



BILLET D'ÉTAT

WEDNESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 2006

XV
2006

1. Policy Council - Sustainable Guernsey Monitoring Report 2006, p. 1555
2. Policy Council - Report on the Future of Solid Waste, Water and Stone Reserves in Guernsey, p. 1556

APPENDICES

1. Education Department - La Houquette Primary School - Validation Report, p. 1598
2. Education Department - Guernsey College of Further Education - Programme of Inspection 2004-2006, p.1606
3. Policy Council - Index of Retail Prices at 30th June, 2006, p. 1630

B I L L E T D ' É T A T

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

I have the honour to inform you that a Meeting of the States of Deliberation will be held at **THE ROYAL COURT HOUSE**, on **WEDNESDAY**, the **27th SEPTEMBER, 2006**, at 9.30am, to consider the items contained in this Billet d'État which have been submitted for debate by the Policy Council.

G. R. ROWLAND
Bailiff and Presiding Officer

The Royal Court House
Guernsey
18th August 2006

POLICY COUNCIL

SUSTAINABLE GUERNSEY MONITORING REPORT 2006

Enclosed is a copy of the Sustainable Guernsey Monitoring Report 2006 for consideration by the States.

L C Morgan
Chief Minister

12th June 2006

(NB The Sustainable Guernsey Monitoring Report 2006, which is appended to this Report, is published separately)

The States are asked to decide:-

I.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 12th June, 2006, of the Policy Council, they are of the opinion:-

To note that Report.

POLICY COUNCIL

REPORT ON THE FUTURE OF SOLID WASTE, WATER AND STONE RESERVES IN GUERNSEY

Executive Summary

In 1994 the States directed that a further review of solid waste, water and stone should be carried out when existing stone supplies were within 10 years of exhaustion. This position was reached in 2005. The Policy Council therefore formed a Steering Group to undertake this review. This report presents the conclusions of this review.

Having identified future water storage as the key driver, the Policy Council is recommending the States to agree that Les Vardes Quarry should be identified as a strategic asset for future freshwater storage. It is understood that Ronez will shortly be submitting a formal application to extend quarrying at Les Vardes. This matter will be subject to planning requirements, including a Planning Inquiry. If planning permission is granted the future void will be larger, thus boosting future water storage capacity even further.

1.0 Introduction

In 1988 it was formally recognised that waste, water and stone reserves on Guernsey were inextricably related and should be considered in a co-ordinated way. In the 1994 Review of Strategy on Waste, Water and Stone it was decided that a further review should be undertaken ten years prior to the exhaustion of stone quarrying at Les Vardes Quarry. In 2005 Ronez confirmed that the stone supplies had reached that point of near exhaustion. Therefore, the Group was formed in that year with the following mandate:

“Overseeing and co-ordinating a review of States strategy for solid waste, water and stone reserves”.

The Group comprised of the Chief Minister (Chair), Deputy Chief Minister and the Ministers from Public Services and Health and Social Services Departments. It met six times, since its formation in June 2005, before presenting its report to the Policy Council.

The Group looked at the three interlinking issues of solid waste disposal, water storage and stone extraction and how they could all be planned in a co-ordinated way. It conducted research and explored a wide range of matters surrounding these issues, as well as exploring possible options and scenarios in order to assess the consequences of any actions in one area on another inter-linking area.

2.0 Background Research

In order to have access to the most recent information, at the first meeting the Group

requested departmental updates on the water storage, solid waste disposal and stone extraction positions on the Island. These were requested and returned to the Group for their consideration and discussion in July 2005. For reference, these updates have been appended to this report, together with a monthly report on solid waste figures updated to February 2006.

At the June meeting the Group was advised that Ronez intended to apply to quarry an additional area at Les Vardes, which, if carried out, would mean that Guernsey was no longer within the previously stated 10 year stone exhaustion period. Therefore, in order to find out additional information on this intention, and other key issues on current and future stone supplies in the Island, Peter De Garis (Director) and Steve Roussel (Operations Manager) from Ronez Limited, Guernsey were invited to give a presentation to the Group. This took place on 20 July 2005.

2.1 Water – Public Services Department

There are no prescribed standards for the amount of storage that a water company should have. The simple principle is that the more one has, the better you are protected from the risk of severe shortage.

Guernsey has virtually no underground sources, so is reliant upon the water stored in the Island's reservoirs. At present the capacity of stored water represents 10 months of normal usage. There are forecast increases in demand by 2015, which results in the stored water reducing and lasting only 9 months. If the storage of raw water is not increased beyond that which exists today, then the 'protection' is forecast to drop to 7.5 months by 2020.

If Les Vardes was utilised as a water storage area, then that would increase the predicted security level in 2020 to the level it is at today. Therefore, Les Vardes is considered a potentially valuable water storage asset; particularly given the uncertainties of water supply through increasing concerns about global warming and climate change.

Desalination may also be an option worthy of consideration in future, especially as there have been advances in the processes used, and the technology is much better proven than it was when the former desalination plant was built in Guernsey. However, it is still relatively expensive in operational costs and the energy required is not deemed justifiable.

2.2 Waste – Environment Department

Inert Waste is currently deposited at Longue Hougue. The inert waste arisings peaked in 2003 and are now falling, a trend that is anticipated to continue over the next 2 years towards more historic levels of 80,000 tonnes per annum. There is a need to monitor, to identify and to prepare for the next land reclamation.

Green Waste is currently received at Chouet Horticultural Site from both private and commercial deliveries. Due to restrictions on the level of contamination acceptable and

the thickness of branches, some green waste is landfilled at Mont Cuet. Green waste crudely breaks down before being used as cover material on the landfill site, therefore its use reduces the need to landfill soils and other inert material that would otherwise be used for this purpose.

Hazardous waste is generally held in secure facilities at Mont Cuet prior to export to the United Kingdom. The need to export hazardous waste will remain regardless of what Waste Strategy is implemented

The Waste Disposal Strategy plans for the management of 50,000 tonnes per annum of putrescible waste, which is anticipated to increase over the life of the strategy. This is currently disposed of at Mont Cuet.

There is currently less than 8 years worth of landfill left at the Mont Cuet landfill site. The potential to extend the life of Mont Cuet is severely restricted and hinges on a major sorting programme of commercial waste, and/or export.

The current and predicted waste arisings are to be detailed in the report expected by the UK Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) consultants, Enviros.

2.3 Stone – Ronez Limited

Les Vardes is the only operational hard rock quarry on the Island. At the current rate of extraction, the reserve will be worked out by 2015.

However, it is understood that Ronez will be submitting an application to extend quarrying at Les Vardes on land it already owns. If granted this could result in approximately 25 years of further quarrying at Les Vardes. The exact timeframe would naturally depend upon several factors including changes in demand, planning consent approval both in terms of the size of the quarry allowed and by any operating restrictions imposed, and the exact area of land in the ownership of the company. The quality of the stone available is also yet to be proven, although no issues in this regard are anticipated.

3.0 The Rural Area Plan (Review No. 1) Inspector's Report

The States of Guernsey approved the Rural Area Plan (Review No. 1) at the end of 2005.

Ronez Ltd made representations to the Planning Inquiry as a result of which the Planning Inspector recommended that:

“It is important that known reserves of stone should be protected. Mineral Resource Safeguarding Areas are therefore indicated on the Proposals Map at Les Vardes and Chouet headland.....The areas designated on the Proposals Map as Mineral Resource Safeguarding Areas will be safeguarded from any

development that may compromise possible future working stone.”

The adopted Plan accordingly contains Policy RE15 that safeguards an area at Les Vardes, shown on the Proposals Map from any development that may compromise possible future working for stone.’

The policy in itself does not enable the quarrying of the area, which would require prior amendment of the Plan.

4.0 Analysis and Prioritisation

In light of the facts above, the Group conducted analysis into what situation would be the most beneficial for the three inter-linking areas of waste, water and stone. The Group focused on prioritising the needs for waste disposal, water storage and stone extraction, determining which of the three inter-related areas should be the driving force.

If water storage was the driver then Ronez could, subject to planning approval, quarry an additional area at Les Vardes quarry and then the void space could be used for water storage. This was a positive option for both stone extraction and water storage.

If waste disposal was the driving force then Les Vardes may have to be used for landfill. However, it was noted that it would be most unlikely that the quarry could be licensed to receive untreated waste, and even for “treated waste” the engineering costs would be very high. This solution would also prevent the void space being used for water storage in the future.

5.0 Conclusions

The Group agreed that water is the main driver in the long term. If an additional area at Les Vardes is quarried the enlarged void space could be reserved for water storage in the future. Given, the adverse effects of future climate change on rainfall patterns, the larger future reservoir at Les Vardes is considered to be a very valuable strategic asset.

The need and demand for water in the long term is paramount. This conclusion is entirely compatible with the Rural Area Plan (Review No. 1) Inspector’s Report, reserving the area as a Mineral Resource Safeguarding Area.

With regard to stone extraction, Ronez submitted representations to the Rural Area Plan (Review No. 1) Planning Inquiry in support of protecting stone reserves, on two fields to the West of the current quarry, for potential future quarrying. This protected status is now recognised in the Rural Area Plan (Review No 1). Before quarrying could commence a review of this Plan, in accordance with the Policy that would need to be set out in the Strategic & Corporate Plan, would be required to move the status from being that of a protected area to that of an area for extraction.

A planning application laid in accordance with the Policies resulting from that review

and supported by all relevant information would then be necessary. If such an application were forthcoming and subsequently approved then the additional stone that would then be available for quarrying would result in Guernsey no longer being within 10 years of exhaustion. In addition it would result in a larger water storage facility being available in the future.

If the application was unsuccessful then either planning approval to extract stone from alternative quarrying facilities, similarly designated in accordance with the above procedure, would be necessary or the importation of stone reserves would be relied on more heavily.

The Environment Department is currently carrying out work on the future options for the disposal of waste, and is due to report back to the States at the end of 2006 with proposals for action. It was beyond the remit of the Policy Council's review to predict the outcome.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The States are recommended to: -

- 1. Note this report; and**
- 2. Confirm that Les Vardes Quarry should be identified as a strategic asset for freshwater storage (once quarrying activities there cease).**

L C Morgan
Chief Minister

12th June 2006

REPORT ON THE FUTURE OF SOLID WASTE, WATER AND STONE
RESERVES IN GUERNSEY

List of Appendices

Water

- Public Services Department Guernsey Water Aide Memoire dated 14th July 2005 entitled “Water Resources” to the Waste, Water and Stone Steering Group
- Graph showing Water Consumption from Public Supply 1987-2001
- States of Guernsey Water Board Report on Water Resources/Supply Strategy 2002

Waste

- Environment Department “Position Paper on Waste” dated 19th July 2005 to the Waste, Water and Stone Steering Group
- Solid Waste monthly report 3rd June 2005
- Solid Waste monthly report 7th March 2006

Stone

- Public Services Department Harbour Authority discussion paper dated 8th August 2005 entitled “A reassessment of the 1998 Marine Operations Review with reference to Stone Importation”

PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT - GUERNSEY WATER

AIDE MEMOIRE

TO THE WASTE, WATER AND STONE REVIEW STEERING GROUP

WATER RESOURCES

Introduction and background

In order for one to understand the issue of water storage one must firstly appreciate the complexities of the whole supply chain management and the many varied contributory factors thereof. These are identified and discussed in Appendix 1.

Managing the water supply is all about planning and as with any utility business the first criteria is that the size of the customer base and volume consumption.

There have been three external study reports:-

- 1) “Water Resources in the South and West” produced by T&C Hawksley in 1977
- 2) Report on Water Resources Planning, April 1991, by Watson Hawksley, Consulting Engineers
- 3) Technical Report WD/00/07 “Reconnaissance Hydrogeological Survey of Guernsey, by Robins, Griffiths, Merrin and Darling of the British Geological Survey. Dated May 2000.

As part of the Business Plan development a small group of SWB staff under the leadership of the then Technical Director ‘pooled’ their knowledge and expertise to produce the “SWB Water Resources/Supply Strategy, dated August 2002”.

Our water plans have been benchmarked with Jersey and certain UK companies.

Water Storage

As can be seen from the Resources/Supply Strategy forecasting is the formulation, or calculation, of a number of planned assumptions and the volume of stored raw water represents ‘our protection’ against unforeseen events i.e droughts.

There are no prescribed standards for the amount of storage that a water company should have, suffice to say that the more one has the better you are protected from the risk of severe shortage. In the UK this parameter is measured and reported to the Regulator as the frequency with which hose-pipe bans are acceptable. Bearing in mind that Guernsey has virtually no underground sources we are wholly reliant upon that which is stored in our reservoirs, nor can we benefit from the UK water industry’s ‘mutual aid’ project.

At the present time the capacity of stored water represents 10 months of normal usage, with the forecast increases in demand by 2015 the stored water would last 9 months. In the Business Plan the primary short term goal, in respect of storage, was St Andrew's Reservoir. This added about a month to the overall storage volume and it was concluded that this was sufficient to see the water business through to the end of the plan period in 2013. However, ten years is too short a period to be looking at water resources and the projected 2020 demand forecast is now 5724 megalitres. If the storage of raw water is not increase beyond that which exists today then the 'protection' would be reduced to 7.5 months. The water business envisaged that Les Vardes would be added to the water storage around 2020 and this would bring us back to the level of security that we enjoy today. We are not aware of any other quarries in Guernsey that would present such a valuable water storage asset. Les Vardes quarry is presently dissected by the boundary of the water catchment area.

If the decision were taken to use Les Vardes for purposes other than the public water supply. Eg waste fill, then as well as reducing the 'water supply protection' care would need to be taken so as to not contaminate the groundwater in the vicinity. Furthermore it would bring into another part of the island waste handling, rather than containing it to the presently 'designated' headland which is more remote from domestic dwellings.

A question has been raised about desalination verses additional storage. Yes, this can be done and probably the best example of this I can point to is that of Thames Water and its supply to London. Thames Water have forecast increased demand and sought to build a major new reservoir in Oxfordshire. This proved to be hugely expensive and highly controversial and so it was dropped in favour of a desalination plant at Beckton, on the Thames. Planning permission was granted by the local authority which was then over turned by the Mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, who believed that the energy used for desalination could not be justified. The argument continues..

Whilst desalination is now a proven technology, developed predominantly in the Middle East, it is still quite expensive to operate, a fact that is confirmed by the Jersey Water Company.

Summary

Guernsey Water believes Les Vardes to be an important 'safeguard' toward maintaining potable water supplies for the next 20 – 30 years. If this facility is not developed in the manner proposed then the risk of water shortages will increase unless an alternative solution can be procured.

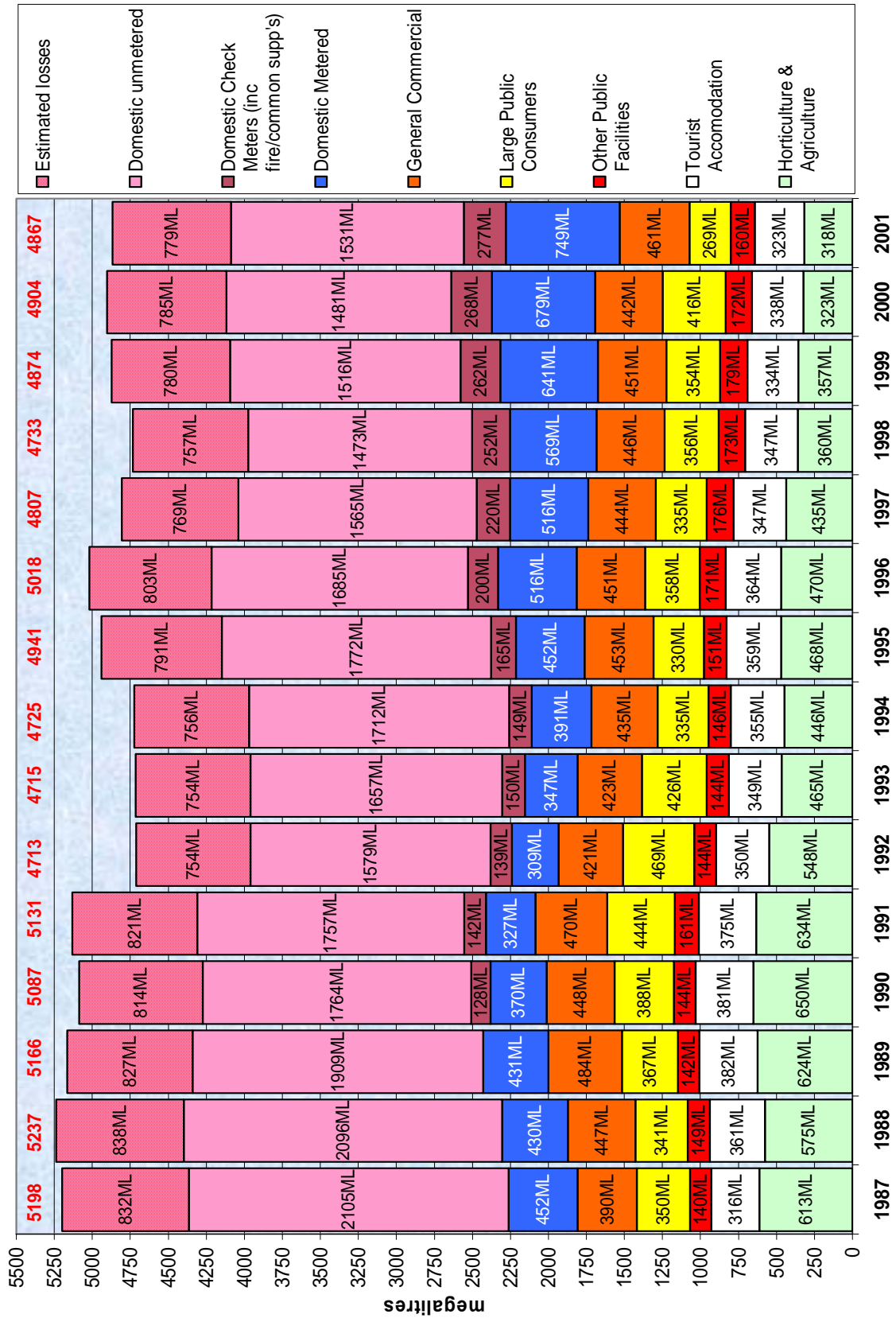
Andrew Redhead
Director of Water Services

14th July 2005



Water Consumption from Public Supply

TOTAL PUT INTO SUPPLY IN MEGALITRES (ML)



STATES OF GUERNSEY
WATER BOARD

WATER RESOURCES/SUPPLY STRATEGY

2002

Reviewed – August 2002

Introduction

This brief report sets out, in summary form, the position of the Island's water supply and resources. It provides both the foundation and framework of the SWB's operational development capital expenditure programme. It also states some of the assumptions and limiting parameters that are being used to evaluate business risk when it comes to meeting customer expectations for water.

The report builds upon the work of many predecessors and points a way forward that will enable sustained development in a controlled manner.

The States Water Board management team comprising:-

Andrew Redhead – Acting Chief Executive & Technical Director
 Graham Johns – Water Production Director
 Mark Wadley – Water Distribution Director
 Shane De Jersey – Income Executive
 Steve Bisson – Technical Services Controller
 Colin Smith – Water Quality Controller

The above have all contributed to the development of this strategy.

Background to water resources

The British Geological Survey Report 2000 (1) concluded that the Island's water resources; the surface water body and the groundwater body are part of a single water system. This groundwater body is itself divisible into three contiguous levels. Where present, there is an upper granular aquifer within superficial deposits of alluvium and raised beach material. Beneath this is the main aquifer which is contained within the shallow weathered zone of bedrock, which is underlain by a deeper aquifer with groundwater flow restricted to occasional dilated fractures.

The public water supply (presently approximately 5000 megalitres p.a.) derives from surface water courses and is stored in the 15 quarries and storage reservoirs. Un-regulated private abstractions, estimated at around 1500 megalitres per annum, draw on groundwater (wells, boreholes and springs), roof top collection and surface water abstraction.

Groundwater discharge (or baseflow) from springs and seepage into streams maintains the surface water low-flows during prolonged dry weather.

Generally, the water table lies within 3 to 8 metres of the ground surface, and the main aquifer, in which the majority of groundwater flow takes place, is situated in a 25 metre zone immediately below the water table. Beneath this depth there is some groundwater flow in deeper fractures, but borehole yields from the greater depths are commonly less than those from the shallow weathered zone. This reduction in aquifer yield with depth provides an element of self protection, whereby baseflow discharge from the aquifer

and abstraction from boreholes is automatically reduced as the water table falls.

Using meteorological and catchment recharge calculations from Jersey as an analogue, the normal average annual water budget for the island can be assigned:-

Rainfall = 831 mm

Potential evapotranspiration = 613 mm

Streamflow = 226 mm of which approximate 60% is derived from groundwater recharge as baseflow.

Groundwater recharge = 128 mm

There remains 4 borehole/wells that the Board could use to augment stream flows in times of extreme peak demand, but their usefulness based upon previous experience is limited to a few weeks.

Expert opinion is that the limited underground aquifer capacity is best used to satisfy the private abstraction requirement.

In addition to the geological study a number of other reports have been produced. The report titled "Water Resources in the South and West" produced by T & C Hawksley in 1977 (2) is a relatively comprehensive study which led to the development of many of the coastal stream collection pumping stations, that have since been installed.

In summary the SWB's 15 reservoirs hold a 'usable' total of 4000 Megalitres of raw water (see appendix 1 the addition of St Andrews makes the number of reservoirs 16 and the total volume is now put at 4300 MI's). Catching the rainfall when it is available and pumping it into the reservoirs is of primary importance in maintaining supplies to customers.

The effect of 'global warming' and the associated climate change will, it is believed, accentuate the extreme weather patterns, both wet and dry. Thus it is even more important therefore that handling the water resource takes place in an effective and efficient manner.

Appendix 2 shows the water demand since 1957.

In the 1970's the Island has seen the decline of the horticultural industry, population growth has been around 0.5% per annum. In the early 1980's the raw water irrigation system was withdrawn from direct customer usage and since then it has become the basis of a raw water transfer system. In many years between 1975 and 1997 restrictions upon the use of water have been invoked in one form or another. Hose-pipe bans have regularly been used to curb demand to such an extent that it is now unclear as to what the unrestricted demand might be.

Strong growth in building development on the island continues and it is estimated that

there are around 1,000 construction workers present at any time.

Holiday makers number around 285,000 during the months of April to October, with the average length of stay put at 5.9 nights {figures quoted by the Tourist Board in August 2002}. This gives a holiday population equivalence of 7000 (12% of the island's resident population).

In 2000 the electricity power station was de-rated to take account of the cable-link to France and as a result consumption in 2001 fell by 140 MI. The power station used to draw approximately 5% of all the potable water produced. Demand has risen in just one year in the other sectors to take up the surplus available.

On the basis of the historic demand and the projected population growth together with a per capita consumption of 150 litres per head per day a realistic maximum annual demand of 5000 Megalitres p.a., for the period 2001 – 2010 is appropriate. Developing this rationale further, for the purposes of capital infrastructure planning to 2010 and 2020, a maximum annual demand capacity of 5600 Megalitres per annum should be planned. This is made up of a population increase from 58,681(1996) to 64,658(2041) {source States Strategic & Corporate Plan 2000} together with an annual increase of 1% per annum increase in per capita consumption due to increased affluence / standard of living. These forecast increases in demand are consistent with those of Jersey and certain parts of the UK. It is also a fact that charging for water and the policies on metering and leakage control can strongly influence demand for water. However based upon our current state of knowledge on such matters as leakage and the inconclusive support for universal metering the following figures represent our 'best estimate' of demand based upon present usage patterns:-

Demand forecast therefore is made up as follows :-

Population (2015) 61337 x 167 litres per head per day	= 3740 MI's pa
Present non-domestic usage	= 1800 MI's pa
Total forecast	= 5540 MI's pa

The current peak daily demand of 23.2 Megalitres per day is the highest peak day recorded. Again for planning purposes the peak daily demand is forecast to increase by a similar proportion to 28 Megalitres per day for the 2013 to 2020 timeframe.

It has been assumed that no other high water demand industry will become established on the island and non-domestic consumption remains at about its present level.

These important criteria will determine the sizing of future treatment plant, reservoirs, pumping and pipework.

The study work undertaken (2) indicates that for a 2% annual yield (i.e 1 in 50 year event) the storage reservoirs together with an effective recovery and transfer system could cope. The storage at St Andrews is necessary to achieve some of this resilience prescribed to meet the demand within the next 5 years.

Prior to St Andrews coming on stream the major treatment works at St Saviours was supported by just one third of the stored raw water capacity.

Climatic conditions heavily influence the ability to satisfy demand for water, both in terms of usage of potable water and the ‘delivery’ of the raw product. Typically day time temperatures greater than 24 degrees centigrade, in June, July or August, are likely to produce daily demands above 20 Mld.

Rainfall less than 700mm per annum (84% of the average rainfall) is likely to almost eliminate the groundwater recharge and hence some private abstraction would switch to the public water supply. Should this happen then demand management will be required and Appendix 4 sets out the “Threshold” levels when certain actions are required.

Water Treatment

St Saviours and Juas treatment works operate throughout the year with Kings Mills being run to meet the summertime demand, typically operating between June and September. (Appendix 1 tabulates the relative output, demand and stored water capacities at each works)

It must be appreciated that the margin of surplus capacity in the treatment works is very small and any serious operational difficulties compromise the ability to meet the demand for water. Whilst this situation continues there remains a high possibility of having to ask customers to carefully conserve water usage should this become necessary. Average daily demand for water is 13 Mld (megalitres per day) and summertime highs above 20Mld, for several days are not unusual.

Present restrictions upon capital investment make it unrealistic to maintain much more than about 10% spare capacity. At peak demand this is very tight.

It should however be noted that short-term accedence’s of the peak daily demand rate can be achieved by drawing down from the service reservoirs but this cannot be sustained for more than a few days at a time.

The calculation in Appendix 3 indicates that whilst St Saviours water treatment works can supply the zone to the south of the island and Juas WTW (assisted by Kings Mills in the summertime) the zone to the north of the island there is an imbalance or raw water feeding each system. Add to this the fact that we are trying to increase the size of the lower pressure, Frie Plaidy zone, then the reliance upon the Juas WTW / system becomes even greater.

St Saviours WTW

This 1940’s plant is at the end of its asset life and membrane technology, recently approved, will enable more reliable treatment of the reservoirs stored water to the latest UK & EC water quality standards. The nominal 10 Mld plant will increase its output to 13Mld in the peak summertime demand period.

Juas WTW

Built in 1970's this works will need up grading within the next 5 to 6 years to bring it in line the modern technology and provide added resilience. Water supplied from the Juas quarry, in the summertime, often causes a number of taste complaints and despite the introduction of carbon treatment in 2000/01 further corrective treatment may become necessary. Scientific investigations into the cause of the taste continue.

Kings Mills WTW

This was the site of the first water treatment works on the island and was built in 1890's. The site is not automated and is continuously manned when operated in the summer months. It is not intended to expend significant capital on this works before 2008.

Longue Hougue WTW (Proposed)

During 2004/5 a full feasibility study will evaluate the possibility of building a new 5 Mld water treatment works at Longue Hougue, using the latest technology. The works will be sited adjacent to the quarry, within the existing SWB compound. Treated water will discharge directly into the existing water network system that runs along Bulwer Avenue feeding the Frie Plaidy zone.

St Andrews WTW (Proposed)

In 2006/7 a study will determine the possibility of building a new treatment works at St Andrews. This works would be sited at an elevation that would optimize the pumping energy costs and again provide security of supply.

All of the present treatment works operate on a physical/chemical process technology, they are inherently unstable under a variety of climatic and raw water conditions. Furthermore they cannot cope with rapidly changing demands as this again disrupts the process.

A strategic raw water link main to transfer water between the north and south of the island has been postulated for a number of years as a means of ensuring that the storage capability can be fully utilized, however advances in water treatment technology hold out the prospect of being able to site treatment works closer to the available storage as described above. Provision exists within the proposed Capital Programme to accommodate some relatively minor enhancements to the existing Irrigation System that is now used to transport raw waters between the quarries. Full feasibility analysis of the various options will be undertaken in 2003/4.

Monitoring

The supervision, control and data acquisition telemetry system {SCADA}, introduced

some 10 years ago, now monitors the majority of the island's water supply system and is used to record other production business critical data. Using this system best use can be made of stream flows, storage, treatment and pumping capabilities. The only limiting constraints therefore are the capacities of the various component elements and the availability of the natural resource – rain. Plans are in place for the continued development and maintenance of the telemetry. It is envisaged that all of the water operations will be monitored from a control-room at the new St Andrews headquarters.

Stream flow monitoring needs to be introduced and here again technological advances make this possible. Trials of some of the most up to date recording equipment will determine the rate of progress that can be achieved.

Catchment protection activity strives to ensure that contamination of the raw water does not take place before there is chance to collect and use it.

Our monitoring system, together with our evaluation of pre-determined thresholds, will ensure that actions are taken at the appropriate time when the circumstances dictate. Appendix 4 shows when specific actions would be triggered. These are set at levels where experience has shown there to be a need.

Addressing future uncertainty

As mentioned earlier global warming looks set to accentuate the current extremes of weather experienced here in Guernsey. The present level of raw water storage provides around 9 months supply and under average rainfall patterns and conditions there is not a problem in sustaining supply. Difficulties would arise should the wintertime replenishment of storage not take place, not only with respect to the quantity of water available but also the quality. It is believed that should the level in St Saviours reservoir fall significantly then the nutrient concentration may increase disproportionately causing the nitrate standard, in the final water, to be breached.

Previous studies into this particular aspect have concluded that the only realistic option available to bolster raw water supply is to build and operate a desalination plant. Such plant has now been used around the world and the technology is becoming more reliable and resilient than earlier equipment. It has been assessed that it would take about 12 to 18 months* to construct a 5 megalitre per day unit and hence an appropriate decision threshold would be 65% storage of raw water at the end of March, in any year (*assuming that all necessary planning preparations have been executed beforehand). This figure is chosen because it reflects the savings in water usage that might be reasonably expected in such extreme conditions. All non-essential usage would also be stopped in such circumstances.

Whilst it is almost impossible to predict when the decision to build the desalination plant might arise it is reasonable to assume that there will be an increasing tendency for dry winters to occur. There is a reasonable possibility that the need could arise within the next 10 to 20 years and contingency plans should be appropriately drawn-up.

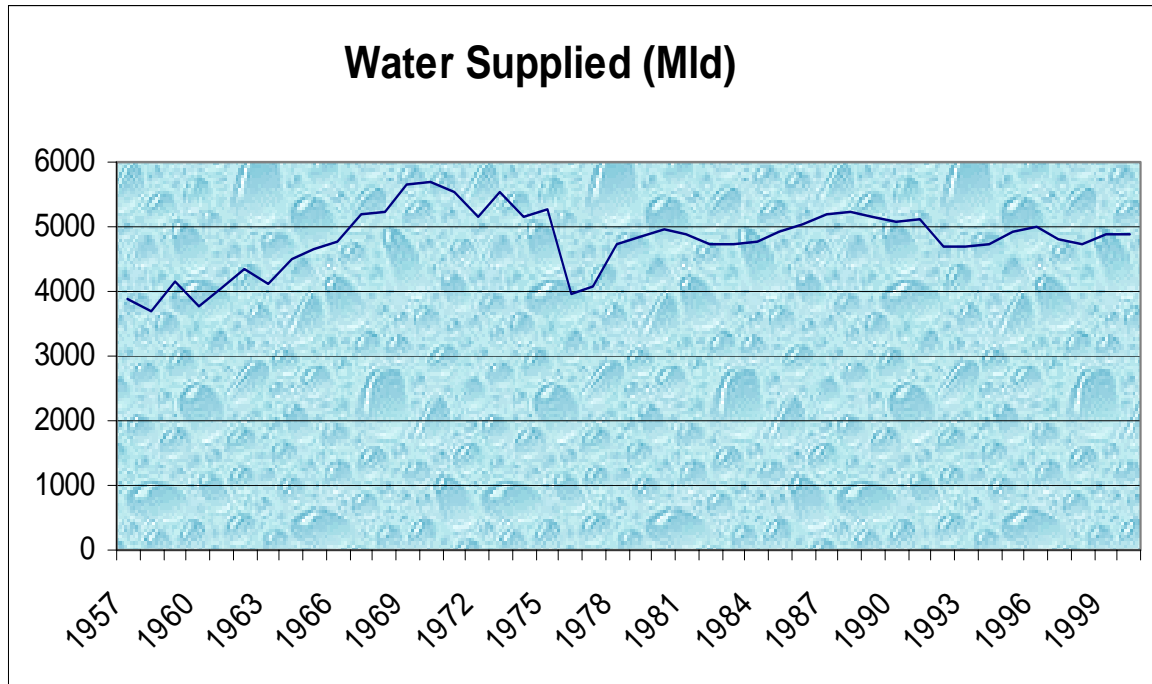
APPENDIX 1**SUMMARY DATA SHEET****RESERVOIR CAPACITY - TW OUTPUT**

	ML's		MLD	ML's cont. tank	T.W.L(m)
Longue Hougue	1400				
St Saviours	1090	St Saviours	10.8	0.45	19.7
Juas	590	Juas	9.7	0.37	11.6
Grosse Hougue	360	Kings Mills	5.5	1.03	13.3
Hougue Ricard	205	Total	26	1.85	
Jamblin	160				
Ville Baudu	60	<u>Service Reservoirs</u>			
Capelles	50	Frie Plaidy		4.86	79.5
L'Epine	55	Forest Rd No2		22.5	105.7
Baubigny	40	Forest Rd Tower		0.54	123.5
Irene & Robine	35				
Mainguy	25	<u>Demand based on peak day of 23.3 mld</u>			
Marais	20	Frie Plaidy	12.9		
Carteret	20	No 2	6		
St Andrews*	Estimated 300	Tower	4.3		
Allowance for siltation	(110)	<u>Pumping</u>			
		St Saviour	4x3.24mld@99.7m		12.9mld
		Juas	2x3.2mld@91.5m 1x2.42mld@91.5m		9mld
New Total	4300	Kings Mills	2x4.3mld@95.1m 1x2.7mld@109.8m		to Frie Plady to No2

APPENDIX 1a**Catchment Statistics**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>%</u>
Pre du Murie	2.6	6
St. Saviours	5.7	13
Les Clercs	0.9	2
Petit Bot	2.1	5
Moulin Huet	0.8	2
Charroterie	2.7	6
Kings Mills	7.7	18
Mare de Carteret	4	9
Vale Pond	3.9	9
Old Marais	2.5	6
Marais/Vrangue	8.3	20
Grande Mare/Cobo	1.4	3
Longue Hougue	0.5	1
Total	43.1	100%

APPENDIX 2



APPENDIX 3

Supply/demand considerations (ignoring replenishment.)

St Saviours - demand 10.3 (No2 + Tower) = supply 10.3 from storage of 1090 gives 106 days@ peak and 182 @ave

Juas - demand 12.9 (Plaidy) = 9.7 Juas + 3.2 Kings Mills the 9.7 from storage of 2910 gives 300 days at peak or 515 days at ave. St Saviours storage reduction at peak + 3.2

Commentary on present situation

1. St Saviours water should not be used to support Frie Plaidy zone as this will eat into storage imbalance
2. Off Peak St Saviours should look after No2 + tower, Juas feeding Frie Plaidy.
3. Problem - the peak demand station of Kings Mills feeds off St Saviours rather than other storage + more water to St Saviours needed
4. Possible solutions –
 - a) Bring raw water to Kings Mills (St Saviours) from northern quarries
 - b) Bring treated water to No2 zone from northern quarry source - no spare treatment capacity@Juas

APPENDIX 4**List of key 'principles' and 'Threshold' Criteria**

- 1) Aim to keep all reservoirs as full as possible at all times
- 2) Should total storage fall below 65% at the end of March - order new de-salination plant
- 3) Should total storage fall below 75% at the end of April - start PR 'machine' to save water
- 4) If storage falls below 50% at any time impose hose-pipe ban
- 5) If demand exceeds 22 MLD for more than 3 days & storage less than 60% - start PR

Decisions 2) to 5) may be influenced by the prevailing Soil Moisture Deficit (SMD is not presently measured although this data/service could be provided by the Airport Met Office, at a cost)

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT**BRIEFING NOTE TO WASTE, WATER AND STONE REVIEW GROUP****Position Paper on Waste****Introduction**

Members will appreciate that it is somewhat difficult to provide a position paper on waste, as it is the uncertainty over future waste disposal options and strategies that has primarily lead to the formation of the Group. Nevertheless, it is perhaps useful to highlight some key aspects of the long running Waste Debate. The difficulty is in assigning a confidence level on the various statistics, data and assumptions used to formulate a Waste Disposal Strategy. Whilst the former Board of Administration ensured that all significant pieces of research were duplicated, the statistics and assumptions have not been accepted by the States and hence further work is needed to set the building stones on which any Waste Disposal Strategy must be formulated.

Inert Waste

Inert waste need not feature heavily in the groups discussions but is included for completeness. Attached is a copy of the most recent Solid Waste Monthly Report which shows waste arisings both at Mont Cuét and Longue Hougue. Inert waste is deposited at Longue Hougue and it can be seen from the table and graphs that the peak was experienced in 2003. This was connected to the major construction programme involving deep basement works and it is anticipated that inert waste arisings will continue to fall over the coming 12-24 months towards more historic levels of 80,000 tonnes per annum. The Environment Department has prepared a draft States Report on future inert waste disposal which recommends phased removal of the moorings at Longue Hougue and continued in-filling over the short to medium term (10 years).

Whilst it can not be taken as a fact, there is a presumption that as major new build construction projects tail-off, renovation and refit will increase, thus changing the nature of construction and demolition waste. Historically, inert waste contained a larger per centage of coarse building materials (brick bats, half blocks, rubble, etc) whereas over recent years, the major per centage of inert waste has been excavated fines. As a consequence, there may be potential to increase the per centage of inert material diverted from Longue Hougue in the form of aggregate recycling as conversion/renovation works tend to generate an aggregate that is more suitable for recycling than has been the case over recent years.

Green Waste

Green waste is currently received at Chouet Horticultural Site from both private and commercial deliverers. Current restrictions on the level of contamination acceptable and the thickness of branches mean that some green waste is land-filled at Mont Cuét. Green waste deposited at the horticultural site has historically been turned by JCB and

allowed to crudely break down before being used as cover material on the landfill site. Whilst, therefore, green waste eventually ends up in Mont Cuet landfill site, its use as cover has reduced the need to landfill soils and other inert material that would otherwise be used as cover.

One of the intentions of the original 1998 Waste Strategy reinforced by the 2005 debate was to set up an in-vessel composting facility. Such a facility would be part and parcel of the Waste Management Strategy but was not envisaged, in itself, to have any significant reduction on the amount of waste entering Mont Cuet.

However, this assumption is open to challenge because if all food waste can be composted and sold or returned to land then this would, along with major recycling initiatives, significantly reduce the 15,000 tonnes per annum of black bag parish waste entering Mont Cuet.

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is collected from businesses and households by the Health and Safety Officers of the Commerce and Employment Department. The waste is generally held in secure facilities at Mont Cuet prior to export to the United Kingdom under a duly motivated request and trans-frontier shipment notice. Regardless of what strategy is adopted for other waste, there will remain a need to export some hazardous waste. However, a significant proportion of waste currently regarded as household waste (insect repellents, shoe polish, disinfectants, etc) would be treated as hazardous waste if removed from the household waste stream. The same may be true if all food waste, recyclables, and electronic waste was removed from the household waste, thus rendering the residual waste predominantly hazardous. In such circumstances, the hazardous waste which would otherwise be treated as household goods would need to be exported under a DMR to a hazardous waste facility. This would have a very significant impact on waste disposal costs.

Municipal Solid Waste (Putrescible Waste)

The attached Solid Waste Monthly Report (tables and graphs) shows the trend in putrescible waste entering Mont Cuet. It should be noted that the highest tonnages (approximately 70,000 tonnes per annum) were experienced during the late 1990s. Following the introduction of the weighbridge and significant price increases, annual waste arisings dropped to around 60,000 tonnes per annum. **It should be noted that the 1998 waste strategy predicted that of the then 70,000 tonnes per annum waste, a significant proportion could be diverted thus generating a starting waste capacity for the proposed Energy from Waste facility of 50,000 tonnes per annum.** Members will note that the fall in annual tonnage has been less dramatic since 2002, one interpretation of which is that the vast majority of material that can be diverted from Mont Cuet is now being diverted and it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the marginal savings. However, another interpretation is that when plotted year on year, waste is showing a downward trend which will continue for the foreseeable future, aided by increased gate fees. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the recent, very

significant price increases have not resulted in the same significant drop in waste arisings that was experienced in 2001.

Pending the provision of evidence to the contrary, the project team is working on the basis that the Waste Disposal Strategy should plan for the management of 50,000 tonnes per annum of putrescible waste increasing over the life of the strategy.

Detailed assessment of waste arisings and the impacts of GDP and population growth have been included in previous States Reports. It has been argued that waste can be decoupled from GDP, that waste in Guernsey will reduce as building activity falls off and that waste will reduce as part of a net reduction in population. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the graphs of waste production at Mont Cuet do not correlate with construction activity and that the predictions of the Economics and Statistics Unit is for a continuing increase in the Island population. **The statistics, factors and the resultant assumptions on waste arisings will be reconsidered by DEFRA's consultants Enviro.**

In the absence of a direction to the contrary, the project team continues to work on the assumption that landfilling of putrescible waste is not sustainable and is probably not licensable. The project team has grave misgivings over the costs, and risk factors, sustainability and political sensitivity of long term export of all waste. **Again, these concerns will be considered by DEFRA's consultants, Enviro.**

Notwithstanding the Environment Department's States Report to the States in May 2005, the potential to significantly extend the life of Mont Cuet is severely restricted. The Kerbside recycling trial will have a minimal impact unless all food waste was to be treated in in-vessel composting facilities. Even then, the time required to identify and zone land agree the procurement strategy, tender and construct the required facilities is such that much of the potential saving on Mont Cuet will be lost.

Current plans for extending the life of Mont Cuet hinge on a major sorting programme of commercial waste. In this respect, a materials recovery facility involving hammer-mill crushers, magnetic and eddy-current separators, conveyor belts and screens must be set up and would need to be able to deal with 35,000 tonnes of waste remaining after land-filling the 20,000 tonnes of compacted black bag parish and hotelier waste. This requires a sizeable facility and was the subject of the Dorey amendment which requires the Environment Department to identify the land, the Treasury and Resources Department to tender that land [alongside a service level agreement or performance contract] and the private sector to set up, fund and operate the facility for a minimum [and quite possibly a maximum] three year period. Realistically, the tendering of such a facility must be conducted in such a way that it does not compromise the tendering of the future long-term strategy. As such, great care must be given in respect of site identification and form of tender and contract.

S P Smith
Chief Officer

19th July 2005
ED/WSA/27

Solid Waste, Monthly Report**Compilation Date: 03/06/2005****Mont Cuet**

Based on the data provided by PSD via the Gatehouse software, the waste filling rate for April was 4892 tonnes, with a similar figure of 4828 tonnes for May. The March figure has been revised to 4701, as there was an error in the original calculation. These figures do not include Site Preparation figures. Projected filling rates give an annual total of 55,000 tonnes for 2005, approximately 2000t less than the total entering the site during 2004. Given the increase in gate fees, this is a relatively minor reduction.

With the inclusion of Site Preparation Materials, the total inputs into Mont Cuet for the previous 3 months are as follows:

March: 6730 tonnes; April: 5546 tonnes; May: 6220 tonnes.

Contractors for the Landfill Gas Management Scheme are progressing well with the works for Phase 1 (Gas Extraction and Flaring System). Gas extraction boreholes and connecting pipework and manifolds are now all installed. Remaining works include the construction of the compound and delivery and installation of the Plant.

Longue Hougue

Filling rates for April (14363 tonnes) and May (12384 tonnes) are comparable to recent months. The projected total for the year is 150,000 tonnes, continuing the current long-term trend for reduced inputs.

Chouet Horticultural Site

Commercial inputs into Chouet Horticultural Site for April and May were 40 and 32 tonnes respectively. Non-commercial deliveries of green waste continue as normal.

Creve Coeur

The National Trust has requested further landscaping and seeding of the site before being handed over. States Works have suggested that Hydroseeding will be required.

Torrey Canyon

St Peter Port Services have been issued a Works Order to empty the contents of the tank and dispose of it off Island.

Details of Monthly Waste Inputs (tonnes):

	Mont Cuet Landfill Site			Longue Hougue Reclamation Site		
Month	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Jan	4804	4524	4238	35009*	18383	12383
Feb	4557	4414	4180	22993	23027	14261
Mar	4650	5284	4701	30291	23112	10612
Apr	5245	4906	4892	17378	10861	14363
May	5069	4999	4828	23670	15969	12384
Jun	5403	5144		31948**	13791	
Jul	5372	4882		13318	14025	
Aug	4905	4971		20044	10200	
Sep	6262***	4870		18078	10771	
Oct	4656	4435		26578	18802	
Nov	4395	4628		20883	11660	
Dec	4500	3997		8659	7604	
Annual	59817	57108	22839	268848	178023	64003
Average	4985	4759	4568	22404	14835	12801

* includes 9293 Tonnes imported from Mont Cuet.

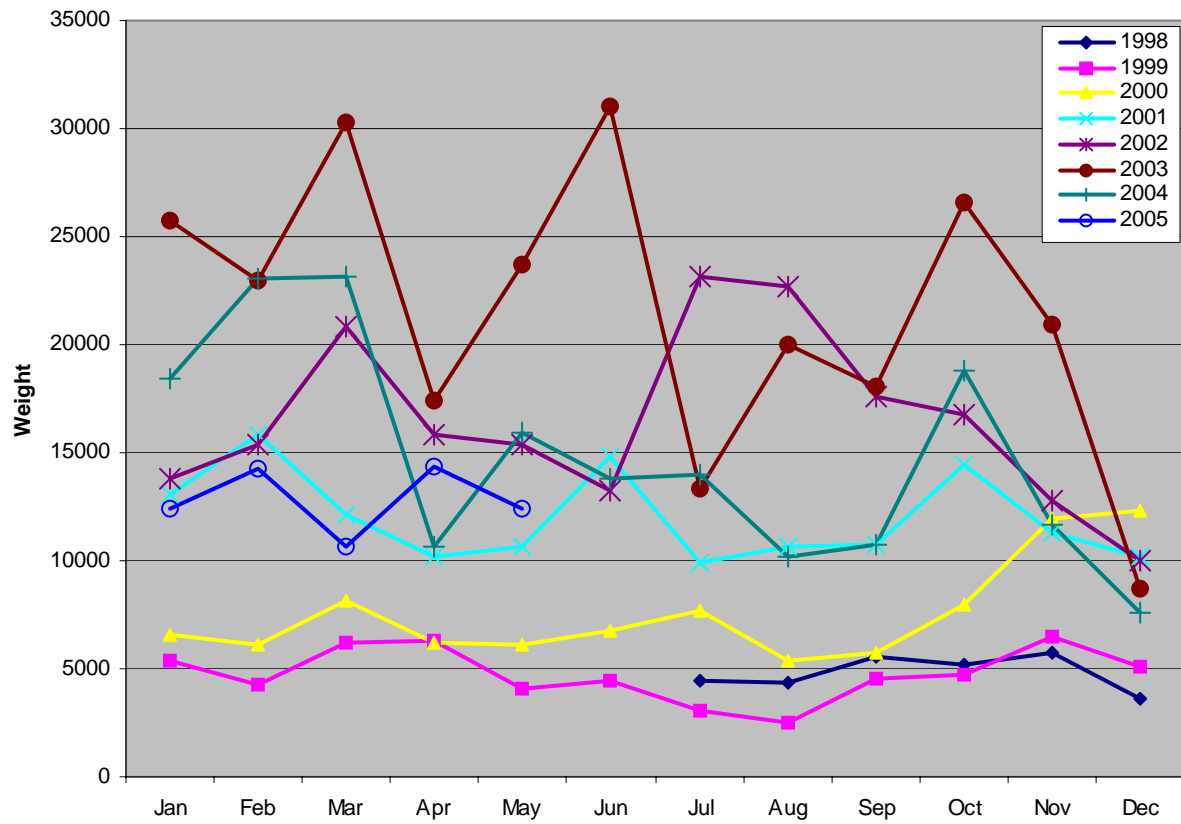
** includes 948 tonnes of materials imported to construct the platform for barge unloading and hard standing for remediation works, for St Sampson's Harbour.

*** includes approx. 1100 tonnes contaminated spoil accepted from Admiral Park.

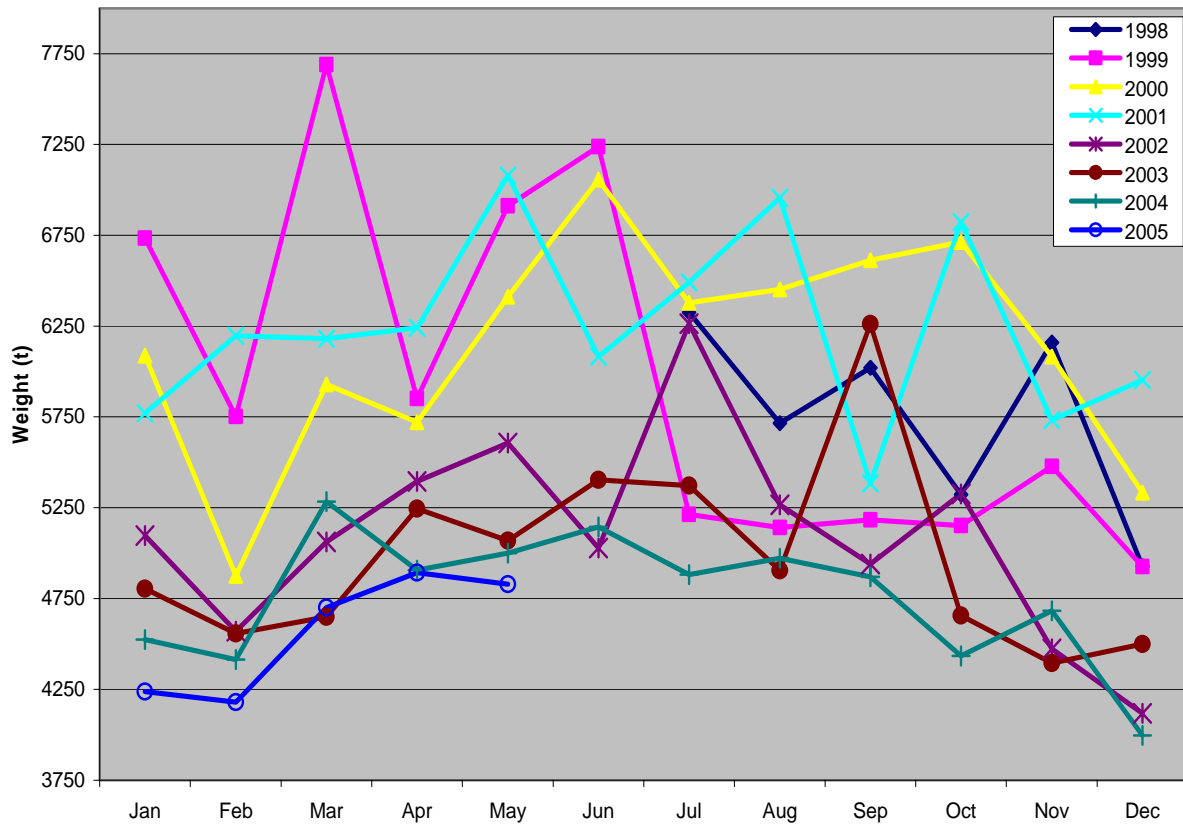
A G POWELL

Director of Environmental Services

Longue Hougue Monthly Inputs (tonnes) - 1998 to 2005



Mont Cuét Monthly Waste Inputs (tonnes) - 1998 to 2005



Note on Waste Inputs and Site Preparation Materials.

Waste inputs detailed in the solid waste monthly reports have always recorded net waste inputs entering Mont Cuet Landfill Site, in tonnes. The monthly weighbridge records provided via the Gatehouse software system detail all materials crossing the weighbridge, including incoming waste, site preparation materials and materials leaving the site, giving a monthly gross tonnage of materials crossing the weighbridge.

To obtain the figure for the actual waste deposited at the site, all materials that are recorded at the weighbridge for recycling (Cardboard, Fridges, Scrap, etc.) are deducted from the monthly gross total. Site Preparation Materials (spoil, stone, geotextiles, etc. used for bund, vent stack, and roadway construction; cover materials; perimeter batters, etc.) are also deducted, as these are not classified as waste.

The quantity of site preparation materials required each month is dependent on the actual site requirements for each month and varies from 5 – 40% of the total incoming waste and materials (tonnes).

The amount of site preparation materials used has increased in recent years following an incident in 2001 where there was a suspected underground fire on the site. The cause of this was thought to be due to oxygen being drawn into the waste through void spaces adjacent to the quarry rock face, and coming into contact with organic waste decomposing at high temperature. To prevent this reoccurring ground batters are now placed against the rock face prior to filling. Additional spoil was also brought into the site to smother the area where the fire took place and starve the waste of oxygen.

The exclusion of Site Preparation Materials from waste inputs is considered necessary to avoid confusion over actual waste volumes generated in the Island and deposited at the Landfill Site. However, it is recognised that Site Preparation Materials do have an impact on void space, and ultimately the life span of the Site.

In order to fully assess this impact the comparison of tonnes of waste and site preparation materials is misleading due to the difference in densities of these inputs. As a result, it can be seen that site preparation materials have a reduced impact on actual void space, accounting for approximately 15% of the volume consumed at Mont Cuet in 2004.

Calculations on the remaining void space are made by extensively surveying the Site on a six monthly basis. The current survey results are compared with those of the previous survey and the final profile model, which also takes into consideration an inert restoration layer of 1m thickness. This provides an accurate assessment of the void space consumed in the last 6 months, and on the basis of that data, how long it would take to complete the site at current filling rates.

It would be impractical to carry out these surveys on a monthly basis, and due to the variable nature of incoming materials for 'Site Preparation', the information provided by weighbridge figures does not provide a particularly accurate impression of void space consumed on a monthly basis.

Solid Waste, Monthly Report**Compilation Date: 07/03/2006****Mont Cuet**

Based on the data provided by the Gatehouse software at the weighbridge, the waste filling rate for February 2006 was 3,393 tonnes. This figure is again the lowest monthly figure recorded for Mont Cuet, and is significantly lower than previous records.

This figure does not include site preparation figures, which when included bring the total inputs into Mont Cuet for February 2006 up to 4,373 tonnes. This remains low in comparison with previous records.

These low figures are likely to be attributable to the increased gate fees being under cut by Island Waste, which has invested in a weighbridge and improved sorting facilities at its Pointes Lane operation.

A report on the landfill fire has been forwarded to our consultants, and we await their recommendations for further action to tackle this problem. This is likely to involve Nitrogen injection.

Longue Hougue

The filling rate for January 2006 was 9,491 tonnes, similar to recent inputs in 2005/6. Projections for 2006 indicate a filling rate of over 100,000 tonnes.

Chouet Horticultural Site

The green waste skip at the Chouet Horticultural Site continues to be well used, but is also abused. 27 tonnes of predominantly green waste was collected in the skip in February and deposited in Mont Cuet.

Torrey Canyon Quarry

The oil storage tank, pontoons and other waste materials are currently being cleared from the site by MS Engineering. Repairs to the perimeter fence are to be carried out by Arborcraft Ltd.

Details of Monthly Waste Inputs (tonnes):

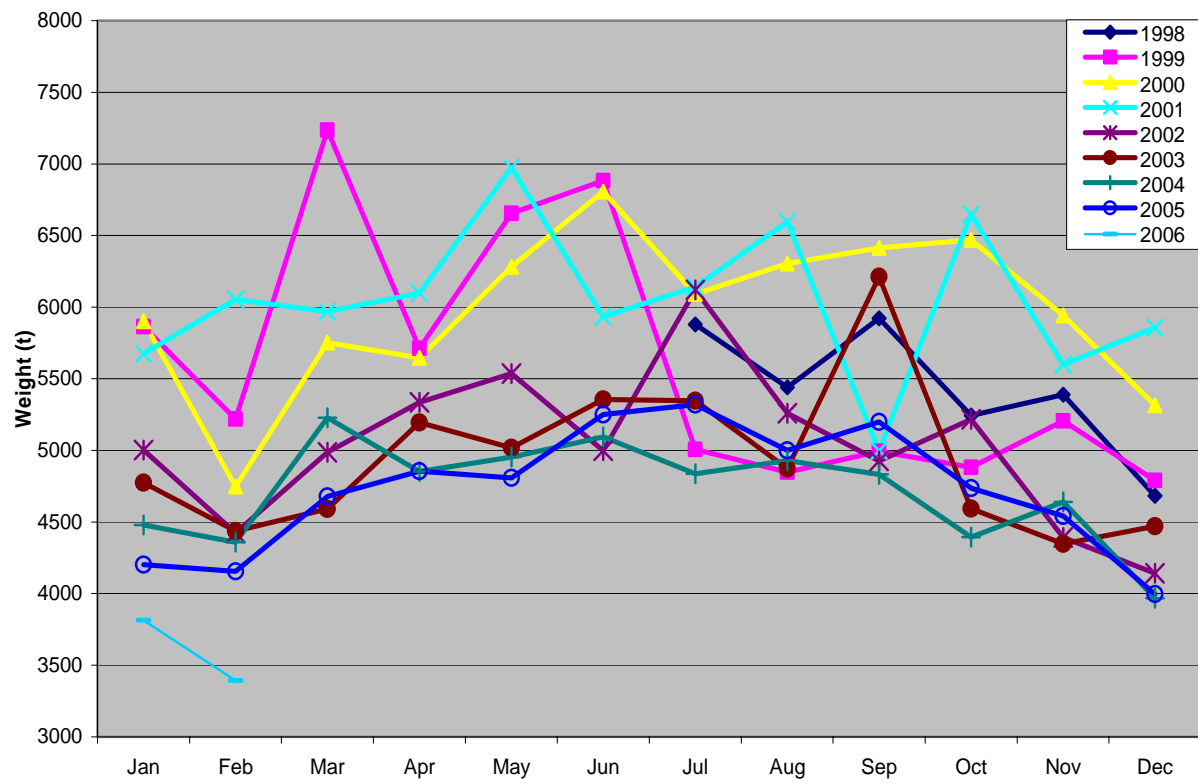
	Mont Cuet Landfill Site			Longue Hougue Reclamation Site		
Month	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Jan	4479	4201	3812	18383	12383	10341
Feb	4358	4156	3393	23027	14261	9491
Mar	5228	4677		23112	10612	
Apr	4853	4855		10681	14363	
May	4953	4806		15969	12384	
Jun	5094	5250		13791	8226	
Jul	4837	5320 #		14025	8579	
Aug	4929	5000		10200	9287	
Sep	4832	5199		10771	9106	
Oct	4394	4736		18802	9319	
Nov	4641	4542		11660	10323	
Dec	3967	3996		7604	5862	
Total	56564	56736	7205	178023	124705	19832
Average	4717	4728	3603	14835	10392	9916

includes 271 tonnes waste & contaminated spoil from Creve Coeur as part of the Gas Scheme.

A G POWELL

Head of Environmental Services

Mont Cuet Monthly Waste Inputs (tonnes) - 1998 to 2006



STATES OF GUERNSEY PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT

HARBOUR AUTHORITY

DISCUSSION PAPER

**A REASSESSMENT OF THE 1998 MARINE OPERATIONS REVIEW
WITH REFERENCE TO STONE IMPORTATION**

Introduction

The Harbour Authority has been asked to reappraise the 1998 Marine Operations Review with particular reference to the capability of St Sampson's Harbour to cope with stone imports, in the light of today's known circumstances.

In summary, the 1998 Marine Operations Review had considered the need for future expansion of St Sampson's Harbour to cope with various requirements, including that of predicted stone/commodities imports. The broad conclusion was that there was no obvious need to carry out any improvements to St Sampson's Harbour in the medium term future, but that at some point over the next century consideration should be given to transferring freight operations from St Peter Port to an extended harbour at St Sampson's. This would constitute a multi-million pound project.

With specific reference to stone, the 1998 Marine Operations Review stated as follows: *"Based on the evidence contained elsewhere in this report, it would appear that the existing facilities at the harbour of St. Sampson remain, for several years to come, adequate, but in order to deal with the expected growth in imports, particularly those which are energy related, the almost certain long term requirement for the importation of stone following the exhaustion of the Island's accessible reserves in approximately twenty five years time, and the continuing growth of traffic in St Peter Port Harbour, it is reasonable to conclude that the States will shortly need to decide on the future of the Island's ports."*

The report concluded that, without a major project as described in the second paragraph, above, scope for improving stone import capacity is limited. Few smaller scale measures other than increasing operations (i.e. around the clock) would make any significant difference.

The purpose of this paper is to revisit the conclusions above in the light of information learned since 1998.

Detailed analysis of conclusions of 1998 Review:

Stone importation was a key area in the 1998 review.

The report estimated that import levels could rise from their then existing level of 20,000 tonnes per annum (based on 1997 figures) to a predicted new level in the region of 80-100,000 tonnes per annum. This prospect resulted from the recent conversion of Mont Cuet to landfill purposes, the quarry having been used by Ronez, up to that point, for extraction of 80,000 tonnes of stone per annum. It was however noted that recycling activities would probably make it unlikely that any additional quantities would need to be imported in the short to medium term.

However the report gave detailed consideration to the capability of St Sampson's Harbour to cope with such projected increases if they did happen. The then Harbour Master suggested that an additional 100,000 tonnes of stone (i.e. total imports of 120,000 tonnes per annum) would bring the existing facilities close to their practical limit. This was considered at the time to represent a conservative position, taking into account the practicalities of tide, crane capacity, berth priority for tankers and possible night time and weekend working (and the implications thereof).

The operators and stevedores considered that a theoretical throughput of 180,000-200,000 tonnes would be possible. In support of this, a number of suggestions were made to which might be considered to increase stone capacity and also that of other bulk aggregates. These proposals included:

- A possible third crane;
- Upgrading of existing crane capacity to 8 tonnes for stone and gravel, including upgrade of jetty structure and crane trackway;
- Change to working practices;
- The possibility that 24 hour operation might be considered 'as and when necessary'.

The report also noted that in the long term future Les Vardes quarry would also become exhausted, but that it was possible that the maximum tonnage to be imported as a result thereof would be 100,000 tonnes, with the remainder of Guernsey's requirements being satisfied using recycled materials. The report said however that this would depend on the availability of suitable material for recycling purposes.

Accordingly the report recommended no solutions to the above prospect, as it was a long way off, and it appeared that the most likely outcome was that, from a stone importation perspective, St Sampson's Harbour would quite possibly be able to cope even with the Les Vardes exhaustion scenario without needing any significant improvements.

Knowledge gained since 1998:

Readers are referred to the attached graphs (with ancilliary tables containing relevant figures) which show the following information:

- Graph A: Shows stone imports in tonnes from 1994 to 2004*
- Graph B: Shows total commodities imports in tonnes from 1994 to 2004*
- Graph C: Shows imports of each commodity item by item from 1994 to 2004*

(*Predictions for 2005 are included where possible based on information available from the year to date.)

Based on a review of that information, we can reach the following conclusions based on information and trends since 1998:

- As can be seen from Graph A, the cessation of Mont Cuet as a stone extraction source in 1997 appears to have had a less significant impact on stone imports than expected, and one might conclude that the recycling initiative appears, as predicted, to have been successful.
- What did have a very significant impact however was the growth of the building industry which occurred several years later. This resulted in very high levels of imported stone between 2001 and 2004, peaking in 2003 with 84,000 tonnes of imported stone. This is the import level which had been envisaged if the recycling initiative had not been successful at the time of the cessation of Mont Cuet as a stone extraction source.
- We now know that St Sampson's Harbour coped without any difficulties whatsoever with these levels. (Indeed it had done so during a similar period in the late Eighties.)
- Year to date information suggests that the building industry boom is over and that 2005 import tonnage figures are returning to the level experienced in the Nineties.
- (General freight handled at St. Sampson, as shown by the yellow line on Graph A, remains in very steep decline.)

Other considerations to note:

- A further point to stress, not noted in the 1998 report, is that it is ship numbers (and not cargo sizes) which effectively determine existing harbour capacity, as a full cargo is usually discharged over the tide whilst a vessel lies aground and is hence largely independent of the amount of cargo transferred. Maximisation of vessel size therefore ought to be one criteria for improving throughput and capacity.
- It had previously been predicted that there would be a difficulty in sourcing single deck vessels of a size capable of accessing St Sampson's Harbour. This prediction remains unproven. Discharge rates for bulk cargoes such as sand and

gravel remain independent of amount of transport used for clearing goods off the quay.

- The 1998 report stated that: “*Major users of the facilities at St Sampson are generally in agreement that the present facilities at St Sampson’s Harbour are adequate for their own individual needs.*” Such comments from an isolated perspective do not account for the principle of common user berth, and are of limited value in determining actual harbour capability. Each user indicated, to a greater or lesser extent, a degree of satisfaction. Prioritisation of berth usage at a day to day tactical level is realistic and acceptable and may well solve immediate issues. However, if this can be shown to mask underlying inadequacies, such interference in commerce could prove inflationary. Indeed, ship owners will build in to the freighting cost, an allowance to compensate for known and likely delays. This commercial tactic has proven to be very lucrative in ports and locations where delays can be extensive.
- It is noted that the Waste, Water and Stone Review Steering Group is firmly of the view that the unloading of stone on a 24 hour basis would not be possible due to the noise nuisance and likely opposition from local residents.

The Harbour Authority shares this realistic approach, but any endeavours to seek more authoritative information on this issue would be of interest. It should also be borne in mind that one might wish to consider interim measures short of 24 hour operations, but which would nonetheless improve capacity, such as merely extending the hours at either end of the working day, or working one or two nights per week.

Impact of cable connection with France:

The reduction in tanker arrivals consequent to the introduction of an electrical link to France in 2000, and associated reduction in heavy fuel imports for the Power Station, has opened up greater access to No. 1 North to bulk imports.

Tankers delivering fuel oil for the Power Station have historically had berthing priority, which has in the past curtailed access to the bulk handling facilities. Indeed, recognising the vulnerability to single source supply, Guernsey Electricity has been assured of continued priority access to No. 1 berth for the foreseeable future, as a contingency.

However, with tanker numbers at No 1 North now substantially reduced, there is arguably much greater capacity for bulk handling. Indeed it should be borne in mind that similar levels have been handled in the recent past (92,000 tonnes of building materials in 1988), at a time when oil imports and thus berth occupancy of the North side berths were significantly higher.

All of this, in theory, means that the prospect of St Sampson's Harbour coping successfully with high import levels is more optimistic than previously considered.

However it cannot necessarily be assumed that the level of use made of the cable connection will always continue. Guernsey Electricity has advised the Harbour Authority that, in 2004, some 84% of power consumed in the island was provided by the cable link. There is no current intention to reduce this percentage. Nonetheless, Guernsey Electricity monitors and compares costs on an ongoing basis, and will of course source supply based on cost-effectiveness considerations.

Conclusion, observations and recommendations:

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above analysis:

- **The estimate by the 1998 Harbour Master of a capability of 100,000 tonnes of stone imports per annum can continue be considered valid for St Sampson's Harbour.**
- **Indeed the broad conclusions of the 1998 review, in so far as they relate to the Les Vardes scenario (and indeed generally), can continue to be considered valid.**
- **Unless and until such time development occurs which brings to St Sampson's berthing which is not tidally restricted, the options for increasing capacity will remain restricted (and are limited essentially to increasing operational time during the working day or night).**

Areas where further information may be required:

The above conclusions are based on a number of assumptions made in the 1998 review in the following areas, to which bulk stone and aggregate import is inextricably linked:

- The industrial/construction business activity on the island.
- Availability of extraction sources.
- The amount of material recycled.
- Local opinion on 24 hour activity at St Sampson's Harbour, or, alternatively, increased activity.

Accordingly, the areas where further information is required are:

- Any information which may assist with predictions as to future expansion or recession of the local building industry.
- The present estimated lifespan of Les Vardes. (Exhaustion was predicted for circa 2020-2025 in the 1998 review. It is assumed that this prediction remains envisaged.)

- An update on the estimate of the maximum importation requirement (assumed in 1998 to be 100,000 tonnes) which would be caused by the end of the lifespan of Les Vardes. One of the areas where the 1998 report was perhaps speculative was the estimated maximum importation requirement of 100,000 tonnes with the balance being satisfied using recycled material. This would need to be tested and verified, but the evidence of stone import figures in 1997-2000 would certainly appear to confirm the success of recycling at that time.
- Any information which may assist with verifying the Working Group's expectations as to likely opposition to increased activity at St Sampson's Harbour.

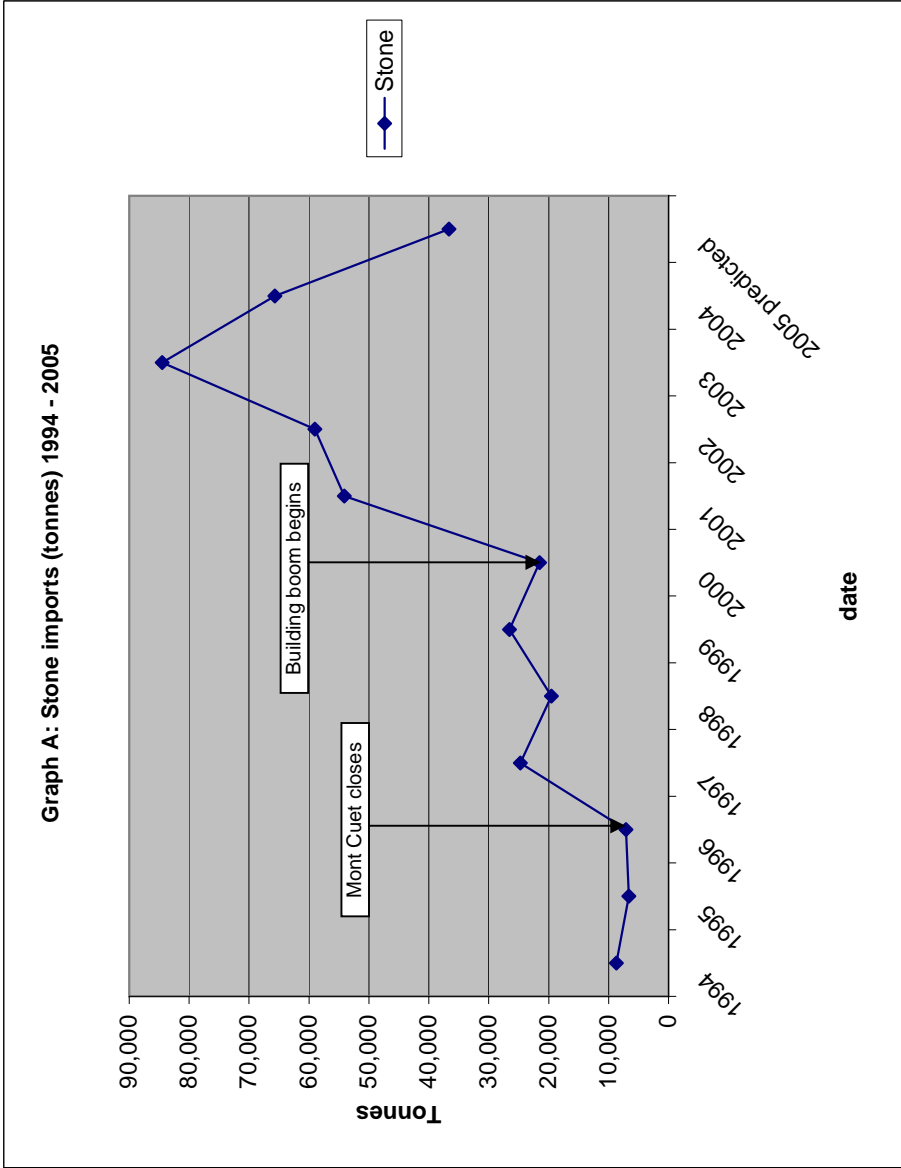
Peter Gill
Harbour Master

N De Carteret
Commercial Manager

8 August 2005

Stone (tonnes) 1994 - 2005

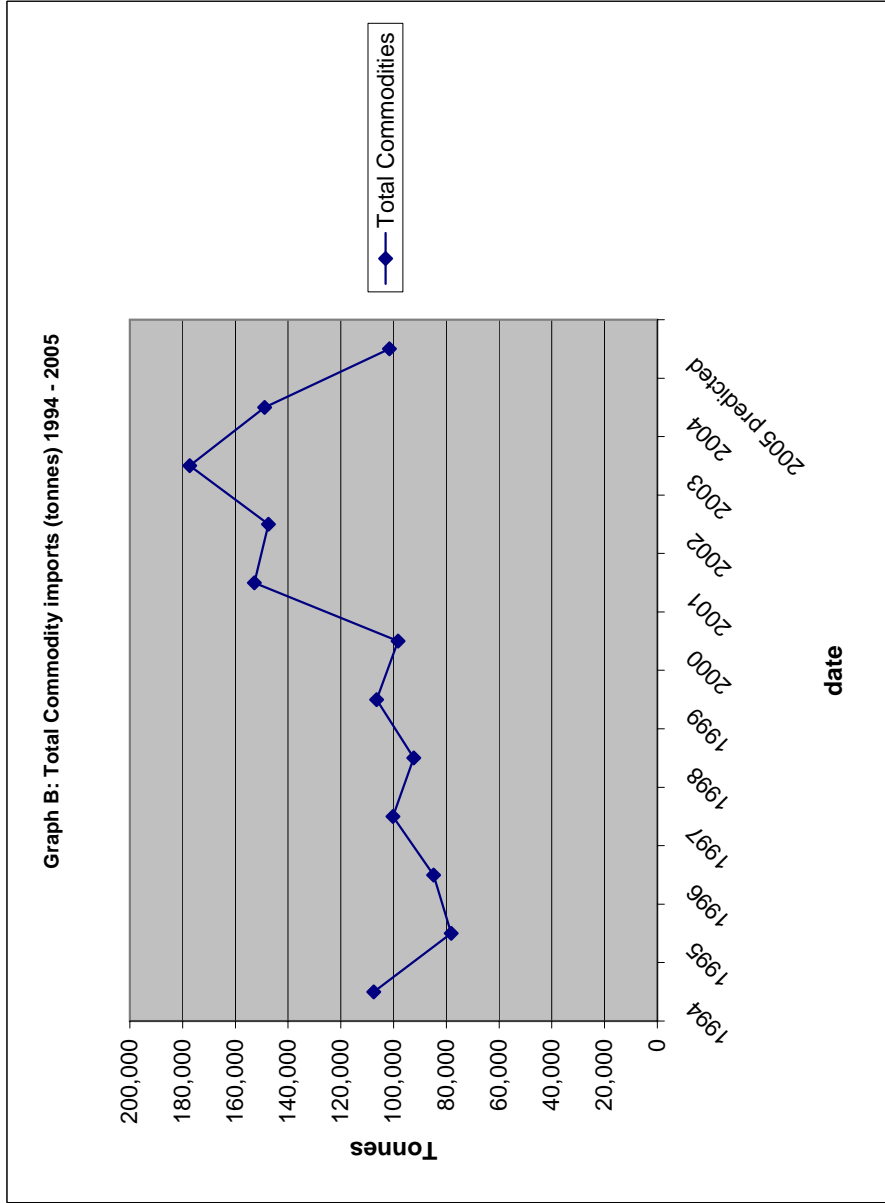
Stone	
1994	8,732
1995	6,610
1996	7,118
1997	24,750
1998	19,547
1999	26,549
2000	21,535
2001	54,098
2002	59,006
2003	84,475
2004	65,693
2005 predicted	36,664



Note: 2005 estimate is a prediction based on year to date information

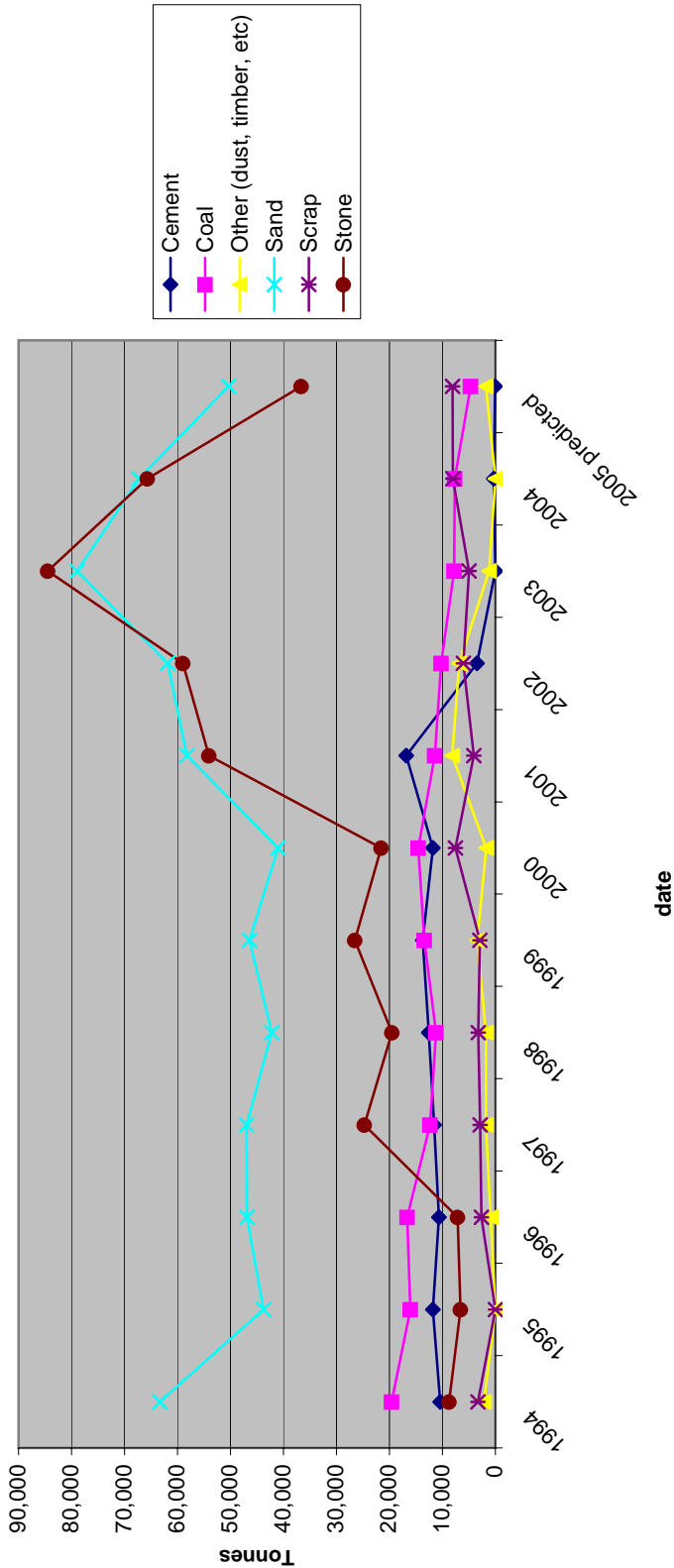
Total Commodities (tonnes) 1994 - 2005

	Total Commodities
1994	107,513
1995	78,178
1996	84,812
1997	100,289
1998	92,333
1999	106,490
2000	98,250
2001	152,805
2002	147,454
2003	177,294
2004	148,925
2005 predicted	101,587



Note: 2005 estimate is a prediction based on year to date information

Graph C: Imports of commodities item by item (tonnes) 1994 - 2005



Note: 2005 estimate is a prediction based on year to date information

Commodities item by item (tonnes) 1994 - 2005

	Cement	Coal	Other (dust, timber, etc)	Sand	Scrap	Stone
1994	10,406	19,601	2,140	63,340	3,294	8,732
1995	11,796	16,020	0	43,752	0	6,610
1996	10,650	16,669	880	46,889	2,606	7,118
1997	11,576	12,312	1,801	46,972	2,878	24,750
1998	12,555	11,216	1,801	42,241	3,211	19,547
1999	13,719	13,432	3,434	46,433	2,923	26,549
2000	11,792	14,566	1,762	41,036	7,559	21,535
2001	16,799	11,437	8,162	58,220	4,089	54,098
2002	3,453	10,260	6,828	61,830	6,078	59,006
2003	0	7,771	1,173	78,922	4,954	84,475
2004	327	7,671	0	67,228	8,006	65,693
2005 predicted	62	4,642	1,808	50,353	8,058	36,664

(NB The Treasury and Resources Department has no comment on the proposals.)

The States are asked to decide:-

II.- Whether, after consideration of the report dated 12th June, 2006, of the Policy Council, they are of the opinion:-

1. To note that Report.
2. To confirm that Les Vardes Quarry shall be identified as a strategic asset for freshwater storage (once quarrying activities there cease).

APPENDIX I

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

LA HOUGUETTE PRIMARY SCHOOL – VALIDATION REPORT

The Chief Minister
Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port

18th July 2006

Dear Sir

I enclose a summary of the La Houquette Primary School Validation Report, together with the Education Department's response and would be grateful if you would arrange for them to be published as an appendix to the Billet d'État for September 2006.

Copies of the full report will be made available for any member of the public to inspect at both the school and the Education Department.

Yours faithfully,

M A Ozanne,
Minister

Enc

**ISLANDS' FEDERATION FOR THE EVALUATION OF SCHOOLS
(IFES)**

Summary of the Validation Report

LA HOUGUETTE PRIMARY SCHOOL

GUERNSEY

April 2006

SUMMARY OF THE APRIL 2006 VALIDATION REPORT

LA HOUGUETTE PRIMARY SCHOOL

La Houquette Primary is a two form entry school situated on the borders of St Saviour and St Pierre du Bois.

There are 342 pupils on roll, 186 boys and 156 girls, aged from 4 to 11.

They are taught by 15 full time staff, including the headteacher, and one part time teacher.

There are 14 classes, with an average class size of 24.4 and a pupil teacher ratio of 22.2:1.

Background

The validation team consisted of six inspectors. Five were Ofsted inspectors from the UK and one was an IFES trained headteacher from Jersey. The team met informally with staff at the school on Sunday and then spent four days inspecting the school.

The school provided comprehensive documentation and its self-review report in advance of the visit, having spent two terms working on its self-evaluation activities. Additional information, such as children's work, and a few portfolios of other evidence, was made available to the team during the week. All staff had attended the Education Department's IFES Internal Evaluator training course on how to carry out a self-review. The evidence base to validate the school's findings was collected through:

- * scrutiny of a range of whole school and subject documentation, including School Improvement Plans since the last inspection, portfolios, minutes of meetings and SATs results; information and evidence about standards and progress had been provided from the last three years;
- * observation of 104 whole or part lessons;
- * examination and discussion of teachers' planning;
- * attendance at assemblies and some extra curricular activities;
- * examination of pupils' current and previous work;
- * approximately 15 hours of planned discussions with teachers and other staff, pupils and parents;
- * observation of pupils on arrival and departure from the school and at other times around the buildings and grounds;

- * scrutiny of 162 returns and 42 additional written comments from the confidential parental questionnaire.

At the end of the week, subject co-ordinators received an oral feedback on their areas of responsibility, and the team's main findings were reported to the headteacher, deputy, key stage co-ordinators and the Education Officer (Primary), and then to the Director of Education.

Main Findings

- * La Houquette School continues to provide a positive working environment for children, characterised by a caring and purposeful ethos where children are happy and relationships are good.
- * The school has successfully sustained many of the strengths which were reported on at the time of the previous inspection in 2000.
- * Pupils' behaviour and attendance are very good; children respond well to a conscientious and hard working staff.
- * The school has undergone significant changes in personnel over the last two years. There have been three headteachers, a new deputy and several new staff. It has proved to be an unsettling time and has disrupted the progression of some planned developments.
- * The new headteacher had to lead the organisation of the school's self-evaluation process very soon after her arrival. It is to the credit of all concerned that a thorough and substantially accurate internal report has been produced. It will be of great assistance to the school in identifying priorities for the next school improvement plan (SIP).
- * The headteacher and her deputy have strong background experience and expertise for their current roles and work well together. They have a clear vision for addressing necessary areas for development and moving the school forward.
- * During the validation week, 104 lessons were observed. Of these, 91% were judged to be of at least satisfactory standard in the quality of teaching and learning. A commendable 48% were of good or excellent quality. These findings are very much in line with the outcomes of the previous inspection when the figures were 91% and 47% respectively.
- * The school has lost ground since 2000 in the effectiveness of its oversight, monitoring and management of the curriculum. Curriculum roles and responsibilities are unclear and the school does not fully comply with the National Curriculum (Guernsey) requirements in ICT and design and technology; provision for the creative arts is underdeveloped.

- * Senior and middle management roles need sharp definition as several staff are unclear of the location of curriculum responsibilities. Regular monitoring and evaluation of standards through structured analysis of assessment data, pupils' work, and the retention of dated and levelled exemplars of work in subject portfolios would enable appropriate target setting to raise achievement.
- * Good examples of teaching and learning were regularly seen in mathematics, French, RE, ICT, PSHE, English, PE and history. Lessons are mostly well planned with learning objectives appropriately shared with the children. In some lessons, the positive influence of the Island's 'Assessment for Learning' initiative was clearly seen. ICT is being increasingly used to support learning.
- * Good quality support is provided by teaching assistants and other non-teaching staff.
- * An analysis of test results and assessment data, and the scrutiny of teachers' planning, policies and children's work, indicate that most children follow suitable programmes and are making satisfactory progress, particularly in mathematics. Some higher attaining pupils are underachieving, and attention needs to be paid to level 5 attainment in science and English, as well as to the general fall in all SATs scores since 2000.
- * Good support is provided for the 18% of pupils with special educational needs and the SENCO effectively oversees the implementation of the Guernsey Code of Practice. The new policy for gifted and talented pupils has yet to be implemented.
- * Very good provision is made for the social, moral, spiritual and cultural (SMSC) development of children, and this is a marked strength of the school. Collective worship is appropriately planned and well conducted, and the school meets the requirements of the Agreed Syllabus in RE. Work in PSHE is supplemented well by the experiences provided through the School Council.
- * The school is aware of the need to produce a comprehensive policy for assessment, recording and reporting that provides coherence for the range of procedures that are used, and to ensure more uniformity in practice.
- * Effective arrangements are made for the induction of new children into the Foundation Stage. Recent initiatives have strengthened curriculum provision and most children are on course to meet the goals of the six areas of learning. The school rightly intends to strengthen continuity of learning into Y1.
- * The school's strong partnership with parents and the local community continues to be a real asset and strength. Returns from the parental questionnaire (Appendix A) reveal high levels of support for the school's leadership and management and for the work of the staff.

- * The PTA and the parishes of St. Pierre du Bois and St. Saviours raise welcome additional funding for the school which has provided extra books, equipment and other facilities. Many parents give freely of their time to support class and out of school sports and activities.
- * The existing school improvement plan is over-ambitious and there has been considerable slippage in meeting intended targets. The school intends to use the findings of the internal and external reports to draw up a new strategic and prioritised development plan.
- * The school has an established pattern of minuted meetings at senior, middle management and whole staff levels. Despite this, internal communications have not always been effective and this issue is now being addressed.
- * Financial procedures are sound and the office continues to be efficiently administered. Appropriate attention is being paid to the recent Internal Audit and to issues of health and safety. ICT management systems are being used with increasing confidence, and the headteacher and administrative officer are undertaking relevant SAP training.
- * The school makes efficient use of its available staffing, voluntary adult helpers and accommodation. The school buildings and environment are well maintained and cleaned by the well regarded caretaker and his team. With the exception of some areas of ICT and DT, the school is well resourced to teach the NC(G). Staff and children are benefiting from the Island's generous provision for ICT.
- * The school's system of Performance Management and its recent programme of internal lesson observations have assisted the headteacher and her staff in the analysis of the school's strengths and weaknesses. This has helped in the drawing up of suitable recommendations for the school's future development.
- * The school's report correctly highlights a number of areas for attention, including ARR, assessment for learning, a review of curriculum practices and priorities, raising awareness of attainment levels and progression in all subject areas, providing more curriculum information to parents, strengthening monitoring and evaluation procedures, clarifying staff roles and responsibilities and improving channels of communication. These intentions are endorsed by the validation team.

Key Issues that the School Needs to Address

- * Some recommendations are still outstanding from the last inspection report in 2000 and several promising initiatives have not been sustained. However, in order to move the school forward, the headteacher and her staff will need in particular to:

- clarify and communicate both senior and middle management roles and responsibilities, and enhance the leadership of subject co-ordinators; ensure that all decisions are clearly communicated and implemented;
- establish appropriate structures for the regular oversight , monitoring and direction of the curriculum;
- increase the awareness and use of available assessment data and reviews of work to set appropriate targets for children and to raise attainment levels, particularly for the most able;
- ensure a unified and coherent approach to the implementation of the school's next improvement plan;
- monitor the more consistent application of whole school policies;
- continue to develop 'Assessment for Learning' strategies, and to provide more opportunities for investigational and independent work;
- sustain existing good practice.

The school is responsible for drawing up an action plan after receiving the Report, showing what it is going to do about the issues raised and how it will incorporate them in the school's Improvement Plan.

A follow-up visit to the school will be made in autumn 2007/spring 2008 in order to monitor and discuss the progress the school has made, and a written report will be made to the Director of Education.

Response to the Validation Report on La Houquette Primary School

The Education Board and the staff of La Houquette Primary School welcome and accept the Validation Report of April 2006.

The Board is pleased to note that La Houquette Primary School continues to provide a positive working environment for children which is characterised by a caring and purposeful ethos where the children are happy and relationships are good. Very good provision is made for the social, moral, spiritual and cultural development of children and this is a marked strength of the school. Children's behaviour and attendance is very good and they respond well to a conscientious and hard working staff.

The school's strong partnership with parents and the local community continues to be a real asset and strength. Returns from the parental questionnaire reveal high levels of support for the school's leadership and management, and the work of the staff.

The quality of teaching remains as good as at the time of the last inspection, with a commendable 48% judged to be of good or excellent quality. Good examples of teaching were regularly seen in mathematics, French, RE, ICT, PSHE, English, PE and history. ICT is increasingly being used to support learning and the positive influence of the Island's "Assessment for Learning" initiative was clearly seen. Good quality support is provided by teaching assistants and other non-teaching staff.

The school makes efficient use of its available staffing, voluntary helpers and accommodation. The school buildings and environment are well maintained and cleaned by the well regarded caretaker and his team. Financial procedures are sound and continue to be efficiently administered.

The Headteacher and her Deputy have strong background experience and expertise, and a clear vision for moving the school forward. To the credit of all staff involved, the school's internal self evaluation report is thorough and substantially accurate and correctly highlights areas to develop through its next improvement plan.

Key areas for development are:

- to clarify roles and responsibilities and ensure that all decisions are clearly communicated and implemented
- to establish methods of regularly overseeing and monitoring curriculum provision and the implementation of whole school policies
- to increase the use of assessment data to further raise standards of attainment
- to continue to develop "Assessment for Learning" strategies and provide more opportunities for investigational and independent work
- to ensure a unified and coherent approach to the implementation of the next improvement plan.

APPENDIX II

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**GUERNSEY COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION –
PROGRAMME OF INSPECTION 2004-2006**

The Chief Minister
Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port

18th July 2006

Dear Sir

I enclose the executive summary of the Guernsey College of Further Education's Programme of Inspection 2004-2006, together with the Education Department's response and would be grateful if you would arrange for them to be published as an appendix to the Billet d'État for September 2006.

Copies of the full report will be made available for any member of the public to inspect at both the College and the Education Department.

Yours faithfully,

M A Ozanne
Minister

Enc

**GUERNSEY COLLEGE OF
FURTHER EDUCATION**

**PROGRAMME OF INSPECTION
2004-06**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JUNE 2006

Guernsey College of Further Education

Programme of Inspection 2004 - 06

Executive Summary

Contents	Page
Introduction	3
Purposes of the Inspection	3
Inspection Methodology	3
Inspection Findings:	
Classes Inspected and Grades Awarded	5
Quality of Education	8
Accommodation	8
Governance and Management	8
Table A – Summary of Work Inspected and Inspection Grades Awarded	9
Table B – Quality of Provision in Curriculum Areas	10
Table C – Quality of Provision in Cross College Areas	15
Teaching and Learning	18
Resources	18
Assessment	18
Guidance	19
Relations with Key Partners	19
Summary: Strengths and Areas with Scope for Improvement	19

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

1. The States of Guernsey Department of Education in collaboration with Guernsey College of Further Education decided to marry the college's own quality assurance and self-assessment procedures with a new form of external inspection of the college. This new form of inspection involves teams of external inspectors reinforced by members of the teaching staff of Highlands College, Jersey and Guernsey College of Further Education. The inspection teams were led by a single reporting inspector, Dr T P Melia CBE, a former Head of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Schools and a former Chief Inspector of the Further Education Funding Council Inspectorate. Such an inspection has been carried out on a termly basis over an 18-month period from November 2004 to May 2006.

PURPOSES OF THE INSPECTION

2. The main purpose of the inspection is:
 - To provide an account of the quality of education and training and of the standards achieved in the curriculum areas inspected.
 - To help bring about improvement by recognising strengths within this provision, highlighting good practice and identifying areas in which there is scope for improvement.
 - To promote a culture of self-assessment that builds on Guernsey College of Further Education's existing quality assurance and self-assessment arrangements.

INSPECTION METHODOLOGY

3. The Office for Standards in Education/Adult Learning Inspectorate (OFSTED/ALI) Common Inspection Framework for inspecting post-16 education and training guided the inspection approach. This framework was modified to reflect the needs of the Island of Guernsey and the particular curriculum areas being inspected.
4. The inspection involved:
 - Evaluation of teaching and learning through:
 - Validation of self-assessment;

- An assessment of the appropriateness of resources, including accommodation.
 - An assessment of the effectiveness of the college's governance and management arrangements.
5. Grades were awarded to each area of activity inspected on the following four point scale:
- Excellent.
 - Good.
 - Satisfactory.
 - Scope for improvement.
6. Since this new method of inspection has as one of its main aims improving the quality of provision and the standards achieved it is intended to allow some time following the initial inspection for curriculum areas to address the issues identified in the inspection before the award of an overall inspection grade to the curriculum area. To help guide the curriculum area, grades are awarded separately, following the initial inspection, to:
- Teaching and learning, including student support. This grade takes account of student retention and achievement and the quality assurance arrangements in place.
 - Resources, particularly staffing, accommodation and equipment.
 - The appropriateness, accessibility and utilisation of data and information.
7. Inspections have been carried out at the dates indicated in Table A in the following programme and cross college areas of provision:

Curriculum areas

- Adult education and flexible learning.
- Art and design.
- Business studies, finance and management.
- Construction.
- Engineering, motor vehicle and building studies.
- Foundation and vocational skills and students with learning difficulties and/or disabilities.

- Hairdressing and beauty therapy.
- Health and early years.
- Hospitality and catering.
- Information and communications technology.
- Media studies.
- Secretarial and administration.
- Skills development.
- Sports, leisure and tourism.

Cross college aspects of provision.

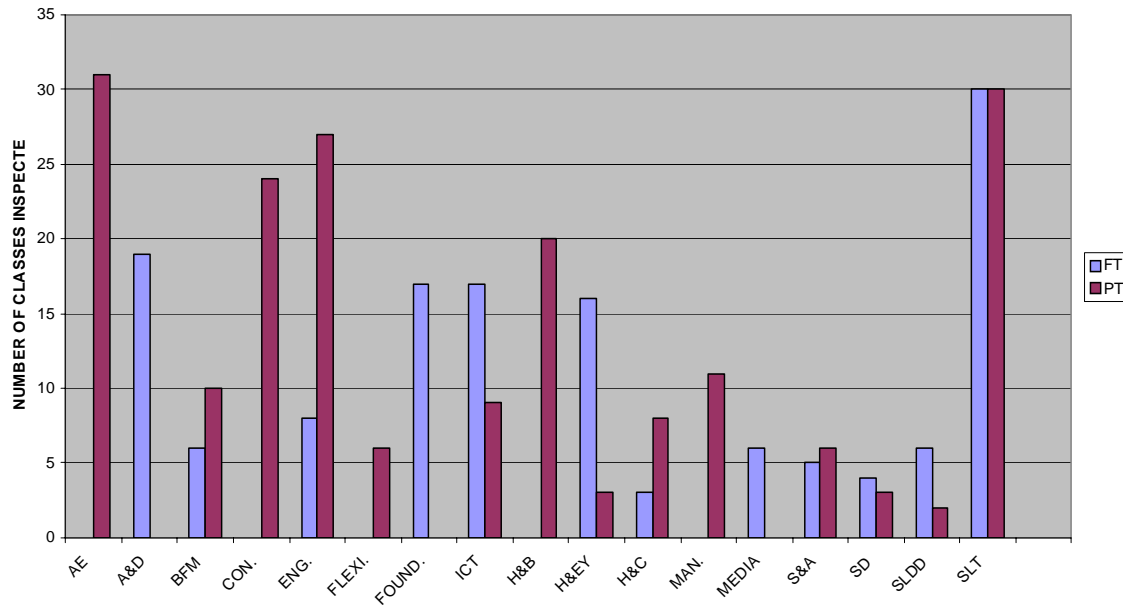
- Guidance and support.
 - Leadership and management.
 - Learning resources.
 - Marketing.
 - 14-16 developments.
 - Staff development.
8. Students' views on the college and their programmes of study were also noted during the inspection and account was also taken of the college's own student opinion surveys.
 9. The sections on the individual curriculum and cross college areas of provision, in Part 2 of this report, represent the judgements of inspectors at the time that the main inspection of a particular area was conducted. Improvements that occurred subsequently are noted in Tables A-C of this Executive Summary.

INSPECTION FINDINGS

Classes Inspected and Grades Awarded

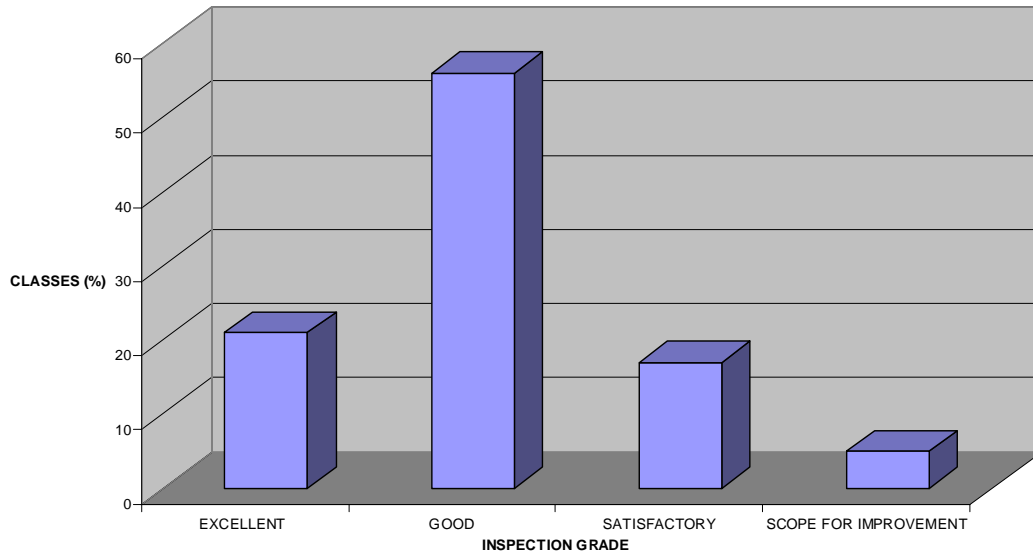
10. During the course of the inspection 291 classes were inspected involving over 2,200 students. In two thirds of the classes inspected the mode of attendance of students was part-time (Figure A). The overall attendance level in the classes inspected was 84%.

FIGURE A GUERNSEY CFE: CLASSES INSPECTED BY MODE OF ATTENDANCE, 2004-06



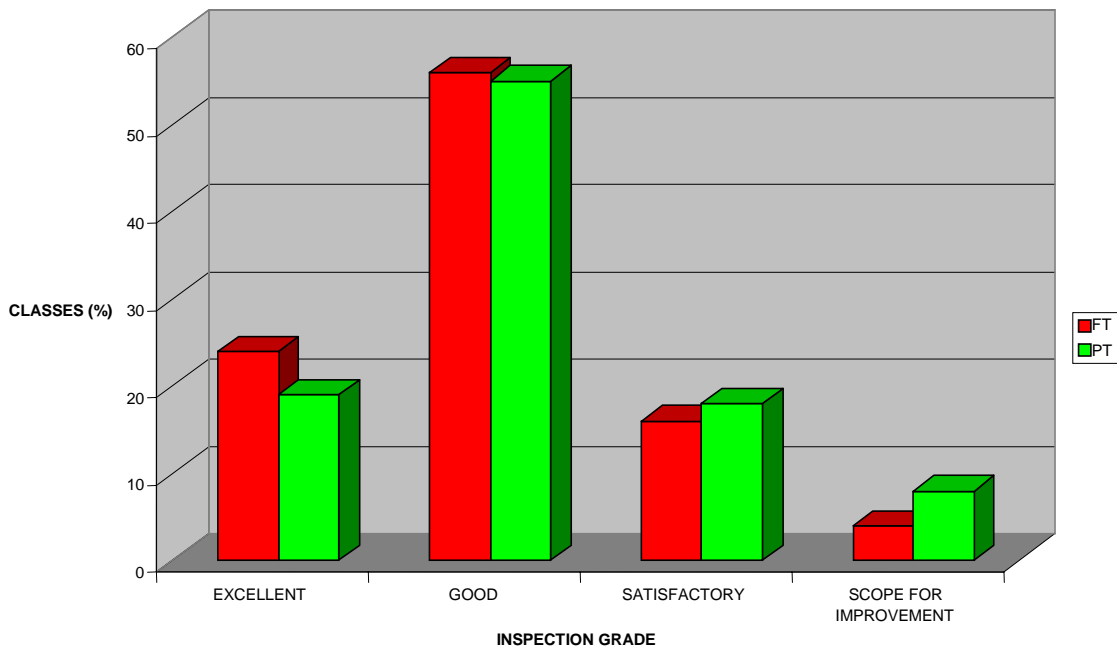
11. The inspection grades awarded to the areas inspected are shown in Figure B and Table A. Of the 291 sessions observed by inspectors, 78% of the teaching and learning seen was graded good or better, 17% was graded satisfactory and 5% had scope for improvement. These grades compare with OFSTED averages for English colleges of further education of 67% graded good or better, 28% graded satisfactory and 5% having scope for improvement. The inspection grades achieved by Guernsey College of Further Education in teaching and learning would place the college in that group of colleges described by OFSTED as outstanding.

FIGURE B GUERNSEY CFE; INSPECTION GRADES AWARDED, 2004-06 (BASED ON 291 CLASSES)



12. About two thirds of the 291 teaching sessions observed during the inspection were under the guidance of full-time teachers (Figure C). Overall classes taken by full-time teachers were awarded better grades than those taken by part-time teachers.

FIGURE C. INSPECTION GRADE PROFILES FOR FULL-TIME (195 SESSIONS) AND PART-(95 SESSIONS) TEACHERS, 2004-06



Quality of education

13. Inspectors judged the quality of education in two of the curriculum areas inspected to be excellent, good in 14 areas and satisfactory in one area. One cross college area of provision, staff development was graded excellent, and the remaining five, guidance and support, leadership and management, learning resources, marketing and 14-16 developments were all graded good. The findings in the curriculum and cross-college areas of provision are summarised in the Tables A and B, respectively.

Accommodation

14. In making an overall judgement about the quality and standards of provision offered inspectors took less account of the poor quality of much of the accommodation than would have been the case in inspections on the mainland because its improvement lies in the hands of the States rather than the College Development Committee. Suffice it to say that the quality and standards of further education accommodation on the Island now fall well below the norms on the mainland

Governance and management

15. There has been a substantial improvement in the governance and management of the college since the last inspection in 1997. Staff attitudes are more positive and the college's senior management team has a clear vision for the college and a culture of strategic planning is embedded at all staff levels. By the end of the inspection the college's management information system had become a powerful management tool, providing a comprehensive range of performance data that enhances curriculum management, quality assurance and strategic planning. Quality assurance with its emphasis on self-assessment is the driving force for both improving standards and initiating change. The college's quality assurance arrangements comprise annual self assessment and action planning; staff development, including teacher training; regular curriculum reviews; data capture and analysis; observation of teaching; staff appraisal interviews; and a rolling programme of inspections. The college adopts a pro-active stance to the marketing of its provision making good use of the media to publicise its work. There is scope to improve management at the course and school levels, particularly in relation to data capture and use and to develop more comprehensive value added arrangements at both the course and school level.

TABLE A. GUERNSEY CFE: SUMMARY OF WORK INSPECTED AND INSPECTION GRADES AWARDED.

AREA	DATE INSPECTED	SESSIONS			INSPECTION GRADES AWARDED			
		LESSONS	STUDENTS	T & L	RESOURCES		MIS	OVERALL
					EQUIPMENT	ACCOMMODATION		
CURRICULUM								
Adult Ed. & Flex. Learn.	Nov. 2005	31	285	Good	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	Good
Art & design	Mar. 2005	19	202	Excellent	Satisfactory	Scope for improvement	Good	Excellent
B, F & M	Nov. 2005	27	196	Good	Good	Scope for improvement	Good	Good
Construction	Dec. 2004	24	193	Good	Scope for improvement	Scope for improvement	Good	Good
Eng. MV & BS	Mar. 2005	35	197	Good	Satisfactory	Scope for improvement	Good	Good
F & V Skills & SLDD	Nov. 2005	25	186	Good	Good	Scope for improvement	Good	Good
H & BT	Mar. 2005	20	133	Good *	Good	Good	Good	Good*
o Hair (Re-insp)	Nov. 2005	o 4	o 25	o Good				
H&EY	Feb. 2006	17	175	Good	Scope for Improvement	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Good
Hosp & Catering	Feb 2006	11	73	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Good
ICT	Dec. 2004	25	192	Good	Good	Satisfactory	Good	Good
Media	Feb. 2006	6	23	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory
Sec. & Admin.	Feb. 2006	11	67	Good	Good	Satisfactory	Good	Good
Skills Development	Feb. 2006	7	46	Good	Good	Scope for Improvement	Satisfactory	Good
Sport, Leisure & Tourism	Feb. 2006	13	138	Good	Scope for Improvement	Scope for improvement	Good	Good
CROSS COLLEGE								
Guidance & Support	May 2006	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good
Leadership & Man.	2004-06	-	-	-	-	-	Good	Good
Learning Resources	May 2006	-	-	-	Good	Scope for improvement	Good	Good
Marketing	May 2006	-	-	-	NA	Scope for improvement	Good	Good
Staff Development	Feb/May 2006	-	-	Excellent	Good	Scope for improvement	Good	Excellent
14-16 developments	May 2006	-	-	Good	Good	Scope for improvement	Good	Good
Students' Views	2004-06	-	-	Good	Good	Scope for improvement	Good	Good
TOTAL/OVERALL		291	2,242	Good	Good	Scope for improvement	Good	Good

* After re-inspection in November 2005

TABLE B QUALITY OF PROVISION IN CURRICULUM AREAS

CURRICULUM AREA	OVERALL JUDGEMENTS ABOUT PROVISION AND COMMENT
Adult education and flexible learning	Good. There is much teaching that is good and some that is excellent. Teachers make the best use of the accommodation that is available and display inventiveness and initiative in devising imaginative and relevant learning materials. There is a wide range of provision and curriculum management is effective. There are appropriate learning materials and good support services for students who are appreciative of the help that they receive.
Art and design	Excellent. A well managed, distinctive and diverse curriculum delivered by well-qualified and committed teachers with up-to-date knowledge of their subjects. Teaching is of a high standard. Students perform well in examinations. Existing accommodation limits the scope and the range of work that can be offered and also hinders the expansion potential of art and design. There is a need to formalise staff appraisal and to improve opportunities for continuous professional development, particularly in management.
Business studies, finance and management	Good. Teaching is good and this is reflected in the performance of students in examinations who receive effective feedback on their progress throughout their course of study. Curricula are diverse and well managed. There is appropriate and innovative use of information technology. Links with employers are strong. Careful lesson management allows students with different levels of attainment to make progress. Some accommodation is unsuitable for purpose and for some classes there is insufficient access to information technology facilities. There is a need for more work on value added and the capturing of retention and achievement data on part-time students who enter themselves for professional examinations.
Construction	Good. Teaching by well-qualified and suitably experienced staff is of a high standard. Student attendance, retention and achievement levels are high and students perform well in external examinations. There have been innovative degree course developments in collaboration with South Bank University and the provision of CORGI and ACOPS short courses responds to the

	Island's needs. Workshop space and storage provision are inadequate and this has both health and safety implications. Poor accommodation is hindering curriculum development. There is a need to improve data capture, accessibility and utilisation. Links with local industry need formalising.
Engineering, MV & BS	Good. Teaching by well-qualified staff is of a high standard. Student attendance, retention and achievement levels are high and students perform well in public examinations. Links with industry are good. The States Apprenticeship scheme is successful. There is a shortage of workshop and storage space and classrooms match neither students' need nor curricula requirements. Some equipment is dated and there is need for a rolling programme of equipment renewal. Since the March 2005 inspection, £40,000 has been invested in engineering equipment and this has partially addressed the equipment renewal needs in the short term. There is a need to improve data accessibility and thereby its utilisation in relation to planning, quality assurance and the monitoring of student performance. More attention should be paid to staff appraisal and there is a need for increased emphasis on classroom observations.
Foundation and vocational skills and SLDD	Good. Teaching is good. Student attendance retention and achievement levels are high. Diagnostic assessment in reading, spelling, literacy, numeracy and dyslexia are thorough. Curricula are broad and diverse and practical learning activities are relevant to students' needs. Links with employers are strong and these are reflected in the appropriateness of students' work placements. There is need to improve: the integration of learning support; the behavioural management of students; the allocation of planning time to teachers; the development on individual student learning plans; student recording and tracking systems; timetable planning; room allocation; and student progression planning.
Hairdressing & BT	Good*. In the November 2005 inspection, beauty therapy was found to offer much good teaching by well-qualified and experienced staff. The curriculum was appropriate and well-managed, quality assurance was effective and relationships with industry were good. There was a need to enhance work experience links and for more floor space both to meet the needs of current students and to allow scope for future growth. There is need to improve: student

	<p>retention and achievement levels; diagnostic assessment; data reliability, capture, accessibility and utilisation; administrative and technical support; and equipment replacement planning.</p> <p>In the November 2005 inspection, hairdressing, was judged to be unsatisfactory and was re-inspected in March 2006. The deficiencies outlined in the previous sentence were all present in hairdressing. Additional criticisms included: the pace and challenge of lessons; the extent of assessment and student feedback; student punctuality; student induction; and shortcomings in health and safety arrangements. By the time of the March 2006 re-inspection, the hairdressing section had improved considerably. Most of the issues outlined above had been addressed. Additional teaching staff had been appointed; closer links had been established with the Island's hairdressing industry; student punctuality had improved; clearer health and safety procedures had been introduced; assessment and internal verification had been improved; data collection had been improved; the reception area had been upgraded; students' learning plans gave focussed clearly on what needed to be achieved; and the student induction programme had been appropriately reorganised.</p>
Health & EY	<p>Good. Teaching by well-qualified staff is of a high standard. Student attendance, retention and achievement levels are high. The curriculum is appropriate and diverse and meets the Island's needs. Student work placements are carefully monitored. Links with key partners are strong. Attention should be paid to: the needs of individual students; the management of students with behavioural problems; student access to numeracy qualifications; the appropriateness of accommodation for some classes; the replacement of aging equipment; and the evaluation of teaching and learning.</p>
Hospitality & catering	<p>Good. Some outstanding teaching by well-qualified and experienced staff who provide students with good support. High standards are demanded of students who perform well in external examinations. Students are punctual and levels of retention are high. The curriculum is enriched through extracurricular activities that provided. There are good collaborative links with the local media. Both accommodation and equipment standards are high. Areas in which there is scope for improvement include: industrial links; integration of relevant numeracy, communications and information technology into all programmes; retention levels on the first year of the day-</p>

	release course; pre-entry information provided by local schools; sharing of good practice; reinforcement of health and safety standards; and self-assessment.
ICT	Good. A well managed curriculum area. High levels of student recruitment, attendance, retention and achievement in public examinations. Teaching is of a high standard and relations between staff and students are excellent. Tutorial and personal support for students is effective. Excellent tracking and monitoring of the progress of full-time students. Well-equipped area of work. Areas in which there is scope for improvement include: integration of communications module in the AVCE programme; accommodation that is not fit for purpose; record keeping for part-time students (this had been put in place by the time of the May 2006 inspection); lack of technical support for evening classes; and the analysis of student progress through the application of value added techniques (another area of development that had been achieved by the time of the May 2006 inspection).
Media studies	Satisfactory. This new area of work, first introduced in September 2005, is well organised and led by a committed tutor and is appropriately equipped. There is good screening of students and good feedback to them on their performance. Areas in which there is scope for improvement include: communication within the programme team and the training of part-time staff.
Secretarial & admin.	Good. Much good and some outstanding teaching in a well-managed area of provision. High levels of student attendance, retention and achievement. Student support is good and careful lesson management takes account of different student ability levels. Good communication between teachers and with students. Effective feedback to students on their progress. Innovative use of information technology that captures students' interest. Excellent student record keeping. Areas in which there is scope for improvement include: value added analysis of student performance; student recruitment; standardisation of student tracking arrangements; and the need for greater involvement of part-time staff in team meetings.
Skills development	Good. Skills development encompasses adult literacy and numeracy, mathematics, information technology skills, English and communications as well as links with the prison service, the back

	<p>to work programme, social security and dyslexia support. It is a cross-college provision that has strong links with employer and community groups. Both formal and informal teaching methods are used to good effect and that make use of very good learning resource materials in the well-used workshops. Students perform well in numeracy and mathematics and feedback from students about their experiences in these areas of study is positive. Overall student attendance and retention levels are high. Areas in which there is scope for improvement include: development of a management structure that assigns clear roles and responsibilities to staff; service coordination; the need for a common approach to initial assessment and to student tracking and progress monitoring; the coordination of learning resources; extension of teachers specialist qualifications; the development of value added techniques; the extension of information technology as a medium for learning support in English and communications; coordination of workshop provision; the establishment of a central learning resource bank; and recognition across the college of the value of learning support.</p>
Sports, L & T	<p>Good. Some very good teaching by well qualified and experienced staff who communicate successfully with each other and their students. A well-managed curriculum with careful lesson management that takes account of students' different ability levels. High levels of student attendance, retention and achievement. Good information and communications technology equipment that is used appropriately. Good student support including rigorous screening of students using appropriate diagnostic techniques and effective feedback on their performance. Good arrangements for student induction. Areas in which there is scope for improvement include: accommodation that is not fit for purpose; the development of value added techniques; and the availability of technician/caretaking support at the Longfields site.</p>
Teacher education	<p>Excellent. The college expects and provides opportunities for both full- and part-time teaching staff to obtain a teaching qualification. Further support for teachers is provided through the college's staff appraisal and staff development arrangements.</p>

TABLE C QUALITY OF PROVISION IN CROSS COLLEGE AREAS

CROSS COLLEGE AREA	OVERALL JUDGEMENTS ABOUT PROVISION AND COMMENT
Guidance & support	Good. The college offers prospective students a wide variety of impartial advice and guidance to enable them to make an informed choice of course. Management of student services is coherent. Induction is comprehensive and effective. There is helpful academic and additional learning support. Additional learning needs are identified and acted upon and appropriate learning support is arranged. Student attendance, retention and achievement rates are good and are testimony to the good teaching and support received by students. Careers education and guidance is provided in collaboration with the Island's Careers Service. Students receive good support from personal tutors and subject teachers who take much of the responsibility for providing careers advice and guidance in which they draw on their own experience and current contacts with industry/commerce. Additional support for those on adult education programmes is more restricted. The involvement of parents in the further education of their offspring is achieved through parents evenings, six-monthly progress reports and in some instances through their involvement in the first assignment undertaken by full-time students. There is scope for improvement in: preparation and guidance for higher education; the use of data to both measure and improve performance; and formalising careers education and guidance arrangements within the curriculum, thereby ensuring consistency of provision across the curriculum areas.
Leadership & management	Good. There has been a substantial improvement in the governance and management of the college since the last inspection in 1997. Staff attitudes are more positive and the college's senior management team has a clear vision for the college and a culture of strategic planning is embedded at all staff levels. By the end of the inspection the college's management information system had become a powerful management tool, providing a comprehensive range of performance data that enhances curriculum management, quality assurance and strategic planning. Quality assurance with its emphasis on self-assessment is the driving force for both improving standards and initiating change. The college's quality assurance arrangements comprise annual self assessment and action planning; staff development, including teacher

	training; regular curriculum reviews; data capture and analysis; observation of teaching; staff appraisal interviews; and a rolling programme of inspections. Throughout the 18 months of this inspection action plans have been put in place and then implemented to ensure that weaknesses identified are addressed. There is scope to improve management at the course and school levels, particularly in relation to data capture and use and to develop more comprehensive value added arrangements at the course and school level.
Learning resources	Good. The college has a well-stocked library at its main site that provides book, magazines, newspapers, student-access to the Internet through 18 PCs, a video and CD loan- service and professional librarian help for those who need it. Throughout the college students have access to a wide range of ICT facilities that match the best in the UK. Most curriculum areas are adequately provided with materials and equipment, although in some areas that require expensive and up-to-date equipment there is a need for a planned replacement programme. Provision of learning support equipment and other resources at the college's annexes are poor. This should be born in mind when the college acquires the St Peter Port School and is able to settle its provision on two substantial sites, both of which will need good learning resource provision.
Marketing	Good. Marketing at Guernsey CFE centres around the three 'Ps', publicity, promotion, public affairs and press/media relations. Relations with both the press and radio are good and productive. The college issues an annual prospectus, holds enrolment and parents' evenings, careers conventions, an Open Day, makes presentations at local schools and holds a range of events such as the 'Hair Show' that illustrate what students do and achieve. The time is now ripe for the college to develop a more formal marketing strategy that is in concert with its strategic aims and objectives. This should clearly define the college's market sector, emphasise the quality of the colleges curriculum offer, demonstrate that its courses and delivery methods are tailor-made for its customers, provide a welcoming environment for the potential customer and through pro-active central coordination of marketing ensure that everyone is 'on message'.
Staff development	Excellent. Staff development embraces lesson observation, appraisal leading to individual staff development action plans, on- and off-Island training, staff Inset days such as recent events on

	<p>behaviour management and values, and focus groups to consider quality improvement matters. The college has well-managed staff development and teacher education programmes. There is an annual staff development plan with clear objectives and lines of accountability whose delivery is monitored and evaluated. The staff development and teacher training team are well aware of the staff development challenges for college staff that are likely to emerge from the raising of the school leaving age and from the changes in teacher education legislation on the mainland with its requirement for mandatory continuous professional development for all teachers and are planning to address these.</p>
14-16 developments	<p>Good. Currently, the college has a comprehensive school link course programme involving nearly 500 pupils aged 14-16. Provision includes 'Skills for Life' programme that offers a carousel of experiences. Demand from schools for these types of course is likely to increase when the Island's school leaving age is raised to 16 years in 2008. This well-managed area of work faces a number of challenges. These include: meeting schools' demand for places that is currently in excess of the college's staff and space availability; training college teaching staff to deal with 4-16 year-olds; need to provide clear qualification pathways and opportunities for progression; and developing the new specialist diploma programmes that are soon to be introduced. It is important that the costs of such provision are not underestimated and that planning of staffing and accommodation needs is carried out well in advanced to ensure that the raising of the Island's raising of the school leaving age policy is successfully implemented</p>
Students' views	<p>Good. Students consider staff to be both helpful and supportive. They are appreciative of the good teaching and friendly and knowledgeable teachers. They are generally satisfied with the level and quality of the equipment and materials to which they have access. Students were critical of the lack of social facilities at the college, in particular the lack of social areas.</p>

Teaching and learning

16. Overall teaching and learning across the college was good. Teaching sessions were generally well-planned and in most areas of learning there were outstanding lessons. Teachers have good working relationships with their students. In the best lessons students were motivated and challenged through a range of realistic and stretching tasks. There were many examples of the effective linking of theory and practice in most vocational areas of study. Work experience was also used effectively to provide realistic practical experience. There is good use of information and communications technology and Internet access to support learning.

Resources

17. Teaching staff are well-qualified and most have appropriate vocational and teaching qualifications. In most curriculum areas there are sufficient well-qualified and experienced staff. There is a staff development programme that ensures that both full-time and part-time teaching staff hold a teaching qualification. There is an appropriate balance of full-time and part-time staff to ensure that current industrial practice and up-to-date vocational knowledge is brought into courses. Staff awareness of health and safety issues is good and this is passed on to students.
18. Learning resources are generally good. There is access to good information and communications technology (ICT) equipment and effective ICT support. There has been a significant investment in computer resources that match the best provision on the mainland. The range of books and learning materials in the learning resource centre at the main site are satisfactory, but provision at other sites is less than satisfactory.
19. The college has a main campus at Coutanchez and three annexes at Brock Road, Grange Road and Longfield together with a range of adult education centres housed in local schools and community centres as well as centres on the island of Alderney. The accommodation is generally well-maintained but much of it does not match current needs and compares unfavourably in standard with what is now the norm on the mainland. This is particularly so in construction and engineering where shortage of storage space means that workshops are often cluttered. Small rooms in the management centre also provide an inappropriate environment for part-time students from the better-accommodated business and financial services industries. Provision for college students compares particularly unfavourably with that enjoyed by pupils at the Grammar School.

Assessment

20. Assessment practice in the college is good and involves regular marking of students' work and appropriate feed back and close adherence to the standards required by awarding bodies. There are clear internal and external verification

procedures that support good assessment practice and generate cross-college consistency through regular meetings of the internal verifier group. Most students understand the assessment processes and how their progress will be monitored. Teachers regularly visit all work-based learning students in the workplace. Regular assessments are carried out and the outcomes are recorded.

Guidance

21. The college provides impartial advice and guidance to enable students make an informed choice of course. Student induction is comprehensive and effective. There is helpful academic and additional learning support. Additional learning needs are identified and acted upon and appropriate learning support is arranged. Student attendance, retention and achievement rates are good and are testimony to the good teaching and support received by students. Careers education and guidance is provided in collaboration with the Island's Careers Service. Subject teachers take much of the responsibility for providing careers advice and guidance in which they draw on their own experience and current contacts with industry/commerce. Additional support for those on adult education programmes is more restricted. The involvement of parents is achieved through parents' evenings, six-monthly progress reports and in some instances through their involvement in the first assignment undertaken by full-time students. There is scope for improvement in: preparation and guidance for higher education; the use of data to both measure and improve performance; and formalising careers education and guidance arrangements within the curriculum, thereby ensuring consistency of provision across the curriculum areas.

Relations with key partners

22. There is close working with employers in most curriculum areas and there are a number of successful work experience arrangements with the Island's employers for the college's students. The States Apprenticeship Scheme continues to thrive and is one of the jewels in the Island's crown.
23. Working relationships between the college and States Education Department officials and with the Grammar School are both constructive and beneficial. Good relations are also maintained with the college's feeder secondary schools, although there is scope to improve pupil record transfer between the schools and the college.

Summary: strengths and areas with scope for improvement

24. The college's key strengths and the areas that have scope for improvement are listed below:

Key strengths

- Strong leadership and management.

- High levels of student attendance, retention and achievement.
- Much good teaching and learning.
- Good development of students' occupational skills.
- Very good information and communications technology equipment across the college.
- Good general and additional learning support for students.
- Rigorous marking and assessment of students work.
- Good and developing self-assessment, of which this new form of inspection is a prime example.
- A management information system that during the inspection has bedded down and now provides a powerful management and planning tool.
- Action planning that addresses weaknesses in provision effectively.

Scope for improvement

- Accommodation across the college that has now fallen well behind mainland standards.
 - Staff appraisal system that should place more emphasis on the outcomes of the observations of teaching and learning, especially in the light of the experience gained by those college staff who participated as inspectors in the current inspection.
 - More effective use of the college's data-capture system at the school and programme level to inform self-assessment.
 - The monitoring of student performance, value added analysis and curriculum planning.
25. Further aspects of provision displaying key strengths and requiring further action for improvement are identified in sections on individual curriculum and cross-college areas in the full report.
26. Guernsey College of Further Education is a good college that provides well for its current students in particular and the Guernsey community in general. There are a number of reasons underpinning its good performance. These include:
- A well-qualified, talented and stable staff that provide a supportive learning environment for students.
 - Some small class sizes by mainland standards.
 - Good students who have been well prepared by their secondary schools for the challenges posed by further and vocational education.

Issues that need addressing

27. Some of the findings of the inspection of Guernsey College of Further Education have implications that cannot be addressed by the sections on their own. Some issues need to be addressed at the college level and others at the States level.
28. At the **college level** attention is drawn to the following:
 - The need to ensure that the comprehensive management information system that the college has developed continues to meet the needs of teachers, curriculum programme areas, the college as a whole and the requirements of the States of Guernsey.
 - The need to spread the good practice that has been observed in many curriculum areas during this inspection.
 - The need to continue to involve staff at all levels in the self-assessment and strategic planning processes.
 - The need to develop college-wide value added data along the lines proposed in the Department for Education and Skills document 'Measuring Success'.
 - The need to ensure that college staff are well-prepared to meet the curriculum and staff training challenges that will need to be tackled if the college is to play a full role in the successful implementation of the Island's plans to raise the school-leaving age to 16 years in 2008.
29. The college is urged to draw on the experience that its staff has gained during the course of this inspection to continue to inspect and monitor its own performance so that the many positive developments that have emanated from this inspection are embedded in the college's quality assurance culture and practice.
30. At the **States level** attention is drawn to:
 - The difficulties caused by the '5 year' rule that results in the loss of good lecturers just when they are beginning to make a significant contribution to the work of the college.
 - The need to reconsider the restriction on the provision of lap top computers to full-time lecturers, thereby excluding part-time lecturers who carry significant (greater than 10 hours per week) teaching loads.
 - The need to ensure that the college continues to benefit from the States far-sighted ICT investment programme.
 - The need for investment in accommodation if the college is to match provision now commonplace in mainland colleges.
 - The need to ensure that secondary schools make available pupils' records of achievement prior to joining college courses.

- The need to consider whether or not the Island is making sufficient provision for those members of the Guernsey workforce with low-level (or no formal) qualifications, many of whom have basic skills needs.
- The need to be aware of changes in teacher training legislation on the mainland and the implications of the mandatory requirement for continuing professional development for teachers.

Response to the Inspection Report on the Guernsey College of Further Education

The Board of the Education Department is delighted with the inspection report for the Guernsey College of Further Education. The inspection took place over four separate weeks spanning a period of eighteen months. Over this time, the inspection team, led by Dr Terry Melia, observed nearly 300 classes involving 2,200 students. The inspection team graded these classes using OFSTED standards so that the grades could be benchmarked against UK colleges.

It is pleasing to note that 95% of classes observed were deemed to be satisfactory or better with 78% of classes being either good or better. The inspectors wrote that: “The grades achieved by Guernsey College of Further Education in teaching and learning would place the college in that group of colleges described by OFSTED as outstanding.”

The inspectors also report that, since the last inspection in 1997: “There has been a substantial improvement in the governance and management of the college. Staff attitudes are more positive and the college’s senior management team has a clear vision for the college.”

Student attendance, retention and achievement rates are good, higher than UK averages, and are “testimony to the good teaching and support received by students.”

Students consider staff to be both helpful and supportive. They are appreciative of the good teaching and friendly and knowledgeable teachers. Teaching sessions are well-planned and in most areas of learning there are outstanding lessons.

There is good use of information and communications technology and Internet access to support learning and the inspectors consider that “students have access to a wide range of ICT facilities that match the best in the UK.”

The inspectors were impressed with the States Apprenticeship Scheme which they describe as: “one of the jewels in the Island’s crown.” They were impressed with the close and well established relationships with local employers.

The inspectors conclude that: “the success of the College stems from a central tenet of the management strategy of the college that places the needs of learners and their success at the heart of what the college does.”

In terms of future developments, the inspectors recommend that the college continues with the development of its management information system as well as the observation system which will enable staff to: “spread the good practice observed in many curriculum areas.” The inspectors also draw attention to: “the need for investment in accommodation if the college is to match provision now commonplace in mainland colleges”.

GUERNSEY RETAIL PRICES INDEX

3.4% annual change as at 30th June 2006

At the end of June, Guernsey's annual rate of inflation, as measured by changes in the Retail Prices Index, was 3.4%, an increase of 0.3% from 3.1% at the end of March.

RPI X, the rate of inflation that excludes mortgage interest payments stands at 3.1%

Table 1

The Index Figures at the end of June 2006 were:

128.1 (Dec 1999=100)
 152.1 (Mar 1994 =100)
 205.4 (Dec 1988 =100)
 274.5 (Dec 1983 =100)
 435.9 (Dec 1978 =100)

Period	%	Period	%
3 Months	1.2	2 Years	8.1
6 Months	2.9	3 Years	13.0
9 Months	3.1	4 Years	17.9
12 Months	3.4	5 Years	21.8

**Wednesday
19th July 2006**

**Issued by:
 Policy and Research Unit
 Sir Charles Frossard House
 PO Box 43
 La Charroterie
 St Peter Port
 Guernsey
 GY1 1FH**

Matters affecting the RPI during the last 12 months

The major contributing groups to the June 2006 RPI include Housing (1.2%), Fuel, Light & Power (0.5%), Food Bought for Consumption away from Home (0.4%), Motoring (0.3%) and Leisure Services (0.3%).

The Housing group is the largest contributor to the RPI at 1.2% out of 3.4% (an increase of 0.1% on the March quarter). The cost of servicing a mortgage increased by 6% over the twelve-month period. Elsewhere within the Housing Group, there were increases in occupier rates and water rates.

Increases in the price of oil have resulted in annual changes to the Fuel, Light & Power (0.5%), Motoring (0.3%) and Fares & Other Travel (0.2%) groups. The increase in oil has also had an indirect impact on other groups where production and transportation costs (e.g. of major household improvements) have increased.

The Clothing & Footwear Group had the only downward effect on the Index at -0.4%.

**RPI enquiries -
 Tel: 01481 717012
 Fax: 01481 717157
 Internet: www.gov.gg/pru
policy.research@gov.gg**

Matters affecting the RPI during the last three months

The main quarterly price increases came from fresh fruit, kitchen suites, new cars, States rents and the cost of building work.

Annual % Changes for each quarter

Table 2

	March	June	September	December
1992	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.2
1993	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.4
1994	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.4
1995	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.6
1996	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.8
1997	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.7
1998	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.2
1999	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.4
2000	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.9
2001	3.3	2.3	2.6	1.9
2002	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.4
2003	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.9
2004	4.2	4.5	5.2	4.9
2005	4.6	4.6	3.8	3.3
2006	3.1	3.4		

GUERNSEY RETAIL PRICES INDEX - JUNE 2006

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN GROUP INFLATION AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL INFLATION

Table 3 **GUERNSEY INFLATION RATE (+3.4%)**

	Weight	Quarterly %Change	Annual %Change	% Contribution
Food	127	1.6	1.6	0.2
Alcoholic Drink	52	-0.3	3.3	0.2
Tobacco	19	0.7	3.7	0.1
Housing	216	2.2	5.1	1.2
Fuel, Light and Power	41	1.0	9.7	0.5
Household Goods	79	-1.0	1.4	0.1
Household Services	33	2.7	3.3	0.1
Clothing & Footwear	56	-0.3	-6.5	-0.4
Personal Goods	49	1.1	2.9	0.2
Motoring Expenditure	85	1.8	3.4	0.3
Fares/Other Travel	33	1.2	5.4	0.2
Leisure Goods	63	0.9	0.2	0.0
Leisure Services	92	0.7	2.7	0.3
Food Away from Home	55	0.2	5.8	0.4
Overall	1000			
All Items				

Weight is the proportion of the total index represented by each group. **Contribution** shows the effect of price changes in relation to the relative weight of the groups.

Retail Prices Index (RPI)

The RPI is a measure of inflation in Guernsey. It can be defined as "an average measure of change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption by the vast majority of households" (RPI Technical Manual, Office for National Statistics, 1998).

Goods and services that consumers purchase have a price, and these will vary over time. The RPI is designed to measure such changes. Imagine a very large shopping basket (over 2100 items) comprising all the different kinds of goods and services bought by a typical household. As the prices of individual items in this basket vary, the total cost of the basket will vary. The RPI is a measure of the change from quarter to quarter in this total cost.

No two households spend their money in exactly the same way and this basket of goods is compiled using spending pattern data from the Household Expenditure Survey. This is carried out every five years, hence the RPI index base is reset to 100 e.g. Dec 1999 = 100, Mar 1994 = 100 etc. The RPI, while not applying precisely to any one household or person, will be close to the experience of inflation for the great majority of households.

GUERNSEY RETAIL PRICES INDEX - JUNE 2006

Figure 1

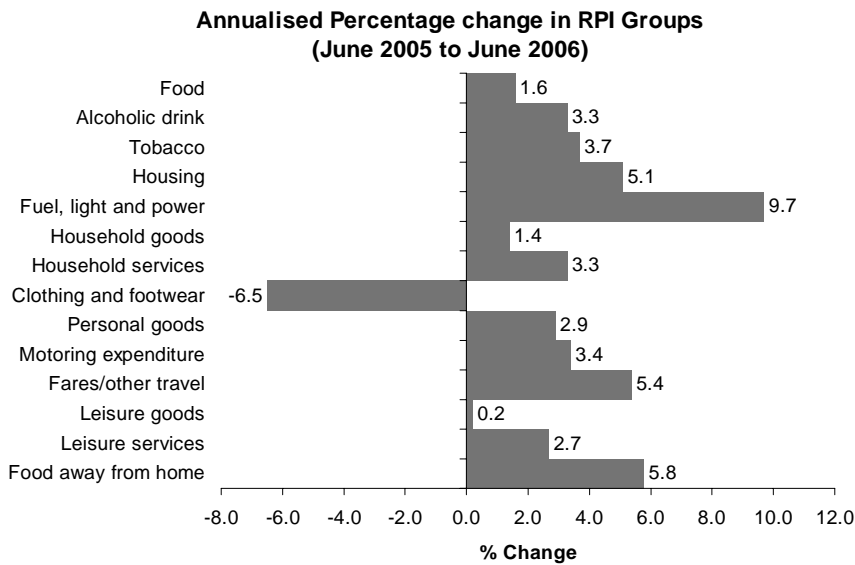


Figure 2

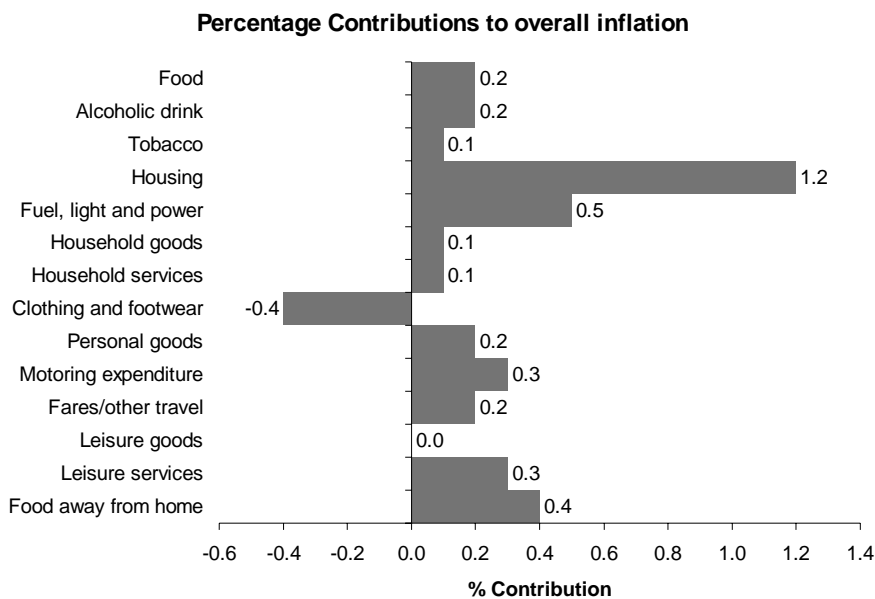
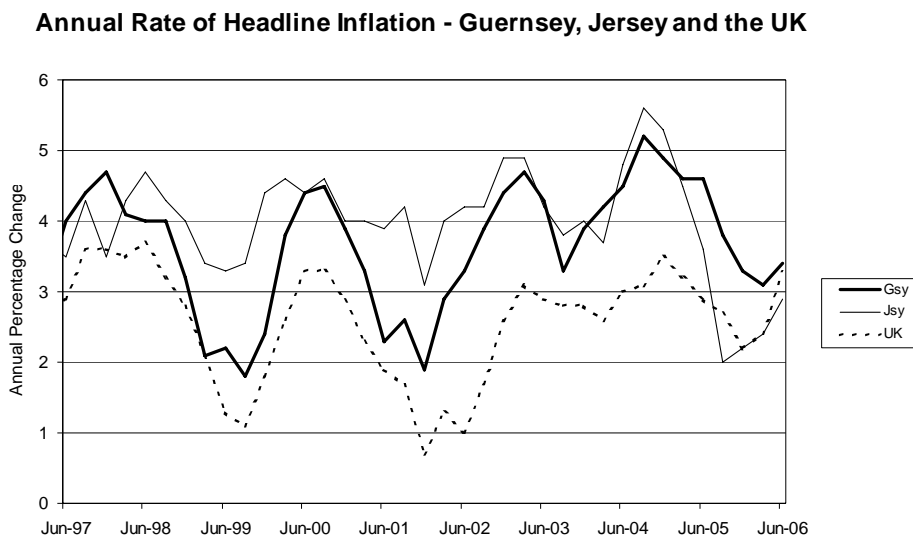


Figure 3



GUERNSEY RETAIL PRICES INDEX - JUNE 2006

RPI comparison with Jersey and the UK

Historically, Guernsey and Jersey tend to run at a higher rate than the UK, however in recent quarters the RPI rates have converged. In June 2006, the Guernsey RPI was just 0.1% above that of the UK. Jersey was lower at 0.4% below the UK, but RPIX was the same in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK at 3.1%. The chart on page 3 (Figure 3) shows that inflation in Guernsey follows the general trends of the UK inflation rate.

Table 4

		Annual Movements						Quarterly Movements		
		Guernsey		UK		Jersey		Guernsey	UK	Jersey
		Headline	RPI X	Headline	RPI X	Headline	RPI X	Headline	RPI	
1998	Mar	4.1	2.3	3.5	2.6	4.3	3.8	0.9	0.5	1.7
	June	4.0	2.3	3.7	2.8	4.7	4.1	0.9	1.6	1.2
	Sept	4.0	2.6	3.2	2.5	4.3	3.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
	Dec	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.6	4.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.2
1999	Mar	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.6	-0.2	-0.2	1.1
	June	2.2	3.1	1.3	2.2	3.3	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.1
	Sept	1.8	3.0	1.1	2.1	3.4	3.6	0.4	0.5	0.9
	Dec	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.2	4.4	4.3	1.1	0.7	1.1
2000	Mar	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.0	4.6	4.3	1.2	0.3	1.3
	June	4.4	3.6	3.3	2.2	4.4	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.0
	Sept	4.5	3.5	3.3	2.2	4.6	4.2	0.7	0.4	1.1
	Dec	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.0	4.0	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
2001	Mar	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.9	4.0	3.6	0.6	0.0	1.4
	June	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.4	3.9	3.8	0.8	1.3	0.9
	Sept	2.6	3.1	1.7	2.3	4.2	4.2	0.8	0.1	1.3
	Dec	1.9	2.9	0.7	1.9	3.1	3.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6
2002	Mar	2.9	3.8	1.3	2.3	4.0	4.4	1.6	0.6	2.3
	June	3.3	3.6	1.0	1.5	4.2	4.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
	Sept	3.9	3.8	1.7	2.1	4.2	4.2	1.4	0.8	1.3
	Dec	4.4	3.8	2.9	2.7	4.9	4.5	0.4	0.5	0.1
2003	Mar	4.7	4.3	3.1	3.0	4.9	4.8	1.9	0.8	2.4
	June	4.3	3.8	2.9	2.8	4.2	4.6	0.6	0.8	0.4
	Sept	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.8	4.4	0.4	0.7	0.9
	Dec	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.5	0.3
2004	Mar	4.2	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.7	3.5	2.2	0.6	2.1
	June	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.3	4.8	3.4	0.9	1.2	1.5
	Sept	5.2	2.9	3.1	1.9	5.6	3.3	1.1	0.8	1.7
	Dec	4.9	2.9	3.5	2.5	5.3	3.4	0.7	1.0	0.0
2005	Mar	4.6	3.2	3.2	2.4	4.5	2.7	1.9	0.2	1.3
	June	4.6	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.6	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.6
	Sept	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.1
	Dec	3.3	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
2006	Mar	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.4	1.5
	June	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.8	1.1

RPI X

A single measure of inflation may not meet all user's needs. Following the Office for National Statistics' Review of the Island's RPI, one recommendation was for the Policy and Research Unit to publish the RPI X. RPI X literally means RPI **eXcluding mortgage interest payments**; the RPI is calculated again after this item has been removed.

Team:

Andrew Birnie, Strategic Adviser (Economics and Research). Tel: 01481 717006

Email: andrew.birnie@gov.gg

Gareth Jones, Senior Research Analyst Tel: 01481 717296

Email: gareth.jones@gov.gg

Becky Kendall, Research and Information Analyst Tel 01481 717240

Email: rebecca.kendall@gov.gg

IN THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

ON THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2006

The States resolved as follows concerning Billet d'État No. XV
dated 18th August, 2006

POLICY COUNCIL

SUSTAINABLE GUERNSEY MONITORING REPORT 2006

I.- After consideration of the Report dated 12th June, 2006, of the Policy Council:-

To note that Report.

POLICY COUNCIL

**REPORT ON THE FUTURE OF SOLID WASTE, WATER AND STONE
RESERVES IN GUERNSEY**

II.- After consideration of the report dated 12th June, 2006, of the Policy Council:-

1. To note that Report.
2. To confirm that Les Vardes Quarry shall be identified as a strategic asset for freshwater storage (once quarrying activities there cease).

S. M. D. ROSS
HER MAJESTY'S DEPUTY GREFFIER