



Appendix 1 – Expansion Option Appraisal 2026

Option 1: Remaining Area of Tregarth and Mynydd Llandygai

Advantages

- Relatively low caseload, with 88% of families assessed as having low-level needs.
- Small number of children (approximately 10 per year), making implementation relatively straightforward to be included to the Bethesda area.
- Expanding access to childcare for two-year-olds could increase participation in early education. This could be done through Phase 3 childcare expansion

Disadvantages

- Limited evidence of high levels of need or complex vulnerability.
- Resources could potentially be targeted more effectively towards areas with greater levels of need.

Option 2: Upper Bangor, Glyder and Deiniol

Advantages

- Potential to support approximately 20 children per year.
- Moderate ranking on the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD).
- Provides an opportunity to extend access to childcare for two-year-olds. This could be implemented with the Phase 3 childcare expansion. Number of Capital projects have been completed or are in progress in the city.

Disadvantages

- 88% of cases are assessed as having low-level needs.

Option 3: Remaining Areas of Cadnant and Peblig

Advantages

- Could extend access to childcare for two-year-olds within an additional area. This could be implemented through the Phase 3 expansion.
- Families with higher levels of need would continue to receive outreach support.

Disadvantages

- The need for Flying Start services is not clearly evidenced.
- The number of outreach referrals is low.

- The majority of families are assessed as having low-level needs.

Option 4: Llanuwchllyn and Llanycil

Advantages

- Would provide access to services for additional rural communities.
- Approximately 18 children per year would be eligible.
- Could extend access to childcare for two-year-olds within an additional area in the Bala vicinity. This could be implemented through the Phase 3 expansion.

Disadvantages

- All current cases are assessed as having low-level needs.
- Limited evidence of complex or high levels of need.

Option 5: Nefyn and Morfa Nefyn

Advantages

- Approximately 15 children per year would be eligible.
- 94% of cases are assessed as low-level need, making implementation relatively straightforward.
- A new capital development is planned by 2027. This could be implemented through the Phase 3 expansion

Disadvantages

- Relatively low level of complex needs.
- Less evidence of vulnerability compared with some other areas.

Option 6: South and North Pwllheli

Advantages

- Significantly higher caseload than the other areas, with 57 children in North Pwllheli and 34 in South Pwllheli.
- 13 children with medical needs or Additional Learning Needs (ALN) across the two areas.
- 12 children on the Child Protection Register across the two areas.
- Strong presence of social housing, indicating higher levels of economic and social vulnerability.
- A capital project is planned for Ysgol Cymerau, strengthening the long-term sustainability of provision and facilitating service integration.
- Having a Flying Start presence in Dwyfor.

Disadvantages

- Greater potential demand on staffing resources due to the higher level of need