

# Internet report for Llandrillo Community Council

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## Local Area Statistics

### White premises

Number of premises (not including caravans)

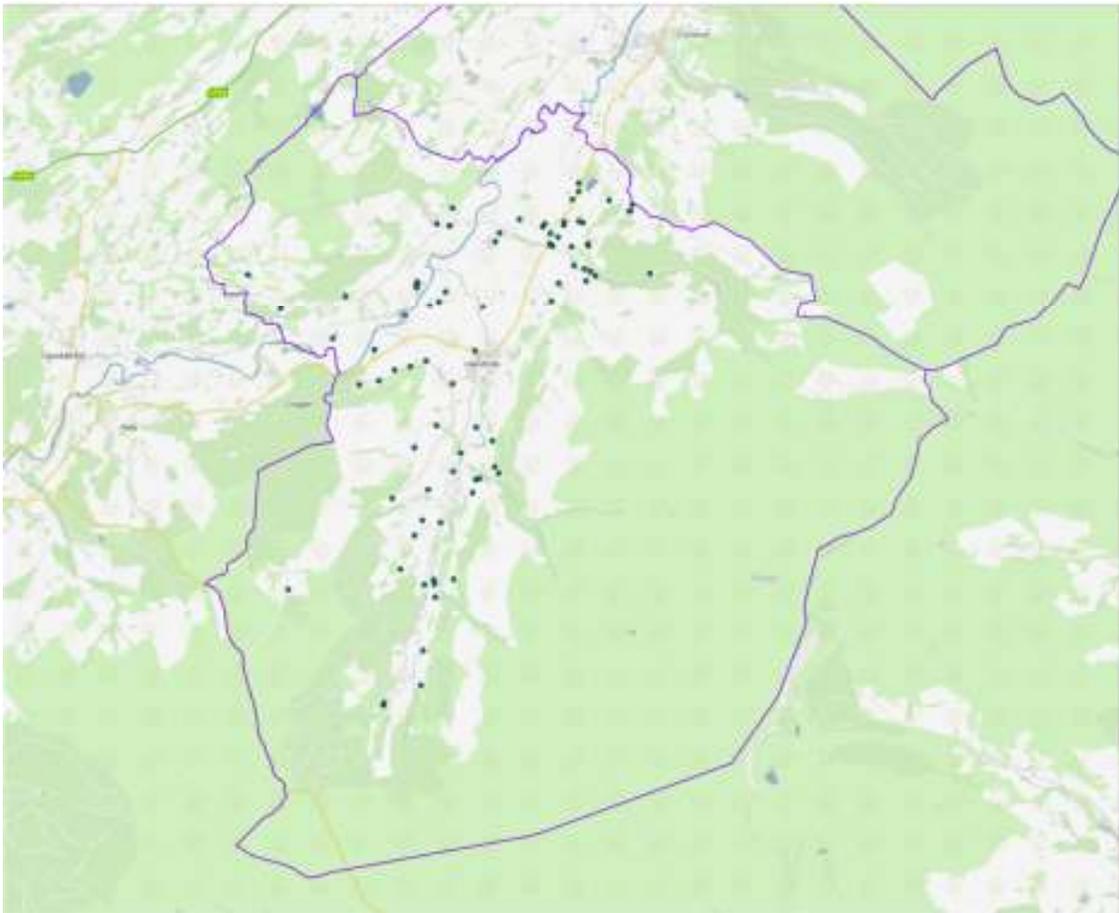
**87**

Number of white premises eligible for Gigabit Vouchers

**87**

***White Premise Definition:***

*Properties that do not have access to broadband at over 30Mbps and there are no plans for it to be available within three years.*



*Map of White Premises in the Community Council Area*

## Welsh Government Funded Fibre Install

### Next Generation Access Broadband Wales (NGABW) Programme

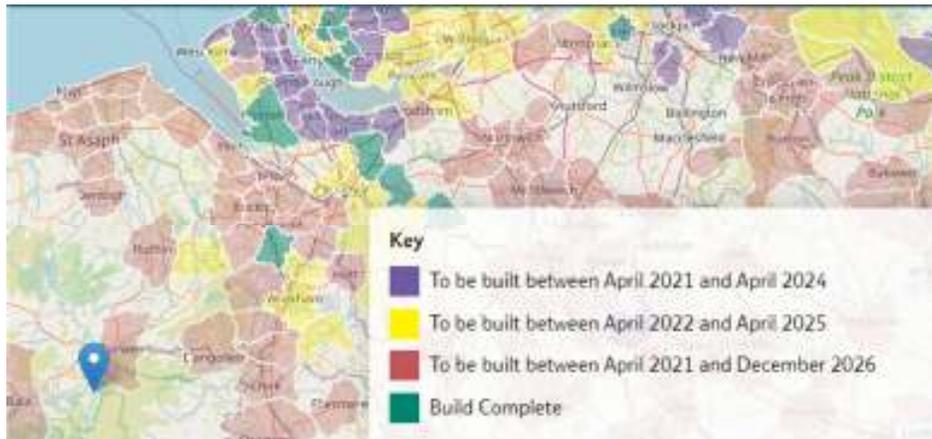
The Welsh Government's fibre rollout with Openreach will install 39,000 premises across Wales using £56m of public funding. There will be 1862 premises installed in Denbighshire by June 2022.

Number of premises in Llandrillo

0



## Openreach FTTP Fibre First Towns, Cities and Boroughs Build Programme



The above map currently shows Openreach's FTTP plans for our Fibre First Towns, Cities and Boroughs and Market Towns and Villages Build Programme. It does not show FTTP deployment related to other programmes such as BDUK, new sites/retro new-sites, and other smaller scale programmes or infill.

<https://www.openreach.com/fibre-broadband/fibre-first/where-and-when-were-building-ultrafast-full-fibre-broadband>

### UK Government's Project Gigabit

The UK Government revealed that "up to" 234,000 hard-to-reach rural homes and businesses in Wales have been identified as "in scope" to potentially receive a gigabit-capable broadband upgrade, which should come as part of the new £5bn Project Gigabit programme. We do not have information yet which if any have been selected.

### Community Fibre Partnerships in area

A collection of premise owners may approach Openreach to have Fibre internet installed, via a Community Fibre Partnership (CFP). These are typically for areas which can't get fibre broadband at the moment, aren't included in Openreach's plans for an upgrade in the foreseeable future.

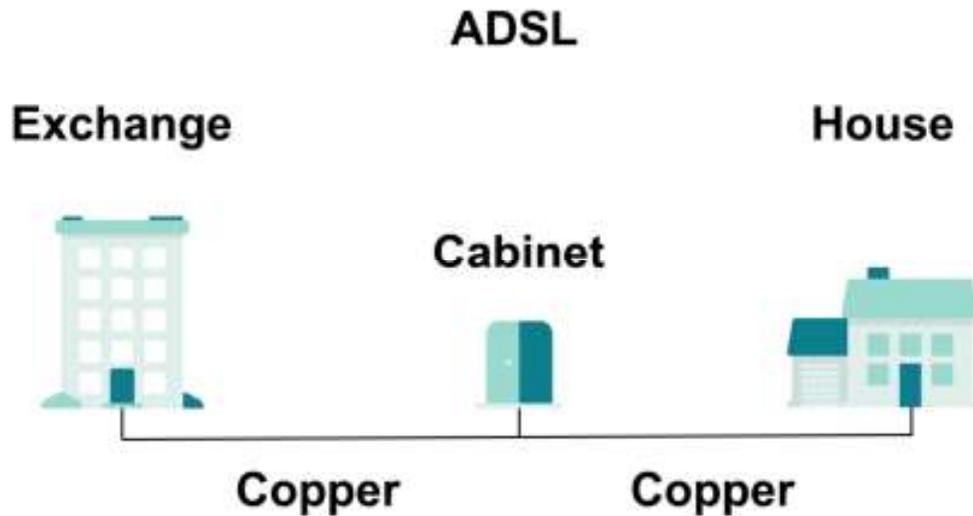
Openreach put a joint funding arrangement in place, which means they contribute some of the costs and your community funds the rest.

**Number of Partnerships in the local area** **0**

**Status** -

## Types of Internet connections

Openreach Solutions



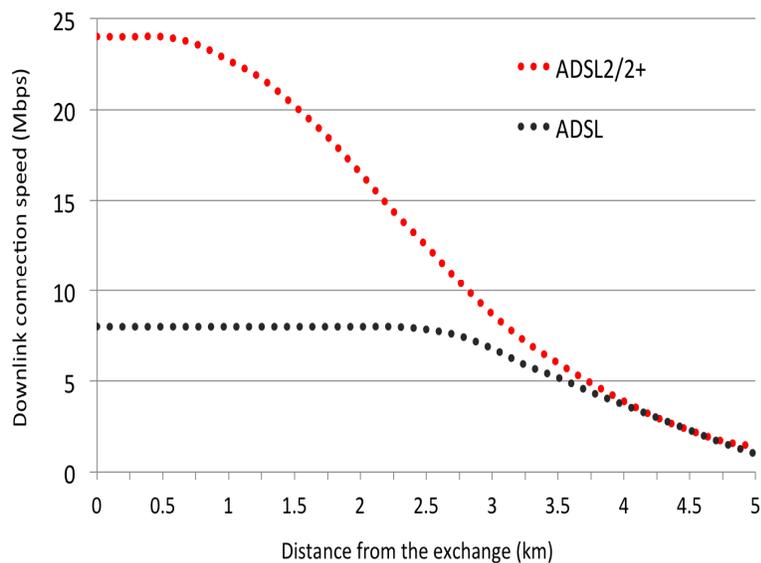
ADSL is the old standard that uses a copper cable from exchange to Premise. The longer the copper cable the slower the internet speed will become due to signal loss. Remote parts of DCC have less than 1Mbps.

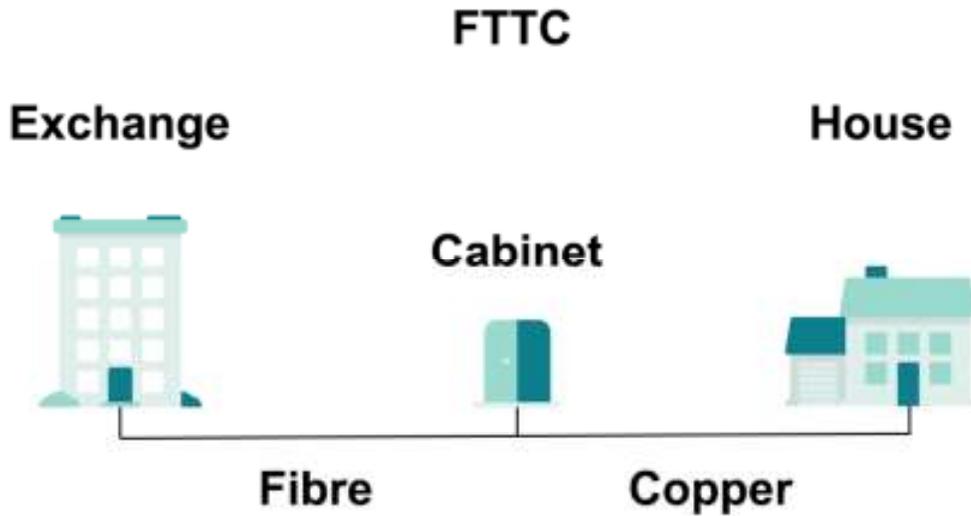
### Definition

ADSL: asymmetric (or asynchronous) digital subscriber line

Mbps: How internet speed is measured. The number represents bandwidth, which is how much data can be transferred each second. OFCOM declared 10Mbps to be the minimum speed for an average household, although most funding schemes insist on 30mbps.

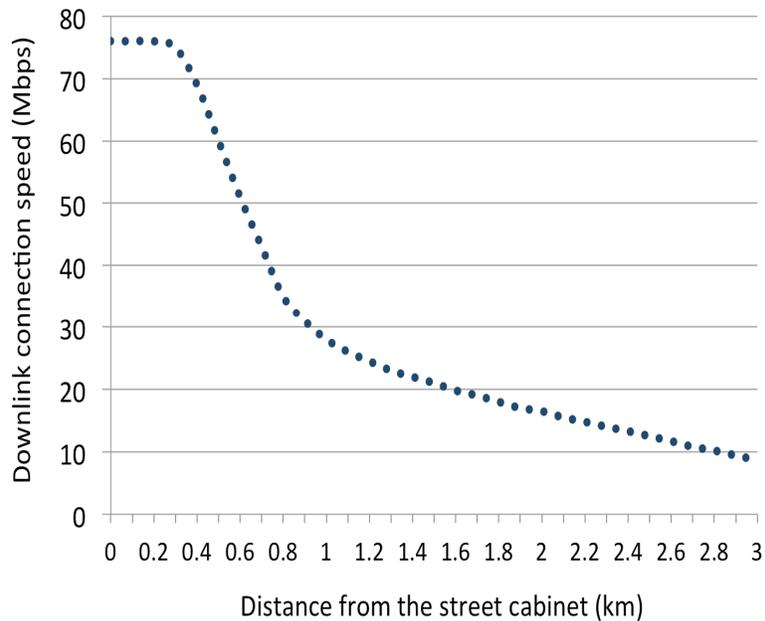
*ADSL Signal loss - Speed vs Distance*





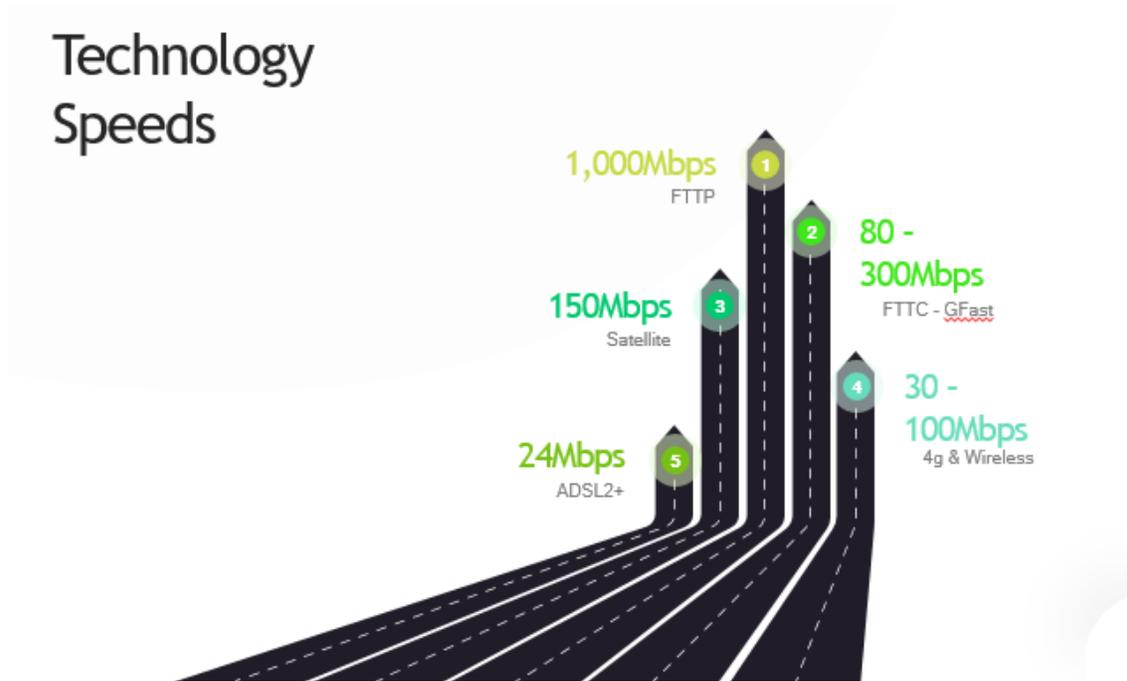
'Fibre To The Cabinet' is a faster connection as the copper cable is only coming from the cabinet. If a premises is within 500 meters of the cabinet (0.3 miles) 'GFAST' maybe available, this offers 300mbps, otherwise the connection will start at 80mbps. As there is copper cables in the connection the speed will degrade the further the premise is from the cabinet.

*FTTC Signal loss - Speed vs Distance*





## Speed Comparison



Only fibre offers a solution that is not affected by distance or topography.

#### End of life for copper based networks:

PSTN: Public Switched Telephone Network

Openreach is stating that all copper based telephony (PSTN) will be turned off in 2025, this also means that all current copper cable based internet connections and telephony equipment will cease to work.

<https://www.openreach.com/upgrading-the-UK-to-digital-phone-lines>

## How to obtain a Fibre connection

If you wish to have your premise upgraded to fibre, you should first check with Openreach to see if they know of any upgrades that might cover your area in the near future.

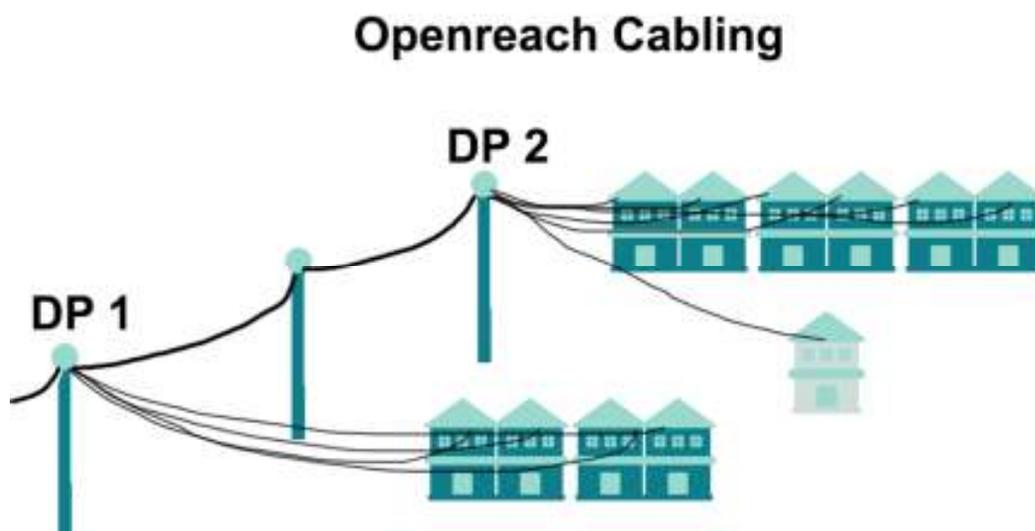
<https://www.openreach.com/fibre-broadband>

If not, then check on the Welsh Government website

<https://gov.wales/broadband-in-wales/what-are-my-options>

If neither of these websites state that you are in line for an upgrade, the best course of action would be to form a community group and gather the details of your immediate neighbourhood to submit to Openreach for a Community Fibre Partnership (CFP). It is recommended that you keep your CFP to 10-20 premises.

Openreach prefer to lay their fibre optic cables over the top of their copper infrastructure, because of this your CFP may dramatically increase in premise count. In the image below The Premises on Distribution Point One (DP - where the thick trunking splits into smaller cables that go to the premises) wishes to form a CFP to obtain fibre based internet connection. One house on Distribution Point Two wishes to join too. If it is allowed to join, Openreach will add all the houses on Distribution Point Two to the CFP, which then increases the CFP size. We have seen CFPs of 41 premises increase in premise count to 181 because of this. We have no way of knowing which houses are on what cables and Distribution Points as Openreach do not release this information. In semi-urban areas this is not a problem as there are a lot of houses in close proximity, these all receive funding and the CFP is Voucher/Cash rich. In more rural areas there are less houses, less voucher money and more cables to lay. It is possible that the voucher money may not cover the cost of installation.



## The Community Fibre Partnership Process

1. Gather the addresses of interested premise owners.
2. Submit a list of 10-20 premises to Openreach.
3. You will receive a rough quote with an amended list including the premises Openreach insists are also connected through your CFP.
4. You contact the owners of the extra premises and see if they will sign up.
5. If you think your group will have enough voucher money to pay for the CFP, you agree that Openreach should proceed to the next stage.
6. Openreach then performs a proper survey to calculate the final bill.
7. If you can cover the cost of the bill with the vouchers, Openreach approaches the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) to check which premises are really eligible for Gigabit Vouchers.
8. The community is then informed the true value of the vouchers, the bill for the installation and if there is a short fall. If there is a short fall the community are asked to cover this.
9. If the community agree to proceed, Openreach usually requests that a legal entity (a CIC) be created to act as intermediary for the community. (if the value of the voucher is above 130% of Openreach's bill, they may waive this requirement as they feel safe with a 30% buffer)
10. The community sign up.
11. The vouchers are applied for.
12. If the vouchers cover more than 50% of the bill, work is scheduled, If the vouchers do not cover 50% the remaining deposit money is asked for upfront by Openreach.
13. The whole process can take 12 months from the signing of the contract.

### Funding options

#### *UK Rural Gigabit Voucher Scheme*

This scheme is to help residents obtain a fibre based internet connection and is typically used to fund an Openreach Community Fibre Partnership.

A residential property may be able to claim £1500 and a business £3500 if they receive 100mbps or less, are not in any other upgrade program and are classed as 'OFOM Area 3 Rural'. A lone property will seldom be able to afford the cost of a fibre install and they therefore group together to pool their vouchers. <https://gigabitvoucher.culture.gov.uk/rural>

#### *Welsh Gigabit Top-up Vouchers*

Welsh premises may be eligible for a Top-up Grant effectively doubling the UK Vouchers Scheme. Taking residential properties to £3000 and business properties to £7000. Premises must be below 30MBPS to qualify for this Top-up.

#### *Access Broadband Cymru*

This scheme provides a small grant and is typically used to pay for 4g and fixed wireless connections. It will pay £400 for a 10Mbps and £800 for a 30 Mbps connection. The provided connection must double the premises current speed.

#### *Local Broadband fund*

This fund will pay for 30Mbps and above connections. The project must go out to tender.

#### *Universal Service Obligation*

The broadband Universal Service Obligation (USO) will give people in the UK the right to request a decent and affordable broadband connection of 10mbs. Under the USO, eligible homes and businesses will be able to request a connection, where the cost of building it is no more than £3,400. A consumer or business will only have to contribute to the cost of a connection if it exceeds a threshold of £3,400. Above that level, properties can still be connected if they pay the excess costs or do some of the work themselves to help bring costs down. Please do not get excited about this scheme, BT have found a loop hole and also had two years to sort out problematic address. Most claimants will be offered a 4G Router with external antennas with a tariff of £45 per month (the maximum amount OFCOM allows under the USO). Elsewhere it is possible to obtain similar contracts for far less.

<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/phones-telecoms-and-internet/advice-for-consumers/broadband-uso-need-to-know>