

Public Document Pack



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Dr Gwynne Jones.
Prif Weithredwr – Chief Executive

CYNGOR SIR YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL
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|---|---|
| RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD | NOTICE OF MEETING |
| PWYLLGOR GWAITH | THE EXECUTIVE |
| DYDD LLUN 19 RHAGFYR 2016 10.00 o'r gloch | MONDAY 19 DECEMBER 2016 10.00 am |
| SIAMBR Y CYNGOR SWYDDFEYDD Y CYNGOR LLANGFNI | COUNCIL CHAMBER COUNCIL OFFICES LLANGFNI |
| Swyddog Pwyllgor | Ann Holmes 01248 752518 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 minutes of the meeting of the Executive held on the 28th November, 2016.

4 THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 9 - 22)

To submit a report by the Head of Democratic Services.

5 TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2017/18 (Pages 23 - 60)

To submit a report by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.

6 TREASURY MANAGEMENT MID YEAR REVIEW 2016/17 (Pages 61 - 84)

To submit a report by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.

7 COUNCIL HOUSING - GARAGES (Pages 85 - 90)

To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services.

8 GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITES (Pages 91 - 98)

To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services

9 SCHOOL MODERNISATION - LLANGEFNI AREA (Pages 99 - 192)

To submit a report by the Head of Learning.

10 IMPROVEMENT WORKS TO THE HIGHWAY BETWEEN A55 J3 AND WYLFA NEWYDD ALONG THE A5 AND A5025 (Pages 193 - 242)

To submit a report by the Head of Highways, Waste and Property.

11 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC (Pages 243 - 244)

"Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press and public from the 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".

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12 MARKET HALL REDEVELOPMENT (Pages 245 - 250)

To submit a joint report by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer, the Head of Learning and the Head of Regulation and Economic Development.

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THE EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the meeting held on 28 November 2016

- PRESENT:** Councillor Ieuan Williams (Chair)
- Councillors R Dew, K P Hughes, A M Jones, H E Jones and Alwyn Rowlands.
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,
Assistant Chief Executive (Partnerships, Community and Service Improvement),
Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer,
Head of Housing Services (for items 14 & 16),
Head of Democratic Services (for item 4),
Head of Learning (for items 12 & 13),
Revenues & Benefits Service Manager (GJ) (for items 5 & 6),
Principal Development Officer (THJ) (for item 11),
Principal Housing Officer (Housing Management) (KLR) (for item 14),
Committee Officer (MEH).
- ALSO PRESENT:** Councillors John Griffith, T.LI. Hughes, Llinos M. Huws, R. Meirion Jones, Alun Mummery, Peter S. Rogers.
- APOLOGIES:** Councillor J A Roberts

1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Councillor Alwyn Rowlands declared a prejudicial interest with regard to Item 16 and left the meeting during discussion and voting thereon.

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

None reported.

3 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of the Executive held on 17th October, 2016 and 7th November, 2016 (Budget) were presented for the Executive's approval.

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on the following dates be confirmed as correct:-

- 17th October, 2016
- 7th November, 2016 (Budget)

4 THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

The report of the Head of Democratic Services incorporating the Executive's Forward Work Programme for the period December 2016 to July 2017 was presented for the Executive's approval.

The Head of Democratic Services highlighted the changes to the Forward Work Programme as follows :-

Items new to the Forward Work Programme

- Item 3 – Schools Modernisation – Llangefni area scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 19 December, 2016 meeting;
- Item 6 – Improvement works to the highway between A55 J3 and Wylfa Newydd along the A5 and A5025 scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 19 December, 2016 meeting;
- Item 8 – Report on the statutory consultation on lowering the admission age for Ysgol Brynsiencyn scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 23 January, 2017 meeting;
- Item 9 – Schools Modernisation – Holyhead and Llanfaethlu scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 23 January, 2017 meeting;
- Item 30 – CSSIW Inspection of Children's Services in Anglesey scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 20 March, 2017 meeting;
- Item 31 – Transformation of the Culture Service – Heritage assets scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 20 March, 2017 meeting.

Items rescheduled for consideration

- Item 23 – Full Business Case for New School at Bro Rhosyr/Bro Aberffraw rescheduled to be considered by the Executive from the 23 January, 2017 to the 13 February, 2017 meeting;
- Item 25 – Transformation of the Youth Service rescheduled to be considered by the Executive from the 28 November, 2016 to the 13 February 2017 meeting.

It was resolved to confirm the Executive's updated Work Programme for the period from December, 2016 to July, 2017.

5 2017/18 COUNCIL TAX BASE

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer was presented in respect of the calculation for setting out the Council Tax Base for the whole of and parts of the area for the year 2017/18.

RESOLVED to approve :-

- **the calculation of the Council Tax Base by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer, will be used by the Welsh Government in the calculation of the Revenue Support Grant for the Isle of Anglesey County Council for 2017/18 financial year, being 30,735.70;**

- the calculation by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer for the purpose of setting the Council Tax Base for the whole and parts of the area for the year 2017/18 is approved;
- That, in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base)(Wales) Regulations 1995 (SI19956/2561) as amended by SI1999/2935 and the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) and Council Tax (Prescribed Classes of Dwellings) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004, and the Local Authority (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016, the amounts calculated by Isle of Anglesey County Council as its tax base for the year 2017/18 shall be 30,794.83 and as listed within the report for those individual Town/Community area.

6 2017/18 COUNCIL TAX REDUCTION SCHEME

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer was presented in respect of the Council Tax Reduction Scheme for 2017/18 which is consistent with schemes approved annually by the full Council with regard to the Council Tax Reduction which has been in force since the financial year 2014/15.

It was RESOLVED to recommend to the County Council :-

- That its current local Council Tax Reduction Scheme should not be revised or replaced with another scheme;
- To formally adopt the current Council Tax Reduction Scheme for the financial year 2017/18;
- That it provides authority to the Head of Function (Resources)/ Section 151 Officer to make administrative arrangements so that all annual changes for uprating the financial figures or technical revisions in any amending regulation or regulations are reflected in the Council's Council Tax Reduction Scheme and for each subsequent year.

7 CORPORATE SCORECARD - QUARTER 2, 2016/17

The report of the Head of Corporate Transformation was presented in relation to the current end of quarter 2.

The Portfolio Holder (Executive Business, Performance Transformation, Corporate Plan and Human Resources) stated that sickness levels have seen a slight improvement in quarter 2. He stated that continued monitoring of sickness levels will be undertaken by the Senior Leadership Team.

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

8 REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING REPORT - QUARTER 2, 2016/17

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer setting out the financial performance of the Council's services for the second quarter of the financial year, which relates to the period 1 April, 2016 to 30 September, 2016.

The Portfolio Holder (Finance) referred to the projected financial performance by service within the report which highlighted the predicted overspend and underspend within services of the Council. The total revenue forecast for 2016/17 is an overspend of £600k. The Children's Services overspend is projected to be £683k. The overspend is caused by pressure on the service due to an increase in the number of children with complex needs which are in care.

It was RESOLVED :-

- **To note the position set out in respect of financial performance to date;**
- **To authorise the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer to capitalise equal pay costs if Welsh Government approves a capitalisation directive for equal pay.**

9 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING REPORT - QUARTER 2, 2016/17

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer setting out the financial performance of the capital budget for the second quarter of the financial year was presented for the Executive's consideration.

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

10 ADOPTION OF POWERS BY THE COUNCIL AND DELEGATION TO OFFICER

The joint report of the Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer and the Head of Regulation and Economic Development was presented with regard to the above.

The Portfolio Holder (Planning, Public Protection and Economic Development) reported that as the report proposes to amend the Scheme of Delegation, which is part of the Constitution, then this report must be considered by the Executive before a final decision is made by the full Council.

It was RESOLVED to recommend to the County Council :-

- **To adopt the powers listed within enclosure 1 of the report;**
- **To amend the Scheme of Delegation in the Constitution to delegate the exercise of the said powers to the Head of Service (Regulation and Economic Development);**
- **To authorise the Council's Head of Function (Council Business)/ Monitoring Officer to make the necessary changes to the Scheme of Delegation, and any consequential amendments, to reflect the adoption and delegation of the said powers.**

11 REGIONAL ITEM NORTH WALES ECONOMIC AMBITION BOARD - GROWTH TRACK 360

The report of the Head of Service (Economic & Community Regeneration) was presented to the Executive for consideration with regard to the Regional North Wales Economic Ambition Board – Growth Track 360.

The Leader of the Council highlighted details and costing of prioritised infrastructure improvements to the railway network within the report. He expressed his disappointment that the electrification of the railway line from Crewe to Holyhead has not been included in the table of prioritised infrastructure improvements.

Members of the Executive referred to the Chancellor of the Exchequers Autumn Statement which referred to substantial investment over the next 5 years within the infrastructure sector. It was suggested that discussions need to be undertaken again in the North Wales Ambition Board with regard to the electrification of the railway from Crew to Holyhead. Members of the Executive further said that priority needs to be given to improvements to the A55 road network.

It was RESOLVED :-

- **To adopt the Growth Track 360 as the Councils Rail Improvement Programme;**
- **To write to the UK Government Secretaries of State for the Wales Office and Transport (DfT) giving the County Council's support for Growth Track 360;**
- **To write to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with copies to the DfT and the Wales Office seeking £130m to be provided for implementing the Growth Track 360 Short Term Programme in the 2016 Autumn Statement and 2017 Budget;**
- **To write to the Welsh Government Minister for Economy and Transport regarding the Growth Track 360 proposed Service Pattern for North Wales to be specified in the new Wales and Border Franchise.**

12 TRANSFORMATION OF THE LIBRARY SERVICE

The update report of the Head of Learning with regard to the transformation plan for the Library Service was presented to the Executive for consideration.

The Portfolio Holder (Education) stated that extensive public consultation has taken place since October 2015 to discuss options that have been identified for the future of the library service on the Island. The timetable for the completion of the review of the service has slipped further due to various communities expressing that the authority's timetable was not realistic.

The Head of Learning said that work is continuing on the Library Service Strategy, modelling and costing of options, taking into account the findings of the public consultation and discussions with interest parties. The 5 Towns Group (Town Councils) has commissioned a formal study through Menter Môn to look at the

practicalities of providing library service in partnership with the local communities. Mapping and costing of options has been ongoing in order to see the impact on the Authority's standards together with an assessment of any impact on the residents of Anglesey. An opportunity has arisen to procure a new mobile library service which may transform the Mobile Library Service and Housebound Service by reviewing the schedule and routes of the service.

It was RESOLVED :-

- **To continue to discussion on ways of working with others to offer a focussed and sustainable service including a volunteer contribution model for added value activities;**
- **To consult on the Draft Strategy in May 2017 following the local election;**
- **To report on the Draft Strategy, in light of the public consultation findings, and that a final decision on the strategic direction be agreed at the Executive in October 2017;**

13 TRANSFORMATION OF THE CULTURE SERVICE

The report of the Head of Learning was presented to the Executive for consideration with regard to the transformation of the Culture Service.

The Head of Learning said that the Library, Culture and Youth Transformation Board agreed in January 2016 to invite formal applications with business proposals from interested parties in running Melin Llynnon and Tai Crynion/Round Houses site, Beaumaris Gaol and Court. It was also decided to commission a report on how to maximise the Oriel Ynys Môn's income and not to include the Oriel in the outsourcing process. Applications were invited through Sell2wales facility in April 2016 asking interested parties to present business proposals. The Transformation Board decided to reopen the process again in September 2016 and interested parties have submitted proposals for the Beaumaris Gaol and Court and the Melin Llynnon site. The newly appointed Business Manager at Oriel Ynys Môn will lead on a three year business plan which will focus on maximising income and strengthening the cultural aspects of the Oriel. The Head of Learning further referred to a formal notice of 12 months given to Trinity House with regard to bringing the South Stack lease to an end in March 2017. She noted that a report on the Culture Service will be presented to the Executive in March 2017 with regard to the transformation of the service.

It was RESOLVED to accept the report on the progress to date.

14 HOUSING ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR POLICY

The report of the Head of Housing Services was presented to the Executive for consideration with regard to the adoption of a new Anti-Social Behaviour Policy for 2016.

It was RESOLVED to adopt the new Anti-Social Behaviour Policy 2016.

15 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

“Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press and public from the 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.”

16 MODEL FOR DELIVERING WELFARE BENEFIT ADVICE SERVICES FOR THE FUTURE OF ANGLESEY

The report of the Head of Housing Services was presented to the Executive for consideration in relation to the above.

It was RESOLVED to accept the recommendations as set out in the report.

The meeting concluded at 11.25 am

**COUNCILLOR IEUAN WILLIAMS
CHAIR**

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| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|--|--|
| Report to: | The Executive |
| Date: | 19 December 2016 |
| 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 January – August 2017;</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: January – August 2017. | | |

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

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 For information

THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2017

Updated: 9 December 2016



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.

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 **January – August 2017** 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: January – August 2017

Updated: 9 December 2016

| Subject & *category and what decision is sought | Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why | Lead Service | 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 2017 | | | | | | |
| 1 | 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. | Council Business | Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams | | The Executive 23 January 2017 |
| 2 | Report on the statutory consultation on lowering the admission age for Ysgol Brynsiencyn Approval. | The approval of the full Executive is requested | Learning | Delyth Molyneux Head of Learning Cllr Kenneth P Hughes | | The Executive 23 January 2017 |
| 3 | Schools Modernisation – Holyhead and Llanfaethlu To agree to change the date for completion of statutory notices with regard to Ysgol Cybi and Ysgol Rhyd y Llan. | As the Executive approved the original proposal, only the Executive can decide to defer the proposals. | Learning | Delyth Molyneux Head of Learning Cllr Kenneth P Hughes | | The Executive 23 January 2017 |
| February 2017 | | | | | | |
| 4 | Write off of Debts in value of over £5,000 Approve write off of debts. | Finance Portfolio Holder and Section 151 Officer. | Resources | Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones | | Delegated Decision February 2017 |

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2017

Updated: 9 December 2016

| Subject & *category and what decision is sought | Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why | Lead Service | 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) |
|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 5 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. | Council Business | Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams | | The Executive 14 February 2017 | |
| 6 2017/18 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. | Resources | Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones | 6 February 2017 | The Executive 14 February 2017 | 28 February 2017 |
| 7 Financial Reserves To provide an update on the situation relating to financial reserves. | This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position. | Resources | Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones | | The Executive 14 February 2017 | |
| 8 Discretionary Business Rate Relief Policy for 2017/18 Approve policy for 2017/18. | There is a requirement for a collective decision by the Executive in detailing additional business rates relief to be awarded to charities and non-profit making organisations. | Resources | Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones | | The Executive 14 February 2017 | |

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2017

Updated: 9 December 2016

| Subject & *category and what decision is sought | Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why | Lead Service | 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) |
|--|--|------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 9 Charges for non-residential services 2017/18 Approval. | A collective decision is required as the matter involves material financial considerations. | Adults' Services | Alwyn Jones Head of Adults' Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones | | The Executive 14 February 2017 | |
| 10 Standard Charge for Council Care Homes 2017/18 Approval. | A collective decision is required as the matter involves material financial considerations. | Adults' Services | Alwyn Jones Head of Adults' Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones | | The Executive 14 February 2017 | |
| 11 Independent Sector Residential and Nursing Home Fees 2017/18 Approval. | A collective decision is required as the matter involves material financial considerations. | Adults' Services | Alwyn Jones Head of Adults' Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones | | The Executive 14 February 2017 | |
| 12 Charges for independent home care services 2017/18 Approval. | A collective decision is required as the matter involves material financial considerations. | Adults' Services | Alwyn Jones Head of Adults' Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones | | The Executive 14 February 2017 | |
| 13 Housing Revenue Account Business Plan and Draft Budget 2017-2018 Approval. | The approval of the Executive is requested on the Business Plan and draft capital and revenue budgets. | Housing | Shan Lloyd Williams Head of Housing Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones | | The Executive 14 February 2017 | |

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2017

Updated: 9 December 2016

| Subject & *category and what decision is sought | Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why | Lead Service | 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) |
|--|---|------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 14 Social Services and Well-being Act Needs Assessment Statutory approval of regional assessment. | Statutory code of Practice: "The local authority and Local Health Board are required formally to approve the population assessment report. This will need to be done by the Board of the Local Health Board and in the case of the local authority will need to be approved by the full Council on submission by the Council's Executive or board. This will ensure that the information contained within the report is considered at the most senior levels within these organisations." | Adults' Services | Alwyn Jones Head of Adults' Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones | To be confirmed. | The Executive 14 February 2017 | 28 February 2017 |
| 15 Full Business Case for New School at Bro Rhosyr/Bro Aberffraw Approval of business case. | The approval of the full Executive is sought before submitting the Full Business Case to Welsh Government. | Learning | Delyth Molyneux Head of Learning Cllr Kenneth P Hughes | | The Executive 14 February 2017 | |

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

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|---|---|------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 16 Transformation of the Library Service Approval of strategy. | The approval of the full Executive is sought with regard to the strategy for the transformation of the Library Service. | Learning | Delyth Molyneux Head of Learning Cllr Kenneth P Hughes | 6 February 2017 | The Executive 14 February 2017 | |
| 17 Transformation of the Youth Service | The decision of the full Executive is sought with regard to the preferred model for the youth service from April 2017. | Learning | Delyth Molyneux Head of Learning Cllr Kenneth P Hughes | 22 November 2016 | The Executive 14 February 2016 | |
| March 2017 | | | | | | |
| 18 Annual Equality Report 2015/16 Approval of report. | Social Services and Housing Portfolio Holder | Council Business | Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones | | Delegated decision March 2017 | |
| 19 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. | Council Business | Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams | | The Executive 20 March 2017 | |

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2017

Updated: 9 December 2016

| | Subject & *category and what decision is sought | Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why | Lead Service | 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) |
|----|--|---|--------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| 20 | <p>Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 3, 2016/17 (S)</p> <p>Quarterly performance monitoring report.</p> | This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current performance across the Council. | Corporate Transformation | <p>Scott Rowley Head of Corporate Transformation</p> <p>Cllr Alwyn Rowlands</p> | 13 March 2017 | The Executive 20 March 2017 | |
| 21 | <p>2016/17 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 3 (S)</p> <p>Quarterly financial monitoring report.</p> | This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council. | Resources | <p>Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer</p> <p>Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones</p> | 13 March 2017 | The Executive 20 March 2017 | |
| 22 | <p>Discretionary Housing Payments Policy 2017/18</p> <p>Report on administration of policy in 2016/17 and any recommended changes – determine policy.</p> | There is a requirement for a collective decision by the Executive in detailing additional help towards housing costs for some benefit claimants. | Resources | <p>Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer</p> <p>Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones</p> | | The Executive 20 March 2017 | |
| 23 | <p>CSSIW Inspection of Children's Services in Anglesey</p> | The approval of the full Executive is sought since the inspection has looked at the way that a number of services provide care and support for children, young people and their carers. | Children's Services | <p>Llyr Bryn Roberts Interim Head of Children's Services</p> <p>Cllr Aled Morris Jones</p> | 13 March 2017 | The Executive 20 March 2017 | |

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O = Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2017

Updated: 9 December 2016

| Subject & *category and what decision is sought | Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why | Lead Service | 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) | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 24 | Transformation of the Culture Service – Heritage assets | The approval of the full Executive is sought with regards to the future of the heritage assets. | Learning | Delyth Molyneux Head of Learning Cllr Kenneth P Hughes | 16 February 2017 | The Executive 20 March 2017 | |
| 25 | Childcare Sufficiency Assessment Approval. | The approval of the full Executive is sought before submitting the Assessment to Welsh Government. | Learning | Delyth Molyneux Head of Learning Cllr Kenneth P Hughes | | The Executive 20 March 2017 | |
| 26 | Interim Homeless Strategy To approve the interim Homeless Strategy, which is a statutory strategy. | | Housing | Shan Lloyd Williams Head of Housing Services Cllr Aled Morris Jones | | The Executive 20 March 2017 | |
| April 2017 | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 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. | Council Business | Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams | | The Executive 24 April 2017 | |
| May 2017 | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 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. | Council Business | Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams | | The Executive ...May 2017 | |

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

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| Subject & *category and what decision is sought | Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why | Lead Service | 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) |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 29 | Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 4, 2016/17 (S) Quarterly performance monitoring report. | Corporate Transformation | Scott Rowley Head of Corporate Transformation Cllr Alwyn Rowlands | TBA | The Executive ...May 2017 | |
| 30 | 2016/17 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 4 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report. | Resources | Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Hywel Eifion Jones | TBA | The Executive ...May 2017 | |
| June 2017 | | | | | | |
| 31 | Welsh Language Standards Annual Report Approval of report. | Council Business | Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services | To be confirmed | Delegated decision June 2017 | |
| 32 | The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update. | Council Business | Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams | | The Executive ...June 2017 | |

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FI = For information

THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2017

Updated: 9 December 2016

| Subject & *category and what decision is sought | Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why | Lead Service | 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) |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| July 2017 | | | | | | |
| 33 | 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. | Council Business | Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Ieuan Williams | | The Executive ...July 2017 |

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O = Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

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| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|--|---|
| REPORT TO: | EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE |
| DATE: | 19 DECEMBER 2016 |
| SUBJECT: | TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2017/18 |
| LEAD OFFICER: | MARC JONES |
| CONTACT OFFICER: | GARETH ROBERTS (TEL: EXT 2675) |
| Nature and reason for reporting | |
| To review - consistent with professional guidance. | |
| Nature and reason for reporting | |
| <p>The Council is required to implement best practice in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice for Treasury Management which recommends that, prior to being presented for adoption, Members should scrutinise the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, the annual MRP Policy Statement, the annual Treasury Management Policy Statement and the Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation). This Authority's Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation charges the Audit Committee with this function and Annex A to this report was presented to the Audit Committee on 6 December 2016. This report complies with the 2016/17 Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation, which requires this committee to receive and review this report prior to being passed to the full Council for approval. This report runs alongside the capital and revenue budget reports as part of the 2017/18 budget setting process.</p> | |
| A - Recommendation/s and reason/s | |
| <p>1. This report and Annex (as detailed in the section above, sections 2 to 4 below and including Annex A) was presented to the Audit Committee on 6 December 2016. That Committee resolved to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the contents of the covering report; and • Endorse the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (including the Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators) [Annex A] for 2017/18. <p>The Audit Committee did not resolve to pass any comments or recommendations on to this Committee.</p> | |
| <p>2. The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (Section 7) recommends that the Authority's Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) should be approved, documented and monitored. It goes on to state that the nature and extent of the involvement of an organisation's responsible body in approving and monitoring its TMPs and accompanying schedules is a matter for local decision and recognises that in some organisations this may be delegated to the responsible officer. In all cases it should be subjected to scrutiny by the responsible body following recommendations by the responsible officer. In previous years, this Authority did not have documented TMPs. The Authority have now produced documented TMPs, and were be presented to the Audit Committee on 6th December 2016.</p> | |
| <p>3. In terms of updates to the Treasury Management Strategy Statement the only proposed amendment to the core principals and policies of the 2016/17 Statement is to include Money Market Funds as an additional investment option to the Counterparty Criteria (Appendix 6) The reason for this is to create additional secure options for the Council's investments. Only AAA rated Money Market Funds will be used.</p> | |

4. The Council's external borrowing stood at £110.7m as at 10 November 2016, this is expected to be the position at 31 March 2017. The borrowing is made up of fixed and variable rate. The fixed rate borrowing stood at £110.5m with an average life of 22 years, and average interest rate of 5.41%. The variable rate of borrowing stood at £0.2m with an average life of 9 years and an average interest rate of 9.41%. The anticipated cost of borrowing, which is the interest payable on existing loans, for 2016/17, is £6.0m for both the General Fund (£4.0m) and HRA (£2.0m). There will also be a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) charge, which is the revenue charge to pay off an element of the accumulated capital spend each year (Appendix 2). In 2016/17 this charge will be £4.4m for both the General Fund (£3.5m) and HRA (£0.9m). This means that the Capital Finance Requirement (the forecast underlying need to borrow to finance the capital programme) at the year end will be £135.5m, resulting in the Council being internally borrowed (see section 3.3.1) by £24.8m by the year end.

The Council's investments as at 10 November 2016 stood at £20.3m with an average rate of return of 0.33% and the average balance for the year to date is £20.8m. As internal borrowing has increased the investment balances have decreased.

5. Recommendations:-

5.1 Note the contents of the covering report.

5.2 Endorse the contents of, and assumptions and proposals made within, the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (including the Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators) for 2017/18 (Annex A to this report).

5.3 To pass on any comments and/or recommendations to the County Council.

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

n/a

C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?

To comply with this Authority's budget setting process and Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation.

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

Yes

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

Yes

DD - Who did you consult?

What did they say?

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory) | |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | n/a – this is a S151 Officer 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 - Annexes:

Annex A: Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Prudential and Treasury Indicators for 2017/18.

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

- Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2016/17 (as approved by the Council on 10 March 2016)

TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT**ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY, MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION POLICY STATEMENT AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT 2017/18****1. Introduction****1.1 Background**

The Council is required to operate a balanced budget, meaning that total income due during the financial year must be sufficient to meet expenditure, and also that actual cash inflows must be adequate to cover cash outflows. A key part of the treasury management operation is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in low risk counterparties or instruments commensurate with the Council's policy to minimise risk ensuring adequate liquidity before considering investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer term cash flow planning to ensure that the Council can meet its capital spending obligations. This management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short term loans, or using longer term cash flow surpluses. On occasion, debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.

A particular point is that a local authority must calculate its budget requirement for each financial year to include the revenue costs that flow from capital financing decisions. This means that:-

- increases in revenue costs resulting from increases in interest charges, incurred to finance additional borrowing to finance capital expenditure; and
- any increases in running costs from new capital projects, must be limited to a level which is affordable within the Council's projected income.

The Treasury Management Policy Statement defines the policies and objectives of the treasury management activities. See Appendix 10.

1.2 Reporting Requirements

The Council is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals. These reports are required to be adequately scrutinised by committee before being recommended to the Council. This role is undertaken by the Audit Committee.

Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators and Treasury Strategy - The first and most important report, covers:-

- the Treasury Management Strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised) including treasury management indicators;
- an Investment Strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed);
- a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
- a Treasury Management Policy Statement (definition of the policies and objectives of the treasury management function); and
- the capital plans (including the associated prudential indicators).

A Mid-Year Treasury Management Report - This will update members with the progress of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether the treasury strategy is meeting its objectives or whether any policies require revision.

An Annual Treasury Report - This provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury management indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

1.3 Treasury Management Strategy for 2017/18

The strategy for 2017/18 covers two main areas:-

Capital Issues

- The capital plans and the prudential indicators; and
- the minimum revenue provision (MRP) strategy.

Treasury management Issues

- The current treasury position;
- treasury management indicators which will limit the treasury risk and activities of the Council;
- prospects for interest rates;
- the borrowing strategy;
- policy on borrowing in advance of need;
- debt rescheduling;
- the investment strategy;
- creditworthiness policy; and
- policy on use of external service providers.

These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, the Welsh Government MRP Guidance, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and the Welsh Government Investment Guidance.

1.4 Training

The CIPFA Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that Members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to Members responsible for scrutiny. In order to support the scrutiny role of the members of the Audit Committee, the committee's members received training in treasury management, delivered by the appointed treasury management consultants on November 9 2016. Further training will be arranged when required.

The training needs of treasury management officers are regularly reviewed and addressed.

1.5 Treasury management consultants

The Council uses Capita Asset Services, – Treasury Solutions (herein referred to as Capita) as its external treasury management advisors. In accordance with procurement regulations the Treasury Management advisory service were advertised for tender for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2019 with an option to extend for 2 years, with Capita Asset Services being the successful tender.

The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers.

It also recognises that there is value in employing external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Council will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review.

1.6 Adoption of the Code

The Council is required to indicate if it has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. The current, 2011, code of practice has already been adopted by this Council therefore no update is required for 2016/17. In addition the authority follows guidance in the CIPFA Prudential Code 2013 which supplements the CIPFA code of practice on Treasury Management.

2. Capital Considerations

The Council's capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

The Authority's capital expenditure projections for 2016/17 to 2019/20 are reflected in the Prudential Indicators (Appendix 11). The projected expenditure for 2017/18 to 2019/20 is based on the draft capital programme recommended for approval by The Executive at its meeting 7 November 2016 in accordance with the Capital Strategy. The projections for those years also includes the assumption that slippage from 2016/17 will be fully spent in 2017/18.

The overall programmes will be limited to what is affordable, both in terms of actual capital spend and in terms of the revenue implications (see 1.1 above). The prudential indicators are contained in Appendix 11.

The table below summarises the above capital expenditure plans and how these plans are being financed by capital or revenue resources. Any shortfall of resources results in a funding borrowing need, which can be seen in table 3.1.

| Capital expenditure £'000m | 2015/16 Actual | 2016/17 Estimate | 2017/18 Estimate | 2018/19 Estimate | 2019/20 Estimate |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Non-HRA | 16,368 | 30,911 | 35,797 | 38,573 | 29,031 |
| HRA | 27,608 | 12,151 | 9,889 | 7,283 | 7,523 |
| Total | 43,976 | 43,062 | 45,602 | 45,856 | 36,554 |
| Financed by: | | | | | |
| Capital receipts | 3,818 | 6,585 | 1,763 | 500 | 500 |
| Capital grants | 13,998 | 14,375 | 24,942 | 33,685 | 24,450 |
| Capital reserves | 115 | 888 | 1,070 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenue | 2,905 | 8,936 | 9,377 | 4,618 | 4,858 |
| Net financing need for the year | 23,140 | 12,278 | 8,450 | 7,053 | 6,746 |

3. Borrowing

The capital expenditure plans, set out in section 2 (above) of this report, provide details of the service activity of the Council. The treasury management function ensures that the Council's cash is organised in accordance with the relevant professional codes, so that sufficient cash is available to meet this service activity. This will involve both the organisation of the cash flow and, where capital plans require, the organisation of appropriate borrowing facilities. The strategy covers the relevant treasury/prudential indicators, the current and projected debt positions and the annual investment strategy.

3.1 Current and Projected Borrowing Requirement and Actual Borrowing

The forecast movements in the Council's capital financing requirement (CFR) are:-

| ESTIMATED MOVEMENTS IN THE CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT AND REPLACEMENT BORROWING 2016/17 TO 2019/20 | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | 2016/17 Projected £'000 | 2017/18 Estimate £'000 | 2018/19 Estimate £'000 | 2019/20 Estimate £'000 |
| Movement in the CFR | | | | |
| New borrowing to support capital expenditure | | | | |
| <i>Supported Borrowing</i> | 6,375 | 3,472 | 3,416 | 3,339 |
| <i>Unsupported Borrowing</i> | 5,903 | 4,978 | 3,637 | 3,407 |
| Total | 12,278 | 8,450 | 7,053 | 6,746 |
| <i>Reduce by: Minimum Revenue Provision and set aside capital receipts</i> | (4,455) | (4,688) | (4,718) | (4,762) |
| Net movement in the CFR | 7,823 | 3,762 | 2,335 | 1,984 |
| Potential movements in actual borrowing | | | | |
| Movement in the CFR (above) | - | 3,762 | 2,335 | 1,984 |
| Externalisation of pre 2017/18 internal borrowing | - | 24,740 | - | - |
| Replacement Borrowing | - | 5,509 | 5,010 | 5,011 |
| Total potential new borrowing | - | 34,011 | 7,345 | 6,995 |

3.2 Prospects for Interest Rates

The Council's appointed treasury advisor is Capita Asset Services and part of their service is to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. Appendix 3 draws together a number of current City forecasts for short term (Bank Rate) and longer fixed interest rates. The following table gives the Capita central view.

| Annual Average (%) | Bank Rate (%) | PWLB Borrowing Rates (including certainty rate adjustment) | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---|---------|---------|
| | | 5 year | 25 year | 50 year |
| December 2016 | 0.25 | 1.60 | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| March 2017 | 0.25 | 1.60 | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| June 2017 | 0.25 | 1.60 | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| September 2017 | 0.25 | 1.60 | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| December 2017 | 0.25 | 1.60 | 3.00 | 2.80 |
| March 2018 | 0.25 | 1.70 | 3.00 | 2.80 |
| June 2018 | 0.25 | 1.70 | 3.00 | 2.80 |
| September 2018 | 0.25 | 1.70 | 3.10 | 2.90 |
| December 2018 | 0.25 | 1.80 | 3.10 | 2.90 |
| March 2019 | 0.25 | 1.80 | 3.20 | 3.00 |
| June 2019 | 0.50 | 1.90 | 3.20 | 3.00 |
| September 2019 | 0.50 | 1.90 | 3.30 | 3.10 |
| December 2019 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 3.30 | 3.10 |
| March 2020 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 3.40 | 3.20 |

The Monetary Policy Committee, (MPC), cut Bank Rate from 0.50% to 0.25% on 4th August in order to counteract what it forecast was going to be a sharp slowdown in growth in the second half of 2016. It also gave a strong steer that it was likely to cut Bank Rate again by the end of the year. However, economic data since August has indicated much stronger growth in the second half 2016 than that forecast; also, inflation forecasts have risen substantially as a result of a continuation of the sharp fall in the value of sterling since early August. Consequently, Bank Rate was not cut again in November and, on current trends, it now appears unlikely that there will be another cut, although that cannot be completely ruled out if there was a significant dip downwards in economic growth. During the two-year period 2017 – 2019, when the UK is negotiating the terms for withdrawal from the EU, it is likely that the MPC will do nothing to dampen growth prospects, (i.e. by raising Bank Rate), which will already be adversely impacted by the uncertainties of what form Brexit will eventually take. Accordingly, a first increase to 0.50% is not tentatively penciled in, as in the table above, until quarter 2 2019, after those negotiations have been concluded, (though the period for negotiations could be extended). However, if strong domestically generated inflation, (e.g. from wage increases within the UK), were to emerge, then the pace and timing of increases in Bank Rate could be brought forward.

Economic and interest rate forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. The above forecasts, (and MPC decisions), will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data and developments in financial markets transpire over the next year. Geopolitical developments, especially in the EU, could also have a major impact. Forecasts for average investment earnings beyond the three-year time horizon will be heavily dependent on economic and political developments.

The overall longer run trend is for gilt yields and PWLB rates to rise, albeit gently. It has long been expected that at some point, there would be a start to a switch back from bonds to equities after a historic long term trend over about the last twenty five years of falling bond yields. The action of central banks since the financial crash of 2008, in implementing substantial quantitative easing purchases of bonds, added further impetus to this downward trend in bond yields and rising prices of bonds. The opposite side of this coin has been a rise in equity values as investors searched for higher returns and took on riskier assets. The sharp rise in bond yields since the US Presidential election, has called into question whether, or when, this trend has, or may, reverse, especially when America is likely to lead the way in reversing monetary policy. Until 2015, monetary policy was focused on providing stimulus to economic growth but has since started to refocus on countering the threat of rising inflationary pressures as strong economic growth becomes more firmly established. The expected substantial rise in the Fed. rate over the next few years may make holding US bonds much less attractive and cause their prices to fall, and therefore bond yields to rise. Rising bond yields in the US would be likely to exert some upward pressure on bond yields in other developed countries but the degree of that upward pressure is likely to be dampened by how strong, or weak, the prospects for economic growth and rising inflation are in each country, and on the degree of progress in the reversal of monetary policy away from quantitative easing and other credit stimulus measures.

PWLB rates and gilt yields have been experiencing exceptional levels of volatility that have been highly correlated to geo-political, sovereign debt crisis and emerging market developments. It is likely that these exceptional levels of volatility could continue to occur for the foreseeable future.

The overall balance of risks to economic recovery in the UK is to the downside, particularly in view of the current uncertainty over the final terms of Brexit and the timetable for its implementation.

Apart from the above uncertainties, downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates currently include:-

- Monetary policy action by the central banks of major economies reaching its limit of effectiveness and failing to stimulate significant sustainable growth, combat the threat of deflation and reduce high levels of debt in some countries, combined with a lack of adequate action from national governments to promote growth through structural reforms, fiscal policy and investment expenditure.
- Major national polls:
 - Italian constitutional referendum 4.12.16;
 - Spain has a minority government with only 137 seats out of 350 after already having had two inconclusive general elections in 2015 and 2016. This is potentially highly unstable.
 - Dutch general election 15.3.17;
 - French presidential election April/May 2017;
 - French National Assembly election June 2017;
 - German Federal election August – October 2017.
- A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis, with Greece being a particular problem, and stress arising from disagreement between EU countries on free movement of people and how to handle a huge influx of immigrants and terrorist threats
- Weak capitalisation of some European banks, especially Italian.
- Geopolitical risks in Europe, the Middle East and Asia, causing a significant increase in safe haven flows.
- UK economic growth and increases in inflation are weaker than we currently anticipate.

- Weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners - the EU and US. The potential for upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates, especially for longer term PWLB rates, include: -
- UK inflation rising to significantly higher levels than in the wider EU and US, causing an increase in the inflation premium in gilt yields.
- A rise in US Treasury yields as a result of Fed. funds rate increases and rising inflation expectations in the USA, dragging UK gilt yields upwards.
- The pace and timing of increases in the Fed. funds rate causing a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds as opposed to equities and leading to a major flight from bonds to equities.
- A downward revision to the UK's sovereign credit rating undermining investor confidence in holding sovereign debt (gilts).

Investment and borrowing rates

Investment returns are likely to remain low during 2017/18 and beyond;

Borrowing interest rates have been on a generally downward trend during most of 2016 up to mid-August; they fell sharply to historically phenomenally low levels after the referendum and then even further after the MPC meeting of 4th August when a new package of quantitative easing purchasing of gilts was announced. Gilt yields have since risen sharply due to a rise in concerns around a 'hard Brexit', the fall in the value of sterling, and an increase in inflation expectations. The policy of avoiding new borrowing by running down spare cash balances, has served well over the last few years. However, this needs to be carefully reviewed to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in later times when authorities will not be able to avoid new borrowing to finance capital expenditure and/or to refinance maturing debt;

There will remain a cost of carry to any new long-term borrowing that causes a temporary increase in cash balances as this position will, most likely, incur a revenue cost – the difference between borrowing costs and investment returns.

3.3 Borrowing Strategy

The Council is currently maintaining an under-borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement), has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This approach is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is high, and will continue to be followed where appropriate (see 3.3.1 below for a more detailed consideration of internal and external borrowing). As part of this strategy the ability to externally borrow to repay the reserves and balances if needed is important. Table 3.1 indicates that £24.740m may need to be externally borrowed if urgently required. This is the amount of council reserves and balances used in the past to fund the capital programme instead of taking out borrowing.

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2017/18 treasury operations. The S151 Officer will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:-

- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in long and short term rates (e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around relapse into recession or of risks of deflation), then long term borrowings will be postponed, and potential rescheduling from fixed rate funding into short term borrowing will be considered if it is cost effective to do so.

- If it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper RISE in long and short term rates than that currently forecast, perhaps arising from an acceleration in the start date and in the rate of increase in central rates in the USA and UK, an increase in world economic activity or a sudden increase in inflation risks, then the portfolio position will be re-appraised. Most likely, fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are lower than they are projected to be in the next few years

Any decisions will be reported to the Audit Committee at the next available opportunity.

3.3.1 External v. internal borrowing

Current conditions indicate a need for a flexible approach to the choice between internal and external borrowing. Many of the factors which lay behind previous policies to externalise all borrowing remain valid, e.g.:-

- With a continuing historically abnormally low Bank Rate and PWLB rates, there remains a unique opportunity for local authorities to actively manage their strategy of undertaking new external borrowing.

However, it remains the case that there are certain limitations to this approach, as previously noted, e.g.:-

- The policy can cause exposure to credit risk (e.g. risk of the bank defaulting on the debt), so this aspect must be very carefully managed;
- Careful on going consideration needs to be given to the difference between borrowing rates and investment rates to ensure the Council obtains value for money once an appropriate level of risk management has been attained to ensure the security of its investments.

In favour of internalisation, over the medium term investment rates are expected to continue to be below long term borrowing rates. This means that value for money considerations would indicate that value could best be obtained by avoiding new external borrowing and by using internal cash balances to finance new capital expenditure, or to replace maturing external debt (this is referred to as internal borrowing). This would maximise short term savings.

However, short term savings by avoiding new long term external borrowing in 2016/17 must also be weighed against the potential for incurring additional long term extra costs, by delaying unavoidable new external borrowing until later years when PWLB long term rates are forecast to be higher. Additionally, the cash flow implications of internalising borrowing require regular review and will limit the potential extent of internalising borrowing.

Against this background, caution will be adopted with the 2017/18 treasury operations. The S151 Officer will monitor the interest rate market and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances, reporting any decisions to the appropriate decision making body at the earliest opportunity.

3.4 Policy on borrowing in advance of need

The Council will not borrow more than, or in advance of, its needs, solely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within forward approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates, and will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated and that the Council can ensure the security of such funds.

In determining whether borrowing will be undertaken in advance of need the Council will:-

- ensure that there is a clear link between the capital programme and maturity profile of the existing debt portfolio which supports the need to take funding in advance of need;
- ensure the ongoing revenue liabilities created, and the implications for the future plans and budgets, have been considered;
- evaluate the economic and market factors that might influence the manner and timing of any decision to borrow;
- consider the advantages and disadvantages of alternative forms of funding;
- consider the alternative interest rate bases available, the most appropriate periods to fund and repayment profiles to use; and
- consider the impact of borrowing in advance on temporarily (until required to finance capital expenditure) increasing investment cash balances and the consequent increase in exposure to counterparty risk, and other risks, and the level of such risks given the controls in place to minimise them.

Risks associated with any borrowing in advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or annual reporting mechanism.

3.5 Debt Rescheduling

As short term borrowing rates will be considerably cheaper than longer term fixed interest rates, there may be potential opportunities to generate savings by switching from long term debt to short term debt. However, these savings will need to be considered in the light of the current treasury position and the size of the cost of debt repayment (i.e. premiums incurred).

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:-

- the generation of cash savings and/or discounted cash flow savings;
- helping to fulfil the treasury strategy;
- enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

Consideration will also be given to identify if there is any residual potential for making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on current debt.

All rescheduling will be reported to the Audit Committee, at the earliest practicable meeting following its action. A recent review of this highlighted that it would cost the council more to reschedule debt than it would save in interest due to significant early repayment premiums imposed by the PWLB.

4. Annual Investment Strategy

4.1 Investment Policy

The Council's investment policy has regard to the Welsh Government's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance") and the revised CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross-Sectorial Guidance Notes ("the CIPFA TM Code"). The Council's investment priorities will be security first, liquidity second, and then return.

In accordance with the above guidance from the Welsh Government and CIPFA, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the Council applies minimum acceptable credit criteria in order to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties which also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk. The key ratings used to monitor counterparties are the Short Term and Long Term ratings.

As with previous practice, ratings will not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution and that it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions operate. The assessment will also take account of information that reflects the opinion of the markets. To this end the Council will engage with its advisors to maintain a monitor on market pricing such as “credit default swaps” and overlay that information on top of the credit ratings.

Other information sources used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.

Investment instruments identified for use in the financial year are listed in Appendix 5 under the ‘specified’ and ‘non-specified’ investments categories.

The Council will also from time to time, make loans, deposits and investments ‘for the purpose of delivery of its Service’s (policy investments). These transactions will require the authority of the County Council for amounts over £100k. All transactions will be subject to adequate credit quality and the approval of the Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance.

4.2 Creditworthiness policy

The primary principle governing the Council’s investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the yield or return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle, the Council will ensure that:-

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security. This is set out in the specified and non-specified investment sections below; and
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the Council’s prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.

The Section151 Officer will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the criteria set out in Appendix 6 and will revise the criteria and submit them to Council for approval as necessary. These criteria are separate to that which determines which types of investment instrument are either specified or non-specified as it provides an overall pool of counterparties considered high quality which the Council may use, rather than defining what types of investment instruments are to be used.

Credit rating information is supplied by Capita Asset Services, our treasury consultants, on all active counterparties that comply with the criteria below. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria would be omitted from the counterparty (dealing) list. Any rating changes, rating Watches (notification of a likely change), rating Outlooks (notification of a possible longer term change) are provided to officers almost immediately after they occur and this information is considered before dealing. For instance, a negative rating Watch applying to a counterparty at the minimum Council criteria will be suspended from use, with all others being reviewed in light of market conditions.

All credit ratings will be monitored daily. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Capita creditworthiness service.

As an additional layer to the minimum credit rating criteria described above, this Council also employs the creditworthiness service provided by Capita Asset Services. This service employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three main credit rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:-

- Credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies;
- Credit Default Swaps (CDS) spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings;
- Sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads from which the end product is a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are used by the Council at the discretion of the S151 Officer, to assist in determining the duration for investments. The Council will, therefore, normally use counterparties within the following durational bands:-

- Yellow 5 years *
- Dark pink 5 years for Enhanced money market funds (EMMFs) with a credit score of 1.25
- Light pink 5 years for Enhanced money market funds (EMMFs) with a credit score of 1.5
- Purple 2 years
- Blue 1 year (only applies to nationalised or semi nationalised UK Banks)
- Orange 1 year
- Red 6 months
- Green 100 days
- No colour not to be used

The Capita Asset Services creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings and, by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.

Reference will also be made to other market data and market information, as available and as appropriate.

4.3 Country limits

The Council has determined that it will only use approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA- from Fitch Ratings (or equivalent from other agencies if Fitch does not provide). The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria as at the date of this report are shown in Appendix 7. This list will be added to or deducted from by officers should ratings change in accordance with this policy.

4.4 Investment Strategy

In-house funds: . Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e. rates for investments up to 12 months).

Investment returns expectations: Bank Rate is forecast to stay flat at 0.25% until quarter 2 2019 and not to rise above 0.75% by quarter 1 2020. Bank Rate forecasts for financial year ends (March) are:

- 2016/17 0.25%
- 2017/18 0.25%
- 2018/19 0.25%
- 2019/20 0.50%

The suggested budgeted investment earnings rates for returns on investments placed for periods up to 100 days during each financial year for the next eight years are as follows:-

2017/18 0.25%
2018/19 0.25%
2019/20 0.50%
2020/21 0.75%
2021/22 1.00%
2022/23 1.50%
2023/24 1.75%
Later years 2.75%

The overall balance of risks to these forecasts is currently probably slightly skewed to the downside in view of the uncertainty over the final terms of Brexit. If growth expectations disappoint and inflationary pressures are minimal, the start of increases in Bank Rate could be pushed back. On the other hand, should the pace of growth quicken and / or forecasts for increases in inflation rise, there could be an upside risk i.e. Bank Rate increases occur earlier and / or at a quicker pace.

For its cash flow generated balances, the Council will seek to utilise its business reserve instant access and notice accounts and short-dated deposits (overnight to 100 days) in order to benefit from the compounding of interest

4.5 End of Year Investment Report

At the end of the financial year, the Council will report on its investment activity as part of its Annual Treasury Report.

4.6 External Fund Managers

The Council has not appointed external fund managers. The need for this will be kept under review and a reported as appropriate before such an appointment is made.

4.7 Policy on the use of External Service Providers

In order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources, the Council uses Capita Assets Services as its external treasury management advisors. The terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review.

Final responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Council.

4.8 Delegation

The Treasury Management scheme of delegation and the role of the Section 151 Officer are outlined in Appendix 8.

APPENDICES

1. Loan maturity profile
2. MRP Policy Statement
3. Interest rate forecasts
4. Economic background
5. Specified and non-specified investments
6. Counterparty criteria
7. Approved countries for investments
8. Treasury management scheme of delegation and the role of the section 151 officer.
9. Treasury Management Key Principles
10. Treasury Management Policy Statement
11. Prudential and Treasury Indicators
12. Glossary of and information on Prudential & Treasury Management indicators

| DADANSODDIAD BENTHYCIADAU YN AEDDFEDU 2016/17 YMLAEN / LOANS MATURITY ANALYSIS 2016/17 ONWARDS | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| | PWLB Aeddefedu/ PWLB Maturity £'000 | PWLB EIP/ Annuity/ PWLB EIP/ Annuity £'000 | Benthyciadau Marchnad/ Market Loans £'000 | PWLB Amrywiol/ PWLB Variable £'000 | Cyfanswm yn Aeddfedu/ Total Maturing £'000 | %Yn Aeddfedu o'r Cyfran yn sefyll/ Maturing of Total Outstanding % |
| 2016/17 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.0 |
| 2017/18 | 5,500 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 5,509 | 5.0 |
| 2018/19 | 5,000 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5,010 | 4.5 |
| 2019/20 | 5,000 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 5,011 | 4.5 |
| 2020/21 | 4,500 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4,512 | 4.1 |
| 2021/22 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0.0 |
| 2022/23 | 2,285 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2,300 | 1.7 |
| 2023/24 | 1,854 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1,870 | 2.1 |
| 2024/25 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0.0 |
| 2025/26 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0.0 |
| 2026/27 | 1,381 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 1,403 | 1.3 |
| 2027/28 | 2,165 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 2,189 | 2.0 |
| 2028/29 | 262 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 288 | 0.3 |
| 2029/30 | 1,538 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 1,559 | 1.4 |
| 2030/31 | 451 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 466 | 0.4 |
| 2031/32 | 1,941 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1,950 | 1.8 |
| 2032/33 | 315 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 323 | 0.3 |
| 2033/34 | 637 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 637 | 0.6 |
| 2034/35 | 624 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 624 | 0.6 |
| 2035/36 | 611 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 611 | 0.6 |
| 2036/37 | 599 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 599 | 0.5 |
| 2037/38 | 587 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 587 | 0.5 |
| 2038/39 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 0.2 |
| 2039/40 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 4.5 |
| 2040/41 | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,500 | 3.2 |
| 2042/43 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0.9 |
| 2043/44 | 1,020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,020 | 0.9 |
| 2044/45 | 1,010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,010 | 0.9 |
| 2045/46 | 11,464 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,464 | 10.3 |
| 2050/51 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 1.8 |
| 2052/53 | 28,238 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28,238 | 25.4 |
| 2054/55 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 2.7 |
| 2055/56 | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,500 | 3.2 |
| 2056/57 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 4.5 |
| 2057/58 | 8,513 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,513 | 7.7 |
| 2059/60 | 1,763 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,763 | 1.6 |
| | 110,483 | 255 | 0 | 0 | 110,739 | 100.0 |
| Cyfartaledd bywyd (blynnyddoedd)/ Average life(years) | 22.31 | 8.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 22.27 | |
| Cyfartaledd graddfa (%)/ Average rate (%) | 5.41 | 9.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.42 | |

Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement 2017/18

The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated Council Fund capital spend each year (the CFR) through a revenue charge (the minimum revenue provision (MRP)), although it is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments if required (voluntary revenue provision (VRP)).

The Welsh Government regulations require the full Council to approve an MRP Statement in advance of each year. A variety of options are provided to councils, so long as there is a prudent provision. The Council is recommended to approve the following MRP Statement:-

For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008 or for capital expenditure from 1 April 2008 financed supported capital expenditure for Revenue Support Grant purposes, the MRP policy will be to charge 4% of the CFR at the end of the preceding year (in accordance with option 2 of the statutory guidance).

From 1st April 2008 for all unsupported borrowing (including PFI and finance leases) the MRP policy will be the Asset Life method, with the MRP based on the estimated life of the assets, in accordance with the regulations (this option must be applied for any expenditure capitalised under a Capitalisation Direction) (in accordance with option 3 of the statutory guidance). The estimated life periods will be set by the S151 Officer based upon advice received from the relevant officers.

As some types of capital expenditure incurred by the Council are not capable of being related to an individual asset, asset lives will be assessed on a basis which most reasonably reflects the anticipated period of benefit that arises from the expenditure. Also, whatever type of expenditure is involved, it will be grouped together in a manner which reflects the nature of the main component of expenditure and will only be divided up in cases where there are two or more major components with substantially different useful economic lives.

The Housing Revenue Account share of the CFR is subject to a 2% MRP charge, based upon the closing CFR for the previous year, in line with the approved 30 year business plan.

Any repayments included in annual PFI or finance leases are applied as MRP.

**Rhagolygon Graddfeydd Llog 2016/2019
Interest Rate Forecasts 2016/2019**

PWLB rates and forecast shown below have taken into account the 20 basis point certainty rate reduction effective as of the 1st November 2012.

| Capita Asset Services Interest Rate View | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Dec-16 | Mar-17 | Jun-17 | Sep-17 | Dec-17 | Mar-18 | Jun-18 | Sep-18 | Dec-18 | Mar-19 | Jun-19 | Dec-19 | Mar-20 |
| Bank Rate View | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.50% | 0.75% | 0.75% |
| 3 Month LIBID | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.40% | 0.50% | 0.60% | 0.80% | 0.90% |
| 6 Month LIBID | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.50% | 0.60% | 0.70% | 0.90% | 1.00% |
| 12 Month LIBID | 0.70% | 0.70% | 0.70% | 0.70% | 0.70% | 0.70% | 0.80% | 0.80% | 0.90% | 1.00% | 1.10% | 1.30% | 1.40% |
| 5yr PWLB Rate | 1.60% | 1.60% | 1.60% | 1.60% | 1.60% | 1.70% | 1.70% | 1.70% | 1.80% | 1.80% | 1.90% | 2.00% | 2.00% |
| 10yr PWLB Rate | 2.30% | 2.30% | 2.30% | 2.30% | 2.30% | 2.30% | 2.40% | 2.40% | 2.40% | 2.50% | 2.50% | 2.60% | 2.70% |
| 25yr PWLB Rate | 2.90% | 2.90% | 2.90% | 2.90% | 3.00% | 3.00% | 3.00% | 3.10% | 3.10% | 3.20% | 3.20% | 3.30% | 3.40% |
| 50yr PWLB Rate | 2.70% | 2.70% | 2.70% | 2.70% | 2.80% | 2.80% | 2.80% | 2.90% | 2.90% | 3.00% | 3.00% | 3.10% | 3.20% |
| Bank Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capita Asset Services | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.50% | 0.75% | 0.75% |
| Capital Economics | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.50% | 0.75% |
| 5yr PWLB Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capita Asset Services | 1.60% | 1.60% | 1.60% | 1.60% | 1.60% | 1.70% | 1.70% | 1.70% | 1.80% | 1.80% | 1.90% | 2.00% | 2.00% |
| Capital Economics | 1.60% | 1.70% | 1.80% | 1.90% | 1.95% | 2.05% | 2.20% | 2.30% | 2.40% | 2.60% | 2.80% | 3.20% | 3.30% |
| 10yr PWLB Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capita Asset Services | 2.30% | 2.30% | 2.30% | 2.30% | 2.30% | 2.30% | 2.40% | 2.40% | 2.40% | 2.50% | 2.50% | 2.60% | 2.70% |
| Capital Economics | 2.30% | 2.35% | 2.45% | 2.50% | 2.55% | 2.60% | 2.70% | 2.70% | 2.80% | 3.00% | 3.20% | 3.60% | 3.70% |
| 25yr PWLB Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capita Asset Services | 2.90% | 2.90% | 2.90% | 2.90% | 3.00% | 3.00% | 3.00% | 3.10% | 3.10% | 3.20% | 3.20% | 3.30% | 3.40% |
| Capital Economics | 2.90% | 3.00% | 3.05% | 3.10% | 3.15% | 3.25% | 3.30% | 3.35% | 3.45% | 3.55% | 3.75% | 4.15% | 4.35% |
| 50yr PWLB Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capita Asset Services | 2.70% | 2.70% | 2.70% | 2.70% | 2.80% | 2.80% | 2.80% | 2.90% | 2.90% | 3.00% | 3.00% | 3.10% | 3.20% |
| Capital Economics | 2.80% | 2.85% | 2.95% | 3.00% | 3.05% | 3.10% | 3.15% | 3.20% | 3.30% | 3.50% | 3.70% | 4.10% | 4.20% |

Rhan o gyngor dderbyniwyd gan / An extract from advice received from: Capita Asset Services

Economic Background

United Kingdom

GDP growth rates in 2013, 2014 and 2015 of 2.2%, 2.9% and 1.8% were some of the strongest rates among the G7 countries. Growth is expected to have strengthened in 2016 with the first three quarters coming in respectively at +0.4%, +0.7% and +0.5%. The latest Bank of England forecast for growth in 2016 as a whole is +2.2%. The figure for quarter 3 was a pleasant surprise which confounded the downbeat forecast by the Bank of England in August of only +0.1%, (subsequently revised up in September, but only to +0.2%). During most of 2015 and the first half of 2016, the economy had faced headwinds for exporters from the appreciation of sterling against the Euro, and weak growth in the EU, China and emerging markets, and from the dampening effect of the Government's continuing austerity programme.

The referendum vote for Brexit in June 2016 delivered an immediate shock fall in confidence indicators and business surveys at the beginning of August, which were interpreted by the Bank of England in its August Inflation Report as pointing to an impending sharp slowdown in the economy. However, the following monthly surveys in September showed an equally sharp recovery in confidence and business surveys so that it is generally expected that the economy will post reasonably strong growth numbers through the second half of 2016 and also in 2017, albeit at a slower pace than in the first half of 2016.

The Monetary Policy Committee, (MPC), meeting of 4th August was therefore dominated by countering this expected sharp slowdown and resulted in a package of measures that included a cut in Bank Rate from 0.50% to 0.25%, a renewal of quantitative easing, with £70bn made available for purchases of gilts and corporate bonds, and a £100bn tranche of cheap borrowing being made available for banks to use to lend to businesses and individuals.

The MPC meeting of 3 November left Bank Rate unchanged at 0.25% and other monetary policy measures also remained unchanged. This was in line with market expectations, but a major change from the previous quarterly Inflation Report MPC meeting of 4 August, which had given a strong steer, in its forward guidance, that it was likely to cut Bank Rate again, probably by the end of the year if economic data turned out as forecast by the Bank.

The latest MPC decision included a forward view that Bank Rate could go either up or down depending on how economic data evolves in the coming months. Our central view remains that Bank Rate will remain unchanged at 0.25% until the first increase to 0.50% in quarter 2 2019 (unchanged from our previous forecast). However, we would not, as yet, discount the risk of a cut in Bank Rate if economic growth were to take a significant dip downwards, though we think this is unlikely. We would also point out that forecasting as far ahead as mid 2019 is highly fraught as there are many potential economic headwinds which could blow the UK economy one way or the other as well as political developments in the UK, (especially over the terms of Brexit), EU, US and beyond, which could have a major impact on our forecasts.

The pace of Bank Rate increases in our forecasts has been slightly increased beyond the three year time horizon to reflect higher inflation expectations.

The August quarterly Inflation Report was based on a pessimistic forecast of near to zero GDP growth in quarter 3 i.e. a sharp slowdown in growth from +0.7% in quarter 2, in reaction to the shock of the result of the referendum in June. However, consumers have very much stayed in a 'business as usual' mode and there has been no sharp downturn in spending; it is consumer expenditure that underpins the services sector which comprises about 75% of UK GDP. After a fairly flat three months leading up to October, retail sales in October surged at the strongest rate since September 2015. In addition, the GfK consumer confidence index has recovered quite strongly to -3 in October after an initial sharp plunge in July to -12 in reaction to the referendum result.

Bank of England GDP forecasts in the November quarterly Inflation Report were as follows, (August forecasts in brackets) - 2016 +2.2%, (+2.0%); 2017 1.4%, (+0.8%); 2018 +1.5%, (+1.8%). There has, therefore, been a sharp increase in the forecast for 2017, a marginal increase in 2016 and a small decline in growth, now being delayed until 2018, as a result of the impact of Brexit.

Capital Economics' GDP forecasts are as follows: 2016 +2.0%; 2017 +1.5%; 2018 +2.5%. They feel that pessimism is still being overdone by the Bank and Brexit will not have as big an effect as initially feared by some commentators.

The Chancellor has said he will do 'whatever is needed' i.e. to promote growth; there are two main options he can follow – fiscal policy e.g. cut taxes, increase investment allowances for businesses, and/or increase government expenditure on infrastructure, housing etc. This will mean that the PSBR deficit elimination timetable will need to slip further into the future as promoting growth, (and ultimately boosting tax revenues in the longer term), will be a more urgent priority. The Governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, had warned that a vote for Brexit would be likely to cause a slowing in growth, particularly from a reduction in business investment, due to the uncertainty of whether the UK would have continuing full access, (i.e. without tariffs), to the EU single market. He also warned that the Bank could not do all the heavy lifting to boost economic growth and suggested that the Government would need to help growth e.g. by increasing investment expenditure and by using fiscal policy tools. The newly appointed Chancellor, Phillip Hammond, announced, in the aftermath of the referendum result and the formation of a new Conservative cabinet, that the target of achieving a budget surplus in 2020 would be eased in the Autumn Statement on 23 November.

The other key factor in forecasts for Bank Rate is inflation where the MPC aims for a target for CPI of 2.0%. The November Inflation Report included an increase in the peak forecast for inflation from 2.3% to 2.7% during 2017; (Capital Economics are forecasting a peak of 3.2% in 2018). This increase was largely due to the effect of the sharp fall in the value of sterling since the referendum, (16% down against the US dollar and 11% down against the Euro); this will feed through into a sharp increase in the cost of imports and materials used in production in the UK. However, the MPC is expected to look through the acceleration in inflation caused by external, (outside of the UK), influences, although it has given a clear warning that if wage inflation were to rise significantly as a result of these cost pressures on consumers, then they would take action to raise Bank Rate.

What is clear is that consumer disposable income will come under pressure, as the latest employers' survey is forecasting median pay rises for the year ahead of only 1.1% at a time when inflation will be rising significantly higher than this. The CPI figure for October surprised by under shooting forecasts at 0.9%. However, producer output prices rose at 2.1% and core inflation was up at 1.4%, confirming the likely future upwards path.

Gilt yields, and consequently PwLB rates, have risen sharply since hitting a low point in mid-August. There has also been huge volatility during 2016 as a whole. The year started with 10 year gilt yields at 1.88%, fell to a low point of 0.53% on 12 August, and have hit a peak on the way up again of 1.46% on 14 November. The rebound since August reflects the initial combination of the yield-depressing effect of the MPC's new round of quantitative easing on 4 August, together with expectations of a sharp downturn in expectations for growth and inflation as per the pessimistic Bank of England Inflation Report forecast, followed by a sharp rise in growth expectations since August when subsequent business surveys, and GDP growth in quarter 3 at +0.5% q/q, confounded the pessimism. Inflation expectations also rose sharply as a result of the continuing fall in the value of sterling.

Employment has been growing steadily during 2016, despite initial expectations that the referendum would cause a fall in employment. However, the latest employment data in November, (for October), showed a distinct slowdown in the rate of employment growth and an increase in the rate of growth of the unemployment claimant count. House prices have been rising during 2016 at a modest pace but the pace of increase has been slowing since the referendum; a downturn in prices could dampen consumer confidence and expenditure.

United States of America

The American economy had a patchy 2015 with sharp swings in the quarterly growth rate leaving the overall growth for the year at 2.4%. Quarter 1 of 2016 at +0.8%, (on an annualised basis), and quarter 2 at 1.4% left average growth for the first half at a weak 1.1%. However, the first estimate for quarter 3 at 2.9% signalled a rebound to strong growth. The Fed. embarked on its long anticipated first increase in rates at its December 2015 meeting. At that point, confidence was high that there would then be four more increases to come in 2016. Since then, more downbeat news on the international scene and then the Brexit vote, have caused a delay in the timing of the second increase which is now strongly expected in December 2016. Overall, despite some data setbacks, the US is still, probably, the best positioned of the major world economies to make solid progress towards a combination of strong growth, full employment and rising inflation: this is going to require the central bank to take action to raise rates so as to make progress towards normalisation of monetary policy, albeit at lower central rates than prevailed before the 2008 crisis.

The result of the presidential election in November is expected to lead to a strengthening of US growth if Trump's election promise of a major increase in expenditure on infrastructure is implemented. This policy is also likely to strengthen inflation pressures as the economy is already working at near full capacity. In addition, the unemployment rate is at a low point verging on what is normally classified as being full employment. However, the US does have a substantial amount of hidden unemployment in terms of an unusually large, (for a developed economy), percentage of the working population not actively seeking employment.

Trump's election has had a profound effect on the bond market and bond yields have risen sharply in the week since his election. Time will tell if this is a temporary over reaction, or a reasonable assessment of his election promises to cut taxes at the same time as boosting expenditure. This could lead to a sharp rise in total debt issuance from the current level of around 72% of GDP towards 100% during his term in office. However, although the Republicans now have a monopoly of power for the first time since the 1920s, in having a President and a majority in both Congress and the Senate, there is by no means any certainty that the politicians and advisers he has been appointing to his team, and both houses, will implement the more extreme policies that Trump outlined during his election campaign. Indeed, Trump may even rein back on some of those policies himself.

The election does not appear likely to have much impact on the Fed. in terms of holding back further on increasing the Fed. Rate. Accordingly, the next rate rise is still widely expected to occur in December 2016, followed by sharper increases thereafter, which may also cause Treasury yields to rise further. If the Trump package of policies is fully implemented, there is likely to be a significant increase in inflationary pressures which could, in turn, mean that the pace of further Fed. Rate increases will be quicker and stronger than had been previously expected.

In the first week since the US election, there has been a major shift in investor sentiment away from bonds to equities, especially in the US. However, gilt yields in the UK and bond yields in the EU have also been dragged higher. Some commentators are saying that this rise has been an overreaction to the US election result which is likely to be reversed. Other commentators take the view that this could well be the start of the long expected eventual unwinding of bond prices propelled upwards to unrealistically high levels, (and conversely bond yields pushed down), by the artificial and temporary power of quantitative easing.

Eurozone

In the Eurozone, the ECB commenced, in March 2015, its massive €1.1 trillion programme of quantitative easing to buy high credit quality government and other debt of selected EZ countries at a rate of €60bn per month. This was intended to run initially to September 2016 but was extended to March 2017 at its December 2015 meeting. At its December and March 2016 meetings it progressively cut its deposit facility rate to reach -0.4% and its main refinancing rate from 0.05% to zero. At its March meeting, it also increased its monthly asset purchases to €80bn. These measures have struggled to make a significant impact in boosting economic growth and in helping inflation to rise significantly from low levels towards the target of 2%.

EZ GDP growth in the first three quarters of 2016 has been 0.5%, +0.3% and +0.3%, (+1.6% y/y). Forward indications are that economic growth in the EU is likely to continue at moderate levels. This has added to comments from many forecasters that those central banks in countries around the world which are currently struggling to combat low growth, are running out of ammunition to stimulate growth and to boost inflation. Central banks have also been stressing that national governments will need to do more by way of structural reforms, fiscal measures and direct investment expenditure to support demand and economic growth in their economies.

There are also significant specific political and other risks within the EZ: -

- Greece continues to cause major stress in the EU due to its tardiness and reluctance in implementing key reforms required by the EU to make the country more efficient and to make significant progress towards the country being able to pay its way – and before the EU is prepared to agree to release further bail out funds.
- Spain has had two inconclusive general elections in 2015 and 2016, both of which failed to produce a workable government with a majority of the 350 seats. At the eleventh hour on 31 October, before it would have become compulsory to call a third general election, the party with the biggest bloc of seats (137), was given a majority confidence vote to form a government. This is potentially a highly unstable situation, particularly given the need to deal with an EU demand for implementation of a package of austerity cuts which will be highly unpopular.
- The under capitalisation of Italian banks poses a major risk. Some German banks are also undercapitalised, especially Deutsche Bank, which is under threat of major financial penalties from regulatory authorities that will further weaken its capitalisation. What is clear is that national governments are forbidden by EU rules from providing state aid to bail out those banks that are at risk, while, at the same time, those banks are unable realistically to borrow additional capital in financial markets due to their vulnerable financial state. However, they are also 'too big, and too important to their national economies, to be allowed to fail'.
- 4 December Italian constitutional referendum on reforming the Senate and reducing its powers; this has also become a confidence vote on Prime Minister Renzi who originally said he would resign if there is a 'no' vote, but has since back tracked on that in the light of adverse poll predictions. A rejection of these proposals would stop progress to fundamental political and economic reform which is urgently needed to deal with Italy's core problems, especially low growth and a very high debt to GDP ratio of 135%. They are also intended to give Italy more stable government as no western European country has had such a multiplicity of governments since the Second World War as Italy, due to the equal split of power between the two chambers of the Parliament which are both voted in by the Italian electorate but by using different voting systems. It is unclear what the political, and other, repercussions could be if there is a 'No' vote.

- Dutch general election 15.3.17; a far right party is currently polling neck and neck with the incumbent ruling party. In addition, anti-big business and anti-EU activists have already collected two thirds of the 300,000 signatures required to force a referendum to be taken on approving the EU – Canada free trade pact. This could delay the pact until a referendum in 2018 which would require unanimous approval by all EU governments before it can be finalised. In April 2016, Dutch voters rejected by 61.1% an EU – Ukraine cooperation pact under the same referendum law. Dutch activists are concerned by the lack of democracy in the institutions of the EU.
- French presidential election; first round 13 April; second round 7 May 2017.
- French National Assembly election June 2017.
- German Federal election August – 22 October 2017. This could be affected by significant shifts in voter intentions as a result of terrorist attacks, dealing with a huge influx of immigrants and a rise in anti EU sentiment.
- The core EU, (note, not just the Eurozone currency area), principle of free movement of people within the EU is a growing issue leading to major stress and tension between EU states, especially with the Visegrad bloc of former communist states. Given the number and type of challenges the EU faces in the next eighteen months, there is an identifiable risk for the EU project to be called into fundamental question. The risk of an electoral revolt against the EU establishment has gained traction after the shock results of the UK referendum and the US Presidential election. But it remains to be seen whether any shift in sentiment will gain sufficient traction to produce any further shocks within the EU.

Asia

Economic growth in China has been slowing down and this, in turn, has been denting economic growth in emerging market countries dependent on exporting raw materials to China. Medium term risks have been increasing in China e.g. a dangerous build up in the level of credit compared to the size of GDP, plus there is a need to address a major over supply of housing and surplus industrial capacity, which both need to be eliminated. This needs to be combined with a rebalancing of the economy from investment expenditure to consumer spending. However, the central bank has a track record of supporting growth through various monetary policy measures, though these further stimulate the growth of credit risks and so increase the existing major imbalances within the economy.

Economic growth in Japan is still patchy, at best, and skirting with deflation, despite successive rounds of huge monetary stimulus and massive fiscal action to promote consumer spending. The government is also making little progress on fundamental reforms of the economy.

Emerging countries

There have been major concerns around the vulnerability of some emerging countries exposed to the downturn in demand for commodities from China or to competition from the increase in supply of American shale oil and gas reaching world markets. The ending of sanctions on Iran has also brought a further significant increase in oil supplies into the world markets. While these concerns have subsided during 2016, if interest rates in the USA do rise substantially over the next few years, (and this could also be accompanied by a rise in the value of the dollar in exchange markets), this could cause significant problems for those emerging countries with large amounts of debt denominated in dollars. The Bank of International Settlements has recently released a report that \$340bn of emerging market corporate debt will fall due for repayment in the remaining two months of 2016 and in 2017 – a 40% increase on the figure for the last three years.

Financial markets could also be vulnerable to risks from those emerging countries with major sovereign wealth funds, that are highly exposed to the falls in commodity prices from the levels prevailing before 2015, especially oil, and which, therefore, may have to liquidate substantial amounts of investments in order to cover national budget deficits over the next few years if the price of oil does not return to pre-2015 levels.

Brexit timetable and process

- March 2017: UK government notifies the European Council of its intention to leave under the Treaty on European Union Article 50
- March 2019: two-year negotiation period on the terms of exit. This period can be extended with the agreement of all members i.e. not that likely.
- UK continues as an EU member during this two-year period with access to the single market and tariff free trade between the EU and UK.
- The UK and EU would attempt to negotiate, among other agreements, a bi-lateral trade agreement over that period.
- The UK would aim for a negotiated agreed withdrawal from the EU, although the UK may also exit without any such agreements.
- If the UK exits without an agreed deal with the EU, World Trade Organisation rules and tariffs could apply to trade between the UK and EU - but this is not certain.
- On exit from the EU: the UK parliament would repeal the 1972 European Communities Act.
- The UK will then no longer participate in matters reserved for EU members, such as changes to the EU's budget, voting allocations and policies.
- It is possible that some sort of agreement could be reached for a transitional time period for actually implementing Brexit after March 2019 so as to help exporters to adjust in both the EU and in the UK.

Specified and Non-Specified Investments

The Welsh Government 'Guidance on Local Government Investments' (Effective from 1 April 2010) provides the definition of specified and non-specified investments.

Paragraph 5.1 of the 'Guidance' states that an investment is specified if all of the following apply:-

- (a) the investment is denominated in sterling and any payments or repayments in respect of the investment are payable only in sterling; and
- (b) the investment is not a long-term investment (*); and
- (c) the making of the investment is not defined as capital expenditure by virtue of regulation 20(1)(d) of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) Regulations 2003 [SI 3239 as amended]; and
- (ch) the investment is made with a body or in an investment scheme of high credit quality (**); or with one of the following public-sector bodies:
 - (i) the United Kingdom Government
 - (ii) a local authority in England or Wales (as defined in section 23 of the 2003 Act) or a similar body in Scotland or Northern Ireland
 - (iii) a parish or community council.

The 'Guidance' also states that any investment not meeting the definition of paragraph 5.1 is classified as a non-specified investment.

During 2017/18 the Council does not intend to make any investments in foreign currencies, nor any with low credit quality bodies, nor any that are defined as capital expenditure by legislation (such as company shares). Non-specified investments will therefore be limited to (i) long-term investments; and (ii) deposits with the Council's own banker for transactional purposes if it fails to meet the basic credit criteria; in this instance balances will be minimised as far as is possible

The table in Appendix 6 set out the investment criteria and limits for the categories of investments intended for use during 2017/18 and therefore form the basis for the approved lending list.

Any proposed revisions or amendments during the year to the categories of specified and non-specified investments to be used and / or to the associated credit rating criteria / investment limits will be subject to prior approval by the County Council.

* Section 2.4 of the 'Guidance' defines a long term investment as "any investment other than (a) one which is due to be repaid within 12 months of the date on which the investment was made or (b) one which the local authority may require to be repaid within that period."

** For the purposes of high credit quality the 'Guidance' states that "for the purposes of paragraph 5.1(d), Welsh ministers recommend that the Strategy should define high credit quality (and where this definition refers to credit ratings, paragraph 6.1 (***) is relevant)."

*** Paragraph 6.1 of the 'Guidance' recommends that "the Strategy should set out the authority's approach to assessing the risk of loss of investments, making clear in particular:

- (a) to what extent, if any, risk assessment is based upon credit ratings issued by one or more credit rating agencies;
- (b) where credit ratings are used, how frequently credit ratings are monitored and what action is to be taken when ratings change; and
- (c) what other sources of information on credit risk are used, additional to or instead of credit ratings."

The table in Appendix 6 of this strategy sets out what this Council defines as high credit quality and the associated investment criteria and limits and section 4.2 of this strategy sets out the Council's creditworthiness approach.

Counterparty Criteria

| Category | Short Term Credit Rating (Fitch) | Short Term Credit Rating (Moody's) | Short Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's) | Long Term Credit Rating (Fitch) | Long Term Credit Rating (Moody's) | Long Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's) | Cash Limit | Time Limit |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------|------------|
| Bank and Building Societies (not nationalised or part nationalised) | F1+ | P-1 | A-1+ | AAA | Aaa | AAA | £10m | 5 years |
| | F1+ | P-1 | A-1+ | AA | Aa2 | AA | £10m | 3 years |
| | F1+ | P-1 | A-1+ | AA- | Aa3 | AA- | £10m | 364 days |
| | F1 | P-1 | A-1 | A | A2 | A | £7.5m | 6 months |
| Nationalised / Part Nationalised UK Banks | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | £10m | 364 days |
| UK Central Government (irrespective of credit rating) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | No maximum | No maximum |
| UK Local Authorities** | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | £5m | 364 days |
| Money Market Funds | n/a | n/a | n/a | AAA | AAA | AAA | £5m | 6 months |

* as defined in the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) Regulations 2003

** as defined in the Local Government Act 2003

Notes and Clarifications**(1) Cash Limit**

- (i) The cash limits apply both to the individual counterparty and to the overall group to which it belongs (e.g. for the banks within the Lloyds Banking Group plc (being Bank of Scotland plc and Lloyds Bank plc), the investment limit applies to those banks individually and the banking group as a whole);
- (ii) The overall cash limit for deposits over 364 days is £15m.

(2) Time Limit

- (i) This up to and including the period indicated.

(3) Foreign Countries

- (i) Investments in foreign countries will be limited to those that hold a sovereign credit rating of (Fitch) AA- or equivalent (from the agencies referred to in section 4.3 of this strategy) sovereign credit rating (based upon the lowest common denominator), and to a maximum of £10 million per foreign country.
- (ii) Investments in countries whose lowest sovereign rating is not AA- or above will not be permitted. No country limit will apply to investments in the UK, irrespective of the sovereign credit rating.
- (iii) Subsidiaries of foreign banking groups will normally be assessed according to the country of domicile of the parent organisation. However, Santander UK plc (a subsidiary of Spain's Banco Santander) will be classed as a UK bank due to its substantial UK franchises and the arms-length nature of the parent-subsidiary relationships.
- (iv) Sovereign credit rating criteria and foreign country limits will not apply to investments in multilateral development banks (e.g. the European Investment Bank and the World Bank) or other supranational organisations (e.g. the European Union).

4. Credit Rating Downgrade

Should a credit rating downgrade place a counterparty below the minimum credit rating criteria for investment, the counterparty will cease to be used as soon as practicable.

If the S151 Officer wishes to continue investing with that counterparty approval will be sought from the Chair of the Audit Committee plus one other member of the Chair's choosing, who both must approve the action. This will then be reported as appropriate at the next available opportunity.

Approved countries for investments [correct as at 25 October 2016]

This list is based on those countries which have sovereign ratings of AA- or higher (we show the lowest rating from Fitch, Moody's and S&P) and also, (except - at the time of writing - for Norway and Luxembourg), have banks operating in sterling markets which have credit ratings of green or above in the Capita Asset Services credit worthiness service.

AAA

- Australia
- Canada
- Denmark
- Germany
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

AA+

- Finland
- Hong Kong
- U.S.A.

AA

- Abu Dhabi (UAE)
- France
- Qatar
- U.K.

AA-

- Belgium

Treasury management scheme of delegation

(i) County Council

- budget approval;
- approval of the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Annual Investment Strategy and MRP Policy, annual Treasury Management Policy Statement and amendments thereto;
- approval of amendments to the Council's adopted clauses;
- receiving and reviewing monitoring reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities; and
- acting on recommendations received from the Audit Committee and/or Executive Committee.

(ii) Executive Committee

- budget consideration;
- approval of the division of responsibilities;
- approval of the selection of external service providers and agreeing terms of appointment;
- receiving and reviewing monitoring reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities and making recommendations to the County Council as appropriate;
- acting on recommendations received from the Audit Committee.

(iii) Audit Committee

- Scrutiny of Treasury Management matters as required by CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management and the Council's Treasury Management Policy. This includes:-
 - scrutinising the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Annual Investment Strategy, Annual MRP Policy, Annual Treasury Management Policy and Treasury Management Practices and making recommendations to the Executive Committee and County Council as appropriate;
 - scrutinising proposals for amendments to the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Annual Investment Strategy, Annual MRP Policy, Annual Treasury Management Policy and Treasury Management Practices and to the adopted clauses and making recommendations to the Executive and County Council as appropriate;
 - receiving and scrutinising any other proposals relating to the treasury management which require a decision by the Executive or County Council; and
 - receiving and scrutinising monitoring reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities and make recommendations to the Executive and County Council as appropriate.

The Treasury Management role of the Section 151 Officer

The Section 151 (responsible) Officer's role includes:-

- recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance;
- submitting regular treasury management policy reports;
- submitting budgets and budget variations;
- receiving and reviewing management information reports;
- reviewing the performance of the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit; and
- recommending the appointment of external service providers.
- Responsibility for the execution and administration of its Treasury decisions, including decision on borrowing, investment and financing, have been delegated to the Section 151 Officer, who will act in accordance with the Council's policy statements and TMP's.

The CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice

The key principles of CIPFA's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (2011 Edition)*, as described in Section 4 of that Code are as follows:-

Key Principle 1:

Public service organisations should put in place formal and comprehensive objectives, policies and practices, strategies and reporting arrangements for the effective management and control of their treasury management activities.

Key Principle 2:

Their policies and practices should make clear that the effective management and control of risks are prime objectives of their treasury management activities and that responsibility for these lies clearly within their organisations. Their appetite for risk should form part of their annual strategy, including any use of financial instruments for the prudent management of those risks, and should ensure that priority is given to security and liquidity when investing funds.

Key Principle 3:

They should acknowledge that the pursuit of value for money in treasury management and the use of suitable performance measures are valid and important tools for responsible organisations to employ in support of their business and service objectives; and that, within the context of effective risk management, their treasury management policies and practices should reflect this.

The Code then goes on to say that:

“In framing these recommendations, CIPFA acknowledges the difficulties of striving for effective risk management and control, whilst at the same time pursuing value for money. This code does not seek to be prescriptive about how this issue should be handled, particularly since it covers such a wide variety of organisations. However, where appropriate, the sector specific guidance notes give suitable advice. CIPFA recognises that no two organisations in the public services are likely to tackle this issue in precisely the same manner but success in this area of treasury management is likely to be viewed, especially in value for money terms, as an indicator of a strongly performing treasury management function.”

“Even though it dates back to 1991, CIPFA considers that the report by the Treasury and Civil Service Committee of the House of Commons on the BCCI closure is still pertinent, wherein it was stated that:”

“In balancing risk against return, local authorities should be more concerned to avoid risks than to maximise returns.”

“Indeed this view was supported by the Communities and Local Government Select Committee report into local authority investments in 2009.”

“It is CIPFA’s view that throughout the public services the priority is to protect capital rather than to maximise return. The avoidance of all risk is neither appropriate nor possible. However, a balance must be struck with a keen responsibility for public money.”

Accordingly the Authority will adopt, as part of the standing orders, the following four clauses;

1. The Authority will create and maintain, as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:
 - a treasury management policy statement, stating the policies, objectives and approach to risk management of its treasury management activities; and
 - suitable treasury management practices (TMPs) setting out the manner in which the Authority will seek to achieve those policies and objectives, and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities.

The content of the Policy Statement and TMPs will follow the recommendations contained in Sections 6 and 7 of the Code, subject only to amendment where necessary to reflect the particular circumstances of the Authority. Such amendments will not result in the Authority materially deviating from the Code's key principles.

2. The County Council, Executive Committee and the Audit Committee will receive reports on the Authority's treasury management policies, practices and activities, including; an annual strategy and plan in advance of the year, a mid-year review report and an annual report after its close, in the form prescribed in the TMPs.
3. The County Council/Executive Committee are responsible for the implementation of the Authority's treasury management policies and practices in accordance with the Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation. The S151 Officer is responsible for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions, who will act in accordance with the Authority's policy statement and TMPs and, if he/she is a CIPFA member, CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.
4. The Authority nominates Audit Committee to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of treasury management strategy and policies.

Treasury Management Policy Statement

1. CIPFA defines its treasury management activities as: “The management of the authority’s investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks”.
2. This organisation regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the organisation, and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.
3. This organisation acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management, and to employing suitable comprehensive performance measurement techniques, within the context of effective risk management.

**PRUDENTIAL & TREASURY INDICATORS
BUDGET SETTING 2017/18**

APPENDIX 11

No. Indicator

| | | 2015/16 out-turn | 2016/17 estimate | 2017/18 proposal | 2018/19 proposal | 2019/20 proposal |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Affordability | | | | | | |
| 1,2 | Estimates of [or actual] ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream: | | | | | |
| | Council Fund | 6.26% | 6.11% | 6.50% | 6.72% | 6.89% |
| | Housing Revenue Account (inclusive of settlement) | 23.14% | 21.28% | 19.38% | 17.50% | 15.99% |
| | Total | 8.03% | 7.76% | 7.98% | 8.04% | 8.09% |
| 3 | Estimates of incremental impact of capital investment decisions on the Council Tax | | | £4.25 | £22.00 | £36.87 |
| | <i>for the Band D Council Tax</i> | | | | | |
| 4 a | Estimates of incremental impact of capital investment decisions on housing rents | | | £32.42 | £18.83 | £19.52 |
| | <i>on average weekly rent levels</i> | | | | | |
| 4 b | Estimates of incremental impact of capital borrowing on housing rents for HRA | | | £0.00 | £0.00 | £0.00 |
| | <i>on average weekly rent levels</i> | | | | | |
| Prudence | | | | | | |
| 5 | Gross debt and the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | <i>Is the gross external debt < the CFR for the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for the current and the next two financial years?</i> | | | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| 6,7 | Estimates of [or actual] capital expenditure | | | | | |
| | Council Fund | 16,368 | 30,911 | 35,713 | 38,573 | 29,031 |
| | Housing Revenue Account | 27,608 | 12,151 | 9,889 | 7,283 | 7,523 |
| | Total | 43,976 | 43,062 | 45,602 | 45,856 | 36,554 |
| 8,9 | Estimates of [or actual] Capital Financing Requirement | | | | | |
| | Council Fund | 84,291 | 92,982 | 97,594 | 100,762 | 103,563 |
| | Housing Revenue Account | 43,365 | 42,497 | 41,648 | 40,815 | 39,999 |
| | Total | 127,656 | 135,479 | 139,242 | 141,577 | 143,562 |
| External Debt | | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| 10 | Authorised Limit | | | | | |
| | : General Borrowing | 143,000 | 166,000 | 167,000 | 169,000 | 171,000 |
| | : Other long term liabilities | 2,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | : Total | 145,000 | 169,000 | 170,000 | 172,000 | 174,000 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11 | HRA Limit on Indebtedness; | | | | | |
| | HRA Limit on Indebtedness | n/a | 58,533 | 58,533 | 58,533 | 58,533 |
| | HRA CFR | n/a | 45,069 | 43,744 | 42,446 | 41,174 |
| | HRA headroom | n/a | 13,484 | 14,809 | 16,107 | 17,379 |
| 12 | Operational Boundary | | | | | |
| | : General Borrowing | 138,000 | 161,000 | 162,000 | 164,000 | 166,000 |
| | : Other long term liabilities | 2,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | : Total | 140,000 | 164,000 | 165,000 | 167,000 | 169,000 |
| 13 | Actual External Debt | 110,744 | | | | |
| Treasury Management | | 2015/16 out-turn | 2016/17 estimate | 2017/18 proposal | 2018/19 proposal | 2019/20 proposal |
| 14 | The Local Authority has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| 15 | Gross and net debt | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | <i>The upper limit on the net debt as a proportion of gross debt</i> | | | | | |
| 16 | The upper limit on fixed rate exposures: (net principal outstanding) | 143,000 | 166,000 | 167,000 | 169,000 | 171,000 |
| 17 | The upper limit on variable rate exposures: (net principal outstanding) | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 18 | The limit for total principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days (any long term investments carried forward from previous years will be included in each year's limit) | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| | | | 2016/17 upper limit | 2016/17 lower limit | | |
| 19 | The upper and lower limits for the maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing | | | | | |
| | • under 12 months | | 20% | 0% | | |
| | • 12 months and within 24 months | | 20% | 0% | | |
| | • 24 months and within 5 years | | 50% | 0% | | |
| | • 5 years and within 10 years | | 75% | 0% | | |
| | • 10 years and above | | 100% | 0% | | |
| | | | no change | no change | | |

Glossary of and information on Prudential & Treasury Management indicators (References as per appendix 11)

Prudential Indicators

A) Affordability

1,2 Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

The estimates of financing costs include current commitments and the proposals in this budget report.

3. Incremental impact of capital investment decisions on council tax

This indicator identifies the revenue costs associated with proposed changes to the three year capital programme recommended in this budget report compared to the Council's existing approved commitments and current plans. The assumptions are based on the budget, but will invariably include some estimates, such as the level of Government support, which are not published over a three year period.

4(a) Estimates of the incremental impact of capital investment decisions on housing rent levels

Similar to the council tax calculation, this indicator identifies the trend in the cost of proposed changes in the housing capital programme recommended in this budget report compared to the Council's existing commitments and current plans, expressed as a discrete impact on weekly rent levels.

This indicator shows the revenue impact on any newly proposed changes, although any discrete impact will be constrained by rent controls.

4(b) Estimates of incremental impact of capital borrowing on housing rents for HRA .

This indicator shows the additional cost of borrowing for HRA on rent amount.

B) Prudence

5. Gross Debt and the CFR

The Council needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2016/17 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.

C) Capital expenditure

6,7. Estimates of Capital Expenditure

This is the forecast Capital Expenditure from 2016/17 to 2019/20, and is based on the Capital Programme for 2016/17 and the Capital Bids received for 2017/18.

8,9 The Council's borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement)

Another prudential indicator is the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for, will increase the CFR.

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the borrowing need in line with each assets life.

The CFR includes any other long term liabilities (e.g. PFI schemes, finance leases). Whilst these increase the CFR, and therefore the Council's borrowing requirement, these types of scheme include a borrowing facility and so the Council is not required to separately borrow for these schemes. The Council currently has £nil of such schemes within the CFR.

CH) External Debt

10. The authorised limit for external debt. A further key prudential indicator represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the full Council. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all councils' plans, or those of a specific council, although this power has not yet been exercised.

The S151 Officer reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in the budget report.

11. HRA Limit on Indebtedness. As part of the HRA self-financing reform each Welsh local authority with responsibility for housing will be allocated a limit on indebtedness in relation to the HRA; this essentially places a limit on the HRA CFR (to be applied at 31st March each year). The gap between the two, if the CFR is within the limit, will be referred to as the borrowing headroom. The forecast account for the HRA settlement on the same basis as for the ratio in reference 2.

12. The operational boundary. This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt.

Treasury Management Indicators

Treasury management limits on activity

There are three debt related treasury activity limits. The purpose of these are to restrain the activity of the treasury function within certain limits, thereby managing risk and reducing the impact of any adverse movement in interest rates. However, if these are set to be too restrictive they will impair the opportunities to reduce costs / improve performance. The indicators are:-

- Upper limits on variable interest rate exposure. This identifies a maximum limit for variable interest rates based upon the debt position net of investments;
- Upper limits on fixed interest rate exposure. This is similar to the previous indicator and covers a maximum limit on fixed interest rates; and
- Maturity structure of borrowing. These gross limits are set to reduce the Council's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing, and are required for upper and lower limits.

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| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | | |
|---|--|---|
| REPORT TO: | EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE | |
| DATE: | 19 DECEMBER 2016 | |
| SUBJECT: | TREASURY MANAGEMENT MID-YEAR REVIEW REPORT 2016/17 | |
| PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S): | COUNCILLOR H E JONES | |
| HEAD OF SERVICE: | MARC JONES | (EXT. 2601) |
| REPORT AUTHOR: | GARETH ROBERTS | |
| TEL: | 01248 752675 | |
| E-MAIL: | GarethJRoberts@anglesey.gov.uk | |
| LOCAL MEMBERS: | n/a | |
| A - Recommendation/s and reason/s | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review the report to be consistent with professional guidance and to comply with the recommendations of the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management; The report was scrutinised by the Audit Committee on 6 December 2016 who resolved to forward the report onto this committee without any comments; To consider the content of the report and forward onto the County Council together with any comments. | | |
| B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option? | | |
| n/a | | |
| C - Why is this decision for the Executive? | | |
| To comply with the scheme of delegation, as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2016/17, that was approved by this Council on 10 March 2016. | | |
| CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council? | | |
| Yes | | |
| D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council? | | |
| n/a | | |
| DD - Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
| 1 | Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory) | |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | n/a – this is the Section151 Officer’s 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: | | |
| <p>Annex A - Treasury Management Mid-Year Review Report 2016/17 Appendix 1 - Economic performance to date and outlook Appendix 2 - Commentary on the latest interest rates forecasts Appendix 3 - Capita Asset Services Forward View Appendix 4 - Borrowing and Investment Summary – Quarters 1 and 2 2016/17 Appendix 5 - Credit ratings of investment counterparties and deposits held with each as at 30 September 2016 Appendix 6 - Approved countries for investments</p> | | |
| FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information): | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2016/17 that was approved by this Council on 10 March 2016. | | |

1. Introduction

The Council operates a balanced budget, which broadly means cash raised during the year will meet its cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operations ensure this cash flow is adequately planned, with surplus monies being invested in low risk counterparties, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering optimising investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer term cash flow planning to ensure the Council can meet its capital spending operations. This management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short term loans, or using longer term cash flow surpluses, and on occasion any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.

Accordingly, treasury management is defined as:-

“The management of the local authority’s investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”

2. Background

The primary requirements of the Code are as follows:

1. Creation and maintenance of a Treasury Management Policy Statement which sets out the policies and objectives of the Council's treasury management activities.
2. Creation and maintenance of Treasury Management Practices which set out the manner in which the Council will seek to achieve those policies and objectives.
3. Receipt by the full Council of an Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy for the year ahead, a Mid-year Review Report (this report) and an Annual Report, covering activities during the previous year.
4. Delegation by the Council of responsibilities for implementing and monitoring treasury management policies and practices and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions.
5. Delegation by the Council of the role of scrutiny of treasury management strategy and policies to a specific named body. For this Council the delegated body is the Audit Committee.

This mid-year report has been prepared in compliance with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management, and covers the following:-

- An economic update for the first part of the 2016/17 financial year;
- A review of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy;
- The Council's capital expenditure (prudential indicators);
- A review of the Council's investment portfolio for 2016/17;
- A review of the Council's borrowing strategy for 2016/17;
- A review of any debt rescheduling undertaken during 2016/17;
- A summary of activity since Quarter 2;
- A look ahead to next year; and
- A review of compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits for 2016/17.

3. Economic Update

3.1 The Council's treasury advisers provided a summary of the economic performance to date and outlook shortly after the end of the first quarter, and can be found in Appendix 1. They have also recently provided the following interest rate forecast:-

| | Dec 2016 | Mar 2017 | Jun 2017 | Sep 2017 | Dec 2017 | Mar 2018 | Jun 2018 |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Bank Rate (%) | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| 5yr PWLB rate (%) | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| 10yr PWLB rate (%) | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.40 |
| 25yr PWLB rate (%) | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 50yr PWLB rate (%) | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.80 |

3.2 The Council's treasury advisers recently provided a commentary alongside the interest rate forecast above. This commentary can be found in Appendix 2.

3.3 Following the reduction in the interest rate, the projected investment income is less than the budget for 2016/17.

4. Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy Update

4.1 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2016/17 was approved by this Council on 10 March 2016. There are no policy changes to the TMSS; the details in this report update the position in the light of the updated economic position.

5. The Council's Capital Position (Prudential Indicators)

5.1 This part of the report is structured to update:-

- The Council's capital expenditure plans;
- How these plans are being financed;
- The impact of the changes in the capital expenditure plans on the prudential indicators and the underlying need to borrow; and
- Compliance with the limits in place for borrowing activity.

5.2 Prudential Indicator for Capital Expenditure

This table shows the revised estimates for capital expenditure in comparison to the capital budget.

| Capital Expenditure | 2016/17 Original Estimate £'000 | Position as at 30 September 2016 £'000 | 2016/17 Current Estimate £'000 |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Council Fund | 38,080 | 11,880 | 30,910 |
| HRA | 14,170 | 3,660 | 12,150 |
| Total | 52,250 | 15,540 | 43,060 |

5.2.1 The current estimate for capital expenditure is behind the original estimate mainly due to the Nanner Road Project coming in under the predicted cost and the online works are not as advanced as initially estimated, and the Holyhead & Llangefni Infrastructure still awaiting WEFO funding and it is not anticipated that any Capital Expenditure will be incurred this year. For a full breakdown on the Capital expenditure for 2016/17, please see the Capital Budget Monitoring Report that went to the Executive on 28 November 2016

5.3 Changes to the Financing of the Capital Programme

5.3.1 There are no significant changes to the financing of the capital programme to report at this stage.

5.3.2 The Table below shows the current estimate for the financing of the Capital Programme 2016/17 in comparison to the original forecast. The main difference relates to the funding for Capital Grants and Supported Borrowing, which is due to the funding arrangement of the 21st Century Schools programme for 2016/17. The Welsh Government funding is in the form of a Capital Grant and Supported Borrowing, and it was estimated that this would be split 50:50 in 2016/17. However, there is a greater weighting towards Supported Borrowing in 2016/17, meaning the Supported Borrowing has increased and Capital Grant has decreased. In future years it will be reversed with a greater weighting towards Capital Grant. This, along with the forecast under spend in the Holyhead & Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure and the forecast underspend in The New Highways to Wylfa Newydd, as previously stated, is the main reason the Capital Grant will be less in 2016/17.

| Capital Financing | 2016/17 Original Estimate £'000 | 2016/17 Revised Estimate £'000 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Capital Grants | 24,700 | 14,370 |
| Capital Receipts | 6,570 | 6,580 |
| From Reserves | 780 | 290 |
| Revenue Contribution | 10,680 | 8,940 |
| Supported Borrowing | 2,190 | 6,380 |
| Unsupported Borrowing | 6,730 | 5,900 |
| Insurance | 600 | 600 |
| Total | 52,250 | 43,060 |

5.4 Changes to the Prudential Indicators for the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), External Debt and the Operational Boundary

5.4.1 The table below shows the CFR, which is the underlying external need to incur borrowing for a capital purpose. It also shows the expected debt position over the period. This is termed the Operational Boundary.

5.4.2 Prudential Indicator – Capital Financing Requirement

5.4.2.1 We are on target to achieve the original forecast Capital Financing Requirement.

5.4.3 Prudential Indicator – External Debt/the Operational Boundary

| | 2016/17 Original Estimate £000 | CFR Position at 30 September 2016 £000 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Prudential Indicator – Capital Financing Requirement | | |
| CFR – Council Fund | 95,748 | 92,981 |
| CFR – HRA | 43,529 | 42,498 |
| Total CFR | 139,277 | 135,479 |
| Net movement in CFR | 9,099 | 7,823 |
| | 2016/17 Original Estimate £'000 | Borrowing Position at 30 September 2016 £'000 |
| Prudential Indicator – External Debt/the Operational Boundary | | |
| Borrowing | 161,000 | 110,739 |
| Other long term liabilities | 3,000 | Nil |
| Total debt 31 March | 164,000 | 110,739 |

5.5 Limits to Borrowing Activity

- 5.5.1** The first key control over the treasury activity is a prudential indicator to ensure that, over the medium term, net borrowing (borrowings less investments) will only be for a capital purpose. Gross external borrowing should not, except in the short term, exceed the total of CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2016/17 and the next two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years. The Council has approved a policy for borrowing in advance of need which will be adhered to if this proves prudent.

| | 2016/17 Original Estimate £'000 | Position as at 30 September 2016 £'000 |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Gross borrowing | 139,277 | 110,739 |
| Plus other long term liabilities | Nil | Nil |
| Gross borrowing | 139,277 | 110,739 |
| CFR (year-end position) | 139,277 | n/a |

- 5.5.2** It is not envisaged that there will be any difficulties for the current year in complying with this prudential indicator.

- 5.5.3** A further prudential indicator controls the overall level of borrowing. This is the Authorised Limit which represents the limit beyond which borrowing is prohibited, and needs to be set and revised by Members, currently £169m. It reflects the level of borrowing which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. It is the expected maximum borrowing need with some headroom for unexpected movements. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003.

| Authorised limit for external debt | 2016/17 Original Indicator | Current Borrowing Position as at 30 September 2016 £'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Borrowing | 166,000 | 110,739 |
| Other long term liabilities | 3,000 | Nil |
| Total | 169,000 | 110,739 |

6. Investment Portfolio 2016/17

- 6.1** In accordance with the Code, it is the Council's priority to ensure security of capital and liquidity, and to obtain an appropriate level of return which is consistent with the Council's risk appetite. As set out in Section 3, it is a very difficult investment market in terms of earning the level of interest rates commonly seen in previous decades as rates are very low and in line with the current 0.25% Bank Rate. The continuing potential for a re-emergence of a Eurozone sovereign debt crisis together with other risks which could impact on the creditworthiness of banks, prompts a low risk strategy. Given this risk environment, investment returns are likely to remain low.
- 6.2** The Council held £14.6m of investments as at 30 September 2016 (£16.2m at 31 March 2016) and the investment portfolio yield for the first six months of the year was 0.35%. A full list of investments as at 30th September 2016 can be found in Appendix 5. A summary of the investments and rates can be found in Appendix 4.
- 6.3** The approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the first six months of 2016/17.

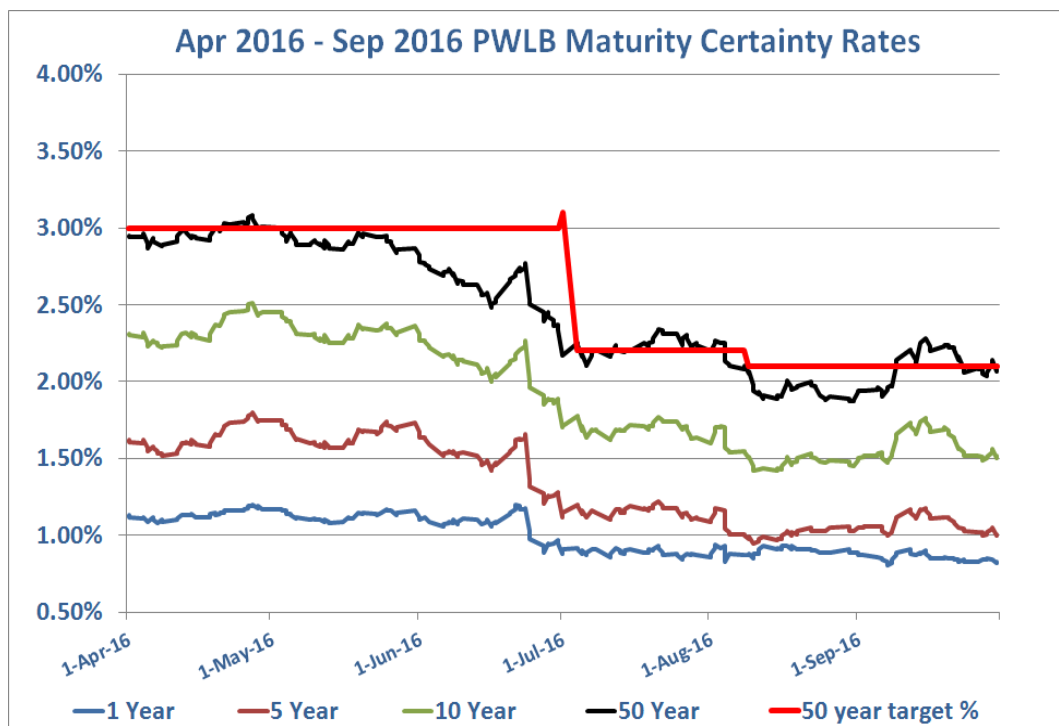
- 6.4 The Council's budgeted investment return for 2016/17 is £0.150m and performance for the year to date is not in line with the budget, with only £0.037m received to the end of Quarter 2. Due to the interest rate reduction that occurred during the first half of the year, the budgeted £0.150m will not be met in 2016/17.
- 6.5 The current investment counterparty criteria selection approved in the TMSS is meeting the requirement of the treasury management function.
- 6.6 During the first six months of 2016/17, a fixed term investment matured from Nationwide Building Society for £5m on the 15 May 2016. This investment was rolled over with Nationwide Building Society for its full amount for a further three months to 16 August 2016 at a rate of 0.51%. Upon maturity at this date, the full amount was again rolled over with Nationwide Building Society for three months until 16 November 2016 at a rate of 0.28%.
- 6.7 During the first six months of 2016/17, the Isle of Anglesey County Council opened a deposit account with its main bank, National Westminster Bank plc. This deposit account is called Corporate Cash Manager, and the current interest rate on this account is 0.01%. This account will usually only be used when the balances on the other call accounts are at their maximum.

7. Borrowing

- 7.1 The projected capital financing requirement (CFR) for 2016/17 is £135.5m. The CFR denotes the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes. If the CFR is positive, the Council may borrow from the PWLB or the market (external borrowing) or from internal balances on a temporary basis (internal borrowing). The balance of external and internal borrowing is generally driven by market conditions. The Council has projected year end borrowings of £110.7m and will have used £24.8m of cash flow funds in lieu of borrowing. This is a prudent and cost effective approach in the current economic climate but will require ongoing monitoring in the event that upside risk to gilt yields prevails.
- 7.2 No borrowing was undertaken during the first half of this financial year.
- 7.3 As shown in the graph below, the general trend to date has been a sharp fall in interest rates in the current financial year. The graph and table below show the movement in PWLB certainty rates (which is when the government has reduced by 20 basis points 20 (0.20%) the interest rates on loans to principal local authorities (including the Isle of Anglesey County Council) who provide information as required on their plans for long-term borrowing and associated capital spending) for the first six months of the year to date:-

PWLB certainty rates 1 April 2016 to 30th September 2016

| | 1 Year | 5 Year | 10 Year | 25 Year | 50 Year |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1/4/16 | 1.13% | 1.62% | 2.31% | 3.14% | 2.95% |
| 30/9/16 | 0.83% | 1.01% | 1.26% | 1.41% | 1.66% |
| Low | 0.81% | 0.95% | 1.42% | 2.08% | 1.87% |
| Date | 07/09/2016 | 10/08/2016 | 10/08/2016 | 12/08/2016 | 30/08/2016 |
| High | 1.20% | 1.80% | 2.51% | 3.28% | 3.08% |
| Date | 27/04/2016 | 27/04/2016 | 27/04/2016 | 27/04/2016 | 27/04/2016 |
| Average | 0.99% | 1.33% | 1.92% | 2.69% | 2.46% |



8. Debt Rescheduling

8.1 Debt rescheduling opportunities have been very limited in the current economic climate given the consequent structure of interest rates, and following the increase in the margin added to gilt yields which has impacted PWLB new borrowing rates since October 2010. No debt rescheduling has therefore been undertaken to date in the current financial year. An exercise was undertaken to determine if it would be worthwhile to reschedule some of the debt, however, it would not be cost effective as a premium charge will occur on all premature repayment of loan which is greater than the savings in interest payments that would be achieved.

9. Activity since Quarter

9.1 In addition to the normal transfers between call accounts designed to maximize Investment Income, since Quarter 2 the fixed term investment made with Nationwide Building Society (mentioned in section 6.6) for £5m at a rate of 0.28% matured on 16/11/16. This investment was not rolled over and was repaid to the Isle of Anglesey County Council. Since the end of the quarter, there has been a further investment made for £5m with Aberdeen City Council. The duration of this investment is 2 months from 18/10/16 to 16/12/16 at a rate of 0.22%.

10. Plans for next year

10.1 At its next meeting in February, this Committee will consider the plans for borrowing for the next financial year. The initial plans, according to the draft Capital Programme for 2017/18 are:-

- to use the required sum from the available general supported borrowing allocation of £2.203m, and £1.269m of specific supported borrowing for the 21st century schools programme; and
- to borrow £0.653m on an unsupported basis for the general fund capital schemes and £4.326m on the 21st century schools programme.

11. Recommendation

11.1 To consider the content of the report and forward any comments onto the Full Council.

Perfformiad Economaidd hyd yma a'r rhagolygiad/ Economic performance to date and outlook**1. United Kingdom**

GDP growth rates in 2013, 2014 and 2015 of 2.2%, 2.9% and 1.8% were some of the strongest rates among the G7 countries. Growth is expected to have strengthened in 2016 with the first three quarters coming in respectively at +0.4%, +0.7% and +0.5%. The latest Bank of England forecast for growth in 2016 as a whole is +2.2%. The figure for quarter 3 was a pleasant surprise which confounded the downbeat forecast by the Bank of England in August of only +0.1%, (subsequently revised up in September, but only to +0.2%). During most of 2015 and the first half of 2016, the economy had faced headwinds for exporters from the appreciation of sterling against the Euro, and weak growth in the EU, China and emerging markets, and from the dampening effect of the Government's continuing austerity programme.

The referendum vote for Brexit in June 2016 delivered an immediate shock fall in confidence indicators and business surveys at the beginning of August, which were interpreted by the Bank of England in its August Inflation Report as pointing to an impending sharp slowdown in the economy. However, the following monthly surveys in September showed an equally sharp recovery in confidence and business surveys so that it is generally expected that the economy will post reasonably strong growth numbers through the second half of 2016 and also in 2017, albeit at a slower pace than in the first half of 2016.

The Monetary Policy Committee, (MPC), meeting of 4th August was therefore dominated by countering this expected sharp slowdown and resulted in a package of measures that included a cut in Bank Rate from 0.50% to 0.25%, a renewal of quantitative easing, with £70bn made available for purchases of gilts and corporate bonds, and a £100bn tranche of cheap borrowing being made available for banks to use to lend to businesses and individuals.

The MPC meeting of 3 November left Bank Rate unchanged at 0.25% and other monetary policy measures also remained unchanged. This was in line with market expectations, but a major change from the previous quarterly Inflation Report MPC meeting of 4 August, which had given a strong steer, in its forward guidance, that it was likely to cut Bank Rate again, probably by the end of the year if economic data turned out as forecast by the Bank.

The latest MPC decision included a forward view that Bank Rate could go either up or down depending on how economic data evolves in the coming months. Our central view remains that Bank Rate will remain unchanged at 0.25% until the first increase to 0.50% in quarter 2 2019 (unchanged from our previous forecast). However, we would not, as yet, discount the risk of a cut in Bank Rate if economic growth were to take a significant dip downwards, though we think this is unlikely. We would also point out that forecasting as far ahead as mid 2019 is highly fraught as there are many potential economic headwinds which could blow the UK economy one way or the other as well as political developments in the UK, (especially over the terms of Brexit), EU, US and beyond, which could have a major impact on our forecasts.

The pace of Bank Rate increases in our forecasts has been slightly increased beyond the three year time horizon to reflect higher inflation expectations.

The August quarterly Inflation Report was based on a pessimistic forecast of near to zero GDP growth in quarter 3 i.e. a sharp slowdown in growth from +0.7% in quarter 2, in reaction to the shock of the result of the referendum in June. However, consumers have very much stayed in a 'business as usual' mode and there has been no sharp downturn in spending; it is consumer expenditure that underpins the services sector which comprises about 75% of UK GDP. After a fairly flat three months leading up to October, retail sales in October surged at the strongest rate since September 2015. In addition, the GfK consumer confidence index has recovered quite strongly to -3 in October after an initial sharp plunge in July to -12 in reaction to the referendum result.

Bank of England GDP forecasts in the November quarterly Inflation Report were as follows, (August forecasts in brackets) - 2016 +2.2%, (+2.0%); 2017 1.4%, (+0.8%); 2018 +1.5%, (+1.8%). There has, therefore, been a sharp increase in the forecast for 2017, a marginal increase in 2016 and a small decline in growth, now being delayed until 2018, as a result of the impact of Brexit.

Capital Economics' GDP forecasts are as follows: 2016 +2.0%; 2017 +1.5%; 2018 +2.5%. They feel that pessimism is still being overdone by the Bank and Brexit will not have as big an effect as initially feared by some commentators.

The Chancellor has said he will do 'whatever is needed' i.e. to promote growth; there are two main options he can follow – fiscal policy e.g. cut taxes, increase investment allowances for businesses, and/or increase government expenditure on infrastructure, housing etc. This will mean that the PSBR deficit elimination timetable will need to slip further into the future as promoting growth, (and ultimately boosting tax revenues in the longer term), will be a more urgent priority. The Governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, had warned that a vote for Brexit would be likely to cause a slowing in growth, particularly from a reduction in business investment, due to the uncertainty of whether the UK would have continuing full access, (i.e. without tariffs), to the EU single market. He also warned that the Bank could not do all the heavy lifting to boost economic growth and suggested that the Government would need to help growth e.g. by increasing investment expenditure and by using fiscal policy tools. The newly appointed Chancellor, Phillip Hammond, announced, in the aftermath of the referendum result and the formation of a new Conservative cabinet, that the target of achieving a budget surplus in 2020 would be eased in the Autumn Statement on 23 November.

The other key factor in forecasts for Bank Rate is inflation where the MPC aims for a target for CPI of 2.0%. The November Inflation Report included an increase in the peak forecast for inflation from 2.3% to 2.7% during 2017; (Capital Economics are forecasting a peak of 3.2% in 2018). This increase was largely due to the effect of the sharp fall in the value of sterling since the referendum, (16% down against the US dollar and 11% down against the Euro); this will feed through into a sharp increase in the cost of imports and materials used in production in the UK. However, the MPC is expected to look through the acceleration in inflation caused by external, (outside of the UK), influences, although it has given a clear warning that if wage inflation were to rise significantly as a result of these cost pressures on consumers, then they would take action to raise Bank Rate.

What is clear is that consumer disposable income will come under pressure, as the latest employers' survey is forecasting median pay rises for the year ahead of only 1.1% at a time when inflation will be rising significantly higher than this. The CPI figure for October surprised by under shooting forecasts at 0.9%. However, producer output prices rose at 2.1% and core inflation was up at 1.4%, confirming the likely future upwards path.

Gilt yields, and consequently PwLB rates, have risen sharply since hitting a low point in mid-August. There has also been huge volatility during 2016 as a whole. The year started with 10 year gilt yields at 1.88%, fell to a low point of 0.53% on 12 August, and have hit a peak on the way up again of 1.46% on 14 November. The rebound since August reflects the initial combination of the yield-depressing effect of the MPC's new round of quantitative easing on 4 August, together with expectations of a sharp downturn in expectations for growth and inflation as per the pessimistic Bank of England Inflation Report forecast, followed by a sharp rise in growth expectations since August when subsequent business surveys, and GDP growth in quarter 3 at +0.5% q/q, confounded the pessimism. Inflation expectations also rose sharply as a result of the continuing fall in the value of sterling.

Employment has been growing steadily during 2016, despite initial expectations that the referendum would cause a fall in employment. However, the latest employment data in November, (for October), showed a distinct slowdown in the rate of employment growth and an increase in the rate of growth of the unemployment claimant count. House prices have been rising during 2016 at a modest pace but the pace of increase has been slowing since the referendum; a downturn in prices could dampen consumer confidence and expenditure.

2. United States of America

The American economy had a patchy 2015 with sharp swings in the quarterly growth rate leaving the overall growth for the year at 2.4%. Quarter 1 of 2016 at +0.8%, (on an annualised basis), and quarter 2 at 1.4% left average growth for the first half at a weak 1.1%. However, the first estimate for quarter 3 at 2.9% signalled a rebound to strong growth. The Fed. embarked on its long anticipated first increase in rates at its December 2015 meeting. At that point, confidence was high that there would then be four more increases to come in 2016. Since then, more downbeat news on the international scene and then the Brexit vote, have caused a delay in the timing of the second increase which is now strongly expected in December 2016. Overall, despite some data setbacks, the US is still, probably, the best positioned of the major world economies to make solid progress towards a combination of strong growth, full employment and rising inflation: this is going to require the central bank to take action to raise rates so as to make progress towards normalisation of monetary policy, albeit at lower central rates than prevailed before the 2008 crisis.

The result of the presidential election in November is expected to lead to a strengthening of US growth if Trump's election promise of a major increase in expenditure on infrastructure is implemented. This policy is also likely to strengthen inflation pressures as the economy is already working at near full capacity. In addition, the unemployment rate is at a low point verging on what is normally classified as being full employment. However, the US does have a substantial amount of hidden unemployment in terms of an unusually large, (for a developed economy), percentage of the working population not actively seeking employment.

Trump's election has had a profound effect on the bond market and bond yields have risen sharply in the week since his election. Time will tell if this is a temporary over reaction, or a reasonable assessment of his election promises to cut taxes at the same time as boosting expenditure. This could lead to a sharp rise in total debt issuance from the current level of around 72% of GDP towards 100% during his term in office. However, although the Republicans now have a monopoly of power for the first time since the 1920s, in having a President and a majority in both Congress and the Senate, there is by no means any certainty that the politicians and advisers he has been appointing to his team, and both houses, will implement the more extreme policies that Trump outlined during his election campaign. Indeed, Trump may even rein back on some of those policies himself.

The election does not appear likely to have much impact on the Fed. in terms of holding back further on increasing the Fed. Rate. Accordingly, the next rate rise is still widely expected to occur in December 2016, followed by sharper increases thereafter, which may also cause Treasury yields to rise further. If the Trump package of policies is fully implemented, there is likely to be a significant increase in inflationary pressures which could, in turn, mean that the pace of further Fed. Rate increases will be quicker and stronger than had been previously expected.

In the first week since the US election, there has been a major shift in investor sentiment away from bonds to equities, especially in the US. However, gilt yields in the UK and bond yields in the EU have also been dragged higher. Some commentators are saying that this rise has been an overreaction to the US election result which is likely to be reversed. Other commentators take the view that this could well be the start of the long expected eventual unwinding of bond prices propelled upwards to unrealistically high levels, (and conversely bond yields pushed down), by the artificial and temporary power of quantitative easing.

3. Eurozone

In the Eurozone, the ECB commenced, in March 2015, its massive €1.1 trillion programme of quantitative easing to buy high credit quality government and other debt of selected EZ countries at a rate of €60bn per month. This was intended to run initially to September 2016 but was extended to March 2017 at its December 2015 meeting. At its December and March 2016 meetings it progressively cut its deposit facility rate to reach -0.4% and its main refinancing rate from 0.05% to zero. At its March meeting, it also increased its monthly asset purchases to €80bn. These measures have struggled to make a significant impact in boosting economic growth and in helping inflation to rise significantly from low levels towards the target of 2%.

EZ GDP growth in the first three quarters of 2016 has been 0.5%, +0.3% and +0.3%, (+1.6% y/y). Forward indications are that economic growth in the EU is likely to continue at moderate levels. This has added to comments from many forecasters that those central banks in countries around the world which are currently struggling to combat low growth, are running out of ammunition to stimulate growth and to boost inflation. Central banks have also been stressing that national governments will need to do more by way of structural reforms, fiscal measures and direct investment expenditure to support demand and economic growth in their economies.

There are also significant specific political and other risks within the EZ: -

- Greece continues to cause major stress in the EU due to its tardiness and reluctance in implementing key reforms required by the EU to make the country more efficient and to make significant progress towards the country being able to pay its way – and before the EU is prepared to agree to release further bail out funds.
- Spain has had two inconclusive general elections in 2015 and 2016, both of which failed to produce a workable government with a majority of the 350 seats. At the eleventh hour on 31 October, before it would have become compulsory to call a third general election, the party with the biggest bloc of seats (137), was given a majority confidence vote to form a government. This is potentially a highly unstable situation, particularly given the need to deal with an EU demand for implementation of a package of austerity cuts which will be highly unpopular.
- The under capitalisation of Italian banks poses a major risk. Some German banks are also undercapitalised, especially Deutsche Bank, which is under threat of major financial penalties from regulatory authorities that will further weaken its capitalisation. What is clear is that national governments are forbidden by EU rules from providing state aid to bail out those banks that are at risk, while, at the same time, those banks are unable realistically to borrow additional capital in financial markets due to their vulnerable financial state. However, they are also 'too big, and too important to their national economies, to be allowed to fail'.
- 4 December Italian constitutional referendum on reforming the Senate and reducing its powers; this has also become a confidence vote on Prime Minister Renzi who originally said he would resign if there is a 'no' vote, but has since back tracked on that in the light of adverse poll predictions. A rejection of these proposals would stop progress to fundamental political and economic reform which is urgently needed to deal with Italy's core problems, especially low growth and a very high debt to GDP ratio of 135%. They are also intended to give Italy more stable government as no western European country has had such a multiplicity of governments since the Second World War as Italy, due to the equal split of power between the two chambers of the Parliament which are both voted in by the Italian electorate but by using different voting systems. It is unclear what the political, and other, repercussions could be if there is a 'No' vote.
- Dutch general election 15.3.17; a far right party is currently polling neck and neck with the incumbent ruling party. In addition, anti-big business and anti-EU activists have already collected two thirds of the 300,000 signatures required to force a referendum to be taken on approving the EU – Canada free trade pact. This could delay the pact until a referendum in 2018 which would require unanimous approval by all EU governments before it can be finalised. In April 2016, Dutch voters rejected by 61.1% an EU – Ukraine cooperation pact under the same referendum law. Dutch activists are concerned by the lack of democracy in the institutions of the EU.

- French presidential election; first round 13 April; second round 7 May 2017.
- French National Assembly election June 2017.
- German Federal election August – 22 October 2017. This could be affected by significant shifts in voter intentions as a result of terrorist attacks, dealing with a huge influx of immigrants and a rise in anti EU sentiment.
- The core EU, (note, not just the Eurozone currency area), principle of free movement of people within the EU is a growing issue leading to major stress and tension between EU states, especially with the Visegrad bloc of former communist states.

Given the number and type of challenges the EU faces in the next eighteen months, there is an identifiable risk for the EU project to be called into fundamental question. The risk of an electoral revolt against the EU establishment has gained traction after the shock results of the UK referendum and the US Presidential election. But it remains to be seen whether any shift in sentiment will gain sufficient traction to produce any further shocks within the EU.

4. **Asia**

Economic growth in China has been slowing down and this, in turn, has been denting economic growth in emerging market countries dependent on exporting raw materials to China. Medium term risks have been increasing in China e.g. a dangerous build up in the level of credit compared to the size of GDP, plus there is a need to address a major over supply of housing and surplus industrial capacity, which both need to be eliminated. This needs to be combined with a rebalancing of the economy from investment expenditure to consumer spending. However, the central bank has a track record of supporting growth through various monetary policy measures, though these further stimulate the growth of credit risks and so increase the existing major imbalances within the economy.

Economic growth in Japan is still patchy, at best, and skirting with deflation, despite successive rounds of huge monetary stimulus and massive fiscal action to promote consumer spending. The government is also making little progress on fundamental reforms of the economy.

5. **Emerging countries**

There have been major concerns around the vulnerability of some emerging countries exposed to the downturn in demand for commodities from China or to competition from the increase in supply of American shale oil and gas reaching world markets. The ending of sanctions on Iran has also brought a further significant increase in oil supplies into the world markets. While these concerns have subsided during 2016, if interest rates in the USA do rise substantially over the next few years, (and this could also be accompanied by a rise in the value of the dollar in exchange markets), this could cause significant problems for those emerging countries with large amounts of debt denominated in dollars. The Bank of International Settlements has recently released a report that \$340bn of emerging market corporate debt will fall due for repayment in the remaining two months of 2016 and in 2017 – a 40% increase on the figure for the last three years.

Financial markets could also be vulnerable to risks from those emerging countries with major sovereign wealth funds, that are highly exposed to the falls in commodity prices from the levels prevailing before 2015, especially oil, and which, therefore, may have to liquidate substantial amounts of investments in order to cover national budget deficits over the next few years if the price of oil does not return to pre-2015 levels.

Brexit timetable and process

- March 2017: UK government notifies the European Council of its intention to leave under the Treaty on European Union Article 50
- March 2019: two-year negotiation period on the terms of exit. This period can be extended with the agreement of all members i.e. not that likely.
- UK continues as an EU member during this two-year period with access to the single market and tariff free trade between the EU and UK.
- The UK and EU would attempt to negotiate, among other agreements, a bi-lateral trade agreement over that period.

- The UK would aim for a negotiated agreed withdrawal from the EU, although the UK may also exit without any such agreements.
- If the UK exits without an agreed deal with the EU, World Trade Organisation rules and tariffs could apply to trade between the UK and EU - but this is not certain.
- On exit from the EU: the UK parliament would repeal the 1972 European Communities Act.
- The UK will then no longer participate in matters reserved for EU members, such as changes to the EU's budget, voting allocations and policies.
- It is possible that some sort of agreement could be reached for a transitional time period for actually implementing Brexit after March 2019 so as to help exporters to adjust in both the EU and in the UK.

Rhan o gyngor dderbyniwyd gan / An extract from advice received from: Capita Asset Services

Sylwadau ar y rhagolygon diweddaraf ar raddfeydd llog/Commentary on the latest interest rates forecasts

We have updated our forecasts of 9 August to take into account the Bank of England quarterly Inflation Report for November 2016, the decision of the MPC meeting of 3 November, and the US Presidential election of 8 November. We also felt that we should allow financial markets to settle down for a few days after the result of that election, which provided a surprise outcome. We therefore undertook a review of our forecasts on 15 November.

Despite many ominous warnings that there could be significant turbulence in financial markets if Donald Trump won the election, markets have surprised by their lack of such a reaction. In fact, stock markets in America have hit a new record high in the first few days since the election. However, Treasury yields have risen sharply in expectation of a significant rise in inflation, as an economy which is already working near to full capacity could be in line for a significant boost to economic growth if Trump's expansion of infrastructure expenditure plans become a reality.

His plans to cut taxes, at the same time as boosting expenditure, could also lead to a sharp rise in total debt issuance from the current level of around 72% of GDP towards 100% during his term in office. However, although the Republicans now have a monopoly of power for the first time since the 1920s, in having a President and a majority in both Congress and the Senate, there is by no means any certainty that the politicians and advisers he has been appointing to his team, and both houses, will implement the more extreme policies that Trump outlined during his election campaign. Indeed, Trump may even rein back on some of those policies himself.

The MPC meeting of 3 November left Bank Rate unchanged at 0.25% and other monetary policy measures also remained unaltered. This was in line with market expectations, but a major change from the previous quarterly Inflation Report MPC meeting of 4 August, which had given a strong steer in its forward guidance that it was likely to cut Bank Rate again, probably by the end of the year if economic data turned out as forecast by the Bank.

The latest MPC decision included a forward view that Bank Rate could go either up or down depending on how economic data evolve in the coming months. Our central view remains that Bank Rate will remain unchanged at 0.25% until the first increase to 0.50% in June 2019 (unchanged from our previous forecast). However, we would not, as yet, discount the risk of a cut in Bank Rate if economic growth were to take a significant dip downwards, though we think this is unlikely. We would also point out that forecasting as far ahead as mid 2019 is highly fraught as there are many potential economic headwinds which could blow the UK economy one way or the other as well as political developments in the UK, (especially over the terms of Brexit), EU, US and beyond, which could have a major impact on our forecasts.

The pace of Bank Rate increases in our forecasts has been slightly increased beyond the three year time horizon to reflect higher inflation expectations.

The August quarterly Inflation Report was based on a pessimistic forecast of near to zero GDP growth in quarter 3 i.e. a sharp slowdown in growth from +0.7% in quarter 2, in reaction to the shock of the result of the referendum in June. However, consumers have very much stayed in a 'business as usual' mode and there has been no sharp downturn in spending; it is consumer expenditure that underpins the services sector which comprises about 75% of UK GDP. After a fairly flat three months leading up to October, retail sales in October surged at the strongest rate since September 2015. In addition, the GfK consumer confidence index has recovered quite strongly to -3 in October after an initial sharp plunge in July to -12 in reaction to the referendum result.

Bank of England GDP forecasts in the November quarterly Inflation Report were as follows, (August forecasts in brackets) - 2016 +2.2%, (+2.0%); 2017 1.4%, (+0.8%); 2018 +1.5%, (+1.8%). There has, therefore, been a sharp increase in the forecast for 2017, a marginal increase in 2016 and a small decline in growth, now being delayed until 2018, as a result of the impact of Brexit.

Capital Economics' forecasts for economic growth are as follows: 2016 +2.0%; 2017 +1.5%; 2018 +2.5%. They feel that pessimism is still being overdone by the Bank and Brexit will not have as big an effect as initially feared by some commentators.

The other key factor in forecasts for Bank Rate is inflation where the MPC aims for a target for CPI of 2.0%. The November Inflation Report included an increase in the peak forecast for inflation from 2.3% to 2.7% during 2017; (Capital Economics are forecasting a peak of 3.2% in 2018). This increase was largely due to the effect of the sharp fall in the value of sterling since the referendum, (16% down against the US dollar and 11% down against the Euro); this will feed through into a sharp increase in the cost of imports and materials used in production in the UK. However, the MPC is expected to look through the acceleration in inflation caused by external, (outside of the UK), influences, although it has given a clear warning that if wage inflation were to rise significantly as a result of these cost pressures on consumers, then they would take action to raise Bank Rate.

What is clear is that consumer disposable income will come under pressure, as the latest employers' survey is forecasting median pay rises for the year ahead of only 1.1% at a time when inflation will be rising significantly higher than this. The CPI figure for October surprised by under shooting forecasts at 0.9%. However, producer output prices rose at 2.1% and core inflation was up at 1.4%, confirming the likely future upwards path.

Gilt yields, and consequently PWLB rates, have risen sharply since hitting a low point in mid-August. There has also been huge volatility during 2016 as a whole. The year started with 10 year gilt yields at 1.88%, fell to a low point of 0.53% on 12 August, and have hit a peak on the way up again of 1.46% on 14 November. The rebound since August reflects the initial combination of the yield-depressing effect of the MPC's new round of quantitative easing on 4 August, together with expectations of a sharp downturn in expectations for growth and inflation as per the pessimistic Bank of England Inflation Report forecast, followed by a sharp rise in growth expectations since August when subsequent business surveys, and GDP growth in quarter 3 at +0.5% q/q, confounded the pessimism. Inflation expectations also rose sharply as a result of the continuing fall in the value of sterling.

The Chancellor has said he will do 'whatever is needed' i.e. to promote growth; there are two main options he can follow – fiscal policy e.g. cut taxes, increase investment allowances for businesses and/or increase government expenditure on infrastructure, housing etc. This will mean that the PSBR deficit elimination timetable will need to slip further into the future as promoting growth, (and ultimately boosting tax revenues in the longer term), will be a more urgent priority.

Employment has been continuing to grow steadily, despite initial expectations that the referendum would cause a fall in employment. House prices are also continuing to rise at a modest pace; but a downturn in prices could dampen consumer confidence and expenditure.

Rising EU and geopolitical risks e.g.

- Greece continues to cause major stress in the EU due to its tardiness and reluctance in implementing key reforms required by the EU to make the country more efficient and to make significant progress towards the country being able to pay its way – and before the EU is prepared to agree to release further bail out funds.
- Spain has had two general elections in 2015 and 2016, both of which failed to produce a workable government with a majority of the 350 seats. At the eleventh hour on 31 October, before it would have become compulsory to call a third general election, the party with the biggest bloc of seats (130), was given a majority confidence vote to form a government. This is potentially a highly unstable situation, particularly given the need to deal with an EU demand for implementation of a package of austerity cuts which will be highly unpopular.
- The under capitalisation of Italian banks poses a major risk with state aid firmly ruled out by the EU as a potential way out.

- 4 December Italian constitutional referendum on reforming the Senate and reducing its powers; this has also become a confidence vote on Prime Minister Renzi who originally said he would resign if there is a 'no' vote, but has since back tracked on that in the light of adverse poll predictions. A rejection of these proposals would stop progress to fundamental political and economic reform which is urgently needed to deal with Italy's core problems, especially low growth. They are also intended to give Italy more stable government as no western European country has had such a multiplicity of governments since the Second World War as Italy, due to the equal split of power between the two chambers of the Parliament which are both voted in by the Italian electorate but by using different voting systems. It is unclear if a No vote could bring down the government.
- Dutch general election 15.3.17; a far right party is currently polling neck and neck with the incumbent ruling party. In addition, anti-big business and anti-EU activists have already collected two thirds of the 300,000 signatures required to force a referendum to be taken on approving the EU – Canada free trade pact. This could delay the pact until a referendum in 2018 which would require unanimous approval by all EU governments before it can be finalised. In April 2016, Dutch voters rejected by 61.1% an EU – Ukraine cooperation pact under the same referendum law. Dutch activists are concerned by the lack of democracy in the institutions of the EU.
- French presidential election; first round 13 April; second round 7 May 2017.
- French National Assembly election June 2017.

German Federal election August – 22 October 2017. This could be affected by significant shifts in voter intentions as a result of terrorist attacks, dealing with a huge influx of immigrants and a rise in anti EU sentiment.

The core EU, (note, not just the Eurozone currency area), principle of free movement of people within the EU is a growing issue leading to major stress and tension between EU states, especially with the Visegrad bloc of former communist states.

Given the number and type of challenges the EU faces in the next eighteen months, there is an identifiable risk for the EU project to be called into fundamental question. The risk of an electoral revolt against the EU establishment has gained traction after the shock results of the UK referendum and the US Presidential election. But it remains to be seen whether any shift in sentiment will gain sufficient traction to produce any further shocks.

Economic growth in the EU, (the UK's biggest trading partner), has been lack lustre despite the ECB cutting its main rate to -0.4% and embarking on a massive programme of quantitative easing during 2016. Growth could be negatively impacted by political developments which would then also impact on UK exports and growth.

The US economy has been growing strongly in quarter three at 2.9%, (on an annualised basis), after only 1.4% in quarter 2. The election does not appear likely to have much impact on the Fed. in terms of holding back further on increasing the Fed. Rate. Accordingly, the next rate rise is still widely expected to occur in December 2016, followed by sharper increases thereafter, which may also cause Treasury yields to rise further; this could give rise to a growing gap between Treasury and gilt yields over time. If the Trump package of policies is implemented, there is likely to be an increase in inflationary pressures which could then mean that the pace of further Fed. Rate increases will be quicker and stronger than formerly expected.

In the first week since the US election, there has already been a major shift in investor sentiment away from bonds to equities, especially in the US. However, gilt yields and bond yields in the EU have also been dragged higher. Some commentators are saying that this rise has been an overreaction to the US election result which is likely to be reversed. Other commentators take the view that this could well be the start of the long expected eventual unwinding of bond prices propelled upwards to unrealistically high levels by the artificial and temporary power of quantitative easing.

Japan is struggling to gain consistent significant growth, although quarter 3 has come in at +2.2%, (annualised rate). It is also struggling to put deflation firmly behind it and to get inflation up to reasonable levels, despite huge monetary and fiscal stimulus. It is also making little progress on fundamental reform of the economy

Chinese economic growth has been weakening despite successive rounds of central bank stimulus; medium term risks are increasing. Major progress still needs to be made to eliminate excess industrial capacity and the stock of unsold property, and to address the level of non-performing loans in the banking and credit systems.

Edrych i'r Dyfodol gan Capita Asset Services/ Capita Asset Services Forward View

Economic forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. Our Bank Rate forecasts, (and also MPC decisions), will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data and developments in financial markets transpire over the next year. Forecasts for average earnings beyond the three year time horizon will be heavily dependent on economic and political developments. Major volatility in bond yields is likely to endure as investor fears and confidence ebb and flow between favouring more risky assets i.e. equities, or the safe haven of bonds.

The overall longer run trend is for gilt yields and PWLB rates to rise, albeit gently. An eventual world economic recovery may also see investors switching from the safe haven of bonds to equities.

We have pointed out consistently that the Fed. Rate is likely to go up more quickly and more strongly than Bank Rate in the UK and recent events have not changed that view, just that the timing of such increases may well have been deferred somewhat during 2016. While there is normally a high degree of correlation between the two yields, we would expect to see a growing decoupling of yields between the two i.e. we would expect US yields to go up faster than UK yields. We will need to monitor this area closely and the resulting effect on PWLB rates.

The overall balance of risks to economic recovery in the UK remains to the downside, particularly with the current uncertainty over the final terms of Brexit.

We would, as always, remind clients of the view that we have expressed in our previous interest rate revision newflashes of just how unpredictable PWLB rates and bond yields are at present. We are experiencing exceptional levels of volatility which are highly correlated to geo-political and sovereign debt crisis developments. Our revised forecasts are based on the Certainty Rate (minus 20 bps) which has been accessible to most authorities since 1st November 2012.

Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates currently include:-

- Geopolitical risks in Europe, the Middle East and Asia, which could lead to increasing safe haven flows.
- UK economic growth and increases in inflation are weaker than we currently anticipate.
- Weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners - the EU and US.
- A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis.
- Weak capitalisation of some European banks.
- Monetary policy action failing to stimulate sustainable growth and combat the threat of deflation in western economies, especially the Eurozone and Japan.

The potential for upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates, especially for longer term PWLB rates include: -

- The pace and timing of increases in the Fed. funds rate causing a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds as opposed to equities and leading to a major flight from bonds to equities.
- UK inflation returning to significantly higher levels than in the wider EU and US, causing an increase in the inflation premium inherent to gilt yields.

Borrowing advice: although yields have risen from their low points, yields are still at historic lows and borrowing should be considered if appropriate to your strategy. We still see value in the 40yr to 50yr range at present but that view would be negated if Bank Rate does not climb to at least 2.5% over the coming years. Accordingly, clients will need to review and assess their risk appetite in terms of any underlying borrowing requirement they may have, and also project forward their position in respect of cash backed resources.

Any new borrowing should also take into account the continuing cost of carry, the difference between investment earnings and borrowing rates, especially as our forecasts indicate that Bank Rate may not rise from 0.25% until June 2019 and then will only rise slowly.

As there are so many variables at this time, caution must be exercised in respect of all interest rate forecasts. The general expectation for an eventual trend of gently rising gilt yields and PWLB rates is expected to remain unchanged. Negative, (or positive), developments could significantly impact safe-haven flows of investor money into UK, US and German bonds and produce shorter term movements away from our central forecasts.

Our interest rate forecast for Bank Rate is in steps of 25 bps whereas PWLB forecasts have been rounded to the nearest 10 bps and are central forecasts within bands of + / - 25 bps.

Crynodeb Benthycyca a Buddsoddi – Chwarteroedd 1 a 2 2016/17
Borrowing and Investment Summary – Quarters 1 and 2 2016/17

| | 30 Medi / Sept 2016 | | 30 Mehefin / June 2016 | |
|--|---------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| | £m | % (paid on borrowing and received on investment) | £m | % (paid on borrowing and received on investment) |
| Benthycyca – graddfa sefydlog Borrowing – fixed rate | 110.7 | 5.42 | 110.7 | 5.42 |
| Benthycyca – graddfa amrywiol Borrowing – variable rate | Dim / Nil | d/b / n/a | Dim / Nil | d/b / n/a |
| Adneuon – galw hyd at 30 diwrnod Deposits – Call to 30 days | 9.6 | 0.14 | 14.8 | 0.39 |
| Adneuon – Tymor sefydlog < 1 bl. Deposits – Fixed Term < 1 year | 5.0 | 0.28 | 5.0 | 0.51 |
| Adneuon – Tymor sefydlog 1 bl. + Deposits – Fixed Term 1 year + | Dim / Nil | d/b / n/a | Dim / Nil | d/b / n/a |
| Cyfanswm Adneuon Total Deposits | 14.6 | 0.18 | 19.8 | 0.42 |
| Cyfartaledd Adneuon yn y Chwarter Highest Deposits in the Quarter | 24.8 | d/b / n/a | 29.7 | d/b / n/a |
| Cyfartaledd Adneuon yn y Chwarter Lowest Deposits in the Quarter | 14.6 | d/b / n/a | 16.4 | d/b / n/a |
| Cyfartaledd Adneuon yn y Chwarter Average Deposits in the Quarter | 22.4 | 0.35 | 23.3 | 0.39 |

Ni torwyd unrhyw un o'r dangosyddion trysorlys yn ystod hanner cyntaf y flwyddyn.
None of the treasury indicators were breached during the first half of the year.

Graddfeydd Credyd Gwrthbartion buddsoddi a'r adneuron a ddelir gyda phob un ar 30 Medi 2016*
Credit ratings of investment counterparties and deposits held with each as at 30 September 2016*

| Grŵp Bancio/ Banking Group | Sefydliad/ Institution | Adneuron/ Deposit £'000 | Hyd (Galw tymor sefydlog) / Duration (Call / Fixed Term**) | Cyfnod (O/I)/ Period (From / To) | Graddfa Dychweliad/ Rate of Return % | Graddfa Tymor Hir Fitch Long Term Rating | Graddfa Tymor Byr Fitch Short Term Rating | Graddfa Tymor Hir Moody's Long Term Rating | Graddfa Tymor Byr Moody's Short Term Rating | Graddfa Tymor Hir Standard & Poor's (S&P) Long Term Rating | Graddfa Tymor Byr Standard & Poor's (S&P) Short Term Rating | Lliw Sector/Hyd Awgrymedig/ Sector Colour / Suggested Duration |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Lloyds Banking Group plc | Bank of Scotland plc | 2,097 | Galw/ Call | n/a | 0.15 | A+ | F1 | A1 | P-1 | A | A-1 | Coch - 6 mis/ Red - 6 months |
| HSBC Holdings plc | HSBC Bank plc | 0 | Galw/ Call | n/a | 0.01 | AA- | F1+ | Aa2 | P-1 | AA- | A-1+ | Oren – 12 mis / Orange – 12 months |
| Santander Group plc | Santander UK plc | 6,527 | Galw/ Call | n/a | 0.15 | A | F1 | Aa3 | P-1 | A | A-1 | Coch – 6 mis/ Red - 6 months |
| The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc | The Royal Bank of Scotland plc | 1 | Galw/ Call | n/a | 0.10 | BBB+ | F2 | A3 | P-2 | BBB+ | A-2 | Glas - 12 mis / Blue - 12 months |
| National Westminster Bank Ltd | National Westminster Bank Ltd Cash Manager A/c | 1,025 | Galw/ Call | n/a | 0.01 | BBB+ | F2 | A3 | P-2 | BBB+ | A-2 | Glas – 12 mis/ Blue – 12 months |
| Nationwide Building Society | Nationwide Building Society | 5,000 | Fixed Term | 16/08/2016 -16/11/2016 | 0.28 | A | F1 | Aa3 | P-1 | A | A-1 | Coch – 6 mis/ Red - 6 months |

* Ceir y Rhestr Benthycu Cymeradwyedig yn Atodiad 6 o'r Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli Trysorlys 2016/17/Strategaeth Buddsoddi Blynyddol/The Approved Lending List can be found at Appendix 6 of the 2016/17 Treasury Management Strategy Statement / Annual Investment Strategy ** Sef tymor ar pwynt y buddsoddi/Being term at the point of investment.

Approved countries for investments

Based upon lowest available sovereign credit rating

AAA

- Australia
- Canada
- Denmark
- Germany
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

AA+

- Finland
- Hong Kong
- U.S.A.

AA

- Abu Dhabi (UAE)
- France
- Qatar
- U.K.

AA-

- Belgium

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| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Report to: | The Executive |
| Date: | 19th December, 2016 |
| Subject: | Council Garages |
| Portfolio Holder(s): | Aled Morris Jones |
| Head of Service: | Shan Lloyd Williams |
| Report Author: | Dafydd Rowlands – Technical Services Manager |
| Tel: | 01248 752240 |
| E-mail: | drxhp@anglesey.gov.uk |
| Local Members: | Relevant to all Elected Members |

| A –Recommendation/s and reason/s |
|---|
| <p>The Executive is recommended to approve:-</p> <p>R1. The demolition of 33 garage blocks and associated expenditure.</p> <p>R2. The delegation of authority for the Head of Service – Housing to consider disposal of garage assets when disposal is deemed to be the most appropriate course of action.</p> <p>Reasons</p> <p>1.0 Background</p> <p>1.1.The Housing Service manages a stock of 764 garages. All garages are of single storey construction of either rendered masonry or pre-fabricated concrete panels. Roofs are all lean-to or flat with corrugated asbestos cement, plastic coated profile sheets or built up felt finishes.</p> <p>1.2 A review of the garages, which were primarily constructed during the 1950’s and 60’s, was undertaken during the first half of this financial year. Subsequently, all garages deemed to be in fair or poor condition were surveyed in greater detail by independent consultants, namely YGC. This involved inspecting 368 garage units which form 67 blocks on 30 Council estates.</p> <p>1.3 The total number of pre-fabricated concrete garage blocks is 18 with the remaining 49 blocks constructed of traditional masonry. The condition of the pre-fabricated concrete garage units are generally in an advanced state of disrepair in comparison with to those built of traditional masonry construction and are recommended for demolition. In addition, a</p> |

number of the more traditional garages are also recommended for demolition due to structural distress or advanced disrepair.

1.4 A full list of garage blocks recommended for demolition can be found at **APPENDIX 1**.

2.0 Condition Survey Findings

2.1 Based upon the surveys undertaken we consider that these blocks of garages have reached and, in some cases, exceeded their intended design life. There is no imminent risk of failure or collapse in the short term, however, the state of disrepair will inevitably lead to further deterioration and sequential failure of the buildings as a whole in the medium term.

Access to many blocks has already been restricted by means of boarding up the garage entrances. This safety measure renders those garages unavailable to let.

2.2 Surveys have identified significant defects in connection with:

- Ground bearing concrete slabs,
- Significant structural cracking, and
- Hazardous materials.

Common defects noted within the slabs are due to surface wear, chemical attack and settlement.

The external walls of the structures do not comply with current British Standards or Building Regulations. Defects noted include structural cracking which are considered to be historical in nature but also progressive. The nature of the cracking is typical of specific defect types and are often as a result of the lack of movement joints, inadequate masonry section for lateral pressures, heave and thermal cracking.

The potential for hazardous material has been identified at several sites. This includes, but is not limited to fibrous asbestos cement corrugated roofing sheets. Any removal of this form of roof covering should only be undertaken by suitably licensed contractors.

2.3 It should also be noted that the internal dimensions of the garages are not considered adequate to accommodate a small family car whilst allowing suitable egress from a vehicle. This applies to all of the garage stock in general and not just those recommended for demolition.

3.0 Investment requirements

3.1 The recommendation for the demolition of 33 blocks containing 202 garages will involve significant financial outlay. Estimated costs for the demolition of these garages are £514,350. Estimated costs to undertake repairs and improvements to the other 34 blocks would be in the region of £332,236. A total cost of £846,000.

It should be noted that the provisional demolition costs noted above are for the basic demolition of the structures and reinstatement of the garage footprints. Further expenditure will be incurred should demolition of the garages lead to wider environmental improvements involving parking areas, paths and improving general amenity areas.

3.2 It is envisaged that land released in the event of demolition will be utilised to increase and improve parking provision on our estates. We will, as part of any demolition process, carefully consider if the vacant land offers opportunities for alternative use such as affordable housing developments. Any future demolition will be subject to Planning Consent. Prior to any final decision the Housing Service will undertake meaningful local consultation with tenants affected by demolition of the garages and we will also undertake consultation with Local Members when works are proposed in a particular area. Members are requested to note that a Notice to Quit serving one month's notice will be served on all tenanted garages if demolition proceeds. If possible, the Housing Service will endeavor to offer tenants alternative garages if there are suitable options available in the locality.

3.3 If approved, the Housing Service proposes that the work will be undertaken over a 3 year period and that future Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plans will allow for capital investment requirements mentioned in this report. All investment requirements associated with this report will be borne by the HRA.

4.0 Rental Income and impact of demolition on revenue

4.1 Current rent levels for our garages are £7.41 per week for Council tenants. Non Council tenants are charged VAT on the aforementioned sum. At the time of writing 180 of the 764 total number of garages are vacant.

4.2 Should the demolition of 202 garages proceed maximum rental loss, assuming full occupation, will be in the sum of £77,834.64 per annum (VAT may apply as mentioned above). It should be noted that 84 of these garages are currently void and, in reality, rental loss is in the sum of £45,467.76.

4.3 The potential loss of income and the additional capital expenditure has been processed through the existing HRA 30 year plan. The changes have no impact on the borrowing requirements of the HRA, and only reduce the HRA reserve by under £3m at the end of the 30 year period (reducing the balance to £227.3m instead of £230.2m) There is, therefore, no significant impact on the financial health of the HRA.

5.0 Disposal of garage assets

5.1 The Housing Service considers that a small number of our garage stock may be suitable for disposal. This may involve disposal on the open market or by negotiation with an existing tenant. In any case, disposals will be in accordance with the Council's Asset Disposal Policy.

5.2 The above is likely to apply to single garages which do not form part of a wider block of Council owned garages. For continuity and repairs and maintenance purposes, single garages within blocks will not be considered for sale. Members are requested to delegate authority to the Head of service – Housing to decide if any sale proceeds. Each case would be considered on its own merits.

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

Demolition and rebuild: this option is not considered feasible due to high capital investment requirements and low rental return on investment.

Disposal: wholesale disposal is not considered to be practical due to uncertainty over future use and loss of control over land which form an integral part of our housing estates.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Relates to the HRA Business Plan.

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

This decision is consistent with Corporate Priorities in connection with Community Regeneration and Economic Development.

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

Yes

| E – Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory) | Comments made by the SLT have been taken into consideration. |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | Finance have been consulted and have measured the impact of recommendations on the HRA 30 year Business Plan. |

| | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | No comment. |
| 5 | Human Resources (HR) | No comment. |
| 6 | Property | |
| 7 | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | |
| 8 | Scrutiny | |
| 9 | Local Members | |
| 10 | Any external bodies / other/s | |

| 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: |
|-------------------------|
| Appendix A attached. |

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

| ADDRESS | DEMOLITION | DEMOLITION REINSTATEMENT | TOTAL COST | No of garages |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| BRO TUDUR, LLANGFNI- | | | | |
| COST A | £16,400 | £4,950(wall)-£15,375(tar) | £36,725 | 13 |
| COST B | £18,000 | £5,250(wall)-£16,875(tar) | £40,125 | 14 |
| COST C | £3,840 | £1,125(wall)-£3,600(tar) | £8,565 | 3 |
| CORN HIR, LLANGFNI- | | | | |
| COST A | £12,640 | £11,850 | £24,490 | 10 |
| COST B | £6,320 | £5,925 | £12,245 | 5 |
| COST C | £8,800 | £8,250 | £17,050 | 7 |
| MAES HYFRYD, LLANGFNI | | | | |
| COST | £12,000 | £11,250 | £23,250 | 10 |
| PENCRAIG, LLANGFNI- | | | | |
| COST D | £1,200 | £1,125 | £2,325 | 1 |
| PENGRAIG MANSION, LLANGFNI | | | | |
| COST | £10,800 | £10,125 | £20,925 | 8 |
| CRAIG Y DON, AMLWCH | | | | |
| COST A | £6,320 | £5,925 | £12,245 | 5 |
| MAES LLWYN, AMLWCH | | | | |
| COST C | £3,600 | £3,375 | £6,975 | 3 |
| COST D | £12,000 | £11,250 | £23,250 | 10 |
| MAES WILLIAM WILLIAMS, AMLWCH | | | | |
| COST A | £3,600 | £3,375 | £6,975 | 3 |
| COST B | £4,800 | £4,500 | £9,300 | 4 |
| FFORDD LLIGWY, MOELFRE | | | | |
| COST B | £6,000 | £5,625 | £11,625 | 5 |
| COST C | £4,800 | £4,500 | £9,300 | 4 |
| HAMPTON WAY, LLYNFAES | | | | |
| COST | £2,400 | £2,250 | £4,650 | 2 |
| MAES Y COED, MENAI BRIDGE - | | | | |
| COST A | £6,000 | £5,625 | £11,625 | 5 |
| COST B | £3,600 | £3,375 | £6,975 | 3 |
| NEW STREET, BEAUMARIS | | | | |
| COST | £7,200 | £6,750 | £13,950 | 6 |
| THOMAS CLOSE, BEAUMARIS | | | | |
| COST A | £6,000 | £5,625 | £11,625 | 5 |
| COST B | £6,000 | £5,625 | £11,625 | 5 |
| COST C | £6,000 | £5,625 | £11,625 | 5 |
| COST D | £6,000 | £5,625 | £11,625 | 5 |
| COST E | £3,600 | £3,375 | £6,975 | 3 |
| MAES YR HAF HOLYHEAD | | | | |
| COST | £24,000 | £7,500 (wall)- £22,500(tar) | £54,000 | 19 |
| MAES YR YSGOL HOLYHEAD- | | | | |
| COST A | £17,760.00 | £5,550.(wall)- 16,650 (tar) | £39,960 | 14 |
| COST B | £5,280 | £1,650 (wall)- £4,950(tar) | £11,880 | 4 |
| COST C | £3,840 | £3,600 | £7,440 | 3 |
| COST D | £3,840 | £3,600 | £7,440 | 3 |
| TAN YR EFAIL HOLYHEAD | | | | |
| COST | £5,280 | £750(wall)- £5,280 (tar) | £11,310 | 4 |
| BRYN GLAS ROAD- HOLYHEAD- | | | | |
| COST | £5,200 | £4,875 | £10,075 | 5 |
| BRYN GLAS CLOSE- HOLYHEAD- | | | | |
| COST | £7,200 | £2,250(wall)- £6,750(tar) | £16,200 | 6 |
| | | TOTAL | £514,350 | 202 |

| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|--|---|
| Report to: | The Executive |
| Date: | 19 th December 2016 |
| Subject: | Proposed Development of Gypsy and Traveller Sites |
| Portfolio Holder(s): | Aled Morris Jones |
| Head of Service: | Shan Lloyd Williams |
| Report Author: Tel: E-mail: | Dafydd Rowlands 01248 752240 drxhp@anglesey.gov.uk |
| Local Members: | Councillor R Meirion Jones, Councillor Alun Mummery and Councillor Jim Evans |

| A –Recommendation/s and reason/s |
|---|
| <p>The Executive is recommended to approve: -</p> <p>R1. To note progress since the Executive’s approval to proceed with preliminary site development investigations at Penhesgyn and Star and proposed key milestones for project delivery.</p> <p>R2. To approve, in principle, the use of Compulsory Purchase Order(s) in order to secure land essential for the development of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation in the event that officers are unable to secure the same by negotiation.</p> <p>1.1 Background</p> <p>1.2 Members will recall that the Executive resolved on 31st May 2016 “that land at Penhesgyn near Penmynydd be selected as a possible allocation to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Travellers, subject to the outcome of further investigations to confirm the suitability of the site from a highway safety and health impact perspective and be included in the Joint Local Development Plan.</p> <p>1.3 On the 25th July 2016 The Executive resolved “that the County Council should carry out further investigation into Site 1, Strip of land between A55/A5 between Llanfairpwll and Star Crossroads to confirm suitability with regard to further assessment of any safety or technical risks posed by the site, and to consider whether the site design can resolve these issues;”</p> <p>1.4 Both resolutions included that an appropriate consultant should be appointed in order</p> |

to prepare site design and subsequent planning applications.

2.1 Current Position

2.2 To progress this resolution, tender documents were prepared with a view to appointing suitably experienced multi-disciplinary construction consultants to support and deliver on Council objectives.

2.3 The tender notice was posted on the Sell2Wales via the NPS Framework – Wales Public Sector Construction Consultancy and 2 bids were received by the closing date on 17th October, 2016. The tenders have been evaluated on both price and quality and, following a period of seeking further clarification and due diligence, the tender evaluation panel confirmed the bid submitted by Capita.

2.4 Capita have demonstrated that they have the relevant experience, capacity and expertise to deliver Gypsy and Traveller accommodation sites. The consultancy service being provided include, but are not limited to, Project Management, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Highway and Infrastructure Engineering, Planning, Quantity Surveying and CDM duties.

Capita have confirmed that their dedicated delivery team have experience of working on similar multi-disciplinary projects and in-particular on two recent Gypsy and Traveller sites in South and North Wales.

2.5 Key project milestones have been identified and the project will be split into five principal stages, namely:

| Description of Key Targets | Target Date |
|--|------------------------------|
| Stage 1: Project inception – Initial Site Design Options and Costings. | December 2016 / January 2017 |
| Stage 2: Planning application and Pre-Application Consultation. | February / March 2017 |
| Stage 3: Detailed Design and Specification. | March / April 2017 |
| Stage 4: Tender Documentation and Procurement of Contractor. | April / May 2017 |
| Stage 5: Construction Contract. | July / December 2017 |

A risk register is being developed jointly with Capita in order to ensure that risks are managed in a comprehensive manner. The main risks to project delivery as identified at the outset include securing Planning Permission and potential delays due to objections and delays as a result of Compulsory Purchase procedures.

On the advice of the Council's Legal Services, specialist legal advice has been sought from independent legal advisors on a number of matters relating to the project. The legal advisors have now provided written advice on the four legal issues raised by the Council. The members of IACC project board shall be taking account of the advice in the project plan.

3.1 Local Development Plan Update

3.2 A series of Hearings chaired by a Planning Inspector to assess the soundness of the Deposit Joint Local Development Plan took place between 6 September and 1 November 2016.

3.3 The Hearing Session about Gypsy and Traveller Provision was held in Caernarfon on 30 September 2016 with contributions from JPPU Staff and IACC Officers. The Inspector has identified certain action points arising from the Hearing, main action points relating to Gypsy Traveller Matters include: -

- No need to include temporary stopping site (i.e. land near Star) as an allocated site in the emerging LDP, but that the Plan's explanatory text or policy (via Matters Arising Changes) should record the need for temporary stopping sites and set out the matters to be considered
- The Council's favoured site at Penhesgyn to accommodate 4 pitches to be put forward as Matters Arising Changes to the policy and proposals map.
- Minor changes to wording of Gypsy and Traveller Policies and explanatory text.

3.4 The Council will consult on proposed **Matters Arising Changes** to the Plan, which will include the proposed allocation of the Penhesgyn Site, and amendments to text to cover temporary stopping places in January 2016, giving interested persons 6 weeks to comment. All representations received will be sent to the Inspector for his consideration and to decide whether an additional Hearing is required before he completes his Report.

The Inspector's Report is expected towards the end of March 2017. The Inspector's Report will then be submitted to both Isle of Anglesey County Council and Gwynedd Council for adoption.

4.1 Land Acquisition Update

4.2 Penhesgyn – One landowner affected. The Council will have to acquire part of an agricultural field for the purpose of constructing vehicular access to the proposed permanent traveller site. Initial communication with the landowner would indicate that they are not a willing seller.

4.3 Star – Two landowners affected. One is engaging with the Council in our proposed

purchase of their land; however, the second has not responded to recent correspondence.

4.4 Should acquiring the land via negotiation prove unsuccessful, it is considered prudent to seek a further Executive resolution to utilise Compulsory Purchase powers if this option is the only reasonable prospect of securing site ownership. The principle of using compulsory purchase powers in relation to making land available for Gypsy and Traveller sites is voiced in paragraph 23 of the Welsh Assembly Government's Circular 30/2007 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites where it is said:

“Authorities should also consider whether it might be appropriate to exercise their compulsory purchase powers to acquire an appropriate site.”

4.5 Once the Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) scheme is finalised a further resolution will be sought to make the CPO.

4.6 Our legal advisors have indicated that the use of powers under Section 56 of the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 (“MHWA”) may be appropriate to secure land for the proposed sites. Under section 56 the Council has the power to compulsorily acquire land where it appears to the Council that:

- a) a mobile home site or an additional mobile home site is required in its area; or
- b) that land which is in use as a mobile home site should in the interest of users of mobile homes be taken over by the local authority.

4.7 The power conferred under section 56 of MHWA is only exerciseable if the Council is authorised by the Welsh Ministers to exercise it. The exercise of compulsory purchase powers is supported by the Welsh Government only where there is a compelling case in the public interest. Paragraph 14 of the National Assembly for Wales Circular 14(2)/2004 (“NAFWC14(2)”) states that:

“A compulsory purchase order should only be made where there is a compelling case in the public interest. An acquiring authority should be sure that the purposes for which it is making a compulsory purchase order sufficiently justify interfering with the human rights of those with an interest in the land affected, having regard, in particular, to the provisions of Article 1 of the First Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights, and, in the case of a dwelling, Article 8 of the Convention.”

4.8 The Human Rights Act 1998 (“HRA 1998”) incorporated into domestic law the Convention. Under the HRA 1998 it is unlawful for a public body to act in contravention of the Convention.

Article 1 of the First Protocol protects the right of everyone to the peaceful enjoyment of possessions. No one can be deprived of of possessions except in the public interest and subject to the relevant national and international laws.

Article 8 protects private and family life, and home and correspondence. No public authority can interfere with these rights except if it is in accordance with the law and necessary in the interest of national security, public safety, or the economic wellbeing of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

The Council must take these rights into consideration when deciding to exercise its compulsory purchase powers and strike a balance between the rights of the individuals in the land affected and the public interest.

4.9 The Council will need to justify its use of the compulsory purchase power for an order to be confirmed. Paragraphs 13 to 20 of the NAFWC14(2) sets out guidance on those justifications. The Council must be able to demonstrate that:

- i) It is authorised by statute to purchase land compulsorily for a particular purpose and the CPO is necessary to achieve this purpose.
- ii) There is a compelling case in the public interest that sufficiently justifies interfering with the rights of those with an interest in the land affected. The provisions of Article 1 of the First Protocol and Article 8 should be taken into account.
- iii) Adequate resources are or are likely to be available to implement both the CPO within the statutory timeframe following confirmation and the CPO scheme within a reasonable time frame.
- iv) There is a reasonable prospect of the CPO scheme going ahead (for example there is no planning impediment).
- v) There is no alternative site or alternative means of bringing about the objective of the CPO (i.e. alternative schemes must be considered).
- vi) The CPO is a measure of last resort and negotiations for acquisition by agreement have been pursued but proved unsuccessful.

Consideration will need to be given to the above at the time of making the CPO.

4.10 Officers will have regard to two important sources of guidance in relation to principles and procedures for dealing with Compulsory Purchase, namely NAFWC/14(2) and the Compulsory Purchase Procedure Manual.

4.11 Officers will continue to engage with the current owners over the principle of acquisition by negotiation. Starting CPO procedures does not bind the Council to acquiring the land, but it does demonstrate our intention clearly to those with an interest in the land. It is hoped the Council can avoid the need for statutory action and can secure the land through negotiation.

| |
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| <p>5.1 Holyhead Update</p> <p>5.2 In accordance with the resolution of The Executive held on 31st May 2016 the Housing Service is currently undertaking research into the travelling pattern of Irish Travellers through the port of Holyhead. This report is expected to be complete by the end of January 2017.</p> <p>6.1 Project Governance</p> <p>6.2 A Project Board has been established to steer and manage project delivery. The Board meets on a monthly basis and meetings are chaired by Dr Caroline Turner - Assistant Chief Executive and comply with Corporate Governance Procedures.</p> |
| |

| |
|---|
| B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option? |
| See previous reports to the Executive dated 31 st May, 2016 and 25 th July, 2016. |

| |
|--|
| C – Why is this a decision for the Executive? |
| Relates to the Council Budget and Corporate plan. |

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

| |
|--|
| E – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council? |
| Yes |

| F – Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory) | Discussed with SLT 28/11/16 and their comments have been noted. |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | No objections |
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | Discussed with Legal and comments have been taken into consideration. |
| 4 | Human Resources (HR) | No comment |
| 5 | Property | |
| 6 | Information Communication | |

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Technology (ICT) | |
| 7 | Scrutiny | |
| 8 | Local Members | |
| 9 | Any external bodies / other/s | |

| G – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant) | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Economic | No comment |
| 2 | Anti-poverty | |
| 3 | Crime and Disorder | |
| 4 | Environmental | |
| 5 | Equalities | |
| 6 | Outcome Agreements | |
| 7 | Other | |

| H - Appendices: |
|------------------------|
| |

| I - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information): |
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| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|--|--|
| Report to: | Executive Committee |
| Date: | 19 December 2016 |
| Subject: | Modernising Schools on Anglesey - report on the non-statutory consultation in the Llangefni area |
| Portfolio Holder(s): | Councillor Kenneth Hughes |
| Head of Service: | Delyth Molyneux |
| Report Author: Tel: E-mail: | Emrys Bebb |
| Local Members: | Councillor Bob Parry Councillor Dylan Rees Councillor Nicola Roberts Councillor Hywel Eifion Jones Councillor Victor Hughes |

| A –Recommendation/s and reason/s | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------------|---------|----------------|------|--------------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|------------|------|------|------|--------|---------|------------|------|------|------|-----------|----------|------------|------|------|------|----------|--------|------------|------|------|------|-----------|---------|------------|------|------|------|---------|----------|------------|------|------|------|
| <p>At its meeting on June 20, 2016, the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Executive Committee decided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To authorise officers of the Lifelong Learning Department to enable them to conduct an informal or non-statutory consultation process on the provision of primary education in Llangefni <p>The Council has consulted with parents, governors and staff in the six schools in the area and also with local councilors, the Welsh Government and other stakeholders. The consultation period ran from October 3, 2016 until November 13, 2016.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultation meetings were held in schools during this period: -</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="background-color: #4f81bd; color: white;">School</th> <th colspan="2" rowspan="2" style="background-color: #4f81bd; color: white;">Date (in 2016)</th> <th colspan="3" style="background-color: #4f81bd; color: white;">Meeting with</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="background-color: #4f81bd; color: white;">Staff</th> <th style="background-color: #4f81bd; color: white;">Governors</th> <th style="background-color: #4f81bd; color: white;">Parents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Y Graig</td> <td>Monday</td> <td>10 October</td> <td>3.30</td> <td>5.00</td> <td>6.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Talwrn</td> <td>Tuesday</td> <td>11 October</td> <td>3.45</td> <td>5.00</td> <td>6.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bodffordd</td> <td>Thursday</td> <td>13 October</td> <td>3.45</td> <td>6.30</td> <td>5.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corn Hir</td> <td>Monday</td> <td>17 October</td> <td>3.45</td> <td>5.15</td> <td>6.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esceifiog</td> <td>Tuesday</td> <td>18 October</td> <td>3.45</td> <td>5.15</td> <td>6.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henblas</td> <td>Thursday</td> <td>20 October</td> <td>3.30</td> <td>5.00</td> <td>6.15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | School | Date (in 2016) | | Meeting with | | | Staff | Governors | Parents | Y Graig | Monday | 10 October | 3.30 | 5.00 | 6.30 | Talwrn | Tuesday | 11 October | 3.45 | 5.00 | 6.15 | Bodffordd | Thursday | 13 October | 3.45 | 6.30 | 5.30 | Corn Hir | Monday | 17 October | 3.45 | 5.15 | 6.30 | Esceifiog | Tuesday | 18 October | 3.45 | 5.15 | 6.30 | Henblas | Thursday | 20 October | 3.30 | 5.00 | 6.15 |
| School | | | | Date (in 2016) | | Meeting with | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Staff | Governors | Parents | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y Graig | Monday | 10 October | 3.30 | 5.00 | 6.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Talwrn | Tuesday | 11 October | 3.45 | 5.00 | 6.15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bodffordd | Thursday | 13 October | 3.45 | 6.30 | 5.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn Hir | Monday | 17 October | 3.45 | 5.15 | 6.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Esceifiog | Tuesday | 18 October | 3.45 | 5.15 | 6.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henblas | Thursday | 20 October | 3.30 | 5.00 | 6.15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The report contains a number of possible options on the way forward for the provision of primary education in the Llangefni area. These are summarised in the table below: -

1. Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir, Esceifiog, Henblas, Talwrn and Y Graig schools into a new school for 960 pupils + nursery.
2. Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir, Esceifiog, Henblas, Talwrn schools into a new school for 600 pupils + nursery.
3. Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir schools into a new school for 330 pupils +nursery.
4. Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir and Henblas schools into a new school for 450 pupils + nursery.
5. Build an additional new primary school in Llangefni for 150 pupils +nursery.
6. Build a new primary school in Gaerwen for 150 pupils + nursery.
7. Extend Ysgol y Graig to take pupils from Ysgol Talwrn children + nursery.
8. Refurbish Ysgol Esceifiog
9. Refurbish Ysgol Henblas

These options were analysed and scored in the report. Two possibilities arise from the detailed analysis conducted:-

Option A

This would be based on:

- Option 3, which *is to build a school to replace Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Bodffordd*
- Option 8, which is *refurbishing Ysgol Esceifiog*
- Option 7, i.e. *extending Ysgol Y Graig to take pupils from Ysgol Talwrn and closing Ysgol Talwrn*
- Option 9, which is *refurbishing Ysgol Henblas*.

Any remodeling would need to address the traffic issues identified at the beginning and end of the school day. The options would be subject to affordability.

This option could also include federating Ysgol Henblas with another school i.e. maintaining Ysgol Henblas on the existing site but under a different management arrangement.

Option B

This would be based on:

- Option 3, *which is to build a school to replace Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Bodffordd*
- Option 6b, which is *building a new primary school for 150 children in Gaerwen instead of Ysgol Esceifiog on an alternative site*
- Option 7, i.e. *extending Ysgol Y Graig to take pupils from Ysgol Talwrn and closing Ysgol Talwrn*
- Option 9, *which is refurbishing Ysgol Henblas*.

Any remodeling would need to address the traffic issues identified at the beginning and end of the school day. The options would be subject to affordability.

This option could also include federating Ysgol Henblas with another school i.e. maintaining Ysgol Henblas on the existing site but under a different management arrangement.

It is recommended that the Executive Committee:

Authorise officers to proceed to the formal or statutory consultation process when they consult on options A and B above.

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

See a number of options in the report. In it, 9 specific options are scored and this is the basis of the recommendations at the end of the report

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The Executive Committee is responsible for school organisation matters.

D – Is this decision consistent with 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 that was approved by the Executive Committee on January 13, 2014. At its meeting on 20 June 2016, the Executive Committee agreed to bring forward possible plans for for Llangefni to Band A and these plans were approved as part of the Budget in a meeting of the Executive Committee on 7 November 2016.

| E – Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory) | No comment |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | No comment |
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | No comment |
| 5 | Human Resources (HR) | "Any staffing issues arising from the recommendations should be dealt with in accordance with recognised consultation and human resource processes." |
| 6 | Property (Planning) | No comment |
| 7 | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | No comment |
| 8 | Scrutiny | The report has not been presented to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee |
| 9 | Local Members | No comment |
| 10 | Any external bodies / other/s | Llais Ni – see section 11 of the report |

| F – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant) | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Economic | Not relevant |
| 2 | Anti-poverty | Not relevant |
| 3 | Crime and Disorder | Not relevant |
| 4 | Environmental | Not relevant |
| 5 | Equalities | Not relevant |
| 6 | Outcome Agreements | Not relevant |
| 7 | Other | Not relevant |

| FF - Appendices: |
|-------------------------|
| Appendices 1-9 |

| G - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information): |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Committee meeting minutes for June 20, 2016. 2. Informal Consultation Document 3. Strategic Outline Programme (SOP) presented to the Welsh Government in December 2013. 4. Letter from the Welsh Government dated January 31 2014. |



SWYDDOGOL – OFFICIAL

**ADRODDIAD AR YR YMGYNGHORIAD ANSTATUDOL - ARDAL
LLANGEFNI
REPORT ON THE NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION –
LLANGEFNI AREA**

Hydref 3 – Tachwedd 13, 2016 / October 3 – November 13, 2016



**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 best possible education to all the children and young people on the island.

As part of this commitment, the council acknowledges that modernising education and ensuring that our school buildings creates a pleasant learning environment that induces children and young people to become effective learners and to develop life skills, is a high priority.

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

- Improve educational results for children and young people breaking the link between deprivation and low educational attainment.
- Further improve the standards of leadership and the quality of teaching and learning,
- Provide schools and lead sector standards in every community.

To achieve this very ambitious modernisation programme schools will need to be merged through a combination of federalizing schools, reorganizing an extensive catchment through remodelling school buildings that are there already or building new area schools and closing schools that are not suitable for purpose.

2. MODERNISATION CHANGE DRIVERS THAT WILL INFLUENCE DECISION REGARDING THE BEST PROVISION FOR THE AREA

Some of the modernisation drivers that will influence decision regarding the best provision for the area are noted:

Raising educational standards

The Council is committed to raising standards considerably if it is going to reach its aim to be one of the 5 best Local Authorities in Wales. According to current research, it is suggested that it is difficult to link standards with school size. However, recent reports suggest that primary schools have more [over 100 (or 105) pupils or more] leadership teams that have more capacity to ensure improvements; teachers with more specialism in specific areas that in turn influence other teachers' practices and in doing so have a positive influence on pupils' work standards. In smaller schools [around 50 or less] there are mixed age classes including up to four age groups, who sometimes span key stages. This places a considerable challenge for teachers if they are to ensure that every pupil is extended to the best of their abilities. The school modernisation strategy aims to abolish examples of classes with more than 2 age groups.

Reduce the number of empty places

In January 2016, the number of empty places in primary schools in Anglesey was 13.9%. Even so, there are 0.7% empty places in the 6 schools in question, that is considerably less than the Welsh Government target [15% on Authority level and 10% in individual schools]. Even so, the Council needs to continue to reduce the number of empty places in order to meet the Welsh Government's expectations and respond to one of Estyn's criticisms in the 2012 report. This means that there is a need to aim for a situation where schools are more than 85% full and the primary sector to be 90% full across the authority.

Reduce the variation in pupil cost

The cost per pupil varies considerably, from £2,900 to £13,429 across the county's primary schools. The Council's expenditure on primary schools in 2016-17 [£4,721 per pupil on average] was the highest but one in Wales. The modernisation programme will need to give attention to normalizing the cost per pupil across the authority and rationalize it with the whole of Wales average.

Ensure that school buildings create the best possible learning environment

Improving the quality of school buildings and ensuring the best possible learning environment [that reflects those in our latest school building - Ysgol y Graig - that is used as a benchmark] for our children is essentially important to meet the teaching and learning needs in the twenty first century. This kind of environment includes teaching and learning facilities of the best quality, ICT facilities of the best rate, suitable play places, appropriate staffing and administration areas, along with safety for school buildings and school site. Estyn notes that "improving the quality of the buildings has a very beneficial effect on the quality of education and staff morale that, in turn, have a positive effect on children's performance." Every pupil will have access to suitable facilities so that a full range of educational experiences can be provided.

It is not possible for the Council to maintain a large number of school buildings that are ageing and are costly to maintain. A new pattern of schools have to be established that abolishes the shortcomings in the present buildings, including considerable health and safety matters connected to the building or the site. There is a need to develop a system of schools with maintenance arrangements for them that are sustainable.

Create the conditions so that Headteachers succeed - increase leadership capacity

Effective schools are led well. Successful schools have strong leadership on every level, including the Governors. The challenges that are attached in leading and managing a school have increased substantially in recent years and the expectations continue to increase. A Headteacher needs adequate non-contact time, with the support of a deputy headteacher or senior management team, to ensure that the teaching and learning are of the best rate, to appraise and raise standards, to develop thorough self-evaluation procedures and to ensure the staff's continuous professional development. These are considerable expectations. There is a need to ensure that Headteachers have at least 50% non-contact time. This means that there is a need for a school [or a federation of schools] to have at least 100 pupils if the necessary time is to be provided for the Headteacher to achieve the leadership role successfully.

Ensure an adequate supply of Headteachers for the future

Over the next five years it is likely that nearly 50% of our primary headteachers will retire. Because many of them lead small schools, the council will need to consider the most effective and sustainable leadership models for the future. The number of applicants for the post of headteacher has reduced and this is a subject of concern. The school modernisation problem needs to try and answer the problem by ensuring suitable opportunities for developing leadership in individual schools. Excellent leaders are needed for our schools. The modernisation programme gives attention to succession planning matters and safeguards and develops leadership talents that we have in our schools.

Community use of school building

Research suggests that schools' additional services such as breakfast clubs, after-school clubs, child protection, summer and weekend activities achieve higher standards and better

link with parents and the community. 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 kind of activity is important to develop a link between the schools and the local community. Schools developed as part of the modernisation programme act as an area school i.e.preparing a range of services and activities that often take place outside the school day, to help to meet the needs of children, their families and the wider communities.

Welsh-medium and bilingual provision

Any arrangement developed as part of the modernisation programme gives priority to strengthen and safeguard Welsh /bilingualism.

3. THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

The Council has consulted parents, governors and staff in the six schools in the area, local councillors and the Welsh Government and other stakeholders. The consultation period ran from October 3rd until November 13th 2016.

Consultation meetings were arranged with school stakeholders over this period:

| School | Date (in 2016) | | Meeting with | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Staff | Governors | Parents |
| Y Graig | Monday | 10 October | 3.30 | 5.00 | 6.30 |
| Talwrn | Tuesday | 11 October | 3.45 | 5.00 | 6.15 |
| Bodffordd | Thursday | 13 October | 3.45 | 6.30 | 5.30 |
| Corn Hir | Monday | 17 October | 3.45 | 5.15 | 6.30 |
| Esceifiog | Tuesday | 18 October | 3.45 | 5.15 | 6.30 |
| Henblas | Thursday | 20 October | 3.30 | 5.00 | 6.15 |

When the Welsh Government contributes to financing a new school, their investment needs to meet investment aims namely:

1. reduce empty places
2. increase non-contact time for teachers
3. for the school to be of twenty-first century standard
4. improve educational outcomes
5. reduce maintenance backlog
6. improve energy efficiency

The idea was proposed by parents that a new primary school should be built in Llangefni. If this means building an additional new primary school, Anglesey County Council would not support this because although the new primary school would be a twenty first century school, in accordance with the above criteria, it would not:

- reduce empty places. Indeed it can lead to increase in empty places

- change the situation as regards non-contact time for teachers of itself.
- improve educational outcomes of itself
- reduce maintenance backlog or
- improve energy efficiency. Indeed, a school and an additional building would lead to using more fuel.

In addition, it is very unlikely that the Welsh Government would contribute to a new primary school unless combining schools was part of the process.

The School Standards and Framework Acts 1998 allows parents to choose which school their child will attend. If a new primary school was built in Llangefni, the present catchments would need to be reviewed and a catchment formed for the new primary school. In accordance with the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, the Authority could not force parents to move their children to the new primary school. This would increase the risk from a high level of empty places in the new primary school.

4. OBSERVATIONS FROM THE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Observations are summarised from each one of the following meetings.

Ysgol Y Graig

- Some wanted the Authority to leave Y Graig but merge the others.
- A new primary school in Llangefni in considering plans for houses that are in progress.
- Music room and resource room are classes by now. There is a need to adapt the staff room, toilets and possibly exchange the Foundation Phase area with the Nursery.

Ysgol Talwrn

- One primary school instead of the 6? Have the Foundation Period at Ysgol Talwrn for the 6 schools.
- Some thought that there was “land to build by the village hall” and that there was a need for ‘breakdown’ of cabin costs (£250k)
- It was asked why Ysgol Llanbedrgoch was not part of this.

Ysgol Bodffordd

- 3-18 School on the site of Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni

Ysgol Corn Hir

- Federating with Ysgol Henblas as an addition to option 6.2.9.
- “No room in the classes” and “no room in the staffroom, and that teachers were having to meet in the hall.” “What about more room for the Cylch Meithrin?”
- “What would happen if option 6.2.9 came into existence?”
- “In considering option 6.2.9, what about adding other school(s)?”
- “If Ysgol Talwrn is closed down, should the children be sent to Pentraeth?”

Ysgol Esceifiog

- xiii. “No quiet places, no music room, 35% are SEN, 8% on a statement.” It was suggested to have an SEN specialized or autism unit on the site.
- xiv. “The classes are similar to Corn Hir. What about making them bigger?”
- xv. Extension and develop other parts of the school or a “one stop shop”.
- xvi. New primary school

Ysgol Henblas

- xvii. If Corn Hir and Bodffordd are combined, what about federalizing this with Esceifiog.
- xviii. Extend to the North.
- xix. It was suggested to have a caretaker to look after around 6 school buildings and have a business manager or accountant to carry out financial and administrative matters?
- xx. If Corn Hir and Bodffordd are combined, what about federalizing this with it?

See [Appendix 1](#) for Isle of Anglesey County Council’s definition of Twenty First Century School.

From the ideas presented above and the ideas outlined in the non-statutory consultation document, the most likely options are those that follow. It should be noted that some options appear more than once as they were presented in at least two consultation meetings.

| No. | Idea | Observations | Further consideration? |
|------|---|--|------------------------|
| i | Some wanted the Authority to leave Y Graig but merge the others. | This would be a school for around 600 pupils | Yes – see below |
| ii | New primary school in Llangefni - considering ongoing plans for houses. | The minimum size of this school would be 150 | Yes – see below |
| iii | Adapt inside Ysgol y Graig | If the school is extended, this would need to be considered. | Yes – see below |
| iv a | One primary school instead of the 6? | This would be a school for around 960 pupils | Yes – see below |
| iv b | Have the Foundation Phase in Ysgol Talwrn for the 6 schools. | Ysgol Talwrn's capacity is 49. A building would be needed for around 410 pupils for the Foundation Period only for the area's pupils. | No |
| v | Some thought that there was "land to build by Talwrn's village hall" and that there was a need for a 'breakdown' of the cabin costs (£250k) | The minimum size of this school would be 150 namely the size of Ysgol Rhyd y Llan and 5 acres are needed for the school. According to the Council's Property officers, there are no 5 acre sites available in the village. <i>The mobile classroom is £100,000 along with £150,000 of transport and connection costs.</i> | No |
| vi | It was asked why Ysgol Llanbedrgoch was not part of this? | Between the 2 schools, there would be 70-80 pupils in the school that is too small to attract finance. Federalizing the 2 schools would not address empty places or the condition of the buildings. | No |
| vii | 3-18 School on the site of Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni | This option would be dependent upon having plenty of room in the Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni building and on the site. | Yes – see below |
| viii | Federate the new school possibly with Ysgol Henblas in addition to option 6.2.9. | This would be a school for around 450 pupils on 2 sites | Yes – see below |
| ix | "No room in the classes" in Ysgol y Graig and "no room in the staffroom, and teachers having to meet in the hall." What about more room for the Cylch Meithrin?" | If Ysgol y Graig is being adapted, perhaps this will be part of the work. | Yes – see below |
| x | "What would happen if option 6.2.9 came into existence?" | Option 6.2.9 in the non-statutory consultation document was: "Close and transfer pupils and pupils from Ysgol Corn Hir to a new primary school." | Yes – see below |

| | | | |
|-------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| xi | “In considering option 6.2.9 , what about adding other school(s)?” | Option 6.2.9 in the non-statutory consultation document was: “Close and transfer pupils and pupils from Ysgol Corn Hir to a new primary school.” | Yes – see below |
| xii | “If Ysgol Talwrn is closed, should the pupils be sent to Pentraeth?” | There is no room in Ysgol Pentraeth for Ysgol Talwrn pupils if Ysgol Talwrn closed | No |
| xiii | “No quiet places in Ysgol Esceifiog , no music room, 35% are SEN, 8% are statemented.” It was suggested to have a specialized SEN or autism unit on the site. | If Ysgol Esceifiog was adapted, perhaps this will need to be considered. | Yes – see below |
| xiv | “The classes in Ysgol Esceifiog are similar to Corn Hir. What about making them bigger?” | If Ysgol Esceifiog was adapted, perhaps this would need to be considered. | Yes – see below |
| xv | Extend Ysgol Esceifiog and develop other parts of the school or “one stop shop”. | If Ysgol Esceifiog was adapted, perhaps this would need to be considered. | Yes – see below |
| xvi | New primary school | This would be a school for around 960 pupils | Yes – see below |
| xvii | If Corn Hir and Bodffordd are combined, what about federalizing this with Esceifiog . | This would be a school for around 450 pupils on 2 sites | Yes – see below |
| xviii | Extend Ysgol Henblas to the north | If this took place, it would increase the capacity by around 30. | Yes – see below |
| xix | It was suggested to have a caretaker to look after around 6 school buildings and have a business manager or accountant to carry out financial and administrative matters. | This is already at work as Lifelong Learning SIMS officers are financed by schools to do some administrative work. | Yes but not in this report |
| xx | If Ysgol Corn Hir and Bodffordd were combined, what about federalizing Ysgol Henblas with it? | This would be a school for around 450 pupils on 2 sites | Yes – see below |

Point vii above is considered namely having a **3-18 school** on the site of Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni - Ysgol Corn Hir's capacity is 204 and the projections are seen about pupil numbers in the following table:

| | Number foreseen on the Register in September | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Corn Hir | 221 | 226 | 232 | 233 | 240 | 245 | 245 |

Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni's capacity is 896 and projections can be seen about pupil numbers in the following Table:

| | Number foreseen on the Register in September | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ysgol | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
| Gyfun Llangefni | 722 | 747 | 713 | 710 | 741 | 755 | 780 | 803 | 859 | 888 | 908 | 921 |

It is seen that pupil numbers in Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni are increasing so much so that it will go over its capacity by September 2026. This does not consider the effect of any housing developments in the catchment.

In order to consider this option, it is necessary to calculate the surface for play areas that are needed by primary school pupils and what is needed would be around 8500m² or around 2.1 acres not to mention a parking area and bin storage etc. There is no land of this surface available around Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni. Therefore there would be no room for Ysgol Corn Hir pupils on the Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni site.

Points i, ii, iv and, viii, x, xi, xvi, xvii and xx are considered further in this report and point vii is considered below.

Point i is building a school for 600 instead of five primary schools and leave Ysgol y Graig as it is and point ii involves building an additional new primary school in Llangefni.

Options iii and ix involve adapting Ysgol y Graig and options xiii, xiv and xv involve adapting Ysgol Esceifiog.

Points viii, x, xi, xvii and xx are variations on option 6.2.9 in the non-statutory consultation document namely: "Close and transfer pupils and pupils from Ysgol Corn Hir to a new primary school."

Points iv and xvi involve the idea of building one school instead of 6.

Point xviii involves extending Ysgol Henblas.

To summarize therefore, option 9 is left namely:

1. Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir, Esceifiog, Henblas, Talwrn and Y Graig schools into a new school for 960 pupils + nursery.
2. Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir and Henblas, Talwrn schools into a new school for 600 pupils + nursery.
3. Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir schools into a new school for 330 pupils +nursery.
4. Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir, Esceifiog, Henblas schools into a new school for 450 pupils + nursery.
5. Build an additional new primary school in Llangefni for 150 pupils +nursery.
6. Build an additional new primary school in Gaerwen for 150 pupils + nursery.
7. Extend Ysgol y Graig to take pupils from Ysgol Talwrn children + nursery.
8. Adapt Ysgol Esceifiog
9. Adapt Ysgol Henblas

Average cost per head across the 6 schools is £3,743.

5. RESPONSES FROM YSGOL BODFFORDD

- 5.1 A total of 196 responses were received from school stakeholders.
- 5.2 Additionally, 20 responses were received from Year 1 and 2 pupils and 27 responses from Ysgol Bodffordd's Year 3-6 pupils.
- 5.3 The Governors said that "actioning an option to close Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd completely was totally inappropriate and unjust" and they were in favour of extending the school. See the Governors' comments in [Appendix 2](#).
- 5.4 The opinion of school staff was that "attention should be given to meeting the needs of Llangefni town only" and "that there is still a need for a satellite school". See staff comments in [Appendix 3](#).
- 5.5 Respondents' views were sought on the options put forward in the consultation document. Some respondents favoured more than one option:

| Option No. | Option | % |
|------------|--|----|
| 6.1.1 | Leave things as they are | 54 |
| 6.1.2 | Federate with (an)other school(s) | 1 |
| 6.1.3 | Apply for funding to do maintenance work on the school | 14 |
| 6.1.4 | Apply for funding to refurbish the school | 13 |
| 6.1.5 | Close and transfer the pupils to an enlarged Ysgol Corn Hir | 1 |
| 6.1.6 | Close and transfer the pupils and pupils from Ysgol Corn Hir to a new primary school and Ysgol Bodffordd | 0 |
| 6.1.7 | Build an extension | 86 |

It is seen that the majority are in favour of building an extension on Ysgol Bodffordd.

- 5.6 Although no decision has been made, 26% of respondents felt that the community, the Community Hall and the events there e.g. Eisteddfodau are vital and that closing Ysgol Bodffordd would have a detrimental effect on the future of the local Eisteddfod.
- 5.7 The Cylch Meithrin was praised by 16% of respondents considering the good outcomes of an Estyn inspection of the Cylch recently. The school staff were praised as well as the headteacher. Staff are also worried about their jobs.
- 5.8 Some (16%) felt that a small school is better for children, and that Ysgol Bodffordd is relaxed, happy and the heart for the community.
- 5.9 As well as wanting the school to stay open and be extended, 37 of the respondents said that there is a need not to "close rural schools" and a need to have "Ysgol

Bodffordd as an option" and that "additional housing in the area" would mean more children would be going to Ysgol Bodffordd.

- 5.10 12% of respondents felt that Ysgol Bodffordd is vital to the community and to the Welsh way and Welsh language.
- 5.11 Transport to potential a new school was a concern for about 11% of respondents. Others said that many families did not have a car to transport children to a potential new and that the pavement on the road from Bodffordd to Llangefni. It was stated as well that most children can walk to Ysgol Bodffordd.
- 5.12 Some respondents mentioned (6%) the "adverse effect" moving children from one school to another can have on them. 3% are worried about the impact of closing the school on additional learning needs and that siblings should not be separated when closing a school.
- 5.13 5% of respondents said that the school "has improved since the inspection by Estyn in 2015" and that this was "a Llangefni problem".
- 5.14 4% of respondents mentioned the closure Ysgol Llandrygarn and Ysgol Capel Coch and that expanding the catchment area as a result of this had increased the length of the journey to a potential new school for pupils from these areas.
- 5.15 4% of respondents wanted to see a new school come to the village of Bodffordd while 2% thought that federating Ysgol Bodffordd with another primary school was an option.
- 5.16 6% of respondents felt that the Council has already decided on the future of Ysgol Bodffordd and one respondent thought that the consultation was 'a tick-box exercise ' 3% of respondents stated that the Council should listen to the parents and in their opinion, the Council is depriving the parents of their right to send their child or children to a school of their choice.
- 5.17 One respondent cited academic papers, they said highlighted the advantages of small schools.
- 5.18 Other points noted by 1% of the respondents were:
- It would be difficult to teach at the new school with "classes of 30 +"
 - The potential impact of closing the school on the village as "the shops have closed".
 - The need to improve communication between the Community Council and the County Council.
 - The Council should have planning Bette in terms of Ysgol y Graig.

6. RESPONSES FROM YSGOL CORN HIR

- 6.1 7 responses were received by school stakeholders.

- 6.2 5 of those who responded stated their support for option 6.2.9 namely “Build a new school and transfer the pupils from Ysgol Bodffordd and Ysgol Corn Hir to a new primary school”. The 4 stated that more room was needed by the school for the increasing number of pupils.
- 6.3 One respondent was under the misconception that Ysgol Corn Hir was going to close whilst another respondent had read some local newspapers that mentioned one primary school instead of 6.
- 6.4 Additionally, a joint response was received from the school’s staff and governors. Their opinion was “that there was no other option apart from 6.2.9 possible”. They were for including “Ysgol Henblas in the new school and changing catchment boundaries so that the new school reduced the pressure on Ysgol Y Graig.”
- 6.5 See the staff and governors’ comments in [Appendix 4](#).

7. RESPONSES FROM YSGOL ESCEIFIOG

- 7.1 A total of 5 o responses were received from stakeholders namely 4 from parents whilst the other was anonymous. Three stated their support for option 6.3.5 namely “build an extension” on the school.
- 7.2 The 4 of them agreed with the reason for the consultation and that there was a need for change and they were for “a better learning environment for our children” and “more room in school for learners”. There was no clear opinion by these 4 stakeholders about options that involve other schools.
- 7.3 Additionally, a joint response was received by the school’s staff and governors.
- 7.4 The staff and governors’ favoured option is: “Build a new school on a site that is already in the council’s ownership e.g. a Football field or a Science park area that will be able to offer all the advantages that have been noted below but without any impairment on the running of the school nor on the safety of pupils, children, staff and parents. A newly planned building would allow all aspects that need attention to be realized without impediment and has been planned specifically for purpose. A new building on another site would allow the council to sell the school site to developers or use it as an additional resource for the LEA e.g a specific special school that is part of the school. There is no simple answer for building an extension and maintaining the school at the same time and as a result a new building would be less trouble in the end.”
- 7.5 See the staff and governors’ observations in [Appendix 5](#).
- 7.6 There has been talk since 2007 of building about 220 houses on the ‘Webster’ site in Gaerwen. There has been no correspondence with the owner about this development since February 2014 and the Authority’s planning officers are of the opinion that it is unlikely that the development will go ahead. Therefore, until the situation regarding the potential development of 220 houses changes, it cannot be considered as a possible reason to extend Ysgol Esceifiog.

8. RESPONSES FROM YSGOL HENBLAS

- 8.1 One response was received from the parent of a pupil in school who was in favour of “building an extension taking the opportunity to join the present nursery school and have it as part of the school”. The parent felt “by getting rid of the current nursery school cabin there would be room to build a considerable extension allowing the school and the nursery school to benefit from new resources and to create a closer contact between the nursery (cylch) and the school”. In addition he/she was of the opinion that “the school should be federalized and share a headmaster who would be responsible for the administrative side as it is impossible for a headteacher to have to teach and undertake all the administrative work that is required in a school”.
- 8.2 In his response, the Headteacher said that he would like “to ensure that [his] pupils in Llangristiolus were having the same fair play and opportunities as Llangefni pupils”. His main concern was “yes there will be a big new school close to Llangristiolus, that will perhaps attract pupils from neighbouring schools, such as Henblas”. He was eager to have “confirmation that adaptations will be made to the Henblas building and others of the catchment schools so that all of the catchment schools are able to compete with the new school and that every pupil in the catchment are offered education in buildings that are suitable the twenty first century”.
- 8.3 The Governors’ opinion was that “education should continue to be provided in Ysgol Henblas.” The Body was of the opinion that “more should be spent on maintaining the school, noting (apart from the new school in the area) that Ysgol Henblas has the lowest figure as regards repair work.”
- 8.4 See the Governors’ remarks in [Appendix 6](#).

9. RESPONSES FROM YSGOL TALWRN

- 9.1 A total of 53 responses were received from the school stakeholders.
- 9.2 In his letter, the Chair of Ysgol Talwrn’s Governing Body said that the Body “opposed any recommendation to close the School in the context of Llangefni Catchment consultation”. See the governors’ observations in [Appendix 7](#).
- 9.3 The staff was of the opinion that Ysgol Talwrn was “a small family school and the feeling of closeness would disappear in a more impersonal situation”. They also felt that “the school is the most effective medium for safeguarding the feeling of community that exists here in Y Talwrn. The school also continues to promote and support eisteddfodic culture. Closing the school would lead to the end of the eisteddfod, that is by now a rare example of a local eisteddfod on the island”. See the Governors’ observations in [Appendix 8](#).
- 9.4 Llanddyfnan Community Council’s response was that they were “in favour of keeping Ysgol Gynradd Talwrn open and supported the Welsh Government Minister’s recent

announcement on keeping small schools open. As the school is 98% full, and primary schools in Llangefni full, we don't see any reason for closing the school".

- 9.5 Even though no decision has been made, 30% of respondents felt that closing Ysgol Talwrn would "endanger the future of the local Eisteddfod, Sunday School and Village Hall".
- 9.6 34% of respondents felt that Ysgol Talwrn was vital for the community, the Welsh way of life and the Welsh language and that closing Ysgol Talwrn would "kill the community".
- 9.7 Some respondents (8%) cited the additional learning needs their child has and that Ysgol Talwrn was ideal for the child in terms of size and that closing the school would have an impact on them.
- 9.8 14% of the respondents did not see the need for the consultation since there were only 4% surplus places in Ysgol Talwrn in 2015/16 and others argued that standards are improving now. 6% thought the consultation was negative whilst 4% of respondents thought that the Council had decided on the future of the school already.
- 9.9 The traffic situation at Ysgol Y Graig was a concern for 18% of the respondents.
- 9.10 The argument of 16% of the respondents was that closing Ysgol Talwrn would have an adverse effect on children and the Future Generations Welfare Act (2015) and the Wellbeing and Social Services Act (2014) were cited.
- 9.11 The opinion of 8% of respondents was that there was a need for more information on the cost of options in the consultation document e.g. the cost estimate for a mobile classroom.
- 9.12 A proposal was put forward to have a new mobile classroom to increase capacity whilst another stakeholder suggested using mobile classrooms from Park Mount. The stakeholder doubted the school's capacity figure.
- 9.13 The United Nations Children's Rights Convention was cited by one stakeholder along with the need to listen to the voice of the children. Another stakeholder cited the need for a Community Impact Assessment. [Both of these will be prepared for the statutory consultation.]
- 9.14 One respondent sent a copy of an academic paper that appears to be based on the school system in another country. It discusses the size of small schools and their educational outcomes.
- 9.15 One respondent sent a letter from the local Member of Parliament. He suggested that parents and other stakeholders should "participate fully in the consultation, whilst paying attention to qualities that add to the children's welfare and development and community spirit of the school."
- 9.16 One parent suggested that investing in a mobile classroom would increase the school's capacity to take the 'overspill' from Ysgol y Graig. The argument was that

this would not increase the school's running costs and that there would then be no need for the Planning Department to address the traffic situation that would arise by extending Ysgol y Graig.

10. RESPONSES FROM YSGOL Y GRAIG

- 10.1 One response each was received from the school's Headteacher, staff and from a Governor.
- 10.2 The Governor expressed concern regarding the size of any possible extension and "that the authority needed to think about a far bigger extension". He also mentioned that Ysgol y Graig had "a football field but it is too wet for the children to play on it and therefore all pupils are on the yard and there are three play sessions to enable everyone to use it".
- 10.3 The staff were supportive of options 6.6.3 (Extend upwards in each end of the school) and 6.6.4 (Extend out in each end of the school)
- 10.4 The staff had other ideas also namely:
- 1) Move the Foundation Phase (FP) section to the KS2 part and adapt the building so that FP pupils have access to a safe outside area down the side of the building. This would mean that FP pupils used this area at playtime and released the yard for KS2. FP classes (apart from the Nursery) do not have access to a safe outside area. There is no appointed place for them.
 - 2) Building another floor would increase capacity without us losing land for the pupils. This would not impair any other one as there are no houses near the building.
 - 3) Change the status of Ysgol y Graig and Corn Hir to be KS2 schools and build a new school for the FP.
 - 4) An additional car park would be needed for the school – possibility of using the field across the road to the school?
 - 5) Build on Ysgol Gyfun's land and develop that to be a site that offers education for 3 – 18 year olds for Llangefni
- 10.5 See the governors' observations in [Appendix 9](#).

11. OTHER RESPONSES

- 11.1 Young people from the Llangefni area were given the opportunity to express their ideas, comments and ask questions about the school modernisation proposals for the Llangefni area on Thursday 24th November 2016. The hour long session was very proactive - the young people were eager and willing to contribute. The young people agreed that their comments / questions presented below could be shared with members of the Executive Committee.

Transport to the new school

- What about the issues / problems of transport to and from school for the parents / guardians who do not drive? (i.e. if the new school is further from home than their current school).
- Do parents have to pay for the school bus? Is this associated with the proposed budget cuts of paying a fee if you live within a 3 mile radius of the school?
- What about the children who wish to stay for after-school activities when the bus has gone? How do they get home if their parents do not drive a car? Will this lead to more children taking days off from school?
- How will this affect nursery schools? What about the people who are unable to take their young children to school? Are these young children expected to go on a bus on their own to school?

Further comments written on 'post it notes':

- Funding towards bus fees available?
- How will the children get to school? Where will the funding come from?
- After school clubs for the children with parents working late?

Effect on the community

- Have you considered the location of the new school? What will happen to the remaining primary schools?
- How many new schools will be built? You can't close them all!
- It's important not to build a school that's too far for people to reach.
- Will the children lose out on external clubs if they are taught outside their communities/ areas where they live?
- How will this impact on communities where the schools are closing? Schools keep the community alive and the school buildings are frequently used.

Further comments written on 'post it notes':

- Building new schools and closing current schools will affect the community
- New school might affect the community
- The new school could lead to more people wanting to move their children there, this will affect the other schools in the area.
- How will you ensure that the use of the Welsh Language will continue
- Welsh Centres?

Costs

- Is there a new school uniform? How will people afford the new clothes?
- Is there a cost associated with closing down the schools?

Further comments written on 'post it notes':

- I think they should build a new school because it will cost less to run one school.
- Ysgol y Graig is a relatively new school; does this mean that this (modernisation) will happen again in the future?
- New school problems. New teachers = £? Building time= £?
- Uniform funds?
- Will the new school have a school nurse? Library? 'Tech allowance?' book costs?
- Improved resources =worse education.

Headteacher and teacher posts

- Will there be fewer opportunities for teachers if new schools are being built?
- One pupil was concerned that his parents would lose their headteacher posts and that this could restrict him from going to University.
- One pupil wanted to pursue a teaching career and was worried that teaching posts would be sparse due to school closures

Further comments written on 'post it notes':

- New school = lose good headteachers in the other schools as they will apply for the posts in the new schools
- Will you have a teachers for each subject/ classroom?
- Teachers losing their posts
- Losing teaching posts.

Other comments

- Building new schools can drown the children, especially the ones with additional needs. How can you ensure that their needs aren't ignored in such a large school, with a large number of pupils.
- Bullying is a risk within larger schools.
- One pupil questioned the level of standards in the consultation document. The pupil believed that the standards in one of the schools had worsened since he attended that particular school.

Further comments written on 'post it notes':

- Do we need a new school?
- How many schools are closing?
- Will it be an eco-friendly school?
- Too many children?
- Close the school that performs the worst i.e. poor results
- Less excitement of moving to secondary as the children will already know each other
- A new school can also run out of places (become oversubscribed), might have to close more schools to build another new school.
- Makes the transition from the primary to the secondary easier
- New school- new resources. Sufficient places for children.
- Not a lot of difference between the primary and secondary
- Make new friends.

- Renovate – improve and extend the building, to ensure more pupil places
- Renovate the old school
- Are you building two large new schools?

11.2 Although there is no statutory obligation on the Authority to conduct the non-statutory consultation, in addition to meeting with staff, governors, and parents, the consultation document was sent to the following stakeholders:

- Gwynedd Council;
- Diocesan Authority of the Church in Wales (Bangor Diocese) and the Catholic Church (Wrexham Diocese);
- Welsh Government Officers;
- Regional and local Assembly Members
- Estyn;
- Teachers’ unions and ancillary staff’s unions;
- The Regional education Consortium namely GwE;
- The Regional Traffic Consortium namely Taith;
- North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner;
- Community First partnership;
- Mudiad Meithrin;
- The Authority’s Youth Service;
- Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni.

12. OPTIONS ANALYSIS

In the consultation meetings and during the remainder of the consultation period, the following additional suggestions were presented that suggests possible changes to the present configuration in response to the consultation document and to the meetings:

- i. One new primary school instead of Bodffordd, Corn Hir, Esceifiog, Henblas, Talwrn and Ysgol Y Graig schools.
- ii. New school for pupils 3-18 years old on the Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni site.
- iii. New primary school in Llangefni as well as Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol y Graig.
- iv. Option 6.2.9 including Ysgol Henblas
- v. New primary school instead of Ysgol Esceifiog

The options analysis concentrates on the 9 options outlined, namely those in the consultation document and others that arose during the consultation. The options are listed as follows:

| Option | Number in the non-statutory consultation document | |
|--------|---|--|
| 1 | - | Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir, Esceifiog, Henblas, Talwrn and Y Graig into a new school for 960 pupils |
| 2 | - | Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir, Esceifiog, Henblas, Talwrn into a new school for 600 |
| 3 | 6.1.6 and 6.2.9 | Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir in a new school for 330 pupils |
| 4 | - | Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir, Esceifiog, Henblas |

| | | |
|----|---------------|---|
| | | schools, a new school for 450 pupils |
| 5 | - | Build an additional new primary school in Llangefni for 150 pupils |
| 6a | - | Build an additional new primary school in Gaerwen for 150 pupils + nursery on the present site |
| 6b | - | Build an additional new primary school in Gaerwen for 150 pupils + nursery on an alternative site |
| 7 | 6.5.6 a 6.6.5 | Extend Ysgol Y Graig to the school to take pupils from Ysgol Talwrn |
| 8 | 6.3.5 | Refurbish Ysgol Esceifiog |
| 9 | 6.4.5 | Refurbish Ysgol Henblas |

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

1. Raise educational standards
2. Reduce the number of empty places
3. Reduce the variation in cost per pupil
4. Ensure that school buildings create the best possible learning environment
5. Ensure that school buildings are in a good condition and that there are no health and safety issues
6. Increase leadership capacity
7. Community use of the school building
8. Welsh-medium and bilingual provision
9. Geographical factors and travel

The general evaluations are presented in the following section. There is a need to consider the following observations side by side with the following observations.

- Some of the schools in question can be classified as small schools i.e. schools with less than 100 pupils such as Ysgol Bodffordd, Ysgol Henblas and Ysgol Talwrn. If the number of outside the catchment pupils are considered, then the number of pupils in Ysgol Bodffordd and Ysgol Talwrn are over 33%, that means that maintaining schools of this size is not sustainable.
- It is known that parking issues are problematic in some of the primary schools in question. Any reforming will need to address this.
- In some of the meetings, stakeholders noted that closing the school would have a considerable effect on the village.
- The possible effect of reorganization on the size of classes increasing in each one of the meetings arose. It needs to be considered side by side with the response provided in the meetings namely that the Authority ensures that the size of classes stays below WG expectations.

A detailed analysis is presented for each one of the options noted and is noted in the following part.

Note – If an option is implemented that means combining pupils from two or more schools, the new catchment is likely to be a combined catchment. However, the Authority has the right and powers to change the catchments of schools and these can be changed following the implementation of any recommendation or recommendations that will emanate from the consultation.

Option 1 – Build one new school for the area

| No | Drivers | Criteria within the driver | Commentary | Score |
|----|-----------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| 1. | 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 have a capacity of about 960. According to Authority's formula, this would mean that the Headteacher would not have a teaching responsibility for most of the week. The school would form a senior management team to lead on teaching and learning. However, a school of this size would be larger than some secondary schools on Anglesey and would require a site 12 acres in size.</p> <p>There would be about 32 classrooms in the school which in turn provides 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 no more than two mixed age classes in the school other than the possibility of combining age groups for offering specialist provision for pupils with additional learning needs.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children would in turn lead and raise standards across the ability range.</p> | 10 |
| 2. | 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>In a primary school of 960 pupils, it is foreseen that there would be 25-40 surplus places which would ensure that the school would be more than 95% full. This would ensure sufficient room for pupils according to the forecasts. If the situation remained the same, it is unlikely that there would be sufficient room in the 6 schools as they would be full. Hence, there would not be any surplus places as such. Welsh Government guidelines stipulate that planning for 10% surplus places is acceptable. The surplus places for the Authority would remain at around 12%.</p> | 8 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|-----------|
| 3. | 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 budget more effectively and efficiently | Establishing a new school would reduce the cost per head across the area by 17% from £3,743 to £3,105. It would reduce the average cost to below the average of £4,10 for the Authority. Annual net savings would be around £113,167 and annual borrowing costs would be £195,464. | 10 |
| 4. | 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 a new school 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 |
| 5. | 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 a new school would eliminate backlog maintenance. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that periodic maintenance is being addressed appropriately. 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 |
| 6. | Increase leadership capacity | Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team. | The Headteacher would not be teaching a class for much of the week. The school would form a senior management team to lead the teaching and learning | 10 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|--|-----------|
| 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 very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. However, if there was one primary school instead of the current 6, it would mean losing 5 buildings as community resources.</p> <p>The resources would be very appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for the activities will be promoted by the Community, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness e.g. badminton.</p> | 7 |
| 8. | 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 |
| 9. | Geographical Factors and travel | <p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p> | <p>Establishing one new school will increase the distance and travel time for many children. The number of children who walk to school would be significantly reduced. This is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school i.e. the location of the new school.</p> <p>It is also possible that the direction of travel to a new school can be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work.</p> <p>Transport costs would be higher than current costs.</p> | 3 |
| Total | | | | 78 |

Option 2 : Build one new school instead of 5

| No | Drivers | Criteria within the driver | Commentary | Score |
|----|-----------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| 1. | 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 have a capacity of about 600. According to Authority’s formula, this would mean that the Headteacher would not have a teaching responsibility for most of the week. The school would form a senior management team to lead on teaching and learning. However, a school of this size would be larger than some secondary schools on Anglesey and would require a site 10 acres in size.</p> <p>There would be about 20 classrooms in the school which in turn provides 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 no more than two mixed age classes in the school other than the possibility of combining age groups for offering specialist provision for pupils with additional learning needs.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children would in turn lead and raise standards across the ability range.</p> | 10 |
| 2. | 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>In a primary school of 600 pupils, it is foreseen that there would be 25-40 surplus places which would ensure that the school would be more than 95% full. This would ensure sufficient room for pupils according to the forecasts. If the situation remained the same, it is unlikely that there would be sufficient room in the 5 schools as they would be full. Hence, there would not be any surplus places as such. Welsh Government guidelines stipulate that planning for 10% surplus places is acceptable. The surplus places for the Authority would remain at around 12%.</p> | 8 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|-----------|
| 3. | 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 budget more effectively and efficiently | Establishing a new school would reduce the cost per head across the area by 3.4% from £3,743 to £3,617. It would reduce the average cost to below the average of £4,109 for the Authority. Annual net savings would be around £48,427 and annual borrowing costs would be £168,496. | 10 |
| 4. | 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 a new school 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 |
| 5. | 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 a new school would eliminate backlog maintenance. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that periodic maintenance is being addressed appropriately. 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 |
| 6. | Increase leadership capacity | Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team. | The Headteacher would not be teaching a class for much of the week. The school would form a senior management team to lead the teaching and learning | 10 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|--|-----------|
| 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 very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. However, if there was one primary school instead of the current 5, it would mean losing 4 buildings as community resources.</p> <p>The resources would be very appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for the activities will be promoted by the Community, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness e.g. badminton.</p> | 7 |
| 8. | 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 |
| 9. | Geographical Factors and travel | <p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p> | <p>Establishing one new school will increase the distance and travel time for many children. The number of children who walk to school would be significantly reduced. This is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school i.e. the location of the new school.</p> <p>It is also possible that the direction of travel to a new school can be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work.</p> <p>Transport costs would be higher than current costs.</p> | 3 |
| Total | | | | 78 |

Option 3 : Build a new school in Llangefni instead of

Ysgol Bodffordd and Ysgol Corn Hir

| No | Drivers | Criteria within the driver | Commentary | Score |
|----|-----------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| 1. | 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>This new school would have a capacity of about 330. According to Authority’s formula, this would mean that the Headteacher would not have a teaching responsibility for most of the week. The school would form a senior management team to lead on teaching and learning. However, a school of this size would be larger than some secondary schools on Anglesey and would require a site 7 acres in size.</p> <p>There would be about 11 classrooms in the school which in turn provides 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 no more than two mixed age classes in the school other than the possibility of combining age groups for offering specialist provision for pupils with additional learning needs.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children would in turn lead and raise standards across the ability range.</p> | 10 |
| 2. | 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>In a primary school of 330 pupils, it is foreseen that there would be 7-23 surplus places which would ensure that the school would be more than 95% full. This would ensure sufficient room for pupils according to the forecasts. Currently, surplus places are 0% in both schools and it is foreseen that surplus places would be 2-7% in the new primary school. This option would not reduce surplus places as such but would provide more places. Welsh Government guidelines stipulate that planning for 10% surplus places is acceptable. The surplus places for the Authority would remain at around 12%.</p> | 8 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|-----------|
| 3. | 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 budget more effectively and efficiently | Establishing a new school would reduce the cost per head across the area by 12% from £3,743 to £3,293. It would reduce the average cost to below the average of £4,109 for the Authority. This option would not lead to savings but the annual net costs would be around £95,716 and annual borrowing costs would be £146,598. | 6 |
| 4. | 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 a new school 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 |
| 5. | 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 a new school would eliminate backlog maintenance. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that periodic maintenance is being addressed appropriately. 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 |
| 6. | Increase leadership capacity | Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team. | The Headteacher would not be teaching a class for much of the week. The school would form a senior management team to lead the teaching and learning | 10 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|--|-----------|
| 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 very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. However, if there was one primary school instead of the current 2, it would not necessarily mean losing Bodffordd Community Centre as a community resource.</p> <p>The resources would be very appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for the activities will be promoted by the Community, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness e.g. badminton.</p> | 10 |
| 8. | 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 |
| 9. | Geographical Factors and travel | <p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p> | <p>Establishing one new school will increase the distance and travel time for some children. The number of children who walk to school would be about the same. This is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school i.e. the location of the new school.</p> <p>It is also possible that the direction of travel to a new school can be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work.</p> <p>Transport costs would be higher than current costs.</p> | 6 |
| Total | | | | 80 |

Option 4 : Build a new school in Llangefni instead of

Ysgol Bodffordd, Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Henblas

| No | Drivers | Criteria within the driver | Commentary | Score |
|----|-----------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| 1. | 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>This new school would have a capacity of about 450. According to Authority’s formula, this would mean that the Headteacher would not have a teaching responsibility for most of the week. The school would form a senior management team to lead on teaching and learning. However, a school of this size would be larger than some secondary schools on Anglesey and would require a site 8 acres in size.</p> <p>There would be about 15 classrooms in the school which in turn provides 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 no more than two mixed age classes in the school other than the possibility of combining age groups for offering specialist provision for pupils with additional learning needs.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children would in turn lead and raise standards across the ability range.</p> | 10 |
| 2. | 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>In a primary school of 450 pupils, it is foreseen that there would be 18-34 surplus places which would ensure that the school would be more than 90% full. This would ensure sufficient room for pupils according to the forecasts.</p> <p>Welsh Government guidelines stipulate that planning for 10% surplus places is acceptable. The surplus places for the Authority would remain at around 12%.</p> | 8 |

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|----|---|--|--|-----------|
| 3. | 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 budget more effectively and efficiently | Establishing a new school would reduce the cost per head across the area by 17.2% from £3,743 to £3,098. It would reduce the average cost to below the average of £4,109 for the Authority. This option would not lead to savings but the annual net costs would be around £102,941 and annual borrowing costs would be £156,049. | 6 |
| 4. | 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 a new school 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 |
| 5. | 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 a new school would eliminate backlog maintenance. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that periodic maintenance is being addressed appropriately. 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 |
| 6. | Increase leadership capacity | Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team. | The Headteacher would not be teaching a class for much of the week. The school would form a senior management team to lead the teaching and learning | 10 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|---|-----------|
| 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 very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. However, if there was one primary school instead of the current 3, it could mean losing 2 buildings as community resources.</p> <p>The resources would be very appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for the activities will be promoted by the Community, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness.</p> | 7 |
| 8. | 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 |
| 9. | Geographical Factors and travel | <p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p> | <p>Establishing one new school will increase the distance and travel time for many children. The number of children who walk to school would be reduced substantially. This is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school i.e. the location of the new school.</p> <p>It is also possible that the direction of travel to a new school can be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work.</p> <p>Transport costs would be higher than current costs.</p> | 3 |
| Total | | | | 74 |

Option 5 : Build an additional primary school in

Llangefni

| No | Drivers | Criteria within the driver | Commentary | Score |
|----|-----------------------------|--|---|----------|
| 1. | 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>It is difficult to foresee exactly what the size of the new primary school should be but the smallest size that Welsh Government would finance would be for 150 pupils. According to Authority’s formula, this would mean that the Headteacher would have a teaching responsibility for part of the week. The school would form a small management team.</p> <p>There would be 5 classrooms in the school which in turn provides 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 some mixed age classes in a school of 150.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children would in turn lead and raise standards across the ability range.</p> | 8 |
| 2. | 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>In a primary school for 150 pupils, there could be up to 30% surplus places. This would ensure sufficient room for pupils. If the school was full, there would be no surplus places there but there is a danger that the %age of surplus places there could be high. Welsh Government guidelines stipulate that planning for 10% surplus places is acceptable. If this option was realised, surplus places across the Authority could increase from the current 12%.</p> | 4 |

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|----|---|--|---|-----------|
| 3. | 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 budget more effectively and efficiently | <p>This school would have a cost per head of £3,430 if it was full. If there were only 100 pupils present, the cost per head would be £3,848. Therefore, it would increase Authority's average cost of £4,109.</p> <p>This option would not lead to savings but the annual net costs would be around £541,759 and annual borrowing costs would be £129,080.</p> | 6 |
| 4. | 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 a new school 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 |
| 5. | 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. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that periodic maintenance is being addressed appropriately.</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 |
| 6. | 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> | A headteacher for a school of 150 would be expected to be teaching a class for part of the week. | 4 |

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|--------------|---|--|--|-----------|
| 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 very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. This option would not mean losing a building as a community resources.</p> <p>The resources would be very appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for the activities will be promoted by the Community, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness.</p> | 10 |
| 8. | 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 |
| 9. | Geographical Factors and travel | <p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p> | <p>Establishing one new school will increase the distance and travel time for some children and reduce it for others. Many children could walk to school but it is acknowledged that this is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school i.e. the location of the new school.</p> <p>It is also possible that the direction of travel to a new school can be contrary to some of the parents' direction of travel to work but not for others.</p> <p>It is likely that transport costs would remain at £0.</p> | 7 |
| Total | | | | 69 |

Option 6a : Build an additional primary school instead of

Option 6b : Build an additional primary school instead of

Ysgol Esceifiog on the present school site

Ysgol Esceifiog on an alternative site

| No | Drivers | Criteria within the driver | Commentary | Score |
|----|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1. | 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>A school for 150 pupils would be needed here. According to Authority's formula, this would mean that the Headteacher would have a teaching responsibility for part of the week. It is foreseen that the school could form a small management team.</p> <p>There would be 5 classrooms in the school which in turn provides 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 some mixed age classes in a school of 150.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children would in turn lead and raise standards across the ability range.</p> | <p>6a - 9</p> <p>6b - 9</p> |
| 2. | 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>In a primary school for 150 pupils, it's foreseen that there would be 7-13 surplus places which would ensure that the school would be more than 90% full. This would ensure sufficient room for pupils according to the forecasts. Currently, surplus places are 3% in the school and it is foreseen that surplus places would be about 5% in this school. Therefore, this option would not reduce surplus places as such but would ensure there were sufficient places for the children. Welsh Government guidelines stipulate that planning for 10% surplus places is acceptable. If this option was realised, surplus places across the Authority could increase from the current 12%.</p> | <p>6a - 8</p> <p>6b - 8</p> |

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|----|---|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 3. | 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 budget more effectively and efficiently | <p>Establishing a new primary school of this size would reduce the cost per head in the school from £4,263 i £4,094. Therefore, it would reduce the Authority's average cost per head of £4,109.</p> <p>This option would not lead to savings but the annual net costs would be around £541,759 and annual borrowing costs for option 6a would be £129,080 and would be £126,084 for option 6b.</p> | 6a - 6 6b - 6 |
| 4. | 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 a new school 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> | 6a - 10 6a - 10 |
| 5. | 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. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that periodic maintenance is being addressed appropriately.</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> | 6a - 8 6a - 10 |
| 6. | 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> | A headteacher for a school of 150 would be expected to be teaching a class for part of the week. | 6a - 10 6a - 10 |

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|----|---|--|---|---|
| 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 very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. This option would not mean losing a building as a community resources.</p> <p>The resources would be very appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for the activities will be promoted by the Community, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness.</p> | <p>6a - 10</p> <p>6a - 10</p> |
| 8. | 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. | <p>6a - 10</p> <p>6a - 10</p> |
| 9. | Geographical Factors and travel | <p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p> | <p>Establishing one new school will increase the distance and travel time for some children and reduce it for others. Many children could walk to school but it is acknowledged that this is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school i.e. the location of the new school.</p> <p>It is also possible that the direction of travel to a new school can be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work.</p> <p>It is likely that transport costs would remain at £0.</p> | <p>6a - 7</p> <p>6a - 7</p> |
| | Total | | | <p>6a - 78</p> <p>6a - 80</p> |

Option 7 : Extend Ysgol y Graig

| No | Drivers | Criteria within the driver | Commentary | Score |
|----|-----------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| 1. | 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 extended school would have a capacity of about 420. According to Authority's formula, this would mean that the Headteacher would not have a teaching responsibility. The school would form a senior management team to lead on teaching and learning.</p> <p>There would be about 14 classrooms in the school which in turn provides 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 no more than two mixed age classes in the school other than the possibility of combining age groups for offering specialist provision for pupils with additional learning needs.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children would in turn lead and raise standards across the ability range.</p> | 10 |
| 2. | 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>In an extended primary school of 420 pupils, it is foreseen that the school would be more than 90% full. This would ensure sufficient room for pupils according to the forecasts. Currently, surplus places are 0.5% between the 2 schools. This option would not reduce surplus places as such but would provide sufficient places. Welsh Government guidelines stipulate that planning for 10% surplus places is acceptable. The surplus places for the Authority would remain at around 12%.</p> | 8 |

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|----|---|--|---|-----------|
| 3. | 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 budget more effectively and efficiently | Establishing a new school would increase the cost per head across the area by 0.5% from £3,314 to £3,331. It would also lead to a very small increase in the average cost per head of £4,109 for the Authority. This option would not lead to savings but the annual net costs would be around £13,368 and annual borrowing costs would be £15,444. | 6 |
| 4. | 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 | Extending the school would continue with the school's good 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 away from 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 |
| 5. | 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 | Any work on the school would need to eliminate its backlog maintenance. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that periodic maintenance is being addressed appropriately. The design of the extended 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. | 8 |
| 6. | Increase leadership capacity | Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team. | The Headteacher would not be teaching a class for much of the week. The school would form a senior management team to lead the teaching and learning | 10 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|---|-----------|
| 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 extended school would continue to be very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. However, if this option came to fruition, it would mean losing a building as community resource.</p> <p>The resources would be very appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for the activities will be promoted by the Community, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness.</p> | 9 |
| 8. | 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 |
| 9. | Geographical Factors and travel | <p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p> | <p>Extending Ysgol Y Graig would mean increasing the distance and travel time for some children. The number of children who walk to school would remain about the same.</p> <p>It is also possible that the direction of travel to a new school can be contrary to the parents' direction of travel to work.</p> <p>Transport costs would be higher than current costs.</p> | 4 |
| Total | | | | 75 |

Option 8 : Refurbish Ysgol Esceifiog

| No | Drivers | Criteria within the driver | Commentary | Score |
|----|-----------------------------|--|---|----------|
| 1. | 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>A school for 150 pupils would be needed here. According to Authority’s formula, this would mean that the Headteacher would have a teaching responsibility for part of the week. It is foreseen that the school could form a small management team.</p> <p>There would be 5 classrooms in the school which in turn provides 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 some mixed age classes in a school of 150.</p> <p>It is anticipated that schools of this size can offer more flexibility to meet the needs of individual children would in turn lead and raise standards across the ability range.</p> | 9 |
| 2. | 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>In a primary school for 150 pupils, it's foreseen that there would be 7-13 surplus places which would ensure that the school would be more than 90% full. This would ensure sufficient room for pupils according to the forecasts. Currently, surplus places are 3% in the school and it is foreseen that surplus places would be about 5% in this school. Therefore, this option would not reduce surplus places as such but would ensure there were sufficient places for the children. Welsh Government guidelines stipulate that planning for 10% surplus places is acceptable. If this option was realised, surplus places across the Authority could increase from the current 12%.</p> | 6 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|-----------|
| 3. | 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 budget more effectively and efficiently | Refurbishing the school would increase the cost per head a little (2.4%) from £4,263 to about £4,364. It would not lead to a decrease in the Authority's average cost of £4,109. This option would not lead to savings but the annual net costs would be around £11,626 and annual borrowing costs would be £54,859. | 2 |
| 4. | 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 a new school 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 |
| 5. | 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 a new school would eliminate backlog maintenance. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that periodic maintenance is being addressed appropriately. 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 |
| 6. | Increase leadership capacity | Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team. | A headteacher for a school of 150 would be expected to be teaching a class for part of the week but currently is 100% non-contact. | 10 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|---|-----------|
| 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 very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. This option would not mean losing a building as a community resources.</p> <p>The resources would be very appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for the activities will be promoted by the Community, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness.</p> | 10 |
| 8. | 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 |
| 9. | Geographical Factors and travel | <p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p> | <p>Establishing one new school will increase the distance and travel time for some children and reduce it for others. Many children could walk to school but it is acknowledged that this is entirely dependent on the choice of site for the new school i.e. the location of the new school.</p> <p>It is also possible that the direction of travel to a new school can be contrary to some of the parents' direction of travel to work but not others.</p> <p>Transport costs would remain the same.</p> | 7 |
| Total | | | | 74 |

Option 9 : Refurbish Ysgol Henblas

| No | Drivers | Criteria within the driver | Commentary | Score |
|----|-----------------------------|--|---|----------|
| 1. | 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 school could be refurbished and the capacity not changed or by extending if required. According to Authority’s formula, this would mean that the Headteacher would have a teaching responsibility for part of the week. It is foreseen that the school could form a small management team.</p> <p>There would be 4 or 5 classrooms in the school which in turn provides 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 some mixed age classes in the school.</p> | 6 |
| 2. | 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>Forecasts suggest that surplus places would be less than 15%. Currently, surplus places are 16% in the school. Therefore, extending the school could increase surplus places at the school. Welsh Government guidelines stipulate that planning for 10% surplus places is acceptable. If this option was realised, surplus places across the Authority could increase from the current 12%.</p> | 4 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|-----------|
| 3. | 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 budget more effectively and efficiently | Refurbishing the school would increase the cost per head from £3,445 to about £3,507. It would not lead to a decrease in the Authority's average cost of £4,109. This option would not lead to savings but the annual net costs would be around £6,384 and annual borrowing costs would be £8,644. | 2 |
| 4. | 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 a new school 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 |
| 5. | 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 a new school would eliminate backlog maintenance. It would also be an opportunity to establish a system to ensure that periodic maintenance is being addressed appropriately. 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. | 8 |
| 6. | Increase leadership capacity | Capacity of the school to provide adequate non-contact time. Capacity to be able to provide a deputy and management team. | A headteacher for a school of 150 would be expected to be teaching a class for part of the week. | 2 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|--|-----------|
| 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 refurbished school would be very suitable for breakfast clubs, after school clubs and other activities outside of school hours. This option would not mean losing a building as a community resources.</p> <p>The resources would be very appropriate for community activities e.g. a hall of sufficient size for the activities will be promoted by the Community, a suitable hall for activities such as fitness.</p> | 10 |
| 8. | 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 |
| 9. | Geographical Factors and travel | <p>Travel distance.</p> <p>Direction of travel</p> <p>Transportation costs</p> | <p>There would not be any changes in these factors by refurbishing this schools. The number of children who can walk to school would remain the same.</p> <p>The direction of travel to a refurbished school would not change.</p> <p>Transport costs would remain the same.</p> | 7 |
| Total | | | | 59 |

The table below summarises the information in the above analysis:

| Drivers | Option | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6a | 6b | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. Raise educational standards | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 6 |
| 2. Reduce surplus places | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| 3. Reduce the variation in cost per pupil | 10 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 4. Ensure that school buildings will create the best possible learning environment | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 5. Ensure that school buildings are in good condition and that no health and safety issues | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| 6. Increase leadership capacity | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 |
| 7. Community use of school building | 7 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| 8. Provision of Welsh and bilingual medium | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 9. Geographical Factors and travel | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Total | 78 | 78 | 80 | 74 | 69 | 78 | 80 | 75 | 74 | 59 |

Attention is drawn to the following points:

- Scores for factors 4 and 8 are the same as the new schools will ensure that specific issues relating to the school buildings, and Welsh medium and bilingual provision will be addressed in a similar way whatever the final configuration.
- In terms of factor 5, an option which means potential modification of the school makes it more conduct any building work during school time.
- In terms of factor 7, options 1, 2, 4 and 7 these reduce the number of community buildings available for use, which leads to a lower score for those options.
- Option 3 (combine Ysgol Bodffordd and Ysgol Corn Hir in a new primary school) and option 6b (build an additional primary school instead of Ysgol Esceifiog on an alternative site) have the highest score.

13. HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LLANGEFNI AREA

For primary schools in the Llangefni area, the potential impact of new housing during the period 2018-2026 on the catchment area of each school on numbers of pupils at the school was considered. This would help understand what would be the likely additional growth in the catchment area.

Figures show that every house on Anglesey, an average 0.17 of children are of primary school age. From multiplying the number of housing developments with 0.17, we get an estimate of the number of additional pupils who will want to receive their education in that school.

| School | Number of developments in the catchment area | Number of corresponding children |
|-----------|--|----------------------------------|
| Bodffordd | 18 | 3 |
| Corn Hir | 219 | 37 |
| Esceifiog | 36 | 6 |
| Henblas | 0 | 0 |
| Talwrn | 6 | 1 |
| Y Graig | 397 | 67 |

Bodffordd

The school's capacity is 63 and the forecasts for pupil numbers can be seen below:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Bodffordd | 64 | 69 | 75 | 78 | 79 | 78 | 74 |

It is seen that Ysgol Bodffordd will be over its capacity from September 2016 onwards. Given the potential impact of new housing within the school's catchment area on numbers of pupils at the school, the possible number as follows:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ysgol | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| Bodffordd | 64 | 69 | 75 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 75 |

Ysgol Corn Hir

The school's capacity is 204 and the pupil forecast numbers can be seen below:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| Corn Hir | 221 | 226 | 232 | 233 | 240 | 245 | 245 | 242 | 239 | 235 | 231 |

Since the beginning of the 2015/16 school year, the number of children there is over the school's capacity and the numbers will increase until September 2021.

It is anticipated there will be 219 housing developments in the area of 2018-2026 – this is in line with the Deposit Plan that the Authority consulted on in 2015. The likelihood is that the houses would be built at a rate of 27 houses a year in the catchment area of Ysgol Corn Hir. Figures show that every house on Anglesey, on average has 0.17 of children of primary school age. From multiplying the 27 houses per year in the catchment area with 0.17, this would mean that the housing developments would lead to an additional 4.6 pupils a year wanting to receive their education at the school. This would have an impact on forecasts Ysgol Corn Hir as follows:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| Corn Hir | 221 | 226 | 232 | 238 | 244 | 250 | 249 | 247 | 243 | 240 | 236 |

If option 3 is realised, namely Ysgol Corn Hir relocating to another site along with relocation of pupils from Ysgol Bodffordd, the pupil forecasts would be as follows:-

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| Corn Hir | 285 | 294 | 307 | 317 | 323 | 329 | 324 | 321 | 317 | 315 | 311 |

If there is agreement to construct a new building for Ysgol Corn Hir combined with Ysgol Bodffordd, the capacity would need to be approximately 330 and the admission number to be approximately 45.

Ysgol Esceifiog

The school's capacity is 204 and the forecasts for pupil numbers can be seen from the table below:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| Esceifiog | 120 | 131 | 138 | 137 | 138 | 142 | 142 | 138 | 134 | 131 | 133 |

By September 2017, it is foreseen that the number of pupils will exceed the capacity.

It is anticipated that there will be 36 housing developments in the area from 2018-2026 – this is in line with the Deposit Plan the Authority consulted on in 2015. The likelihood is that the houses would be built at a rate of 4.5 houses per year in the catchment area of Ysgol Esceifiog. Figures show that for every house on Anglesey, on average 0.17 are children of primary school age. From multiplying the 4.5 houses per year in the catchment area with 0.17, this would mean that housing developments will lead to an additional 0.77 pupil per year who would want to receive their education in that school or about 6 additional pupils that would want to go to the school. This would have an impact on forecasts for Ysgol Esceifiog as follows:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
| Esceifiog | 120 | 131 | 138 | 138 | 139 | 143 | 143 | 139 | 135 | 131 | 133 | 133 |

From considering the numbers, there is a need either to refurbish Ysgol Esceifiog or build a new school to take 150 pupils.

Ysgol Henblas

The school's capacity is 96 and the forecasts for pupil numbers can be seen below:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Henblas | 81 | 91 | 97 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 92 |

It is seen that Ysgol Henblas remains a little under 100 pupils until September 2022.

It is not anticipated that there would be any housing developments in the area of 2018-2026 and therefore it is not anticipated that there would be any additional growth in the catchment area Ysgol Henblas in the years 2018-2026.

Ysgol Talwrn

The school's capacity is 49 and the forecasts for pupil numbers can be seen below:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Talwrn | 47 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 40 | 43 | 42 |

Since the beginning of the 2015/16 school year, the numbers in school are less than its capacity and remain relatively constant until January 2021.

It is anticipated that there will be 6 houses being built in the catchment area Ysgol Y Talwrn in the years 2018-2026. This would lead to $6 \times 0.17 = 1$ additional pupil at the school. As can be seen from the table above, there are sufficient places in the school for an additional pupil:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Talwrn | 47 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 41 | 44 | 43 |

.Ysgol y Graig

The school's capacity is 330 and the forecasts for pupil numbers can be seen below:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Y Graig | 339 | 336 | 338 | 334 | 330 | 331 | 329 |

Since the beginning of the 2016/17 school year, the number of pupils at the schools is above its capacity and this will continue up to the beginning of the next decade.

A total of 397 housing developments are projected for the area during 2018-2026 – this is in line with the Deposit Plan that the Authority consulted on in 2015. The likelihood is that the houses are built at a rate of 50 houses per year in the catchment area of Ysgol y Graig in the years 2018/19 to 2025/26.

Figures show that every house on Anglesey has an average of 0.17 children of primary school age. By multiplying 50 houses per year in the catchment area with 0.17, it would mean that the housing developments will lead to about 8.5 additional pupils per year wanting to receive their education at the school. This would have an impact on pupil forecasts at Ysgol y Graig as follows:

| | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| Y Graig | 339 | 336 | 338 | 342 | 339 | 339 | 338 | 332 | 347 | 350 | 355 |

If option 7 to extend the Ysgol y Graig and pupils and to transfer pupils from Ysgol Talwrn and then close Ysgol Talwrn, the forecasts would be as follows:-

| | | Number foreseen on the register in September | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| School | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| Y Graig | 339 | 336 | 338 | 386 | 380 | 383 | 381 | 375 | 391 | 395 | 401 |

There would be a need to increase the school capacity to about 420. This would be enough to take the increase in pupils that will come as a result of the new housing developments and as a result of the relocation of Ysgol Talwrn pupils to Ysgol y Graig.

14. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

14.1 Each of the nine options were evaluated above were evaluated from a financial perspective. The following have been considered for all options - capital costs, revenue savings, transport costs, capital receipts and borrowing costs.

The assumptions for these calculations should be noted. Borrowing:

- Will be at a fixed rate.
- will take place over a period of 50 years using interest rates from November 2016.
- is taken in its entirety i.e. at one time because the expenditure/date of profiling available. In simple terms, this calculation is the cost of funding that amount for 50 years.

These calculations only take into account the unsupported borrowing of the 21st century schools programme.

It should be noted that these costs and savings are *best estimates* currently available. A number of the options, if realised, will create short-term costs such as, appointing a head teacher before the school opens, severance costs, pay protection costs, and maintenance costs of buildings until they are sold. These costs will be part of a business case, if the option is realised, when the number of options have been reduced.

14.2 **Option 1: Build 1 school instead of 6 in the area**

| Option | Capital cost | Revenue savings | Transport costs | Capital receipts |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | £12,550,000 | £237,567 | £124,400 | £2,035,000 |

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|
| Net savings | £113,167 | Net project costs | £10,515,000 |
| | | Cost to be financed | £4,240,000 |

The estimated net savings from this option are £113,167 and the estimated net project cost is £10,515,000. Borrowing costs to service the £4,240,000 of unsupported borrowing, is £195,464 per annum.

14.3 **Option 2: Build 1 school instead of 5 in the area**

| Option | Capital cost | Revenue savings | Transport costs | Capital receipts |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2 | £9,280,000 | £172,827 | £124,400 | £985,000 |

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------------------|------------|
| Net savings | £48,427 | Net project costs | £8,295,000 |
| | | Cost to be financed | £3,655,000 |

The estimated net savings from this option are £48,427 and the estimated net project cost is £8,295,000. Borrowing costs to service the £3,655,000 of unsupported borrowing, is £168,496 per annum.

14.4 Option 3: Build 1 school instead of 2 schools in the area

| Option | Capital cost | Additional costs | Transport costs | Capital receipts |
|--------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 3 | £7,150,000 | £63,716 | £32,000 | £395,000 |

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|------------|
| Additional costs | £95,716 | Net project costs | £6,755,000 |
| | | Cost to be financed | £3,180,000 |

The additional estimated net costs from this option are £95,716 and the estimated net project cost is £6,755,000. Borrowing costs to service the £3,180,000 of unsupported borrowing, is £146,598 per annum.

14.5 Option 4: Combine Bodffordd, Corn Hir and Henblas, a new school for 450

| Option | Capital cost | Revenue savings | Transport costs | Capital receipts |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 4 | £7,960,000 | £15,059 | £118,000 | £595,000 |

| | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------------------|------------|
| Additional costs | £102,941 | Net project costs | £7,365,000 |
| | | Cost to be financed | £3,385,000 |

The additional estimated net costs from this option are £102,941 and the estimated net project cost is £3,385,000. Borrowing costs to service the £3,385,000 of unsupported borrowing, is £156,049 per annum.

14.6 Option 5: Build a new additional primary in Llangefni for 150 pupils

| Option | Capital cost | Additional costs | Transport costs | Capital receipts |
|--------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 5 | £5,600,000 | £541,759 | £0 | £0 |

| | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------------------|------------|
| Additional costs | £541,759 | Net project costs | £5,600,000 |
| | | Cost to be financed | £2,800,000 |

The additional estimated net costs from this option are £541,759 and the estimated net project cost is £5,600,000. Borrowing costs to service the £2,800,000 of unsupported borrowing, is £129,080 per annum.

14.7 Option 6: Build a new additional primary in Gaerwen for 150 pupils instead of Ysgol Esceifiog Option 6a – on the current site Option 6b – on another site

| Option | Capital cost | Additional costs | Transport costs | Capital receipts |
|--------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6a | £5,600,000 | £541,759 | £0 | £0 |

| | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------------------|------------|
| Additional costs | £541,759 | Net project costs | £5,600,000 |
| | | Cost to be financed | £2,800,000 |

The additional estimated net costs from this option are £541,759 and the estimated net project cost is £5,600,000. Borrowing costs to service the £2,800,000 of unsupported borrowing, is £129,080 per annum.

| Option | Capital cost | Additional costs | Transport costs | Capital receipts |
|--------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6b | £5,950,000 | £541,759 | £0 | £240,000 |

| | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------------------|------------|
| Additional costs | £541,759 | Net project costs | £5,710,000 |
| | | Cost to be financed | £2,735,000 |

The additional estimated net costs from this option are £541,759 and the estimated net project cost is £5,710,000. Borrowing costs to service the £2,735,000 of unsupported borrowing, is £126,084 per annum.

14.8 Option 7: Extend Ysgol y Graig

| Option | Capital cost | Additional costs | Transport costs | Capital receipts |
|--------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 7 | £970,000 | £6,968 | £6,400 | £150,000 |

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| Additional costs | £13,368 | Net project costs | £820,000 |
| | | Cost to be financed | £335,000 |

The additional estimated net costs from this option are £13,368 and the estimated net project cost is £820,000. Borrowing costs to service the £335,000 of unsupported borrowing, is £15,444 per annum.

14.9 Option 8: Refurbish Ysgol Esceifiog

| Option | Capital cost | Additional costs | Transport costs | Capital receipts |
|--------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 8 | £2,380,000 | £11,626 | £0 | £0 |

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|------------|
| Additional costs | £11,626 | Net project costs | £2,380,000 |
| | | Cost to be financed | £1,190,000 |

The additional estimated net costs from this option are £11,626 and the estimated net project cost is £2,380,000. Borrowing costs to service the £1,190,000 of unsupported borrowing, is £54,859 per annum.

14.1 Opsiwn 9: Refurbish Ysgol Henblas

0

| Option | Capital cost | Additional costs | Transport costs | Capital receipts |
|--------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 9 | £375,000 | £6,384 | £0 | £0 |

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|---------------------|----------|
| Additional costs | £6,384 | Net project costs | £375,000 |
| | | Cost to be financed | £187,500 |

The additional estimated net costs from this option are £6,384 and the estimated net project cost is £375,000. Borrowing costs to service the £187,500 of unsupported borrowing, is £8,644 per annum.

A summary of the figures is presented below for parts 14.2 – 14.10.

| Option | Cost to be financed | Cost or net (saving) | Annual borrowing cost |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 4,240,000 | (113,167) | 195,464 |
| 2 | 3,655,000 | (48,427) | 168,496 |
| 3 | 3,180,000 | 95,716 | 146,598 |
| 4 | 3,385,000 | 102,941 | 156,049 |
| 5 | 2,800,000 | 541,759 | 129,080 |
| 6a | 2,800,000 | 541,759 | 129,080 |
| 6b | 2,735,000 | 541,759 | 126,084 |
| 7 | 335,000 | 13,368 | 15,444 |
| 8 | 1,190,000 | 11,626 | 54,859 |
| 9 | 187,500 | 6,384 | 8,644 |

The figures show that options 7, 8 and 9, i.e.

- Option 7: Extend Ysgol y Graig;
- Option 8: Refurbish Ysgol Esceifiog;
- Option 9: Refurbish Ysgol Henblas

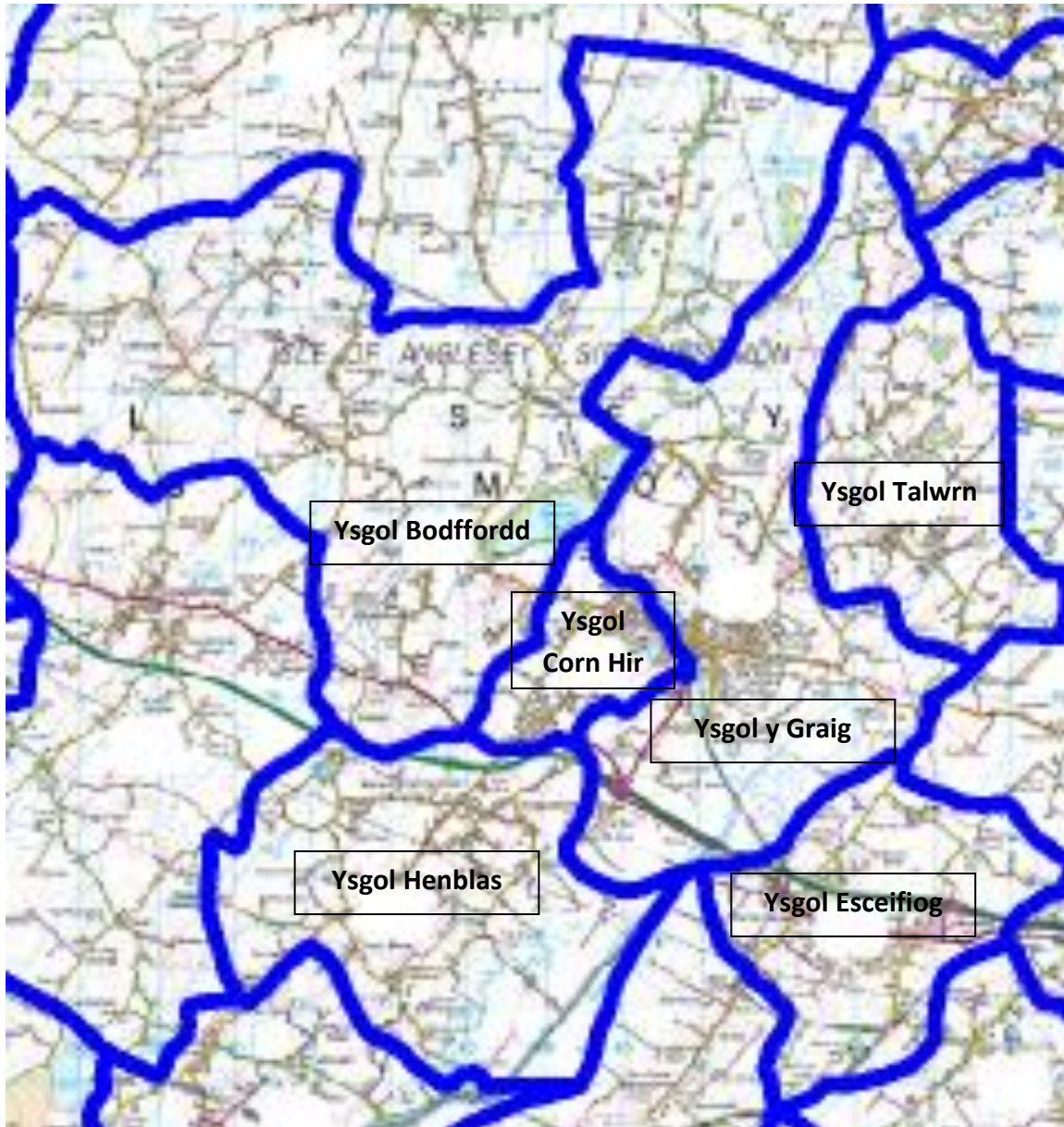
are the most affordable options even though they do not lead to savings. However, options 8 and 9 would not necessarily lead to additional places.

It can also be seen that options 1 and 2, i.e.

- Option 1: Building a new school instead of 6 in the area;
- Option 2: Building a new school instead of 5 in the area;

Lead to the highest revenue savings even though the borrowing cost are higher than the savings.

To consider the above options, there is a need to look at the geography of the area:-



It is seen from the figures in the non-statutory consultation document that the vast majority of pupils of Ysgol Esceifiog (98% in 2015/16 and 92% in September 2016) live within the catchment area. A high percentage of pupils in Gaerwen walk to school and sustainability is an important issue for the Welsh Government. The document "One Wales: One planet - Sustainable Development scheme by the Welsh Assembly Government " from May 2009 says: "We are keen to increase the percentage of children who walk to school to match the UK average". Therefore, it can be argued that this school serves its community. At present the headteacher is sharing his time with Ysgol Corn Hir.

Options of 6a, 6b and 8 pertain to Ysgol Esceifiog and of these, 6b scores highest i.e. the construction of a new primary school in Gaerwen instead of Ysgol Esceifiog School on an alternative site.

Ysgol y Graig was opened in 2008/09 and has been constructed in a way that can be extended on both ends. Given that the number of children from Ysgol Talwrn go from Llangefni to the school, it is suggested that Ysgol y Graig be extended, transfer Ysgol Talwrn pupils there and close Ysgol Talwrn in accordance with option 7.

Ysgol Bodorgan will close on August 31 2018 and it is intended to transfer the children to the new voluntary controlled Church in Wales primary school that will be located in Newborough. However, some parents may choose to transfer their children to a school that is closer to the A55 namely Ysgol Henblas. It is therefore suggested to keep it open and refurbish it in accordance with option 9.

In terms of Ysgol Corn Hir, it was noted that, while the school is 30 years old, the classes are small and full but that extending it is difficult. It is suggested that a new primary school be constructed to take pupils to Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Bodffordd namely option 3.

Option 5, which is to build an additional primary school in Llangefni has a low score of 69 and is ruled out.

15. RECOMMENDATION

15.1 Option A

This would be based on:

- Option 3, which is to build a school to replace Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Bodffordd
- Option 8, which is refurbishing Ysgol Esceifiog
- Option 7, i.e. extending Ysgol Y Graig to take pupils from Ysgol Talwrn and closing Ysgol Talwrn
- Option 9, which is refurbishing Ysgol Henblas.

Any remodelling would need to address the traffic issues identified at the beginning and end of the school day. The options would be subject to affordability.

This option could also include federating Ysgol Henblas with another school i.e. maintaining Ysgol Henblas on the existing site but under a different management arrangement.

Option B

This would be based on:

- Option 3, which is to build a school to replace Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Bodffordd
- Option 6b, which is building a new primary school for 150 children in Gaerwen instead of Ysgol Esceifiog on an alternative site
- Option 7, i.e. extending Ysgol Y Graig to take pupils from Ysgol Talwrn and closing Ysgol Talwrn
- Option 9, which is refurbishing Ysgol Henblas.

Any remodelling would need to address the traffic issues identified at the beginning and end of the school day. The options would be subject to affordability.

This option could also include federating Ysgol Henblas with another school i.e. maintaining Ysgol Henblas on the existing site but under a different management arrangement.

Twenty First Century Schools

The Council considers a Twenty First Century primary school as one which can provide the following:

Teaching and learning facilities

Suitable teaching areas containing sufficient:

- Classrooms that are of suitable size with a feeling of space and light (in line with the current guidance from the Welsh Government and Building Bulletins)
- Suitable facilities for the Foundation Phase including areas outside (in accordance with the current guidance from the Welsh Government and Building Bulletins)
- Practical specialist areas, including an area technology for artistic activities
- Modern ICT equipment
- Adequate storage facilities (in accordance with the current guidance from the Welsh Government and Building Bulletins)
- Access to a learning resource room (in line with the current guidance from the Welsh Government and Building Bulletins)
- Smaller Rooms for smaller groups e.g. targeting and S.E.N
- Place outdoor learning in the school grounds
- A school hall and dining facilities of an appropriate size. (in accordance with the current guidance from the Welsh Government and Building Bulletins). Depending on the size of the school, it can be a dual use school hall. Spring floors may be needed for dual use school halls. There would be a need for dedicated storage for dining tables.

Community Facilities

Be able to provide a range of services in the community during school hours, either through shared areas or areas. Consideration should be given to the possibility of wide community use whilst keeping child protection as a priority.

Play Facilities

- Private and secure grassy area of sufficient size in the school grounds (in line with the current guidance from the Welsh Government and Building Bulletins)
- Hard play area (school yard) of sufficient size for the capacity of the school (in line with the current guidance from the Welsh Government and Building Bulletins)

Staff and administration areas

- staff room(s)
- separate toilets for staff
- work area for staff (PPA)
- an office for the headteacher
- an office for a secretary/administrative office
- a medical examination or room for patients
- resource room/photocopying
- interview room

General

- School buildings in excellent condition and are maintained at this level.
- Ensure that access for disabled people to the full range of facilities
- Safe building(s):
 - which has a reception area with signs to denote its location
 - which can be locked during the day with access to areas used by children through a single point of access and managed
 - with a secure fence around the site but allows public access to playing fields outside school hours and burglar alarm system
 - with a fenced area/enclosed for Foundation Phase activities
 - with cameras for supervision - internal and external
 - that conform to the current building regulations standards at the time of the building of the school
 - with fire detection systems and sprinklers
 - that comply with the Equality Act (2010) so that all the building is accessible to all.
 - access other than for vehicles and pedestrians
 - turning area/ 'drop off point' for buses (where appropriate)
 - with a safe area to keep bicycles
 - with no mobile classrooms or temporary learning spaces as part of a new school
 - with the appropriate number of wash rooms / toilets / cloak rooms for pupils
 - with renewable technology included where appropriate e.g. wind turbines, solar / photovoltaic panels, recycling facilities, ground source heat pumps and/or wood chip boilers to ensure compliance with BREEAM standards to reduce the carbon footprint.
 - all references to standards size / space should comply with the guidance for area produced by the Welsh Government contained in the appropriate Building Bulletins.

Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd

Pennaeth / Headteacher:
RHYS GLYNNE ROBERTS B.Add / B.Ed
pennaeth.bodffordd@ynysmon.gov.uk

Cydweithio, cyd-ddysgu, cyd-lwyddo
To work, to learn and succeed together



YSGOL GYMUNED

Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd
Bodffordd
Ynys Mon
LL77 7LZ
01248 723 384



Dear Modernisation Programme Manager,

We propose the following comments as a Governing Body of Bodffordd Community School in response to the consultation document for the Llangefni schools Catchment area (Band A).

We recognize that a problem needs to be resolved in the catchment area in terms of the schools being full but as governors, we are unanimous in our view that the option to close Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd is totally inappropriate and unjust.

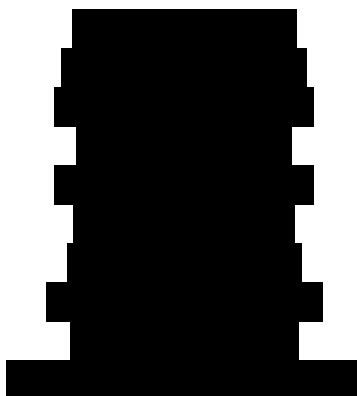
We would like to draw your attention to the following:

- Parental choice over which school their children attend is being undermined / repealed if they are forced to move to a new school. The vast majority of parents of pupils outside the catchment area of school that have come to Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd have done so by personal choice. There are 2 pupils who travel at a cost to the Authority from the Trefor area. The pupils come from outside the catchment area here by parental choice and at personal cost.
- Parental support for the continued existence of Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd is total from what we've seen from the large number of responses to the consultation that were received.
- The strength of a caring ethos, family support, community and Welsh school is readily apparent. In our opinion the school promotes an ethos we expect in such a school. The school and its staff have a good name and the respect for the school and its staff is great locally and beyond.
- The staff have worked hard to respond to the findings and recommendations of the ESTYN inspection in June 2015 with GwE. Progress has been very good and strong and this has been confirmed in the follow-up inspection in October 2016.
- The focus of everyone here at moving the school forward and effectively.
- The school is an integral part of community cultural life. The school community hub, exactly according to the Assembly's expectations. The nature of this unique culture of the area and the area's cultural nature permeates the school. There is a strong link between the school and Bodffordd Eisteddfod, Bodffordd Ltd, a Bodffordd Nursery group to name just 3. The community link is very broad here.
- The Bodffordd Nursery leads the sector in several respects and shares the site with the school. They've just received the right to increase the number admitted to 20 children. There is a natural synergy between the Nursery and the School to develop the Welsh people of the future. The co-operation between the District and the school is very strong.
- The co-operation between the Community and the school is smooth and effective. The Centre, which is under the control of the school, is constantly used in the evenings during the week. If required, the school will also be used.

- Local businesses will depend on the location of the school. The school benefits from a location Blodyn Tatws as local nursery that offers local jobs for local people. Bodffordd people are employed in the Nursery.
- The school and its location are used by a number of local organizations and those further afield. Children of the village use the school field to play safely. Osian Roberts ' Annual Festival of Football and Bodffordd Eisteddfod are held here. The site is being used as the area polling station and drama and literary festivals also take place here. At times, the whole building is used by the Community.
- We understand that schools do not fully consume resources and money, but Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd is now filling up, if not full. There is no place in the Foundation Phase. There are 68 full time pupils and 14 pupils on the Nursery register for 2016/17. There have been a number of applications for places to locate these children this term and our understanding is that these applications are rejected - this includes an application for 4 children who live in Bodffordd itself.
- Our suggestion on how to proceed is to renovate the schools and build an extension - option 6.1.4 and option 6.1.7 and for you to consider that it is basically an urban need driving the consultation and modernisation plan for Llangefni.
- There will surely be a need for satellite schools for the area now and in the future.

We are eager to invite you to arrange a site assessment for further consideration of the extension option. A larger school here in Bodffordd as a satellite school would be a good option when urban schools fill up in time. Consider the recent experience.

Yours faithfully,

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of the representative.

On behalf of the Governing Body Bodffordd Community School



Adolygiad Ysgolion Cynradd Llangefni
Primary Schools Review in Llangefni
Ffurflen Sylwadau / Feedback Form

Mae'r Cyngor Sir yn awyddus i glywed eich barn chi. Rhowch eich sylwadau inni ar yr opsiynau ynglŷn â'r ddarpariaeth i'r dyfodol i ddisgyblion cynradd sy'n byw yn ardal Llangefni os gwelwch yn dda.

The County Council is keen to hear your opinion. Please send us your comments on the options for the future provision for primary pupils living in the Llangefni area.

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ydych chi'n cytuno gyda'r rhesymau dros newid? <i>1. Do you agree with the reasons for change?</i> | Ydw Yes | Nac ydw No |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 2. Pa opsiwn ydych chi yn ei gefnogi? <i>2. Which option do you favour?</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6.1.1 | 6.1.2 | 6.1.3 | 6.1.4 | 6.1.5 | 6.1.6 | 6.1.7 | | | |
| | 6.2.1 | 6.2.2 | 6.2.3 | 6.2.4 | 6.2.5 | 6.2.6 | 6.2.7 | 6.2.8 | 6.2.9 | |
| | 6.3.1 | 6.3.2 | 6.3.3 | 6.3.4 | 6.3.5 | 6.3.6 | 6.3.7 | | | |
| | 6.4.1 | 6.4.2 | 6.4.3 | 6.4.4 | 6.4.5 | 6.4.6 | 6.4.7 | | | |
| | 6.5.1 | 6.5.2 | 6.5.3 | 6.5.4 | 6.5.5 | 6.5.6 | | | | |
| | 6.6.1 | 6.6.2 | 6.6.3 | 6.6.4 | 6.6.5 | | | | | |

3. A oes gennych gynigion eraill? / Do you have any other proposals?

Consideration should be given the option that meets the needs of Llangefni town only - build an urban to meet the needs of lack of school places in Corn Hir and Ysgol y Graig in particular. There will still be a need for satellite schools for the catchment area and will still be a need for nearby schools. Not every parent is definitely going to agree to move to a larger school when they have already chosen a location their child. For many parents Bodffordd Community School there would be vigorous opposition. A new school will fill up quickly (as has happened with Ysgol y Graig). Everyone will be back in the same hole in no time.

A new school for Corn Hir only.

Consideration should have been given to establishing a 3-16 or 3-18 years old school by expanding the Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni site. If going to modernise and innovate, the Council should have considered this option.



4. A oes unrhyw faterion eraill yr hoffech dynnu eich sylw atynt?

4. Are there any other matters to which you wish to draw our attention?

Discussions and information are taking place amidst the public and it has come to one's attention that there is already planning for a new school location and a spending plan for several schools of which I was aware. A spending plan document has been received. Why is there no spending plan for Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd when no decision has been taken about closing Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd?

Unfortunately there is a feeling that it is the resentment of one or two heads that has pushed the agenda forward for Llangefni but the effect is far-reaching and influences the existence of several schools. We need to do something to relieve the stress on places in the town of Llangefni.

Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd's situation, the size of the school in terms of numbers, the nature of the area and condition of the building demand that she should be kept open as a school.

5. Mae'n ddewisol os ydych chi eisiau rhoi eich manylion yn y blwch isod.

5. It is optional if you want to enter your details in the box below.

| | |
|--|---|
| Llofnod / <i>Signature</i> <i>Rhys G Roberts</i> | Printiwch eich Enw / <i>Print your name</i> Rhys G Roberts |
| Cyfeiriad / <i>Address</i> [REDACTED] [REDACTED] | Swydd / Categori'r Ymatebydd (e.e. staff ysgol, rhiant, llywodraethwr, arall) <i>Post / Respondent's category</i> (e.g. staff member, parent, governor, other) <i>Staff Ysgol</i> |
| Côd Post / <i>Postcode LL77 7GA</i> | |
| Dyddiad / <i>Date 12.11.2016</i> | |

Oni bai eich bod yn nodi'n wahanol, bydd eich sylwadau yn agored i'r cyhoedd fel rhan o gofnodion ffurfiol yr ymgynghoriad.

Unless otherwise noted, your comments will be open to the public as part of the official records of this consultation.



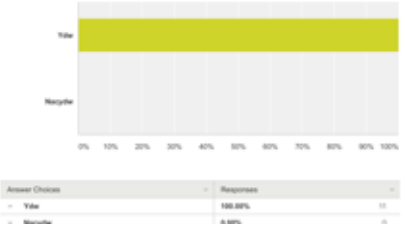
CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

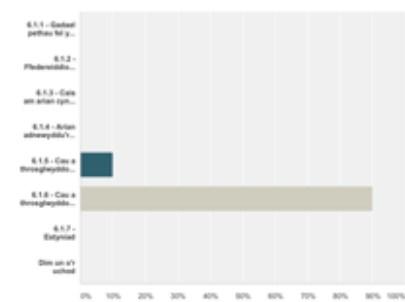
Dychwelwch unrhyw sylwadau at / *Return any comments to:*

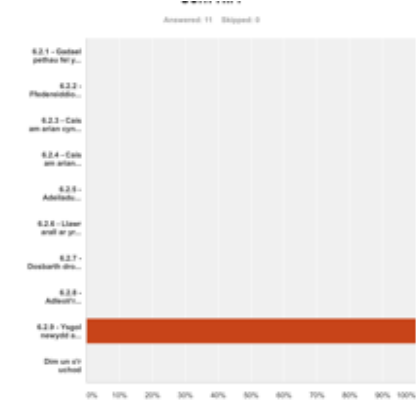
| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Rheolwr Rhaglen, Y Gyfarwyddiaeth Dysgu Gydol Oes, Swyddfeydd y Cyngor, Llangefni, Ynys Môn LL77 7TW.</p> <p>Neu anfonwch drwy e-bost at ysgolionmon@ynysmon.gov.uk</p> | <p>Programme Manager, The Lifelong Learning Directorate, Council Offices, Llangefni, Anglesey LL77 7TW.</p> <p>Or send them by e-mail to angleseyschools@anglesey.gov.uk</p> |
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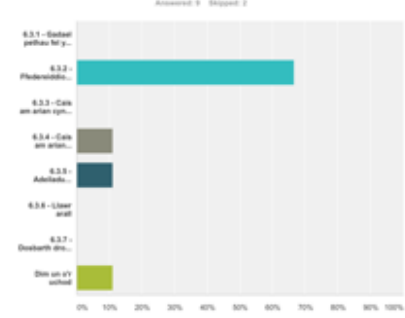
Mae croeso i chi ddanfon unrhyw sylwadau neu gwestiynau at y Rheolwr Rhaglen tan 13 Tachwedd, 2016
You are welcome to send any comments or questions to the Programme Manager by 13 November, 2016.

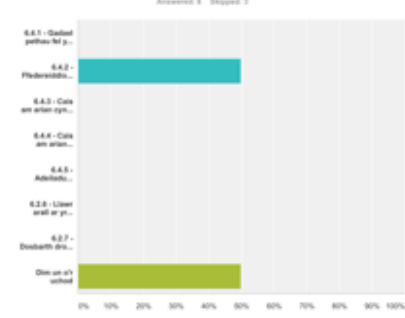
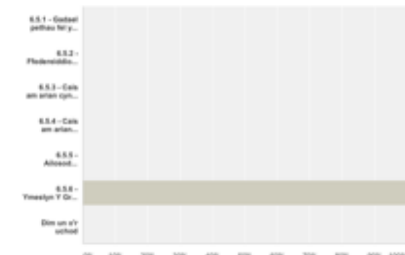
RESPONSE TO THE CEFNI CATCHMENT AREA CONSULTATION - YSGOL CORN HIR

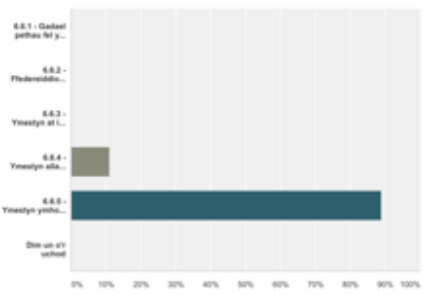
| QUESTION | | COMMENTS | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|--------|---|
| <p>Do you agree with the reasons for change?</p> |  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Answer Choice</th> <th>Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ysgol</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mae'n dda</td> <td>64.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Answer Choice | Responses | Ysgol | 100.00% | Mae'n dda | 64.00% | <p>By now Ysgol Corn Hir is obviously overfull in terms of the size of classrooms, the hall and the parking area outside.</p> <p>There is not enough space for the pupils.</p> <p>There is not enough room in the Corn Hir building for the number of pupils who are here at the moment. .</p> <p>The Ysgol Corn Hir building is not suitable because of the numbers of children.</p> <p>The forecasts for admission to Ysgol Corn Hir mean that the numbers means that the building is too small to meet the requirements. There is a need to establish a plan to develop as expand the school buildings.</p> <p>Lack of space in general is very bad in every class. We also need to invest money to create areas suitable for children Foundation Phase outside.</p> |
| Answer Choice | Responses | | | | | | | |
| Ysgol | 100.00% | | | | | | | |
| Mae'n dda | 64.00% | | | | | | | |

| QUESTION | | COMMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-----------|--|-------|--|-------|--|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---|--------|---|--------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|--|
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Bodffordd?</p> |  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Answer Choice</th> <th>Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6.1.1 - Gadael ystaws i'r ysgol newydd</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1.2 - Ffideoeddi gwybysu yr awdurdod</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1.3 - Cais i'r awdurdod i'r ysgol newydd</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1.4 - Arian adnewyddu'r ysgol</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1.5 - Case a thros ysgol Bodffordd i'r ysgol newydd</td> <td>10.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1.6 - Case a thros ysgol Bodffordd i'r ysgol newydd</td> <td>89.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1.7 - Eiddoedd</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dim un o'r uchod</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Answer Choice | Responses | 6.1.1 - Gadael ystaws i'r ysgol newydd | 0.00% | 6.1.2 - Ffideoeddi gwybysu yr awdurdod | 0.00% | 6.1.3 - Cais i'r awdurdod i'r ysgol newydd | 0.00% | 6.1.4 - Arian adnewyddu'r ysgol | 0.00% | 6.1.5 - Case a thros ysgol Bodffordd i'r ysgol newydd | 10.00% | 6.1.6 - Case a thros ysgol Bodffordd i'r ysgol newydd | 89.00% | 6.1.7 - Eiddoedd | 0.00% | Dim un o'r uchod | 0.00% | <p>As a former pupil at Ysgol Bodffordd, it is sad for me to think of closing the school. They stressed in a concert there a little over a week ago that Ysgol Bodffordd is a Community school so to close the school has far-reaching implications. Having said that, the closure and joining clearly appear to be a practical solution to the current situation.</p> <p>For this reason I feel that we should let Bodffordd to conduct their own consultation first and see what comes out of that but if joining is the outcome of all of this it will be important for the new school to be sensitive to this.</p> <p>Bodffordd is very close to Corn Hir</p> <p>It is difficult to respond fairly at present, future negotiations will be able to create the pattern and certainly there will be a lot of questions but in terms of the proximity of the two schools and it is an idea that can give answers.</p> <p>This enables pupils of Bodffordd and Corn Hir to take advantage of a new building and resources.</p> <p>Bodffordd inspection has highlighted the pressures on teaching heads.</p> <p>Change is part of the LEA's vision of having non-contact heads.</p> <p>If a new school is being built for Ysgol Corn Hir is there consideration for the community to take advantage of hiring the school as community building if they wish to do so.</p> |
| Answer Choice | Responses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1.1 - Gadael ystaws i'r ysgol newydd | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1.2 - Ffideoeddi gwybysu yr awdurdod | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1.3 - Cais i'r awdurdod i'r ysgol newydd | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1.4 - Arian adnewyddu'r ysgol | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1.5 - Case a thros ysgol Bodffordd i'r ysgol newydd | 10.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1.6 - Case a thros ysgol Bodffordd i'r ysgol newydd | 89.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1.7 - Eiddoedd | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dim un o'r uchod | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| QUESTION | | COMMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------|---|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|---|-------|--|---------|------------------|-------|--|
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Corn Hir?</p> |  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Answer Choice</th> <th>Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6.2.1 - Gabaed pethau hi y maeid</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2.2 - Ffideoeddibio gyda ysgolion arall</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2.3 - Cais am arfan cyntaf a chabed</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2.4 - Cais am arfan adnewyddu'r ysgol</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2.5 - Adolledu estyniad</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2.6 - Lloer arall ar yr ysgol</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2.7 - Ddarparu dros dro</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2.8 - Adolledu diwyllion i safle arall a rhoi'r adolled presennol</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2.9 - Ysgol newydd a chymeru Ysgol Bodffordd</td> <td>100.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dim un o'r uchod</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Answer Choice | Responses | 6.2.1 - Gabaed pethau hi y maeid | 0.00% | 6.2.2 - Ffideoeddibio gyda ysgolion arall | 0.00% | 6.2.3 - Cais am arfan cyntaf a chabed | 0.00% | 6.2.4 - Cais am arfan adnewyddu'r ysgol | 0.00% | 6.2.5 - Adolledu estyniad | 0.00% | 6.2.6 - Lloer arall ar yr ysgol | 0.00% | 6.2.7 - Ddarparu dros dro | 0.00% | 6.2.8 - Adolledu diwyllion i safle arall a rhoi'r adolled presennol | 0.00% | 6.2.9 - Ysgol newydd a chymeru Ysgol Bodffordd | 100.00% | Dim un o'r uchod | 0.00% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the meeting with Department of Education officers, it was clear to me that no option other than 6.2.9 is possible. If my understanding is correct, in order to receive funding from the Government to co-fund any plan, it must meet the objectives of the schools development plan. This would mean that a new school must be established to combine Corn Hir and Bodffordd. Without government co-funding there would not be sufficient money from the County Council to finance a new school / develop Ysgol Corn Hir. • Include Ysgol Henblas in the new school. Change the catchment area boundaries so that the new school will reduce the pressure on Ysgol y Graig. • I would like to see the name Ysgol Corn Hir remain rather than give a new name to the school. The school has a good reputation has had over the years and it is a school in the Green band. • A clearer picture is needed where children submit a request for entry to the school eg where in town it is the dividing line? A new school is going to pay dividends and will provide places not only for the children but for staff to have a place to work somewhere except the lstaff room!! Whichever school, it must be remembered that it will be Ysgol Corn Hir! • There is no room to take any more children. In addition to this, the current classes do not conform to the measurements that are considered as acceptable. As a result, the children are on top of each other. There is insufficient space for staff to work, an adequate office for the headteacher, cloak rooms for the pupils, targeting room / meetings rooms. • This makes sense financially - finance from Welsh Government is possible with this option. • There would be significant environmental benefits from a new school e.g. improved parking arrangements and safety, suitable locations to drop children off, saving money in the long term with an improved building in terms of energy usage, heating etc, better consideration of staff well-being by ensuring suitable room for PPA, meetings, showers for those who wish to cycle to school etc. • A new site enables planning for creating a community centre to include a hall, multi use and all weather pitch, meeting rooms that would be available to carry out different activities in the evening, allows breakfast club and after school club in a suitable place - not just a school building – this is something that’s missing in Llangefni at the moment and would respond to requirements. • A new school would allow Ysgol Corn Hir to lower its admission age to receive nursery children as well who have intended to be there. It would also be possible to combine the nursery on site in order to save costs on the ‘cylchoedd’ as well. Consideration should be given to ensure a specific room for them and ensure a ‘wrap around’ service for nursery age children. • When choosing a new site for the school, it should be ensured that there is sufficient space for the school to expand if the need arises in the future and that the location will enable the school to make greater use of the resources already available in Llangefni e.g. Plas Arthur, Library etc |
| Answer Choice | Responses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.2.1 - Gabaed pethau hi y maeid | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.2.2 - Ffideoeddibio gyda ysgolion arall | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Dim un o'r uchod | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| QUESTION | | COMMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|------------|---|-------|---|--------|--|-------|---|--------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|--------|---|
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Esceifiog?</p> |  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Answer Choice</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6.3.1 - Sefali parhau fel y... Ffederwedd...</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.3.2 - Cais am arfan eymal a rheddi...</td> <td>66.67%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.3.3 - Cais am arfan... Adhysgu...</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.3.4 - Cais am arfan... Lloer araf...</td> <td>11.11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.3.5 - Cais am arfan... Deddf...</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.3.6 - Cais am arfan... Deddf...</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.3.7 - Cais am arfan... Deddf...</td> <td>11.11%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Answer Choice | Percentage | 6.3.1 - Sefali parhau fel y... Ffederwedd... | 0.00% | 6.3.2 - Cais am arfan eymal a rheddi... | 66.67% | 6.3.3 - Cais am arfan... Adhysgu... | 0.00% | 6.3.4 - Cais am arfan... Lloer araf... | 11.11% | 6.3.5 - Cais am arfan... Deddf... | 0.00% | 6.3.6 - Cais am arfan... Deddf... | 0.00% | 6.3.7 - Cais am arfan... Deddf... | 11.11% | <p>Build a new school on the site of the Science Park, a special opportunities for pupils. Combine Ysgol Esceifiog School with Ysgol Parc Y Bont, Llanddaniel. Relocation the catchment boundaries to reduce pressure at Ysgol Llanfairpwll by including Star and areas of Penmynydd / Talwrn catchment (depending on what happens there)</p> <p>Federate with Ysgol Parc y Bont and build an extension on Esceifiog.</p> <p>Can federate with Parc y Bont down the road and build a new school if required.</p> <p>Difficult to express opinions about other schools in the catchment without more information.</p> <p>This option gives a financial saving and a means of sharing staff expertise between schools, and ensuring that the head is totally non-contact which is part of the LEA's vision.</p> <p>The number of ALN pupils should be considered and there's a need to respond to the demands of the new ALN strategy by looking to create centres in schools that specialize in the fields of ALN / specific medical needs. These schools would lead the sector in these areas and can help other schools in the county / adjacent counties. They will also be able to cater for the children who do not require going to Canolfan Addysg y Bont but are not full time in the mainstream either.</p> |
| Answer Choice | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.3.1 - Sefali parhau fel y... Ffederwedd... | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.3.2 - Cais am arfan eymal a rheddi... | 66.67% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.3.3 - Cais am arfan... Adhysgu... | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| QUESTION | | COMMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|---|--------|---------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|----------------------------|-------|--|---------|----------------------------|--------|--|--------|--|
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Henblas?</p> |  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Answer Choices</th> <th>Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>6.1.1 - Gaddeu pellbau hir y...</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.2.2 - Ffedereddio gyda ysgolion arall</td><td>50.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.4.3 - Cais am arfan cynnal a chadde</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.4.4 - Cais am arfan adnewyddu'r ysgol</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.4.5 - Addefddio eiddoedd</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.2.8 - Llwyth arall ar yr ysgol</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.2.7 - Ddeddarth ddau dda</td><td>50.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>Dim un o'r uchod</td><td>50.00%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Answer Choices | Responses | 6.1.1 - Gaddeu pellbau hir y... | 0.00% | 6.2.2 - Ffedereddio gyda ysgolion arall | 50.00% | 6.4.3 - Cais am arfan cynnal a chadde | 0.00% | 6.4.4 - Cais am arfan adnewyddu'r ysgol | 0.00% | 6.4.5 - Addefddio eiddoedd | 0.00% | 6.2.8 - Llwyth arall ar yr ysgol | 0.00% | 6.2.7 - Ddeddarth ddau dda | 50.00% | Dim un o'r uchod | 50.00% | <p>Join Bodffordd and Corn Hir and Ysgol Henblas to form one new school and ensure the best opportunities for pupils in all schools. The data for Ysgol Henblas also appear to have gone down which could create a negative situation in respect of surplus places there.</p> <p>Join with Ysgol Corn Hir and Bodffordd in a new school on a new site.</p> <p>Close the school and combine the new Ysgol Corn Hir.</p> <p>Close the school and combine the new Ysgol Corn Hir.</p> |
| Answer Choices | Responses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1.1 - Gaddeu pellbau hir y... | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 6.4.3 - Cais am arfan cynnal a chadde | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.4.4 - Cais am arfan adnewyddu'r ysgol | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.4.5 - Addefddio eiddoedd | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.2.8 - Llwyth arall ar yr ysgol | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.2.7 - Ddeddarth ddau dda | 50.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dim un o'r uchod | 50.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Talwrn?</p> |  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Answer Choices</th> <th>Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>6.5.1 - Gaddeu pellbau hir y...</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.5.2 - Ffedereddio gyda ysgolion arall</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.5.3 - Cais am arfan cynnal a chadde</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.5.4 - Cais am arfan adnewyddu'r ysgol</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.5.5 - Addefddio eiddoedd</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>6.5.6 - Ymestyn Y Graig i gynnwys Ysgol Talwrn</td><td>100.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>Dim un o'r uchod</td><td>0.00%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Answer Choices | Responses | 6.5.1 - Gaddeu pellbau hir y... | 0.00% | 6.5.2 - Ffedereddio gyda ysgolion arall | 0.00% | 6.5.3 - Cais am arfan cynnal a chadde | 0.00% | 6.5.4 - Cais am arfan adnewyddu'r ysgol | 0.00% | 6.5.5 - Addefddio eiddoedd | 0.00% | 6.5.6 - Ymestyn Y Graig i gynnwys Ysgol Talwrn | 100.00% | Dim un o'r uchod | 0.00% | <p>Many children from Talwrn already attend Ysgol y Graig.</p> <p>Many children from Ysgol y Graig already have to go Talwrn.</p> <p>The standard of the building at Talwrn is not very good - this means that pupils do not have the same fairness as Y Graig children.</p> <p>Because so many come to school from outside the school's catchment area and given the condition of the building and that which is not possible to offer on site e.g. playing field, a sufficient hall, it would be unwise to invest sufficient so substantially for so few children.</p> | | |
| Answer Choices | Responses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.5.1 - Gaddeu pellbau hir y... | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| QUESTION | | COMMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--|-------|--|--------|---|--------|------------------|-------|---|
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Y Graig?</p> |  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>User Choices</th> <th>Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6.6.1 - Gadwael ysgolau fel y maent</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.6.2 - Ffideoseiddio gyda ysgolion eraill</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.6.3 - Ymestyn at l fyrr ymchob pan o'i ysgol</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.6.4 - Ymestyn allan ymchob pan o'i ysgol</td> <td>10.11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.6.5 - Ymestyn ymchob pan i gynydd ddiwyllion Talwrn</td> <td>88.89%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dim un o'i uchod</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | User Choices | Responses | 6.6.1 - Gadwael ysgolau fel y maent | 0.00% | 6.6.2 - Ffideoseiddio gyda ysgolion eraill | 0.00% | 6.6.3 - Ymestyn at l fyrr ymchob pan o'i ysgol | 0.00% | 6.6.4 - Ymestyn allan ymchob pan o'i ysgol | 10.11% | 6.6.5 - Ymestyn ymchob pan i gynydd ddiwyllion Talwrn | 88.89% | Dim un o'i uchod | 0.00% | <p>It stands to reason to put an extension on Ysgol y Graig to take children from Talwrn but additionally, the school catchment area boundaries need to be looked at – it's likely that traditionally, the catchment areas of closed schools have been added to one school in particular and this has added to the numbers problems e.g. the catchment area of Capel Coch is part of the catchment area of Ysgol y Graig.</p> |
| User Choices | Responses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.6.1 - Gadwael ysgolau fel y maent | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Dim un o'i uchod | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Do you have other proposals for Ysgol Corn Hir? What are the advantages and disadvantages?</p> | | <p>I believe that a new building is the only way to meet all the requirements and ensure that standards remain high.</p> <p>No other proposals but I would like to see the name Ysgol Corn Hir continues to the new building.</p> <p>Is there a need to look at the school's catchment area? Is there scope to relieve some pressure from Ysgol y Graig by expanding the Ysgol Corn Hir catchment area?</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Do you have other proposals for other schools in the consultation? What are the advantages and disadvantages?</p> | | <p>Perhaps one new school for Bodffordd, YCH, Henblas and Esceifiog – a similar to scheme Cybi School. Could have a strong SLT and develop staff as leaders.</p> <p>Close Ysgol Henblas and join with Corn Hir</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| QUESTION | | COMMENTS |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Are there any other matters you would like to bring to our attention or anything else that should be considered?</p> | | <p>Consideration should be given to the need for a building with plenty of room for more children in the future and for the teachers who need a place to do their planning and preparation. It must also be remembered that a number of musical instrument teachers come to school and need a special room for them and for music lessons at the school.</p> <p>If the Council decides to build a new Ysgol Corn Hir, it should be ensured that sufficient space for the future. Consideration should also be given to the need and benefits of building a special needs unit on the same site.</p> <p>As the population of the Llangefni area is growing, I believe that any plan to close either Ysgol Esceifiog or Ysgol Henblas is a step too far. There is a need to retain the capacity to deal with a population that is growing.</p> <p>I would like to see a staff Ysgol Corn Hir continue as members of the staff at the new school. There's a need to consider if the Green band that shows the hard work of Ysgol Corn Hir staff over a period of time will continue to the new school.</p> <p>I would like to keep the name of Ysgol Corn Hir. I would like the governors to consider the school's existing staff to staff the new school prior to advertising externally.</p> |

| Question | Main messages: |
|----------|--|
| 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone agrees that the current situation cannot continue |
| 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone sees that maintaining Ysgol Bodffordd is not possible and children should transfer to a new Ysgol Corn Hir to take advantage of new resources, modern facilities etc. <p>It is noted that this could be a blow to the village – there are obvious benefits for the children by transferring.</p> <p>It was noted by one person that Ysgol Bodffordd is a community school but, now all schools are community schools and it is possible that the school could continue as a community site if this is the community's wish.</p> |
| 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone is agreed with the real need for a new school for Corn Hir to include Bodffordd but also to consider Henblas as well. <p>It should be noted that there is an opportunity to look again at catchment areas of school in the area as some schools have grown enormously with schools closing and compounding the problem in some institutions. Doing this, along with building new schools would release some of the pressure on Ysgol y Graig and would rationalise the size of the catchment area taking into account also the potential to include Ysgol Talwrn's catchment area to be included in y Graig's catchment area.</p> |
| 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was noted that there's a need to look beyond the options and combine Parc y Bont with Esceifiog before investing in Parc y Bont extension by building a school near the Science Park which would open the door to innovative partnerships between the industries there, the University and the new school. The Council currently owns the land there and it is possible to make a profit from selling the current site to house builders. It's noted that federating saves costs and allows the head to be non contact in terms of teaching. |
| 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consensus is to add Ysgol Henblas to the Corn Hir and Bodffordd plan and create one new school between the three schools |
| 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed opinion that Talwrn should be closed and the children moved to Ysgol Y Graig but look at the boundaries of the school after it's closed with a view to it being shared between Y Graig, Llanbedrgoch, Pentraeth and Esceifiog |
| 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the school for pupils from Talwrn but look at adjusting school boundaries by looking long-term to reduce the catchment to release long term pressure at the top of the town. |
| 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new building is the wisest solution in a different location with better connections regarding child safety, parking areas suitable for staff / parents etc. |
| 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look to create one large school |

10. Other important matters:

| Question | Main messages: |
|----------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a need to consider the ALN situation of the catchment / County by looking to create centres in schools that specialize in special conditions that will be centres for children with specific ALN and would be also be schools that lead to enable us to meet the requirements of the new ALN strategy• There's a need to review school catchment boundaries that can release pressure on other schools e.g. included Star in the Esceifiog catchment to release the pressure on Ysgol Llanfairpwll• With any changes in the structure, staff terms and conditions should revisited e.g. the head's pay band to include consideration of running two / three schools at various sites, not limiting it to using only the total number of children. It should also look at the working conditions of the deputies / site managers and acknowledge their increased responsibilities and also the 'third in command' to be ready to take responsibilities in case of absence - through illness or meetings etc. The opportunity should be taken to create a school that will boost to the community with plenty of space to offer services of benefit to the community beyond the school e.g. community rooms, a venue for other community services |

RESPONSE TO THE CEFNI CATCHMENT AREA CONSULTATION - YSGOL ESCEIFIOG

| QUESTION | COMMENTS |
|--|--|
| <p>Do you agree with the reasons for change?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By now Ysgol Esceifiog is obviously overfull in terms of the size classrooms, the hall and the parking area outside. A crowded Nursery school and afterschool club are thriving in the school. • It should be noted that the figures in the report are now inaccurate and do not include nursery children which we believe is unfair and we believe should be updated data to get an accurate picture of the school's situation. • There is not enough space for the pupils. • There is not enough space in the Esceifiog building for the number of pupils who are here at the moment and the rooms do not now meet the requirements regarding space for pupils. • The Ysgol Esceifiog building is not suitable because of the numbers of children. • The forecasts for Ysgol Esceifiog mean numbers means that the building is too small to meet the requirements. There is a need to establish a plan to develop as expand the school buildings. • Lack of space in general is very bad in every class. We also need to invest money to create areas suitable for children Foundation Phase outside. |
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Bodffordd?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to be sensitive especially considering the community side of the school and the use that is made by the community of the site - will the new school will be able to offer the same opportunities to the local community. • Bodffordd is very close to Corn Hir. • This enables Bodffordd and Corn Hir pupils to take advantage of a new building and resources. The Bodffordd inspection has highlighted the pressure on head teachers who teach. • Change is part of the vision of the LEA to have non-contact heads. |
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Corn Hir?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the meeting with Department of Education officers, it was clear to me that no option other than 6.2.9 is possible. If my understanding is correct, in order to receive funding from the Government to co-fund any plan, it must meet the objectives of the schools development plan. This would mean that a new school must be established to combine Corn Hir and Bodffordd. Without government co-funding there would not be sufficient money from the County Council to finance a new school / develop Ysgol Corn Hir • Include Ysgol Henblas in the new school. Change catchment area boundaries so that the new school will reduce the pressure on Ysgol y Graig. • There is no room for any more children. In addition to this, the current classes do not conform to the measurements that are considered as acceptable. As a result, the children are on top of each other. There is insufficient space for staff to work, an adequate office for the headteacher, cloak rooms for the pupils, targeting room / meetings rooms. • This makes sense financially - finance from Welsh Government is possible with this option |

| QUESTION | COMMENTS |
|---|---|
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Esceifiog?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a new school on a site already owned by the council e.g. Football field or Science Park which will offer all the benefits set out but without any interference to the running of the school or the safety of children, staff and parents. A newly designed building would allow all aspects requiring attention to be realised without hindrance and is designed specifically for the purpose. A new building on another site would allow the school site to be sold to developers or used as an additional resource to the special school LEA e.g. a specific special school as part of the school. There is no simple solution for building an extension and maintaining the school at the same time and as a result a new building would be less trouble in the long run. • Building a major extension to include at least four new class rooms and targeting / meeting / music / resources / community / store rooms fit as well (5-6) - it would be possible to create pods for different key stages i.e. modify / remodeling the existing building (to create 4 classes suitable and modify the school entrance) ensuring that the maintenance work that has been identified is all done and then build a new building - for KS2 section. It would also need to respond to the parking situation for school staff - with the need for at least 20 parking spaces for staff and additional ones for visitors and respond to ensure the area is safer for drop-off and picking up pupils - however we realize there will be significant challenges. Would a substantial extension ensure that adequate space is left for areas outside and field / yard, etc? • There's a need to significantly develop the school site if to create an extension by paying attention to the parking arrangements for staff, parents and visitors as well as create a suitable space for parents to pick up and drop off children. • This option represents a cost saving and a means of staff sharing expertise between schools, and ensure that the head is non-contact part of the LEA's vision. • The number of ALN pupils should be considered and there's a need to respond to the demands of the new ALN strategy by looking to create centers in schools that specialize in the fields of ALN / specific medical needs. These schools would lead the sector in these areas and can help other schools in the county / adjacent counties. They will also be able to cater for the children who do not require going to Canolfan Addysg y Bont but are not full time in the mainstream either. This aspect needs to be addressed as part of a wider plan for ALN and this will ensure that we use this to feed into our plans and intentions, not add them as an "after thought" at the end of the process. This would only ensure that the current situation of trying to get things to work on that have nothing to happen because this is already part of the scheme. |

| QUESTION | COMMENTS |
|---|--|
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Henblas?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine Ysgol Corn Hir and Bodffordd on a new school site. • Close the school and join the new Ysgol Corn Hir • Ysgol Corn Hir and Bodffordd and Henblas to merge into a single new school and maximise opportunities for pupils of all schools. The data for Ysgol Henblas appears to show they're declining and this can create a negative situation regarding empty spaces there. |
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Talwrn?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many children from Y Graig catchment have to go to Talwrn already • The standard of the Ysgol Talwrn building is not very good - this means Ysgol Talwrn pupils have the same opportunity as children at Y Graig. • With so many coming to the school from outside the school's catchment area and considering the condition of the building and that which cannot be given at the site e.g. field, it would be unwise to invest so substantially for so few children. |
| <p>Which option would you favour for Ysgol Y Graig?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It stands to reason to extend Ysgol y Graig to take pupils from Ysgol Talwrn but in addition, the school catchment boundaries should be looked at closely - traditionally, it is supposed that school catchment areas of closed schools have been added to one school in particular and this has added to numbers problems e.g. Capel Coch catchment is part of the catchment of Ysgol y Graig. |
| <p>Do you have other proposals for Ysgol Esceifiog? What are the advantages and disadvantages?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I believe that a new building or significant extension is the only way to meet all the requirements and to ensure that standards remain high. • Do we need to look at the catchment area? Is there room to remove some pressure from Ysgol Llanfairpwll by expanding Ysgol Esceifiog catchment? |
| <p>Do you have other proposals for other schools in the consultation? What are the advantages and disadvantages?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjusting school catchment boundaries in the consultation to release pressure elsewhere |

| QUESTION | COMMENTS |
|--|--|
| <p>Are there any other matters you would like to bring to our attention or anything else that should be considered?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the need for a building with adequate space for more children in the future and for teachers who need a place to do their planning and preparation work. We must also remember that many music / ALN teachers come to school and need a special room for them and for music lessons / targeting together with facilities for meetings etc. • If the Council chooses to extend the school, it must give serious consideration to the impact on the ability of keeping the classes and the school going while work is underway - there will be huge implications for the period relating to the children and staff's health and safety etc. problems regarding access to the site, problems relating to a 'site office' and facilities for the workers and remembering that suitable outdoor play area must be given to the pupils. • If the Council decides to build a new Ysgol Esceifiog, there should be sufficient room in it for the future and sufficient space to expand further if necessary. The need and the benefits of building a Special Needs unit (post learning children) on the same site which will not only be a resource for the school, but a resource for the county. It's an opportunity too good to lose to create a new organization and provision for children of Anglesey in the current system and for years to come. • Look at adapting school catchments that would allow larger / new schools to relieve pressure on other nearby schools - i.e. if the work is carried out on a school, that consideration be given to looking at the catchment as a routine. |

| Question | Main messages: |
|--|---|
| 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone agrees that the current situation cannot continue |
| 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone sees that maintaining Ysgol Bodffordd is not possible and children should transfer to a new Ysgol Corn Hir to take advantage of new resources, etc. modern facilities |
| 3 | <p>It is noted there is insufficient information regarding other schools to offer different ideas but according to the information we have, everyone sees the need for significant adjustments in the Corn Hir area by taking advantage of the opportunity to revisit the school catchment area boundaries because some catchment schools has grown enormously with school closures increasing the problem in some individual institutions. Doing this and building a new school, will release some of the pressure on Ysgol y Graig and rationalize the size of the catchment area taking into account also the potential to be included Ysgol Talwrn catchment area to be included in its catchment area.</p> |
| 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was noted that there's a need to look beyond the options and look not only at an extension but also building a new Ysgol Esceifiog by building a new school on land already owned by the council in the village. It is possible to make a profit from selling the existing school site to house builders to contribute to the cost of construction if this would be the preferred option. It's noted that federating saves costs and allows the head to be non contact in terms of teaching but even though it's part of the LEA's strategy for heads to be non contact, it does not respond to the lack of space. |
| 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider including Henblas with Corn Hir and Bodffordd |
| 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed opinion that Talwrn should be closed and the children moved to Ysgol Y Graig but look at the boundaries of the school after it's closed with a view to it being shared between Y Graig, Llanbedrgoch, Pentraeth and Esceifiog |
| 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the school for pupils from Talwrn but look at adjusting school boundaries by looking long-term to reduce the catchment to release long term pressure at the top of the town. |
| 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new building or significant extension with significant modifications to the entire site is the wisest solution which would ensure better connections regarding child safety, parking areas suitable for staff / parents etc. |
| 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ysgol Henblas with Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Bodffordd |
| <p>10. Other important matters:</p> | |

| Question | Main messages: |
|----------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a need to consider the ALN situation of the catchment / County by looking to create centres in schools that specialize in special conditions that will be centres for children with specific ALN and would be also be schools that lead to enable us to meet the requirements of the new ALN strategy• There's a need to review school catchment boundaries that can release pressure on other schools e.g. included Star in the Esceifiog catchment to release the pressure on Ysgol Llanfairpwll• With any changes in the structure, staff terms and conditions should revisited e.g. the head's pay band to include consideration of running two / three schools at various sites, not limiting it to using only the total number of children. It should also look at the working conditions of the deputies / site managers and acknowledge their increased responsibilities and also the 'third in command' to be ready to take responsibilities in case of absence - through illness or meetings etc.• The opportunity should be taken to create a school that will boost to the community with plenty of space to offer services of benefit to the community beyond the school e.g. community rooms, a venue for other community services |

Response of Ysgol Henblas Governors

Thank you for the opportunity to voice our opinion on the non-statutory consultation on the future of schools in the Cefni area.

We sent a questionnaire to parents at Ysgol Henblas, (questionnaire is based on the consultation document), and their responses are summarised in Appendix A.

As governors we considered comments from the parents at our meeting on 9/11/16, and come to the main conclusion (which reflects the unanimous view of parents, staff and governors) that education should continue to be provided at Ysgol Henblas.


Our conclusion therefore is that more should be spent on maintaining the school, noting (with the exception of the new school in the area) that Ysgol Henblas has the lowest figure in terms of backlog maintenance. Nevertheless, some parts of the report must be questioned, e.g. it mentions a flat roof (though there isn't one), and it is not clear what is the basis of the £112,000 it is alleged that needs to be spent.

We must question the report when it asserts that there is no room to build an extension - if required, there is space to do this either side of the school.

In order to improve the provision of the children's education, our wish would therefore be to re-model the school's foundation phase and work closer with the playgroup. If these developments mean extending the school, then the work could start in the summer, with the cutting "through" work to take place over the summer holidays, i.e. no / little effect on the children's education.

With regard to the option of federating, we do not feel that we have enough information at this stage to give an opinion - the implications are not clear, therefore, we ask the Council to consider 6.4.3 - 6.4.5 first. (It should also be noted that a small minority of parents are in favour of federating.)

We trust that you will take our comments into consideration when moving to the next step in the process.


Chair, Ysgol Henblas

13

November

2016

Atodiad A – ymateb rhieni Ysgol Henblas

Ydych chi'n cytuno gyda'r rhesymau dros newid? Do you agree with the reasons for change?

36.5% yn cytuno, 27% yn anghytuno, 36.5% heb fynegi barn

Sylwadau:

Derbyn fod rhaid gwneud newidiadau ac addasiadau

Angen clwb ar ôl ysgol – angen mwy o le i hyn. Lot o rieni yn gweithio ond dim cyflusterau gwarchod ar ôl ysgol i gymharu/gysatadlu hefo'r ysgolion mwy.

Cytuno bod rhaid moderneiddio ysgolion.

Nid wy'n cytuno gyda cau Ysgol Henblas a plant y pentref i deithio i rhywle arall (Llangefni). Mae Henblas yn ysgol cartrefol. Os gwneud newidiadau felly adeiladau estyniad i'r ysgol

I don't agree. I feel it would be detrimental to the pupils to not have a consistent approach.

Mi fuasai'n drist iawn i'r plant ac i'r gymuned petai'r ysgol yn cau. Mae Ysgol Henblas yn ganolbwynt i'r gymdeithas leol ddod at eu gilydd

Barn ar opsiynau, yn nhrefn poblogrwydd:

(Rhai ymatebwyr wedi dewis mwy nag un opsiwn)

Adeiladu estyniad / Build an extension (Opsiw 5) – 64% o blaid

Sylwadau:

Symud y 'cylch' fewn i'r ysgol a defnyddio'r tir am estyniad. Prynu cae gyferbyn i'r ysgol er mwyn cael clwb ar ôl ysgol – fysa'n gwneud yr ysgol yn fwy poblogaidd

Estyniad i gael dosbarth meithrin yno

Angen modernieddio'r adeilad ac efallai cymryd y cyfle i wneud y cylch meithrin yn rhan o'r ysgol (cael gwared o'r caban)

Gwneud cais am arian i wneud gwaith cynnal a chadw ar yr ysgol / Apply for funding to do maintenance on the school (Opsiw 3) – 45% o blaid

Sylwadau:

How can a school function as a respectable establishment with tiles missing off the roof.

Gwneud cais am arian i adnewyddu'r ysgol / Apply for funding to refurbish the school (Opsiw 4) – 45% o blaid

Sylwadau:

Dylid buddsoddi i adnewyddu'r ysgol a gwella'r cyfleusterau

Gadael pethau fel y maent / *Leave things as they are (Opsw 1) – 36% o blaid*

Sylwadau:

Mae'r plant yn fwy debygol o gael mwy o sylw a chefnogaeth pan meant yn deulu bach. Mae'n haws i'r athrawon ddod i adnabod y plant a'u gallu. Mae'n hawdd iawn i'r plant sydd angen cymorth gael eu anghofio yng nghanol y rhai galluog a mwy chymdeithasol.

Ffedereiddio gydag ysgol/ion eraill / *Federate with (an)other school (Opsw 2) – 18% o blaid*

Sylwadau:

Nid oes posib i Brifathro allu dysgu a rheoli'r ysgol â'r holl ofynion papur yn effeithiol

Adeiladu llawr arall ar yr ysgol / *Build another floor on the school (Opsw 6) – 9% o blaid*

Sylwadau:

Swnio'n ddrudd

Gosod dosbarth dros dro / *Install another temporary classroom (Opsw 7) – 0% o blaid*

Dim sylwadau

Cwestiynau pellach:

Beth ydy eich barn petai Ysgol Henblas yn cau ac y bydd plant Llangristiolus yn gorfod teithio i Llangefni i dderbyn addysg?

What is your opinion if Henblas School was to close and the children of Llangristiolus would have to travel to Llangefni to receive their education?

I feel that we would lose the sense of community and pupils of Llangristiolus lose their identity as there is nothing else here to bring pupils together

Byddai cau yr ysgol yn lladd y gymuned yma yn Llangristiolus. Fe ddaethom i fyw yma i Llangristiolus yn benodol er mwyn rhoi addysg mewn ysgol wledig i'n plant ac roedd enw da iawn gan yr ysgol. Byddai cau yr ysgol yn cael effaith andwyol ar yr iaith Gymraeg yn y gymuned

This would not be beneficial to children living in Llangristiolus whom have their own identity. This would remove a key part of the local community

Mi fysa hyn yn anffodus iawn gan fod gymuned dda yn y pentref, ac hwnnw ydy'r unig be thi gadw pawb hefo'i gilydd

Ddim yn cytuno o gwbl. Mae'n bwysig cael ysgolion i wasanaethu ardaloedd gwledig yn hytrach na dim ond mewn trefi

Ni fuaswn yn hapus o gwbl i yrru fy mhlant i ysgol yn Llangefni yn enwedig a ninnau ddim yn byw yn Llangefni. Dim bob rhiant sydd yn gallu dreifio i fynd a plant yno. Byth fuaswn yn gadael fy mhlant i sydd yn oedran ysgol cynradd i deithio ar fws eu hunain dim yn yr oes yr ydym ni heddiw

Mi fuaswn yn drist o weld hynny yn digwydd, ond yn gallu gweld fod angen moderneiddio ac ail strwythuro er mwyn sicrhau y cyfleoedd gorau i'r plant

Amalgamating with other school or closure would lead to the destruction of the community

Oes gennych chi gynigion eraill ar gyfer ysgolion eraill yr ymgynghoriad? Beth yw'r manteision a'r anfanteision?

Do you have any other suggestions about the other schools in the consultation? What are the pros and cons?

Gallaf weld fod cau Talwrn ac ymuno a'r Graig yn opsiwn rhesymol o ran costau. Gan fod Ysgol Corn Hir yn brin o le byddai ail leoli ac ymuno â Bodffordd yn sicrhau arbedion a gwell adnoddau

Byddai o fudd rhannu baich gweinyddol efo ysgolion eraill fel bod paratoi gwersi addysgu yn cael blaenoriaeth amser athrawon

The council has spent a lot on Ysgol y Bont + Graig. Henblas is not an old school + with the new school in Newborough . I think the council have enough to worry + plan. Henblas is not under or over capacity + should be left as it is

Unrhyw sylwadau eraill

Any other comments

Consistent standards of teaching is key, constant changes in teachers especially during term time is detrimental to the development and confidence of our children. This is the key responsibility of the governors and headmaster

Mae Ysgol Henblas yn gartrefol iawn. Fy mhientyn wedi setlo yn dda iawn ag yn dod yn ei flaen yn dda iawn. Be fuaswn yn hoffi i weld ydy adeiladu estyniad i'r ysgol a chael plant meithrin yn ddarn o'r ysgol.

Mae pentref heb ysgol yn bentref heb galon. Ein plant yw ein dyfodol. Peidiwch dachi a chwalu'r teulu bach sydd gennym yn Henblas. Mae'r atgofion sydd gennym o'n plentyndod yn fyw am byth y nein calonnau. Peidiwch a dwyn hyn oddi wrthynt.

Dear Programme Manager,

As a Board of Governors of Ysgol Talwrn, we wish to object to any recommendation to close the school in the context of the Llangefni catchment consultation. The School has been serving the village of Y Talwrn for 137 years and we like to think that it will have to continue doing this for a long time yet.

It was a huge disappointment for us that the threat has returned barely four years after a detailed consultation in 2012. In 2012 there was a threat to the school because not enough children were attending. Now it seems that too many children attend schools in the area and this is only 30 years after building a new school at Corn Hir and 8 years after the construction of Ysgol y Graig. These two schools are already full and need to expand. The Llangefni area continues to grow and the danger is that the schools, after expansion, will once again be full a short time. We ourselves here in Talwrn have 48 out of the 49 having been filled and there's no sign that the numbers will be reducing.

The School is the heart of our community here in Talwrn, without it, the future of the local Eisteddfod Sunday School and Village Hall would be jeopardised. As a Body, we are aware of the opposition as a body that exists in the Community with over 150 names on a petition prepared, not including the letters and responses that School friends have received. We believe this shows the impact of the School as an essential part of life in the village. In addition, Llanddyfnan Community Council voted unanimously at a meeting on October 25 to oppose any proposal to close the Ysgol Talwrn. The three County Councillors for the ward of Canolbarth Môn were present to listen to the discussion.

We trust that you will respect the strong unity that exists here in Talwrn between pupils, staff, parents and the community and that you'll decide to keep the school open to serve this happy The village and surrounding areas.

Yours sincerely



Chair of Governors at Ysgol Y Talwrn



Ysgol Gynradd Y Talwrn

Y Talwrn
Llangefni
Ynys Môn
LL77 7TG

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Dear Programme Manager,

As staff members are here at Ysgol Y Talwrn, we would like to express our concern about the possibility that the school may be closed under your school modernisation system. While we understand the need to look carefully at the situation of Anglesey schools, we believe that the following points reinforces our view that Ysgol Y Talwrn should be allowed to continue to flourish in its present position.

The cockpit is a small family school and the sense of closeness would disappear in a more impersonal situation associated with a larger school. The school operates effectively in order to pull the community together in a scattered area and this is used to reinforce the rich learning experiences we provide to pupils of Y Talwrn.

The school is also aware of the heritage and the promotion of the Welsh language and teaches this to the pupils effectively. Consequently, it raises awareness regarding history and culture, as well as protecting the traditions for the future. The school is the most effective medium to secure the sense of community that exists here at in Y Talwrn. The school also continues to promote and support an eisteddfod culture. Closing the school would lead to the demise of the eisteddfod, which is now a rare example of a local eisteddfod on the island.

As we are sure you will be told in many other statements on the modernisation of schools in the Llangefni catchment area, it is a community that is fully supportive of the continuation of Ysgol Y Talwrn and we hope that you will listen to them and choose to keep our school open.

Yours faithfully,

Staff of Ysgol Y Talwrn.



eAdolygiad Ysgolion Cynradd Llangefni

Primary Schools Review in Llangefni

Ffurflen Sylwadau / Feedback Form

Mae'r Cyngor Sir yn awyddus i glywed eich barn chi. Rhowch eich sylwadau inni ar yr opsiynau ynglŷn â'r ddarpariaeth i'r dyfodol i ddisgyblion cynradd sy'n byw yn ardal Llangefni os gwelwch yn dda.

The County Council is keen to hear your opinion. Please send us your comments on the options for the future provision for primary pupils living in the Llangefni area.

| | | |
|--|--|----|
| 1.Ydych chi'n cytuno gyda'r rhesymau dros newid? <i>1. Do you agree with the reasons for change?</i> | Ydw – er bod gennym bryderon Yes – even though we have reservations | Na |
|--|--|----|

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2.Pa opsiwn ydych chi yn ei gefnogi? <i>2. Which option do you favour?</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6.1.1 | 6.1.2 | 6.1.3 | 6.1.4 | 6.1.5 | 6.1.6 | 6.1.7 | | |
| | 6.2.1 | 6.2.2 | 6.2.3 | 6.2.4 | 6.2.5 | 6.2.6 | 6.2.7 | 6.2.8 | 6.2.9 |
| | 6.3.1 | 6.3.2 | 6.3.3 | 6.3.4 | 6.3.5 | 6.3.6 | 6.3.7 | | |
| | 6.4.1 | 6.4.2 | 6.4.3 | 6.4.4 | 6.4.5 | 6.4.6 | 6.4.7 | | |
| | 6.5.1 | 6.5.2 | 6.5.3 | 6.5.4 | 6.5.5 | 6.5.6 | | | |
| | 6.6.1 | 6.6.2 | 6.6.3 | 6.6.4 | 6.6.5 | | | | |

3. A oes gennych gynigion eraill? / Do you have any other proposals?

- 1) Move the FP to the KS2 part and adjust the building so that the children of FP have access to safe outdoor area down the side of the building. This would mean that FP children would use this area at play time and release the playground for KS2. The FP classes do not have (excluding nursery) access to a safe outdoor area. There is no designated area for them.
- 2) Building another floor will increase capacity without loss of land for the children. This would not disturb anyone else because there are no houses close to the building.
- 3) Change the status of Ysgol y Graig and Ysgol Corn Hir to be KS2 schools and build a new school for FP
- 4) There would be a need for an extra car park for the school – possibility of using the field across the road from the school?
- 5) Build on land and develop Ysgol Gyfun to be a site that offers 3–18 education for Llangefni



4. A oes unrhyw faterion eraill yr hoffech dynnu eich sylw atynt?

4. Are there any other matters to which you wish to draw our attention?

-Ysgol y Graig was too small for the number of children attending ready – 377 on the register this year although the capacity of the school is 330. The data in the consultation document is misleading as it does not take into account the number of nursery children, although they are counted for determining the capacity of the school. The school continues to grow. You will need 4 for class Yr 5/6 in 2017/18 but there is no place for that at the moment.

- The size of the Hall is 196m². This is too small for the amount of children already in school and as a result there are 3 sittings for lunch. Only one exercise session can be offered for each class. The play time schedule makes it very difficult to use the yard for physical education lessons. There would be a need to have a look at possibly extending the hall / building a second hall within the school if the school capacity is being increased.

- Construction of two additional room would mean that less of the playground would be available for children. There is already a lack of space on the yard and this is a cause of concern. This necessitates 3 different playtimes as there is no room for everyone to be out at the same time. However due to circumstances, all the children are only out on the yard for a short period during lunch and several accidents occurred because of lack of space in the playground. The situation is dangerous but there is no way of avoiding the situation because of the lack of space. Ensuring sufficient supervision also can be difficult, especially when staff are absent from their work.

- Music instruments lessons take place in the corridor as the music room is being used as a classroom. This would continue if the school receives more children because we are in a position to fill the 2 new classes is ready, before taking into account any additional children e.g. from Talwrn / new housing estates.

- There is a shortage of meeting places within the school as it is. The nature of the community being served we has meant that social services often need to hold meetings with the children/planning meetings with multi agency staff. There is also a shortage of space in order to conduct ALN reviews. It means that these meetings are taking place in the head teacher office and the head has to leave his Office for periods of between a half-day or whole day. If the school is being extended this should be taken into account.

-the school is designed as an open building. This is not ideal. Many of our children have difficulties concentrating because of the school being busy and the noise level. Specialist teachers and language therapists have voiced their concern that the environment is not allowing children to develop good listening skills.

- If the school receives an extension there is also a need to think about additional storage space. There is insufficient space at the moment to keep resources etc. There is also a need for changing rooms for the children – especially in KS2. Due to the nature of the building it is difficult to offer a safe place for children to change for physical education lessons.

- Each class has sufficient toilet facilities for boys and girls with the exception of 2 classes – one in year 2 and the other in year 3. This means that the children in these years share toilets with other classes.



- Federating with Talwrn would mean that the cost of maintaining the building there remains high on an annual basis.

5. Mae'n ddewisol os ydych chi eisiau rhoi eich manylion yn y blwch isod.

5. *It is optional if you want to enter your details in the box below.*

| | |
|--|---|
| Llofnod / <i>Signature</i> | Printiwch eich Enw / <i>Print your name</i> Meinir Roberts |
| Cyfeiriad / <i>Address</i> Ysgol y Graig, Lôn Talwrn, Llangefni | Swydd / Categori'r Ymatebydd (e.e. staff ysgol, rhiant, llywodraethwr, arall) <i>Post / Respondent's category</i> (e.g. staff member, parent, governor, other) ymateb ar ran staff ysgol y Graig |
| Côd Post / <i>Postcode</i> : LL77 7LP | |
| Dyddiad / <i>Date</i> 7/11/16 | |

Oni bai eich bod yn nodi'n wahanol, bydd eich sylwadau yn agored i'r cyhoedd fel rhan o gofnodion ffurfiol yr ymgynghoriad.

Unless otherwise noted, your comments will be open to the public as part of the official records of this consultation.

Dychwelwch unrhyw sylwadau at / *Return any comments to:*

| | |
|--|---|
| Rheolwr Rhaglen, Y Gyfarwyddiaeth Dysgu Gydol Oes, Swyddfeydd y Cyngor, Llangefni, Ynys Môn LL77 7TW. Neu anfonwch drwy e-bost at ysgolionmon@ynysmon.gov.uk | Programme Manager, The Lifelong Learning Directorate, Council Offices, Llangefni, Anglesey LL77 7TW. Or send them by e-mail to angleseyschools@anglesey.gov.uk |
|--|---|

Mae croeso i chi ddanfôn unrhyw sylwadau neu gwestiynau at y Rheolwr Rhaglen tan 13 Tachwedd, 2016

You are welcome to send any comments or questions to the Programme Manager by 13 November, 2016.

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| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|--|---|
| Report to: | Executive |
| Date: | 19 December 2016 |
| Subject: | Improvement works to the highway between A55 J3 and Wylfa Newydd along the A5 and A5025 |
| Portfolio Holder(s): | Councillor John Arwel Roberts |
| Head of Service: | Dewi Williams |
| Report Author: Tel: E-mail: | Arwel Roberts/Emma Collett Ext 2311/2313 arrht@anglesey.gov.uk emcpl@anglesey.gov.uk |
| Local Members: | n/a |

| A –Recommendation/s and reason/s |
|--|
| <p>RECOMMENDATION:</p> <p>That the Executive authorise the Head of Service – Highways, Waste and Property to:</p> <p>(a) following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, make and serve CPO(s) under sections 239, 240, 246, 250 and 260 of the Highways Act 1980 and the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 and all other powers considered by the Head of Service to be necessary in relation to the making and serving of CPO(s) in respect of all or part of the land outlined in red on the CPO Plans at Appendix 1 and such other land as may be considered necessary to deliver the A5025 Works including any mitigation;</p> <p>(b) following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, make and serve any SROs and any other highway orders necessary to enable the carrying out of the A5025 Works;</p> <p>(c) following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, take all necessary steps to secure the making, confirmation and implementation of the CPO(s), any SROs and any other highway orders including the publication and service of all notices, requisitions for information, statement of reasons and the preparation and presentation of the Council's case at any public inquiry to secure confirmation of the CPO(s) and SRO(s) by the Secretary of State;</p> <p>(d) once the CPO(s) is/are confirmed, exercise the powers conferred by the relevant CPO to acquire land and/or rights or acquire by agreement the land and/or rights;</p> |

(e) following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, enter into such agreements as the Head of Service considers appropriate with landowners and others with an interest in the land the subject of the CPO(s) to acquire land/rights and/or secure withdrawal of objections to the CPO(s) and any SROs;

(f) following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, make any necessary payments of compensation (including interim payments) either as agreed with landowners or as determined by the Lands Chamber of the Upper Tribunal in relation to acquisition of land interests.

REASONS

GLOSSARY

| | |
|----------------|--|
| CPO | Compulsory Purchase Order |
| HNPWL | Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited |
| PIA | means the Preparatory Indemnity Agreement between IACC and HNPWL dated 21 September 2016 |
| SRO | Side Road Order |
| TRO | Traffic Regulation Order |
| 1980 Act | means the Highways Act 1980 |
| 1990 Act | means the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 |
| 20 June Report | Report to Executive dated 20 June 2016 |

Introduction

This report provides an update on progress in respect of Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited (HNPWL) proposals to submit an application for development consent for a new nuclear power station at Wylfa, Anglesey (Wylfa Newydd) and in particular the improvement works required to be made to the highway between A55 J3 at Valley and Wylfa Newydd along the A5 and A5025 site entrance ("the A5025 Works"). As previously reported to the Executive on 20 June 2016 ("20 June Report") third party land is required to undertake the A5025 Works and therefore the Council's compulsory acquisition and other highway powers are likely to be needed to assemble the land.

A detailed description of the A5025 Works, including an explanation of the Online and Offline elements, and the reason why compulsory acquisition powers may be required was provided in the 20 June Report appended to this report at Appendix 2. Work has been progressing on the detailed design of the A5025 Works. At the time of writing this report, HNPWL had not commenced its pre-application consultation under section 61Z of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ("the 1990 Act") for the Online Works. However, it is anticipated that this consultation will start during December 2016 / January 2017. The planning application for the Online works is therefore expected to be made during January/February 2017. The target submission date for the Offline works application is Spring 2017. Ongoing negotiations by HNPWL, and through consultation with landowners and occupiers as well as between the Council and HNPWL, has enabled further refinement of the land for which a Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) may be required.

At its meeting of 20 June 2016, the Executive considered the 20 June Report and resolved to authorise the Head of Service – Highways, Waste and Property to enter into an indemnity agreement so that HNPWL would be responsible for all costs and liabilities associated with any use of the Council's compulsory acquisition powers and, following completion of the indemnity agreement, authorisation was also given for the undertaking of all steps necessary in preparation for making and serving a CPO, Side Road Orders (SROs) and any other Order necessary ("the Orders") and for the Head of Service to negotiate and enter into agreements to acquire land and rights voluntarily.

Whilst the preparatory steps for the Orders were authorised, the Executive resolution of 20 June 2016 does not authorise the making, serving and implementation of the Orders and therefore further resolutions from the Executive are required to progress the A5025 Works.

Compulsory Purchase Powers

The Council's powers of compulsory purchase to acquire land and interests in land for the A5025 Works are contained in the Highways Act 1980 ("1980 Act"). The Council can exercise the powers under the 1980 Act as highway authority. A summary of the Council's relevant compulsory acquisition powers are as follows:

| Section of the 1980 Act | Description of Power/Requirement |
|--------------------------------|---|
| S.239(1) and s.240 | The Council has the power to compulsorily acquire land required to construct new highways and improve existing highways |

| | |
|--------|--|
| S.246 | The Council may acquire land for the purpose of mitigating any adverse effects which the existence or use of a highway constructed or improved by them, or proposed to be constructed or improved by them, has or will have on the surroundings of the highway |
| S.282 | Gives the Council power to carry out any such mitigating works |
| S.249 | Sets out distance limits from the middle of the existing or new highway beyond which land to be acquired must not exceed. |
| S.250 | Gives the Council power to acquire rights over land, both by acquisition of those already in existence and by the creation of new rights |
| S. 260 | Allows the Council to override restrictive covenants and third party rights where land acquired by agreement is included in a compulsory purchase order |

Procedural matters relating to the service and making of the CPO are contained in the Acquisition of Land Act 1981.

The A5025 Works will require alteration and potentially the stopping up of side roads and accesses. The statutory powers for making SROs are also contained in the 1980 Act. A summary of the Council's powers are set out below:

| Section of the 1980 Act | Description of Power/Requirement |
|--------------------------------|--|
| S. 14 | Gives the Council power to stop up, divert, improve, raise, lower or otherwise alter a highway that crosses or enters the route of the road being constructed or improved or is or will be otherwise affected by the construction and improvement works. It also allows for the construction of a new highway (temporary or permanent) for purposes concerned with any such alteration or |

| | |
|--------|--|
| | for any other purpose connected with the road or its construction. |
| S. 125 | Gives the Council power to stop-up private accesses to premises adjoining or adjacent to the highway being constructed or improved and where appropriate, provide an alternative means of access |

Traffic Regulation Order's (TROs) are also likely to be required to ensure the expeditious movement of traffic and in the interest of road safety. TROs will cover banned turning movements, loading and waiting restrictions, speed limits, and clearways. Any TROs necessary will be made by the Council in due course.

Those with a relevant interest in the land subject to the CPO(s) will be notified and will be entitled to lodge representations with the Welsh Ministers. Representation can also be made in respect of the SROs. Interested parties who will not have land acquired (non-statutory objectors) will also be entitled to make representations. If necessary a public local inquiry will be convened at which an Inspector will consider objections and thereafter make a recommendation as to whether the CPO(s) and SRO(s) should be confirmed. The Council will be required to attend any inquiry and respond to objections.

The relevant Orders are being prepared in accordance with the Executive's resolution of 20 June 2016 and, subject to an appropriate resolution from the Executive, are expected to be ready to be made and served by February 2017.

The Works Required, Timings and Approach

A detailed description of the Online and Offline works was provided in the 20 June Report. Since that Report, the Online Works have been screened by the Council pursuant to the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2016 and the Council has determined that the Online Works do not constitute development requiring an EIA.

The planning application for the Online Works is due to be submitted in January / February 2017 following the pre-application consultation undertaken under S. 61Z of the 1990 Act. The Online Works are needed in advance to be mitigation for Wylfa Newydd and will improve the condition of the road. In order for Wylfa Newydd to be delivered on time and not be delayed, the Online Works need to be carried out before the commencement of the main construction works for Wylfa Newydd. It is HNPWL's intention therefore to fund completion of the Online Works as soon as possible at

their own risk and (subject to planning consent and the requirement for Orders to be confirmed) the Online Works will be started in late 2017 / early 2018.

As noted in the 20 June Report, the Offline works will form part of a separate subsequent application. The target submission date is Spring 2017. It is still envisaged that the Offline works will start following grant of a DCO for the proposed new nuclear power station (currently anticipated to be 2019).

Wylfa to Amlwch

In the 20 June Report, it was noted that HNPWL was also considering whether any works are necessary to improve the existing A5025 from Wylfa Newydd to Amlwch. HNPWL has confirmed in its most recent public consultation (PAC2) that highway widening works and improvement to road geometry are unlikely to be required but the Council will continue to work with HNPWL to understand the impact on this and other roads on Anglesey in order to investigate where mitigation works may be required.

Land needed to carry out the works

Plans showing the extent of the land required to undertake the works and for which powers of compulsory acquisition are sought are attached (“the CPO Plans”). The CPO Plans have been produced following further refinement of the land required, such refinement being possible as a result of the preparatory steps that have now been undertaken (discussed further below). Although HNPWL has entered into some agreements with landowners to acquire land and interests needed for the works, there are still significant parcels of land where no agreement exists and, whilst negotiations and discussions will continue, it is likely that powers of compulsory acquisition will be needed to secure the land and to ensure that any third party interests will not prevent implementation of the works.

Objectives of, need and policy support for the A5025 Works

The objectives, need and policy support for the works are set out in detail in the 20 June Report. In particular, it should be noted that the A5025 Works are supported by the New Nuclear Generation at Wylfa Supplementary Planning Guidance (IACC) (2014) (SPG), the emerging Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) and the North Wales Joint Local Transport Plan 2015 (JLTP). The delivery of the A5025 Works is necessary to enable the construction of Wylfa Newydd which will help to address the urgent national need for new generating capacity.

The A5025 Works form an important component for delivery of the Wylfa Newydd

Project, and are required as part of the wider transport strategy for the Project. Should consent be granted for the Project, it would be necessary for construction traffic to use the A5025 from the A55 Junction 3 to the north of Valley to get to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

The On-line Works are proposed to accommodate the future flows of traffic, address the impacts associated with the early stages of construction and ensure that the A5025 is of a suitable quality to facilitate the construction and operation of the Project. Without improvement, increases in traffic could result in further road deterioration, increased delays for road users, potentially increased accident risk and nuisance for local communities along the route.

The Scheme Assessment Report 2 and Stage One Road Safety Audit indicate that parts of the A5025 between Valley and the Wylfa Newydd power station site do not meet current highway standards. The existing route has issues in relation to its width, alignment and overtaking opportunities, which currently affect the movement of traffic along the road.

As mentioned above, highway improvements to the A5025 are supported by adopted and emerging planning policy. Policies FF2, FF5 and FF11 of the Gwynedd Structure Plan (1993) confirm the need to provide for the expeditious movement of traffic. The Stopped Ynys Mon Unitary Development Plan (2005) supports improvements to the highway network especially where there is a need to contribute to the local economy, improve road safety and promote accessibility (Policy TR2 and TR3). The SPG confirms in Objective 6 that the Project should promote the sustainable movement of people and materials. Paragraph 4.7 of the SPG confirms that key junctions and sections of carriageway may need improving to cope with peak traffic flows (these include sections of the A5025 and Junction 3 (A55/A5 junction)).

The emerging JLDP has progressed through the Hearings stage and the Council has now submitted a number of changes to the Plan that respond to the action points arising from the individual hearing sessions (Matters Arising Change). These changes will need to go through a process of formal consultation followed by further hearing sessions if necessary. This consultation period is understood to commence in January 2017.

The emerging JLDP (as amended by the proposed Matters Arising Changes) makes reference to the need to improve existing infrastructure and sets out that in the case of new roads, a full range of practicable solutions to the transport problem has been considered and road enhancement provides the optimum solution.

The emerging JLDP confirms that improvements to the existing transport network will

be granted provided they conform to a number of criteria. These include minimising the impact on the built and natural environment, minimising permanent land take, good high quality design, improvement in road safety and improvement in terms of overall accessibility (Policy TRA1). Paragraph 7.1.41 of the emerging JLDP confirms that the four main locations on the route between Valley and the Power Station site that will require significant improvements include:

- A5/A5205 (Valley);
- A5025 (Llanfachraeth);
- A5025 (Llanfaethlu); and
- A5025 (Cefn Coch)'.

The emerging JLTP aims to improve connections to key destinations and markets, enhance access to employment and services, increase levels of walking and cycling, improve safety and security and at the same time bring benefits and minimise impacts on the environment. Table 6.4 of the draft JLTP confirms that A5025 Valley to Amlwch improvement works in preparation for the construction of Wylfa Newydd are a regional priority project.

The proposals have been sensitively designed to respect the scale and character of the surrounding area, and have been designed to prevent as far as possible any adverse impacts on surrounding residential amenity, ecological receptors or the setting of heritage assets.

Whilst the construction of Wylfa Newydd requires delivery of the Online and Offline works, the Online Works will result in improvements to the roads, irrespective of whether Wylfa Newydd goes ahead. Therefore, early delivery of such works before the DCO is granted is considered justified.

The 20 June Report noted that there is broader transport, economic and planning policy at national, regional and local level that recognises the wider public benefit of the Online Works. However, there is no evidence that an improved A55/A5025 will attract further investment or have economic or social benefits wider than Wylfa Newydd and therefore Members should give no weight to these.

Evolution of the works and the appraisal of options

The details of and background to the design approach was covered in detail in the 20 June Report. In accordance with the provisions of the Collaboration Agreement dated 1 June 2016 between HNPWL and the Council and as previously reported, the

Council has been working in partnership with HNPWL to develop the detailed design of the A5025 Works and HNPWL continues to engage the Council's Highway Officers to finalise the design of the A5025 Works.

Public Consultation

Details of consultations undertaken between September 2014 and June 2016 were provided in the 20 June Report. Since then, a further round of statutory pre-application consultation, known as PAC 2, has been undertaken between 31 August and 25 October 2016.

The PAC 2 main consultation document discusses the A5025 Works in chapter 11 and contains table 11.5 setting out the key design changes following consultation. The table confirms that comments received from property owners in May 2016 where access to properties, for example, is immediately adjacent to the A5025, have informed the detailed design.

The key themes raised through the PAC2 consultation in relation to the A5025 On-line highway improvement works are as noted below:

- Construction impacts on receptors close to the A5025 (e.g. noise and dust);
- Recognition that improvements to road safety are necessary; and
- Impacts on local residents where the A5025 meets private means of access.

Horizon are currently working through the PAC2 responses to consider and address these before the application for the On-line highway improvement works is submitted to the IACC.

HNPWL will be undertaking pre-application consultation for the Online works as required by S.61Z of the 1990 Act.

HNPWL Landowner negotiations

The 20 June Report explained the steps HNPWL has already taken to negotiate with landowners and that, as a result, HNPWL has acquired interests in some of the land by agreement (mainly through options to purchase).

HNPWL will continue to negotiate with landowners and, once the Executive give authority to make and serve CPOs, the Council will also contact landowners with a view to acquiring land by agreement where possible.

Land Referencing and Landowner Communications

In accordance with the Executive authorisations on 20 June 2016, preparatory steps for the making of the Orders have been undertaken as follows:

(a) completion of necessary indemnity agreement (further details of which are set out below);

(b) appointment of TerraQuest as land referencers;

(c) following the Executive's resolution on 20 June 2016, the Council has also written to landowners and others with an interest in the land, to explain that it may be using its CPO powers and to inform them that a land referencing exercise would be undertaken;

(d) subsequently that land referencing exercise has been commenced. The process will include desktop assessments of land interests, door to door canvassing of affected properties by the land referencers, issue of formal statutory requests for information of landowners, analysis and assessment of those interests and follow up queries being raised as appropriate; and

(e) once completed, the comprehensive land referencing exercise will allow the preparation by the Council of an accurate schedule of land interests for the land required for the A5025 Works which will be reflected in the CPOs and SROs which are being prepared.

As noted above, following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, the Council will contact landowners with a view to acquiring land by agreement where possible. This accords with best practice and the National Assembly's guidance to local authorities comprised in National Assembly for Wales Circular (NAFWC) 14/2004 - "Revised Circular on Compulsory Purchase Orders". Negotiations will continue to take place throughout the compulsory purchase process. Failure to comply with the Circular can lead to criticism either at any public inquiry or further down the line in any compensation disputes.

Funding of the works

HNPWL continues to promote the Wylfa Newydd project with the support of its parent company Hitachi Ltd. The costs of the A5025 Works will be fully funded by HNPWL under s. 278 of the 1980 Act. The intention is for there to be one s278 Agreement for the Online Works and one for the Offline Works with each s278 Agreement setting out a series of work packages, as appropriate, for the online and offline elements of the A5025 Works. The Council and HNPWL are working to put those Agreements in place as soon as possible.

Appropriate warranties relating to the design of the scheme will also be provided to the Council. Collateral warranty agreements will be required to sit alongside each S278 agreement to cover any potential design liabilities relating to each stage of the A5025 Works.

As noted in the 20 June Report, the work involved in acquiring the land and rights needed for the works, including progressing and securing the CPOs, SROs and any other orders, and compensation liabilities (CPO Costs), will be underwritten by HNPWL. It was initially envisaged that there would be one indemnity agreement to cover the costs of preparation, making and confirming the CPOs as well as implementation of the Orders and the payment of compensation. However, the Head of Service (Highways, Waste and Property) and HNPWL agreed a two stage approach to the indemnity process. A Preparatory Indemnity Agreement (PIA) was completed on 21 September 2016 to cover any liabilities of the Council that may be incurred during the preparatory stages of the CPO process and a second full Indemnity Agreement (the Indemnity Agreement) will be completed shortly whereby HNPWL will underwrite all costs and compensation liabilities of the Council in relation to the CPOs and SROs. Before completion of the Indemnity Agreement the Council will satisfy itself that HNPWL has provided evidence that it has adequate resources to cover this indemnity and where necessary require sufficient security for the potential liabilities.

Human Rights

The Human Rights Act 1998 (the "HRA 1998") incorporated into domestic law the European Convention on Human Rights ("the Convention"). The HRA 1998 makes it unlawful for a public body to act in contravention of the Convention.

The Convention includes provisions in the form of Articles, the aim of which is to protect the rights of the individual. In resolving to make a CPO order the Council has to consider the rights of property owners under the Convention, notably

Article 1 of the First Protocol - protects the right of everyone to the peaceful enjoyment of possessions. No one can be deprived of possessions except in the public interest and subject to the relevant national and international laws;

Article 6– protects the right to a fair hearing. In cases to determine civil rights it protects the right to a public hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal within reasonable time.

Article 8 – protects private and family life, home and correspondence. No public authority can interfere with these rights except if it is in accordance with the law and

necessary in the interest of national security. Public safety, or the economic well being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;

Article 14 – The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms in the Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, associated with national minority, property, birth or other status.

In the case of each of these Articles (and indeed other provisions in the Convention) the Council has to be conscious of the need to strike a balance between the rights of the individual and the interests of the public.

In this regard, the following are relevant:

- the principle of development is acceptable and is supported by adopted and emerging planning policy;
- the A5025 Works will address road safety and environmental concerns and mitigate the impacts and allow for the construction and operation of Wylfa Newydd;
- the proposals have been sensitively designed to respect the scale and character of the surrounding area, and have been designed to prevent as far as possible any adverse impacts on surrounding residential amenity, ecological receptors or the setting of heritage assets. The majority of the proposed On-line highway works will take place within the existing carriageway with some widening, for example, resurfacing and surface dressing of the existing road surface and reconstructing part of the existing highway pavement;
- creation of additional jobs with potential for local employment opportunities during construction ; and
- enhanced journey conditions for non-motorised users travelling along the A5025 through improved road surfacing.

The works will allow Wylfa Newydd to be constructed, a development which is fully supported in national planning policy and required to help address the urgent national need for new generating capacity. However, this needs to be balanced with the fact that land and rights along the proposed route of the Online and Offline works will be affected (although most of the land affected is agricultural, no occupied residential dwelling is being acquired and the scheme will not displace anyone from

their home).

The Executive previously considered Human Rights impacts at its meeting of 20 June 2016. As previously reported, it is considered that interference with the private rights of those with an interest in the land likely to be required is outweighed by the public benefits which the scheme will bring through the construction and operation of Wylfa Newydd.

Exercise of Compulsory Purchase Powers

The exercise of powers of compulsory acquisition is supported by Welsh Government where there is a compelling case in the public interest. NAFWC 14(2)/2004 states that *"The Welsh Assembly Government believes that compulsory purchase powers are an important tool for local authorities and other public bodies to use as a means of assembling the land needed to help deliver social and economic change. Used properly, they can contribute towards effective and efficient urban regeneration, the revitalisation of communities, and the promotion of business – leading to improvements in quality of life. Bodies possessing compulsory purchase powers – at whatever level – are therefore encouraged to consider using them pro-actively wherever appropriate to ensure real gains are brought to residents and the business community without delay."*

It is considered that there is a compelling case in the public interest for the delivery of the A5025 Works, which are required to enable the construction of the proposed power station at Wylfa Newydd. The delivery of Wylfa Newydd has significant policy support and is required to help meet the urgent national need for new generating capacity. In relation to the Online Works, in order for Wylfa Newydd to be delivered on time and not delayed, they need to be carried out before the commencement of the main construction works for Wylfa Newydd. Such works will be constructed independently from the Offline Works and will result in improvements to the road, irrespective of whether Wylfa Newydd goes ahead. Early delivery of the Online works is therefore considered justified. There is strong planning, economic and transport policy support for the A5025 Works.

The 20 June Report also identified that before exercising powers of compulsory purchase regard must be had to the following tests:

(i) there is clear evidence that the public benefit will outweigh the private loss, having regard to the European Convention on Human Rights;

As noted above, in the context of human rights, it is considered that the interference

with the private rights of those with an interest in the land to be acquired is outweighed by the public benefits which the scheme will bring, through the construction and operation of Wylfa Newydd.

(ii) the scheme (in this case the A5025 Works) for which the CPO is sought is unlikely to be blocked by any impediments to implementation;

As noted above, the Council possesses the requisite legal powers to make, confirm and implement any necessary CPOs, SROs and any other highway orders. The other main impediments to implementation would be the failure to secure planning permission, as the CPOs and SROs will be conditional upon the grant of planning permission for the A5025 Works, and lack of funding for either the A5025 Works themselves or the CPO costs and compensation liabilities.

Whilst the two planning applications for the A5025 Works must be considered separately by the Council in its capacity as local planning authority, it is recognised for the purposes of this report that planning permission can only be granted where there is a need for and policy support for the development of the A5025 Works. As set out above and in the 20 June Report, the delivery of the A5025 Works is supported by the SPG, the emerging JLDP and JLTP and the delivery of the A5025 Works is necessary to enable the construction of Wylfa Newydd for which there is significant national and local policy support. Funding for the A5025 Works will be secured through the s. 278 Agreements which it is intended will be in place as soon as possible and prior to any CPO inquiry. Going forwards, the funding of CPO costs and compensation liabilities will be secured through the Indemnity Agreement which will be completed before any Orders are made.

(iii) there is a clear idea of how the land will be used and that necessary resources are likely to be available to achieve that end within a reasonable timeframe;

In accordance with the provisions of the Collaboration Agreement and as previously reported in the 20 June Report,, the Council has been working in partnership with HNPWL to develop the detailed design of the A5025 Works. The submission of the planning application for the Online Works and the entry into of the relevant s.278 Agreements will ensure that there will be clear details of the works required and, therefore, how any land subject to a CPO and/or SRO will be used.

Given the existence of partnership working under the Collaboration Agreement, the indemnity arrangements (already in place through the PIA and enhanced arrangements that will be in place through a further Indemnity Agreement prior to the making of the Orders) and commitments by both HNPWL and the Council to enter

into appropriate s.278 Agreements to deliver the A5025 Works, it is considered that sufficient resources in terms of both time and funding are and will remain in place.

In terms of overall timescales, the planning application for the Online element of the A5025 Works will be submitted shortly and HNPWL anticipate securing planning permission and commencing construction of the Online element of the A5025 Works in 2017.

The target submission date for the Offline element of the A5025 Works is Spring 2017. The project timeline envisages that the Offline works will commence in 2019 following the grant of the DCO for the proposed new nuclear power station. Progress towards the submission of the DCO application continues to be made by HNPWL which has now undertaken a number of statutory and non-statutory pre-application consultation rounds. HNPWL's target submission for the DCO application is Spring/Summer 2017. Given the strict decision timetable for DCO applications, the grant of the DCO is therefore anticipated towards the end of 2018.

The overall timeframe for securing the requisite consents for the A5025 Works and subsequently exercising the compulsory purchase rights is considered reasonable.

(iv) that the land required has or will be sought to be acquired by agreement, with any CPO being relied upon only as a last resort.

As demonstrated above, HNPWL has engaged with those with an interest in the land and where possible will enter into agreements to secure land and rights without the use of compulsory purchase powers. The Council will, subject to this resolution and completion of the Indemnity Agreement, also engage with landowners with a view to acquiring land/rights by agreement.

Recommendation

That the Executive authorise the Head of Service – Highways, Waste and Property to:

(a) following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, make and serve CPO(s) under sections 239, 240, 246, 250 and 260 of the Highways Act 1980 and the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 and all other powers considered by the Head of Service to be necessary in relation to the making and serving of CPO(s) in respect of all or part of the land outlined in red on the CPO Plans at Appendix 1 and such other land as may be considered necessary to deliver the A5025 Works including any mitigation;

(b) following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, make and serve any SROs and

any other highway orders necessary to enable the carrying out of the A5025 Works;

(c) following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, take all necessary steps to secure the making, confirmation and implementation of the CPO(s), any SROs and any other highway orders including the publication and service of all notices, requisitions for information, statement of reasons and the preparation and presentation of the Council's case at any public inquiry to secure confirmation of the CPO(s) and SRO(s) by the Secretary of State;

(d) once the CPO(s) is/are confirmed, exercise the powers conferred by the relevant CPO to acquire land and/or rights or acquire by agreement the land and/or rights;

(e) following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, enter into such agreements as the Head of Service considers appropriate with landowners and others with an interest in the land the subject of the CPO(s) to acquire land/rights and/or secure withdrawal of objections to the CPO(s) and any SROs;

(f) following completion of the Indemnity Agreement, make any necessary payments of compensation (including interim payments) either as agreed with landowners or as determined by the Lands Chamber of the Upper Tribunal in relation to acquisition of land interests.

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

The Council has entered into a Collaboration Agreement with HNPWL which confirms, in principle, that the Council would exercise statutory Highway Authority powers, including those of compulsory purchase. Currently, neither the Council nor HNPWL has sufficient control over the land and rights in order to deliver the A5025 Works and it is therefore considered that compulsory purchase is now likely to be required. Following the entry into of the necessary indemnity agreements with HNPWL, this report seeks authority to progress the steps required to make and serve the CPOs, SROs and any other orders.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

A decision from members is requested by the Chief Executive pursuant to paragraph 3.5.1.6 of the Scheme of Delegation and Section 13(2) Local Government Act 2000 and in accordance with the same provisions the Monitoring Officer has advised that the decision falls to the Executive.

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

Yes

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

Yes. The cost of the work required by the Council is being underwritten by HNPWL.

| DD – Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory) | No further comment |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | No further comment |
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | No further comment |
| 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 | |

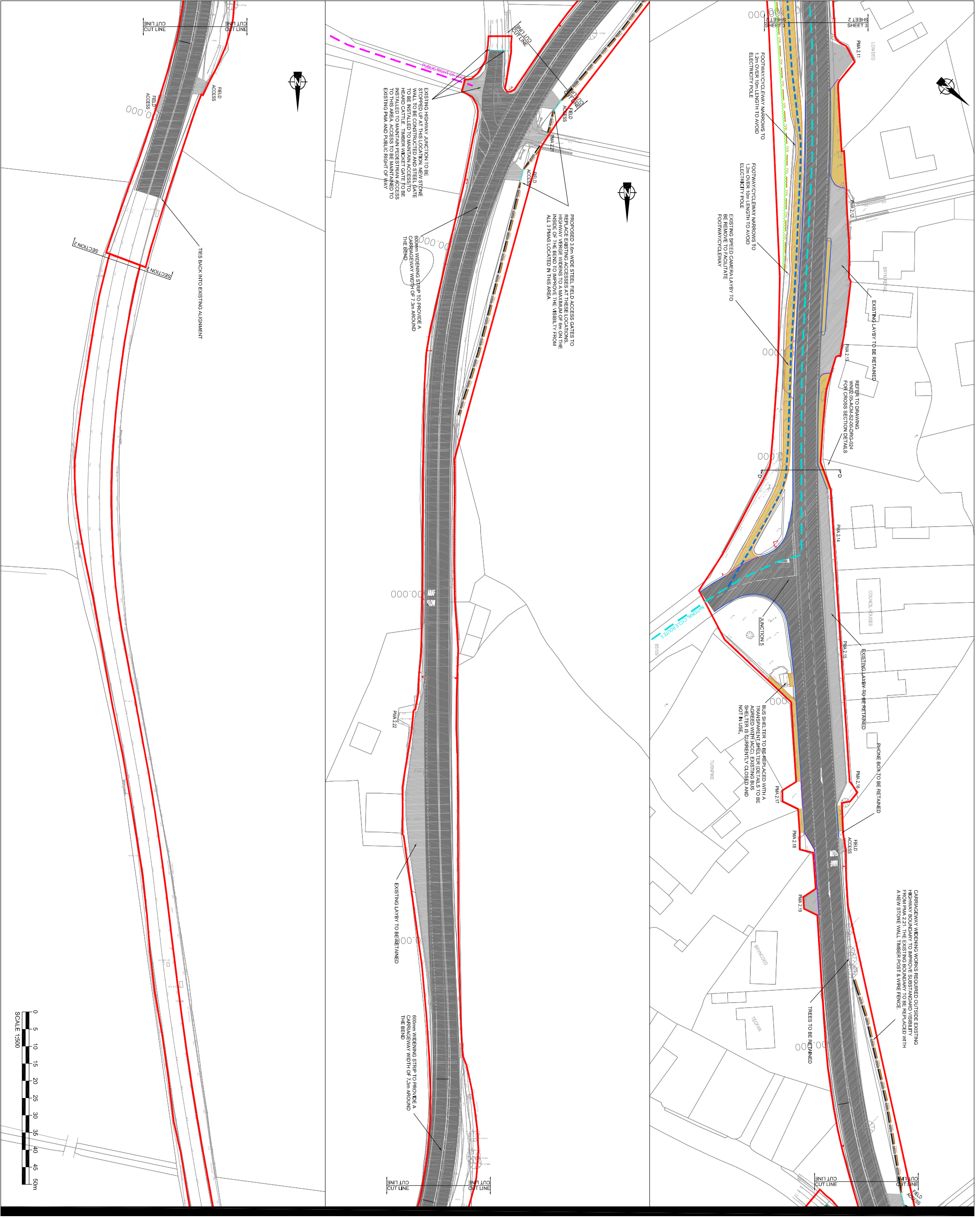
| | | |
|----------|---------------------------|--|
| 4 | Environmental | |
| 5 | Equalities | |
| 6 | Outcome Agreements | |
| 7 | Other | |

F - Appendices:

CPO Plans showing extent of the land required
 Report to Executive of 20th June 2016 on improvement works to the highway between A55 J3 and Wylfa Newydd along the A5 and A5025

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

Report to the Executive of 9th June 2014 on Options in relation to securing improvements to the A5025 to facilitate the development proposals of HNPWL.
 Report to the Executive of 16 March 2015 on Partnership working proposals in relation to securing improvements to the A5025 and other highways to facilitate the development proposals of HNPWL.
 Highway Works Collaboration Agreement dated 1 June 2015 between the Council and HNPWL.
 Report to Executive of 20th June 2016 on improvement works to the highway between A55 J3 and Wylfa Newydd along the A5 and A5025



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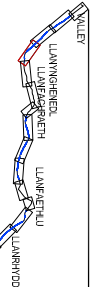
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KEY

- PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED TIMBER POST & WIRE FENCE
- PROPOSED TIMBER POST & RAIL FENCE
- PROPOSED MORTAR FIED STONE WALL
- PROPOSED EARTH BANK
- PROPOSED HEDGEROW
- PROPOSED VEHICULAR FIELD ACCESS GATE
- PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN TIMBER WICKET GATE
- PROPOSED HALF BATTERED HEBB
- PROPOSED 45° GRAY VERGE
- PROPOSED DROPPED KERB
- PROPOSED EDWARDS VERGE
- PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY
- PROPOSED FOOTWAY/CICLEWAY
- PRIVATE MEANS OF ACCESS (PMA) TIE-INWAYS
- EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY
- EXISTING NATIONAL CYCLE ROUTE
- PROPOSED NATIONAL CYCLE ROUTE

NOTES

1. PMA AT 1:500 SCALE @ 1:1
2. PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH IS 8.7m WITH 300mm WIDE HANDSTRIPS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CARRIAGEWAY.
3. ADDITIONAL WIDENING HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON BENDS WITH PROVED ON BENDS WITH RADIUSES LESS THAN 100m AND GREATER THAN 150m TO GIVE A TOTAL CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.3m. A 200mm WIDENING STRIP HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.3m ON EITHER SIDE TO GIVE A TOTAL CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.3m.
4. ALL EXISTING SPEED LIMITS TO BE REMOVED ALONG THE SECTIONS OF A5025 HIGHWAY APPROXIMATELY 1.0km ON EITHER SIDE OF THE EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY ARE CURRENTLY REQUIRED TO BE HIGHER THAN THIS.
5. ALL SIGNPOSTS TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH INDICATIVE ONLY AND DETAILS ARE TO BE AGREED WITH AAD HIGHWAYS THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED SIGNAGE REFER TO 200 SERIES DRAWINGS.
6. ALL SIGNAGE TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH INDICATIVE ONLY AND DETAILS ARE TO BE AGREED WITH AAD HIGHWAYS THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED SIGNAGE REFER TO 200 SERIES DRAWINGS.
7. THE ADJACENT LANDOWNERS TO ENSURE THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR THEIR REQUIREMENTS, THE DETAILS ARE TO BE AGREED WITH AAD HIGHWAYS THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED SIGNAGE REFER TO 200 SERIES DRAWINGS.
8. ALL SIGNPOSTS TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH INDICATIVE ONLY AND DETAILS ARE TO BE AGREED WITH AAD HIGHWAYS THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED SIGNAGE REFER TO 200 SERIES DRAWINGS.
9. REFER TO TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS AND STANDARD DETAILS DRAWINGS FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE PROPOSED DRAWINGS.



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| P3 | 15.11.16 | RE- ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
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| P1 | 15.07.16 | FIRST ISSUE |

PROJECT NUMBER
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SHEET TITLE
 PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
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PROJECT
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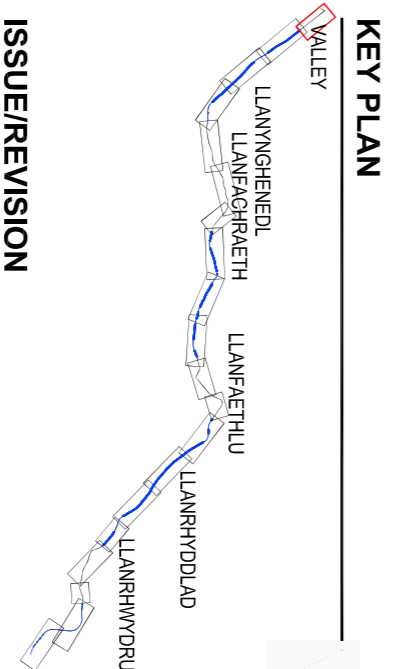
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KEY
 PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
 PROPOSED AREA OF SURFACE DRESSING

- NOTES**
1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1.
 2. PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORKS INCLUDES SURFACE DRESSING AND RECONSTRUCTION OF EXISTING ROAD MARKINGS TO BE REPROPOSED AS EXISTING, FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH HA03 HIGHWAYS.
 3. ROAD MARKINGS TO BE REPROPOSED AS EXISTING, FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH HA03 HIGHWAYS.



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KEY

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- PROPOSED DRIPPED WIRE
- PROPOSED EDGING WIRE
- PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY
- PROPOSED FOOTPATH/CYCLEWAY
- PRIVATE MEANS OF ACCESS (PMA) TENEWORKS
- EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

NOTES

1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1
2. PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH IS 57m WITH 300mm WIDE HANDSTRIPS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CARRIAGEWAY.
3. ADDITIONAL WIDENING HAS BEEN PROPOSED TO BENSERS WITH PROVISION ON BENSERS WITH RAIL LESS THAN 400m AND GREATER THAN 150m TO GIVE A TOTAL CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 72m. A 100mm WIDENING HAS BEEN PROPOSED ON CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 59m TO 61.7m.
4. ALL EXISTING SPEED LIMITS TO BE RETAINED ALONG THE SECTION. SPEED LIMITS AND SIGNAGE ARE INDICATIVE THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS. FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED ONLY AND DETAILS ARE TO BE AGREED WITH LOCAL HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT. SPEED LIMITS TO BE AGREED WITH LOCAL HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT. SPEED LIMITS TO BE AGREED WITH LOCAL HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.
5. PROPOSED PLANNING CONDITIONS ARE A MINIMUM OF 1.0m PROPOSED PLANNING CONDITIONS ARE A MINIMUM OF 1.0m PROPOSED PLANNING CONDITIONS ARE A MINIMUM OF 1.0m OR TO REPLICATE THE EXISTING HEIGHT IF THEY ARE CURRENTLY REQUIRED TO BE HIGHER THAN THIS.
6. ALL BOUNDARY HEIGHTS INCLUDING WALLS/STRESSERS FEATURES ARE TO BE TO THE FINISH SURFACE UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
7. REFER TO TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS AND STANDARD DE SIGNATURES FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE PROPOSED SIGNAGE.

KEY PLAN



| ISSUE/REVISION | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------|----------|-------------------------|
| P4 | 15.11.16 | RE- ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P3 | 02.11.16 | RE- ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
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PROJECT NUMBER
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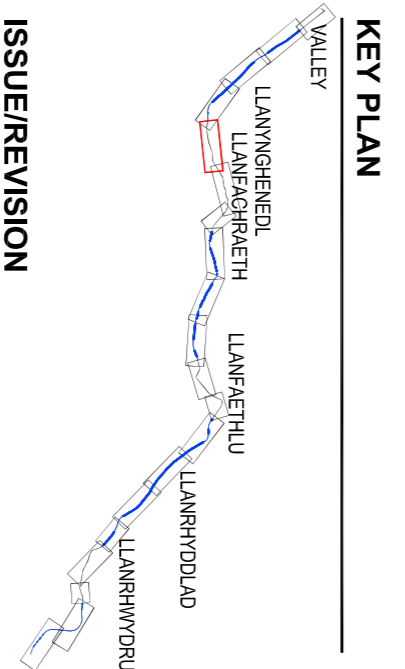
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KEY
 PLANNING APPLICATION LINE BOUNDARY
 PROPOSED AREA OF SURFACE DRESSING
 EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

NOTES
 1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1
 2. ONLY THE EXISTING HIGHWAY FEATURES AND STREET FURNITURE WILL BE RETAINED.
 3. ROADWORKS TO BE PROPOSED AS EXISTING FOLLOWING CONSULTANT WITHIN FACE DRAWINGS.



ISSUE/REVISION

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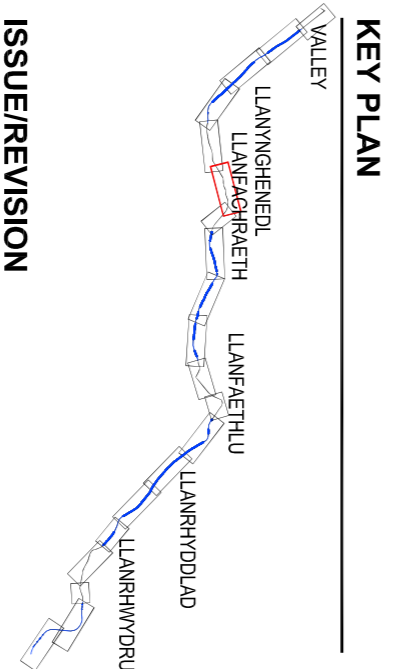
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KEY

 PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
 PROPOSED AREA OF SURFACE DRESSING
 EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

NOTES
 1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A4
 2. PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORKS INVOLVES SURFACE DRESSING
 ONLY. ALL EXISTING HIGHWAY FEATURES AND STREET
 FURNITURE WILL BE RETAINED, UNLESS AS EXISTING, FOLLOWING
 CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HIGHWAYS.



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PROJECT NUMBER
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SHEET TITLE
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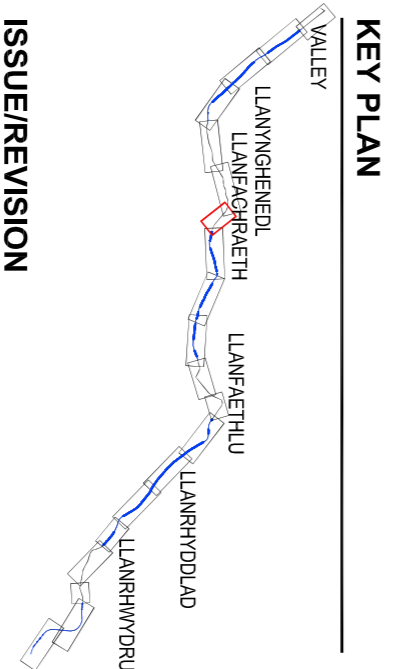
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KEY

- PLANNING APPLICATIONED LINE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED AREA OF SURFACE DRESSING
- - - EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

- NOTES**
1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1.
 2. PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORKS INVOLVES SURFACE DRESSING ONLY. ALL EXISTING HIGHWAY FEATURES AND STREET ROAD MARKINGS TO BE REPROCESSED AS EXISTING, FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HIGHWAYS.



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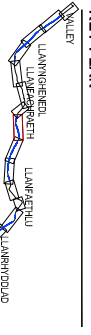
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KEY PLAN

- PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED TIMBER POST & WIRE FENCE
- PROPOSED TIMBER POST & RAIL FENCE
- PROPOSED MORTAR FASSED STONE WALL
- PROPOSED EARTH BANK
- PROPOSED HEADCROW
- PROPOSED VEHICULAR FIELD ACCESS GATE
- PROPOSED PEDIESTRIAN TIMBER WICKET GATE
- PROPOSED HALF BATTERED VERGE
- PROPOSED 45° SPALL VERGE
- PROPOSED DROPPED KERB
- PROPOSED EROSION KERB
- PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY
- PROPOSED FOOTWAY/CYCLEWAY
- PRIVATE MEANS OF ACCESS (PMA) TENEWORNS
- EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

NOTES

1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1
2. PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH IS 6.7m WITH 500mm WIDE VERGES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CARRIAGEWAY.
3. ADDITIONAL WORKING HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON SECTIONS WITH A TOTAL WIDENING STRIP HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON SECTIONS WITH RAILFENCE LESS THAN 400m AND GREATER THAN 150m TO GIVE A TOTAL CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.2m A TOTAL WIDENING STRIP HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.5m TO GIVE A TOTAL CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.5m.
4. ALL EXISTING SPEED LIMITS TO BE RETAINED ALONG THE LENGTH OF THIS HIGHWAY APPROXIMATELY.
5. ONLY LAND DETAILS ARE TO BE ASHED WITH A5025 HIGHWAYS THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS. FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED SIGNAGE REFER TO D03 SERVICES DRAWINGS.
6. THE ADJACENT LANDOWNERS TO ENSURE THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR THEIR REQUIREMENTS. THE DETAILS ARE TO BE AGREED THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS. BE A MINIMUM OF 1.0m OR TO REPLICATE THE EXISTING HEIGHT IF THE ARE CURRENTLY REQUIRED TO BE HIGHER THAN THIS.
7. ALL SPANNING REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING WALLS/STRESS FEATURES ARE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD DRAWINGS FOR MAKE INFORMATION ON THE PROPOSED DRAWINGS.



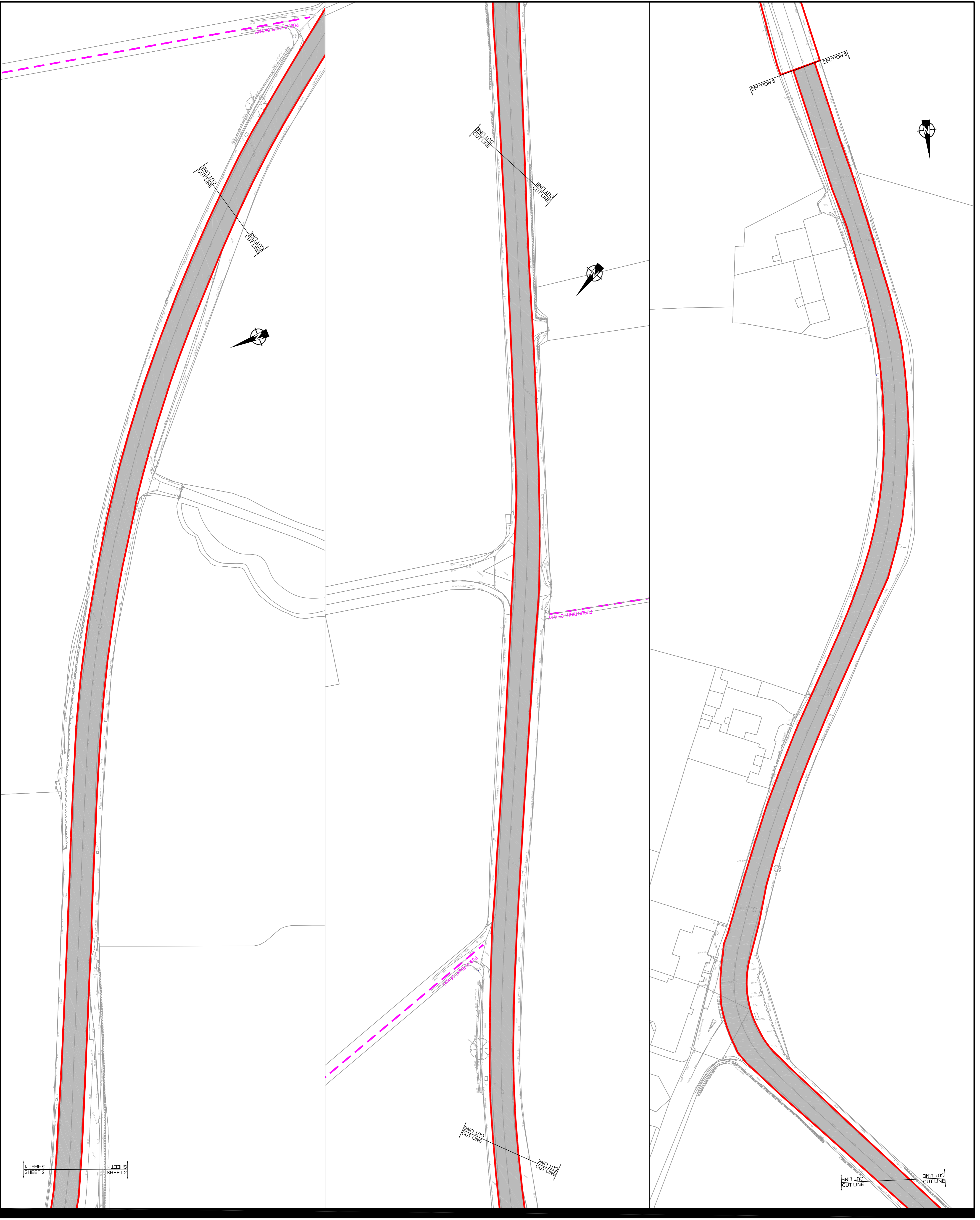
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SHEET TITLE
 PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
 SECTION 4
 SHEET 1 OF 3

SHEET NUMBER
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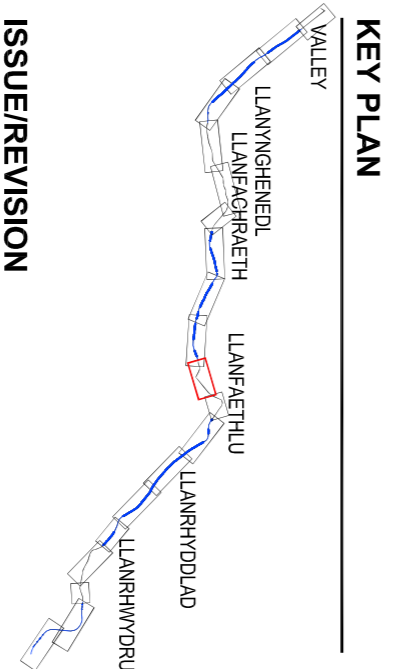
PROJECT
 WYLFA
 A5025 HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS
CLIENT

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KEY
 PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
 PROPOSED AREA OF SURFACE DRESSING
 EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

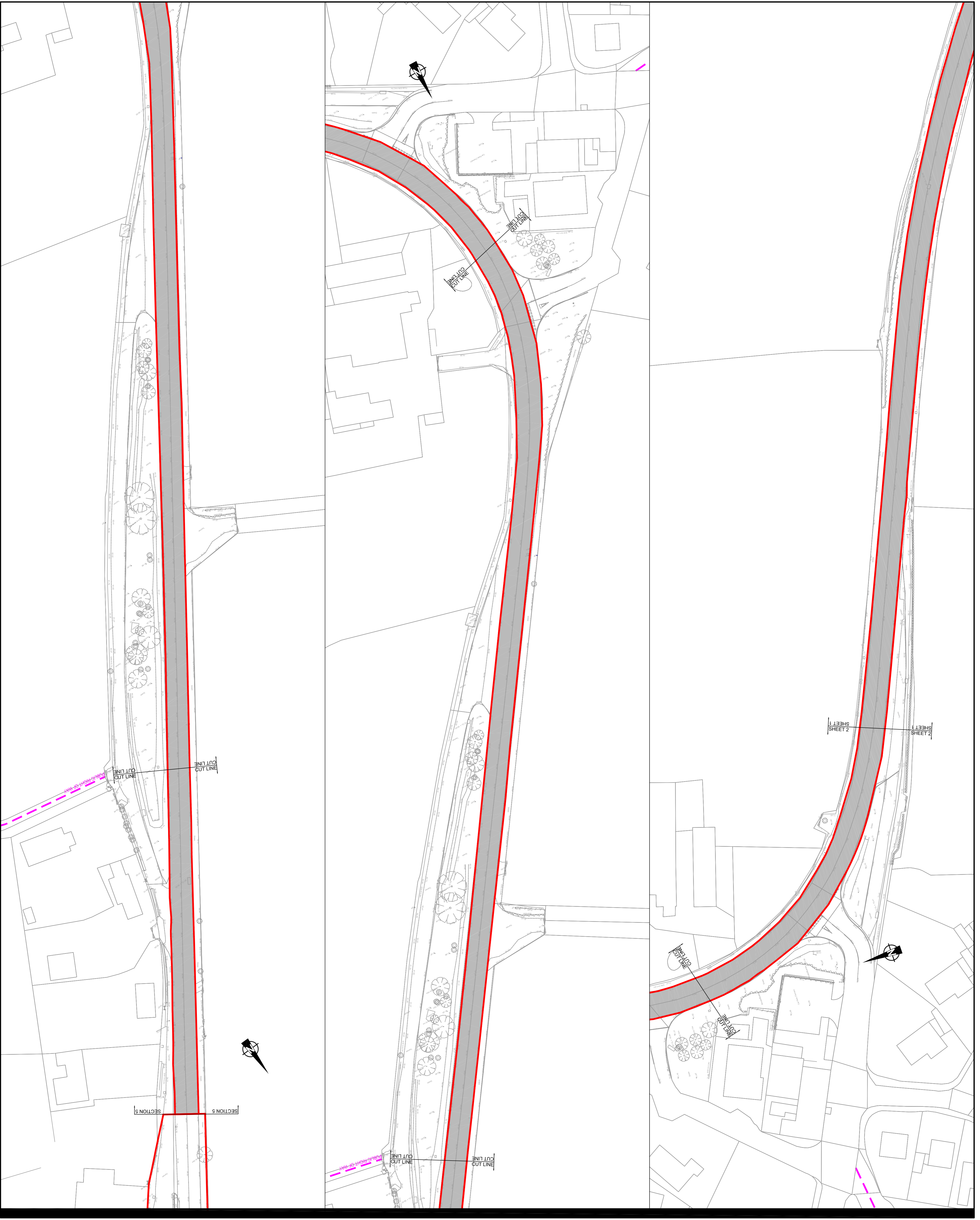
NOTES
 1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1.
 2. PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORKS INCLUDES SURFACE DRESSING AND SURFACE MARKINGS TO BE PROVIDED AS EXISTING, FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HIGHWAYS.
 3. ROAD MARKINGS TO BE PROVIDED AS EXISTING, FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HIGHWAYS.



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PROJECT NUMBER
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SHEET TITLE
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 SHEET 1 OF 2
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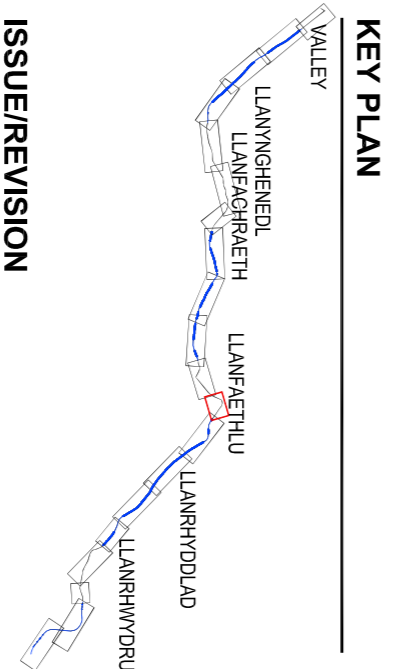
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KEY

 PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
 PROPOSED AREA OF SURFACE DRESSING
 EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

NOTES
 1. GENERAL FOR SCALE & M.T.
 2. PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORKS INVOLVES SURFACE DRESSING
 3. ONLY ALL EXISTING HIGHWAY FEATURES AND STREET
 FURNITURE WILL BE RETAINED. ALSO AS EXISTING, FOLLOWING
 CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL RESIDENTS.



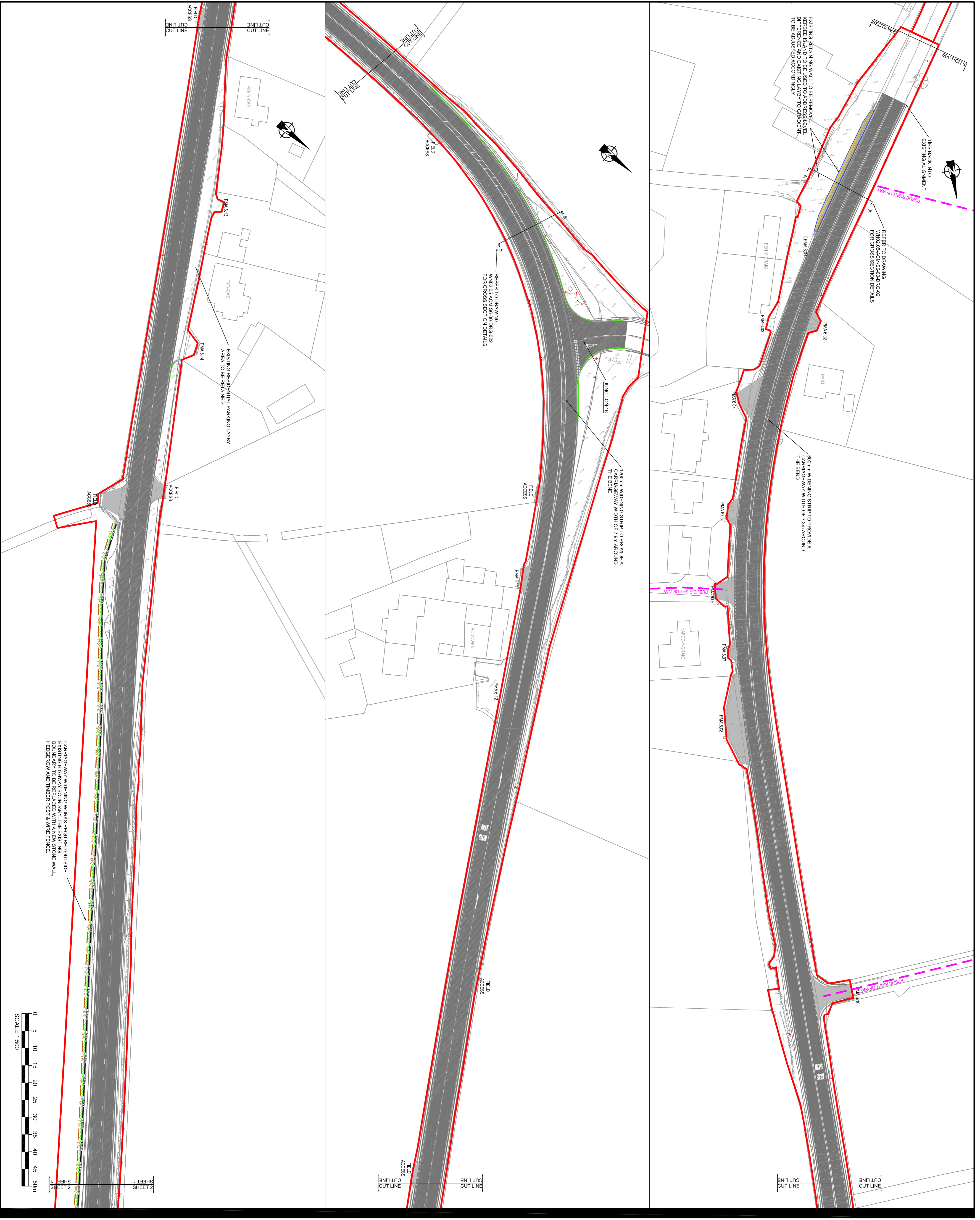
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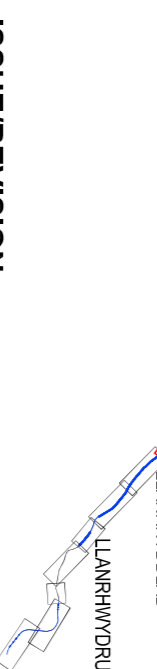
KEY PLAN

- PLANNING APPLICATIONED LINE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED TIMBER POST & WIRE FENCE
- PROPOSED TIMBER POST & RAIL FENCE
- PROPOSED MORTARED STONE WALL
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- PROPOSED HEDGEROW
- PROPOSED VEHICULAR FIELD ACCESS GATE
- PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN TIMBER WICKET GATE
- PROPOSED HALF BATTERED KERB
- PROPOSED 45° STEEL KERB
- PROPOSED DROPPED KERB
- PROPOSED EDGING KERB
- PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY
- PROPOSED FOOTPATH/CYCLEWAY
- PRIVATE MEANS OF ACCESS (PMA) TEN WORKS
- EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

NOTES

1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1
2. PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH IS 8m WITH 300mm WIRE
3. HEDGEROWS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CARRIAGEWAY. ADDITIONAL WIDENING HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON BENDS WITH PROPOSED ON BENDS WITH RAIL LESS THAN 400m AND GREATER THAN 150m TO GIVE A TOTAL CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.5m. A 1200mm WIDENING STRIP HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.5m TO GIVE A TOTAL CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 9m.
4. ALL EXISTING SPEED LIMITS TO BE RETAINED ALONG THE SECTIONS OF ROAD HIGHWAY APPROXIMATIONS.
5. ONLY LAND DETAILS ARE TO BE AGREED WITH LOCAL HIGHWAYS THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED SIGNAGE REFER TO DCS SERIES DRAWINGS.
6. SIGNAGE REFER TO DCS SERIES DRAWINGS. THE DETAILS ARE TO BE AGREED WITH THE ADJACENT LANDOWNERS TO ENSURE THEY ARE SUITABLE THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS. BE A MINIMUM OF 1.0m HIGH OR TO REPLICATE THE EXISTING HEIGHT IF THEY ARE CURRENTLY REQUIRED TO BE HIGHER THAN THIS.
7. ALL BOUNDARY TREATMENTS INCLUDING WALL STRENGTHS AND FEATURES ARE TO BE TO THE EXISTING BOUNDARY SIMILAR TO THE EXISTING BOUNDARY.
8. REFER TO TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS AND STANDARD DETAILS DRAWINGS FOR MAKE INFORMATION ON THE PROPOSED BOUNDARIES.

KEY PLAN



ISSUE/REVISION

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|----|----------|-------------------------|
| P3 | 15.11.16 | RE- ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P2 | 28.10.16 | ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P1 | 15.07.16 | FIRST ISSUE |

PROJECT NUMBER
 47071078

SHEET TITLE

PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
 SECTION 6
 SHEET 1 OF 4
SHEET NUMBER
 WN02.05-ACM-S6-00-DRG-001 P3

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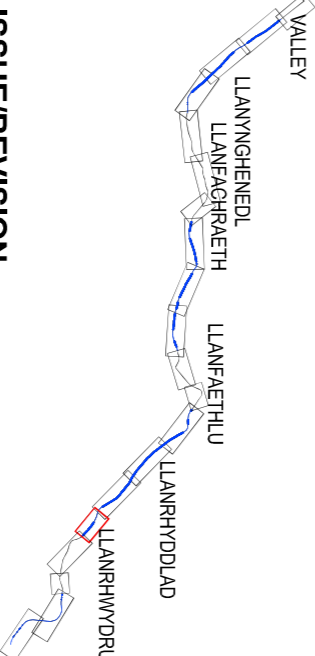
KEY PLAN

- PLANNING APPLICATIONED LINE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED TIMBER POST & WIRE FENCE
- PROPOSED TREATMENT STRIP
- PROPOSED MORTARED STONE WALL
- PROPOSED EARTH BANK
- PROPOSED HEDGEROW
- PROPOSED VEHICULAR FIELD ACCESS GATE
- PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN TIMBER WIDGET GATE
- PROPOSED HALF BATTERED KERB
- PROPOSED 45° SPLAY KERB
- PROPOSED DROPPED KERB
- PROPOSED EDGING KERB
- PROPOSED CARBRIDGEWAY
- PROPOSED FOOTWAY/CYCLEWAY
- PRIVATE MEANS OF ACCESS (PMA) TIE-IN WORKS
- EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY

NOTES

1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1.
2. HANDSTRIKES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CARBRIDGEWAY.
3. ADDITIONAL WIDENING HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON BENS WITH ROAD LESS THAN 40m. A 100mm WIDENING STRIP HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO GIVE A TOTAL CARBRIDGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.2m. A 100mm WIDENING STRIP HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON BENS WITH ROAD LESS THAN 15m TO GIVE A TOTAL CARBRIDGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.2m.
4. ALL EXISTING SPEED LIMITS TO BE RETAINED ALONG THE SECTION.
5. ALL PROPOSED ROAD MARKINGS AND SIGNAGE ARE INDICATIVE THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS. FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED SIGNAGE REFER TO 1200 SERIES DRAWINGS.
6. ALL PROPOSED BOUNDARY TREATMENTS ARE TO BE AGREED WITH THE LANDOWNER. THE DETAILS ARE TO BE AGREED THROUGH PLANNING CONDITIONS.
7. PROPOSED STONE WALLS ARE TO BE A MINIMUM OF 1.0m HIGH CURRENTLY REQUIRED TO BE HIGHER THAN THIS.
8. ALL BOUNDARY TREATMENTS INCLUDING WALLS, FENCES AND HEDGE ROWS ARE TO BE TO THE INTO EXISTING ADJACENT SIMILAR BOUNDARIES.
9. REFER TO TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS AND STANDARD DETAILS DRAWINGS FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE PROPOSED BOUNDARIES.

KEY PLAN



ISSUE/REVISION

| IR | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|----|----------|--------------------------|
| P3 | 15.11.16 | RE - ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P2 | 28.11.16 | ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P1 | 13.07.16 | FIRST ISSUE |

PROJECT NUMBER

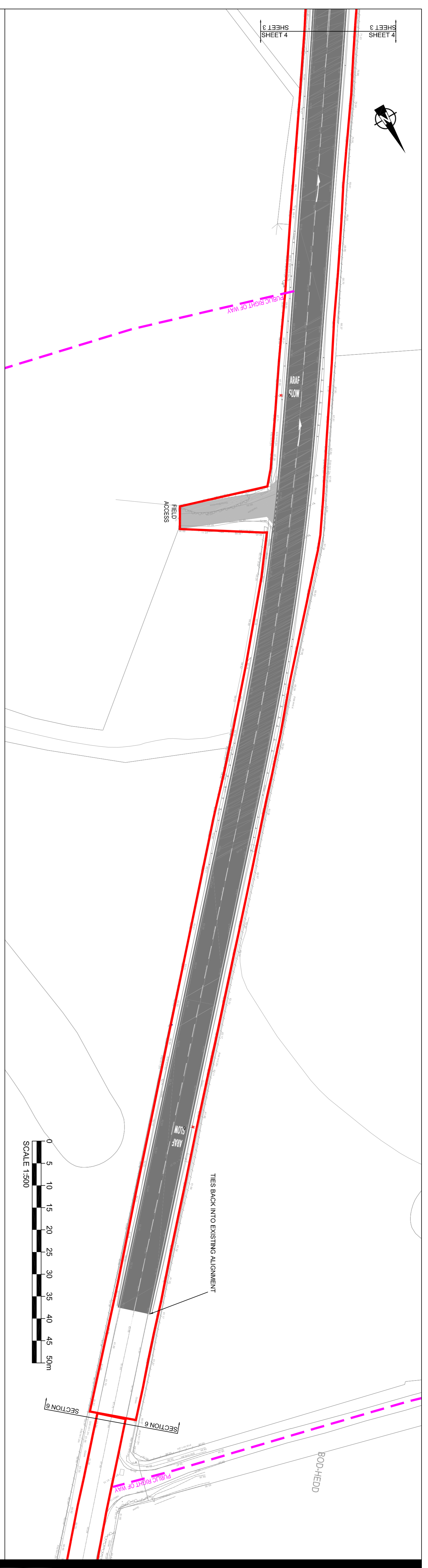
47071078

SHEET TITLE

PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
 SECTION 6
 SHEET 4 OF 4

SHEET NUMBER

WN02-05-ACM-S6-00-DRG-004_P3





AECOM

PROJECT
 WYLFA
 A5025 HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS
CLIENT

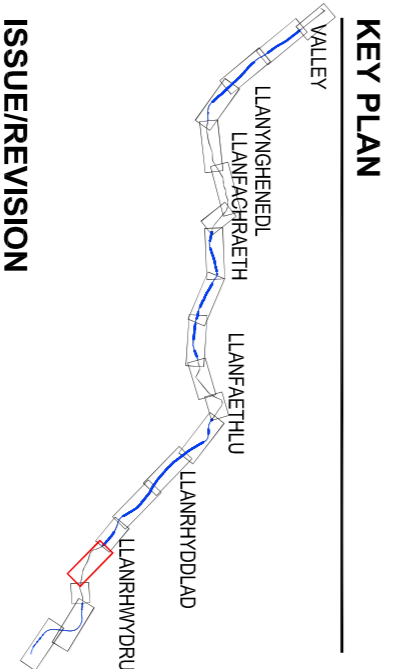
HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER
 Sunrise House, 1420 Charlton Court,
 Gloucester Business Park, Gloucester,
 GL3 4AE // Tel: 0845 300 6816
 www.horizonnuclearpower.com

CONSULTANT
AECOM Manchester
 Bridgewater House, Whitworth Street,
 Manchester, M1 6LT
 0161 907 3500 tel 0161 907 3599 fax
 www.aecom.com

KEY
 PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
 PROPOSED AREA OF SURFACE DRESSING
 EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

NOTES
 1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1.
 2. PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORKS INVOLVES SURFACE DRESSING
 FINISHES TO BE RETAINED FOR TROUSERS AND STREET
 ROAD MARKINGS TO BE PROVIDED AS EXISTING, FOLLOWING
 CONSULTATION WITH HIGHWAY AGENTS.



ISSUE/REVISION

| NO | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|----|----------|--------------------------|
| P3 | 15.11.16 | RE - ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P2 | 28.10.16 | ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P1 | 15.07.16 | FIRST ISSUE |

PROJECT NUMBER
 47071078

SHEET TITLE
 PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
 SECTION 7
 SHEET 1 OF 2

SHEET NUMBER
 WN02.05-ACM-S7-00-DRG-001 P3



SHEET 1
SHEET 2



PROJECT
 WYLFA
 A5025 HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS
 CLIENT

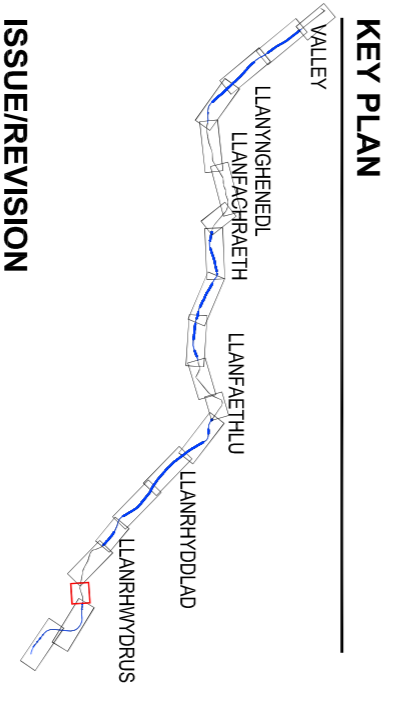


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KEY
 — PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
 — PROPOSED AREA OF SURFACE DRESSING
 - - - - - EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

NOTES
 1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1.
 2. PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORKS INVOLVES SURFACE DRESSING ONLY. ALL EXISTING HIGHWAY FEATURES AND STREET ROAD MARKINGS TO BE REPROVIDED AS EXISTING, FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH HACC HIGHWAYS.



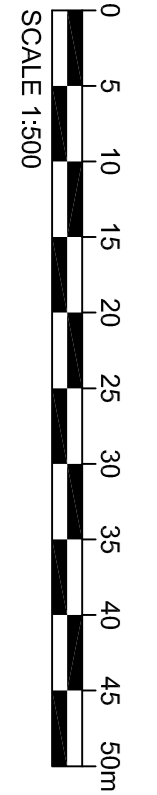
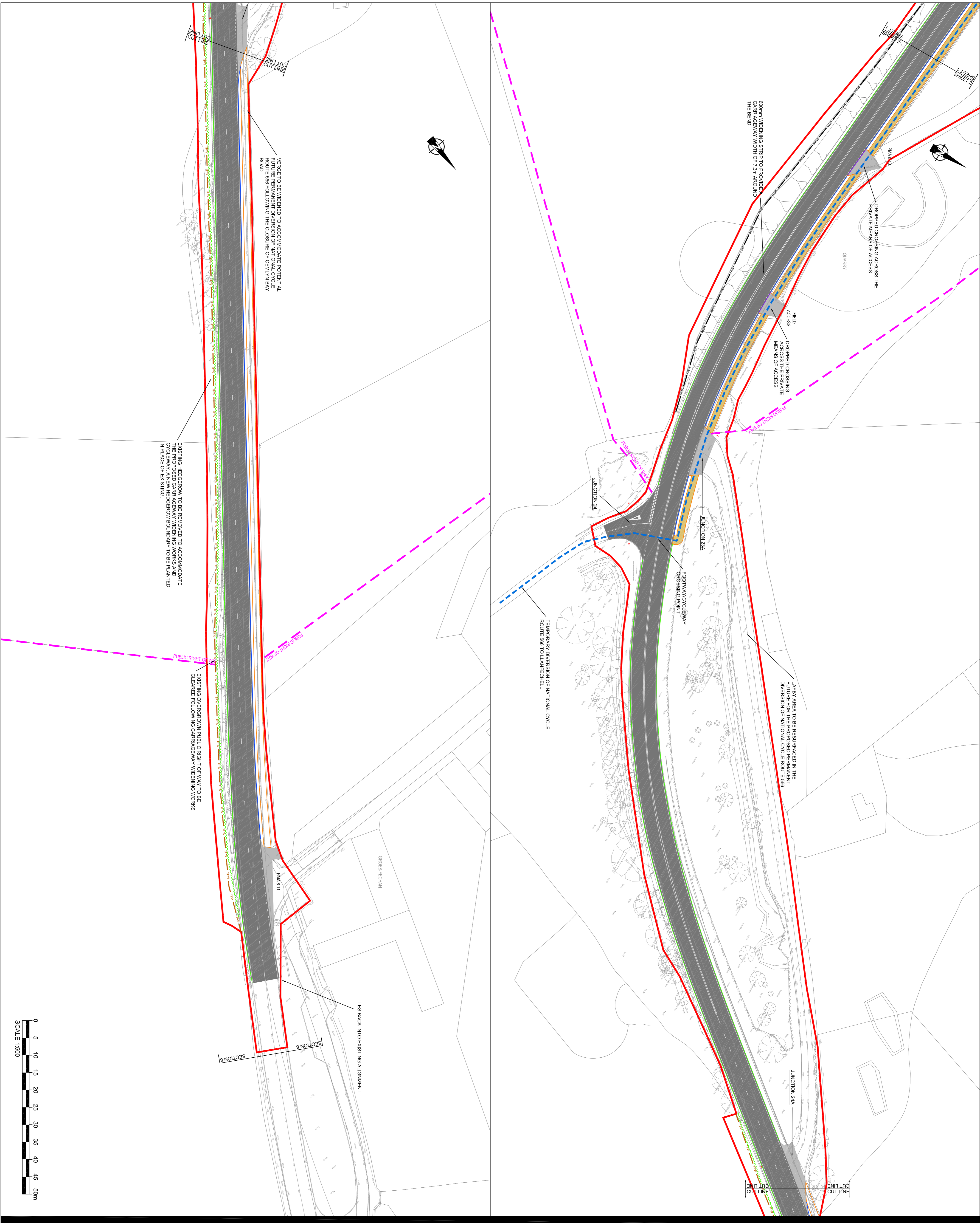
ISSUE/REVISION

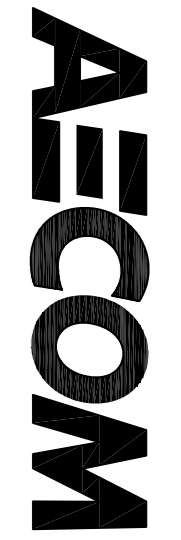
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|-----|----------|--------------------------|
| P3 | 15.11.16 | RE - ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P2 | 19.08.16 | ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P1 | 15.07.16 | FIRST ISSUE |

PROJECT NUMBER
 47071078

SHEET TITLE
 PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
 SECTION 7
 SHEET 2 OF 2

SHEET NUMBER
 WN02.05-ACM-S7-00-DRG-002 P3





PROJECT
 WYLFA
 A5025 HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS
 CLIENT

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 www.horizonnuclearpower.com
 CONSULTANT

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 0161 907 3500 tel www.aecom.com

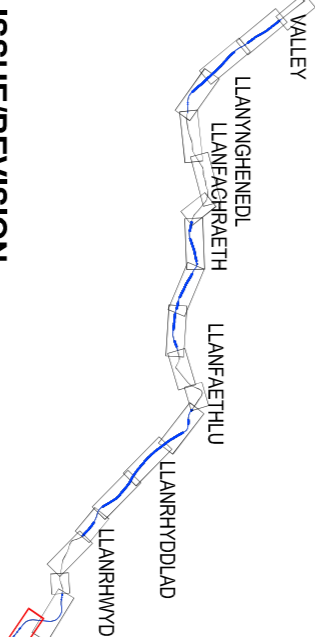
KEY PLAN

- PLANNING APPLICATIONED LINE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED TIMBER POST & WIRE FENCE
- PROPOSED TIMBER POST & RAIL FENCE
- PROPOSED MORTARED STONE WALL
- PROPOSED EARTH BANK
- PROPOSED HEDGEROW
- PROPOSED VEHICULAR FIELD ACCESS GATE
- PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN TIMBER WICKET GATE
- PROPOSED HALF BATTERED KERB
- PROPOSED 45° SPLAY KERB
- PROPOSED EDGING KERB
- PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY
- PROPOSED FOOTWAY/CYCLEWAY
- PRIVATE MEANS OF ACCESS (PMA) TIE-IN WORKS
- EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY
- PROPOSED NCR DIVERSION ROUTE

NOTES

1. DRAWN AT 1:500 SCALE @ A1.
2. PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH IS 8.7m WITH 300mm MORE FOR THE PROPOSED WIDENING STRIP.
3. ADDITIONAL WIDENING HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON KERBS WITH RADIUS LESS THAN 400m. A 600mm WIDENING STRIP HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON KERBS WITH RADIUS LESS THAN 400m AND WIDTH OF 7.3m. A 1000mm WIDENING STRIP HAS BEEN PROVIDED ON KERBS WITH RADIUS LESS THAN 150m TO GIVE A TOTAL CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH OF 7.3m. BE RETAINED ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE ROAD.
4. SECTIONS OF A5025 HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING ROAD WIDENINGS AND SHOULDER ARE INDICATIVE ONLY AND DETAILS ARE TO BE AGREED WITH CONTRACTOR'S SURVEY REFER TO 100 SERIES DRAWINGS.
5. ALL PROPOSED BOUNDARY FEATURES ARE TO BE AGREED WITH THE ADJACENT LANDOWNERS TO ENSURE THEY ARE SITUATE THROUGHOUT PLANNING CONDITIONS.
6. PROPOSED STONE WALLS ARE TO BE MINIMUM OF 1.0m HIGH OR TO EXCEED THE EXISTING HEIGHT IF THE ARE TO BE RETAINED.
7. PROPOSED TREATMENTS INCLUDING WALLS, FENCES AND HEDGE ROWS ARE TO BE INTO EXISTING ADJACENT SIMILAR.

KEY PLAN



ISSUE/REVISION

| IR | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|----|----------|--------------------------|
| P3 | 15.11.16 | RE - ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P2 | 28.10.16 | ISSUED FOR PLANNING |
| P1 | 15.07.16 | FIRST ISSUE |

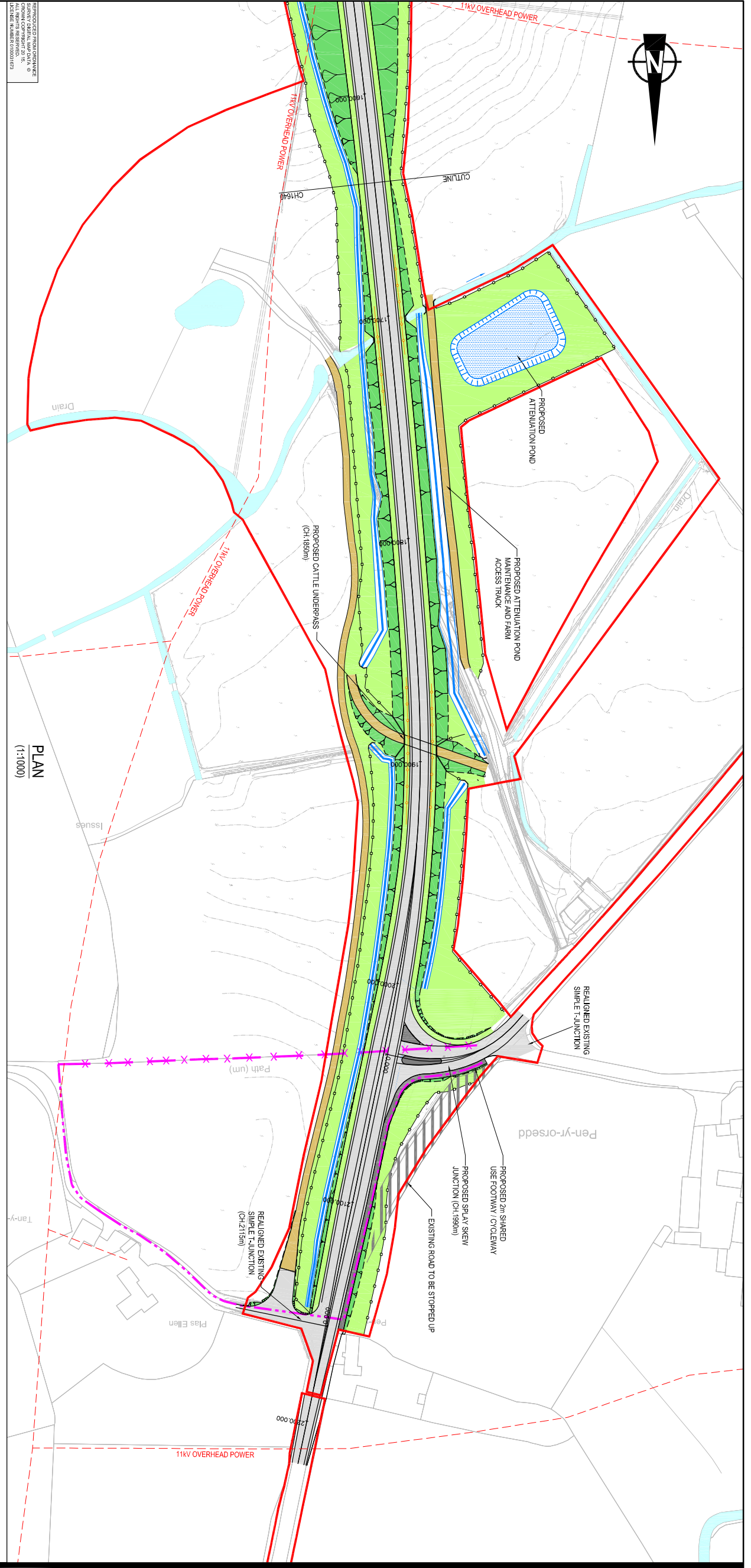
PROJECT NUMBER

47071078

SHEET TITLE

PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
 SECTION 8
 SHEET 2 OF 2
 SHEET NUMBER

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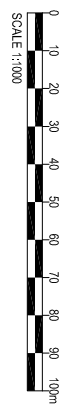
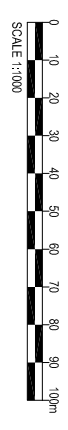


PLAN
(1:1000)

LEVEL DATUM = 20.00

| PROPOSED LEVELS | EXISTING LEVELS | CHAINAGE |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| 10.153 | 8.863 | 1640.000 |
| 10.236 | 8.938 | 1650.000 |
| 10.319 | 9.013 | 1660.000 |
| 10.402 | 9.088 | 1670.000 |
| 10.485 | 9.163 | 1680.000 |
| 10.568 | 9.238 | 1690.000 |
| 10.651 | 9.313 | 1700.000 |
| 10.734 | 9.388 | 1710.000 |
| 10.817 | 9.463 | 1720.000 |
| 10.900 | 9.538 | 1730.000 |
| 10.983 | 9.613 | 1740.000 |
| 11.066 | 9.688 | 1750.000 |
| 11.149 | 9.763 | 1760.000 |
| 11.232 | 9.838 | 1770.000 |
| 11.314 | 9.913 | 1780.000 |
| 11.397 | 9.988 | 1790.000 |
| 11.480 | 10.063 | 1800.000 |
| 11.563 | 10.138 | 1810.000 |
| 11.646 | 10.213 | 1820.000 |
| 11.686 | 10.238 | 1824.838 |
| 11.729 | 10.263 | 1830.000 |
| 11.812 | 10.338 | 1840.000 |
| 11.895 | 10.413 | 1850.000 |
| 11.978 | 10.488 | 1860.000 |
| 12.061 | 10.563 | 1870.000 |
| 12.144 | 10.638 | 1880.000 |
| 12.227 | 10.713 | 1890.000 |
| 12.284 | 10.738 | 1896.843 |
| 12.310 | 10.763 | 1900.000 |
| 12.393 | 10.838 | 1910.000 |
| 12.476 | 10.913 | 1920.000 |
| 12.559 | 10.988 | 1930.000 |
| 12.642 | 11.063 | 1940.000 |
| 12.725 | 11.138 | 1950.000 |
| 12.798 | 11.213 | 1958.564 |
| 12.808 | 11.238 | 1960.000 |
| 12.891 | 11.313 | 1970.000 |
| 12.974 | 11.388 | 1980.000 |
| 13.056 | 11.463 | 1990.000 |
| 13.139 | 11.538 | 2000.000 |
| 13.222 | 11.613 | 2010.000 |
| 13.305 | 11.688 | 2020.000 |
| 13.387 | 11.763 | 2025.427 |
| 13.454 | 11.838 | 2030.000 |
| 13.479 | 11.863 | 2044.564 |
| 13.485 | 11.888 | 2045.199 |
| 13.508 | 11.913 | 2050.000 |
| 13.556 | 11.988 | 2060.000 |
| 13.606 | 12.063 | 2070.000 |
| 13.656 | 12.138 | 2080.000 |
| 13.706 | 12.213 | 2090.000 |
| 13.756 | 12.288 | 2100.000 |
| 13.806 | 12.363 | 2110.000 |
| 13.856 | 12.438 | 2120.000 |
| 13.906 | 12.513 | 2130.000 |
| 13.956 | 12.588 | 2140.000 |
| 14.006 | 12.663 | 2150.000 |
| 14.056 | 12.738 | 2160.000 |
| 14.106 | 12.813 | 2170.000 |
| 14.156 | 12.888 | 2180.000 |
| 14.206 | 12.963 | 2190.000 |
| 14.256 | 13.038 | 2200.000 |
| 14.306 | 13.113 | 2210.000 |
| 14.353 | 13.188 | 2219.444 |

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
(CHAINAGES: 1800m - 2115m)
(H: 1:1000 V: 1:200)



PROJECT NUMBER
47071078

SHEET TITLE
SECTION 3
PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
SHEET 4 OF 4
SHEET NUMBER
WV02.05-ACM-S3-00-DRG-104 P1

ISSUE/REVISION

| IR | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|----|----------|------------------------|
| P1 | 18.11.16 | ISSUED FOR INFORMATION |

- NOTES
- DRAWN AT SCALE 1:1000 @ A1.
 - ALL EARTHWORKS BATTER SLOPES ARE SHOWN AT A GRADIENT OF 1 IN 2.5.
 - EXISTING GROUND LEVELS BASED ON TOPOGRAFICAL SURVEY INFORMATION FROM BNSK SURVEYS UNDER PASSED ORDER REFERENCE VV1011517.2.mxd WITH 1.0m HARDSHORES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD. ROAD ALIGNMENT GEOMETRY HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DMRB TD 1607.
 - ROUNDABOUT GEOMETRY HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DMRB TD 1607.
 - FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED DRAINAGE REFER TO DRAWINGS WV02.05-ACM-S5-05-DRG-001 & 002.

- KEY
- PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY
 - PROPOSED SHARED USE FOOTWAY/CYCLEWAY
 - PROPOSED VERGE
 - PROPOSED EARTHWORKS SLOPES
 - PROPOSED FARM ACCESS TRACK
 - EXISTING WATERCOURSE
 - PROPOSED ATTENUATION POND
 - PROPOSED HIGHWAY BOUNDARY FENCE
 - PROPOSED GATED PUA
 - PROPOSED LAND DRAINAGE DITCH
 - PROPOSED VEHICLE SAFETY BARRIER

AECOM

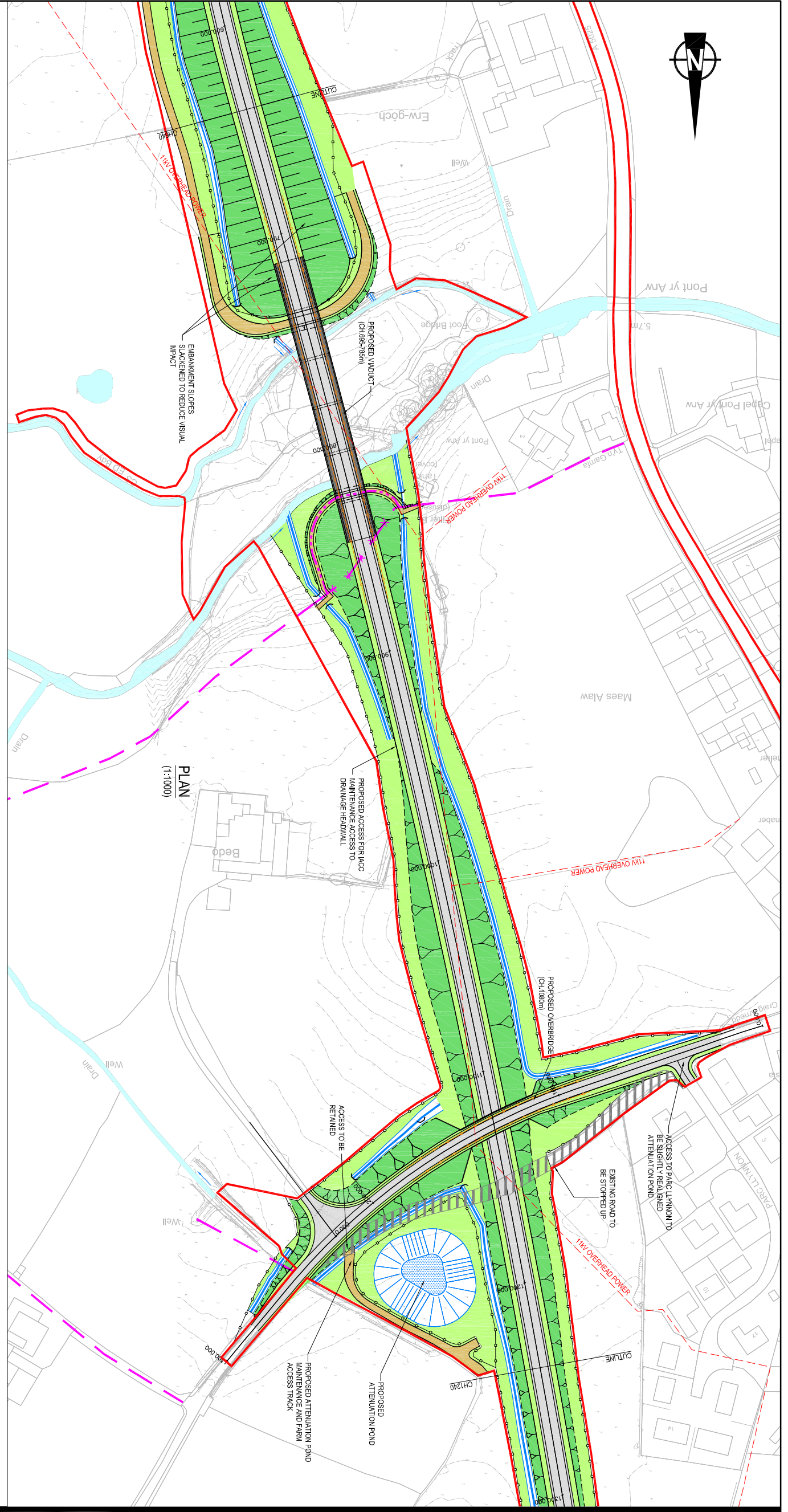
PROJECT
WYLFA
A5025 HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS
CLIENT

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER
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CONSULTANT

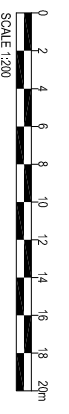
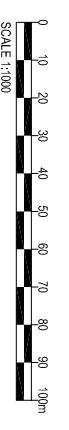
AECOM Manchester
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Manchester, M1 6LT
0161 907 3500 tel 0161 907 3599 fax
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LEVEL DATUM =2100

| CHAINAGE | EXISTING LEVELS | PROPOSED LEVELS |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 640.000 | 11.001 | 11.001 |
| 645.000 | 11.161 | 11.161 |
| 650.000 | 11.232 | 11.232 |
| 655.000 | 11.304 | 11.304 |
| 660.000 | 7.878 | 7.878 |
| 665.000 | 7.890 | 7.890 |
| 670.000 | 7.856 | 7.856 |
| 675.000 | 7.834 | 7.834 |
| 680.000 | 7.824 | 7.824 |
| 685.000 | 7.806 | 7.806 |
| 690.000 | 7.797 | 7.797 |
| 695.000 | 7.792 | 7.792 |
| 700.000 | 7.716 | 7.716 |
| 705.000 | 7.884 | 7.884 |
| 710.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 715.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 720.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 725.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 730.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 735.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 740.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 745.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 750.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 755.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 760.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 765.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 770.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 775.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 780.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 785.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 790.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 795.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 800.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 805.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 810.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 815.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 820.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 825.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 830.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 835.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 840.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 845.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 850.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 855.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 860.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 865.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 870.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 875.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 880.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 885.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 890.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 895.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 900.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 905.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 910.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 915.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 920.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 925.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 930.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 935.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 940.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 945.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 950.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 955.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 960.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 965.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 970.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 975.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 980.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 985.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 990.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 995.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1000.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1005.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1010.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1015.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1020.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1025.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1030.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1035.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1040.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1045.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1050.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1055.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1060.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1065.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1070.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1075.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1080.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1085.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1090.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1095.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1100.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
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| 1135.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1140.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1145.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1150.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1155.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1160.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1165.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1170.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1175.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1180.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1185.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1190.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1195.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1200.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1205.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1210.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1215.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1220.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1225.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1230.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1235.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |
| 1240.000 | 7.800 | 7.800 |

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
 (CHAINAGES: 600m - 1200m)
 (H: 1:1000 V: 1:200)



AECOM

PROJECT
 WYLFA
 A5025 HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS
 CLIENT

HORIZON
 NUCLEAR POWER

HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER
 Sunrise House, 1420 Chilton Court,
 Gloucester Business Park, Gloucester,
 GL3 4AE // Tel: 0845 300 6816
 www.horizonnuclearpower.com

CONSULTANT
 AECOM Manchester
 Biddewater House, Whitworth Street,
 Manchester, M1 6LT
 0161 907 3500 tel 0161 907 3599 fax
 www.aecom.com

NOTES

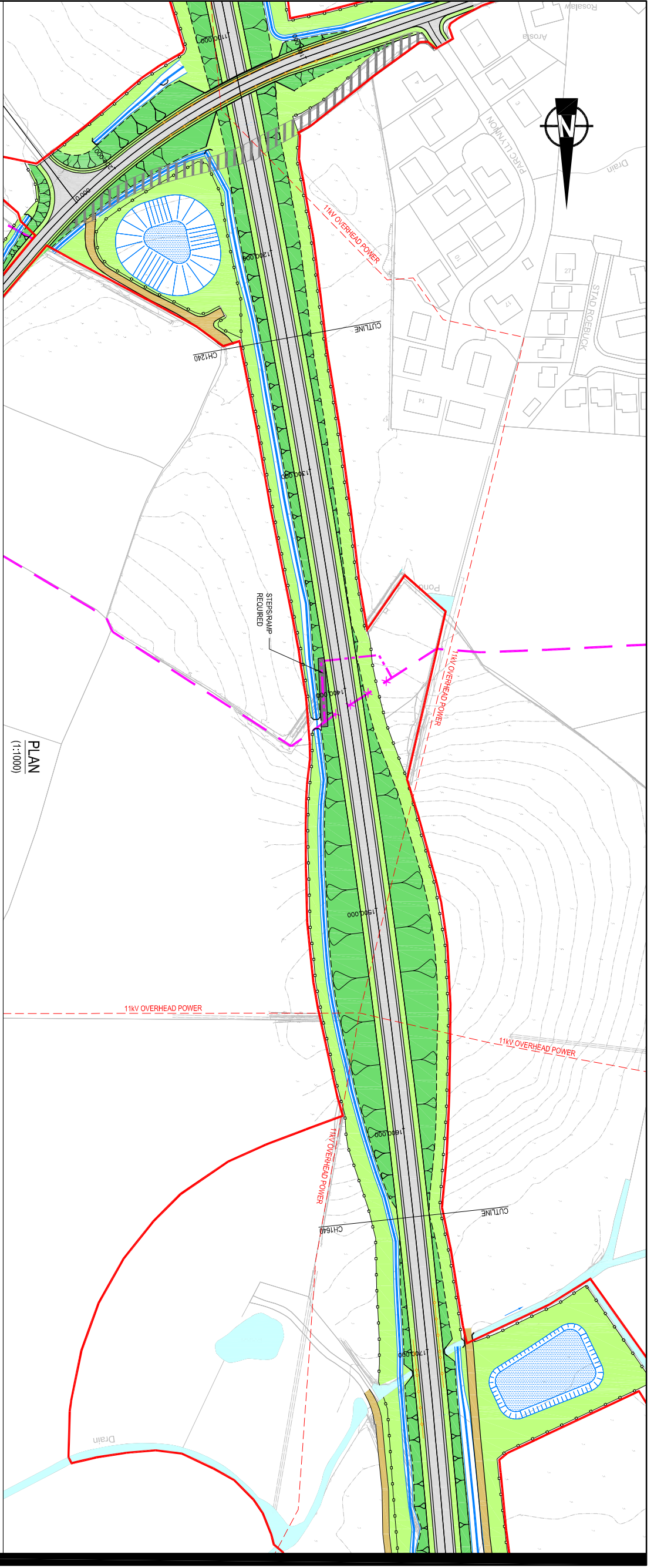
1. DRAWN AT SCALE 1:1000 @ A1.
2. ALL EARTHWORKS BATTER SLOPES ARE SHOWN AT A GRADIENT OF 1 IN 2.5.
3. EXISTING GROUND LEVELS BASED ON TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY INFORMATION FROM RISK SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THIS PROJECT.
4. THE PROPOSED OVERBRIDGE WIDTH IS 7.2m WIDE WITH 1.0m HANDSIPS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD ALIGNMENT PROVIDING A 9.3m TOTAL PAVED WIDTH.
5. ACCORDANCE WITH DMRB TD 993.
6. ROUNDABOUT GEOMETRY DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DMRB TD 1607.
7. FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED DRAINAGE REFER TO DRAWINGS WN02-05-ACM-S5-DRG-001 & 002.

ISSUE/REVISION

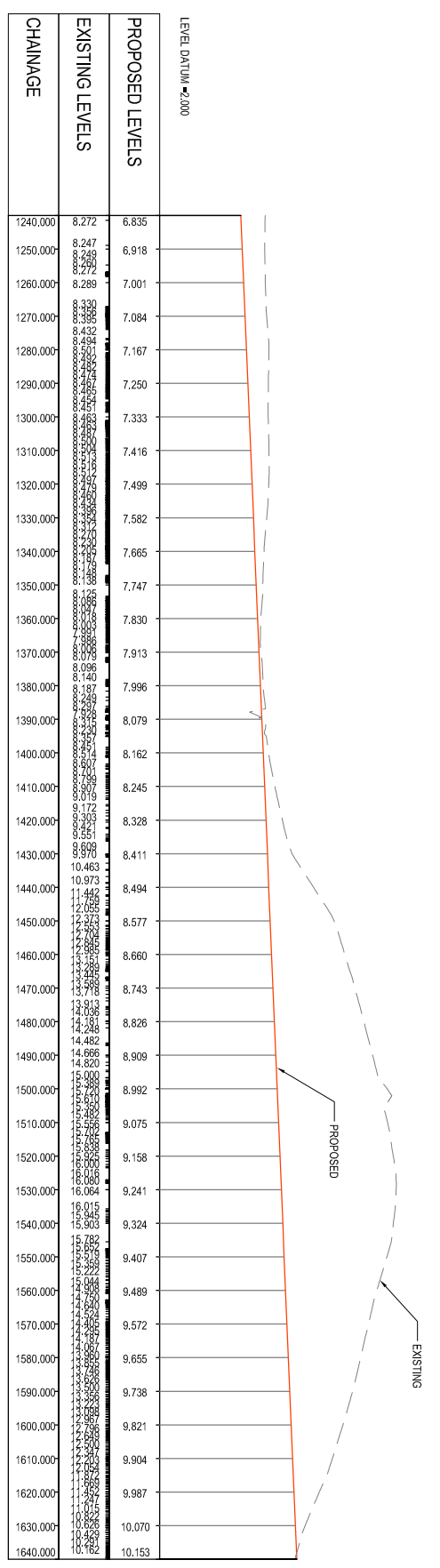
| PI | DATE | ISSUED FOR COMMENT |
|----|----------|--------------------|
| P1 | 18.11.16 | |

PROJECT NUMBER
47071078

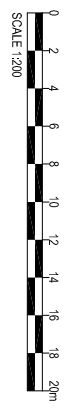
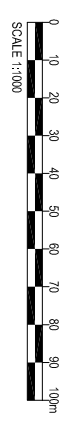
SHEET TITLE
SECTION 3
PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
SHEET 2 OF 4
SHEET NUMBER
WN02-05-ACM-S3-00-DRG-102 P1



PLAN
(1:1000)



LONGITUDINAL SECTION
(CHAINAGES: 1200m - 1800m)



AECOM

PROJECT
WYLFA
A5025 HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS
CLIENT

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KEY

- PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY
- PROPOSED SHARED USE FOOTWAY/CYCLEWAY
- PROPOSED VERGE
- PROPOSED EARTHWORKS SLOPES
- PROPOSED FARM ACCESS TRACK
- EXISTING WATERCOURSE
- PROPOSED ATTENUATION POND
- PROPOSED HIGHWAY BOUNDARY FENCE
- PROPOSED GATED PILA
- PROPOSED LAND DRAINAGE DITCH
- PROPOSED VEHICLE SAFETY BARRIER

- NOTES**
- DRAWN AT SCALE 1:1000 @ A1.
 - ALL EARTHWORKS BATTER SLOPES ARE SHOWN AT A GRADIENT OF 1 IN 2.5.
 - EXISTING GROUND LEVELS BASED ON TOPOGRAFICAL SURVEY INFORMATION FROM RISK SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THIS PROJECT.
 - THE PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH IS 7.3m WITH 1.0m HARDSTRIPS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD ALIGNMENT GEOMETRY HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIMB TD 993.
 - ROUNDABOUT GEOMETRY DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIMB TD 1607.
 - FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED DRAINAGE REFER TO DRAWINGS WNO2-05-ACM-S5-05-DRG-001 & 002.

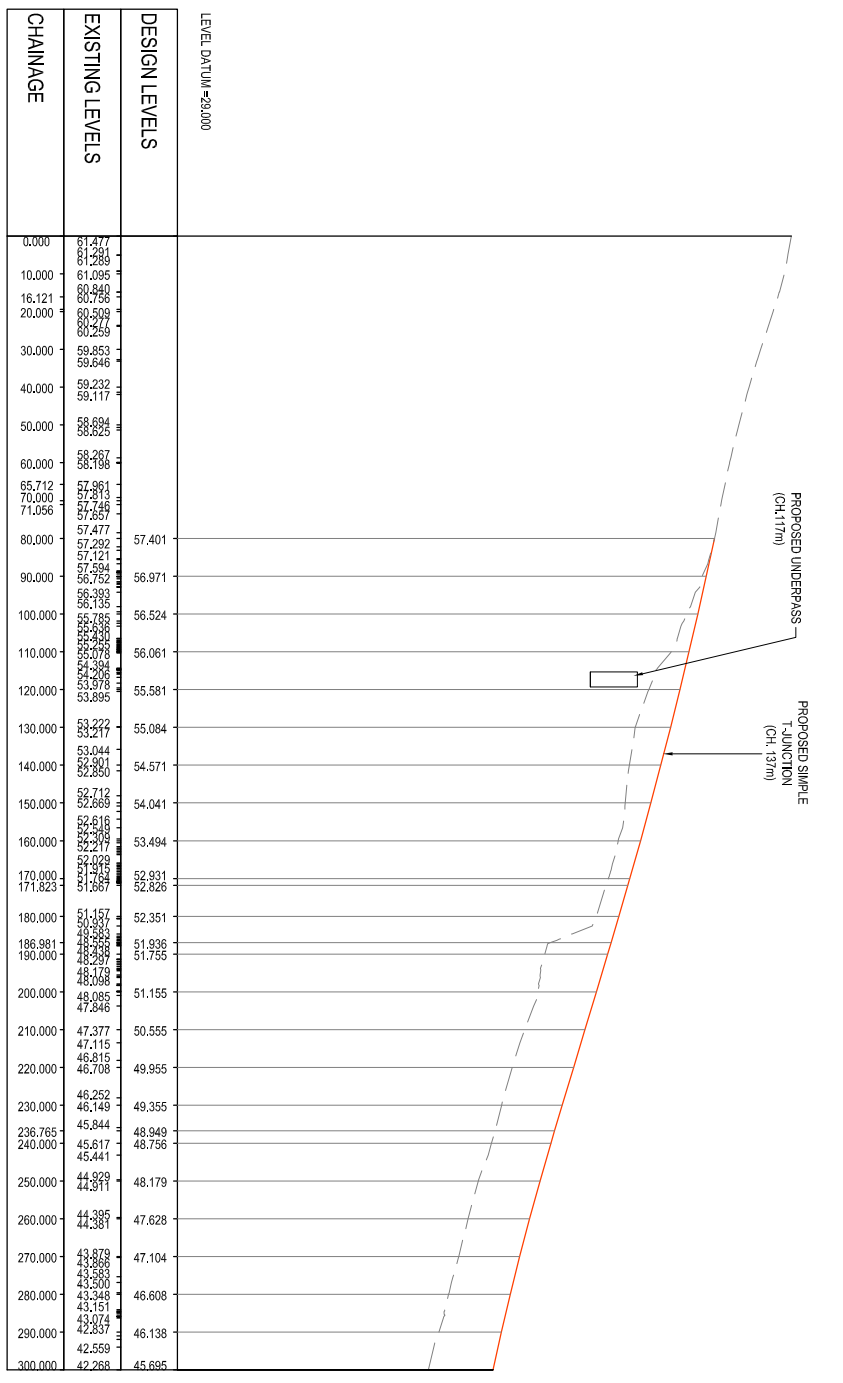
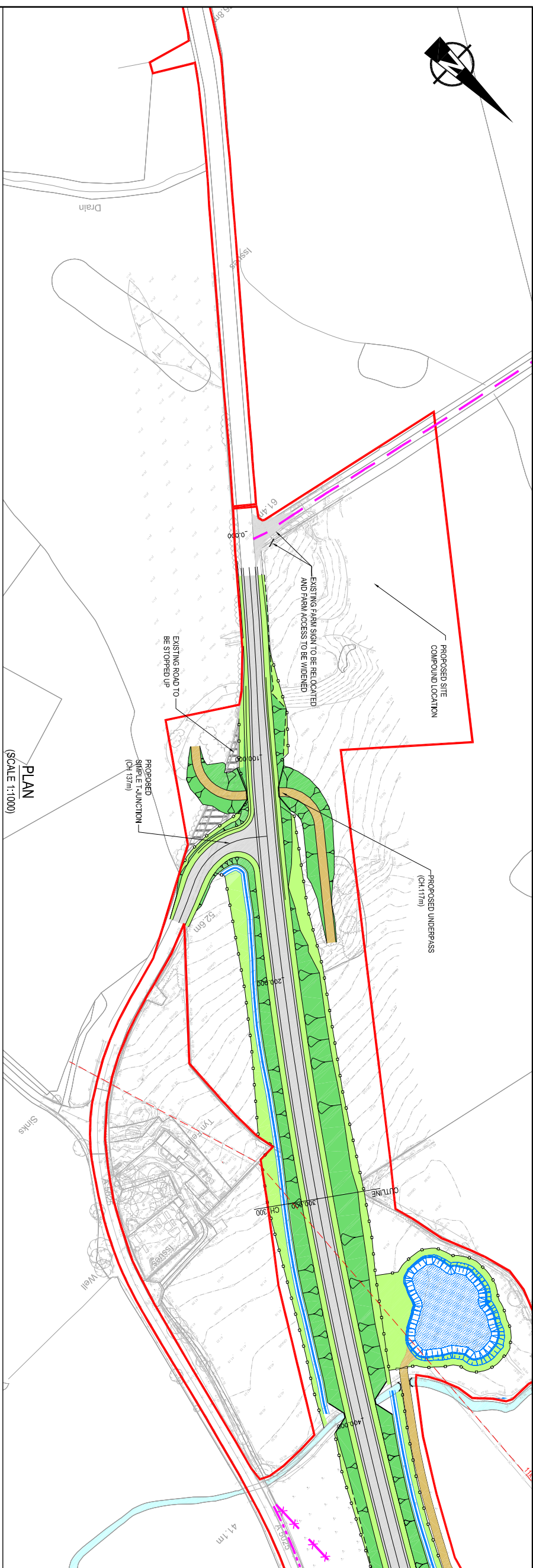
ISSUE/REVISION

| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|----------|--------------------|
| P1 | 18.11.16 | ISSUED FOR COMMENT |

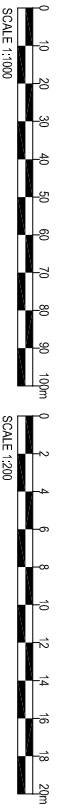
PROJECT NUMBER
47071078

SHEET TITLE
SECTION 3
PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
SHEET 3 OF 4
SHEET NUMBER
WNO2-05-ACM-S3-05-DRG-103 P1

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LONGITUDINAL SECTION
 (CHAINAGE 0m - 300m)
 (SCALE 1:1000H & 1:200V)



PROJECT
 WYLFA
 A5025 HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS
 CLIENT



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KEY PLAN

- PLANNING APPLICATION RED LINE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY
- PROPOSED SHARED USE FOOTWAY/CYCLEWAY
- PROPOSED VERGE
- PROPOSED EARTHWORKS SLOPES
- PROPOSED FARM ACCESS TRACK
- EXISTING WATERCOURSE
- PROPOSED ATTENUATION POND
- PROPOSED HIGHWAY BOUNDARY FENCE
- PROPOSED GATED PUA
- PROPOSED LAND DRAINAGE DITCH
- EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY (PROW)
- PROW TO BE STOPPED UP
- PROW DIVERSION

NOTES

1. DRAWN AT SCALE 1:1000 @ A1
2. ALL EARTHWORKS BATTER SLOPES ARE SHOWN AT A GRADIENT OF 1 IN 2.5
3. EXISTING GROUND LEVELS BASED ON TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY INFORMATION FROM 'RSK' SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN IN DECEMBER 2014. SURVEYORS SURVEY UNDERTAKEN IN JUNE 2016 AND JACOBS SURVEY IN APRIL 2016.
4. THE PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH IS 7.2m WIDE WITH 1.0m HARDSTRIPS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CARRIAGEWAY PROVIDING A 5.3m TOTAL PAVED WIDTH. ROAD ALIGNMENT GEOMETRY HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DMRB TD 983.
5. FOR DETAILS OF PROPOSED DRAINAGE REFER TO DRAWINGS WN02-05-ACM-S7-05-DWG-001, 002 & 003.

ISSUE/REVISION

| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|----------|---------------------|
| P1 | 09.12.16 | ISSUED FOR COMMENTS |

PROJECT NUMBER
 47071078
 SHEET TITLE
 SECTION 7
 PROPOSED GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
 SHEET 1 OF 3
 SHEET NUMBER
 WN02-05-ACM-S7-00-DRG-101 P1

DDIM I'W GYHOEDDI NOT FOR PUBLICATION

(Holyhead Market Hall Hub: Phase I Contract Approval)

PRAWF BUDD Y CYHOEDD PUBLIC INTEREST TEST

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Paragraff(au) 14 Paragraph(s) 14</p> | <p>Atodlen 12A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 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 i'r cyhoedd wrth ddatgan oherwydd / There is a public interest in disclosure as:-</p> <p>Mae'r prosiect yn brosiect cyhoeddus proffil uchel iawn a bydd cryn dipyn o arian cyhoeddus yn cael ei fuddsoddi ynddo.</p> <p>Mae'r cyhoedd yn disgwyl tryloywder mewn perthynas â phrosiectau o'r math hwn ac mae hyn yn gyfystyr â diddordeb cyhoeddus.</p> <p>The project is a high profile public project with significant levels of public funding.</p> <p>There is an expectation of transparency by the public in projects of this nature which amount to a public interest factor</p> | <p>Y budd i'r cyhoedd with beidio datgelu yw / The public interest in not disclosing is:-</p> <p>Mae'r adroddiad yn cyfeirio at broses dendro fyw gan y Cyngor gan gynnwys amcangyfrif o werth a gallai hynny ddylanwadu ar Gontractwyr wrth iddynt brisio'r tendr. Yn ychwanegol at hyn, gallai'r awgrymiad ynghylch oedi posibl gyda gosod y contract orfodi Contractwyr i gynnwys cost ar gyfer yr ansicrwydd ychwanegol yn eu tendr ac o'r herwydd, gallem gael costau ychwanegol neu gallant dynnu'n ôl o'r broses gan olygu y bydd angen i'r Cyngor o bosib, ail-dendro gyda hynny'n achosi oedi eto. Mae'n debygol iawn y byddai datgelu'r wybodaeth yn achosi niwed masnachol i'r Cyngor. Mae yna gryn dipyn o ddiddordeb cyhoeddus o ran gwarchod buddiannau ariannol y Cyngor er mantais i'r cyhoedd.</p> <p>Mae'n berthnasol cydnabod hefyd y bydd y wybodaeth eithriedig sydd yn yr adroddiad yn cael ei rhyddhau i'r parth cyhoeddus yn y man, nail ai drwy gyhoeddi cyfrifon y Cyngor neu drwy gais Hawl i Wybodaeth ond dim ond ar adeg pan fydd y risg bosibl o'i chyhoeddi wedi mynd heibio. I bob pwrpas, mae hyn yn golygu y ceir tryloywder yn y man.</p> <p>The report refers to a live tender process by the Council, including estimated value, which could influence Contractors pricing the tender. In addition, the inference of potential delays to letting the contract may force Contractors to price the additional uncertainty into their tender and therefore we incur additional costs or they withdraw from the process, possibly requiring the</p> |

Council to retender and the delays therein. Disclosure is very likely to lead to commercial harm to the Council. There is a considerable public interest in protecting the financial interests of the Council for the public benefit.

It is also relevant to acknowledge that the exempt information in the report will eventually become available in the public domain, either through publication of the Council's accounts or through an FOIA request, but only at a time when the potential risk from publication has passed. Effectively, this means that in due course there will be transparency.

Argymhelliad: *Mae'r budd i'r cyhoedd wrth gadw'r eithriad o bwys mwy/llai na'r budd i'r cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu'r wybodaeth [* dilëwch y geiriau nad ydynt yn berthnasol]

Recommendation: *The public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs/does not outweigh the public interest in disclosing the information. [*delete as appropriate]

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