

STATES OF JERSEY

YOUTH PARLIAMENT

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER 2022

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[09:46]

The Roll was called.

COMMUNICATIONS BY THE PRESIDING OFFICER

1.1 Welcome to Members of the Youth Parliament

The Deputy Bailiff:

Good afternoon to you all and welcome to this second meeting of the new Youth Parliament to take place in this Chamber. The purpose of this afternoon's meeting, as you know, is for you to give presentations in relation to the 3 topics that you selected for debate when we last met and for you to have the chance to ask questions of the States Members with responsibility for the areas in which your groups have agreed to conduct a review, namely diversity and inclusion, housing, and the right to play. I am delighted to thank the Members for attending here today. We have before us Deputy Warr, the Minister for Housing and Communities, Deputy Morel, the Minister for Economic Development, Tourism, Sport and Culture, Deputy Gardiner, the Minister for Children and Education, Deputy Renouf, the Minister for the Environment, and Deputy Jeune, who is the Assistant Minister for Home Affairs. The format of today, as we understand it, is that there will be a presentation starting with the Housing team, and then questions to Ministers about housing, which I think the Ministers have seen in draft before now. When you have asked a question of a Minister, you will get a chance to ask another question before moving on to the next question. Then we have a presentation by the Right to Play group, followed by questions for Ministers, and finally an Inclusion and Diversity presentation followed by additional questions that you have set out in writing for the Minister. In a moment, I want to introduce those who are giving the Housing presentation. I want to remind you that if you wish to ask a question, you should use the microphone light to indicate your wish and then I will call your name. If possible, it is best if you stand up when making your presentation or asking your question. The Ministers will probably do the same when they answer your questions in due course.

PRESENTATIONS

2. Housing

The Deputy Bailiff:

I then move on to the Housing presentation and I invite the Housing presentation team to indicate who wishes to speak first. I think that some of you have some slides or some films you are showing us and it may be that we are watching a slide or presentation before anyone speaks to us. Who wants to introduce the Housing presentation? Yes, Tomek.

2.1 Mr. T. Dobrowolski:

I would just like to start this whole thing off with a little poem I wrote about housing: "Houses, houses, houses everywhere. Houses with walls and houses with stairs. Houses with people and dogs and cats. Houses with mould and stinky rats. Houses for rich and houses for poor, houses without even a door. Houses protect for all that is dear, a glass of wine and a jar of beer. Prices are high, wages are low, the danger is horrid and this we shall show." Now we begin the presentation about housing.

Ms. M. Davies:

What do we mean by the housing crisis? Over time, affordable, good quality, accessible housing is becoming extremely scarce in Jersey and there is more pressure on the Government to resolve this daunting issue. Despite the clear solutions and the endeavours people are already investing in, there is still either not enough being done or aspects to improve on.

Mr. H. Skowron Bachelet:

Currently, Jersey is being struck by an economic crisis. The price of living and, more importantly, the cost of housing in Jersey is drastically increasing at an alarming rate, which is causing many families and households to struggle financially. If this continues, many families will be forced to leave this Island.

Ms. E. Baker:

Due to the quite substantial gap between the people who have and the people who do not, many people are being forced to live in poor conditions or struggle to find a place to settle in the first place. Furthermore, due to the inaccessibility of homes, many buildings are left vacant with no one living in them, which is highly unproductive considering there are so many people struggling for sanctuary.

Mr. S. Chauhan:

8.3 per cent of private dwellings were vacant, 4,027 settlements, due to more wealthy inhabitants renting out properties which prevent residents from purchasing them. In a matter of years, the number of vacant dwellings have increased from 3,000 to 4,000 and we need to begin making these homes accessible again to begin decreasing the demand across the Island. In addition, due to the high demand and low interest rates, accommodation has also increased from £697,000 to £1 million between 2011 and 2021 for a 4-bedroom house. These figures need to change if we want the struggle to improve.

Mr. P. Elias-Rees:

What is already being done? Across the Island many things are already being done to improve our situation. Firstly, the Government are running a programme called Andium Homes to find strategies to build sufficient homes that fit the demand and affordability that the general public require. Furthermore, there is a plan called the Bridging Island Plan that rezones green fields and uses the space to build larger family homes, as these spaces are in huge demand as people who want big families and homes tend not to live in town.

Mr. C. Simon:

What do we intend to do? We need to encourage young people to speak up and feed into Government policies by educating more people on how this housing crisis is really affecting families and using real stories from those who have benefitted. Promoting this information on social media platforms will help make clear where the faults lie in Government plans. Hopefully, others across the Island will be motivated to join in and put their ideas and opinions forward. After meeting with the Minister for Housing and Communities a few more times we aspire to be able to feed information back to him from the perspective of young people.

Mr. P. Elias-Rees:

In conclusion, we all know that solving this Island-wide crisis will not be easy but a future without affordable houses is not a future for Jersey. Increasing prices, lack of accessibility and poor standards of living are slowly driving young people away from this beautiful Island and we simply cannot let this continue. We are determined to use the views of the public to improve on the problems at hand and we are willing to strive to make this Island a better place.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you, Tomek, Molly, Harry, Elena, Shaurya, Perry and Caleb for that presentation. We now move on to the questions that you have prepared for the Minister for Housing and Communities and any other Member of the Assembly who is appropriate to answer those questions. Who will pose the first question this afternoon?

2.1.1 Ms. M. Davies:

What are the green fields for and how are they protected?

Deputy D. Warr of St. Helier South (The Minister for Housing and Communities):

Thank you for the question. I will just very quickly say what a wonderful presentation it was as well because it really did in a nutshell encapsulate some of the issues we face. So, referencing the question, so the green fields, Jersey has a planning framework which I notice you already talked about, which is the Bridging Island Plan. That seeks to protect the countryside, only building on green fields in exceptional circumstances. This is to protect Jersey's amenities and agricultural industry. It is important to balance our housing needs with the need to protect our distinctive coast and countryside. Therefore, developments are usually located in clusters in town and in village areas. This creates better sustainability with shops, schools, community centres, and reducing the need to travel. So, we try to keep everything tight in together in the most efficient use of land, which is the challenge on Jersey where land is so valuable.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you, Minister. Do you have a supplementary question arising out of the answer you have had, Molly, or anyone else? If you think of one, then we can come back to that topic I am sure. All right, do you want to move on to your second question for the Minister?

2.1.2 Ms. E. Baker:

How do you intend on providing the increase in populations with homes with Jersey's limited land?

Deputy D. Warr:

Thank you for the question. First of all, we have to identify a demand and build appropriately, so this is the concept behind ... well, was why the Bridging Island Plan came into existence. Because there was a lot of research done on identifying exactly how many homes we needed for our population. It is estimated that we need to build around about 3,000 homes by the year 2030. So, there are currently 2 consultations on draft what they call Supplementary Planning Guidance and this is around density. We have to be careful how tightly we build. In towns, for instance, we can build quite close together. In the countryside we tend to disperse our housing a little bit more in the similar spaces. One of the areas which I am involved in is the Future Places Group and what we are trying to do is we are trying to balance the various challenging demands. That is a challenge between building more schools, more green space, more houses, and obviously when we are confined by the amount of space we have to build on, that gets difficult to judge and get that balance right because we are not making decisions for today, we are making decisions for 10, 20, 30 years' time. So, we are trying very hard to what we call co-ordinate those decisions and deliver improvements in Jersey's built environment. As I said, that includes all the other amenities that compete, dare I say it, for the same land space. I hope that answers the question.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Any questions arising out of the answer you have heard from the Minister? All right. Let us move on to your next question then.

2.1.3 Mr. P. Elias-Rees:

How do you intend on decreasing the demand of housing when the new homes that are being constructed are too expensive and quite often do not meet the needs and the demands of the people?

Deputy D. Warr:

Thank you for the question. I do hope that we are building the right types of houses for the demand because if we are not we really do have a problem - we are going to be building houses that nobody wants to live in - so I think we have to hit that one into touch. It is important for governments that we ensure that all new properties being constructed are suitable and meet the demands of Islanders.

One area which we get heavily criticised for, for instance, is building an extensive number of one-bedroom flats. However, if we look at the various metrics - one metric is called the Gateway - we see that the highest demand is for one-bedroom flats. That is for young people and it is also at the other end of the spectrum for elderly people, maybe who have lost their partner.

[10:00]

So, there is a significant demand from evidence from places like the Gateway, from research that says one-bedroom houses are needed. However, we also understand - and this is through rezoning and the Bridging Island Plan - that there is a need for family homes as well, for 3-bedroom houses, which is a kind of standard home. Hence the need to rezone maybe some of the green field sites. I am pre-empting one of the things here and it is something I am very passionate about and something that Government is going to publish in the next couple of days, and that is about recycling vacant homes and the importance, in my humble opinion, that we use our land and our built environment more efficiently. So, we are going to be publishing in the next 2 or 3 days a rather large 30-page document on how we intend to try to get those vacant homes back into operation. So, that is a real challenge. It is a very, very complicated issue but we think it is really, really important to do. Sorry, just to carry on with this question, so on decreasing demand of houses, I do not think we can decrease demand. I think the demand is there and it will continue to grow as evidenced by the fact that we are needing to build 3,000 new homes. Too expensive? Well, one of the areas of trying to get people to be able to afford to buy homes is what we call the Shared Equity Scheme. That is whereby instead of having to buy the whole of the home in one go, a proportion ... certainly through our Homebuy Schemes in Andium we allow you to be able to buy maybe 80 per cent of your home, which makes it more affordable until maybe the time comes to sell and then you can sell and then that 20 per cent goes back to Andium Homes. It is a way of accessing homes in a more affordable way and that is some of the methodology behind what we are trying to do.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Are there any questions arising out of the answer you have just heard? All right, next question.

2.1.4 Mr. S. Chauhan:

Have you thought of the increase in quantity of houses is going to attract more rich individuals to move over to the Island which can then increase the gap between those who have and those who do not even more?

Deputy D. Warr:

Thank you for the question. That is a challenging question, is it not? It is interesting this perception of attracting wealthy people over to the Island. There is a scheme called the 2(1)(e), or what used to be called 1(1)(k)s, which are what we call High Net Worth individuals. A certain number of those individuals are brought into the Island. However, for the vast majority of people they have no impact on the house values at all. I come back to my point about how do we make homes more affordable and I come back to the previous answer, which is about trying to bring in shared equity schemes and trying to get people to step through. One area we have is the Gateway, where you can rent homes, and this is certainly through the public sector, and then in terms of helping people, for those people who really struggle with housing there is what we call benefits through social security, which if you are in the private sector can top up your rental costs. So, there are different mechanisms to enable people to get access to homes. I hope that answers the question.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you very much. Are there any questions arising out of that answer from the Minister? All right. Do you have any more questions from the housing group? I see that you have had 5 questions and one has fallen off. Yes, Caleb.

2.1.5 Mr. C. Simon:

Recently - I think it was a couple of years ago - a young 2-year-old boy passed away in the U.K. (United Kingdom) because of moss poisoning. How sure can you be that something like that will not happen in Jersey?

Deputy D. Warr:

Thank you for that question. It is interesting because it was a question asked of me a day or so ago. I would probably refer you to the Minister for the Environment, but the issue is around quality of homes and how they are maintained and looked after. We have rules in place which say there has to be a certain standard, but it is obviously of great concern to us. So, the good news, just to reassure people in Jersey, is that the standard of homes built in the public sector is extremely high. They meet a certain build standard and they are looking to always improve that. I came away from a meeting today with the Andium shareholders which are actually going to go back and audit all of their properties. What I mean by audit is go back and look at those properties and just check and make sure that there are none of those issues which this poor child died from within their properties. If there are issues, they are going to sort those issues out. We are very conscious of that. But what I have said today, and it was published in the paper today, was if you are unsure, if you are not happy or satisfied, you think your home is below a certain standard and is unhealthy to live in, please contact the Government. There are rules. There are laws in place and we will endeavour to resolve that so that something like that terrible event cannot happen on Jersey.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Yes, Minister for the Environment, is there anything you want to add?

Deputy J. Renouf of St. Brelade (The Minister for the Environment):

Thank you for that question, which is relevant to my portfolio because I am in charge of the regulation of private rented dwellings. So, the Minister for Housing and Communities has spoken about the property that is under his control, so to speak, through Andium, but we also have, as you know, a very significant private rented sector here. I am confident that most of the private rented dwellings are at a good standard, but I do think we have a problem with a minority of properties that are not at an appropriate standard. Therefore, I have signalled my intention in the new year to bring forward new legislation which will effectively bring in place a licensing scheme so that anybody renting a property will have to get it licensed. That will include the potential for inspections of property so that we can check on those conditions and make sure that the property meets the minimum standards which are set out in the 2018 Housing Law that we already have in place. So, this is about putting in place a regime which means we can check effectively with the resources we have. I hope that helps.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Yes, any more questions from the Housing Review group? All right, thank you very much for your presentation and your questions.

3. Right to Play

The Deputy Bailiff:

We now move on to the presentation by the Right to Play group. Who wants to start the ball rolling on that?

3.1 Ms. E. Todd:

We are the Right to Play group, focusing on Article 31 of the U.N. (United Nations) Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states that every child has the right to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural

life and the arts. Since we were last in the Chamber we have collected information from multiple different sources across the Island.

Ms. K. Gilson:

Our survey results have shown that many young people across the Island have difficulties with things such as bus trips, the cost of activities and accessibility. As well as this, we have also gathered that half of our Island parishes have one or less public spaces or parks. The parishes that do, the spaces are not in a good state or are not safe for children to play due to old equipment and, in some cases, neglect. The majority of responses to what we should have more in Jersey were for parks.

Ms. C. McCourt:

Other responses stated that a number of activities cannot be accessed because of prices and accessibility. Another problem in the Island is the bus system. People cannot travel by bus due to anxiety, poor routes that do not reach their houses, prices and lack of weekend buses.

Ms. K. Gilson:

In Island-wide surveys carried out by the Government it has shown that physical activity standards are very low within secondary schools. Less than 25 per cent reached the recommended amount of exercise per week and for year 12 this was as low as 6 per cent. Across years 8, 10 and 12 an average of 67 per cent of young people said that they would like to do more exercise and 39 per cent of teenagers that responded said they wanted better facilities to do sports and, if there were more, they would make the effort to have a healthier lifestyle.

Ms. M. Encarnacao:

We have recently had a meeting with the C.E.O. (chief executive officer) of Jersey Sport. She stated her admiration for our campaign and explained that Jersey Sport has continuously asked for more sports facilities. We hope to work with them in the future as their aims match our own. She informed us that the age group which the average child drops out of sport activities is from 7 to 9. We believe this is because of the lack of encouragement to continue sport in secondary schools around the Island.

Ms. K. Gilson:

The barriers to play in Jersey: what stops the children and young people accessing recreational activities? The recreational activities that are available are not advertised enough to the youth. There are not enough recreational activities. Not all activities are interesting or available to everyone. Sometimes, even though the activities are interesting and available, it is expensive.

Ms. E. McCluskey:

What recreational activities are there? We have Jump Jersey, which is for ages 13 and older but it is costly. We also have the cinema and beaches, but the beaches are not available all year round.

Ms. Y. Forbes:

We also have the zoo for ages 12 and under, Jersey Heritage, which can be costly, music clubs for all ages, art galleries - however, we feel they are not advertised enough - and arcades, libraries, escape rooms - however, they can also be costly - and Creepy Valley, which is additionally costly.

Ms. S. Camacho:

What is available for minority groups and what should be available? Safer and cleaner parks, more activities in the parks, under-16 free nightclubs, permanent ice-skating rinks, more inclusive and facilitated arcades, roller-skating facilities and animal farms.

Ms. E. McCluskey:

By introducing these facilities and activities for youth it not only creates more activities but also creates a much more healthy and, more importantly, happy environment, but not just only for youth but for all citizens. Our goal is not only to play a part in reducing Jersey's ageing society but also to bring Jersey back together as a community. Introducing these inexpensive, fun facilities will not only keep children more entertained but also keep some from simply spending time outside bus stops and participating in other unsociable activities, which is a frequent problem in Jersey. According to research, it also shows that children spending more time outside and partaking in fun activities will be better for children's mental health and additionally emphasises that Jersey's Government puts children first.

Ms. Y. Forbes:

What gaps are there in provision? Is there a focus on one age group over another? We would like to aim our focus on 12 year-olds and above, teenagers, rather than younger children. By creating more activities in places for teenagers to play we are not only accommodating younger children but all children.

Ms. M. Encarnacao:

In conclusion, we have researched and gathered information about facilities and the young population within the last couple of months. We urge that government action is taken to improve our Island, addressing issues that include pricing of facilities, bus routes, physical education and most of all safer environments for the young people of Jersey to play. Thank you for listening.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you, Ella, Katie, Christa, Maria, Scarlett, Emily and Yasmine for that presentation. You have put down 5 wide-ranging questions, which appear to me to involve at least 3 Ministers here today. Perhaps I am wrong about that. Who wants to ask the first question?

3.1.1 Ms. I. Buchenska:

What are the Minister's plans for young children and young people in Jersey?

Deputy I. Gardiner of St. Helier North (The Minister for Children and Education):

I will answer in 2 parts, I think. First of all, I have main priorities detailed in my Ministerial Plan. There are 8 different bullet points. I will not mention all of them. I am happy to extend but maybe I would welcome a session and we can discuss. But generally, if I am thinking about the blocks, it is ensuring that all children and young people have the best education available to them from early years through to adulthood, implementing the children and young people's emotional well-being and mental health strategy 2020 to 2025, and delivering improved health and well-being outcomes for children and young people, improving our social care services for children and building on the Jersey Care Inquiry recommendations, working in partnership to deliver a range of services for children and young people, establishing a strong, engaged and valued workforce working on behalf of children and young people and their families and ensuring services are delivered safely and effectively, and enhancing Jersey's skills system to ensure it is responsive to and involving the needs of the economy and the Island's aspirations. I am happy to go further into the details how these heading priorities will be delivered and my plans, but as I say I would also welcome having a session.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you very much. Are there any questions arising out of the answer given by the Minister? All right, do you want to move on to your second question?

[10:15]

3.1.2 Female speaker:

What is the annual budget for sporting facilities in 2023 and how might this benefit children and young people?

Deputy K.F. Morel of St. John, St. Lawrence and Trinity (The Minister for Economic Development, Tourism, Sport and Culture):

There are 2 sets of sports facilities in Jersey. One is those that are looked after by the schools and those that are looked after by Government in the main. Sports facilities which are looked after by the schools are funded by the budget from each school. So, if you have sports facilities in your school it is the school itself which looks after them. The Government also maintains a number of sports facilities such as Les Quennevais, Springfield and Oakfield, among others. These are run by the sports division in the Infrastructure Department in Government. The sports division, those facilities cost around £7 million a year to run, but only £2 million of this is paid for by Government. The remaining amount, the other £5 million, comes through payment from customers to use those facilities and also from the Active membership cards that they buy to access those facilities. There is no question in our mind that sport has demonstrated time and again its importance for the physical and mental well-being of people of all ages. I know it is a great way to make friends, learn new skills and also, most importantly, to stay healthy, so the Government will keep investing in those sports facilities and that £7 million over time will rise. There is no question about that.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you very much. Are there any questions arising from that answer? Yes, Katie.

3.1.3 Ms. K. Gilson:

Like you said in your ending, if the [Interruption] ...

The Deputy Bailiff:

Nothing wrong with your question, do not worry. Something else went wrong.

Ms. K. Gilson:

... if that was it £7 million you said was to go up, would that mean pricing for those children to go to these events and facilities go up as well?

Deputy K.F. Morel:

It can be in different ways. So, the Government could pay more itself but that obviously means then that there will be less money for something else. So, the Government instead of paying £2 million a year could pay £3 million a year and that would perhaps bring the price down for people when they just turn up to play or when they buy an Active membership card, but it is always that balance. That really is the job of Government to decide how much from taxpayers' money the Government is willing to pay and how much it is asking the people who use the facilities to pay. So, as the cost increases, that will always be the question that the Government is trying to work out, how much should it pay and how much should it make other people pay. Either way, it is the public's money that is being used to pay for those facilities.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Are there any other questions for this Minister? All right.

Deputy K.F. Morel:

Sorry, Sir, was that a charitable donation by Deputy Gardiner? [Laughter]

The Deputy Bailiff:

I am not sure the rules apply today.

Deputy I. Gardiner:

I am happy to donate.

The Deputy Bailiff:

In that case, it is. Yes, what is your third question?

3.1.4 Ms. K. Gilson:

Do you have any current plans or ideas to build any new sporting facilities or facilities for young people in general?

Deputy K.F. Morel:

Thanks for the question. Yes, we are currently almost finished building a new skatepark at Les Quennevais. That is set to be opened we are hoping at the end of the year. It has been delayed by all sorts of reasons. We set aside a further £1.25 million in the budget, the Government Plan for next year, for future skatepark facilities. So, if you are a skater or want to get into skating, it is a good time to do that. Those new facilities include a new facility in town at South Hill, which is down on Mount Bingham, and a pilot project to introduce skate-friendly furniture - that is interesting, you will not find any in my house - at the Millennium Town Park and for other skate-related satellite projects around the Island. So, the idea is that there will be small skateparks dotted around the Island. So, as I said, if you are into skating it is a good time to be there. But we are also completing renovation of all the sporting facilities at Springfield and that includes gym facilities and exercise facilities. That is to be completed by February next year. Additionally, we have recently put in a new 3G pitch at Oakfield sports centre and are soon to start the next phase of development, which will increase the facilities available in 2023. You will also know at the other end of the range spectrum last year they upgraded the facilities at Coronation Park, the pool, which you all know, at Coronation Park. It had come to the end of its life and so they put in new water facilities there, but I know they had some teething problems. Sometimes they worked, sometimes they did not, but I am sure they are on to it now and they are working well. We do continue to invest in sports facilities around the Island.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you. Are there any questions arising from that answer?

3.1.5 Ms. I. Buchenska:

How much does one skatepark cost?

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you very much, a nice, detailed question for you there.

Deputy K.F. Morel:

That is a nice, detailed question. I do not have the exact answer, so I am trying to go off memory. If you had asked me 2 years ago I would have known the answer. I think it is about £2 million to £2.5 million, but I would have to get the answer for you and do not quote me on that. But it is millions.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Even the little ones that you mentioned, even the small ones? You mentioned there can be some tiny ones.

Deputy K.F. Morel:

They will be a matter of some small hundreds of thousands of pounds, so there is a huge range. So, it could be just some hundreds of thousands of pounds - just; I have been in government too long - and all the way up to perhaps £2 million for the big facility.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Are there any questions arising from that answer? All right, do you want to move on to your next question, which is your fourth question, I think. Yes, Emily.

3.1.6 Ms. E. McCluskey:

Are there any current plans to develop Fort Regent and what can you share with us?

Deputy K.F. Morel:

Thank you. Now, that is a question which goes back to my childhood. So, in short, there is no definitive plans at the moment. We are currently looking at the future of Fort Regent and how we can make the best use of it, not only within St. Helier but for the wider Island. I co-chair a group called the Future Places Ministerial Group, along with the Chief Minister, and in that we are considering lots of options for sites in town and Fort Regent is absolutely one of them. It is going to be really important that we hear from Islanders as to what they would like to see with Fort Regent. In my mind and I think in a lot of Islanders' minds from previous surveys, they would like it to be used for community use as opposed to the idea of building a big hotel there or something like this. But we are going to work through in that Future Places Group to work out what is the best way to develop Fort Regent into the future. We want to see it used. At the moment it is still being used for the vaccination centre. That is coming to an end and then we will be in a better position to give it a new lease of life.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Are there any other questions about Fort Regent you would like to ask? All right. Let us move on then to your fifth question, Katie.

3.1.7 Ms. K. Gilson:

Can you inform us what the planning process for building in Jersey is and can you describe some of the timeframes involved?

Deputy J. Renouf:

Thank you for the question. The question of how does the planning process work, what is the planning process, I guess at its most basic the planning process starts with a person or organisation wanting to do something. The question of whether they need planning application to do something is the first thing to determine and that is set out in various laws. There are some activities which you do not need planning applications and to go through the planning process for. They are what is called permitted development. But let us assume that your activity or your thing you want to do does require a planning application. Then the process would be, depending on the scale, but you might, for example, want to take what is called pre-application advice. To do pre-application advice you would contact the Planning Department and say: "Hey, look, I am thinking of demolishing my house and building something new here. What could fit within planning policies?" Then you would look at the various planning policies. So, the bible in this regard, if I may use that phrase, is what is called the Bridging Island Plan, which is the document that specifies all the policies which apply, which might apply, to any planning application that is coming through. So, you would judge whatever you are trying to do against that Bridging Island Plan and the officers would help you make that determination. Because the Bridging Island Plan is, let me tell you, a chunky document and it has lots of policies in it which have ... you could call them conflicts. I think I would prefer to call them tensions. So we might have a policy which says we want to preserve old buildings, let us say, we would rather reuse the building because of the carbon footprint of knocking down a building and building a new one, but we might also say that certain buildings are past their useful life and maybe have asbestos in them or something. There are other reasons why you might want to get rid of them. So there are tensions in planning policy. You judge your application against policy. You submit a

planning application. The planning application is then looked at by officers. If there are objections to the planning policy, then it goes to something called the Planning Committee, which is a group of politicians who will review it and then they will make a determination. If that determination is challenged, and you can under limited circumstances challenge a planning decision, then it goes to an independent inspector who judges the appeal. That appeal decision then goes to - oh my gosh - me. I am the person who makes the final decision on those planning applications or in situations where I may have a conflict of interest my deputy, who is sitting right in front of me here. Sorry, my Assistant Minister; I do beg your pardon, Assistant Minister. So that is the process. How long does it take? It depends. If it is a minor application, it can go through in 8 to 13 weeks. It might take longer than that, considerably longer, for major applications. The biggest applications of all I have the power to call in for an inquiry, a public inquiry, and those ones will obviously take longer to determine, sometimes in the years. Does that help in terms of understanding the process?

3.1.8 Ms. K. Gilson:

Yes. Thank you very much for your response. It is very interesting to know what future plans can be and what it can turn into. However, I would just like to ask why has it taken so long for the Government to recognise what we need as the youth of Jersey. I personally think that cost should not be a problem because it is able to be used on amazing housing that, like my friend said, is being bought by all these rich tourists that come to the Island. So, if it is able to be spent on things like that, why can it not be spent on things as simple as a park? In fact, money should not need to be spent anyway. You could do something as simple as recycling. There is a big recycling crisis in Jersey compared to all the other Channel Islands because our percentage of recycling is very low compared to Guernsey. We can definitely do better and I feel like we could better that by using those materials to create new facilities for everyone on the Island.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Well, that was a very interesting question. **[Laughter]** You could be a States Member. What do you say to that? Who wants to respond to that?

Deputy J. Renouf:

I think that question strays more into the budget questions. Your general point is a good one. I think a lot of people will look around the Island and say there is a lot of money in Jersey and maybe it is not being spent in the right places. We have to distinguish between private money and public money. I have no ability to directly control how private money is spent, except through saying no to things through the planning system, which is not a very positive intervention. Are we spending it in the right places? Well, I could point you in the direction of very large investment in social housing through the Minister for Housing and Communities and Andium. I could point you in the direction of, as the Minister for Economic Development, Tourism, Sport and Culture has already said, the £1.8 million we are spending on the skatepark, the continued investment in Oakfield. I think it would be unfair to say that we are not spending significant sums of money on facilities that will be used by young people, quite apart from all the money that goes into the education budget and finds its way, as the Minister for Children and Education said, into sports and other youth facilities. I would hope that if there are gaps in that provision that young people felt able to come forward and talk to us about it. To be honest, we would all love to hear more about that sort of thing. Where are the identifiable gaps in provision for facilities at different age groups? That would be a really interesting piece of work to hear about. I think we have some ideas on that. We do work on that all the time but maybe we do not talk enough to young people about it. So, I think that would be very interesting to do so.

[10:30]

Deputy I. Gardiner:

Thank you for your question. I took your question to be a different direction, basically why take so long to understand what we need as children and young people to be able to play and enjoy and develop. I have to say thank you for inviting me today because I needed to refresh my memory. Personally, I recognise and strongly support Right to Play and only back in March when I was a Backbencher I brought an amendment to the Bridging Island Plan, which is now our Island Plan. An amendment was adopted by the States. I think now that we still did not really act on the amendment because the amendment was adopted, it became part of the Bridging Island Plan, and a new Government was elected. But what was agreed by the States, first point, develop and bring forward a specific play strategy for the Island to ensure that children receive the best possible start in life. So, it is our duty, me as Minister for Children and Education, the Minister for the Environment, and the Minister for Economic Development, Tourism, Sport and Culture and the Minister for Housing and Communities, to work together to develop this strategy. Because you as a Youth Parliament picked up as the theme to work together on developing a play strategy for the Island. To know where are the gaps in what young people would like to have is extremely important. I have heard that it should not be highly costly facilities. We need to make sure that we have a balance and also it can be accessible price-wise and accessibility-wise. The second, and this is what the Minister for the Environment is working on, the Minister for the Environment should provide supplementary guidance in relation to the play space, which will help developers to have a clear definition what play space constitutes as enhanced. Because each developer when they are building their houses needs to put a contribution and they need to upgrade the playgrounds that already exist or now they must build the playground. Each developer who develops any new housing development must incorporate play areas. The Minister for the Environment is currently developing the guidance, so I think we are on the way to bring all stakeholders together and make sure that we enhance our play areas; make them accessible and sufficient.

3.1.9 Ms. K. Gilson:

Thank you for that explanation. It is obviously a lengthy process what you have to go through to create new facilities, and I appreciate that. Some of the members from our campaign met up with some planners and artists that are going to help to renovate the basketball court at Millennium Park and to get new nets to make a more clean, safer, just a nicer environment to be in. That is all it took. Just to talk to someone and meeting people and creating ideas. I personally think it should not be a lengthy process. All we need is just a few ideas and some creativity.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you for that helpful remark. Any response from the Minister to that helpful contribution from Katie?

Deputy I. Gardiner:

It is very helpful because we talked about the arts and artists, and there are lots of people who come forward and would like to contribute and work together with the department and we are looking at how we can really incorporate artists and the people who are ... there are some corporates that would like to have once a week or once a month contribution and their social contribution how we can enhance the places. So definitely we need to work with all, if it is all stakeholders, and make sure that they are all part of this development.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you very much for those helpful presentations and those very thought-provoking questions from the right to play group.

4. Diversity and Inclusion

The Deputy Bailiff:

We now move on to the Diversity and Inclusion presentation. Who wants to start the ball rolling in relation to that?

4.1 Ms. K. Dennison-Herbert:

Hi, everyone. Welcome to our Diversity and Inclusion presentation. Within this we will be tackling multiple topics that we feel need to be improved upon. Today I will be starting you off with our findings on issues on religion in the Island. First, let us start with the basics and if anyone would prefer more detailed information it will be provided on the screen. In Jersey, in the 2015 social survey results, over half of adults regarded themselves as having a religion and within this more women than men said they had one. In addition, 97 per cent of the people who had a religion specified that they followed Christianity with the remaining 3 per cent being made up of various others, including Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism and more. This means that there is a heavy imbalance of religious beliefs in the Island and that is one of the driving reasons why education and celebration of different ones is mostly limited to Catholicism and non-targeted culture days, as religion and culture are often tightly intertwined. Finally, in the J.O.L.S. (Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey) 2019 Report of people who have been discriminated against 3 per cent were due to religious beliefs, and while this does not seem like much that is still approximately 3,000 people. Some of these statistics are reflected in Jersey's youth population as, due to the survey I did among Youth Parliament members from a variety of schools, the only services provided by schools were Catholic, if anywhere at all. In addition, many are not allowed to opt out of these services which goes against the law. This is one of the main things that we believe needs to change within the law surrounding it so that the people who do not follow Christianity or any religion at all can feel safe and accepted today without being pressured by peers or schools to partake in Christian services, especially if their beliefs lie elsewhere. Our aim is to make Jersey a more inclusive and welcoming environment for all and that will only happen by tackling a variety of issues such as religion. Unfortunately, another member of our group could not make it today so instead I will also be telling you about disabilities in Jersey; both visible and invisible. To start, we believe in equity over equality. Equality is when everyone is treated equally but equity is when everyone is catered for according to their individual needs so that everyone can be equal. Equality is good in some respects but we need more equity in schools and workplaces as well as in society. Now, as an example of equity, I will tell you about the Sunflower Lanyard programme. The Sunflower Lanyard programme is for hidden disability awareness, which is supported by multiple charities both in the U.K. and in Jersey. This programme is to let people who have hidden disabilities discreetly let others know that they might need extra assistance in certain situations. This is something that we believe should be more widely supported and known about in Jersey due to how vital it is to the well-being of many on our Island. Finally, I will give some information on visible disabilities in Jersey. In the Jersey Children and Young People's Survey of 2021, of those who stated that they had a disability 42 per cent said that their day-to-day activities were hindered. This shows that Jersey has a way to go with becoming more accessible. Moreover, many sidewalks and pavements in Jersey tend to not be wheelchair or in some cases walking stick accessible, which we wish to help change for the better so that anyone with mobility difficulties, be it the growing elderly population or young children with physical disabilities, they are able to have easy access to anywhere on the Island. Now, I will be passing on to Emily who will be addressing young people in the L.G.B.T.Q.+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer) community.

Ms. E. Eastward:

Hello, my name is Emily, and I will be presenting on the topic of L.G.B.T.Q.+ and identity. An important thing to note is that you should not be discriminated against for your sexual orientation or gender, whether it is your birth gender or not, as this is shown in the Discrimination Law. In recent

years, there have been more young people who are openly part of the L.G.B.T.Q. community and this can be seen in the 2021 young people survey. However young people who are openly queer can face discrimination even from other young people. One quote which I found from one of the last Youth Parliament's final reports states that they have been called slurs and have been misgendered and dead-named almost every day and get relentless bullying from other students. We find this unacceptable. Our plan for our upcoming month as Youth Parliament members is to make sure that other genders and sexual orientations are introduced into schools and spread awareness about the L.G.B.T.Q. community, especially in young people. We would also like to test how unisex toilets would work in the hopes to make young people and adults who are a different gender to their birth gender more comfortable. The States have already made their Standing Orders gender neutral and have a publication of a Gender Sensitivity audit of the States Assembly. Another thing to note is that in the future data collected there will be a wider variety of gender identities included. We however would like to focus on young people and their education in the hope that we can try and create an Island where everyone can be included. Now I will be passing on to Shruti who will close our presentation by talking about cultural diversity.

Ms. S. Shah:

Hi, everyone. My name is Shruti and I will be talking to you about a recent study and progress on cultural diversity. After looking through the J.O.L.S. 2019 report I found that 12 per cent of the people who had been discriminated against were based on race or nationality. It came to my notice that the top 4 locations where the discrimination took place were 44 per cent in work, 26 per cent were buying goods or services, the States Departments and Parishes, and 24 per cent of people faced discrimination when applying for jobs. The statistics never cease to amaze me. According to the census 2021 reports the total population of Jersey is around 103,000, out of which 8,434 are non-European nationalities with 18 per cent of people being Asians. In recent migrations, 54 per cent of the nationalities are non-Jèrriais or non-British. It shows that our Island is painted with 1,000 shades. Recently, we met with Deputy Jeune and Deputy Doublet from the States Assembly who assist the Ministry of Home Affairs, Children and Education, Equality and Inclusion, who introduced us to 3 different clusters with whom we could connect in the future; namely Caritas Jersey, Diversity and Inclusion and YouMatter. We arrived at the conclusion to write to Statistics Jersey and Channel Islands Humanists to introduce a census or report which is more inclusive and mindful of various genders and diverse nationalities as our research showed that a lot of people with dual or multiple nationalities have a lot of difficulty in choosing their backgrounds, and it does not truly represent Jersey's population. Furthermore, I attended a meeting with the Cultural and Diversity Centre Steering Group which is established by the Chief Minister as a part of the Government's 100-day plan, which is being led by the Minister for Children and Education, Deputy Inna Gardiner. The aim of the cultural centre is to celebrate all distinct cultural diversities throughout our Island. Currently, we have an amazing plan put forward by one of the cultural steering members, Victoria Leaf, for a new New Year fest in 2023. It aims to bring the Asian community of Jersey together and engage the Islanders with new food and culture, display Jersey as a diverse community and boost tourism. I really look forward to seeing the beautiful festivities. Lastly, I would like to thank everyone present in this session, both physical and virtually, for taking your precious time and listening to our presentation. We would like to present our questions now. Thank you.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Thank you, Kate, Emily and Shruti for the introduction to your questions. I will now move to your first question. Who wants to pose the first question?

4.1.1 Ms. E. Eastward:

Is there anything currently being worked on, if any, by the Government to make Jersey more accepting of the L.G.B.T.Q.+ community?

Deputy H.L. Jeune of St John, St Lawrence, and Trinity (Assistant Minister for Home Affairs):

Thank you very much for your question and I apologise that my throat is playing havoc with me today. The Government of Jersey and I, personally, stand shoulder to shoulder with the L.G.B.T.Q.+ community and abhor discrimination in any form. The Government is an enthusiastic supporter of Jersey Pride, which is a celebration of our L.G.B.T.Q.+ community and an opportunity for us to all stand in solidarity. The Assistant Minister for Children and Education, who also happens to be our fellow Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, and is in the gallery today, is also working hard to bring legislation to this Assembly to secure the rights of same sex parents. This legislation will allow same sex parents to both be named on a Jersey birth certificate, automatically offer parental responsibility to both same sex parents, give mixed sex civil parents legal parent status and parental responsibility in the same way as a married couple, provide the ability to recognise parents whose child is born to a surrogate mother as legal parents of that child, and recognise children born to parents in a civil partnership as legitimate. This work is vital to ensuring that L.G.B.T.Q.+ parents are subject to equal treatment under the law. Within government, which is the Island's largest employer, we have a L.G.B.T.Q.+ employee network, which is an employee-led group. Its purpose is to create a supportive working environment and policy framework for L.G.B.T.Q.+ colleagues in Jersey and, really importantly, to encourage all colleagues within the organisation to understand the needs of the L.G.B.T.Q.+ individuals within the community and our organisation.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Are there any questions arising out of that answer you have had?

4.1.2 Ms. E. Eastward:

How would this extend to young people considering that they are also part of the L.G.B.T.Q.+ community and are just as valid?

[10:45]

Deputy H.L. Jeune:

That is a very good question and I think it is something that we will be working on in parallel with the Minister for Children and Education to ensure that that will happen and ensure that if there are gaps that we can bring that forward in the next 4 years. I am looking forward to the Youth Parliament to start that conversation and highlight where the gaps are when it comes to children in the L.G.B.T.Q.+ community.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Moving on to your second question.

4.1.3 Ms. K. Dennison-Herbert:

When was the last time that religious laws were reviewed?

Deputy H.L. Jeune:

Thank you for the question. From my discussion with Members I have assumed your question relates to the Education (Jersey) Law 1999. So, Articles 18 to 21 of the law make provision for religious education to be provided in schools in Jersey. These Articles have not been amended since the law was passed in 1999. Jersey's ecclesiastical law has been subject to a relatively recent review as part of the transfer from the Diocese of Winchester and attachments to the Diocese of Salisbury, which were finalised very recently. At the same time revised Canons of the Church of England and Jersey were also adopted.

4.1.4 Ms. K. Dennison-Herbert:

Does this mean that English laws have impact on Jersey laws and vice versa?

Deputy H.L. Jeune:

Sorry, please may I ...?

The Deputy Bailiff:

Yes, can you repeat the question please, Kate?

Ms. K. Dennison-Herbert:

Does this mean that English laws, so from the U.K., have any impact on Jersey laws and vice versa?

Deputy H.L. Jeune:

Thank you very much for your question. Because in Jersey we are autonomous, we make the laws here in this States Assembly, but sometimes we look to other laws to take from them and see where we can also put them into Jersey's own law. We make our own laws in Jersey but we do take from time to time law, especially from the U.K., because a lot of that work has already been done and maybe it is similar, so we can take that on board. But we then decide in the States Assembly whether that is what we want to do and how much we take it on board.

Deputy I. Gardiner:

Thank you for your questions and thank you for bringing diversity and inclusion to our discussion. There are 2 workstreams currently going within C.Y.P.E.S. (Children, Young People, Education and Skills). One is the religion curriculum is reviewed and we have Maggie who is leading on behalf of our department, but she has a group from all faiths; people from Islam, Hinduism, Judaism, working together with her to develop this curriculum. I know there are several other meetings in place but by the end of the year we will have a new, modern, updated curriculum. Again, I think it would be really important to make this connection with the Youth Parliament and to hear your views on the new curriculum that will be coming before we finalise it. Secondly, following the previous Youth Parliament P.S.H.E. (personal, social, health and economic) curriculum, one of the themes that was raised, and again we will be publishing our response to the report for P.S.H.E. curriculum made by the previous Youth Parliament, and L.G.B.T.Q.+ are the themes that will be enhanced in the new P.S.H.E. curriculum.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Shall we move on to your third question now?

4.1.5 Ms. L. Wilmott:

How do you ensure that schools are following the current Education Law with regards to religious teachings?

Deputy H.L. Jeune:

Thank you for the question, and I assume the Minister for Children and Education will be able to follow up if there is anything that I missed. But there are a number of ways that this is done. Schools are visited by officers from the Education Department who visit all classes teaching R.E. (religious education) in a primary school, and at least one school each term is subject to a review. There is also a quality Kitemark system for R.E. that several schools have obtained already. Secondary school data is reviewed annually by the Religious Education Advisory Council, which meets termly to ensure compliance and support. Meetings also take place for all R.E. teachers termly and regular training takes place. In recent years, at least 2 quality full-day trainings have been provided. I understand that the syllabus is currently under review and a new one will be introduced next year. I believe the Minister has done that and I outlined already.

Deputy I. Gardiner.

Thank you very much for your very full question. The only 2 things that I would like to add, which I forgot. First of all, we are planning to review the Education Law and religion is obviously part of the Education Law. We need to work on it. Another thing that we need to look at is about the compulsory worship, which is a big question mark. If it is right when we have diversity and in which way. I do not think that compulsory worship personally is needed anymore, it needs to be choice and choice needs to be provided to other people to do their worship if they wish. People are aware that I am Jewish and when we had a reflection in the church I requested can we have a Humanist type of reflection because I would like to do it, but I would like to do it in a different way. It is something that we have discussed previously because we have Humanists, we have Jewish, we have people from different religious beliefs and we need to find a way to do our reflection in the way that is important for us.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Do you have a question arising from the answers that you have heard? All right, let us move on to your fourth question about the Sunflower Lanyard.

4.1.6 Ms. P. Kirk:

During lockdown the Sunflower Lanyard scheme lost its meaning. Do you have any suggestions on ways we can make people aware of its intended use?

Deputy H.L. Jeune:

Thank you very much for the question. As you said in your presentation, the Sunflower Lanyard scheme was introduced to signal that the wearer had a hidden disability and may require support. While the government's disability strategy is explicit in recognising that disability can be fluctuating and it can be invisible, a hidden disability may affect the sensory, mobility or cognitive abilities of an individual. Ultimately, the strategy aims to improve the levels of accessibility and inclusion generally, including for those with hidden disabilities. Should an individual with a hidden disability disclose then they should receive the appropriate level of support as everyone else. Work is ongoing to explore the benefits and challenges of doing so with these lanyards but these lanyards are a way to communicate this and it may be less intimidating. Work on raising awareness, targeting stigma with events, campaigns, is also important to improve the understanding of disability, diminished negative attitudes and ultimately change behaviour.

4.1.7 Ms. S. Shah:

Thank you for a lovely response, though I had a question. What about the people who cannot come out and bring themselves to tell other people about their hidden disability? How do you think you could tackle that issue?

Deputy H.L. Jeune:

Thank you very much for that question. It is something I do not know if I could answer straightaway because it is really difficult and it is something that I know that colleagues and officers understand that there are people who have that difficulty to come out and are able to disclose their especially hidden disability, to be able to access support. It is something that I believe the Government is constantly asking those questions of and constantly changing and adapting to offer ways of being able to disclose that maybe it is not just a one-to-one meeting but there are other ways, so it enables people to access help and access a disclosure without having just one avenue to go down, but being able to have a number of options to be able to do that. But it is something that is constantly on, I am sure, everybody's mind and it is something that we need to improve on as well.

4.1.8 Ms. K. Dennison-Herbert:

Is there anything also being done for visible disabilities as well as invisible ones? For example, like wider or smoother pavements?

Deputy H.L. Jeune:

The disability strategy is under the Minister for Social Security and there is an Assistant Minister who is specifically working on that, the Assistant Minister for Charities, Deputy Ferey. I think that is something I can ask him to respond to you because that is something that is really important. It is part of the Disability Strategy and it will be interesting what kind of actions are taken. Obviously, that kind of thing with pavements brings in other Ministers as well, like the Minister for Infrastructure, so I am sure they will be able to give you a fuller answer than I can now.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Let us move on to your fifth question now please.

4.1.9 Ms. S. Shah:

How can the Government promote education about different cultures across all schools?

Deputy H.L. Jeune:

Thank you very much for your question. There are lots of options for this and of course this is a matter primarily for the Minister for Children and Education. But as a mum of 2 dual national children this is something that I think is really important and something that resonated with me in your questioning about the fact that sometimes in data collection, for example, around statistics around the census you have to make a decision which nationality you are. I find that very difficult for my children because I do not want them to feel that they have to choose between their mother's nationality or their father's nationality. So that has hit me, your presentation, strongly. The R.E. syllabus itself is an obvious example but also the P.S.H.E. curriculum also provides that opportunity to address religious tolerance but also cultural diversity and inclusion in all the areas that we have been talking about today. Equally, the curriculum for history and geography can offer a way to do that as well, because I think it is also important from a historical perspective to look back and to understand where some of these diversities and inclusion or discrimination can potentially come from. So it is really important that history recognises that and comes forward, as well as geography. We have to understand where people come from as well and to understand so we can celebrate that diversity as well. There are also projects such as the Map of Wonders, which is an art project focused on social inclusion relating to different cultural projects on the Island. But there are lots more events than multicultural events and art displays and celebrations that can be done. Maybe the Minister for Children and Education wants to add but you also, in your presentation, said some good examples as well.

4.1.10 Ms. S. Shah:

Even though it is there in the law, in like the religious education curriculum or the geography or history curriculum, I do not think there is really anything or much being done about it because as far as I know mainly the broad perspective is about Christianity or like the R.E. curriculums go as far as to probably Islam and Buddhism I think, and maybe touch parts of other stuff. Otherwise, I do not think there is much being done. About cultural diversity, I do not think people really know in schools about different cultures, respecting them, the traditions.

Deputy I. Gardiner:

I think that there is a lot of work that needs to be done. Only in May this year we lodged our multilingual policy, so we recognise multilingual learners. Going forward we started to have conversations about when you bring the language, if it is Romanian, Polish, Portuguese, within the

schools you are also celebrating cultures. Other things, I am visiting schools and it is different between schools. Some schools recognise more and they have their cultural days, and some schools recognise less. I think what my job, for me as Minister for Children and Education, is to make sure that all schools would have this cultural diversity recognition and celebration within. I also believe that the international cultural centre, that you would also be part of the steering group, would work from the library, would work together, and will bring this diversity to the schools and schools into this celebration. As you know, we are building a calendar year that each big group would have their own celebrations. So basically, every second month or every month we would have a cultural event and a culture represented, and if we learn about each other we can be more open to learn about Jersey culture or Heritage Jersey festival, to learn about Indian, Hindu culture, to learn about Romanian, Polish, Jewish, it is all in progress. We need to do the work and we are just at the beginning. We definitely would work with the Youth Parliament to enhance the office.

The Deputy Bailiff:

Any final questions from your group? Thank you very much indeed.

[11:00]

Thank you all members of the Youth Parliament today for your very interesting presentations and your far-reaching questions. I do hope, on behalf of all of the Members here present, the Ministers in particular, the answers that you have given will help you in formulating your reports, your recommendations and your campaigns. I am sure that if there are questions that come to mind that you have not asked today that you wished you had asked or on reflection, having regard to the answers you have had, additional questions you would like to ask, I am sure the Ministers would respond to emails from any of you in order to flesh out those answers you have had or even answer further questions that you would like to ask. I would like to thank the Ministers, too, for giving of your time and considering in advance the answers to the questions that you have posed. At the end of today there is going to be a short informal session in the Members' common room downstairs. The Youth Service have provided snacks, very kindly. Those Members in the gallery that have also kindly attended and the Members down here in the Chamber in the posh seats are very welcome to attend that informal chat in the Members' room. So, thank you all very much for coming today and the Youth Parliament stands adjourned until we meet again.

ADJOURNMENT

[11:02]