Brynsiencyn, would continue as a Church in Wales school **OR** the new school in the Newborough area (a new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo) could become a Church in Wales Voluntary Controlled school.

At its meeting on March 16, 2015, the Executive Committee resolved to:-
Authorise officers to proceed to the formal or statutory consultation process wherein they will consult on Options A and B above.

The formal or statutory consultation to review the primary education provision in the South West Anglesey area ran from June 22 2015 to August 2 2015. The attached report summarises the responses received during the consultation process.

At its meeting on September 17 2015, the Corporate Scrutiny Committee decided to recommend option B4a to the Executive Committee as the preferred option for school organisation in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas i.e.

- A new Church in Wales VC school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo
- Parc y Bont to become a community school and
- Federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with another school.

It should be noted that the wording in the bullet points above is slightly different from the wording recommended by the Corporate Scrutiny Committee. This has been done to allow more flexibility in determining with which school Ysgol Brynsiencyn should be federated.

However, the continued viability of Ysgol Brynsiencyn would be dependent upon sustaining viable numbers of pupils on the school roll.

B – Which other options did you consider and what were your reasons for refusing them and or for choosing this option?

Many options were considered as part of the non-statutory (informal) consultation process and these were listed in the consultation document. Several factors were analysed in the consultation document and the report on the formal (statutory) consultation process and the conclusion was that options B2a and B4a had the highest scores based on the many factors considered. At its meeting on September 17 2015, the Corporate Scrutiny Committee decided to recommend option B4a to the Executive Committee as the preferred option for school organisation in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas i.e.

- A new Church in Wales VC school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo
- Parc y Bont to become a community school and
- Federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with another school.

C – For what reason is this a decision for the Executive Committee?

The Executive Committee is responsible for school organisation matters.

D – Is this decision in keeping with the policy approved by the full Council?

Yes

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Yes – It is one of the plans in the Strategic Outline Programme approved by the Executive Committee in its meeting on January 13, 2014.

E – With whom did you consult?		What were their comments?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Management Team (SMT) (mandatory)	No comments received
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	No comments received
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No comments received
5	Human Resources (HR)	“It needs to be ensured that consultation with affected staff takes place as well as ensuring that the correct processes are followed regarding establishment reorganisation arrangements as well as any redundancies.”
6	Property	No comments received
7	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	No comments received
8	Scrutiny	See minutes of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee held on September 17, 2015.
9	Local Members	See minutes of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee held on September 17, 2015.
10	Any other external body/bodies	See comments in the report

F – Risks and any mitigatory steps (if relevant)	
1	Economic
2	Anti-poverty
3	Crime and Disorder
4	Environmental
5	Equalities
6	Result Agreements
7	Other

FF - Appendices:

G – Background Papers (please contact the Report’s author for any further information):
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minutes of the Executive Committee for 16 March 2015. 2. Non-statutory Consultation Document (Informal) 3. Statutory Consultation Document (Formal) 4. Minutes of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee held on September 17, 2015. 5. Strategic Outline Programme (SOP) presented to Welsh Government in December 2013.



SWYDDOGOL – OFFICIAL

**YMATEB I'R YMGYNGHORIAD STATUDOL - ARDALOEDD BRO
RHOSYR A BRO ABERFFRAW
RESPONSE TO THE STATUTORY CONSULTATION - BRO RHOSYR
AND BRO ABERFFRAW AREAS**

Mehefin 22 – Awst 2, 2015

June 22 – August 2, 2015



**CYNGOR SIR YNYS MÔN / ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL
ADRAN DYSGU GYDOL OES / LIFELONG LEARNING DEPARTMENT**

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Anglesey County Council is committed to providing the very best educational provision for all the children and young people of the island.

As part of this commitment, the Council recognises that modernising education and ensuring that our school buildings create an attractive learning environment that motivates children and young people to become effective learners and achieve life skills is a major priority.

In this context, the Council wants to modernise schools to:

- improve educational outcomes for children and young people and break the link between deprivation and low educational attainment,
- further improve standards of leadership and the quality of teaching and learning,
- deliver sector leading schools and sector leading standards for every community.

The delivery of this ambitious modernisation programme will require the merging of existing schools through a combination of school federations, extensive catchment area reorganisation based on the remodelling of existing school buildings or the building of new area schools and the closure of schools that are not fit for purpose.

2. DRIVERS FOR CHANGE AND MODERNISATION WHICH WILL INFLUENCE THE DECISION ON THE BEST PROVISION FOR THE AREA

Noted below are some of the drivers for modernisation which will influence the decision on the best provision for the area:

Raising educational standards

The Council is committed to raising standards significantly if we are to reach our goal of being in the top 5 best Local Authorities in Wales. Current research suggests that it is difficult to correlate standards with school size. However, recent reports suggest that in larger primary schools [over 100 or so] leadership teams have greater capacity to bring about improvement; teachers develop more expertise in specific areas which can then influence other teachers' practices and consequently have a positive effect on standards of children's work. In smaller schools [of around 50 or less] mixed age classes sometimes span more than one key stage. This poses a significant challenge for teachers if they are to ensure that all children are stretched to the best of their abilities. The schools' modernisation strategy aims to reduce the incidence of classes with more than 2 age groups.

Reducing the number of surplus places

The number of surplus places within primary schools has now reached 15% but there are 31% surplus places in the 6 schools under consideration which is considerably higher than the Welsh Government target [15% on Authority level and 10% in individual schools]. The Council therefore needs to reduce the number of surplus places in order to meet Welsh Government expectations and respond to one of Estyn's criticisms in their report in 2012. This means that the required aim is to reach a position whereby schools are more than 85% full and that 90% of the places have been filled across the primary sector.

Reducing the variation in cost per head

The cost per pupil varies substantially, from £2,857 to £7,550, across primary schools in the county. The Council's expenditure on primary schools in 2014-15 [£4869 per pupil] is the highest but one in Wales. The modernisation programme will aim to normalise the cost per pupil across the authority

and align it with the average for Wales.

Ensuring that school buildings create the best possible learning environment

Improving the quality of school buildings and ensuring the very best learning environment [that reflect those in our more recent school build – Ysgol y Graig – which will be used as a benchmark] for our children is of paramount importance to meet the needs of learning and teaching in the 21st century. This type of environment includes teaching and learning facilities of the best quality, suitable play areas, appropriate staff and administration areas, the safety and security of school buildings and school sites together with excellent IT facilities. Estyn note that “Improvements in the quality of buildings have a very beneficial effect on the quality of teaching and morale of staff which has a positive effect on pupil performance.” All children will have access to appropriate facilities in order to provide a whole range of educational experiences.

It is not possible for the Council to maintain a large number of ageing school buildings which are costly to maintain. A new pattern of schools has to be established in order to remove the shortcomings in existing buildings and to avoid possible high, long term maintenance costs. There is a need to develop a system of schools wherein their maintenance arrangements are sustainable.

Creating the conditions for Headteachers to succeed – increasing leadership capacity

Effective schools are well led. Successful schools have strong leadership at all levels, including governors. The challenges associated with leading and managing a school have increased substantially during recent years and the expectations are continuing to increase. Headteachers need adequate non-contact time to ensure teaching and learning is of the highest quality, and to focus on evaluating and raising standards, developing robust self-evaluation procedures and ensuring the continuous professional development of staff. These expectations are substantial. It needs to be ensured that Headteachers have a minimum of 50% non-contact time. This means that each school [or federation of schools] should have at least 100 pupils if they are to give the Headteacher the necessary time to successfully undertake the leadership role.

Ensuring a sufficient number of Headteachers for the future

In the next five years it is likely that nearly 50% of our Headteachers will be retiring. As many of these Headteachers are leading small schools, the Council needs to consider the most effective and sustainable leadership models for the future. The number of applicants for headship posts is declining and a cause of some concern. The school modernisation programme needs to address this by ensuring suitable leadership development opportunities in individual schools. We need outstanding leaders for our schools. The modernisation programme will go some way towards addressing succession planning issues and secure the leadership talent that we have in our schools.

Use of the school building by the community

Research suggests that schools with additional provisions such as breakfast clubs, after-school clubs, child-minding provision, summer and weekend activities achieve higher standards and secure parental and community engagement. Schools are also expected to be a resource for the local community in order to promote community activities that include parents, members of the community and local groups. This type of activity is important in relation to developing the link between schools and the local community. Schools developed as part of the modernisation programme will operate as area schools i.e. providing a range of services and activities often beyond the school day, to help satisfy the needs of pupils, their families and the wider community.

Welsh medium and bilingual provision

Any arrangement developed as part of the modernisation programme will give priority to strengthening and safeguarding the Welsh language / bilingualism.

THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

3. The Council have consulted with parents, governors and staff at the six schools in the area and also with Welsh Government and other stakeholders. The consultation period ran from June 22nd 2015 until August 2nd 2015.

Consultation meetings were arranged with school stakeholders over this period:-

School	Date (in 2015)		Meeting with		
			Staff	Governors	Parents
Brynsiencyn	Monday	29 June	3.45	5.00	6.00
Parc y Bont	Tuesday	30 June	3.45	5.00	6.30
Llangaffo	Wednesday	1 July	3.30	4.30	5.30
Bodorgan	Thursday	2 July	3.30	5.00	6.30
Dwyran	Wednesday	8 July			7.00
Niwbrch	Thursday	9 July	4.00	6.00	7.00

4. COMMENTS FROM THE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Below is summary of points raised at each of the above consultation meetings:

Concern amongst staff about jobs was common across all of the schools.

Brynsiencyn

- Effect of potential reorganisation on secondary school catchment area.
- Size of current site thought to be large enough to extend the school.
- Possible effect of federation on staffing arrangements and jobs
- A high number of children walk to the school.

Parc y Bont

- Want to see the school continue as it is and as a church school.
- Concern that travel time to school to a possible new school would increase.
- It would be good to have community use of any new school.

Llangaffo

- This is a good school regarding standards.
- No issue with surplus places in the school.
- Effect of potential reorganisation on secondary school catchment area.

Bodorgan

- Concern about the potential effect of closure on the school house, the community and the Community Centre.
- Concern that parents will move most of the pupils prior to a possible formal closure.

Dwyran

- Ensure the correct criteria are used to select a site for a potential new primary school.
- Concern about the potential effect of closure on the community

Newborough

- Clarity sought for the formation of a shadow governing body for a new primary school.
- Uncertainty about what a Church school entails.

5. RESPONSES FROM YSGOL BODORGAN

- 5.1 A total of 85 responses were received but only 2 of these declared that they were parents of pupils at the primary school. All said they were opposed to closing Ysgol Bodorgan but only one respondent was in favour of option A1 and no one else declared a preference for any of the options.
- 5.2 Of these responses, 56 or 66% were presented in the form of a standard letter. The main points in the letter were as follows:-
- Bodorgan School is situated in a safe location and so the letter writers did not see the need to close it.
 - They felt that “very close knit, successful rural communities ... are being unfairly penalised”.
 - The letter writers felt that small schools “bring significant benefits, not just in sustaining rural communities” and that they offer “family friendly, community based model for education which is too precious to lose.”
 - They claimed that “Small primary schools, including very small schools, consistently top national performance measures across the UK”.
- 5.3 8 respondents (9%) stated that they would not be taking their children to a potential new primary school in **Newborough**.
- 5.4 Some respondents (7 or 8%) thought that the **present site** was suitable for a new school whilst 3 respondents (4%) thought the school should be **federated** with Ysgol Henblas in Llangristiolus.
- 5.5 Regarding **transport**, one parent (1%) expected there to be a bus to transport pupils to a new primary school and 5 other respondents (6%) were concerned about pupils being transported in a bus to a new school.
- 5.6 Some 8 respondents (9%) were of the opinion that the uncertainty around the **future** of the primary school and “rumours of closure” had “a detrimental effect on the pupil numbers” in the primary school over the past 6 years.
- 5.7 Some respondents (17 or 20%) said that closing the primary school would have a detrimental impact on the community whilst 21 respondents (25%) stressed the importance of the community centre to the community. Others (4 respondents or 5%) disagreed with points in the Community Impact Assessment.
- 5.8 Links with local churches were important to 3 respondents (3%).
- 5.9 Two respondents (2%) thought that “closure might be a short sighted decision” in view of the anticipated influx of people that “will take place”.
- 5.10 The possible environmental effects of additional transport was a concern for one respondent (1%) whilst another respondent (1%) thought that “opting out of LEA control” should be considered.
- 5.11 No letter was received from the Governing Body of Bodorgan School.
- 5.12 A letter was received from the Chair of Bodorgan Community Centre to register their “total opposition to the proposed closure” of Ysgol Gynradd Bodorgan. The Community Council stated that the Isle of Anglesey County Council “would be responsible for the destruction of a community”. The matter of “unresolved legal issues regarding the Bodorgan Community Centre”

was also raised in the letter. A copy of the letter from Bodorgan Community Council has been included in Appendix 1.

5.13 A letter was received from the Chair of Bodorgan Community Council “unanimously opposing plans to close the local school”. The Community Council did not see that this would offer “much financial savings”. A copy of the letter from the Bodorgan Community Centre has been included in Appendix 2.

5.14 The Malltraeth Ymlaen company were not supportive of “the proposed closure of this invaluable community facility (i.e. Bodorgan Community Centre)” describing it as a “retrograde step”. The matter of “unresolved legal issues regarding Bodorgan Community Centre” was also raised in the letter. A copy of the Malltraeth Ymlaen company’s letter is included in Appendix 3.

6. RESPONSES FROM YSGOL BRYNSIENCYN

6.1 A total of 105 responses were received from school stakeholders – 22 or 21% of them from parents and 28 or 27% were from pupils at the school. Most of these responses (99 or 94%) were presented via the feedback form.

6.2 Just over three quarters of the respondents (81 or 77%) declared which option they supported. These were split as follows:-

Option	Configuration	No. of respondents in support	% of respondents in support
A1	New school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough, Dwyran	26	25%
	Extend Parc y Bont (VC) to incorporate Llangaffo		
A2	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran	3	3%
	Extend Parc y Bont (VC) to incorporate Llangaffo		
	Federate Brynsiencyn		
B1	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo	1	1%
	Extend Parc y Bont (VC) to incorporate Brynsiencyn		
B2	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo	6	6%
	Parc y Bont (VC)		
	Federate Brynsiencyn		
B3	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo (VC)	2	2%
	Extend Parc y Bont to incorporate Brynsiencyn		
B4	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo (VC)	46	44%
	Parc y Bont		
	Federate Brynsiencyn		

Some of those who supported an option which included the federation of Ysgol Brynsiencyn stated the perceived advantages of doing so namely sharing a headteacher, having one governing body and sharing resources.

- 6.3 Most of the respondents (76 or 72%) wanted to retain the primary school in Brynsiencyn and 21 or 20% thought there was sufficient room on the site to extend the current primary school.
- 6.4 Many respondents (20 stakeholders or 19%) mentioned that they could **walk** to school with their children in the mornings and go to meet them at the school in the afternoon, at the end of the school day whilst others stated that they did not have a car. Over half (59 respondents or 56%) had concerns about pupils travelling to any potential new school especially if they were unescorted. Two respondents argued that transporting the children to school in a location outside of the village would increase the carbon footprint.
- 6.5 6 respondents (6%) referred to the fact that Ysgol Brynsiencyn has a high percentage of **Welsh** speakers (72%). They said that “it should stay that way”.
- 6.6 Only 2 respondents (2%) said anything regarding the status of Ysgol Brynsiencyn by stating that they “did not object to a Church school being in Brynsiencyn”.
- 6.7 Another 2 respondents (2%) said that the nursery facility at Ysgol Brynsiencyn gives the children “an opportunity to become familiar with the school environment”. They cited this as a reason to keep Ysgol Brynsiencyn open.
- 6.8 Two respondents thought that Ysgol Brynsiencyn should be refurbished to “21st Century School standards” whilst another said that the school ought to be “refurbished”.
- 6.9 Each of the following factors referred to were mentioned by a single respondent as “reasons to keep Ysgol Brynsiencyn open”:-
- Community and extracurricular use of the school.
 - **Class sizes** in any new school (2 respondents or 1%).
- 6.10 Other points mentioned by a single respondent were:
- Cost per head was disadvantageous to “rural schools”.
 - To “keep all schools open”.
 - Concern as to “what will happen to the staff”.
 - Concerns that school uniforms “may cost more”.
 - Concerns that the cost “of lunch will be more expensive”.
 - There could be “more chance of bullying”.
 - Concern regarding the possible effect of travelling to a new school would have on pupils with special educational needs e.g. a statement.
- 6.11 One proposal put forward by a single respondent was to :
- “Merge Dwyran School and Brynsiencyn School at Brynsiencyn”
 - “Merge Bodorgan School and Newborough School at Newborough
- 6.12 A copy of the letter from the Governing Body is included in Appendix 4.
- 6.13 A letter was received from the “Save Brynsiencyn School Action Group”.

6.14 A copy of the letter from Llanidan Community Council is included in Appendix 5.

7. RESPONSE FROM YSGOL DWYRAN

- 7.1 Two responses were received from Dwyran School stakeholders. The first was received from a parent. She supported a 2 school option but was concerned about transport and what would happen to a child who was ill during the school day whilst his or her parents might not be able to collect the child from the school.
- 7.2 The second response was from another stakeholder who supported option A1 and thought the new primary school ought to be in a “central location”. The stakeholder did not see that the distance to the proposed new school “would cause difficulties” as the stakeholder cited examples of children aged 4-11 travelling on buses to local primary schools.
- 7.3 No letter was received from the Bro Rhosyr Governing Body, the Governing Body for the Newborough and Dwyran schools.

8. RESPONSE FROM YSGOL NEWBOROUGH

- 8.1 No response was received from stakeholders of Newborough School including the Bro Rhosyr Governing Body which is the Governing Body of the Newborough and Dwyran schools.

9. RESPONSES FROM YSGOL LLANGAFFO

- 9.1 A total of 19 responses were received from school stakeholders.
- 9.2 Of all the respondents, 6 (32%) stated that they would not be taking their children to a potential new primary school in Newborough.
- 9.3 Others (5 respondents or 29%) felt that the “statistics and current details” of Ysgol Llangaffo were positive and did not agree with the closure of this school.
- 9.4 Most of the respondents (15 or 79%) felt that a “Church school” should be retained whatever the outcome of the consultation.
- 9.5 Llangaffo School staff stated that “the road from Llangaffo to Ysgol Parc y Bont was a narrow road and had safety concerns in this respect. Neither did they think that parents would travel away from the A5 to take their children to school but would take their children to a school “near the A5”. Two parents agreed with these sentiments. A copy of the letter from staff is included in Appendix 6.
- 9.6 Ten respondents (53%) said they would not be willing for their children to travel by bus to school.
- 9.7 A concern for 2 respondents (11%) was the effect of any primary school reorganisation on the catchment areas of secondary schools. One respondent said that this could mean siblings attending different secondary schools.
- 9.8 1 parent (5%) stated that “they chose Ysgol Llangaffo as it is a “school where the Welsh language was spoken naturally by most children and their parents”.

- 9.9 Another parent thought that Dwyran, Newborough and Bodorgan schools should be combined and Llandaniel and Brynsiencyn “put together” and Llangaffo should be “left alone”.
- 9.10 One parent noted several concerns regarding what would happen to breakfast and after school clubs, the times of any transport to a possible new school and the “risky back roads in the vicinity.”
- 9.11 On July 30, 2015, the Lifelong Learning Directorate received a petition from parents of pupils at Ysgol Llangaffo containing 764 signatories. The signatories were “against the closure of Ysgol Llangaffo and the proposed merger with any other primary schools in the Bro Rhosyr School Consultation”. The petition continued: “We believe ... the Council should provide funds to repair the school allowing it to remain open and continue to offer excellent education and future for our children”.
- 9.12 A copy of the letter from the Governing Body is included in Appendix 7.

10. RESPONSES FROM YSGOL PARC Y BONT

- 10.1 A total of 32 responses were received from the school and 21 (66%) of the respondents were parents.
- 10.2 Three quarters of the respondents (24 or 75%) would favour Option A1 in the statutory consultation document (see table below) which is to extend Ysgol Parc y Bont to incorporate Ysgol Llangaffo. The respondents (81 or 77%) declared which option they supported and these were split as follows:-

Option	Configuration	No. of respondents in support	% of respondents in support
A1	New school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough, Dwyran	24	75%
	Extend Parc y Bont (VC) to incorporate Llangaffo		
A2	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran	3	9%
	Extend Parc y Bont (VC) to incorporate Llangaffo		
	Federate Brynsiencyn		
B1	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo	1	3%
	Extend Parc y Bont (VC) to incorporate Brynsiencyn		
B2	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo	2	6%
	Parc y Bont (VC)		
	Federate Brynsiencyn		
B3	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo (VC)	0	0%
	Extend Parc y Bont to incorporate Brynsiencyn		
B4	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo (VC)	1	3%
	Parc y Bont		
	Federate Brynsiencyn		

- 10.3 A quarter of the respondents (25%) stated clearly that they did not want Ysgol Parc y Bont to be part of a federation of schools as they felt that “each school benefits from having a Headteacher on site who also teaches the children, and is present for day-to-day running of the school”. They could not see how “federalisation addresses the fundamental issues of breaking the link between deprivation and low education achievement, providing up-to-date and cost savings due to the schools being on two sites. Federalisation seems to me to be a status quo for all rather than an improvement for all”.
- 10.4 Just over half of the respondents (17 or 53%) thought that Ysgol Parc y Bont continue as it is in its current location as it is a relatively new building or be extended to incorporate Ysgol Llangaffo as it also is a Church in Wales VC school. Whatever the outcome of this consultation, 6 respondents (19%) were eager for Ysgol Parc y Bont to continue to “do well”. One respondent (3%) thought that Ysgol Llangaffo should be left alone.
- 10.5 If Option A came to fruition, 3 respondents (9%) stressed that “the best and safest roads be used to move children” to another school.
- 10.6 An important factor for 21 respondents (66%) was that the school continue to be a “church school”.
- 10.7 One respondent thought that “it is very important that the local authority ensures that children are only allowed to go to the schools in their own catchment area”¹. The same respondent noted that Ysgol Parc y Bont and Ysgol Llangaffo are in different secondary school catchment areas (Ysgol David Hughes and Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni respectively)” but “did not believe that this should change” and neither did he “believe that it should be a barrier to the merger of the schools”.
- 10.8 Two respondents (6%) gave suggestions as to how they felt the space within the school could be better utilised and presented suggestions to improve the traffic situation within the school’s perimeter at the beginning and end of the school day.
- 10.9 Two of the respondents (6%) could not understand why the option of federating Ysgol Brynsiencyn was put forward and why the school was “being given special treatment” when considering that federating primary schools “appeared to have been disregarded” at the non-statutory consultation stage.
- 10.10 A copy of the Governing Body letter is included in Appendix 8.
- 10.11 A copy of the Llanddaniel Fab Community Council letter in Appendix 9.

11. RESPONSE FROM THE CHURCH IN WALES

- 11.1 Lifelong Learning Department officers consulted with the Bangor Diocese Education Department prior to the commencement of the statutory consultation period. This was in accordance with the procedure outlined in the School Organisation Code 2013, part 3.4, paragraph 3 [page 31] and this process could not start until after the end of the Election period on May 8 2015. A bilingual letter was received from the Bangor Diocese Education Department via e-mail on 8 June 2015. Five bullet points were noted in their letter. In terms of options, The Church In Wales’ Director of Education stated that the Church in Wales “can see advantages and disadvantages for church school provision

¹ The Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998 allows parents to choose which school their child will attend.

in options A and B, and is keen to hear the voice of the Ysgol Llangaffo's school community. It has been the most supportive of Church school provision, and its voice could well be what shapes the Diocese's view. The Diocese asks the Local Authority to consider carefully the best way to collect information from this group, and would like to help in doing this.”

In its letter, the Diocese stated: “If a proposal were brought forward that situated the Church school provision at Ysgol Parc y Bont, and also sought to integrate Ysgol Brynsiencyn, the Diocese would be most unlikely to consider a statutory federation of the schools. The Diocese would consider a Local Collaboration Trust (LCT --- where, in essence, the two governing bodies set up a trust to be responsible for the running of the schools) or the creation of one school working over two sites.”

Further dialogue with the Diocese of Bangor was undertaken and the Diocese stated:

2. ”The Diocese of Bangor's preference would be for option B4a, as described in paragraph 18.3, that the voluntary controlled Church school status be given to the new school that will be formed from the closure of the schools at Llangaffo, Dwyran, Newborough and Bodorgan.

2i The Diocese appreciates that in moving to 2 primary schools from 5 (excluding Brynsiencyn), it is not possible for both 'new' schools to be church schools, as you (the Local Authority) have a responsibility to maintain a balance of 'community' and Church school primary provision. Thus a decision has to be taken.

2ii Prior to the consultation, the Diocese stated (paragraph 11.1) that it was keen to hear the voice of Ysgol Llangaffo's school community, because it was the most supportive of Church school provision. This report does not show any consensus from the views of Ysgol Llangaffo's school community, with the exception of the petition against the closure of the school. Ysgol Llangaffo remaining open is not available option in the consultation.

2iii The successor school to Ysgol Llangaffo will be the new school that will be formed from the closure of the schools at Llangaffo, Dwyran, Newborough and Bodorgan. This means that the assets from the sale of the Llangaffo school site will legally required to be put towards the costs of the new school, which would not be the case if the successor school to Ysgol Llangaffo were a 'community' school.

If the preference in 2 were to happen, the Diocese would be saddened that Ysgol Parc y Bont would no longer be a Church in Wales school, and would be sorry to lose its provision and connection there.”

A copy of the first letter from the Diocese’s Education Department is included in Appendix 10.

12. OTHER RESPONSES

12.1 Lifelong Learning Department officers also consulted with several other stakeholders including trade unions and a reply was obtained from *Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru* (National Union of Teachers Wales or UCAC). A spokesperson stated on behalf of the union: “UCAC is glad that the Authority held a series of meetings ... for staff, governors and parents of the six schools involved”. The union also stated that it was “glad to see more than one option presented within the document”. UCAC was not in a position to support any specific option”. A copy of the e-mail from UCAC is included in Appendix 12.

12.2 The Authority also consulted with Estyn and feedback was received : “Due to the high number of

possible options suggested within the consultation document and a lack of information on the expected benefits, in terms of education provision, Estyn is not able to come to a conclusion on the impact of the proposals on standards of education provision in the area". A copy of Estyn's response is included in Appendix 12.

13. PARENT QUESTIONNAIRES

- 13.1 Following the non-statutory consultation, a questionnaire was sent to parents asking which factors were important in making the decision about which school their child attends. Parents were asked to list the factors of importance to them when they chose a school for their child.

The following factors were important for parents across the 6 schools:

- The school is well led and managed and
- The school's reputation in the community is important for parents across the 6 schools

The following factor is the least important to parents in 4 of the schools.

- You want your child to attend a large (> 90) school and
- The status of the school i.e. if it is a 'church school', was the fifth most important for parents of pupils at Llangaffo School while it was the ninth most important factor for the parents of Parc y Bont.

- 13.2 A questionnaire was also sent to prospective parents for them to inform the authority as to which factors were important to them in deciding which school their child attends. The details can be seen in the report on the non-statutory consultation process.

- 13.3 Apart from the questionnaires above, highways officers asked parents about their reasons for choosing the school that their child attends. The figures revealed that 'local' is important to the vast majority of parents in Brynsiencyn, Bodorgan, Dwyran and Newborough Schools but was not as important in the other two schools. The second and third most important factors for parents at Llangaffo and Parc y Bont Schools were the reputation of the school and connections with the Church (in Wales).

14. FEEDBACK FROM PUPILS

14.1 Officers from the Youth Service held brief meetings with a representation of pupils from each of the six schools. This consultation followed the informal consultation format completed in February, where the reasons for the proposals for modernisation were explained :

- It was too expensive to maintain the current schools as they are currently.
- Ynys Môn has too many empty places in its schools and Welsh Government were unhappy with this.
- It was important to ensure every pupil had good quality education.
- Some schools were very old and needed a lot spending on them.

A simplified bilingual questionnaire was used for the consultation, explaining the current options proposed by the Council. Pupils were asked for their opinion on each option.

The responses are outlined below (a copy of the simplified bilingual questionnaire is included in Appendix 14).

14.2 **The feedback from Ysgol Bodorgan pupils on the options was as follows:**

Option A2

Build a new school for Bodorgan, Dwyran and Newborough pupils (estimate 137 pupils)

Ysgol Llangaffo pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – Church School (Llanddaniel) (estimate 170 pupils)

6 pupils chose this option because this was the option that gave them the choice of attending a smaller school, but 2 also saw this as an opportunity to make more new friends.

Option B1

Build a new school for pupils from Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo (estimated 203 pupils) Brynsiencyn pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – Church School (estimate 161 pupils)

1 pupil favoured this option, because it was seen as an opportunity to make more friends in a bigger school.

Rejection of the Options

9 of the pupils were unhappy to accept any of the options. Two wanted to retain Ysgol Gymuned Bodorgan, and did not want to see any school close. One noted that he wanted to see his younger brother and sister remain in Ysgol Bodorgan. 5 stated that they were not happy to attend a school in Newborough because they were afraid of being bullied, and 2 noted that 2 pupils had already moved from Newborough to Bodorgan because of bullying. 2 of the pupils refused all options and stated that they would be moving to Ysgol Pencarnisiog rather than attend any of the schools proposed in the options.

Although 7 pupils were willing to accept one or other of the options, 9 pupils remain adamant that they would not accept any of the proposed options, and 2 were clear that they would move out of the Rhosyr area to Ysgol Pencarnisiog rather than accept any of the options.

14.3 **The feedback from Ysgol Brynsiencyn pupils on the options was as follows:**

Option A1

Build a new school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough and Dwyran pupils (estimate 190 pupils)

Llangaffo pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont (Llanddaniel) – Church School (estimate 170 pupils)

19 pupils were in favour of this option, with the new school to be built in Brynsiencyn, because there was so much land around the school.

Option A2

New school for Bodorgan, Dwyran and Newborough pupils (estimate 137 pupils)

Ysgol Llangaffo pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – Church School (Llanddaniel) (estimate 170 pupils)

Ysgol Brynsiencyn remains the same but federalised (estimate 79 pupils)

1 pupil favoured this option.

Option B4

New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo pupils – Church School (estimate 203 pupils)

Ysgol Parc y Bont remains as present (estimate 105 pupils)

Ysgol Brynsiencyn remains the same but federalised (estimate 70 pupils)

4 pupils chose this option.

Verbal comments or comments on the questionnaires

None of the pupils wanted to see Ysgol Brynsiencyn close. All options were second choices.

Did they understand the reasons for change?

They understood them, but did not agree with them.

Other comments

Most pupils foresaw that they would move on to Ysgol David Hughes for their secondary education.

Conclusion

In summary the pupils were strongly of the opinion that they did not wish to see the present school close, but if they were to be amalgamated with another school, then their choice would be to unite with Bodorgan, Newborough and Dwyran in a new school built in Brynsiencyn (19). Second most popular choice (5) was to retain the present school and that it was federalised.

14.4 **The feedback from Ysgol Dwyran pupils on the options was as follows:**

Option A1

Build a new school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough and Dwyran pupils (estimate 190 pupils)

Llangaffo pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont (Llanddaniel) – Church School (estimate 170 pupils)

2 of the pupils had chosen this option, because they felt that the school was not too big, compared to the previous proposed options, and it would be easier to make friends there. One wanted to take the mural of the Landrover with him.

Option A2

Build a new school for Bodorgan, Dwyran and Newborough pupils (estimate 137 pupils)

Ysgol Llangaffo pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – Church School (Llanddaniel) (estimate 170 pupils)

pupils)

Ysgol Brynsiencyn remains the same but federalised (estimate 79 pupils)

2 pupils favoured this option (noting again that this new option had fewer pupils than was noted in some of the first consultation).

Option B1

Build a new school for pupils from Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo (estimated 203 pupils)

Brynsiencyn pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – Church School (estimate 161 pupils)

1 pupil favoured this option

Option B3

Build a new school for pupils from Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo – Church School (estimate 203 pupils)

Brynsiencyn pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – not a Church School (estimate 161 pupils)

1 of the pupils favoured this option because they liked the idea of the new school being a Church School.

Comments on the options

All pupils stressed that it was important to them that the new school was not too big.

Did they understand the reasons for change?

They understood the reasons for change

14.5 The feedback from Ysgol Niwbwrch pupils on the options was as follows:

Option A2

Build a new school for Bodorgan, Dwyran and Newborough pupils (estimate 137 pupils)

Ysgol Llangaffo pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – Church School (Llanddaniel) (estimate 170 pupils)

Ysgol Brynsiencyn remains the same but federalised (estimate 79 pupils)

5 pupils favoured this option. 2 gave their reason as being that they already knew pupils from Bodorgan and Dwyran. One wanted to see Newborough children remain together in Newborough, and 2 made the observation that they wanted their teachers to remain with them in the new school.

Option B3

Build a new school for pupils from Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo – Church School (estimate 203 pupils)

Brynsiencyn pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – not a Church School (estimate 161 pupils)

4 pupils favoured this option. One noted that she wanted to be part of a Church School as she liked singing. 3 noted that this option meant they would have more children with whom they could make friends in a bigger school. One was concerned that people would lose their jobs by amalgamating schools.

Option B4

Build a new school for pupils from Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo – Church School (estimate 203 pupils)

Ysgol Parc y Bont remains the same (estimate 105 pupils)

Ysgol Brynsiencyn remains the same but federalised (Estimate 79 pupils)

2 chose this option, but in reality Option B3 and B4 have the same proposal for Newborough pupils.

Did they agree with the reasons for change?

One pupil remained adamant of the opinion that he did not want to accept any of the options, and did not want to see any of the present schools close.

Move on to Secondary School

Pupils from this school foresaw themselves going to Ysgol David Hughes, Ysgol Friars and Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni, so they were unlikely to move on to a Secondary School together.

To summarise – 5 pupils wanted to see a new school for Bodorgan, Newborough and Dwyran pupils; and 5 wanted to see pupils from Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo attend a new school. One remained firmly of the opinion that he did not want to see the closure of any schools and refused all 6 options.

14.6 The feedback from Ysgol Llangaffo pupils on the options was as follows:

Option A1

Build a new school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough and Dwyran pupils (estimate 190 pupils)

Llangaffo pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont (Llanddaniel) – Church School (estimate 170 pupils)

10 of the pupils chose this option, i.e. to amalgamate Llangaffo and Ysgol Parc y Bont. 2 noted the reason being that they were both Church Schools, and of those one noted that there would be an opportunity to make more friends in a bigger school. 3 noted that they would not go to a school with ‘Newborough bullies’. Although 2 others had chosen this option, one was concerned about the bus journey, and one noted that it was breaking a family tradition if the school closed, and that no young people would move into Llangaffo, and that the heart of the village would go if the school closed.

Option A2

Build a new school for Bodorgan, Dwyran and Newborough pupils (estimate 137 pupils)

Ysgol Llangaffo pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – Church School (Llanddaniel) (estimate 170 pupils)

Ysgol Brynsiencyn remains the same but federalised (estimate 79 pupils)

7 pupils favoured this option. 3 again noted that it was important to remain in a Church School, and 2 saw it as an opportunity to make more friends. 4 noted that they would definitely not go to a school in Newborough because they were scared of bullying. One child noted that Llanddaniel was a ‘mature’ school. They still appealed to keep Ysgol Llangaffo open.

Option A1

Build a new school for pupils from Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo (estimated 203 pupils)

Brynsiencyn pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – Church School (estimate 161 pupils)

1 pupil favoured this option, with 2 noting that it was an opportunity to make new friends, but one also noted that the favoured option would be to keep Llangaffo school open.

Option B3

Build a new school for pupils from Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo – Church School (estimate 203 pupils)

Brynsiencyn pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – not a Church School (estimate 161 pupils)

1 of the pupils favoured this option. One noted that it was an opportunity to make more friends, and

one noted that he already had friends in Newborough. Two others noted that they favoured Newborough because they lived in Newborough, and so would prefer to attend a school in Newborough because of its location.

Option B4

Build a new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo pupils (estimate 203)

Parc y Bont remains the same (estimate 105 pupils)

Brynsiencyn school remains the same but becomes a federal school (70 pupils)

2 of the children favoured this option, with one noting that he hoped that there would be no bullying in a new school.

In summary, the pupils unanimously agreed that their preference would be to keep Llangaffo open. Of the options available to pupils from Ysgol Llangaffo, in reality there are only 2 options that they discussed. Of those 17 (65%) opted in favour of amalgamating with Ysgol Parc y Bont, and of those many stated that they would definitely not move to a school in Newborough. 9 (35%) favoured the option of a new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo, and of these 17 (65%) were happy for the location to be in Newborough, as it would be more convenient for them.

14.7 The feedback from Ysgol Parc y Bont pupils on the options was as follows:

Options chosen:

Option B1

Build a new school for pupils from Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo (estimated 203 pupils)

Brynsiencyn pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – Church School (estimate 161 pupils)

2 pupils favoured this option, because it was seen as an opportunity to make more friends in a bigger school. One gave her reasons as allowing her to continue attending a Church School, as she liked the service, and it was an excellent school, with the teachers teaching them well. The second pupil also noted the importance of remaining in a Church School, but that amalgamating with Ysgol Brynsiencyn would give an opportunity to make more friends, and learn more.

Option B2

Build a new school for pupils from Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo (estimate 203 pupils)

Parc y Bont remains the same as present and remains a Church School (estimate 105 pupils)

Brynsiencyn remains the same but is federalised

6 of the pupils chose this option, because it meant no change for this school. 3 gave their reasons as it being important to them to remain a Church School, and 2 noted that this was an excellent school, and so did not want to see any changes.

In summary, the School Council (8 pupils) with whom we consulted all saw remaining a Church School as being very important. 2 chose option 2 because it meant that Ysgol Parc y Bont remained on the current site, but that Brynsiencyn pupils could join them. All pupils noted that this was a good school and could not see any valid reasons for making changes.

14.8 The responses highlighted the following issues:

Support is high in Brynsiencyn to build a new school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough and Dwyran, but only if the school is in Brynsiencyn. There is not much support for a federation with an existing school.

Pupils from Ysgol Parc y Bont, favoured the option of staying as they are, or of admitting pupils from Ysgol Brynsiencyn to the school. However, of the options offered to them, there are 17 children of Ysgol Llangaffo who favoured the option of merging with the Ysgol Parc y Bont, but were eager for the school to remain a Church School.

It is clear that a high number of school children attending Ysgol Llangaffo are not willing to consider attending a school in Newborough.

It is unlikely that 56% of children attending school Ysgol Bodorgan who were consulted are willing to attend a school which pupils from Newborough attend. Some noted that they would attend schools out of Rhosyr catchment area if that is the only option that is offered to them.

Some have already moved from Ysgol Aberffraw, and are very unhappy to be moved again.

- 14.9 As there were many options and they are fairly complex, IoACC Youth service staff used a questionnaire that had been simplified (Appendix 13) identifying options that affected that particular school in red, and identify options that offered Church School in green, on for every school. Some schools chose for the School Council to represent the school whilst others asked officers to consult with a class. This explains the variation in the number of pupils who took part in the consultation in the table below.

	Option number						No. that rejected the options	No. of pupils
	1 (A1)	2 (A2)	3 (B1)	4 (B2)	5 (B3)	6 (B4)		
Ysgol Brynsiencyn	19	1	0	0	0	4	0	24
Ysgol Dwyran (1 pupil chose 3 options)	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Ysgol Niwbwrch (1 pupil chose 2 options)	0	5	0	0	4	2	1	11
Ysgol Bodorgan	0	6	1	0	0	0	9	16
Ysgol Parc y Bont	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	8
Ysgol Llangaffo	10	7	3	0	4	2	0	26

15. TRAFFIC SURVEYS

- 15.1 During the Informal Consultation period of November 17 – December 21 2014, parents voiced their concern about traffic safety issues outside some of the schools under consideration. It was decided that an officer from the Highways department of the Council should complete a traffic survey at each of the 6 schools in question during the month of January 2015 (weather conditions were recorded). The survey consisted of two parts:-
- In the first part, the Highways Officer recorded the number of children arriving on foot and by car - during the morning drop offs and the afternoon collection times.
- In the second part, the parents were asked to complete a short 3 question survey designed to identify where had they travelled from (home post code), and to where was their onward journey. The Highways Officer observed some traffic safety issues on some of the school sites (further details can be found in the report on the informal consultation process discussed by the Executive Committee on March 16, 2015).

The conclusions of the traffic assessments were :

“Of the 6 schools, the traffic situation was deemed to be safe in Brynsiencyn and Newborough. Parking near the Dwyran site was reasonable but parents park on the road that leads out of the village. This is also the case in Llangaffo which leads to congestion and potential dangers. The traffic situation around Bodorgan School is also potentially dangerous as there are no pick up and drop off points within the school site. Although there are also potential dangers at the Parc y Bont site, these could be minimised but would require expenditure.

Therefore, the most suitable sites for use or development to the future, in relation to health and safety concerns, are Brynsiencyn School, Newborough School and Parc y Bont School.”

16. OPTIONS ANALYSIS

- 16.1 There was some support for the following options in the responses to the statutory consultation document and meetings.
- i. Whilst many (76 or 72%) did not want Ysgol Brynsiencyn to close, the majority of Ysgol Brynsiencyn stakeholders (46) declared their support for option B4 (A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo (VC) whilst Parc y Bont would remain and Ysgol Brynsiencyn would be federated). There was some support from 26 stakeholders (25%) for option A1 (a new school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough, Dwyran and Extend Parc y Bont (VC) to incorporate Llangaffo).
 - ii. Whilst many (14 or 74%) did not want Ysgol Llangaffo to close, nine responses from Llangaffo parents declared that they supported option A1 whilst 2 declared their support for option A2. Both involved extending Ysgol Parc y Bont to accommodate the pupils from Ysgol Llangaffo. In other words, if the Authority decided to proceed with the closure of the school and build a new school or schools then the only acceptable option for the Llangaffo parents would be to merge with Parc y Bont as both schools are Church schools.
 - iii. Many respondents from Ysgol Parc y Bont (24 or 67%) were also in favour of option A1 whilst 3 declared their support for option A2. Again, both options involved extending Ysgol Parc y Bont to accommodate the pupils from Ysgol Llangaffo. However, a quarter of the respondents were not in favour of forming a federation of schools between Ysgol Parc y Bont and another school.
 - iv. One stakeholder from Ysgol Dwyran supported option A1 but no response was received

- from the stakeholders of Ysgol Niwbwrch.
- v. In Bodorgan, all the respondents were opposed to the possible closure of the primary school but one respondent was in favour of option A1.
 - vi. Some respondents from Bodorgan offered the following possibility: federate Bodorgan with Ysgol Henblas in Llangristiolus.
 - vii. One proposal put forward by a single respondent was to :
 “Merge Dwyran School and Brynsiencyn School at Brynsiencyn”
 “Merge Bodorgan School and Newborough School at Newborough
 - viii. Another parent thought that Dwyran, Newborough and Bodorgan schools should be combined and Llandaniel and Brynsiencyn “put together” and Llangaffo should be “left alone”.

Although the Authority was consulting on options noted in the consultation document, suggestions were put forward as outlined above. The options mentioned in (i) to (v) above namely options A1, A2, B1, B2, B3 and B4 are addressed in the scored options analysis below.

Initial analysis of suggestion (vi) suggests that the model would not lead to a long-term sustainable solution, would not address leadership capacity and would have limited success in addressing surplus places.

Suggestion (vii) has been discussed in the analysis at the non-statutory or informal consultation stage. Consideration of this option suggested that the model would not lead to a long-term sustainable solution, would not address leadership capacity and would have limited success in addressing surplus places.

Suggestion (viii) seems to be a variation on option A2. Initial analysis suggests that the model would not lead to a long-term sustainable solution, would not address leadership capacity and would have limited success in addressing surplus places.

- 16.2 The options analysis concentrates on the 6 options outlined in the statutory consultation document. The options are listed below.

Option A1:	New school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough, Dwyran Extend Parc y Bont (VC) to incorporate Llangaffo
Option A2:	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran Extend Parc y Bont (VC) to incorporate Llangaffo Federate Brynsiencyn
Option B1:	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo Extend Parc y Bont (VC) to incorporate Brynsiencyn
Option B2:	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo Parc y Bont (VC) Federate Brynsiencyn
Option B3:	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo (VC) Extend Parc y Bont to incorporate Brynsiencyn
Option B4:	New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo (VC) Parc y Bont Federate Brynsiencyn

Each of these options is evaluated and scored out of 10 against the drivers for change outlined below.

- Raising educational standards
- Reduce the number of empty places
- Reduce the variation in cost per pupil
- Ensure that school buildings will create the best possible learning environment
- Ensure that school buildings are in good condition
- Increase the capacity for leadership development
- Community use of school building
- Provision of Welsh medium and bilingual education
- Geographical factors and travel.

16.3 The overall evaluations are presented in the following section. The comments and resulting scores need to be considered alongside the following observations.

- All the schools under consideration can be classed as small schools [<100] although the numbers attending Ysgol Parc y Bont is just under this figure. If the number of out-of-catchment pupils is taken into account then the number of pupils in Dwyran, Bodorgan and Llangaffo is very close to or below 30 – maintaining schools with this number is unsustainable.
- The area is characterised by a substantial number of parents choosing out-of-catchment provision. The information collected from parents during the informal consultation stage suggested that the standards achieved and the school’s reputation in the community are key factors in parental choice. In this context, the overall standards achieved - and parental perception – varies across the area. Greater consistency is required in relation to the educational standards achieved.
- In the two schools where the number of out-of-catchment pupils is high – Parc y Bont and Llangaffo – traffic related health and safety issues were observed at the beginning and end of the school day. Any reconfiguration needs to reflect the outcome of the traffic surveys.
- In all of the meetings, stakeholders noted that closing the school could have a significant impact on the village/community.
- The possible effect of reorganisation on increasing class sizes was also raised in all of the meetings. This needs to be considered alongside the response provided in the meetings namely that the Authority would ensure that class sizes would remain below WG expectations.
- The % of parents walking their children to school appears to be higher in two schools – Newborough and Brynsiencyn.

16.4 The detailed analysis for each of the options noted in 16.2 is presented below.

Note - If an option is implemented that involves combining pupils from two or more schools, the new catchment area is likely to be the combined catchment area. However, the Authority has the right and the powers to change school catchment areas and can amend these following consultations.

Option A1 – One new school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough and Dwyran and a VC school for Parc y Bont and Llangaffo.

Drivers	Criteria within the driver	Commentary	Score
Raise educational standards	<p>Size [100 or more]</p> <p>The capacity of the leadership team to ensure improvements</p> <p>Teachers with more expertise in specific areas, which in turn influences the practices of other teachers</p> <p>Reduce the number mixed age classes with more than 2 age groups.</p> <p>Raise standards further</p>	<p>The two new schools would provide for about 170 and 135 children.</p> <p>According to the Authority’s formula, for the school of 170, this would lead to a situation where the Headteacher would have a teaching responsibility for part of the week. It is anticipated that a school of this size could have a small management team, which would help raise standards.</p> <p>There would be 5 or 6 classes in the schools which would in turn provide an opportunity for individual teachers to act as leaders for the development of literacy and numeracy and in individual subjects. It would also lead to others being able to specialise in fields such as SEN, PSE.</p> <p>There would be mixed-age classes in the school of 135 and mixed age classes for 2 age groups in the other. Therefore 21% of classes would be mixed age.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children which would in turn raise standards across the ability range.</p>	6
Reduce surplus places	<p>Contribute to reduce surplus places across the Authority so that surplus spaces are 15% across the Authority and 10% in individual schools</p> <p>Individual schools more than 85% full</p>	<p>The new schools would lead to a reduction of 141 in surplus places across the area – and would be designed to have no more than 10% surplus places. This option would reduce surplus places across the 6 schools from 35% to 11% and the new schools would be over 90% full. The surplus places for the Authority would also be reduced to 11%. One risk to this would be if some parents would choose to try for a place for their child in a school outside the catchment area of the new school.</p>	9

Reduce the variation in cost per pupil	Reduce the variation in the cost per head across the Authority and across the area so that the cost per pupil is closer to the average of the Authority. This leads to financial savings by also using the Education budget more effectively and efficiently	Establishing two new schools would reduce the cost per head across the area from £5,137 to £4,640 which is below the current average of £4,869 for the Authority. Annual net savings of around £166k [less interest costs on capital loan].	8
Ensure that school buildings will create the best possible learning environment	Teaching and learning facilities of the highest quality within the building and outside. Appropriate play areas Appropriate staffing and administration areas State of the art ICT facilities	Establishing new schools will lead to an improvement in the learning environment. Class facilities would include classrooms of adequate size, good natural light, good quality toilets close to the classes etc. Areas designed for teaching and learning would be located near the classroom. Dedicated play areas designed for pupils of different ages. There would be suitable accommodation for the Head and administrative staff, staff room and a room for teachers' PPA periods. The school would have networked ICT resources which are integrated into the design of each classroom.	10
Ensure that school buildings are in good condition and that no health and safety issues	The condition of the buildings will reduce maintenance costs at the area level. Health and safety issues:- 1. Access to the site and building security 2. Parking for staff, parents and visitors 3. General	Establishing new schools would eliminate backlog maintenance. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that no backlog of repairs accumulates. The design of the new school would ensure that safety matters regarding the building are properly addressed from the outset. The design would give due attention to the traffic on the site to ensure the safety of children / pedestrians. It would also give due attention to issues regarding parking for visitors and for drop-off point suitable for buses.	10
Increase leadership capacity	Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team.	It is anticipated that a Headteacher of a school of 170 or more would be teaching for some of the time. In addition, in schools of similar size there is usually a small management team.	7

Community use of school building	<p>Pre and after school provision e.g. breakfast clubs, after school activities, child minding club.</p> <p>Summer and weekend activities</p> <p>Community provision to promote community activities that include parents, community members and local groups.</p>	<p>Facilities in the new school would be suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours.</p> <p>The resources would be appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for Community activities, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness e.g. badminton.</p>	10
Provision of Welsh and bilingual medium	Priority to strengthen and protect the Welsh and bilingual education.	This would ensure that any new appointments to the school are fully committed to further build on the strong foundation that has been laid in the area and are current in relation to the use of Welsh and bilingual proficiency.	10
Geographical Factors and travel	<p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p>	<p>The establishment of two new schools means less travel than to one new school but would increase the travel distance for about 120 children. Travelling time is likely to be less than to one school. The number of children who walk to school are likely to be higher than for a single school e.g. if the new schools were located in Newborough and Llanddaniel then about a third of the children would be able to walk to school; this is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school e.g. if one new school was located in Newborough then about a third of the children would be in a position to walk to school with the remainder travelling by bus.</p> <p>It is also possible that the direction of travel to the new schools would be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work.</p> <p>Transport costs (£65,930) would be higher than current costs but these have already been included in the revenue savings.</p>	6
Total			76

Option A2 - One new school instead of Bodorgan, Newborough and Dwyran Schools and one new school for Llangaffo and Parc y Bont. Federate Brynsiencyn School

Drivers	Criteria within the driver	Commentary	Score
Raise educational standards	<p>Size [100 or more]</p> <p>The capacity of the leadership team to ensure improvements</p> <p>Teachers with more expertise in specific areas, which in turn influences the practices of other teachers</p> <p>Reduce the number mixed age classes with more than 2 age groups.</p> <p>Raise standards further</p>	<p>The two new schools would provide for about 120 and 135 children and Brynsiencyn School would remain</p> <p>According to the Authority's formula, this would lead to a situation where the Headteachers would have a teaching responsibility for part of the week in all of the schools. It is anticipated that schools of this size would not be able to maintain a management team.</p> <p>There would be 4 or 5 classes in the school of 135, 4 classes in the school of 120 and 2 to 3 classes in Brynsiencyn School. This would partially provide an opportunity for individual teachers to act as leaders for the development of literacy and numeracy and in individual subjects.</p> <p>55% of classes would be mixed-age classes in the 3 schools.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer some flexibility to meet the needs of individual children which would in turn raise standards across the ability range.</p>	5
Reduce surplus places	<p>Contribute to reduce surplus places across the Authority so that surplus spaces are 15% across the Authority and 10% in individual schools</p> <p>Individual schools more than 85% full</p>	<p>The reorganisation would lead to a reduction of 113 in surplus places across the area – and the new schools would be designed to have no more than 10% surplus places although surplus places would remain high (currently 37%) at Ysgol Brynsiencyn. This option would reduce surplus places across the 6 schools from 35% to 12% and the two new schools would be over 90% full. The surplus places for the Authority would also be reduced to 12%. One risk to this would be if some parents would choose to try for a place for their child in a school outside the catchment area of the new school.</p>	8
Reduce the variation in cost per pupil	<p>Reduce the variation in the cost per head across the Authority and across the area so that the cost per pupil is closer to the average of the Authority.</p>	<p>Establishing two new schools would reduce the cost per head across the area from £5,137 to £4,916 which is 1% above the current average of £4,869 for the Authority. The cost per head consist of £5,375 for Brynsiencyn (10% above the</p>	A2a-8 A2b-7

	This leads to financial savings by also using the budget more effectively and efficiently	Anglesey average) , £4,636 for the new primary school (5% below the Anglesey average) and £4,935 for the new school for Llangaffo and Parc y Bont (1% above the Anglesey average). Annual net savings of around £136k if Ysgol Brynsiencyn was federated with a school where the headteacher does not teach. It would lead to net savings of c£108k if Ysgol Brynsiencyn was federated with a school where the headteacher has 50% non-contact time [.less interest costs on capital loan].	
Ensure that school buildings will create the best possible learning environment	Teaching and learning facilities of the highest quality within the building and outside. Appropriate play areas Appropriate staffing and administration areas State of the art ICT facilities	Establishing new schools will lead to an improvement in the learning environment. Class facilities would include classrooms of adequate size, good natural light, good quality toilets close to the classes etc. Areas designed for teaching and learning would be located near the classroom. Dedicated play areas designed for pupils of different ages. There would be suitable accommodation for the Head and administrative staff, staff room and a room for teachers' PPA periods. However, the overall layout of Brynsiencyn School would not change much. If this option were chosen, at least one additional classroom would be required at Ysgol Parc y Bont along with ancillary facilities e.g toilets and cloakrooms. The school would have networked ICT resources which are integrated into the design of each classroom.	9
Ensure that school buildings are in good condition and that no health and safety issues	The condition of the buildings will reduce maintenance costs at the area level. Health and safety issues:- 1. Access to the site and building security 2. Parking for staff, parents and visitors 3. General	Establishing new schools would eliminate backlog maintenance. The backlog maintenance for Brynsiencyn School would be cleared if this option was chosen and some remodelling would be done. The design of the new school would ensure that safety matters regarding the building are properly addressed from the outset. The design would give due attention to the traffic on the site to ensure the safety of children / pedestrians. It would also give due attention to issues regarding parking for visitors and for drop-off point suitable for buses.	10

Increase leadership capacity	Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team.	It is anticipated that a Headteacher of a school of 120, 135 and Brynsiencyn School would be teaching for some of the time.	7
Community use of school building	Pre and after school provision e.g. breakfast clubs, after school activities, child minding club. Summer and weekend activities Community provision to promote community activities that include parents, community members and local groups.	Facilities in the new school would be suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. The resources would be appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for community activities, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness e.g. badminton.	10
Provision of Welsh and bilingual medium	Priority to strengthen and protect the Welsh and bilingual education.	This would ensure that any new appointments to the school are fully committed to further build on the strong foundation that has been laid in the area and are current in relation to the use of Welsh and bilingual proficiency.	10
Geographical Factors and travel	Travel distance. Direction of travel Transportation costs	The establishment of two new schools and retaining Brynsiencyn School means less travel than to one new school but would increase the travel distance for about 110 children. Travelling time is likely to be less than to one school. The number of children who walk to school are likely to be higher than for a single school e.g. if the new schools were located in Newborough and Llanddaniel and Brynsiencyn is to be retained, then more than a third of the children would be able to walk to school; this is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school e.g. if one new school was located in Newborough then about a third of the children would be in a position to walk to school with the remainder travelling by bus. It is also possible that the direction of travel to the new schools would be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work. Transport costs (£49,210) would be higher than current costs but these have already been included in the revenue savings.	8
Total			75

Option B1 - One new school instead of Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo schools and a VC school for Brynsiencyn and Parc y Bont.

Drivers	Criteria within the driver	Commentary	Score
Raise educational standards	<p>Size [100 or more]</p> <p>The capacity of the leadership team to ensure improvements</p> <p>Teachers with more expertise in specific areas, which in turn influences the practices of other teachers</p> <p>Reduce the number mixed age classes with more than 2 age groups.</p> <p>Raise standards further</p>	<p>The two new schools would provide for about 180 and 150 children.</p> <p>According to the Authority's formula, this would lead to a situation where the Headteachers would have a teaching responsibility for part of the week. It is anticipated that schools of this size would be able to maintain small management teams, which would help raise standards</p> <p>There would be about 6 or 7 classes in the schools which would in turn provide an opportunity for individual teachers to act as leaders for the development of literacy and numeracy and the individual subjects.</p> <p>There would be 2 mixed-age classes in the school of 150 and 1 mixed age class in the other.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children which would in turn raise standards across the ability range.</p>	7
Reduce surplus places	<p>Contribute to reduce surplus places across the Authority so that surplus spaces are 15% across the Authority and 10% in individual schools</p> <p>Individual schools more than 85% full</p>	<p>The new schools would lead to a reduction of 116 in surplus places across the area – and would be designed to have no more than 10% surplus places. This option would reduce surplus places across the 6 schools from 35% to 11% and the new school would be 89% full. The surplus places for the Authority would also be reduced to 12%. One risk to this would be if some parents would choose to try for a place for their child in a school outside the catchment area of the new school.</p>	8

Reduce the variation in cost per pupil	<p>Reduce the variation in the cost per head across the Authority and across the area so that the cost per pupil is closer to the average of the Authority.</p> <p>This leads to financial savings by also using the budget more effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>Establishing 2 new schools would reduce the cost per head across the area from £5,137 to £4,699 which is below the current average cost of £4,869 for the Authority.</p> <p>Annual net savings of around £169k [less interest costs on capital loan].</p>	8
Ensure that school buildings will create the best possible learning environment	<p>Teaching and learning facilities of the highest quality within the building and outside.</p> <p>Appropriate play areas</p> <p>Appropriate staffing and administration areas</p> <p>State of the art ICT facilities</p>	<p>Establishing new schools will lead to an improvement in the learning environment. Class facilities would include classrooms of adequate size, good natural light, good quality toilets close to the classes etc. Areas designed for teaching and learning would be located near the classroom.</p> <p>Dedicated play areas designed for pupils of different ages.</p> <p>There would be suitable accommodation for the Head and administrative staff, staff room and a room for teachers' PPA periods.</p> <p>The school would have networked ICT resources which are integrated into the design of each classroom.</p>	10
Ensure that school buildings are in good condition and that no health and safety issues	<p>The condition of the buildings will reduce maintenance costs at the area level.</p> <p>Health and safety issues:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to the site and building security 2. Parking for staff, parents and visitors 3. General 	<p>Establishing new schools would eliminate backlog maintenance. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that no backlog of repairs accumulates.</p> <p>The design of the new school would ensure that safety matters regarding the building are properly addressed from the outset.</p> <p>The design would give due attention to the traffic on the site to ensure the safety of children / pedestrians.</p> <p>It would also give due attention to issues regarding parking for visitors and for drop-off point suitable for buses.</p>	10
Increase leadership capacity	<p>Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time.</p> <p>Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team.</p>	<p>It is anticipated that a Headteacher of a school of 150 would be teaching for some of the time.</p> <p>Additionally, in schools of this size, there usually is a small management team.</p>	8

Community use of school building	Pre and after school provision e.g. breakfast clubs, after school activities, child minding club. Summer and weekend activities Community provision to promote community activities that include parents, community members and local groups.	Facilities in the new school would be very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. The resources would be appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for Community activities, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness e.g. badminton.	10
Provision of Welsh and bilingual medium	Priority to strengthen and protect the Welsh and bilingual education.	This would ensure that any new appointments to the school are fully committed to further build on the strong foundation that has been laid in the area and are current in relation to the use of Welsh and bilingual proficiency.	10
Geographical Factors and travel	Travel distance. Direction of travel Transportation costs	The establishment of two new schools means less travel than to one new school but would increase the travel distance for about 150 children. Travelling time is likely to be less than to one school. The number of children who walk to school are likely to be higher than for a single school e.g. if the new schools were located in Newborough and Llanddaniel then about a third of the children would be able to walk to school; this is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school e.g. if one new school was located in Newborough then about a third of the children would be in a position to walk to school with the remainder travelling by bus. It is also possible that the direction of travel to the new schools would be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work. Transport costs (£63,080) would be higher than current costs but these have already been included in the revenue savings.	6
Total			75

Option B2 - One new school instead of Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo schools, leave Parc y Bont as a VC school and federate Brynsiencyn School

Drivers	Criteria within the driver	Commentary	Score
Raise educational standards	<p>Size [100 or more]</p> <p>The capacity of the leadership team to ensure improvements</p> <p>Teachers with more expertise in specific areas, which in turn influences the practices of other teachers</p> <p>Reduce the number mixed age classes with more than 2 age groups.</p> <p>Raise standards further</p>	<p>The new school would provide for about 180 children and Parc y Bont and Brynsiencyn School would remain as they are.</p> <p>According to the Authority’s formula, this would lead to a situation where the Headteacher would have a teaching responsibility for part of the week in the new school. It is anticipated that a school of this size would be able to maintain a management team of two or more persons.</p> <p>There would be up to 6 classes in the school of 180, 4 classes in the Parc y Bont and 2 to 3 classes in Brynsiencyn School. This would partially provide an opportunity for individual teachers to act as leaders for the development of literacy and numeracy and in individual subjects.</p> <p>There would be mixed-age classes in the 3 schools.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the school for 180 pupils can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children which would in turn raise standards across the ability range.</p>	6
Reduce surplus places	<p>Contribute to reduce surplus places across the Authority so that surplus spaces are 15% across the Authority and 10% in individual schools</p> <p>Individual schools more than 85% full</p>	<p>This option would lead to a reduction of 94 in surplus places across the area – and the new school would be designed to have no more than 10% surplus places. This option would reduce surplus places across the 6 schools to 15% and the new school would be over 90% full. However, surplus places would remain high (currently 37%) at Ysgol Brynsiencyn The surplus places for the Authority would also be reduced to 12%. One risk to this would be if some parents would choose to try for a place for their child in a school outside the catchment area of the new school.</p>	7

Reduce the variation in cost per pupil	<p>Reduce the variation in the cost per head across the Authority and across the area so that the cost per pupil is closer to the average of the Authority.</p> <p>This leads to financial savings by also using the budget more effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>Establishing two new schools would reduce the cost per head across the area from £5,137 to £4,640 which is below the current average of £4,869 for the Authority.</p> <p>Annual net savings of around £145k if Ysgol Brynsiencyn was federated with a school where the headteacher does not teach. It would lead to net savings of c£118k if Ysgol Brynsiencyn was federated with a school where the headteacher has 50% non-contact time [less interest costs on capital loan].</p>	<p>B2a-7</p> <p>B2b-6</p>
Ensure that school buildings will create the best possible learning environment	<p>Teaching and learning facilities of the highest quality within the building and outside.</p> <p>Appropriate play areas</p> <p>Appropriate staffing and administration areas</p> <p>State of the art ICT facilities</p>	<p>Establishing the new school would lead to an improvement in the learning environment. Class facilities would include classrooms of adequate size, good natural light, good quality toilets close to the classes etc. Areas designed for teaching and learning would be located near the classroom.</p> <p>Dedicated play areas designed for pupils of different ages.</p> <p>In the new school, there would be suitable accommodation for the Head and administrative staff, staff room and a room for teachers' PPA periods. However, the overall layout of Brynsiencyn School would not change much.</p> <p>The new school would have networked ICT resources which are integrated into the design of each classroom.</p>	<p>8</p>
Ensure that school buildings are in good condition and that no health and safety issues	<p>The condition of the buildings will reduce maintenance costs at the area level.</p> <p>Health and safety issues:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to the site and building security 2. Parking for staff, parents and visitors 3. General 	<p>Establishing a new school would eliminate backlog maintenance. The backlog maintenance for Brynsiencyn School would be cleared if this option was chosen and some remodelling would be done.</p> <p>The design of the new school would ensure that safety matters regarding the building are properly addressed from the outset.</p> <p>The design would give due attention to the traffic on the site to ensure the safety of children / pedestrians. It would also give due attention to issues regarding parking for visitors and for drop-off point suitable for buses.</p>	<p>9</p>

Increase leadership capacity	Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team.	It is anticipated that a Headteacher of a school of 180 would not be teaching for some of the time. In addition, in schools of similar size there is usually a small management team. At Brynsiencyn and Parc y Bont, the headteachers would still be teaching.	6
Community use of school building	Pre and after school provision e.g. breakfast clubs, after school activities, child minding club. Summer and weekend activities Community provision to promote community activities that include parents, community members and local groups.	Facilities in the new school would be suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. The resources would be appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for Community activities, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness e.g. badminton.. At Brynsiencyn and Parc y Bont, the situation would probably remain the same in this respect.	10
Provision of Welsh and bilingual medium	Priority to strengthen and protect the Welsh and bilingual education.	This would ensure that any new appointments to the school are fully committed to further build on the strong foundation that has been laid in the area and are current in relation to the use of Welsh and bilingual proficiency.	10
Geographical Factors and travel	Travel distance. Direction of travel Transportation costs	The establishment of a new schools means less travel than to one new school but would increase the travel distance for about 100 children. Travelling time is likely to be less than to one school. The number of children who walk to school are likely to be higher than for a single school e.g. if the new schools were located in Newborough and Llanddaniel then about a third of the children would be able to walk to school; this is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school e.g. if one new school was located in Newborough then about a third of the children would be in a position to walk to school with the remainder travelling by bus. It is also possible that the direction of travel to the new schools would be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work. Transport costs (£46,360) would be higher than current costs but these have already been included in the revenue savings.	6
Total			B2a-69 B2b-68

Option B3 – One new VC school instead of Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo and one new school instead of Brynsiencyn and Parc y Bont

Drivers	Criteria within the driver	Commentary	Score
Raise educational standards	<p>Size [100 or more]</p> <p>The capacity of the leadership team to ensure improvements</p> <p>Teachers with more expertise in specific areas, which in turn influences the practices of other teachers</p> <p>Reduce the number mixed age classes with more than 2 age groups.</p> <p>Raise standards further</p>	<p>The two new schools would provide for about 180 and 150 children.</p> <p>According to the Authority’s formula, this would lead to a situation where the Headteachers would have a teaching responsibility for part of the week. It is anticipated that schools of this size would be able to maintain small management teams, which would help raise standards</p> <p>There would be about 6 or 7 classes in the schools which would in turn provide an opportunity for individual teachers to act as leaders for the development of literacy and numeracy and the individual subjects.</p> <p>There would be 2 mixed-age classes in the school of 150 and 1 mixed age class in the other.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children which would in turn raise standards across the ability range.</p>	7
Reduce surplus places	<p>Contribute to reduce surplus places across the Authority so that surplus spaces are 15% across the Authority and 10% in individual schools</p> <p>Individual schools more than 85% full</p>	<p>The new schools would lead to a reduction of 116 in surplus places across the area – and would be designed to have no more than 10% surplus places. This option would reduce surplus places across the 6 schools from 35% to 11% and the new school would be 89% full. The surplus places for the Authority would also be reduced to 12%. One risk to this would be if some parents would choose to try for a place for their child in a school outside the catchment area of the new school.</p>	8
Reduce the variation in cost per pupil	<p>Reduce the variation in the cost per head across the Authority and across the area so that the cost per pupil is closer to the average of the Authority.</p> <p>This leads to financial savings by also using the budget more effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>Establishing 2 new schools would reduce the cost per head across the area from £5,137 to £4,699 which is below the current average cost of £4,869 for the Authority.</p> <p>Annual net savings of around £169k [less interest costs on capital loan].</p>	6

<p>Ensure that school buildings will create the best possible learning environment</p>	<p>Teaching and learning facilities of the highest quality within the building and outside.</p> <p>Appropriate play areas</p> <p>Appropriate staffing and administration areas</p> <p>State of the art ICT facilities</p>	<p>Establishing new schools will lead to an improvement in the learning environment. Class facilities would include classrooms of adequate size, good natural light, good quality toilets close to the classes etc. Areas designed for teaching and learning would be located near the classroom.</p> <p>Dedicated play areas designed for pupils of different ages.</p> <p>There would be suitable accommodation for the Head and administrative staff, staff room and a room for teachers' PPA periods.</p> <p>The school would have networked ICT resources which are integrated into the design of each classroom.</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>Ensure that school buildings are in good condition and that no health and safety issues</p>	<p>The condition of the buildings will reduce maintenance costs at the area level.</p> <p>Health and safety issues:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to the site and building security 2. Parking for staff, parents and visitors 3. General 	<p>Establishing new schools would eliminate backlog maintenance. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that no backlog of repairs accumulates.</p> <p>The design of the new school would ensure that safety matters regarding the building are properly addressed from the outset.</p> <p>The design would give due attention to the traffic on the site to ensure the safety of children / pedestrians.</p> <p>It would also give due attention to issues regarding parking for visitors and for drop-off point suitable for buses.</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>Increase leadership capacity</p>	<p>Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time.</p> <p>Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team.</p>	<p>It is anticipated that a Headteacher of a school of 150 would be teaching for some of the time.</p> <p>Additionally, in schools of this size, there usually is a small management team.</p>	<p>8</p>

Community use of school building	<p>Pre and after school provision e.g. breakfast clubs, after school activities, child minding club.</p> <p>Summer and weekend activities</p> <p>Community provision to promote community activities that include parents, community members and local groups.</p>	<p>Facilities in the new school would be very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours.</p> <p>The resources would be appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for Community activities, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness e.g. badminton.</p>	10
Provision of Welsh and bilingual medium	Priority to strengthen and protect the Welsh and bilingual education.	This would ensure that any new appointments to the school are fully committed to further build on the strong foundation that has been laid in the area and are current in relation to the use of Welsh and bilingual proficiency.	10
Geographical Factors and travel	<p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p>	<p>The establishment of two new schools means less travel than to one new school but would increase the travel distance for about 150 children. Travelling time is likely to be less than to one school. The number of children who walk to school are likely to be higher than for a single school e.g. if the new schools were located in Newborough and Llanddaniel then about a third of the children would be able to walk to school; this is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school e.g. if one new school was located in Newborough then about a third of the children would be in a position to walk to school with the remainder travelling by bus.</p> <p>It is also possible that the direction of travel to the new schools would be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work.</p> <p>Transport costs (£63,080) would be higher than current costs but these have already been included in the revenue savings.</p>	6
Total			75

Option B4 - One new VC school instead of Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo schools, leave Parc y Bont and federate Brynsiencyn School

Drivers	Criteria within the driver	Commentary	Score
Raise educational standards	<p>Size [100 or more]</p> <p>The capacity of the leadership team to ensure improvements</p> <p>Teachers with more expertise in specific areas, which in turn influences the practices of other teachers</p> <p>Reduce the number mixed age classes with more than 2 age groups.</p> <p>Raise standards further</p>	<p>The new school would provide for about 180 children and Parc y Bont and Brynsiencyn School would remain as they are.</p> <p>According to the Authority’s formula, this would lead to a situation where the Headteacher would have a teaching responsibility for part of the week in the new school. It is anticipated that a school of this size would be able to maintain a management team of two or more persons.</p> <p>There would be up to 6 classes in the school of 180, 4 classes in the Parc y Bont and 2 to 3 classes in Brynsiencyn School. This would partially provide an opportunity for individual teachers to act as leaders for the development of literacy and numeracy and in individual subjects.</p> <p>There would be mixed-age classes in the 3 schools.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the school for 180 pupils can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children which would in turn raise standards across the ability range.</p>	6
Reduce surplus places	<p>Contribute to reduce surplus places across the Authority so that surplus spaces are 15% across the Authority and 10% in individual schools</p> <p>Individual schools more than 85% full</p>	<p>This option would lead to a reduction of 94 in surplus places across the area – and the new school would be designed to have no more than 10% surplus places. This option would reduce surplus places across the 6 schools to 15% and the new school would be over 90% full. However, surplus places would remain high (currently 37%) at Ysgol Brynsiencyn The surplus places for the Authority would also be reduced to 12%. One risk to this would be if some parents would choose to try for a place for their child in a school outside the catchment area of the new school.</p>	7

Reduce the variation in cost per pupil	<p>Reduce the variation in the cost per head across the Authority and across the area so that the cost per pupil is closer to the average of the Authority.</p> <p>This leads to financial savings by also using the budget more effectively and efficiently</p>	<p>Establishing two new schools would reduce the cost per head across the area from £5,137 to £4,640 which is below the current average of £4,869 for the Authority.</p> <p>Annual net savings of around £145k if Ysgol Brynsiencyn was federated with a school where the headteacher does not teach. It would lead to net savings of c£118k if Ysgol Brynsiencyn was federated with a school where the headteacher has 50% non-contact time [less interest costs on capital loan].</p>	<p>B2a-7</p> <p>B2b-6</p>
Ensure that school buildings will create the best possible learning environment	<p>Teaching and learning facilities of the highest quality within the building and outside.</p> <p>Appropriate play areas</p> <p>Appropriate staffing and administration areas</p> <p>State of the art ICT facilities</p>	<p>Establishing the new school would lead to an improvement in the learning environment. Class facilities would include classrooms of adequate size, good natural light, good quality toilets close to the classes etc. Areas designed for teaching and learning would be located near the classroom.</p> <p>Dedicated play areas designed for pupils of different ages.</p> <p>In the new school, there would be suitable accommodation for the Head and administrative staff, staff room and a room for teachers' PPA periods. However, the overall layout of Brynsiencyn School would not change much.</p> <p>The new school would have networked ICT resources which are integrated into the design of each classroom.</p>	<p>8</p>
Ensure that school buildings are in good condition and that no health and safety issues	<p>The condition of the buildings will reduce maintenance costs at the area level.</p> <p>Health and safety issues:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to the site and building security 2. Parking for staff, parents and visitors 3. General 	<p>Establishing a new school would eliminate backlog maintenance. The backlog maintenance for Brynsiencyn School would be cleared if this option was chosen and some remodelling would be done.</p> <p>The design of the new school would ensure that safety matters regarding the building are properly addressed from the outset.</p> <p>The design would give due attention to the traffic on the site to ensure the safety of children / pedestrians. It would also give due attention to issues regarding parking for visitors and for drop-off point suitable for buses.</p>	<p>9</p>

Increase leadership capacity	Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team.	It is anticipated that a Headteacher of a school of 180 would not be teaching for some of the time. In addition, in schools of similar size there is usually a small management team. At Brynsiencyn and Parc y Bont, the headteachers would still be teaching.	6
Community use of school building	Pre and after school provision e.g. breakfast clubs, after school activities, child minding club. Summer and weekend activities Community provision to promote community activities that include parents, community members and local groups.	Facilities in the new school would be very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. The resources would be appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for Community activities, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness e.g. badminton.. At Brynsiencyn and Parc y Bont, the situation would probably remain the same in this respect.	10
Provision of Welsh and bilingual medium	Priority to strengthen and protect the Welsh and bilingual education.	This would ensure that any new appointments to the school are fully committed to further build on the strong foundation that has been laid in the area and are current in relation to the use of Welsh and bilingual proficiency.	10
Geographical Factors and travel	Travel distance. Direction of travel Transportation costs	The establishment of a new schools means less travel than to one new school but would increase the travel distance for about 100 children. Travelling time is likely to be less than to one school. The number of children who walk to school are likely to be higher than for a single school e.g. if the new schools were located in Newborough and Llanddaniel then about a third of the children would be able to walk to school; this is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school e.g. if one new school was located in Newborough then about a third of the children would be in a position to walk to school with the remainder travelling by bus. It is also possible that the direction of travel to the new schools would be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work. Transport costs (£46,360) would be higher than current costs but these have already been included in the revenue savings.	6
Total			B4a-69 B4b-67

As well as the factors scored in the above tables, financial factors i.e. capital costs, and capital receipts need to be considered, scored and factored into the analysis of each option as outlined below. Revenue savings have already been evaluated.

17. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

17.1 Each of the 9 options has been evaluated from a financial perspective. The following have been considered for each option - capital costs, revenue savings, transport costs, capital receipts and borrowing costs.

17.2 Option A1: Build a new school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough and Dwyran along with an extended Ysgol Parc y Bont to incorporate Llangaffo

Option	Capital cost	Revenue savings	Transport costs	Capital receipts
A1	£5,952,400	£231,959	£65,930	£743,000

Net savings	£166,029	Net project cost	£5,209,400
		Cost to be financed	£2,233,200

The estimated net savings from this option are £166,029 and the estimated net project cost is £5,209,400. Borrowing costs, to service the £2,233,200 of unsupported borrowing, will peak at £175,455 p.a. in 2020/21.

17.3 Option A2: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and an extended school for Llangaffo and Parc y Bont and federate Brynsiencyn.

Within this option, it is possible that Ysgol Brynsiencyn could be federated with different schools. For option A2a, it is assumed that Ysgol Brynsiencyn would be federated with a school where the headteacher has **no** teaching responsibilities. For option A2b, it is assumed that Ysgol Brynsiencyn would be federated with a school where the headteacher has **some** teaching responsibilities. For option A2b, there would be cost implications as additional staff would be required to release the headteacher so that he or she would have no teaching responsibilities.

Option	Capital cost	Revenue savings	Transport costs	Capital receipts
A2a	£5,447,000	£185,091	£49,210	£418,000

Net savings	£185,091	Net project cost	£5,029,000
	£ 49,210	Cost to be financed	
	<u>£135,881</u>		£2,305,500

The estimated net savings from this option are £135,881 and the estimated net project cost is £5,029,000. Borrowing costs, to service the £2,305,000 of unsupported borrowing will peak at about

£181,135 p.a. in 2020/21.

Option	Capital cost	Revenue savings	Transport costs	Capital receipts
A2b	£5,447,000	£157,684	£49,210	£418,000

Net savings	£157,684			
	<u>£ 49,210</u>			
	<u>£108,474</u>			
		Net project cost	£4,029,000	
		Cost to be financed	£2,305,500	

The estimated net savings from this option are £108,474 and the estimated net project cost is £5,029,000. Borrowing costs, to service the £2,305,000 of unsupported borrowing will peak at about £181,135 p.a. in 2020/21.

- 17.4 Option B1: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo and an extended school for Parc y Bont and Brynsiencyn

Option	Capital cost	Revenue savings	Transport costs	Capital receipts
B1	£5,952,400	£231,959	£63,080	£743,000

Net savings	£231,959			
	<u>£ 63,080</u>			
	<u>£168,889</u>			
		Net project cost	£5,209,400	
		Cost to be financed	£2,233,200	

The estimated net savings from this option are £168,889 and the estimated net project cost is £5,209,400. Borrowing costs, to service £2,233,200 of unsupported borrowing, will peak at about £175,455 p.a. in 2020/21.

- 17.5 Option B2: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo and Parc y Bont to remain as it is and federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn.

Within this option, it is possible that Ysgol Brynsiencyn could be federated with different schools. For option B2a, it is assumed that Ysgol Brynsiencyn would be federated with a school where the headteacher has **no** teaching responsibilities. For option B2b, it is assumed that Ysgol Brynsiencyn would be federated with a school where the headteacher has **some** teaching responsibilities. For option B2b, there would be cost implications as additional staff would be required to release the headteacher so that he or she would have no teaching responsibilities.

Option	Capital cost	Revenue savings	Transport costs	Capital receipts
B2a	£4,700,400	£191,819	£46,360	£418,000

Net savings	£191,819
	<u>£ 46,360</u>
	<u>£145,459</u>

Net project cost £4,282,400
 Cost to be financed £1,932,200

The estimated net savings from this option are £145,459 and the estimated net project cost is £4,282,400. Borrowing costs, to service the £1,932,200 of unsupported borrowing, will peak at about £151,807 p.a. in 2020/21.

Option	Capital cost	Revenue savings	Transport costs	Capital receipts
B2b	£4,700,400	£164,412	£46,360	£418,000

Net savings	£164,412
	<u>£ 46,360</u>
	<u>£118,052</u>

Net project cost £4,282,400
 Cost to be financed £1,932,200

17.6 The estimated net savings from this option are £118,052 and the estimated net project cost is £4,282,400. Borrowing costs, to service the £1,932,200 of unsupported borrowing, will peak at about £151,807 p.a. in 2020/21.

Option B3: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo (VC) and an extended school for Parc y Bont and Brynsiencyn

Option	Capital cost	Revenue savings	Transport costs	Capital receipts
B3	£5,952,400	£231,959	£63,080	£743,000

Net savings	£231,959
	<u>£ 63,080</u>
	<u>£168,889</u>

Net project cost £5,209,400
 Cost to be financed £2,233,200

The estimated net savings from this option are £168,889 and the estimated net project cost is £5,209,400. Borrowing costs, to service £2,233,200 of unsupported borrowing, will peak at about £175,455 p.a. in 2020/21.

17.7 Option B4: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo and Parc y Bont to remain as it is and federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn.

The difference between options B2 and B4 has to do with the location of the VC school. Within this option, it is possible that Ysgol Brynsiencyn could be federated with different schools. For option B4a, it is assumed that Ysgol Brynsiencyn would be federated with a school where the headteacher has **no** teaching responsibilities. For option B4b, it is assumed that Ysgol Brynsiencyn would be federated with a school where the headteacher has **some** teaching responsibilities. For option B4b, there would be cost implications as additional staff would be required to release the headteacher so that he or she would have no teaching responsibilities.

Option	Capital cost	Revenue savings	Transport costs	Capital receipts
B4a	£4,700,400	£191,819	£46,360	£418,000

Net savings	£191,819			
	£ 46,360			
	<u>£145,459</u>			
		Net project cost	£4,282,400	
		Cost to be financed	£1,932,200	

The estimated net savings from this option are £145,459 and the estimated net project cost is £4,282,400. Borrowing costs, to service the £1,932,200 of unsupported borrowing, will peak at about £151,807 p.a. in 2020/21.

Option	Capital cost	Revenue savings	Transport costs	Capital receipts
B4b	£4,700,400	£164,412	£46,360	£418,000

Net savings	£164,412			
	£ 46,360			
	<u>£118,052</u>			
		Net project cost	£4,282,400	
		Cost to be financed	£1,932,200	

The estimated net savings from this option are £118,052 and the estimated net project cost is £4,282,400. Borrowing costs, to service the £1,932,200 of unsupported borrowing, will peak at about £151,807 p.a. in 2020/21.

Note – The cost of required maintenance figures for the schools have not been taken into consideration.

17.8 A summary of the figures presented in sections 17.2 – 17.7 is presented below:

Option	Cost for IoACC to finance	Net savings	Peak borrowing cost 2020-21
A1	£2,233,200	£166,029	£175,455
A2a	£2,305,500	£135,881	£181,135
A2b	£2,305,700	£108,474	£181,135

B1	£2,233,200	£168,889	£175,455
B2a	£1,932,200	£145,459	£151,807
B2b	£1,932,200	£118,052	£151,807
B3	£2,233,200	£168,889	£175,455
B4a	£1,932,200	£145,459	£151,807
B4b	£1,932,200	£118,052	£151,807

The figures show that options B2a, B2b, B4a and B4b, namely

- Option B2a: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo and Parc y Bont to remain as it is and federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with a school where the headteacher has **no** teaching responsibilities.
- Option B2b: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo and Parc y Bont to remain as it is and federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with a school where the headteacher has **some** teaching responsibilities.
- Option B4a: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo and Parc y Bont (VC) to remain as it is and federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with a school where the headteacher has **no** teaching responsibilities.
- Option B4b: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo (VC) and Parc y Bont to remain as it is and federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with a school where the headteacher has **some** teaching responsibilities.

would be the most affordable options for which IoACC would need to finance, have the lowest peak borrowing costs but not necessarily the highest savings.

These financial factors should also be scored especially in the current financial climate. The cost for IoACC to finance and the peak borrowing costs are scored as follows:-

Cost for IoACC to finance	Score
Up to £2,000,000	10
£2,000,000 to £2,250,000	5
£2,250,000 to £2,500,000	1

Peak borrowing cost 2020-21	Score
Up to £160,000	10
£160,000 to £170,000	7
£170,000 to £180,000	4
Over £180,000	1

17.9 The table below summarises the information in the above analysis.

Drivers / Factors	Option								
	A1	A2a	A2b	B1	B2a	B2b	B3	B4a	B4b
1. Raise educational standards	6	5	5	7	6	6	7	6	6
2. Reduce surplus places	9	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	7
3. Reduce the variation in cost per pupil	8	8	7	8	7	6	6	7	6
4. Ensure that school buildings will create the best possible learning environment	10	9	9	10	8	8	10	8	8
5. Ensure that school buildings are in good condition and that no health and safety issues	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9
6. Increase leadership capacity	7	7	7	8	6	6	8	6	6
7. Community use of school building	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
8. Provision of Welsh and bilingual medium	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
9. Geographical Factors and travel	6	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6
10. Cost for IoACC to finance	5	1	1	5	10	10	5	10	10
11. Peak borrowing cost 2020-21	4	1	1	4	10	10	4	10	10
Total	85	77	76	86	89	88	85	89	88

The scores for factors 4, 5, 7 and 8 are very similar in that the new schools will ensure that specific issues related to school buildings, health and safety issues, community use and Welsh medium and bilingual provision will be addressed to a similar degree whatever the final configuration.

17.10 The figures show that options B2a and B4a, namely

- Option B2a: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo and Parc y Bont to remain as it is and federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with a school where the headteacher has **no** teaching responsibilities.
- Option B4a: A new school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo and Parc y Bont (VC) to remain as it is and federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with a school where the headteacher has **no** teaching responsibilities.

have the highest score.

The only difference between options B2a and B4a would be the location of the Church in Wales VC school. In option B2a, Ysgol Parc y Bont would remain as the Church in Wales VC school. The new primary school in south west Anglesey would be the Church in Wales VC school if option B4a came to fruition. The similarities and differences between a community school and a voluntary controlled (V.C.) Church in Wales school are outlined below:

Areas in common with other schools

As for any other school, a VC voluntary controlled school is required to

- follow the National Curriculum;
- present Religious Education as part of the curriculum following the Anglesey Agreed Syllabus;
- hold a daily act of collective worship (namely hold a service every day for the whole school, in departments or class by class);
- nurture moral and spiritual values as well as other principles such as respect for others;
- inform parents of their right to withdraw the child from the collective worship and the Religious Education if they wish.

Differences in a Church in Wales VC primary school:

- A minority of governors are appointed to the Governing Body by the Church in Wales following statutory guidelines.
- The school's collective worship and Christian character is supported and monitored by the

Church in Wales.

- The Headteacher is asked to support and develop the school as a church school and its Christian character and values. Some of the Christian values are noted below:
- Inclusion, namely equal opportunities for everyone, promoting each learner's welfare and encouraging young people to achieve their full potential,
- opportunity for pupils to consider the spiritual dimension to life,
- respect each other's background by encouraging young people to discover and understand what they have in common, nurture a positive attitude to a variety of faiths.

It should be noted that these are values developed in the six schools in question and shows that the difference between a voluntary controlled school and a community school is minimal.

17.11 To summarise, as noted in section 6, the Governors of Brynsiencyn School expressed an interest in working in partnership with another school, which would mean keeping the school on the existing site but under a different management structure. They also emphasised that a substantial % of pupils walk to school [as is the case for Newborough] – this has been proven in the traffic survey after the non-statutory consultation stage. This suggestion could be incorporated in the reconfiguration by officially federating Brynsiencyn with another school. This would lead to Brynsiencyn becoming part of another school with one governing body and one budget - one school on two sites. The reasons for considering this option are listed below.

- Journey times. If Brynsiencyn School was closed and the pupils were to be transferred to the new school in Newborough, the travel time from Brynsiencyn to Newborough would involve picking up pupils along the way in Dwyran and other places and would mean that the journey time could be close to the maximum time limit noted by Welsh Government i.e. 45 minutes.
- A large percentage of pupils at Brynsiencyn walk to school and sustainability is an important issue for Welsh Government. The document “**One Wales: One Planet** - The Sustainable Development Scheme of the Welsh Assembly Government” of May 2009 stated: “We want to increase the percentage of children who walk to school to match the UK average”.
- Figures from the 2014 School Census showed that 30% of pupils receive free school meals – this is the joint highest in the area. This measure is generally regarded as a measure of deprivation. This is higher than the average of 21.4% for Anglesey primary schools and higher than the average for Wales (20.8%). This would tend to support the point raised by some parents in Brynsiencyn that many do not have a car. The fact that only 2% of pupils are from outside the catchment area would also tend to strengthen the argument that Brynsiencyn School is a school for the community.
- The percentage of Welsh speakers in Brynsiencyn is the highest out of the 6 schools under consideration at 72%. This would support the ‘*Welsh medium and bilingual provision*’ driver for change specified in section 2 of this report.
- Journey to Llanddaniel. If Brynsiencyn School was closed and the pupils were to be transferred to the remodelled Ysgol Parc y Bont, a 50 seater bus or coach would be required for transporting the pupils. However, the bus or coach would have travel on an unclassified road to Llanddaniel. Although the road is “generally more than 4 metres wide” according to Ordnance Survey maps, it is not an ideal route.
- Traffic arrangements around the school are deemed to be safe.
- The school is widely used by the community for example by the village football club, community council, elections, parties and other activities. Closing Brynsiencyn School would mean the loss of this facility for the community. This is potentially true for other communities e.g. Bordorgan. However, the pupil numbers are very low there and as of September 2015, there are 17 pupils present at Ysgol Bodorgan.

- As outlined above, the
 - net project cost for IoACC to finance would be the least (£1,932,000) for option B2a and B4a. In other words, the new school in the western part of South West Anglesey would not cost as much because it would not need to accommodate so many pupils. However, remodelling work on Parc y Bont would still be required;
 - net savings would be good (£145,459) for options B2a and B4a;
 - peak borrowing costs would be the lowest (£151,807) for options B2a and B4a;

Pupils from Ysgol Llangaffo could be included as part of the re-modelled Parc y Bont. The main disadvantage of this option is the road infrastructure between Llangaffo and Llanddaniel. This reflects Bangor Diocese Education Department's concern that parents from Llangaffo might not choose Parc y Bont because of local geography, road infrastructure and the apparent tendency to travel north towards the A55, rather than east or west. However, the findings from the parental questionnaire issued in January 2015 should to be noted, namely that the status of the school was the fifth most important factor for parents of pupils at Llangaffo School.

In view of the above it is suggested that the preferred options are options B2a and B4a.

18. RECOMMENDATION

- 18.1 Locating one of the new schools in the Newborough area would mean that about a third of the children are able to walk to school. Options B2a and B4a indicate that this area school would replace the current schools at Newborough and Dwyran [as the two schools already operate as a federation], Bodorgan [as a substantial % of pupils live in the village of Malltraeth and the road link is good] and possibly Llangaffo [as a substantial % of pupils in the school have Newborough postcodes and the road link is good]. A location in the Newborough area would also be convenient for many parents from Newborough and possibly Malltraeth who travel on the B4421 towards the A55 to work. However, it should be noted that a large number of Llangaffo parents live within the Newborough postcode. Brynsiencyn would become part of a federation.
- 18.2 Continuing the provision at Ysgol Parc y Bont would ensure that parents who live in Llanddaniel and in the area around the A4080 would be able to attend their catchment area school. In addition, if the present designation as a Church in Wales school was to continue then pupils in the present Llangaffo could choose to attend the school. In this context, the existing Parc y Bont site would need to be modified to address the traffic issues identified at the start and end of the school day.
- 18.3 At its meeting on September 17 2015, the Corporate Scrutiny Committee resolved to recommend Option B4a to the Executive as the Committee's preferred option for the reconfiguration of schools in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas:
- **Option B4a:**
 - A new Church in Wales VC school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo
 - Parc y Bont to become a community school and
 - Federate Ysgol Brynsiencyn with another school.

However, the continued viability of Ysgol Brynsiencyn would be dependent upon sustaining viable numbers of pupils on the school roll.

Cyngor Cymuned BODORGAN Community Council

Clerc/Clerk - Mrs Rhian Khardan. Tel: 01248 750508/07748 689323

Rhosyr
Rhostrehwfa
LLANGEFNI
Ynys Môn
LL77 7YP

22 July 2015

Programme Manager
Lifelong Learning
Department
Parc Mownt
Ffordd Glanhwfa
LLANGEFNI
Anglesey .
LL77 7EY

CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MON
ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

27 JUL 2015

ADRAN ADDYSG A HA'VYOEN

DERBY NIWYD/REC
7:00

Dear Sir

RE: Ysgol Gymuned Bodorgan

In its meeting last night, Council members discussed your consultation document regarding south –west Anglesey primary schools. They were unanimous in their opinion to object to any proposal to close the local school and to entirely abolish any education provision in this disadvantaged rural community. This is a big retrograde step and reflects the situation that existed two hundred years ago. It is completely obvious that county council officers have completely ignored the wishes of parents in the area, who are eager to keep provision local, but have made it completely clear that their children will not be moved to a new school in Newborough. They feel that it would be a risk of disclosure to anti-social behaviour.

It is evident also that you have completely ignored this area's community needs, and any suggestion that the needs of the Bodorgan would be satisfied by developing community facilities in a new building within another community is completely laughable. The lack of corporate action within the County Council in rural matters, is certain to lead towards the destruction of rural Anglesey.

The members would suggest that you ensure that your facts are correct for every element before making a final decision. Because the situation of the community centre is not yet clear, it is completely possible that there would not be a financial saving following the closing of the local school, if it is clear then the County Council has to adhere to the commitment of the legal agreement involving the centre,

Yours
faithfully,


Chair, BODORGAN Community Council .



Canolfan Gymunedol **BODORGAN** *Community Centre*

Appendix 2

CVNGOR SIR
YNYS MON
ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL
11 July 2015
ADRAN ADYSGA HAMDDEN
DERBYNIED

Morlais
Malltraeth
BODORGAN
Ynys Môn
LL62 5AT

14 July 2015

Project Manager
Lifelong Learning Department
Anglesey County Council
Parc Mownt
Glanhwfa Road
LLANGEFNI
Ynys Môn. LL77 7EY

Dear Sir,

Re: Ysgol Gymuned Bodorgan

We are writing to register our total opposition to the proposed closure of the community school named above. We do so in the knowledge, in all likelihood that the letter will be ignored by the officers and the Executive Committee of the authority that appear to treat the constituency with contempt.

The authority must itself bear responsibility for the low numbers of pupils that attend the school, because your action over the past six years have troubled parents who want security for their children; along with your inaction in dealing with the issues highlighted recently by Estyn.

You clearly have ignored the parents, who have made it abundantly clear that they will not allow their children to be educated in Newborough. They have no desire to expose their children to social issues in that area. Your muttering about a new school location yet to be determined is a joke and yet another example of the electorate being treated like fools.

The Community Impact Assessment is a piece of pure fiction, including numerous inaccuracies, "losing" one village Bodorgan and a ridiculous conclusion. The provision of community facilities in a new building in Newborough will not be of any use to Bodorgan, and we are confident that institutions that currently exist in this area will close rather than move to Newborough. In short you will be responsible for the destruction of a community.

I also refer to the legal issues that remain unresolved with regard to Bodorgan Community Centre, and if the matter is decided in favour of the management committee, the authority will have a significant cost burden, which could be with them or their successors until 2087. The only savings that would result from the closure of this school would be staff salaries. I have sent a copy of this letter to our two ward councilors for information.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir,

Dafydd Gwynedd Jones, -Chairman

Elusen Rhif/Charity No-700192

Cadeirydd/Chairman - Mr D Jones, Morlais, Malltraeth, Bodorgan, LL62 5AT

Ysgrifennydd/Secretary - Mrs S Prytherc, Byn Ffynnon, 9 Argralg, Hermon, Bodorgan, LL62

SLG

Rhif ffôn: 01407 840591
E-bost:

Morlais
Malltraeth
BODORGAN
Ynys Môn

23 July 2015

Project Manager
Lifelong Learning
Parc Mownt
Glanhwfa Road
LLANGEFNI LL77 7EY

Dear Sir,

Re: Ysgol Gymuned Bodorgan, Anglesey.

vNvs Môn
SLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

2 JUL 2015

ADRAN ADDYSG A HAMDDEN
DEABYNWYO/AECEMEO

I have been instructed to write on behalf of our group to record Bodorgan Community Group's opposition to the proposed closure of this invaluable community facility. Such a step is a step backwards as far as the provision of education in rural communities concerned.

We have little confidence in the ability of the local authority to preserve and promote such communities because all the evidence is pointing in the opposite direction. It appears that the authority is focusing on self-benefit (officials and members) and some perverse fiscal priorities, ahead of community welfare and even education.

The fact that the school at Brynsiencyn is receiving special consideration in most of the options given begs some questions. Could it be that one member of the Executive Committee is dependent on voters in Brynsiencyn is a factor? This is not an accusation, just an innocent question.

Bodorgan parents have made their position very clear - they will not allow their children to attend the school in Newborough. That's because they do not want impressionable young people being open to the social problems that exist there. Indeed, many Newborough parents have already moved their children to schools in other areas, and it is likely that they will not return. Again, your plans do not make any allowance for the above, and therefore proceeding with a new school with surplus places planned in seems ridiculous to us. Your community impact assessment is nothing more than a sick joke. It contains numerous inaccuracies, and the result is beyond belief. Bodorgan institutions will not attend community facilities at Newborough, but they will be brought to an end. In short, you will destroy a vibrant community.

The legal issues in relation to the Bodorgan Community Centre are yet to be resolved, and if they will be resolved in favour of the community, the authority will keep a heavy financial burden until 2087 at least.

Yours sincerely,

Dafydd G Jones, Chairman.

Ysgol Gynradd Brynsiencyn



Response from the Governing Body of Brynsiencyn School to the Statutory Consultation Document Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw Areas 22 June - 2 August 2015

The Governing Body have studied in detail both the Report to the Anglesey County Council's Executive Committee published in March 2015 and the subsequent Statutory Consultation Document released on 22 June 2015 and make the following observations in addition to those already made in the initial response to the non-statutory consultation.

As stated in our original response, Brynsiencyn is a close-knit community with several generations of families living within the village who provide support and childcare to their families. By removing children to a school outside the village, the opportunities for this support would be removed, as many of the families do not have transport to collect children who might be taken ill during the school day or who wish to attend after school clubs and activities at another school. This would seem to be disadvantaging the very families whom we need to support. One of the reasons for federalisation has been stated as safeguarding schools within communities.

In June 2015, the Education Minister, Huw Lewis, launched the "FaCE the Challenge Together" initiative. This is devoted to the issue of engaging families and communities more closely in children's schooling. The Welsh Government guidance and toolkit of resources have been designed as a practical aid for schools across Wales and one that will help them ensure that family and community engagement is at the very heart of their wider approach. At the launch of the campaign the Minister stressed the important role of family and community engagement in raising the educational attainment of children and young people in Wales, particularly for those from more deprived backgrounds. The Minister said: "My stance on this issue hasn't changed since my days as a teacher when I saw for myself the powerful impact that family engagement can have. Indeed research tells us that family engagement can have over six times more influence over a child's educational attainment than differences in the quality of the school. This means it must be a vital part of our ongoing work to drive up standards across the board. This new material aims to help schools develop much closer and more productive relationships with their pupils' families and with the community more broadly."

Engaging families in their children's learning is a powerful way of raising standards and wellbeing in schools. It is also essential for narrowing the attainment gap between learners from richer and poorer backgrounds. It is far easier to engage with families who are able to attend their local school on a daily basis when bringing or collecting their children from the local school. Parents whose children are bussed into school do not

have the same opportunity to get to know staff informally and are therefore less likely to feel as comfortable about becoming actively involved within the school. This makes a strong case for federalisation, thus keeping small schools within their community, as a means of driving up and maintaining standards, which is a stated aim of the Modernisation Programme. The number of children receiving free school meals in Brynsiencyn, generally regarded as a measure of deprivation, indicates the status of many of our children and families although it should also be stated that the established close relationship between staff and parents in the school means that the majority of families already “engage” with the staff and take an active interest and involvement in their children’s learning. We feel sure that this would be lost by removing our children to a large school, with many more staff and geographically out of the immediate locality.

The teaching staff at Brynsiencyn School already appreciate the benefits of working closely with other schools within their “Family”. This co-operation between schools is an invaluable means of professional development, sharing ideas and resources and enabling the children to meet one another in different locations, therefore benefitting from a range of experiences. A local school recently spent some time in Brynsiencyn to take advantage of the opportunity to allow the children to enjoy the wonderful outside area in our school, which was not available at their location. Federalisation would provide a more formalised way of sharing skills and expertise across schools. There would be the possibility of having one subject co-coordinator across both schools, which would lessen the burden of responsibility for staff in a small school.

One of the consistent concerns which has been raised at the consultation meetings is the current age profile and shortage of head teachers and has been stated as one of the factors supporting the argument for larger schools. A teaching head in a small school has the unenviable task of dealing with the ever increasing demands of the management role as well as being an excellent classroom teacher with insufficient time for either role. Federalisation is one way of dealing with this problem whilst allowing staff within the small school the opportunity to experience day-to-day management skills. This would provide an excellent opportunity to nurture future head teachers by allowing staff to grow and develop slowly into the more formal leadership profile. By federalising, schools will also benefit from being able to share administrative support and thereby make good use of human resources, skills and expertise.

Federalisation offers the opportunity to maintain the individual identity of a school. Brynsiencyn has a strong Welsh cultural and linguistic ethos in the school with 72% of pupils speaking Welsh at home, the highest of any school in the review. The families, staff and Governors are committed to maintaining this and we are particularly concerned that this strong emphasis on the Welsh language could be subtly eroded by amalgamation with schools where a weaker Welsh language ethos prevails and with fewer first language Welsh speakers. An independent Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin Playgroup uses a room within the school. This gives the younger children an excellent start on their Welsh journey and, should the school at Brynsiencyn close, the playgroup might well be homeless. Parents might not have the resources to transport their children to provision outside the village and thus the opportunity to develop and enrich the children’s Welsh language skills at an early age could be lost. One of the drivers for change concerns the issue of “Welsh Medium and Bilingual provision” and the strong emphasis on use of Welsh in Brynsiencyn supports this. The Governors have also

already indicated their interest in applying to lower the age of admission to Brynsiencyn, in line with the majority of schools on the Island, and feel that this would be warmly welcomed by parents.

The vast majority of the children in Brynsiencyn walk to school and the location of the school, adjoining the major residential area of the village, encourages this. The separate pedestrian entrance means that the children are able to enter the school safely. Walking to school has many benefits. It is good for health and the environment, is fun and a great opportunity to socialise with friends. It saves money, develops independence and road safety skills and gives children a greater knowledge of their local environment. The Welsh Government Document "One Wales : One Planet " has a stated aim of encouraging more people to walk and cycle more safely and more often, and to increase the percentage of children who walk to school to match the U.K. average. The National Travel Survey for 2011 showed that 49% of children aged between five and ten walked to school. This was down from 53% in 1995-97. The Highways survey stated that on their two visits to the school the percentage walking to school was 69% and 76% and it was also stated that the traffic arrangements around the school were deemed to be safe. The percentage walking to school is frequently even greater than those noted in the report depending on the weather and personal circumstances.

A secondary issue relating to the ability to walk to school concerns journey times. If Brynsiencyn school were to close and the new school were located in the Newborough area then children would be offered transport to get to school. The travel time from Brynsiencyn to Newborough would involve picking up other children on the way and could mean that the journey time came close to the 45 minute maximum as stated by the Welsh Government. The majority of our parents are also not happy about children as young as four years of age travelling to and from school on their own on a bus.

If, however, Brynsiencyn children were transferred to Llanddaniel, as suggested in Option B, then a 50 seater coach would be required which would have to travel along a road which is very narrow in places and certainly not ideal, particularly as the route includes passing the Siwgr Plwm Nursery with parents dropping off children on their way to work. This is of concern to both parents using the nursery and our parents. The extremely congested access to Ysgol Parc y Bont, as highlighted in the Highways Officer's report, would need considerable modification to cater for both a bus and the many cars dropping off children in the morning since 36% of the pupils attending that school already come from outside the catchment area. It is also unlikely that the ratepayers of Llanddaniel would welcome increased traffic on a route already congested at peak times if Ysgol Parc y Bont was expanded to cater for an increased number of pupils. This is another strong argument for keeping Brynsiencyn School open.

The Governors appreciate the fact that the Authority have incorporated an option for the Federalisation of Brynsiencyn school within the proposals set out in the Statutory Consultation Document and are grateful for the opportunity to provide additional evidence in support of this.

However, at their recent meeting, dismay was expressed that the invitation in June 2014 to the Officers of the Local Education Authority to visit the large site on which Brynsiencyn School stands, with a view to the possibility of extending the school to accommodate more pupils, was not accepted. The explanation given that the site is not large enough seems somewhat surprising since the site extends to approximately in excess of 11,400 m² with the possibility of acquiring land adjacent to the current site since the school is bordered by fields. We would be grateful if the Authority could give us a clearer indication as to whether the possibility of using this land has been explored?

Given the fact that the criteria for 21st Century Schools as stated in the March Report includes many references to outside space, which are an outstanding feature of Brynsiencyn school, it would seem very appropriate to take advantage of a site already in the ownership of the Authority. This would avoid the additional cost to the taxpayer of buying land. We do appreciate that Brynsiencyn is not in a central location with respect to the other schools, particularly Bodorgan which is the most remote location. However in its favour is the excellent access along the A4080 the main access route to the A55, and the safe and appropriate access to the current school site as highlighted by the Highways Authority Survey conducted following the informal consultation process.

The Governing Body would welcome Federalisation as an option as long as we could be assured that sufficient funds would be made available to ensure the current building and its resources were in line with the requirements of a 21st century school. We already fulfill many of the desirable criteria for a 21st Century school as listed in Appendix 1 of the report to the Executive. These include the following:

Suitable facilities for the Foundation Phase particularly the outside space

Wonderful opportunities for outdoor teaching space.

A good sized school hall.

A grassed, private and safe area within school grounds.

A hard playing area.

A safe fence surrounding the school.

Separate access for vehicles and pedestrians.

Bus unloading and loading point.

And lots more besides, including hard working and committed teaching and ancillary staff and enthusiastic and supportive Governors. We feel that the ideal option, in theory, would be to locate the new school in Brynsiencyn although appreciate this was not included as an option in the consultation.

In considering the availability of funding to upgrade the Brynsiencyn site the following points should be taken into consideration.

- The new school being built in the Newborough area would not need to be as large as originally planned so there would be savings there.
- If Brynsiencyn School does not amalgamate with Parc y Bont, as per Option B, there would be considerable savings with respect to remodeling Parc y Bont including savings on providing access for buses.
- There would be savings with respect to the ongoing cost of transporting the children from Brynsiencyn to Parc y Bont.

All these savings are undoubtedly factors which Anglesey taxpayers and elected members would see as of vital importance, particularly within the context of current economic constraints. Looking at the options available in the Statutory Consultation Document we would favour the option to federalise with a large school with a non-teaching head teacher (Option B2a or B4a) which would provide the greatest efficiency savings.

The Governors of Brynsiencyn School have the wellbeing of the children and families at heart as, undoubtedly, do officers of the Local Education Authority. We want to see our children achieving their full potential and become well-balanced, happy people for whom learning is a way of life. With the right investment, we believe Brynsiencyn School would have a positive future and be an attractive option to parents within the locality. It would combine the benefits of a 21st Century education with a truly local, sustainable and culturally rooted environment in a federalised establishment which is big enough to succeed yet small enough to care.

We hope that in the future, the children of Brynsiencyn will be as proud of their locality as are their parents and grandparents and members of the extended community who are fighting so hard to keep the school at the heart of the village. We can only hope that the Officers and Elected Members of the Local Authority appreciate this and feel the same way.

On behalf of the Governors of Brynsiencyn School.


Chairman

29th July 2015

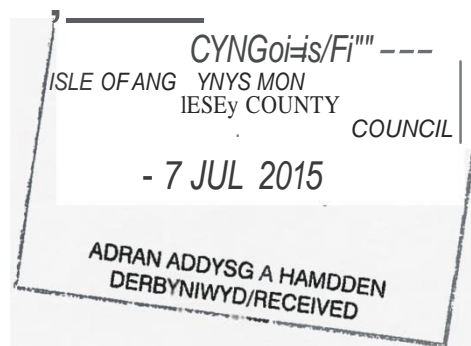
CYN GOR CYMUNED LLANI DAN
LLANDAN COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Clerc / Clerk: Mr M E Jones
Rhif Ffôn / Tel n o: (01248) 421867
E-bost - E-mail: meicplashen@btinternet.com

5 Plas Hen
Llanddani
el
Ynys Môn
LL60 6HW

July 6th, 2015

Mr Emrys Bebb
Programme
Manager
Lifelong Learning
Department
Parc Mownt
Ffordd Glanhwfa
LLANGFNI
LI77 7EY



Dear Sir,

STATUTORY CONSULTATION - BRO RHOSYR AND BRO ABERFFRAW AREAS
(June 22nd - August 2nd, 2015) RE: YSGOL GYNRADD BRYNSIENCYN

I write to you on behalf of Llanidan Community Council subsequent to our meeting on June 30th, 2015 in regard to the above.

I refer to my letter dated December 18th, 2014 to you in relation to the Non-Statutory Consultation (copy enclosed) and I wish to draw to your attention that the Community Council confirm the contents of the letter.

It was passed that I inform you that the Community Council strongly and unanimously states that it wishes to keep the primary school in Brynsiencyn and supports the option of federalization.
Yours faithfully,

M E Jones Clerk of Llanidan
Community Council

CYNGOR CYMUNED LIANDAN
LLANIDAN COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Clerc / Clerk : Mr M E Jones
Rhif Ffôn / Tel no: (01248) 421867
E-bost - E-mail: meicplashen@btinternet.com

S Plas Hen
Llandaref
Ynys Mon
1160 6HW

December 18th, 2014

Mr Emrys Bebb
Programme Manager
Lifelong Learning
Department
Parc Mcwnt
Ffordd Glanhwfa
LLANGFNI
LI77 7EY

Dear Sir,

NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION - BRO RHOSYR A BRO ABERFFRAW AREAS
November 17 - December 21, 2014) RE: YSGOL GYNRADD BRYNSIENCYN

I am writing to you on behalf of Llanidan Community Council to thank you and the team for arranging the meeting on December 16, 2014 to explain the situation and the options for the future of primary education in the area.

The matter was discussed by the Council in an extraordinary meeting and it was passed that I inform you that the Council is strongly in favour of keeping the school in Brynsiencyn but willing to see federalization as the way forward in the face of the current situation .
The observations in the document are supported by the Governors

Please see below the main reasons for keeping the school at Brynsiencyn:

It is a community school that is used and well supported by the local inhabitants.

The school is located near a housing estate on the side of a fairly quiet road and there is plenty of room to extend in future

A considerable number of the pupils (72%) come from homes where Welsh is spoken as first language and the parents are proud of the strong Welsh character and spirit that are evident in the school.

A large number (around 90%) of the pupils walk to school, and the parents are not willing for their children to have to travel in a bus to another school.

Opportunities are offered to the pupils to attend extra-curricular activities without having to travel. This is important because 30% of the pupils receive free school meals

The building is used by Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin and through that the youngest pupils are given an opportunity to become familiar with the school environment.

Following a public meeting in the village an Action Group was formed which has, supposedly, membership of 500 by now. This shows that the strong feelings locally are reflected in the number of members that the Group has

- ~~It is not a~~ compare 'capitation expenditure' figures in rural areas such as this with urban areas
- o If the pupils had to travel to another school that is not necessarily of parental choice, then the most disadvantaged parents (who say do not have a car) are under disadvantage because their choice will be limited

Yours faithfully,

ME Jones Llanidan Community Council Clerk

20 JUL 2015

Appendix 6



Ysgol Gynrad
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]



Dear Mr Bebb,

We wish to present the following as a response to the proposal for the reorganization of Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw area primary schools.

We would like to note our sadness and disappointment that the council has come to this decision doing so in the face of the fact that the School's current statistics and details are so positive.

Opinion of the location of the new School

Option A – The road from Ysgol Llangaffo's present site to Ysgol Parc y Bont, Llanddaniel's present site is small and windy. We are concerned about the journey's safety and accessibility. If the parents/bus travelled on the main road then they would pass Ysgol Esgeifiog on their way. It is likely that some would choose to transfer their child to Ysgol Esgeifiog.

Option B – Llangaffo's breakfast club numbers are high, with a number of parents leaving their children in School on their way to work. We do not believe that these parents are willing to travel "backwards" to go to a school – they are more likely to go forwards to other Schools that are near the A5.

Parents have the right to choose a school for their child. An extensive number of our pupils are already out of catchment pupils and our concern is that the parents would choose to take their children to other schools that are nearer the A5.

The result of this would be that there would be empty places in the new School(s). In the far end there would be no need for so many staff in the "new" schools.

We are concerned, as the recommendation notes that Ysgol Llangaffo is closing, that some parents would move their child sooner in order to ensure a place in the School of their choice.

Opinion of travelling distance

Children should not travel more than it is reasonable for them to do.

Opinion of religious status

The School's Christian atmosphere and ethos are important to all members of staff.

We believe that the Church status should follow Ysgol Llangaffo. i.e with whichever School(s) that Ysgol Llangaffo joins, that School should be a Church School.

We trust that there will be close discussion of the above points before reaching any decision.

Yours sincerely

On behalf of the staff of Ysgol Llangaffo

Ysgol Gynradd Llangaffo



CYNGOR SIR
YNYSMON
JSLI! OFANGIJ;SE!
COUNTY COUNCIL

Prifathrawes/Headteacher: s
Llangaffo, Gaerwen, Ynys M
ffin/Tel - 0 666
bost/email - pennaeth.llangaffo@vnysmon.gov.uk



Dear Mr Bebb,

We wish to present the following as response to the offer for reorganizing Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw area primary schools.

We would like to note our sadness and disappointment that the council has come to this decision doing so in the face of the fact that the School's present statistics and details are so positive.

Opinion on the new School's location

Option A – The road from Ysgol Llangaffo's present site to Ysgol Parc y Bont, Llanddaniel's present site is a windy little road. We are concerned regarding the journey's safety and accessibility. If the parents/bus travelled on the main road then they would pass Ysgol Esgeifiog on their journey. It is likely that some would choose to transfer their child to Ysgol Esgeifiog.

Option B – Llangaffo's breakfast club numbers are high, with a number of parents leaving their children in School on their way to work. We do not believe that these parents would be willing to travel "backwards" to go to a school - they are more likely to go forwards to other Schools that are near the A5.

It was completely clear in the meeting for parents that the parents would not be willing to take their children to a school in Newborough. They expressed historical and social reasons. They were very eloquent with their opinion. Our concern is that if a new School should be built in Newborough village that Llangaffo's parents would not take their children there. The result of this would be a new school that would be 50+ pupils short. This, of course, would lead to empty places in the new School. Ultimately a number of staff would not be needed in the "new" School(s). This could, of course, affect Ysgol Llangaffo's current staff.

The option of building a new school in the fields between Newborough and Llangaffo was noted. We believe that parents' opinions should be gathered before moving on with this suggestion to enquire whether this would change their opinion.

Opinion of travel distance

Children should not travel more than is reasonable for them to do.

Opinion of religious status

As a Governing Body the School's religious status is crucially important. In the Church's last inspection of Ysgol Llangaffo (Summer 2014) it was noted that we were an Excellent Church School. With a view to this, and our wish to support parents' opinion, we believe that the Church status should follow Ysgol Llangaffo. i.e. whichever School(s) Ysgol Llangaffo will join, that School should be a Church school.

Additional Matters

We wish to present the following point for further consideration :

- Secondary School catchments.
Opsiwn A could mean a change to Ysgol Llangaffo's "usual" secondary school catchment. This could mean:
 - That a brother/sister would go to different secondary schools.
 - That out of catchment pupils, (56% of them) who are in the School at present, do not get free transport to the "new" Comprehensive School as they do not live in the catchment.

We trust that there will be a close discussion of the above points before reaching any decision.

Yours sincerely

On behalf of Ysgol Llangaffo's Governing Body

Response to the Formal Consultation Document

We wish to restate our position as Governors clearly and categorically, which has been voiced throughout the process, that we must ensure the continued provision of education for 3-11year old children in the village of Llanddaniel. We would be grateful if you would note once again the following points that support this:

- *The school offers high-quality education - see reports in 2008 and 2014. We firmly believe that any site change is very harmful, and jeopardises the quality of education of children.*
- *The school was built in 2000, and provides a modern setting and appropriate resources for high quality education. The school does not require significant expenditure on the building compared with other schools.*
- *Parc y Bont provides value for money - there is no problem with empty places, and spending per capita is lower than any of the other schools in the scheme and much lower than 4 of the schools. This lays a great foundation for any school / new organization at the site in the future.*
- *The number in the school (109 in September 2015) shows clearly that the parents' aspiration is the continuation of education of the highest quality in Llanddaniel.*

Due to the above mentioned reasons, that Ysgol Parc y Bont could be extended and the site developed. With the Modernisation plan investment, we believe we can create a centre that provides high-quality education, and would also the focus of the activities of the local community and the area. We believe there is scope for co-operation with the Parish Council and the village cooperative company (which owns another resource in the community) in this respect

We also believe that Ysgol Parc y Bont (or any new school on the site / in the village) should remain a Church School. We appreciate the unique ethos that has been created by our relationship with the Church, and we want to emphasise that the loss of the status of a Church school would be of great concern.

Our priority as Governors is the continuation of the provision of education in Llanddaniel, and so we are willing to consider and discuss any plan that ensures that. Of the options that have been proposed in the document, and to respond specifically to the list then the feeling of the Board is that option 'A' would be the best for us as a school, but with the clear and definite proviso to locate the 'new' school on the Parc y Bont site.

When considering the further choice as to federate with another school, the opinion is that this would be the Governors first choice, as we would like to ensure full time leadership at Parc y Bont. Nevertheless, and as I have already pointed out, we are of course willing to consider any plan that would ensure the long term future of our school in Llanddaniel.

Yours sincerely,



Chair of Ysgol Parc y Bont, and on behalf of the Governors

Llanddaniel Fab Community Council

[REDACTED]

LLANDDANIEL COMMUNITY COUNCIL'S RESPONSE TO THE STATUTORY CONSULTATION

In response to the points raised in the statutory consultation regarding Modernising Schools in Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw, Llanddaniel Community Council would like to declare that we confirm the points we made at the end of 2014 in response to the non-statutory consultation - we keen to see that the educational provision remains Llanddaniel and on the Ysgol Parc y Bont site.

We also agree with the response of School Governors of Ysgol Parc y Bont in this respect.

Our priority is to keep the school in Llanddaniel, but we would also be happy with Option A, which is merging Ysgol Parc y Bont with Ysgol Llangaffo. However, the Community Council is not keen to federate with another school as this would have a negative impact on the school and share the leadership. This reflects the views of many of the parents in the community.

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]



08 Mehefin 2015

School Reorganisation and Modernisation Officer
 Lifelong Learning Department, Isle of Anglesey Council
 Park Mount
 Ffordd Glanhwfa
 Llangefni
 Ynys Môn
 LL77 7EY

Dear [REDACTED],

Statutory Pre-Consultation – Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw

On behalf of the Diocese, can I thank you and of your colleagues in the Lifelong Learning team for the documentation relating to the statutory pre-consultation in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw area.

In response to this statutory pre-consultation, the Diocese of Bangor's Board of Statutory Education would like to make the following comments:

- 1 Whilst understanding the reasons why, the Diocese is saddened that statutory primary Church School education provision will cease at Ysgol Llangaffo. This is a school with a distinctive Christian and Church ethos, which adds a positive extra dimension to Learners' development.
- 2 The Diocese appreciates and thanks Ynys Môn Local Authority that all of the options proposed in this consultation document will ensure that the number of Church school places will be maintained, despite the loss of Ysgol Llangaffo.
- 3 The Diocese can see advantages and disadvantages for church school provision in options A and B, and is keen to hear the voice of the Ysgol Llangaffo's school community. It has been the most supportive of Church school provision, and it's voice could well be what shapes the Diocese's view. The Diocese asks the Local Authority to consider carefully the best way to collect information from this group, and would like to help in doing this.
- 4 If a proposal were brought forward that situated the Church school provision at Ysgol Parc y Bont, and also sought to integrate Ysgol Brynsiencyn, the Diocese would be most unlikely to consider a statutory federation of the schools. The

[REDACTED]
 Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Swyddog Cyfathrebu - Director of Education and Communications' Officer



[REDACTED]

Diocese would consider a Local Collaboration Trust (LCT - where, in essence, the two governing bodies set up a trust to be responsible for the running of the schools) or the creation of one school working over two sites.

- 5 The Diocese is keen to be present at each of the meetings at each of the schools in relation to this consultation.

As ever, the Diocese looks forward to continuing to the good working relationship that exists between the LA and the Diocese.

With my prayers and best wishes

[REDACTED]



The statutory consultation to reorganise schools in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas

July 2015

UCAC | yr undeb sy'n diogelu athrawon a darlithwyr Cymru

www.athrawon.com

The statutory consultation to reorganise schools in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas

Introduction

UCAC (Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru) is pleased to have the opportunity to respond to the Statutory Consultation Document (The Document regarding the reorganisation of schools in South West Anglesey. We will be happy to elaborate on these comments and to discuss them at any time.

UCAC appreciates the Authority's desire to 'ensure modern schools fit for the twenty Century 'on the Island and is fully aware that Anglesey Council faces a challenge when trying to plan to ensure the best provision in a relatively rural area like this. It is also recognized that the reorganization of schools is a complex issue and that diversity of opinion and strong feelings of pupils, parents, school staff and the communities themselves.

UCAC is pleased to see that the Authority has held a series of meetings between late June early July for staff, governors and parents of six schools to air options in this consultation. We appreciated the opportunity to have been present at a meeting with staff.

Reasons for change

UCAC is fully aware that local authorities are under pressure to reduce the number of empty places within schools and it is clear that this plan seeks to respond to that. Our members' experience in several counties is that building capacity does not always reflect the amount of space within a building, because of the way in which that capacity was calculated. There are dangers of building schools which will soon be too small and we must all be aware that statistics indicate an increase in the population over the next decade will naturally affect the primary sector first. Any plans for new or remodelled schools must ensure that it is easy to extend the provision in case of demand.

The Union also fully realises the significant economic downturn which schools and LEAs have to cope with these days. We bring these matters to the attention of politicians constantly. Regarding predicted savings we often find that there are additional costs - capital costs and costs revenues - that have not always been identified in planning school reorganisation which leads to the true savings being less than predicted.

Options

UCAC is pleased to see that more than one option was introduced within the document, but also hope that the County ruled out any other option which is suggested as part of this consultation. We accept that 'doing nothing' is not a realistic and that there is a clear desire to maintain a Church in Wales school within the reorganization.

UCAC is not in a position to support one option in particular. The following general comments applicable to each of the options under consideration.

Buildings / Resources

The Union welcomes the aim of having buildings and resources that are 'fit for purpose' for the twenty first century. We agree that the best learning environment is essential for the education of pupils; we would add that this is also good for staff morale. To ensure that, detailed background work is required in terms of suitability and availability of land, where the buildings are to be erected, to take place without delay as well as fully airing the implications of any transport problems. Currently, there is too much ambiguity or uncertainty regarding such matters.

In an era of cuts which are incompatible within local government, one must also ask whether the money that is needed to ensure that the final plan bears fruit is available?

The Option to federate

If the federation option for one or more of the schools is pursued, then we need to be clear from the start regarding the nature of the organization in detail, including issues such as funding and staffing. A federation that is thoroughly organized can offer an effective structure and maintain school presence within communities. Without adequate forward planning, funding issues, weight inspections monitoring, role of site managers and travel from one site to another (staff and pupils) are among the issues that can prove problematic and these can place an unreasonable strain on individuals and hinder the success of education.

It is a shame that the Document does not recognise any collaboration already taking place between schools in the area.

Staffing the new schools

The Union agrees that 'recruiting headteachers is a challenge' and that is largely derived from the increasing and unreasonable expectations on the holders of these posts. We agree that it is absolutely essential to guarantee significant non-contact time for any head.

Other than the attention given to leadership and management, there is no mention in the Document of the possible implications of the proposed reorganisation on staff. This is disappointing. Whilst accepting that setting any final staffing structures is the responsibility of the Shadow Governing Bodies, the Union believes that there is a place for staff to air the possible implications from the outset.

UCAC acknowledges that the Authority has responded positively to a number of concerns raised by the Union following the reorganizations in other areas. We urge again for a prompt decision on staffing issues and for staff to receive regular updates on what is happening, and for them to be supported and assisted as they go through the process of filling positions. Given that no new arrangement is likely to be in place before 2018/2019 at the earliest, the staff are going to face long periods of uncertainty. This can lead to staff looking for jobs elsewhere and would in turn impact on educational standards and stability in the six schools in the meantime.

The first step, of course, would be to appoint the head (s) and UCAC would like to see this happen at least a year in advance with the development as significant as this.

Conclusion

UCAC is pressing the Council to do everything possible to come to final decisions on the future Area schools in the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw areas as soon as possible whilst trying to keep to the intention of coming to decision during Autumn Term in 2015.

We are very happy to cooperate with the Council in an effort to promote education in these areas and protect the interests and working conditions of teachers and other staff who work in them. To this end, UCAC would appreciate being invited to any future meeting which will deal directly or indirectly with staff positions within the schools affected by the proposed reorganisation.

UCAC
July 2015



UCAC
Undeb
Cenedlaethol
Athrawon
Cymru



Prif Swyddfa **UCAC**, Ffordd Penglais, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 2EU

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www.athrawon.com

Estyn's response to the statutory consultation to review the primary education provision in the South West Anglesey area.

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Education and Training in Wales have prepared this report.

Under the terms of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 and its associated Code, proposers are required to send consultation documents to Estyn. However, Estyn is not a body that is required to act in accordance with the Code and the Act places no statutory requirements on Estyn in respect of school organisation matters. Therefore as a body being consulted, Estyn will provide their opinion only on the overall merits of school organisation proposals.

Estyn has considered the educational aspects of the proposal and has produced the following response to the information provided by the proposer and other additional information such as data from Welsh Government and the views of the Regional Consortium, which deliver school improvement services to the schools within the proposal.

Introduction

The proposal is by the Isle of Anglesey County Council. The proposal document contains a range of options for the reorganisation of education provision in the areas of the Bro Rhosyr and Bro Aberffraw that cover Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo, Parc y Bont and Brynsiencyn Primary Schools.

Summary/ Conclusion

In its guidance on school reorganisation proposals, the Welsh Government guidance document 'School Organisation Code'¹ sets out that:

'In some circumstances, proposers may consider it appropriate to consult on a range of options rather than one specific proposal, but in such cases, all of the information set out above² **must** be provided in relation to each of the identified options.'

In Estyn's opinion, this proposal does not provide sufficient detail on all of the proposed options. Therefore, due to the high number of possible options suggested within the consultation document and a lack of information on the expected benefits, in terms of education provision, Estyn is not able to come to a conclusion on the impact of the proposals on standards of education provision in the area.

¹ 'School Organisation Code (April 2013), Welsh Government'

², See p26-30 for list of expected information

Description and benefits

The proposal provides a clear rationale for the need to reorganise the education provision in the stated area in terms of finance, providing modern teaching facilities and reducing surplus places and sets out clearly the expected benefits in these areas. It is likely that the new buildings suggested in each option will provide pupils with up-to-date facilities, which would be able to support the delivery of a broad and balanced curriculum. However, the proposal does not identify the expected benefits in terms of the quality of education in the area well enough. For example, there is insufficient information on the potential impact on standards of learning and teaching. The proposal does not pay sufficient attention to any disadvantages associated with the wide range of suggested options.

The proposer has considered specific risks associated with the proposal, but due to a lack of a preferred option, these are unclear. For example, the proposal is unclear about the implications for current staff or potential staffing requirements in the future, such as the numbers of staff required or the financial implications.

The proposal provides a wide range of alternative options for the reorganisation and gives no clear information on which one is preferred by the proposer. This may cause confusion for parents and the public, as there are a high number of permutations contained within the proposal, which overall, lacks clarity.

The proposal takes suitable account of the impact of the suggested options on learner travel and notes that the cost to the local authority is likely to increase and that travel costs and times will increase.

The proposer has provided clear information on current school capacity, spare school places and identified future trends in pupil numbers well. The proposal deals with this issue clearly.

The local authority has undertaken a detailed language impact assessment. As all schools named in the proposal are Welsh medium primary schools, it is unlikely that any of the options suggested will impact negatively on the provision of Welsh medium education within the authority.

The proposer has published appropriate impact assessments in relation to the community and equality. However, the proposer has not considered the impact of all the specified options in detail. For example, when considering the impact on the community, all of the six schools named in the proposal provide a breakfast club and half provide after-school care. The proposal is only able to state that 'it is foreseen that this provision (breakfast club) would continue' and provides no information on whether any after-school care would be available in any of the options within the proposal.

Educational aspects of the proposal

The proposer has not considered well enough the impact of the proposal on the quality of the outcomes and provision. It has considered the current standards of educational outcomes in all schools involved in the proposal. It has analysed the current performance of the schools, but importantly has not provided information on the school's national categorisation or the regional consortium's view of the schools. The proposal provides insufficient information on the expected impact of the proposed changes on the standards of education in the area.

The proposal does not consider well enough the impact on standards of leadership and management. It states the current position in the schools in terms of teaching and leadership responsibility of the current headteachers, but provides no information on the impact of the proposals in this important area.

As the proposer has not identified its preferred option, the proposal does not identify potential benefits clearly enough. The proposal contains very little information about the potential impact of the reorganisation on the staffing arrangements at the schools involved. The proposal does not evaluate what impact the proposal may have on any providers of pre-school education in the area.

The proposer has not demonstrated clearly enough that they have considered the impact of the proposals to ensure delivery of the full curriculum at the Foundation Phase and key stage 2. The proposal notes that 'an examination of the Authority's portfolio of school buildings shows that there are serious shortcomings in the suitability of a number of sites and buildings.' Whilst we may assume that any new buildings will ensure the delivery of a full curriculum, the proposal does not define clearly how the wide range of options will affect this area fully.

The proposal states clearly that any new building would conform fully to the 2010 Equality Act and would be fully accessible. However, when considering the impact on pupils with special educational needs, the proposal focuses mainly on those with physical disabilities and does not consider well enough the individual needs of the pupils with statements of special educational needs in the school.

While the potential for the proposal to disrupt learners' education appears notable, the proposer has not provided clear evidence about how it would minimise the disruption to learners' education.

YMGYNGHORIAD YSGOLION ARDAL RHOSYR / RHOSYR AREA SCHOOL CONSULTATION

Pupil Ysgol XXXXXXXXXX

<p>New school for Bodorgan, Brynsiencyn, Newborough and Dwyran pupils (190)</p>	<p>New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran (137)</p>	<p>New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo pupils (203)</p>	<p>New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran, Llangaffo (203)</p>	<p>New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo – Church School (203)</p>	<p>New school for Bodorgan, Newborough, Dwyran and Llangaffo – Church School (203)</p>
<p>Llangaffo pupils move to Parc y Bont (Llanddaniel) – Church School (170)</p>	<p>Llangaffo pupils move to Parc y Bont (Llanddaniel) – Church School (170)</p>	<p>Brynsiencyn pupils move to Parc y Bont (Llanddaniel) – Church School (161)</p>	<p>Parc y Bont stays the same – Church School (105)</p>	<p>Brynsiencyn pupils move to Ysgol Parc y Bont – not a church school (161)</p>	<p>Parc y Bont remains the same (105)</p>
	<p>Brynsiencyn remains the same but share Headteacher with another school. (79)</p>		<p>Brynsiencyn stays the same but shares Headteacher with another school. (79)</p>		<p>Brynsiencyn remains the same but share Headteacher with another school (79)</p>

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Name

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DDIM I'W GYHOEDDI NOT FOR PUBLICATION

(Teitl yr Adroddiad: /Title of Report: Anglesey Further Education Trust)

PRAWF BUDD Y CYHOEDD PUBLIC INTEREST TEST

<p>Paragraff(au) Atodlen 12A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 Paragraph(s) Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972 All paragraphs and tables in section 5, Property and Appendix B.</p> <p>[un neu fwy o /one or more of 12,13,14,15,16,17,18,18A,18B,18C]</p>	
<p>Y PRAWF – THE TEST</p>	
<p>Mae yna fudd y cyhoedd wrth ddatgan oherwydd / There is a public interest in disclosure as:-</p>	<p>Y budd y cyhoedd with beidio datgelu yw / The public interest in not disclosing is:-</p> <p>The report discloses estimated sales prices of properties for sale. This disclosure might compromise the public interest by restricting sales price to that estimated. There is a possibility that the houses might sell for more or less than that estimated.</p> <p>In addition the property section includes estimated costs of refurbishments and repairs. If this is in the public domain it might lead to contractors setting their price based on the estimates rather than the provision of a genuine quoted price.</p> <p>The disclosure of this financial information is not in the public interest because it could reduce the sales income to the Trust or increase refurbishment costs.</p>

Argymhelliad: *Mae budd y cyhoedd wrth gadw'r eithriad yn fwy o bwys/llai o bwys na budd y cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu'r wybodaeth [* dilewch y geiriau nad ydynt yn berthnasol]

Recommendation: *The public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. [*delete as appropriate]

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DDIM I'W GYHOEDDI NOT FOR PUBLICATION

(Teitl yr Adroddiad/Title of Report)

Model a'r Camau Gweithredu Arfaethedig i Foderneiddio'r Gwasanaeth Warden mewn Llety Tai Gwarchod sydd ym mherchnogaeth y Cyngor a'i newid am Wasanaeth Cymorth Hyblyg penodol, ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn.

Proposed Model and Action to Modernise the Warden Service Within Council Owned Sheltered Housing Accommodation and replace with a bespoke Floating Support Service, for Older People.

PRAWF BUDD Y CYHOEDD PUBLIC INTEREST TEST

<p>Paragraff(au) 12,13,14,15,17 Atodlen 12A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 Paragraph(s) Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972</p> <p>[un neu fwy o /one or more of 12,13,14,15,16,17,18,18A,18B,18C]</p>	
<p>Y PRAWF – THE TEST</p>	
<p>Mae yna fudd y cyhoedd wrth ddatgan oherwydd / There is a public interest in disclosure as:-</p> <p>Mae'r mater hwn yn ymwneud ag arian cyhoeddus. Mae budd i'r cyhoedd mewn tryloywdeb yn y ffordd mae'r Cyngor yn ystyried ail-fodelu darpariaeth gwasanaeth warden o fewn eu stoc tai gwarchod er mwyn sicrhau cydymffurfiaeth gyda chanllawiau ac amodau derbyn arian Grant Rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl, Llywodraeth Cymru.</p> <p>This matter involves public money. The public will benefit from transparency in which the council is considering remodelling its sheltered housing warden service provision in order to comply with the guidelines and receipt of the Welsh Government's Supporting People Programme Grant funding.</p>	<p>Y budd y cyhoedd with beidio datgelu yw / The public interest in not disclosing is:-</p> <p>Bydd gwybodaeth mewn perthynas â materion busnes ac ariannol sensitif y Cyngor yn cael ei thrafod. Mae'r Adroddiad ac atodiadau hefyd yn cynnwys gwybodaeth y gellir, yn rhesymol, ddisgwyl, iddo arwain at ymgynghoriadau gyda staff yr Awdurdod ac y gellir, o bosib, eu hadnabod yn anuniongyrchol trwy drafod yr adroddiad yn gyhoeddus.</p> <p>Information relating to sensitive financial and business affairs of the Authority are to be discussed. The report and attachments also contain information which might reasonably be expected to result in consultations or negotiations with staff of the Authority and who may be indirectly identified by discussion of the report in the public domain.</p>
<p>Argymhelliad: *Mae budd y cyhoedd wrth gadw'r eithriad yn fwy o bwys/ na budd y cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu'r wybodaeth.</p> <p>Recommendation: *The public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs/ the public interest in disclosing the information.</p>	

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