

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – y Senedd	Steve George – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 6 Hydref 2015	Kayleigh Driscoll – Dipwrwy Glerc
Amser: 09.00	0300 200 6565
	SeneddDeisebau@Cynulliad.Cymru

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

(Tudalennau 1 – 18)

2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-04-650 Cael Gwared ar Gyflogau Cynghorwyr Llywodraeth Leol

(Tudalennau 19 – 21)

2.2 P-04-652 Android ac iOS, Cymraeg yn yr 21ain Ganrif

(Tudalennau 22 – 24)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Iechyd

3.1 P-04-408 Gwasanaeth i Atal Anhwylder Bwyta ymysg Plant a Phobl Ifanc

(Tudalennau 25 – 33)

3.2 P-04-492 Diagnosis o awtistiaeth ymysg plant

(Tudalennau 34 – 58)

3.3 P-04-532 Gwella Gwasanaethau Niwrogyhyrol Arbenigol yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 59 – 72)

3.4 P-04-640 Gostwng yr Oedran ar gyfer Profion Ceg y Groth i 18

(Tudalennau 73 – 76)

Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth

3.5 P-04-539 Achub Cyfnewidfa Glo Caerdydd

(Tudalennau 77 – 132)



Cyfoeth Naturiol

3.6 P-04-544 Gwahardd Saethu Gwyddau Talcen-wen yr Ynys Las

(Tudalennau 133 – 135)

Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth

3.7 P-04-632 Mynyddoedd Pawb

(Tudalennau 136 – 155)

4 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer y canlynol:

Item 5.

5 Adolygiad o System Ddeisebau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

(Tudalennau 156 – 475)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-04-650 Cael Gwared ar Gyflogau Cynghorwyr Llywodraeth Leol

Manylion:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gael gwared ar gyflogau Cynghorwyr. Gyda'r toriadau i wasanaethau cyhoeddus a'r cynydd yn y dreth gyngor, mae'n iawn fod cynghorwyr yn rhannu'r baich drwy gael gwared ar eu cyflog a chael ad-daliadau'n unig, fel ynadon. Bydd hyn yn helpu i arbed arian mewn democratiaeth leol ddrud.

Prif ddeisebydd: Geraint Williams

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 6 Hydref 2015

Nifer y deisebwyr: 82 llofnod ar lein



Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-650
Ein cyf/Our ref LA -/00599/15

William Powell AM
Assembly Member for Mid & West Wales
Chair - Petitions Committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

14 September 2015

Dear Bill,

Thank you for your letter of 12 August regarding the petition to scrap Local Government Councillor's Salaries.

In Wales, Councillors salaries are set by the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales (the Panel). The Panel produces an Annual Report which sets out the type and level of payments that Local Authorities may or must make available to their members (councillors) and co-opted-members. In preparing its reports the Panel is required to take into account the likely financial impact of its decisions on the authority in question. In the 7 years since the Panel was established, it has developed a national framework which is applicable across Wales and allows control of the amount and number of payments to Councillors. The Panel is independent of both Welsh Government and Local Government

In the recent consultation on reforming Local Government (the White Paper, "Power to Local People") the Welsh Government recognised the tensions surrounding the role of a councillor between those that can devote all their time to it and those that have other commitments, and that no person should be out of pocket through serving their community. If Councillors were entitled to no remuneration for their time and efforts there is a danger that the democracy would be dominated by those who could afford to give their time for free. The future merger of Local Authorities will mean fewer councils and a reduction in the numbers of Councillors. This will result in a significant reduction in the costs of Local democracy.

Elected members of local authorities are there to represent the interest of local people, undertake the governance of local communities, and secure value-for-money public services for local tax-payers through effective scrutiny. Publicly funded remuneration is made available to encourage a range of willing and able people to stand for election.

This diversity is essential to ensure people feel they are appropriately represented.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Leighton Andrews". The signature is written in a cursive style. Below the signature is a long, thin horizontal line that ends in a small arrowhead pointing to the right.

Leighton Andrews AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus
Minister for Public Services

Eitem 2.2

P-04-652 Android ac iOS, Cymraeg yn yr 21ain Ganrif?

Manylion:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i weithio gyda Google ac Apple i ddatblygu fersiwn Gymraeg o'u systemau gweithredu

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae'r Gymraeg wedi cael llawer mwy o gynrychiolaeth mewn busnesau, ysgolion, prifysgolion, cynghorau lleol ac awdurdodau cyhoeddus eraill; mae hyn wedi arwain at fwy o ddefnydd o'r Gymraeg mewn gweithgareddau bob dydd o ran siaradwyr Cymraeg, ond mae angen adeiladu ar y cynnydd hwn er mwyn sefydlogi a thyfu nifer y siaradwyr.

Fel hyn, gallai defnydd ffurfiol bob dydd o'r Gymraeg gael ei weld fel llwyddiant ond mae'r defnydd anffurfiol bob dydd o'r Gymraeg yn fwy o broblem. O ran twf dwfn mewn iaith, ni chaiff gwybodaeth ei hannog drwy ddefnydd ffurfiol. Er mwyn ymdrin â'r mater hwn byddai'n ddoeth rhoi yr un pwysau a chyflwyno yr un cytundebau ar Google ac Apple â'r hyn a gyflwynwyd i Microsoft i ddatblygu gweithrediad Cymraeg o OS ac iOS android yn y drefn honno.

Mae defnydd anffurfiol yn brawf o iaith fyw.

Prif ddeisebydd: Merlyn Cooper

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 6 Hydref 2015

Nifer y deisebwyr: 75 llofnod ar lein



Eich cyf/Your ref: P-04-652
Ein cyf/Our ref:FM -/00749/15

William Powell AM
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14 September 2015

Dear William,

P-04-652 Android and iOS, Welsh in the 21st Century?

I am writing in response to your letter of 26 August regarding the above petition from Merlyn Cooper asking the Welsh Government to work with Google and Apple to develop a Welsh language version of their operating systems Android and iOS respectively.

The Welsh Government wants to see more such services available in Welsh. Since the publication of the Welsh-language Technology and Digital Media Action Plan, meetings have been held with many of the international technology companies – including Apple and Google – where Welsh-language services, interfaces and systems were the focus of discussions.

Since these meetings were held, in the case of Apple, users of iOS8 can now select Welsh as their favourite language for third-party apps. This means that, in addition to the clock times and calendar dates, which were already available in earlier versions of iOS, multilingual apps downloaded from the App Store which include support for Welsh now display interfaces and notifications in Welsh by default. To take advantage of this feature, we have funded a Cardiff-based app localization agency to provide free Welsh language localizations to their international clients. This has resulted in a suite of high-profile apps now being available in Welsh.

This falls short of full localization of the iOS operating system. iOS8 currently supports around 40 languages, including variations of languages such as English, Spanish, Portuguese and Chinese. One difficulty is the lack of a Welsh speech-to-text infrastructure needed for Siri to be available in Welsh. To address this, we have funded work by Bangor University's Language Technology Unit through our Welsh-language Technology and Digital Media Fund to work towards a Welsh speech-to-text solution.

In the case of Google's Android, this is an open source operating system. It would be a challenging and big piece of work, but Android is available for anyone to translate into Welsh. We will continue to press for developments of Welsh-language services by companies such as Google as we did when Amazon opened their Kindle store to Welsh language titles and created a new e-book directory for Welsh-language titles on their website.

The point this petition makes about the importance of opportunities for informal use of Welsh such as with mobile phone and tablets is one we support. We will continue to try to motivate Apple and Google to offer more for Welsh speakers.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Carwyn Jones', written in a cursive style.

CARWYN JONES

P-04-408 : Gwasanaeth i Atal Anhwylder Bwyta ymysg Plant a Phobl Ifanc

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ariannu'r Gwasanaeth i Atal Anhwylder Bwyta ymysg Plant a Phobl Ifanc yng Nghymru i'r un graddau â'r Gwasanaeth i Atal Anhwylder Bwyta ymysg Oedolion yng Nghymru.

Daeth i'm sylw bod symiau gwahanol o arian yn cael eu rhoi i Wasanaethau i Oedolion a Gwasanaethau i Blant a Phobl Ifanc ar gyfer ymdrin ag anhwylder bwyta. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r Gwasanaeth i Atal Anhwylder Bwyta ymysg Oedolion yn cael £1 filiwn y flwyddyn gan Gynulliad Cymru, yn ogystal â phedwar grŵp darparu a hyfforddwyd gan arbenigwyr. Yn anffodus, mae gwaith ymchwil yn nodi'r ffaith bod pobl yn fwyaf tebygol o gael eu profiad cyntaf o anhwylder bwyta, yn enwedig Anorecsia Nerfosa, yn ystod eu glaslencyndod. Yn hanesyddol, roedd pobl yn cyrraedd glaslencyndod pan oeddent rhwng 12 a 15 oed. Fodd bynnag, bellach, mae hyn yn digwydd pan fydd pobl yn llawer iau ac felly mae'r ystadegau'n dechrau dangos bod mwy o blant iau yn dioddef o Anorecsia Nerfosa. Bydd pobl fel arfer yn dechrau dioddef o Fwlimia Nerfosa pan fyddant rhwng 18 a 25 oed. Fodd bynnag, fel gydag Anorecsia, gall hyn amrywio o berson i berson. Mae'r ffaith mai cymryd camau buan yw'r allwedd i sicrhau gwellhad cyflym mewn perthynas â'r ddau anhwylder, ac, yn ddiau, pob anhwylder bwyta y gellir ei ddiagnosisio, sy'n atal goblygiadau ariannol hirdymor i'r Llywodraeth, yn gwneud y cais hwn yn fwy perthnasol. Felly, rwy'n ymbil ar y Cynulliad i ystyried hyn yn flaenoriaeth ar gyfer dadl i gael gwared ar y gwahaniaeth hwn drwy roi'r un swm o arian i'r Gwasanaeth i Atal Anhwylder Bwyta ymysg Plant a Phobl Ifanc Nghymru ag a roddir i'r Gwasanaeth i oedolion.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb gan: Helen Missen

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 17 Gorffennaf 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: . 246

Mark Drakeford AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-408
Ein cyf/Our ref MD/02050/15

William Powell AM
Chair - Petitions Committee
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24 July 2015

Dear William,

Thank you for your further letter of 3 July on behalf of the Petitions Committee in relation to petition p-04-408 about Child and Adolescent Eating Disorder Services (CAMHS ED).

You asked how my recent announcement of an extra £7.6m every year in mental health services for children and young people in Wales will improve the provision of services for children with eating disorders. The additional funding is not specifically for providing eating disorder services, though its impact will improve the provision of CAMHS for all children with mental health conditions, including eating disorders.

£2m of the funding will be devoted to developing services for those with neurodevelopmental conditions such as Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). These currently make up a significant proportion of the referrals into specialist CAMHS services, though many of these young people do not subsequently require specialist CAMHS treatment. By ensuring these young people have their needs met elsewhere, this will free up specialist CAMHS staff time to devote to those with more complex mental illness, including eating disorders. Funding will also be available to improve provision at times of crisis and expand access to psychological therapies for young people. Both these initiatives will directly support young people with eating disorders, as will improving provision in primary care support services which will be able to support young people with very mild to moderate eating disorders.

I note the petitioner's continued concern regarding the funding disparity between adult and CAMHS services and our investment of £1m to improve specialist adult eating disorder provision. As I have stated previously, CAMHS has always seen the treatment of eating disorders as part of its core business and I used the 40% of CAMHS inpatient being treated for eating disorders merely illustratively. Of course, many more young people suffering an eating disorder will be treated by CAMHS as outpatients and the decision of health boards

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Tudalen 26 o 26

Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur wedi'i ailgylchu (100%)

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Llinell Ymholiadau Cymraeg 0300 0604400
Correspondence.Mark.Drakeford@wales.gsi.gov.uk
Printed on 100% recycled paper

earlier in the year to establish all-Wales coverage of CAMHS community intensive treatment teams will mean that many more young people will now be able to be treated in their community without recourse to hospitalisation.

With regard to the petitioner's comments regarding cost, I acknowledged the provision of CAMHS eating disorder services was inconsistent across Wales, with north Wales having a more developed service than south Wales. This is why I targeted the October 2013 announcement of an additional £250,000 a year towards the south, including southern Powys. It is not appropriate or helpful to compare the cost of CAMHS eating disorder provision with adult eating disorders for a number of reasons including the relevant size of the child and adult populations; differences in how clinical needs are met by both services; and the fact that eating disorders are often more enduring in adult life.

As the petitioner comments there is currently an NHS-led service change and development programme underway in CAMHS, which the Welsh Government is supporting, having asked Professor Dame Sue Bailey, chair of the Academy of Royal Medical Colleges, to provide advice and support. This programme is intended to make CAMHS more responsive to the needs of all its users, including those with an eating disorder.

I hope the committee finds my response helpful.

Best wishes,



Mark Drakeford AC / AM

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

**P-04-408 Child and Adolescent Eating Disorder Service – Petitioner to the Chair,
10.09.15**

Dear Mr Powell

Mr Drakeford certainly writes a good letter! On reading it I almost believed that I should stop in my tracks and end all thought of argument.

I wonder if you and the committee are setting up a sweepstake as to how Mrs Missen will respond this time!

Part of me wanted to just copy and paste my last letter to you; as I'm not sure that much has been answered, except perhaps to applaud Mr Drakeford for providing specific monies for children with neurodevelopmental disorders such as Autism and ADHD.

If I were to split hairs some eating disorders are known to be biologically based brain disorders with genetic implications, much the same as Autism. Indeed, there is a grey area where the overlap of autism and anorexia is too close to define, and thus treatment of what is known as 'co morbidities' is within the cycle of treatment. Therefore, Mr Drakeford will be thrilled to know he has painted the picture well. Though his dot to dot approach has missed the colouring in of the issue: that more people die from an eating disorder than any other mental illness.

I think my real gripe is that he skirts the subject of the disparity between two areas of provision where money is concerned, in the only way a politician can. (No disrespect to you or the committee).

I agree the core treatment historically for CAMHS and AEDS has been and remains Eating Disorders.

Mr Drakeford seemingly apologises for his illustrative numbers of In Patients, but does not address the fact that AEDS have a tier 3 provision, within adult mental health services, specifically for Eating Disorders, which is where the £1 million is spent. He colours over the edges by implying that these are not in the community, which they are.

These are highly trained professionals specific to eating disorder treatment at that level which have been provided because of the Eating Disorder framework for Wales highlighting the void of care for anyone with an eating disorder in Wales, not just adults.

I'm fairly certain that the framework does not exclude people under the age of 18.

The fact is something had to be done for adults more quickly than for children; now unfortunately the reverse is in play.

Mr Drakeford alludes to North Wales having a robust and more stand alone service, excusing himself from providing funding for the whole of Wales.

Once again he has smudged the facts. The service he speaks of is an In Patient facility (the only one in Wales). Dr Glaze runs an exceptional CAMHS psychiatric unit with some specific beds for Eating disorders, which I know Mr Drakeford has visited and was apparently impressed by.

It is wonderful to have such a good clinician with a special interest in Eating Disorders, however, it is not the community service Mr Drakeford has implicated in his letter. I feel certain that Dr Glaze sees his patients in a clinic setting too, but this does not make it a community service.

If Dr Glaze and his team were provided with the same funding as South Wales were (should I be asking for the interest on top since 2013?) I am more than certain it would be of gold standard and wisely used for community treatment.

This really only leaves me the canvas to once again splash the colours that have not changed in my petition. The disparity of provision remains: children and adolescents with Eating Disorders are being sacrificed.

The adult services would (still) benefit better if Mr Drakeford really believed what he seemingly says. Provision at the first instance of an illness would mean less strain on an adult service.

To provide a specific and specialised tier 3 service (that being in the community and not in patient, which is tier 4) within CAMHS (or stand alone) for eating disorders would mean the cycle of these illnesses, in most instances, being reduced greatly in time and therefore resources would be saved.

Cynically, I also note that Mr Drakeford forgot to provide real numbers under the freedom of information act that I requested in the last letter, I wonder if they are not to his advantage?

I'm not sure if I look forward to the next instalment of the petition, though I am becoming older, wiser and still uncomfortable waiting for the outstanding resolution of the issue.

Helen Missen

Extract from Gofal news page

News

18 August 2015

Patients, professionals and politician call for renewed approach to eating disorders in Wales

A coalition of service users, families, carers, health professionals and politicians has today published their views on the key issues facing eating disorder services in Wales. Members of the National Assembly for Wales' Cross Party Group on Eating Disorders are calling on the Welsh Government to ensure that their voices are heard during work to refresh the Eating Disorders Framework for Wales.

Chaired by Bethan Jenkins AM, the cross party group provides a forum for people who use and deliver eating disorder services to discuss their views on policy, legislation and practice. Members have recently highlighted the need to refresh the Eating Disorders Framework for Wales, which was published back in 2009. Although progress has been made over the last six years, the group believes it is essential for the Welsh Government to consider the issues currently facing people with eating disorders and refresh their priorities accordingly.

During a series of cross party group meetings, members discussed the barriers that were preventing people with eating disorders from getting the support they needed – and their ideas for improving services in Wales. The resulting [document](#) was agreed by all members – including people who use and deliver services. It highlighted three overarching priorities:

- Review the Eating Disorders Framework for Wales
- Raise the profile of eating disorders in general mental health policy
- Improve attitudes and reduce stigma

The [document](#) then split the key issues into the following four areas:

Early intervention: primary care and education: Improving understanding, awareness and early identification in school and primary care – to ensure that people are able to access the treatment and support they need in a timely manner.

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS): Improve the skills, relationships and transitions between CAMHS and specialist eating disorder services – to ensure children and young people get the best possible treatment and support.

Skills and attitudes on general, mental health and paediatric wards: Improving understanding and knowledge of eating disorders on general, mental health and paediatric wards – to reduce stigma and improve the patient experience.

Support for people with ongoing experience of eating disorders: Ensuring that people with an eating disorder receive high quality, recovery focused support – which builds self-esteem, enables people to live fulfilled lives and helps them to overcome barriers to housing, education and employment.

The [document](#) has been sent to Public Health Wales, which has been asked by the Welsh Government to refresh the framework. The Cross Party Group on Eating Disorders strongly believes that the refresh process must be open and transparent and provide people who use and deliver services with clear opportunities to share their views and contribute to the development of the new framework. Members understand that there will be a 30-day consultation period for people to submit their views and that further information will be made available on the Public Health Wales website.

Chair of the Cross Party Group on Eating Disorders Bethan Jenkins AM said:

“Although progress has been made, it is clear that much more can be done to improve eating disorder services and the experiences of patients in Wales. It is crucial that Welsh policy is refreshed and reflects the priorities of people using eating disorder services, as well as ensuring that our fantastic healthcare professionals do not face unnecessary barriers to delivering excellent care.

“I am very proud to publish this document, which represents the collective views of service users, family members, carers, health professionals and third sector representatives in Wales. With one voice, we are highlighting the key issues that we believe need to be addressed in the new Eating Disorders Framework for Wales. It is now crucial that the people who use and deliver eating disorder services are given the opportunity to contribute to the development of the new Framework and I encourage everyone with an interest to share their views.”

James Downs, service user, volunteer and campaigner said:

"Investing in expanding the recently-created specialist services based on a thorough review of the EDFW needs to be a key priority of the Welsh Government moving forward. Appropriately resourced services that keep people out of hospital and support people effectively in the community are desperately needed in Wales

now. I am looking forward to participating in the Welsh Government review alongside other service users, families and carers."

Manon Lewis, service user, volunteer and campaigner said:

"I am very grateful to have been given the opportunity to be involved in the development of the cross party group 'key issues' document as it addresses the challenges that I and many others have experienced. We need to improve knowledge and understanding throughout all parts of the health service so that people can get the appropriate support as soon as possible. We also need to challenge the stigma and discrimination that sufferers face and ensure that people with a longer term experience of eating disorders are supported to live fulfilled lives."

Ewan Hilton, Chief Executive of mental health and wellbeing charity Gofal said:

"It has been incredibly rewarding working with a group of people from a variety of backgrounds who are all deeply committed to improving eating disorder services and the experiences of people using them. We know that a good or poor experience of services can have a significant impact on people's lives and it is essential that the Welsh Government and Health Boards get this right."

Dr Menna Jones, Chair of the Eating Disorders Sub-Group of the Wales Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services and Eating Disorders Planning Network:

"Services for those with eating disorders have undergone a great deal of improvement since 2009 when the Eating Disorders Framework for Wales was first published. There remain key areas that need further development across the wide range of services that people with eating disorders come into contact with, and the work of the Cross Party Group on Eating Disorders has been valuable in enabling professionals to collaborate closely with service users and their families to identify priorities for ongoing work to ensure that sufferers and their families receive timely and appropriate support and treatment."

– See more at: <http://www.gofal.org.uk/news/2015/08/18/patients-professionals-and-politician-call-for-renewed-approach-to-eating-disorders-in-wales/#sthash.3XoCwYIQ.dpuf>

**P-04-408 Child and Adolescent Eating Disorder Service – Correspondence
from the Petitioner to the Committee, 25.09.15**

Dear Kayleigh

As I am part of the cross party group and have been involved in the process that produced the document, I'm very happy for it to be used and therefore presented as evidence to support the ongoing petition.

I don't feel there is any need for me to comment further at this time.

Thanks for the information

Helen

Eitem 3.2

P-04-492 Diagnosis o awtistiaeth ymysg plant

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i:

- sicrhau diagnosis amserol ar gyfer plant gydag anhwylderau yn y sbectrwm awtistig, lle bynnag y byddant yn byw, fel bod modd cefnogi plant gydag awtistiaeth er mwyn iddynt gael bywydau llawn; ac
- adolygu'r modd y caiff canllawiau NICE ynghylch cydnabod, cyfeirio a chael diagnosis o'r cyflwr ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc yn y sbectrwm awtistig eu gweithredu, a sicrhau bod sefydliadau'n cydymffurfio â'r canllawiau fel rhan o waith Llywodraeth Cymru i ddiweddarau ei Chynllun Gweithredu Strategol ar Anhwylderau yn y Sbectrwm Awtistig.

Gwybodaeth ategol:

Gall cael diagnosis fod yn garreg filltir hanfodol ar gyfer pobl sydd ag awtistiaeth. O ran plant, gall helpu i sicrhau bod y gefnogaeth gywir ar gael iddynt o oedran ifanc.

Gall rhoi diagnosis o awtistiaeth fod yn anodd, gan fod awtistiaeth yn gyflwr cymhleth sy'n effeithio ar bob person mewn ffordd wahanol. Felly, rydym yn cefnogi'r farn y dylai nifer o arbenigwyr gwahanol fod yn rhan o'r broses, er mwyn sicrhau bod y diagnosis yn gywir.

Fodd bynnag, mae cael diagnosis amserol yn hanfodol er mwyn lleihau i'r eithaf y pryder a'r straen i blant sydd ag awtistiaeth a'u teuluoedd. Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cefnogi'r farn hon, ac wrth ymateb i gwestiwn gan Rebecca Evans AC, dywedodd ei bod yn llwyr gefnogi pwysigrwydd cael diagnosis amserol. Gwyddom hefyd fod ymyrryd yn gynnar yn hanfodol i ddatblygiad addysgol, emosiynol a chymdeithasol plant sydd ag awtistiaeth, ac i'w hiechyd yn y tymor hwy.

Er bod enghreifftiau o wasanaethau diagnosteg ac asesu da yng Nghymru, rydym yn pryderu'n fawr na all pawb gael diagnosis amserol, ac nad yw pob

ardal yn dilyn canllawiau NICE o ran cydnabod, cyfeirio a chael diagnosis o'r cyflwr ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc yn y sbectrwm awtistig.

Bu ein profiadau yma yn Sir Benfro yn arbennig o anodd, gyda rhai aelodau o'r gangen yn aros hyd at saith mlynedd am asesiad diagnostig. Mae'r aros hir hwn am ddiagnosis yn cael effaith fawr ar deuluoedd ar hyd a lled Sir Benfro.

Ceisiwyd ymgysylltu â Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda ar sawl achlysur. Rydym hefyd wedi cwrdd â Paul Davies ac Angela Burns, yr Aelodau Cynulliad Lleol, i amlinellu ein pryderon. Mae Paul Davies AC wedi ysgrifennu at Fwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda yn eu hannog i ddod i gwrdd ag aelodau'r gangen. Rydym yn aros o hyd i'r Bwrdd Iechyd weithredu yn hyn o beth.

Mae un o aelodau'r gangen wedi aros dros chwe blynedd i un mab gael diagnosis. 'Rwyf nawr yn aros am y llall, ers tua dwy flynedd, ac mae hynny'n fy arswydo.'

Rydym am sicrhau y caiff pob plentyn sydd ag anhwylder yn y sbectrwm awtistig drwy Gymru ddiagnosis amserol, fel bod modd rhoi'r gefnogaeth briodol iddynt i gael bywydau llawn.

Am awtistiaeth

Mae awtistiaeth yn anabledd datblygiadol am oes sy'n effeithio ar y modd y bydd person yn cyfathrebu â phobl eraill, ac yn ymwneud â hwy. Mae hefyd yn effeithio ar y modd y mae unigolion yn gwneud synnwyr o'r byd o'u cwmpas. Cyflwr sbectrwm ydyw, sy'n golygu, er bod pawb sydd ag awtistiaeth â'r un tri phrif faes anhawster, bydd eu cyflwr yn effeithio arnynt mewn ffyrdd gwahanol. Y tri phrif faes anhawster yw:

- Anhawster â rhyngweithio cymdeithasol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cydnabod a deall teimladau pobl eraill a rheoli eu teimladau eu hunain. Gall peidio â deall sut i rhyngweithio â phobl eraill ei gwneud yn anodd ffurfio cyfeillgarwch â phobl;
- Anhawster â chyfathrebu cymdeithasol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys defnyddio a deall iaith lafar ac iaith nad yw'n llafar, fel arwyddion, mynegiant wyneb a goslef y llais; a

- Anhawster â dychymyg cymdeithasol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys y gallu i ddeall a rhagweld bwriadau ac ymddygiad pobl eraill ac i ddychmygu sefyllfaoedd sydd y tu allan i'w patrwm arferol hwy. Bydd ystod gyfyng o weithgareddau ailadroddus yn cyd-fynd â hyn ar adegau.

Gall rhai pobl sydd ag awtistiaeth fyw yn gymharol annibynnol, ond efallai y bydd ar bobl eraill angen cymorth arbenigol ar hyd eu hoes. Gall pobl sydd ag awtistiaeth hefyd brofi math o sensitifrwydd neu dan-sensitifrwydd y synhwyrau, er enghraifft, i synau, cyffyrddiadau, blasau, arogleuon, goleuni neu liwiau. Mae syndrom Asperger yn fath o awtistiaeth.

Mae gwaith ymchwil wedi nodi bod un person ym mhob 100 ag awtistiaeth. Wrth ddefnyddio'r ystadegyn hwn, amcangyfrifir bod dros 30,000 o bobl â chanddynt awtistiaeth yng Nghymru. Gydag aelodau eu teuluoedd, golyga hyn bod dros 100,000 o bobl yng Nghymru y caiff eu bywydau eu cyffwrdd gan awtistiaeth bob dydd.

Gwybodaeth am y Gymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth a Changen Sir Benfro Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth Cymru [NAS Cymru] yw'r unig elusen yng Nghymru a gaiff ei harwain gan aelodau ar gyfer pobl yr effeithir arnynt gan awtistiaeth. Sefydlwyd y Gymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth ym 1962 gan grŵp o rieni a oedd yn teimlo'n angerddol ynghylch sicrhau dyfodol gwell i'w plant. Yng Nghymru, ers 1994, buom yn darparu cymorth a gwasanaethau lleol ac yn ymgyrchu'n frwd, fel bod pobl sydd ag awtistiaeth yn cael y bywyd y maent yn dewis ei gael.

Mae NAS Cymru o'r farn bod y gefnogaeth gywir ar yr adeg gywir yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr iawn i fywydau'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt gan awtistiaeth, ac rydym wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau y caiff eu llais hwy ei glywed.

Mae gennym dros 900 o aelodau ledled Cymru ac 11 o ganghennau lleol, gan gynnwys yr un sydd yn Sir Benfro. Mae'r gangen, a lanswyd ar 1 Ebrill 2011, ar gyfer rhieni plant sydd ag awtistiaeth, i ddarparu rhwydwaith o gefnogaeth i bobl a gysylltir â'i gilydd drwy awtistiaeth sy'n byw yn Sir Benfro a'r cyffiniau. Bydd y gangen yn cyfarfod yn rheolaidd ac yn cynnal digwyddiadau ffurfiol ac anffurfiol, a hefyd bydd yn ymgyrchu a chodi arian yn lleol.

Prif ddeisebydd: National Autistic Society Pembrokeshire Branch

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 18 Mehefin 2013

Nifer y llofnodion : 902

Mark Drakeford AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-492
Ein cyf/Our ref MD/01349/15

William Powell AC / AM
Chair - Petitions Committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

13 May 2015

Dear William,

Thank you for your letter dated 23 April, asking me for my comments on correspondence you have received from the Pembrokeshire branch of the National Autistic Society Cymru in relation to Petition P-04-492 – Diagnosis of Autism in Children.

Taking each of their points in turn:

1. Louise Albert, deputy area manager for the National Autistic Society Cymru, is a member of the Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) diagnostic task and finish group. The Pembrokeshire branch will be able to provide information to the group via her representation, as appropriate.
2. Grant funding has been allocated this year to undertake a mapping exercise to gather information on current diagnosis across Wales and undertake a clinical audit. The findings will help shape the task and finish group's recommendations on how diagnostic services can be improved and waiting times reduced.
3. The task and finish group will produce a report with recommendations for my consideration. At that time I will make a final decision on whether the report will be made public, although I do not anticipate there being any barriers to its publication.

Best wishes,

Mark.

Mark Drakeford AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Tudalen y pecyn 38

Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur wedi'i ailgylchu (100%)

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Llinell Ymholiadau Cymraeg 0300 0604400
Correspondence.Mark.Drakeford@wales.gsi.gov.uk
Printed on 100% recycled paper



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Cwm Taf
University Health Board

Your ref/eich
cyf:
Our ref/ein cyf: AJW/KAD
Date/Dyddiad: 1st May 2015
Tel/ffôn: 01443 744803
Fax/ffacs: 01443 744888
Email/ebost: Allison.williams4@wales.nhs.uk
Dept/adran: Chair & Chief Executive

Mr William Powell AM
Chair, Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Powell

Petition: P-04-492 Diagnosis of Autism in Children

Cwm Taf University Health Board Autistic Spectrum Disorder Waiting Times May 2013

The term 'Autistic Spectrum Disorder' (ASD) used throughout this response includes all diagnoses covered by the condition including, for example, Autism, Kanners Autism, Asperger's Syndrome.

ASD is defined as "...a lifelong developmental disability affecting social and communication skills. People with the disability can also have accompanying learning disabilities but, whatever their general level of intelligence, everyone with the condition shares a difficulty in making sense of the world... The degree to which people with autistic spectrum disorder are affected varies, but all those affected have impairments in social interaction, social communication and imagination. This is known as the triad of impairments."

Context of ASD Diagnosis in Children and Young People

The need for a clear diagnostic pathway was outlined in the ASD Strategic Action Plan for Wales which was published in April 2008 and in the local ASD Action Plan published in 2009.

The last few years have seen significant development in services since the launch of the national strategy which has raised awareness and understanding of autism and, as a result, more and more children are being identified earlier, particularly around the time they are about to commence school.

In September 2011 National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) published a guideline for the recognition, referral and diagnosis of children and young people on the autism spectrum.

Return Address: Ynysmeurig House, Unit 3, Navigation Park, Abercynon, CF45 4SN

This requires a clear pathway to be in place which was in line with identified local need and had been included in local action plans. Mapping of services had found that diagnosis of ASD was inconsistent, lengthy and geographically variable for children and young people across Cwm Taf and indeed the whole of Wales.

NICE and best practice indicate that diagnosis of ASD should include assessments from a range of staff including Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS), Paediatrics, Speech and Language Therapy (SLT), Occupational Therapy (OT) and Educational or Clinical Psychology. However, referral for assessment is reliant on a variety of other front-line professionals such as Health Visitors, Teachers, etc identifying, referring and informing the assessment process for children and young people.

In order to support and strengthen assessment across all services within Cwm Taf and to ensure consistency, 3Di training has been provided to approximately 20 professionals inclusive of Therapies, Paediatrics, CAMHS and Educational Psychology. We have also provided ADOS training for 23 staff in February and March 2014. ADOS and 3Di are evidence based assessment tools recommended by NICE and used locally to assess and diagnose children and young people with ASD.

ASD is not normally diagnosed at a very young age even though parents may have had concerns for some time and this is for a range of reasons:

- Problems that the child is displaying and presenting with are rarely specific to autism and therefore professionals need to ensure that they are not misdiagnosing. It would be inappropriate for non-specialists to make a diagnosis and they often do not want to 'label' the child or worry the parents unnecessarily until they have ruled out other possible diagnoses. What sometimes appears to be an apparent reluctance to diagnose autism is actually the professionals need to ensure that they get the diagnosis right.
- ASD is a complex condition which is demonstrated by the wide spectrum of difficulties that may be experienced from those at the severest end to those who are high-functioning and / or only have mild autistic traits. The child / young person should be assessed by a range of multi-disciplinary professionals (as highlighted above) in order to reach a diagnosis which will include observations of their behaviour and in order to be thorough this can be a very timely process. Clearly, the diagnosis of ASD is not just the responsibility of health as we rely on professionals from a variety of other settings, eg schools, to identify and assess the needs of these children and young people.
- Some aspects of ASD may only become more apparent as the child gets older and the extent of their problems may not become clear until, for example, they enter new social situations such as school.

Unfortunately the diagnostic process for ASD can be lengthy but this should get shorter as awareness of ASD is increased amongst the public and professionals.

Waiting Times across Cwm Taf

Since the creation of the new Health Boards in Wales it is recognised that service delivery in the previous NHS Trusts varied. As part of our work locally to review the assessment and diagnosis of ASD it has been highlighted that different services took the lead in different areas.

Currently, waiting times for commencement of Community Paediatric and CAMHS assessment (from receipt of referral to initial assessment) are approximately 60 weeks. Within this approximate waiting time please be aware that the final diagnosis will also be dependant on a number of assessments and provision of information via other frontline professionals such as:

- Occupational therapy
- Speech and language Therapy
- Educational Psychology etc

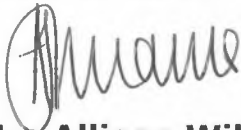
The ongoing work looking to implement the South Wales Programme and redesign local services is looking to review all our processes and to determine how we can ensure more equitable service provision across our local communities jointly with our partners.

Key staff from Cwm Taf University Health Board are also represented on the National ASD Assessment and Diagnosis steering group looking at a National position to improve and support families awaiting assessment and diagnosis of their children's needs.

For Adults who are referred for assessment and diagnosis of ASD Cwm Taf Health Board are funded to provide a diagnostic and advice service for Autistic Spectrum Disorder. This is led by a Consultant Psychiatrist and Psychologist.

There are currently no waiting time issues for adult services across the Cwm Taf University Health Board area.

Yours sincerely



Mrs Allison Williams
Chief Executive/Prif Weithredydd



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Caerdydd a'r Fro
Cardiff and Vale
University Health Board

Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru
University Hospital of Wales
UHB Headquarters
Heath Park
Cardiff, CF14 4XW

Parc Y Mynydd Bychan
Caerdydd, CF14 4XW

Eich cyf/Your ref: P-04-492
Eiri cyf/Our ref: AC-ns-05-4778
Welsh Health Telephone Network:
Direct Line/Llinell uniongychol: 02920 745681

Professor Adam Cairns
Chief Executive

07 May 2015

William Powell AC/AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear William

Re Petition P-04-492 Diagnosis of Autism in Children

I write in response to your letter received on 23 April 2015 to confirm that I support that children should have access to timely diagnostic processes wherever they live.

In Cardiff and the Vale we operate a Social and Communication Assessment Pathway (SCAP) in order to provide a clear diagnostic process for children and their families. This is a multidisciplinary and multiagency process, ensuring that children are assessed by educational and health professionals prior to a decision being made with regards to diagnosis.

We aim to complete the process in line with NICE guidelines. However this is not always possible for a variety of reasons. It may be that a child's developmental profile means that a clear diagnosis is not always possible within the timescale, as signs and symptoms emerge. In some cases Autism may also be associated with other medical conditions. In complex cases the time to diagnosis may have to be extended in order to gather all relevant information before a diagnosis can be made.

I hope this is helpful

Yours sincerely

Ruth Walker
Acting Chief Executive, on behalf of
Professor Adam Cairns
Chief Executive



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board

Mr William Powell AC / AM
Chair of Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Ein cyf / Our ref: TP/BH/3952/445

Eich cyf / Your ref: P-04-492

☎: 01248 384910

Gofynnwch am / Ask for: Linda Hughes

E-bost / Email: linda.hughes@wales.nhs.uk

Dyddiad / Date: 15 May 2015

Dear Mr Powell

PETITION: P-04-492 DIAGNOSIS OF AUTISM IN CHILDREN

Thank you for asking me to comment on this Petition. It is of course a concern that Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) are not currently able to ensure timely diagnosis for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder nor are we able to fully comply in all areas with NICE Guidelines.

It appears over the last few years that the demand for ASD assessment has significantly increased. It is the view of our Clinicians that this is partly due to an overall lowering threshold for diagnosis and also greater awareness within the broader children's services of Autism Spectrum Disorder.

In BCUHB there is significant variation in waiting times for diagnosis. Our shortest waits are in Conwy, where the waiting times are 21 weeks and our longest waiting times are in North East Wales where waiting times for an Autism Spectrum Disorder assessment are 129 weeks.

It would be helpful to have policy guidance on the relative contributions of Community Child Health/Community Paediatrics and on the other hand Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.

As demand has increased for urgent mental health assessments and also the necessity of complying with the Mental Health Measure there has been a tendency for Autism Spectrum Disorder assessments to be seen as routine and non-urgent work. Waiting times for Autism Spectrum Disorder assessments, particularly when led by CAMHS services, have therefore been adversely affected by our efforts to meet the urgent demands upon our CAMHS services.

There is significant variation in the region in terms of the contribution of Speech and Language Therapy.



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board

A clear focus on the NICE guidelines paying attention to the role of Speech and Language Therapy, timely diagnosis and the interface between CAMHS service and Community Child Health would therefore be helpful.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'T. Purt', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Prof Trevor Purt
Chief Executive

Vivienne Harpwood, Cadeirydd / Chair
Ffon / Phone: 01874 615971
E-bost / Email: Vivienne.Harpwood@wales.nhs.uk



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Powys Teaching
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**Carol Shillabeer, Y Prif Weithredwr /
Chief Executive**
Ffon / Phone: 01874 615980
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26 May 2015

Mr William Powell AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Powell

RE: ASD WAITING TIMES

Thank you for your letter requesting information relating to the Powys service.

Please find below waiting times for Children's Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) assessments via the Powys Social Communication Assessment Team (SCAT). To confirm, the waiting time has been calculated from the date the request for an assessment was accepted by the team, to the date of the first assessment appointment. If a home/school observation was required initially to support the teams decision to accept the request, the wait is classed as 0 weeks as the assessment process has already commenced. In line with NHS Guidelines, the waiting times have been reported according to the longest wait for children and young people's social communication assessments but the average wait has also been noted for your information:-

- 2010/11 – 30 weeks 6 days (11 weeks average wait)
- 2011/12 – 18 weeks (9 week average wait)
- 2012/13 – 17 weeks 3 days (8 week average wait)
- 2013/14 – 21 weeks (7 week average wait)
- 2014/15 (up to November 2014) – 16 weeks (5 week average wait)

The Powys SCATs are responsible for the assessment and diagnosis of children and young people up to and including the age of 18 years with social and/or communication difficulties. The pathway has been developed in accordance with The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) Guidelines for *Autism: Recognition, Referral and Diagnosis of Children and Young People on the Autism Spectrum* published September 2011 (please see attached SCAT Terms of Reference inclusive of pathway

Both Corfforedig (De)
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Aberhonddu, Powys LD3 7HR
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Brecon, Powys LD3 7HR
Tel: 01874 711661

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth Gymraeg
Bwrdd Iechyd Addysgu Powys yw enw gweithredd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol
Addysgu Powys



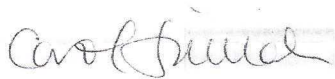
We welcome correspondence in Welsh
Powys Teaching Health Board is the operational name of
Powys Teaching Local Health Board

for information). Much work has been progressed in the past four years to review processes as well as develop and implement the pathway and ultimately reduce waiting times.

With regards to adult assessments, please find attached Powys Teaching Health Board's progress as at November 2014, in accordance with the All Wales ASD Clinical Network Standards, drawn from NICE Guidelines *Autism Recognition, Referral, Diagnosis and Management of Adults on the Autism Spectrum* published June 2012. There are currently 26 adults waiting for an ASD assessment and the longest wait is 7 months from the date the referral was accepted.

I hope this information is helpful.

Yours sincerely



Carol Shillabeer
Chief Executive

Encs.



SOCIAL COMMUNICATION & ASSESSMENT TEAMS (SCAT) – POWYS

TERMS OF REFERENCE

PURPOSE

This document has been developed to support and guide the Powys Social Communication and Assessment Teams established in 2005. The teams are responsible for the assessment and diagnosis of children and young people up to and including the age of 18 years with social and/or communication difficulties. A request for an *autistic spectrum disorder (ASD)* assessment can be accepted from a health clinician or any other professional within the team itself. If accepted, the child is allocated to a minimum of two professionals from within the team to lead the assessment and undertake school, clinic and/or home observations. In addition to the observation reports two standardised ASD assessment tools may be used by the teams as follows:

- 3Di – (Developmental, Dimensional, and Diagnostic Interview) comprising a computer based interview of the parents accompanied by the questionnaire outcome. (Not suitable for children under 3 years)
- ADOS – (Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule). As assessment undertaken through play observing how the individual responds to different activities. (Not suitable for children under 18 months)

On conclusion of the assessment process, feedback is provided to the parents and if appropriate, the child/young person being assessed in a formal meeting as appropriate. This will include a SCAT team representative and the professional who requested the assessment. A school representative and other professionals involved with the child/young person will be invited to the meeting. A referral/s to other services can be made as appropriate. A follow up meeting will also be offered to parents within six weeks of the feedback meeting should they wish to discuss conclusions further. SCAT will cease involvement with the child immediately after the feedback meeting or follow up meeting if parents opt to a end.

The work undertaken by SCAT is vital in supporting the objectives outlined in the Welsh Government's (WG) Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Strategic Action Plan for Wales (2008). The team will provide a forum for multi-agency and multi-disciplinary collaborative working between Powys Teaching Health Board and Powys County Council.

The teams will link to the with Powys ASD Stakeholder Group who are responsible for implementing the national plan at a local level as per the Powys ASD Action Plan 2011-14.



MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the SCA Teams will comprise the following representation and collectively have experience and training in the diagnosis of ASD. See Appendix 2.

- Chair – ASD Co-ordinator for POWYS
- Consultant Paediatrician
- Child & Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)
- Educational Psychology
- Children's Speech and Language Therapy
- Children's Occupational Therapy
- Specialist Nursing for Children with Learning Disabilities
- Social Care - Children with Disabilities Team (CWD)

CIRCULATION OF MINUTES & OTHER DOCUMENTATION TO:

- Social Communication & Assessment Teams
- Powys Teaching Health Board (THB) Clinical Director for Women & Children's Services

AIM OF THE TEAM

The aim of the Powys Social Communication and Assessment Teams is to assess social and communication difficulties of a child or young person in whom significant concerns have been raised.

OBJECTIVES OF THE TEAM

1. To act as a forum within Powys for formal ASD assessments of children and young people up to and including the age of 18 years.
2. To discuss new children for whom a SCAT assessment has been requested and confirm if eligibility criteria has been met in order to proceed with assessment.
3. Undertake formal assessment of a child or young person as illustrated and in accordance with the approved SCAT pathway. See Appendix 1.
4. To use evidence based ASD assessment tools in the SCAT assessment process.
5. To ensure high-quality assessment outcomes for all children and young people with an ASD in Powys in accordance with the All Wales Strategic Action Plan 2008.
6. To undertake assessments in accordance with The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) guidelines for 'Autism: recognition, referral and diagnosis in children and young people' published 28th September 2011.
7. To take all appropriate steps to ensure that assessments of ASD within Powys are inclusive and so do not discriminate on the grounds of ethnic origin, Welsh language, gender, age, disability or sexual orientation.
8. To signpost individuals to other agencies and professionals who may be able to provide support for issues identified during the assessment.
9. To establish and maintain links with key stakeholders from statutory and voluntary organisations and the Powys ASD Stakeholder Group and Local Resource Solution Panels.
10. To liaise with the Health, Education and Social Care Services when appropriate during the SCAT process in regards to the complex needs of children with ASD and their families
11. To maintain links with the Powys Children and Young People's Partnership, Health, Social Care and Well Being Partnership and teaching Health Board.



FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

- Meetings will be held monthly for the North and South teams with the exception of August
- Meetings will be chaired by the ASD Co-ordinator for Powys
- A member of the group will be identified as deputy Chair as required
- A joint North and South annual meeting will be scheduled to review processes or on an ad-hoc basis as required

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

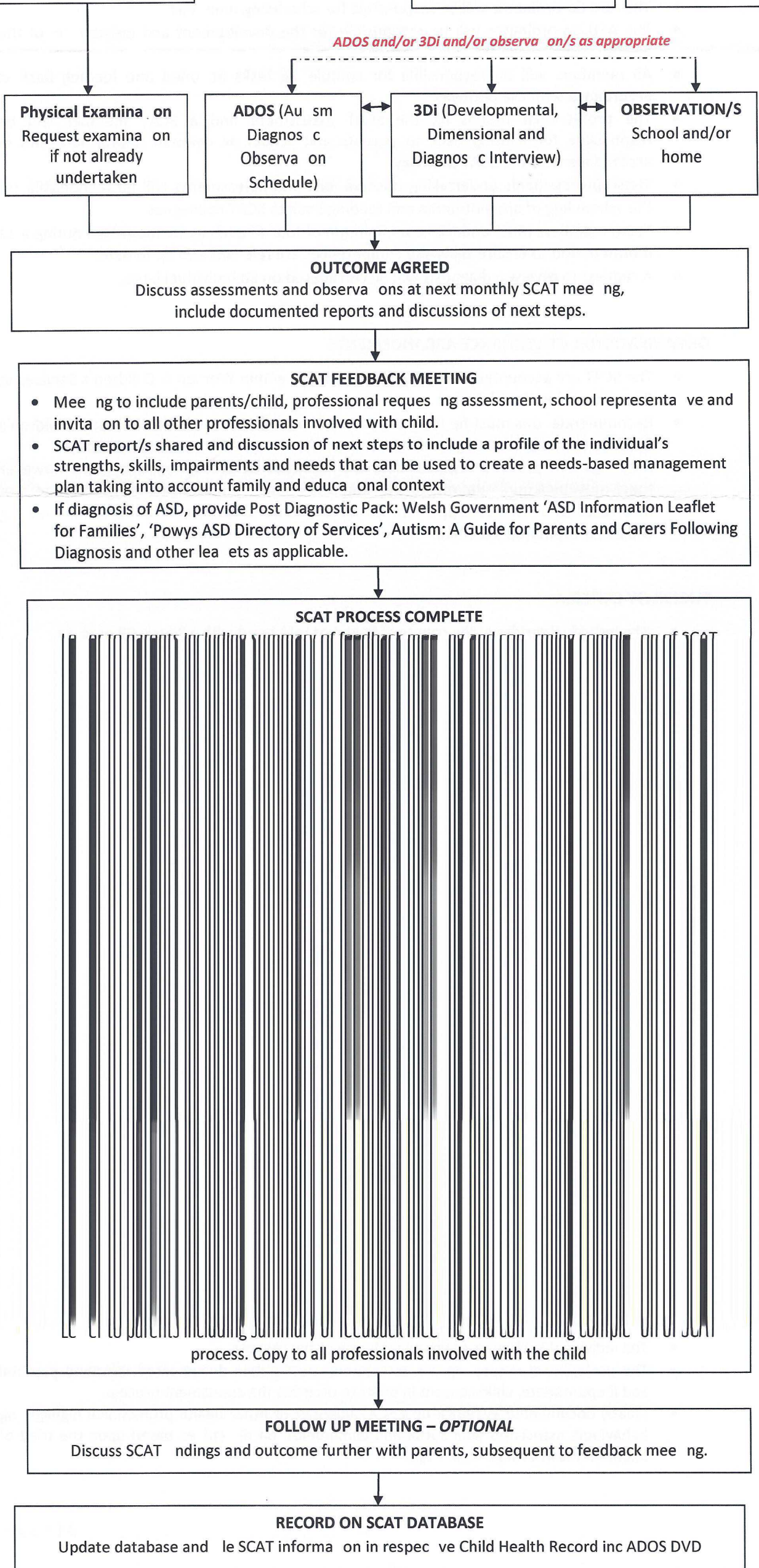
- The Terms of Reference will be reviewed annually by North and South teams and approved by the Clinical Director for Women and Children's Services.
- The ASD Co-ordinator will be responsible for scheduling meetings
- The ASD Co-ordinator will be responsible for the development and distribution of the agenda and minutes and other administrative duties
- All members will be responsible for completing tasks allocated and feeding back in accordance with the pathway.
- The professional requesting the SCAT assessment and a SCAT member will be responsible for feeding back to parents and school as deemed appropriate and in accordance with the SCAT pathway.
- Those professionals undertaking observations and assessments will be responsible for the scheduling of appointments and feeding back to SCAT colleagues
- Team members must undertake a minimum of four of each assessment tool during a 12 month period to ensure skills and competences are relevant and up to date.
- A request to review a diagnosis will be considered on an individual basis.

ORGANISATIONAL GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

- The SCAT are accountable to the Clinical Director within Women & Children's Services at Powys teaching Health Board
- Recommendations must be reported to the Clinical Director within Women & Children's Services at Powys teaching Health Board and the Powys ASD Stakeholder Group.
- Meetings can proceed regardless of the numbers of professionals present however there must be a minimum of 3 professionals to enable decisions regarding acceptance of new cases to be made. Opportunities for members to respond outside of the meeting will be co-ordinated via email.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- The individual resides in the county of Powys or registered with a Powys GP practice.
- The individual is 18 years or younger at time of the request.
- The professional requesting the assessment must obtain documented informed parental and if appropriate, child consent in order to progress the assessment process.
- Clearly documented evidence by a SCAT member or other health professional highlighting behaviours associated with social and communication difficulties based upon the triad of impairments in a range of settings.



Vivienne Harpwood, Cadeirydd / Chair
Ffon / Phone: 01874 615971
E-bost / Email: Vivienne.Harpwood@wales.nhs.uk



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Health Board

**Carol Shillabeer, Y Prif Weithredwr /
Chief Executive**
Ffon / Phone: 01874 615980
E-bost / Email: carol.shillabeer2@wales.nhs.uk

26 May 2015

Mr William Powell AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Powell

RE: ASD WAITING TIMES

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Ffôn: 01874 711661



Corporate Hub (South)
Neuadd Brycheiniog, Cambrian Way,
Brecon, Powys LD3 7HR
Tel: 01874 711661

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth Gymraeg
Bwrdd Iechyd Addysgu Powys yw enw gweithredd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol
Addysgu Powys



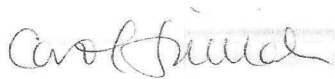
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I hope this information is helpful.

Yours sincerely



Carol Shillabeer
Chief Executive

Encs.



SOCIAL COMMUNICATION & ASSESSMENT TEAMS (SCAT) – POWYS

TERMS OF REFERENCE

PURPOSE

This document has been developed to support and guide the Powys Social Communication and Assessment Teams established in 2005. The teams are responsible for the assessment and diagnosis of children and young people up to and including the age of 18 years with social and/or communication difficulties. A request for an *autistic spectrum disorder (ASD)* assessment can be accepted from a health clinician or any other professional within the team itself. If accepted, the child is allocated to a minimum of two professionals from within the team to lead the assessment and undertake school, clinic and/or home observations. In addition to the observation reports two standardised ASD assessment tools may be used by the teams as follows:

- 3Di – (Developmental, Dimensional, and Diagnostic Interview) comprising a computer based interview of the parents accompanied by the questionnaire outcome. (Not suitable for children under 3 years)
- ADOS – (Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule). As assessment undertaken through play observing how the individual responds to different activities. (Not suitable for children under 18 months)

On conclusion of the assessment process, feedback is provided to the parents and if appropriate, the child/young person being assessed in a formal meeting as appropriate. This will include a SCAT team representative and the professional who requested the assessment. A school representative and other professionals involved with the child/young person will be invited to the meeting. A referral/s to other services can be made as appropriate. A follow up meeting will also be offered to parents within six weeks of the feedback meeting should they wish to discuss conclusions further. SCAT will cease involvement with the child immediately after the feedback meeting or follow up meeting if parents opt to a end.

The work undertaken by SCAT is vital in supporting the objectives outlined in the Welsh Government's (WG) Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Strategic Action Plan for Wales (2008). The team will provide a forum for multi-agency and multi-disciplinary collaborative working between Powys Teaching Health Board and Powys County Council.

The teams will link to the with Powys ASD Stakeholder Group who are responsible for implementing the national plan at a local level as per the Powys ASD Action Plan 2011-14.



MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the SCA Teams will comprise the following representation and collectively have experience and training in the diagnosis of ASD. See Appendix 2.

- Chair – ASD Co-ordinator for POWYS
- Consultant Paediatrician
- Child & Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)
- Educational Psychology
- Children's Speech and Language Therapy
- Children's Occupational Therapy
- Specialist Nursing for Children with Learning Disabilities
- Social Care - Children with Disabilities Team (CWD)

CIRCULATION OF MINUTES & OTHER DOCUMENTATION TO:

- Social Communication & Assessment Teams
- Powys Teaching Health Board (THB) Clinical Director for Women & Children's Services

AIM OF THE TEAM

The aim of the Powys Social Communication and Assessment Teams is to assess social and communication difficulties of a child or young person in whom significant concerns have been raised.

OBJECTIVES OF THE TEAM

1. To act as a forum within Powys for formal ASD assessments of children and young people up to and including the age of 18 years.
2. To discuss new children for whom a SCAT assessment has been requested and confirm if eligibility criteria has been met in order to proceed with assessment.
3. Undertake formal assessment of a child or young person as illustrated and in accordance with the approved SCAT pathway. See Appendix 1.
4. To use evidence based ASD assessment tools in the SCAT assessment process.
5. To ensure high-quality assessment outcomes for all children and young people with an ASD in Powys in accordance with the All Wales Strategic Action Plan 2008.
6. To undertake assessments in accordance with The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) guidelines for 'Autism: recognition, referral and diagnosis in children and young people' published 28th September 2011.
7. To take all appropriate steps to ensure that assessments of ASD within Powys are inclusive and so do not discriminate on the grounds of ethnic origin, Welsh language, gender, age, disability or sexual orientation.
8. To signpost individuals to other agencies and professionals who may be able to provide support for issues identified during the assessment.
9. To establish and maintain links with key stakeholders from statutory and voluntary organisations and the Powys ASD Stakeholder Group and Local Resource Solution Panels.
10. To liaise with the Health, Education and Social Care Services when appropriate during the SCAT process in regards to the complex needs of children with ASD and their families
11. To maintain links with the Powys Children and Young People's Partnership, Health, Social Care and Well Being Partnership and teaching Health Board.



FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

- Meetings will be held monthly for the North and South teams with the exception of August
- Meetings will be chaired by the ASD Co-ordinator for Powys
- A member of the group will be identified as deputy Chair as required
- A joint North and South annual meeting will be scheduled to review processes or on an ad-hoc basis as required

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

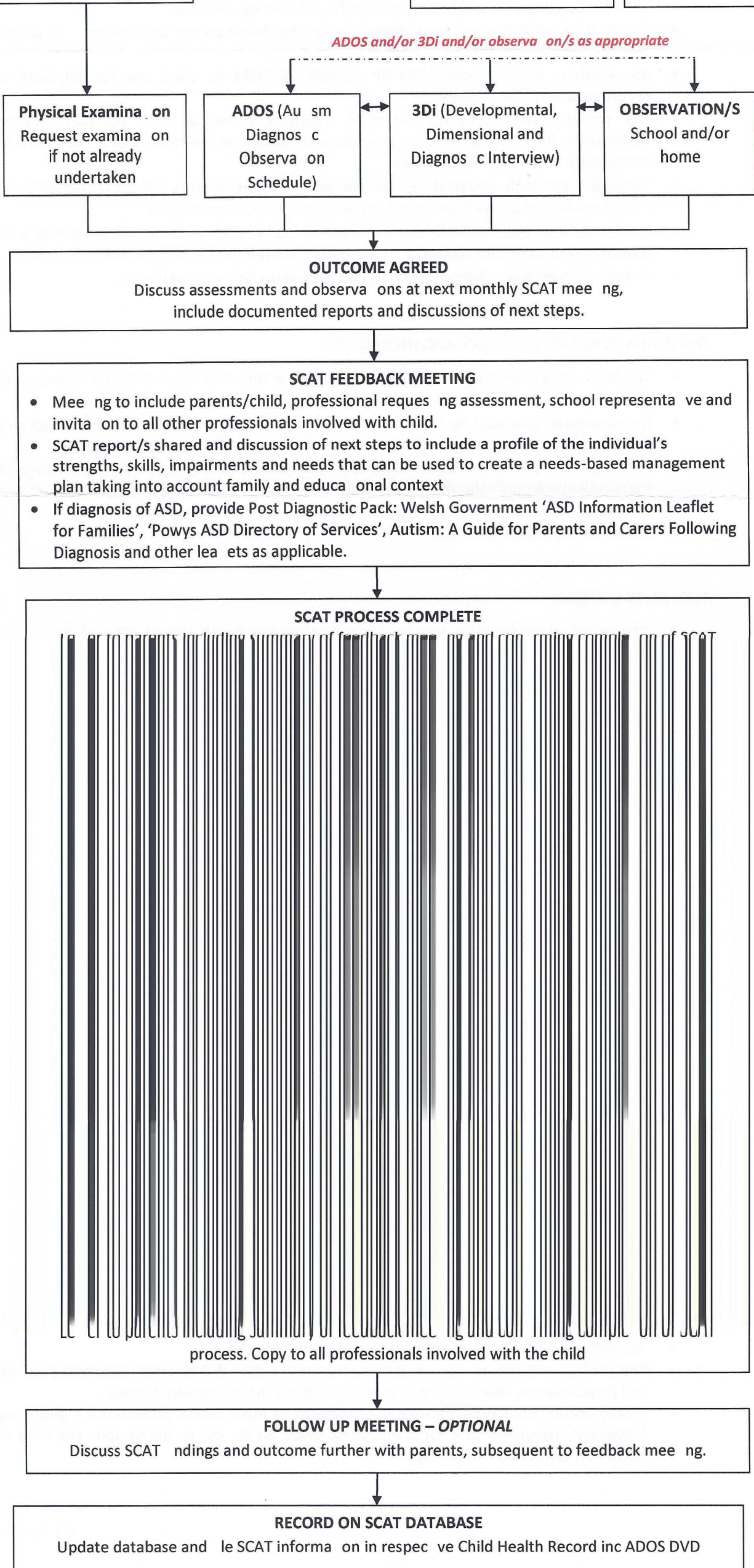
- The Terms of Reference will be reviewed annually by North and South teams and approved by the Clinical Director for Women and Children's Services.
- The ASD Co-ordinator will be responsible for scheduling meetings
- The ASD Co-ordinator will be responsible for the development and distribution of the agenda and minutes and other administrative duties
- All members will be responsible for completing tasks allocated and feeding back in accordance with the pathway.
- The professional requesting the SCAT assessment and a SCAT member will be responsible for feeding back to parents and school as deemed appropriate and in accordance with the SCAT pathway.
- Those professionals undertaking observations and assessments will be responsible for the scheduling of appointments and feeding back to SCAT colleagues
- Team members must undertake a minimum of four of each assessment tool during a 12 month period to ensure skills and competences are relevant and up to date.
- A request to review a diagnosis will be considered on an individual basis.

ORGANISATIONAL GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

- The SCAT are accountable to the Clinical Director within Women & Children's Services at Powys teaching Health Board
- Recommendations must be reported to the Clinical Director within Women & Children's Services at Powys teaching Health Board and the Powys ASD Stakeholder Group.
- Meetings can proceed regardless of the numbers of professionals present however there must be a minimum of 3 professionals to enable decisions regarding acceptance of new cases to be made. Opportunities for members to respond outside of the meeting will be co-ordinated via email.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- The individual resides in the county of Powys or registered with a Powys GP practice.
- The individual is 18 years or younger at time of the request.
- The professional requesting the assessment must obtain documented informed parental and if appropriate, child consent in order to progress the assessment process.
- Clearly documented evidence by a SCAT member or other health professional highlighting behaviours associated with social and communication difficulties based upon the triad of impairments in a range of settings.



**P-04-492 Diagnosis of autism in children – Correspondence from the
Petitioner to the Committee, 30.09.15**

Hi Kayleigh

With apologies for missing the midday deadline, my only comment on the responses is the request from Trevor Purt, Chief Executive of Betsi Cadwaladr Health Board, and whether Welsh Government could provide this to all of the Health Boards? Mr Purt's comments are:

'It would be helpful to have policy guidance on the relative contributions of Community Child Health/Community Paediatrics and on the other hand Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.'

Many thanks

Meleri

P-04-532 Gwella Gwasanaethau Niwrogyhyrol Arbenigol yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i anog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod Byrddau Iechyd yn gweithredu'r buddsoddiad a gynigir yn Nogfen Weledigaeth Rhwydwaith Niwrogyhyrol Cymru i wella gwasanaethau niwrogyhyrol arbenigol yng Nghymru.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol: Mae Rhwydwaith Niwrogyhyrol Cymru'n argymhell y dylid blaenoriaethu'r datblygiadau canlynol: 1. Cynyddu nifer y Cynghorwyr Gofal Teulu a lefel y gefnogaeth. 2. Ffisiotherapyddion niwrogyhyrol arbenigol ar gyfer oedolion. 3. Penodi ymgynghorydd anhwylderau niwrogyhyrol ar gyfer oedolion. 4. Cynyddu seicoleg glinigol. 5. Cyllideb offer at bryniannau mân a threfniadau lesio.

Prif ddeisebydd: Muscular Dystrophy Campaign

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 4 Chwefror 2014



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board

Private & Confidential

Mr William Powell AC / AM
Chair of Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Ein cyf / Our ref: TP/AM/3953/439

Eich cyf / Your ref: P-04-532

☎: 01248 384910

Gofynnwch am / Ask for: Linda Hughes

E-bost / Email: linda.hughes@wales.nhs.uk

Dyddiad / Date: 13 May 2015

Dear Mr Powell

P-04-523 Improving Specialised Neuromuscular Services in Wales

Thank you for your letter dated 23 April 2015 regarding the Petition received from the Muscular Dystrophy Campaign and asking for our views on the Petition.

The Welsh Neuromuscular Network has recommended a number of priority developments as highlighted below:

1. Increase in Family Care Advisors and Support

It is agreed that these posts can benefit patient and family by acting as advocates and can help patients and families through health, social and voluntary care services to ensure optimum treatment and experience as highlighted.

2. Specialist Adult Neuromuscular Physiotherapists

North Wales does not specifically have a Specialist Adult Neuromuscular Physiotherapist. We do however have Specialist Neurological Physiotherapists who have the appropriate training and skills to manage adults with neuromuscular conditions. Physiotherapy services would be in support of a Neurological Physiotherapist who would work with people with neuromuscular conditions to participate in further training specific to neuromuscular conditions and to continually improve the quality and efficiency of services provided.

Physiotherapy intervention for people with neuromuscular conditions involves developing a programme alongside the person with a neuromuscular condition, for example:

- to minimise the development of contractures and postural deformities through a programme of positioning, stretches and exercises;
- to anticipate and minimise any secondary physical complications through the above to include seating;
- to identify and prescribe aids and equipment, including positional equipment, and working with wheelchair services on seating equipment;
- to advise on moving and handling;

- to monitor respiratory function and advise on techniques to assist with breathing exercises and methods of clearing secretions.

The above therapeutic interventions could be carried out safely and effectively by neurologically trained Physiotherapists; which is a specialism within Physiotherapy. Depending on the clinical presentation, Physiotherapists with different specialisms have the most appropriate knowledge and skills to treat the person (for example, a Physiotherapist Specialist in respiratory care if the current problem is a chest infection). It is important that there is a Specialist Neurological Physiotherapist with the awareness and knowledge of neuromuscular conditions involved in the care of people with neuromuscular conditions to ensure that these people receive maximally effective therapy. The Neuromuscular Specialist Physiotherapist would have a more in depth knowledge of those conditions, (such as muscular dystrophy), increased awareness and knowledge about the amount/intensity of exercise appropriate for these conditions. Treatment techniques are the same as other neurological conditions; stretches, positioning, exercise but knowledge of suitable intensity is an acquired skill. The evidence base is less than supportive currently to the profession in this remit, hence each case is considered individually and experience is invaluable.

Our Neurological Physiotherapists will hold the core principles of treatment, and if treating this group of patients they are professionally required to develop the necessary additional knowledge required of the condition. They would be supported by the organisation in this regard.

It would not be effective use of time to employ one Physiotherapist to treat adult neuromuscular conditions in North Wales given the low volumes and excessive travel time, however we would wholly support additional training/teaching/workshops for professionals working with people with this group of conditions to increase knowledge and skills to highlight any differences in therapeutic management to optimise the quality of the service provided, as suggested.

3. Appointment of Consultant in Adult Neuromuscular Disease

Consultants specialising in neuromuscular disease could provide leadership within multidisciplinary teams and focus on education and support for partners and also lead the development and implementation of care pathways. An assessment would need to be undertaken to determine whether the appointment of a consultant in adult neuromuscular disease would be the best way forward.

4. Increase in Clinical Psychology

We recognise the valuable contribution made by Clinical Psychologist to the care provided to both adults and children with neuromuscular disease. We employ over a 100 qualified Clinical Psychologists in the Health Board with a range of expertise and are working hard to meet the needs of patients in a timely and appropriate way.

5. Equipment Budget

We note the recommendations from the Welsh Neuromuscular Network for the provision of designated equipment budgets to enable minor purchases and care arrangements. We continue to work with partners across health and social care to support patient in promptly accessing the vital equipment needed.

Once again, I would like to thank you for seeking the views of the Health Board on the Petition.

Yours sincerely



Prof Trevor Purt
Chief Executive



26th May 2015

Mr William Powell AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear William,

P-04-532 – Improving specialised neuromuscular services in Wales.

Thank you for your letter of April 2015 regarding the above and seeking the views of Powys Teaching Health Board on the petition from the Muscular Dystrophy Campaign:-

We call on the National Assembly of Wales to urge the Welsh Government to ensure that Health Boards implement the investment proposed by the Welsh Neuromuscular Network Vision Document for improving specialised neuromuscular services in Wales.

In Powys teaching Health Board we have approximately four children/young people with muscular dystrophy and a further three with muscle wasting type conditions. Powys teaching Health Board has no District General Hospital and these people will have to travel some distance to specialist centres for specialist tests for diagnosis, specialist clinics, respiratory care, cardiac care, insertion of pegs for feeding and wheelchair appointments.

In Powys children and young people are supported locally as early as possible, often from babies, in order to fulfil their potential. Local services support families and carers once they have been given the diagnosis; local therapists will be assessing the physical health of the child or young person prior to clinic appointments, sharing assessments, arranging support of equipment for 24 hour postural management including sleep systems, seating, bathing, standing frames, advising and supporting on appropriate wheelchair provision, orthotic management with footwear, preventative chest care, provision of slings and advice on manual handling. Powys is able to deliver on equipment and support in a timely way. This is something we do well. (5)

Both Corfforedig (De)
Neuadd Brycheiniog, Ffordd Cambrian,
Aberhonddu, Powys LD3 7HR
Ffôn: 01874 711661



Corporate Hub (South)
Neuadd Brycheiniog, Cambrian Way,
Brecon, Powys LD3 7HR
Tel: 01874 711661

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth Gymraeg
Bwrdd Iechyd Addysgu Powys yw enw gweithred Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol
Addysgu Powys



We welcome correspondence in Welsh
Powys Teaching Health Board is the operational name of
Powys Teaching Local Health Board

There is work going on through the Respiratory and Cardiac Delivery Plans that can be drawn on to improve these services for this service user group in Powys. Up-skilling local healthcare professionals and improving pathways for interventions such as genetic counselling, non invasive ventilation and cough assists devices have the potential to improve services for people with MND, SCI and MS as well as people with a neuromuscular conditions. We would support the development of the use of telemedicine to enable our local population access centralised specialist services more efficiently.

I hope this letter goes some way to clarifying the situation regarding the provision of neuromuscular services in Powys but should you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact me,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Carol Shillabeer', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

Carol Shillabeer
Chief Executive



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CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Abertawe Bro Morgannwg
University Health Board

Our Ref: PR/cw

Date: 1st June 2015

ABMU Health Board
Headquarters
One Talbot Gateway, Seaway Parade,
Port Talbot
SA12 7BR

01639 683302
WHTN: 1787 3302

Mr William Powell, AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Powell

P-04-532 - Improving Specialised Neuromuscular Services in Wales

Thank you for your letter dated 23rd April 2015 requesting an update from ABMU Health Board on progress against the priorities identified.

An Increase in Family Care Advisors

Within South West Wales (ABMU and Hywel Dda Health Board) we have one Neuromuscular Care Advisor, Sarah Harris, who works 30 hours per week, 5 hours of which are funded by the previous Chair of the Neuromuscular Care Group in recognition of the need for increased availability of the advisor.

Specialist Adult Neuromuscular Physiotherapists

ABMU have redesigned existing specialist adult physiotherapy expertise to support the Adult Muscle Clinic, which was established in 2013, there has been no new specialist physiotherapy appointment in South West Wales. Advice for the more complex patients is an area which remains to be resolved.

An Increase in Clinical Psychology

There is currently no service provision for clinical psychology for patients with Muscular Dystrophy in South West Wales. There are meetings within the Health Board to look at the

• Chairman/Cadeirydd: **Professor Andrew Davies**

• Chief Executive/ Prif Weithredydd: **Mr Paul Roberts**

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ABM University Health Board is the operational name of Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board

www.abm.wales.nhs.uk

provision of Psychology services across a range of neurological conditions and this has been highlighted in the Neurological Conditions Delivery Plan as a priority area to address.

Additional Consultant

Additional Neuromuscular consultant time to provide additional support would be beneficial.

Equipment

2014/2015 also saw the allocation of significant non recurrent investment for the provision of equipment for patients with a neuromuscular condition. Deploying this resource during the year posed a challenge but was successfully delivered by the Neuromuscular Care Advisor for South West Wales, and has resulted in significant benefit for patients.

I would also like to provide some additional information regarding Adult Neuromuscular Care.

The Adult Muscle Clinic has now been running successfully for 2 years and is held every 6 weeks in the Specialist Rehabilitation Centre at Morriston Hospital. This is a Consultant Neurologist led clinic, co-ordinated and supported by the Neuromuscular Care Advisor with input from Specialist Physiotherapist, ECG and Lung Function services. The aim of the clinic is to provide a 'one stop' service for patients, with an MDT after each clinic to discuss each patient and decide individual action plans. The clinic was set up by innovatively using existing resources. Patients and families have welcomed this service.

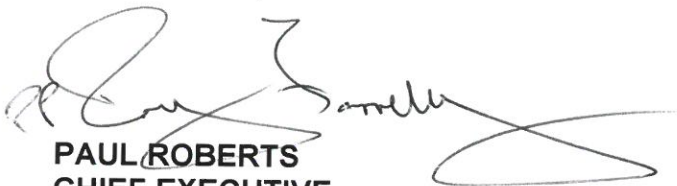
A Transition Muscle Clinic has also been running successfully for 2 years and is held approximately 4 times a year. Patients transfer from Paediatric Neurology Muscle Clinic into this clinic. The Clinic is run jointly with a Consultant in Neuro Rehabilitation and the Transition Palliative Physiotherapist.

I hope you will see from the above that progress has been made, particularly around redesigning existing resources to improve care for patients with neuromuscular conditions.

We recognise however, that there is still much work to be done. The Integrated Medium Term Planning (IMTP) process is the mechanism the Health Board has for reviewing and prioritising its service development requirements and the outstanding issues outlined in this response will need to be considered alongside other priorities during 15/16.

If you require any further information or clarification please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



PAUL ROBERTS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

• Chairman/Cadeirydd: **Professor Andrew Davies**

• Chief Executive/ Prif Weithredydd: **Mr Paul Roberts**

ABM Headquarters/ Pencadlys ABM, One Talbot Gateway, Seaway Parade, Baglan Energy Park, Port Talbot. SA12 7BR.
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Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Hywel Dda
University Health Board

Ein cyf/Our ref: CEO.230b.0415
Gofynnwch am/Please ask for: Nicola Gillies, PA to Chief Executive
Rhif Ffôn /Telephone: 01267 239581
Ffacs/Facsimile: 01267 239579
E-bost/E-mail: nicola.gillies@wales.nhs.uk
Dyddiad/Date: 06 July 2015

Swyddfeydd Corfforaethol, Adeilad Ystwyth
Hafan Derwen, Parc Dewi Sant, Heol Ffynnon Job
Caerfyrddin, Sir Gaerfyrddin, SA31 3BB

Corporate Offices, Ystwyth Building
Hafan Derwen, St Davids Park, Job's Well Road,
Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, SA31 3BB

William Powell AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Powell

Thank you for your letter seeking Hywel Dda's view regarding the petition received by the Petition's Committee from the Muscular Dystrophy campaign. The petition calls for pressure to be brought on health boards to invest in implementing the recommendations of the Welsh Neuromuscular Network published in November 2013. This report called for investment in a number of national posts which are outlined within the petition and funding for specialist equipment.

Currently Hywel Dda accesses a specialist neuromuscular service hosted by ABMU with the Neuromuscular Family Care Advisor working in partnership with the local professionals providing hands on intervention and support. Of the 187 people who are projected to have a neuromuscular disorder in our patch, 75 adults and 16 children currently access this specialist service.

The WG Neurological Delivery Plan outlines a requirement to improve local services for people who have a neurological condition. In order to achieve this, a base line review has been undertaken which identifies a range of service gaps. One of those gaps is the availability of specialist community neuro rehabilitation. Local experience of a regional approach to condition specific rehabilitation services indicates that the local therapists continue to deliver the on-going hands on neuro rehabilitation.

Consequently it is our considered view that in order to serve our population and reduce gaps in provision we need to adopt a pragmatic approach to the

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Hafan Derwen, St Davids Park, Job's Well Road,
Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, SA31 3BB

Cadeirydd / Chair
Mrs Bernardine Rees OBE

Prif Weithredwr/Chief Executive
Mr Steve Moore

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda ydychydig yn parhau'n gweithredu fel Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Hywel Dda
Hywel Dda University Health Board is the operational name of Hywel Dda University Local Health Board

Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda yn amgylchedd di-fwg Hywel Dda University Health Board operates a smoke free environment

delivery of specialist community neuro rehabilitation, initially by establishing core specialist community neuro rehabilitation MDT working for a range of neurological conditions including muscular dystrophy.

Our intentions are outlined within our local Neurology Delivery Plan and include the establishment of a specialist neurological multidisciplinary team working locally across Hywel Dda. This team will include an Advanced Practice Physiotherapist and Advanced Practice Occupational Therapist, Speech & Language Therapist and Neuropsychologist supported by the current Neuromuscular Family Care Advisor for South Wales and additional Consultant neurology capacity.

This model fits more readily into a rural setting and is modelled on looking at the broader needs of people with neurological conditions and would make more sense and provide better value than developing further regional or national specialist posts which often don't provide the best access for more distant populations such as ours.

Our views are based on work that has been undertaken within our Population Health Programme, established to promote measurable system improvements in Health and Wellbeing for individuals, families and carers. One of the groups within the programme, as part of completing the baseline assessment of need for neurological conditions and has considered these needs in workshop settings together with service users, West Wales Neurological Alliance, a range of clinicians from Hywel Dda and ABMU and social care professionals in order to inform our model and action plan. The Neuromuscular Family Care Advisor for SW Wales has actively supported the Group in its work.

The Specialist MDT model described above has been proposed by the Population Health Group for early implementation utilising Welsh Government investment available to implement the Neurology delivery plan.

Yours sincerely



Steve Moore
Chief Executive



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Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Aneurin Bevan
University Health Board

Our Ref: JP/RB/jr
Your Ref: P-04-532

Direct Line: 01633 435905

17 June 2015

William Powell AC/AM
Chair, Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Powell

Re **Improving Specialised Neuromuscular Services in Wales P-04-532**

Thank you for your letter to the above received by the Health Board on 27 April. As you will be aware, my office contacted the Petitions Committee Office to ask for the deadline for this response and it was indicated that there was no fixed deadline. Therefore, I am pleased to provide the Health Board's response below to the petition being considered by the Committee from the Muscular Dystrophy Campaign.

Petition Statement: We call on the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh government to ensure that Health Boards implement the investment proposed by the Welsh Neuromuscular Network Vision document for improving specialised neuromuscular services in Wales.

As you will be aware, Neuromuscular disorders comprise an array of conditions – many will be rare, but others are common such as Charcot Marie Tooth Disease.

Patients with complex needs and requiring highly expert multi-disciplinary input, and those entering a transition period between paediatric and adult services are best supported in Tertiary Clinics in Regional Neurosciences Centres such as the Peripheral Nerve Clinic in Cardiff run by one of our Consultants Dr Gareth Llewelyn.

For individuals with less complex needs, patients are seen at a more local level and this is a service provided by Consultant Neurologists in their General Neurology Clinics within Aneurin Bevan University Health Board.

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Aneurin Bevan
Pencadlys, Ysbyty Sant Cadog
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Tudalen y pecyn 69



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Aneurin Bevan yw enw gweithredol Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Aneurin Bevan
Aneurin Bevan University Health Board is the operational name of Aneurin Bevan University Local Health Board

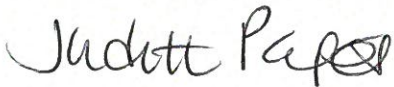
The new acute neurology service within the Health Board will see neuromuscular patients admitted to hospital within 24 hours. The aim however is to prevent unnecessary admissions and the roles of the Family Care Advisors, therapists, consultants and GPs are crucial in this regard.

The Health Board meets the Welsh Government Referral to Treatment times target for routine referrals. Urgent referrals are seen in 2-6 weeks

Currently there is no separate commissioning process for neuromuscular services in Wales. However, as part of the Neurological Conditions Implementation Group, £700,000 has been allocated to Neuro-rehabilitation across Wales and this includes Neuropsychology and specific funding has been approved to make the part time Family Care Advisor posts in South Wales full time appointments. Further work is being undertaken to clarify how this funding will be distributed but this additional funding will ease some of the burden on the workload of the Family Care Advisors to ensure that they can further support patients. This approach will be closely monitored. We will ensure that monitoring takes place of these services for patients with Neuromuscular Disorders as part of our neurological conditions Local Delivery Plan.

I hope this information is helpful to you. Should you require any additional information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me

Yours sincerely



Judith Paget
Chief Executive/Prif Weithredwr

Muscular Dystrophy UK comment for the Petitions Committee on Welsh Neuromuscular Services

Muscular Dystrophy UK acknowledges the correspondence from the Health Boards to the Petitions Committee.

However, Muscular Dystrophy UK retains concerns that focus on muscular dystrophy and related neuromuscular conditions, requiring input from a range of specialists including genetic, respiratory, rehabilitation and cardiac support, would be lost within a broader grouping of neurological conditions.

Muscular Dystrophy UK continues to repeat calls for neuromuscular service investment including:

- **increased neuromuscular care advisor support**
- **specialist adult neuromuscular physiotherapy**
- **long-term dedicated neuromuscular consultant time**
- **specialist neuromuscular psychology support**

While the Health Boards have recognised the need for improvements and highlighted the Neurological Conditions Delivery Plan, Muscular Dystrophy UK would encourage proactive engagement between Health Boards and the Welsh Neuromuscular Network to identify how Health Boards can meet the complex needs of neuromuscular patients.

For example, ABMU Health Board has recognised that additional neuromuscular consultant time would be beneficial. Muscular Dystrophy UK would like these comments to be pursued to establish how ABMU and other Health Boards across Wales can work collaboratively to meet this need which has been highlighted.

Muscular Dystrophy UK hopes that the urgent need for neuromuscular service development can be scheduled for a debate in the Assembly at the earliest available opportunity and can be considered by the Health and Social Care Committee.

P-04-640 Gostwng yr Oedran ar gyfer Profion Ceg y Groth i 18. Geiriad y deiseb

Mae canser ceg y groth ar fy merch 18 oed, ac nid ydym am i'r terfyn oedran ar gyfer profion ceg y groth olygu bod hyn yn digwydd i ferched eraill. Rydym yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru annog i Lywodraeth Cymru ostwng yr oedran ar gyfer y profion o 25 i 18.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Ym mis Mawrth 2014, a hithau'n ddim ond 18 oed, cafodd fy merch Jessica Bradford ddiagnosis bod canser ceg y groth arni. Oherwydd ei hoedran, gwrthodwyd iddi gael prawf ceg y groth. Cafodd Jessica yr holl bigiadau rhag canser ceg y groth yn yr ysgol. Mae Jessica yn mynd i ysbyty canser Felindre yng Nghymru, lle cafodd ei thriniaeth – cemotherapi bum gwaith, radiotherapi 30 gwaith, a radiotherapi mewnol dair gwaith. Oherwydd y driniaeth hon ni fydd Jessica byth yn gallu cario ei phlant ei hun. Mae Jessica a finnau wedi sefydlu tudalen ar Facebook i godi ymwybyddiaeth o dan yr enw 'Jess Bradford's cervical cancer awareness'. Ers creu'r dudalen, rydym wedi cyfarfod llawer o famau sydd wedi colli eu merched oherwydd canser ceg y groth.

Rydym hefyd yn casglu llofnodion ar Change.org yn deisebu Llywodraeth y DU ar y mater hwn. Casglwyd tua 96,000 o lofnodion hyd yn hyn.

.

Prif ddeisebydd: Julie Bradford

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf:

Nifer y deisebwyr: 525 o lofnodion a gasglwyd ar wefan y Cynulliad . Mwy na 1,000 o lofnodion wedi eu casglu ar wefan deiseb ar wahân am yr un mater

P-04-640 Gostwng yr Oedran ar gyfer Profion Ceg y Groth i 18. Geiriad y deiseb

Mae canser ceg y groth ar fy merch 18 oed, ac nid ydym am i'r terfyn oedran ar gyfer profion ceg y groth olygu bod hyn yn digwydd i ferched eraill. Rydym yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru annog i Lywodraeth Cymru ostwng yr oedran ar gyfer y profion o 25 i 18.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Ym mis Mawrth 2014, a hithau'n ddim ond 18 oed, cafodd fy merch Jessica Bradford ddiagnosis bod canser ceg y groth arni. Oherwydd ei hoedran, gwrthodwyd iddi gael prawf ceg y groth. Cafodd Jessica yr holl bigiadau rhag canser ceg y groth yn yr ysgol. Mae Jessica yn mynd i ysbyty canser Felindre yng Nghymru, lle cafodd ei thriniaeth – cemotherapi bum gwaith, radiotherapi 30 gwaith, a radiotherapi mewnol dair gwaith. Oherwydd y driniaeth hon ni fydd Jessica byth yn gallu cario ei phlant ei hun. Mae Jessica a finnau wedi sefydlu tudalen ar Facebook i godi ymwybyddiaeth o dan yr enw 'Jess Bradford's cervical cancer awareness'. Ers creu'r dudalen, rydym wedi cyfarfod llawer o famau sydd wedi colli eu merched oherwydd canser ceg y groth.

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P-04-640 Bring Down the Age of Smears to 18 - Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 30.09.15

My petition which is in the hands of my MP and there are also two more petitions with over 100'000 signatures from other people waiting to go to parliament

https://www.change.org/p/government-bring-down-the-age-of-smears-to-18?recruiter=258759281&utm_source=share_petition&utm_medium=facebook&utm_campaign=share_facebook_responsive&utm_term=mob-xs-guides-no_msg

Please could you use Jessica's page for evidence and hears a list of some of the young woman who have passed away from cervical cancer in the last two years that I know of

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Jess-Bradfords-cervical-cancer-awareness/1497557637123806>

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-04-539 Achub Cyfnewidfa Glo Caerdydd

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn gofyn am ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru i sefydlu ymchwiliad cyhoeddus i'r digwyddiadau o amgylch y Gyfnewidfa Lo ac i gefnogi'r farn gyhoeddus sy'n ceisio diogelu a gwarchod yr adeilad.

Mae'r Gyfnewidfa Lo yn un o adeiladau pwysicaf Caerdydd ac yn un o'r adeiladau mwyaf godidog yng Nghymru. Yn y Gyfnewidfa Lo y cafodd y cytundeb miliwn o bunnoedd cyntaf ei wneud yn ystod oes aur ddiwydiannol y ddinas (mae hyn yn cyfateb i dros £100 miliwn heddiw). Fodd bynnag, yn hytrach na pharchu'r adeilad arbennig hwn, mae Cyngor Caerdydd yn cynnig dymchwel prif gorff yr adeilad, gan gadw dim ond y ffasadau.

Os bydd hyn yn digwydd, yna bydd y tu mewn godidog gyda'i arwyddocâd hanesyddol aruthrol yn cael ei golli am byth. Mae'r adeilad gradd 2* rhestredig hwn yn haeddu gwell, ac mae'n rhaid i farn y cyhoedd gael ei chlywed.

Mae'r Cyngor wedi bod yn dweud ers blwyddyn ei fod ar fin cwmpo. Nid oes unrhyw waith wedi cael ei wneud, ond nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth amlwg bod yr adeilad ar fin cwmpo. Mae yna amheuaeth a fyddai Cyngor Caerdydd yn gallu defnyddio pwerau adran 78 o dan y Ddeddf Adeiladu i ddatblygu'i gynlluniau, ac mae angen ymchwilio hyn yn agored.

Mae cymaint o dreftadaeth gymdeithasol ac adeiledig Bae Caerdydd wedi cael ei dinistrio.

Mae'n aneglur pam mae'r cyngor yn gwrthod gweld y gwerth o adfer y Gyfnewidfa Lo i warchod yr adeilad eiconig hwn ar gyfer defnydd a mwynhad cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Mae'r materion hyn o ddiddordeb mawr i'r cyhoedd, ac mae'n hanfodol bod ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus agored yn digwydd i adolygu'r materion.

Prif ddeisebydd: Jon Avent

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 11 Mawrth 2014

Nifer y llofnodion: TBC

Edwina Hart MBE CStJ AC / AM
Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy, Science and Transport



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-539
Ein cyf/Our ref

William Powell AM
Assembly Member for Mid & West Wales
Chair - petitions committee

committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

14 August 2015

Dear William

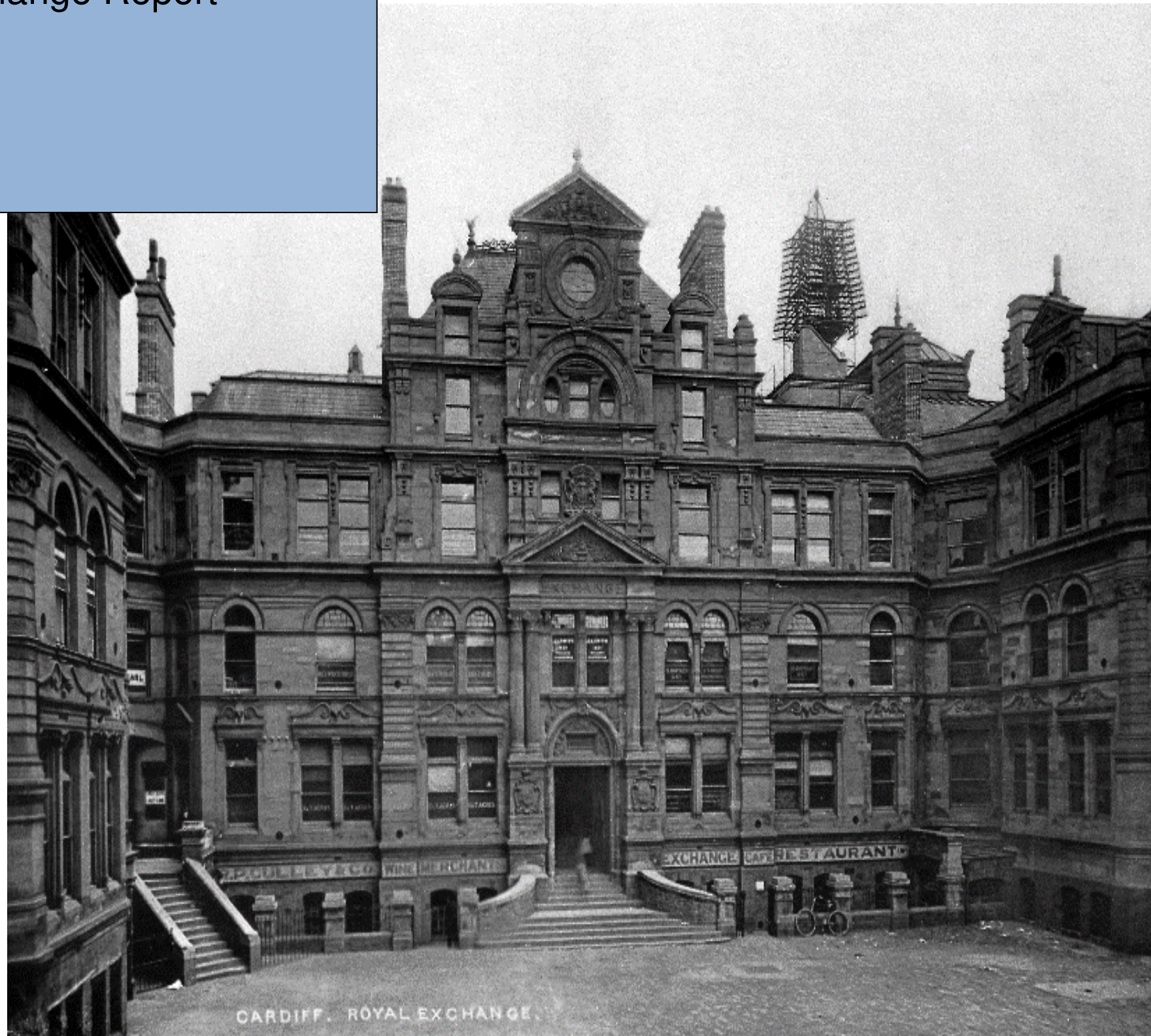
Further to my letter of 30 June regarding the Cardiff Coal Exchange, please find attached as promised a copy of the feasibility study prepared by Capita in association with Economy Science and Transport and CADW officials.

Edwina Hart

CAPITA

Coal Exchange Report

14 July 2015



Quality Management

Job No	CS/079052		
Project	The Coal Exchange, Cardiff		
Location			
Title	Report on the condition and potential re-use options for The Coal Exchange		
Document Ref		Issue / Revision	
File reference	F:\CAPITA_SYMONDS\Projects\Commercial\CS 079052 Coal Exchange\Report		
Date			
Prepared by 1	Sarah Parr	Signature (for file)	
Prepared by 2		Signature (for file)	
Prepared by 3		Signature (for file)	
Checked by	Chris Wright	Signature (for file)	
Checked by		Signature (for file)	
Authorised by	Derek Russell	Signature (for file)	

Contents

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3. Methodology
4. Overview of Condition
5. Initial Conservation Study
6. Cost and Area Appraisal
7. Strategies

Appendices

- Appendix A – Category Plans
- Appendix B – Zone Plans
- Appendix C – Areas retaining high levels of original fabric
- Appendix D – Historic Wales Report 140115
- Appendix E – Example building wraps
- Appendix F - Sources of Material

Revision Status / History

Rev	Date	Issue / Purpose / Comment	Prepared	Checked	Authorised
A	25/06/2015	Amendments following meeting 24/06/2015 – awaiting final comments from CADW	SP	CW	DR
B	14/07/2015	Amendments following CADW recommendations	SP	CW	DR

1. Executive Summary & Recommendations

1.1 Building Condition

The building is generally dilapidated with some areas dangerous and inaccessible. The building does not meet current regulations for occupation in terms of fire travel distances, disabled access and most statutory compliance regulations. In several areas within the building there is evidence of asbestos containing material, dry rot and rodent infestation.

1.2 Building Significance

The Coal Exchange is a listed Grade II* and is one of the most historically important commercial buildings in Wales, illustrating the region's immense commercial power in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The most significant heritage components are:

- Exchange Hall including foyer, hall and ante rooms including the whole atrium, balcony galleries and the original roof.
- Front and East facades
- South entrance courtyard, though more than partially obliterated by the car park.
- The whole layout of the building with its interconnectivity between trading floor, galleries and offices
- Roof features including cupolas and turrets and general massing.

1.3 Approach to Redevelopment

This report represents a pragmatic approach to redevelopment which recognises the need to achieve sustainable commercial use whilst refurbishing and retaining as many of the significant heritage components as possible.

The approach used in this report also recognises the need to provide a variety of room sizes to suit a wide range of potential uses including office/commercial, creative arts/crafts, leisure, cafe/restaurant, exhibitions, concerts and conferences.

1.4 Recommendations

It is recommended that a phased approach to the refurbishment of the building is adopted. Initially it is important to fill in knowledge gaps with further and better surveys and investigation work.

- Health and Safety review including risk assessments
- Full building conditional survey including the roof
- Independent structural survey
- Measured to survey to production up to date plans and elevations
- Detailed conservation statement and conservation management plan
- Asbestos survey
- Pre-application discussions with local authority conservation officer and Cadw
- Detailed agreement with Cadw of the scope of the refurbishment
- The above can be undertaken separately. An allowance of circa £200,000 should be allowed for all this work.

Once a full understanding has been achieved of the risks and consequential costs of the various aspects of the building refurbishment, an initial work package to protect and make the building weather resistant and stable should be undertaken. Reconstruction work can then take place in phases and this is summarised below.

Phase	Works	Costs £k	Fees £k	Totals £k	Cumulative Totals £k
1	Investigations and Surveying (7.2)	-	200	200	200
2	First Works (7.3)	3,155	474	3,629	3,829
3	Zone 1 (7.5)	1,978	297	2,275	6,104
4	Zone 2 (7.6)	10,087	1,513	11,600	17,704
5	Entrance Area (7.7)	750	112	862	18,567
6	Delivery / Goods Access (7.8)	400	60	460	19,027
7	Zone 3 (7.6)	9,252	1,378	10,640	29,667
8	Zone 4 (7.6)	7,415	1,113	8,528	38,195
8	Zone 4 demolition Alternative (7.6)	187	280	2,155	

2. Purpose of the Report

2.1 This report has been produced for the sole use of the Welsh Government in order to provide an overview of the condition of The Coal Exchange building and to consider repair and re-development options. These options range from initially making the building safe and watertight through to the refurbishment of the entire building on a zone by zone basis. High level indicative costs for each category of repair and option for refurbishment have been provided.

3. Methodology

3.0 Introduction

This report is not a condition survey but is a review of the building condition based on site visits, reports provided by other consultants, research and meetings with relevant organisations.

3.1 Site Visits

An initial familiarisation visit was carried out on Monday 9th March 2015, which involved a walk-around of the building to get a general overview of its condition and layout.

A two day inspection was conducted on Wednesday 18th and Thursday 19th March 2015 by Sarah Parr (Capita Building Surveyor) and Nick Renwick (Conservation Architectural adviser). Each accessible room was inspected and rated based on the categories in 3.3. Areas that were too dangerous to inspect and also areas where access wasn't gained, have been highlighted on the plans in Appendix A. These areas have been rated as category 4 based on a worst case scenario for the purpose of calculating costs.

A meeting was held on site at The Coal Exchange with RVW Consulting on Wednesday 25th March 2015. An external walk-around of the site was conducted together with a discussion of their previous report findings.

It should be noted that no roof inspections were carried out due to unsafe access. Comments on the condition of the roof are based on information from previous reports.

3.2 Condition Evaluation

Initially the buildings condition was evaluated on the basis of the following repair categories;

Category 1	Areas currently in use as office accommodation requiring minor repairs / decoration, provision of compliant escape routes, disabled access compliance, upgrading of electrical / heating / toilet facilities.
Category 2	Areas which can be brought back into temporary use with works as Category 1 plus minor repairs to floors, walls, ceilings, windows and doors.
Category 3	Areas which are capable of being repaired economically. Such repairs will include replacement of floor and roof structures, structural repairs to walls and all repairs / decorations associated with category 1 and 2 work.
Category 4	Areas which are not capable of reasonable economic repair because of their extremely poor condition. These areas are currently in a dangerous state and will either need to be demolished or reinstated completely following selective demolition.

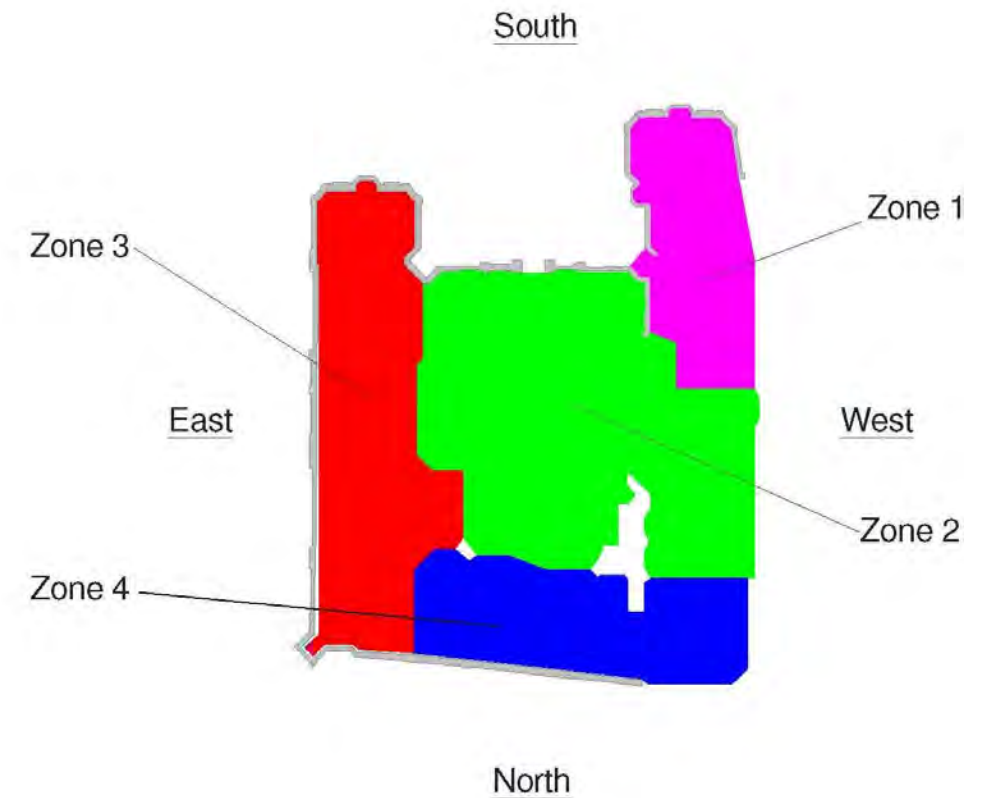
These categories were agreed with Welsh Government, Capita and Nick Renwick Architect (Conservation Architectural Adviser) and drawings showing these categories are provided in **Appendix A**. These drawings also show areas where no access was possible generally due to the dangerous condition of the building.

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3.3 Evaluation of Potential Refurbishment Works

Following the evaluation of the buildings condition, the building was split into four zones to evaluate phasing for repairs and refurbishment works.

Zone 1	South West corner extending half the length of the western side. Floors ground, first, second and third / roof space.
Zone 2	Main hall, rooms between the southern elevation and the main hall and some rooms between the western elevation and the main hall. Floors ground, first, second and third / roof space.
Zone 3	South East corner to North East corner including rooms along the eastern elevations extending to the Main Hall. Floors ground, first, second, and third / roof space.
Zone 4	Rooms from the Northern elevation to meet zones 2 and 3. Floors ground, first, second and third / roof space.



Drawings showing these zones are contained in **Appendix B**.

3.4 Building Refurbishment Options

In considering how the building would be refurbished the following assumptions were developed and agreed with Cadw.

1. Initial work packages (options 1A and 1B)

A basic package of work comprising facade retention including full scaffolding and a full 'top hat' temporary roof would be the first work to be undertaken making the building safe and watertight (option 1A in Section 6.0). This initial work could be augmented with a building wrap which is a material used to cloak the building elevations to provide an external appearance similar to the elevations of the building behind the wrap (option 1B in section 6.0)

2. Zone 1 Refurbishment Option 2.

The next work package would be to fully refurbish zone 1 at all floor levels and make it ready for occupation. This would mean that all floors would become structurally sound, all finishes and decoration renewed, wiring and heating replaced, new toilets, lift access made available, fire escape routes put in place, windows repaired / replaced, roof repaired / replaced and external walls fully repaired on completion of this work.

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3. Zone 2 Refurbishment Option 3

This refurbishment package has been split into subsets 3A, 3B and 3C. Option 3A provides for a fully refurbished and fit for occupation ground floor with the upper floors structurally sound but otherwise un-refurbished. Option 3B provides refurbished ground and first floors with all floors above structurally sound. Option 3C is the refurbishment of Zone 2 at all floor levels and the roof refurbished.

4. Zone 3 Refurbishment Option 4.

This refurbishment package has been split into subsets 4A, 4B and 4C. Option 4A provides for a fully refurbished and fit for occupation ground floor with the upper floors structurally sound but otherwise un-refurbished. Option 4B provides refurbished ground and first floors with all floors above structurally sound. Option 4C is the refurbishment of Zone 2 at all floor levels and the roof refurbished.

5. Zone 4 Refurbishment Option 5

This refurbishment package has been split into subsets 5A, 5B and 5C. Option 5A provides for a fully refurbished and fit for occupation ground floor with the upper floors structurally sound but otherwise un-refurbished. Option 5B provides refurbished ground and first floors with all floors above structurally sound. Option 5C is the refurbishment of Zone 2 at all floor levels and the roof refurbished.

6. Zone 4 Demolition Option

This option assumes that the external facade is retained and that the area of the building in zone 4 is demolished. This work package also includes providing external wall ends to close the building in order to make it weather tight. The reasons for considering this option are provided in Section 7.



A summary of the refurbishment options is shown in the table below.

Option	Facade Retention	Temp Roof	Building Wrap	Zone 1		Zone 2				Zone 3				Zone 4				Demolition Works
				All Floors	Roof	GF	1st Fl	2nd & 3rd Fls	Roof	GF	1st Fl	2nd & 3rd Fls	Roof	GF	1st Fl	2nd & 3rd Fls	Roof	
1A	✓	✓																
1B	✓	✓	✓															
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓													
3A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓									
3B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓									
3C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
4A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					
4B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					
4C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
5A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
5B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
5C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓

3.5 Input from Cadw

Several informal meetings were held within Cadw to discuss progress in the evaluation of the building and to provide input into the Initial Conservation Study found in section 5 of this report.

3.6 Initial Conservation Study

Section 5 of this report has been produced by Nick Renwick (Conservation Architectural Adviser) and provides the basis of thinking which informed the definitions of the condition evaluation categories, the subsequent refurbishment zones and the options considered in section 6 of this report.

4. Overview of Condition

4.1 Introduction

A visual high level inspection was carried out on Wednesday 18th and Thursday 19th March 2015, where categories were given to each accessible room within the building.

It is difficult to consider each category as separate entities on a floor by floor basis. For example, areas of category 1 and 2 on the ground floor may have areas above on the first, second and third floors that are category 3 or 4. The roof is likely to be defective above these areas also. It was agreed that the best approach to such variations in condition is to consider the building on the basis of zones. Four zones were agreed and each contains a variety of differing categories of repair.

A desk top study of previous reports on the building has been carried out and this information has been used in conjunction with our own findings on site from the visual inspection.

4.2 Health and Safety

The health implications of the building must also be considered. There were areas of asbestos which have been labelled as asbestos containing materials. A full refurbishment and demolition survey would need to be conducted prior to any refurbishment works.

Precautions will also need to be taken against further health risks posed within the building. It was noted during our visits that there is an extensive amount of pigeon carcasses and faeces and precaution would need to be taken against Psittacosis. There were visible fungi fruiting bodies and mycelium in some accessible areas, which will release spores into the atmosphere. It is also anticipated that there is an extensive rodent infestation and precautions would need to be taken against Leptospirosis.

4.3 Statutory Compliance

A DDA assessment and fire risk assessment have not been carried out. However, it is apparent from the visual inspection that in it's current form the building is not compliant with current regulations. Furthermore, the mechanical and electrical installations would also require replacement / upgrading to meet current regulations.

The implications of this are that lift access will need to be provided, new heating and toilet facilities installed, additional fire escape stairs provided together with improved fire escape routes and a complete rewiring needs to be undertaken.

4.4 General Overview

- There is extensive water penetration as a result of a combination of factors; leaking roofs, blocked and leaking rainwater goods, cracks and vegetative growth in the walls to list a few factors.

- In many areas there has been total and partial floor collapse and there is evidence of other areas of floors beginning to lose their structural integrity.
- The collapsing floors have caused damage to the walls by dislodging the masonry and jeopardised the stability of the walls / facades.
- There are extensive areas of rotten floor and roof timbers and this is especially evident in areas where the timbers are in contact with the external walls.
- The roof areas have not collapsed but there is a risk that this could occur. Many of the roof timbers are rotten and are no longer performing their structural role. Snow and extreme wind loading will have an impact on the stability of the roofs.
- The north-west and south-east wing are in danger of collapse.
- Each elevation has cracked and loose masonry.
- Many of the ceilings have coal ash pugging to act as an acoustic barrier. When this material becomes wet it changes to a concrete like substance and thus imposes additional weight onto the timber. This can contribute to the collapsing of ceilings when combined with the continued water ingress causing rotten timber.

4.5 Roofs



The building has a complex roof formation, made up of pitched roofs with slate and glazed areas and of flat roofs. We were unable to inspect the roof during our visual inspection due to unsafe access. Where we have made comment on the condition of the roof, we have used information from previous reports.

Slate covered roofs

- Nail fixings have corroded in many locations.
- Weathered and loose pointing to ridge and hip tiles evident on all roofs.
- Cracked and loose ridge and hip tiles.
- Delaminating slates.
- Lack of felt below the slates in many areas.
- Insufficient sized tiling fillets at eaves and valley gutter locations.

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Glazed roofs

- Poor lead detailing between glazed panels corresponding with areas of staining and leaks internally.
- Evidence of numerous patch repairs, not all successful.

Flat roofs

- Flat roof on west elevation constructed in bitumen felt over a timber decking. In poor condition with split and blistered areas, allowing continued water penetration.

Parapet gutters and rainwater goods

- Lead lined parapet gutters in a poor condition, with areas that have been patch repaired with bitumen felt and bitumen coatings.
- Rainwater outlets and downpipes are blocked causing a back up of water in the gutters and a continued overflow of water down the face of the building in the areas around the blocked and leaking gutters.
- Water staining internally below the outlets and gutters indicate continued leakage.

4.6 Chimneys

- Chimney stacks are all in a poor state of repair.
- Excessive weathering of the mortar joints to the stacks, resulting in loose stones and bricks.
- Many stacks have extensive vegetative growth in the recessed joints.

4.7 External fire escapes

- Two external fire escapes in the light well elevations, both from the North wing third floor.
- One fire escape of steel construction and in a poor state of repair.
- One fire escape of timber construction and in a state of collapse.

4.8 North West Wing



North Elevation

West Elevation

Access to this area was on the ground floor as all other floors were unsafe to enter. Combining our findings and previous reports, we can provide the following overview of the area.

- There has been a total collapse of floors at first and second floor level, which has caused damage to the walls in the process and resulted in a lack of restraint of the walls.
- Floor areas around the north-west wing have been propped in instances of partial floor collapse. These floors are still suffering from continued damage from water penetration.
- The facade is showing signs of settlement.
- Many of the accessible roof timbers in this area are rotten and have lost their structural integrity. Rotten timber lintels are no longer providing support to the roof trusses.
- Areas of stress to the window jambs have caused the facade stone to split, allowing water penetration and cracks to progress in size due to the free-thaw action.
- Action is required to protect this area from collapse.

4.9 South East Wing



This area is in a critical condition and access was extremely limited due to the unsafe condition of the area. With our own findings in combination with previous reports we can provide the following overview below.

- Floors at all levels have collapsed, resulting in removal of lateral restraint over the full height of the wing.
- The structural loads have been transferred to the outer decorative leaf of stone, causing the window heads and jambs to split.
- The west elevation of the south-east wing is exhibiting signs of immediate instability, as there is no structure tying the masonry back to the main structure.
- There is damage to the stone facade from falling masonry and evidence of masonry on the ground during our inspection.

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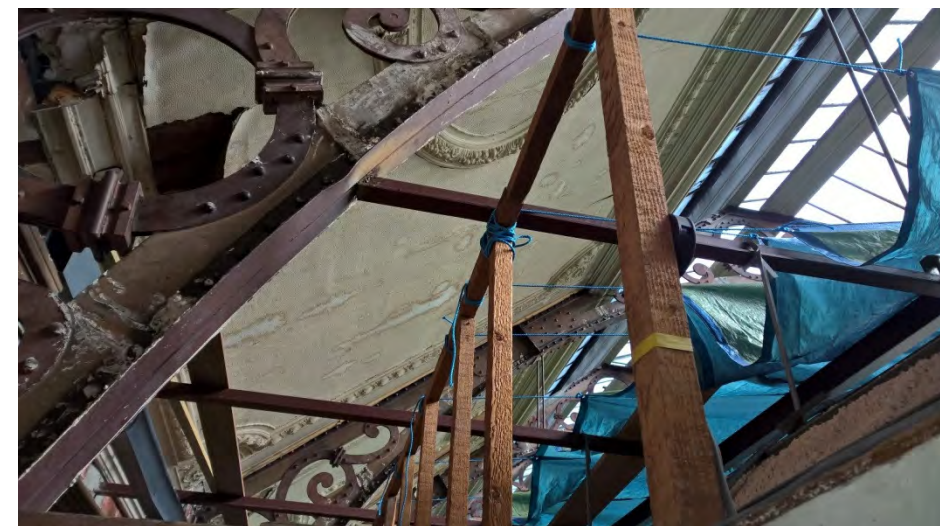
- Action is required to protect this area from collapse.

4.10 Main Hall



The main hall on the ground and first floor is in a reasonable condition in comparison to other areas of the building, with localised areas of repair required. However, the condition deteriorates as the building moves up to the second floor and the glazed roof area. This deterioration will eventually feed down through to the currently less impacted areas, so a/an holistic approach needs to be taken / adopted.

The ante rooms are also in a reasonable condition on the ground floor, however the condition deteriorates further up the building. There has been a total collapse of floors in areas on the second floor and evidence of continued water ingress. Again, an approach to address the roof and damaged areas above the ante rooms will be required to prevent the deterioration migrating down to the ground floor.



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5. Initial Conservation Study

5.1 Introduction

The Coal Exchange is the centre piece of Mount Stuart Square built largely in limestone in the French Renaissance style. The scale and rich architectural detail serve to illustrate the region's immense commercial power in the late 19th century and it has a strong presence within the streetscape.

This building dominates the square by its design even though some of the buildings around are larger. This is due to the intricate detail and architectural massing of the elevations, the former breaking down the latter, which in turn turns breaks down the monumental scale.

The whole building is listed Grade II* as one of the most historically important commercial buildings in Wales, illustrating (the) region's immense commercial power in the late C19 and early C20. *Historic Wales Report 14015*. See Appendix D.

5.2 Understanding the Site

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Cardiff was for over 50 years the largest coal port in the world with the mineral brought down from the coal bearing valleys to the north first by canal boat and after the 1840s by rail way and then shipped out of Cardiff. Trade such as this needs a market that can adapt immediately to changes in supply and demand and initially the coal owners and ship owners met in the local public houses and offices.

However this could not last as trade increased exponentially with more and more coal and ship owners, agents, brokers and merchants moved to Cardiff from areas like Newcastle, Liverpool, London and the West Country to service the industry and make profits out of the Black Gold. Therefore a purpose built building was deemed necessary similar to other national trading market buildings such as the Baltic Exchange in London or the Cotton Exchange in Liverpool.

The site chosen was the garden area in the centre of Mount Stuart Square. This had originally been built as a residential square on the lines of a London Square populated by the middle echelons of the docks merchants, however the houses had gradually been taken over by offices as the area became Cardiff's commercial centre.

The building was constructed in phases between 1883 and 1897, these were almost continuous as economic pressures kept the building work progressing. The exchange floor was both first and last as it was redesigned in 1911. The changes appear to have been cosmetic with the trading booths removed and more detail applied to the balconies.

Edwin Seward was the architect and Edward Turner the building contractor. Financing was initially by subscription raised through the business community but as the first phases came into operation the management company raised finance through profits and rents.

Edward Turner was the 'go to' builder for the Cardiff establishment. As was common in this period the contract would have been similar to a Design and Build procurement scenario with the contractor given scheme design drawings and expected to provide his own working details and build within a contract sum. This probably accounts for the bland elevation and absence of detailing to the North / West elevations.

The economic zenith of the Exchange and indeed the port of Cardiff, was immediately before the First World war and from then it went into a gradual decline culminating in its closure as a trading floor in 1961. The stock exchange carried on until the late 1960s using its own trading premises on the first floor.

The building has had various uses since then, as a concert hall or exhibition space and twice it has been proposed as the site of the Welsh Parliament, but no use has stuck and the building as a whole has continued to decline.

The wings of the building including the offices to the rear continued to be used as offices, many of them populated by the residuary shipping firms that carried on in ever reducing circumstances throughout the century. The North East corner housed Barclays Bank until 15 years ago and a Housing Association occupied the first floor of the North section until 20 years ago. New 'up to date' entrances were constructed for both. Because of the poor materials used both have deteriorated quicker than the building itself.

The South East wing experienced a bad fire in the late 1980s, which damaged irretrievably the interior structure, however the exterior has remained intact.

Media companies set up home in the South West and West wings in the 1990s and combined with the concerts being held on the exchange floor, the building seemed to take on a new existence. However Cardiff Bay Development Corporation purchased the entire building in 1989 and though their first aim was 'To promote development and provide a superb environment in which people will want to live, work and play' they failed to get to understand the building and the renaissance stalled and withered.

Components

The building to the front was constructed around a grand forecourt enclosed by two wings with steps leading up to the main entrance to the Exchange floor, the remainder of the building was offices serving the Exchange. The plan form is rather eccentric firstly because of the irregular shape of the original garden and secondly to provide each office with windows. As a result there are internally a number of internal courtyards and light

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wells and lean to roofs, creating what would now be termed an overdevelopment of difficult to maintain buildings.

The original design drawings include additional entrances on the West elevation and at the North West Corner. However no evidence of these can be seen in the building fabric and so it is assumed that they were never constructed.

The main part of the building was constructed in pale cream limestone (Corsham Stone) on a snecked grey stone plinth. This applies to all exterior elevations apart from the North and majority of West in these areas a yellow brick has been used, which gives it a more utilitarian appearance.

The design is described in the listing as derived from French Renaissance. The full text can be seen in the appendix .It is three storeys high plus accommodation in roof pavilions and a basement throughout.

The internal wings behind the exchange floor are constructed in local Radyr stone and are plain and lacking in detail. There are indications that the original design was more elaborate as the stone window sills have stone stooling which should have supported stone surrounds. The internal elevations to the north wings are faced in white ceramic brickwork, which though give a lavatorial feel serve to enhance reflectance to light the internal courtyards.

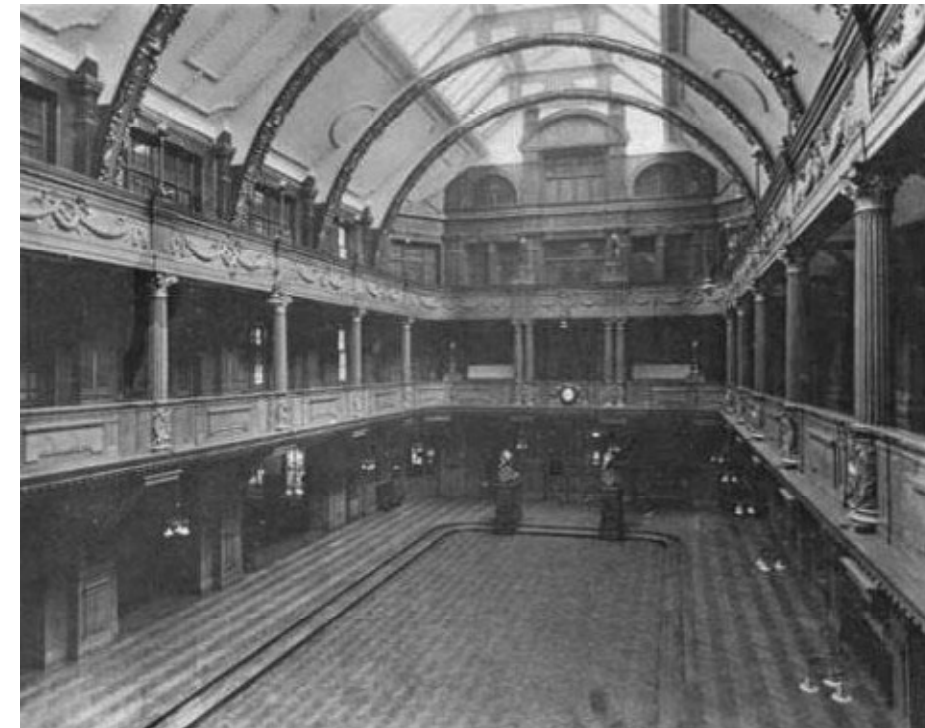
The physical centre and heart of the building was and still is the Exchange floor where it is purported the first £1 million deal was done or cheque written; the story varies. This formally called the Coal and Shipping Exchange was reached by an axis of corridors going North, West and East each leading to separate entrances onto the square as well as the main entrance to the south.

The floor was an atrium with offices on the two upper levels leading off balconies overlooking the floor. The dealing floor itself went through a number of layout changes with dealing booths replaced over the years by an open cry system. The Listing describes the Exchange floor as' comprises an oak panelled room 15mx29.5m with 2 tiers of balconies above the trading floor. It has a glazed roof at the full 17.5m height of the Hall, supported on iron trusses. The ante-rooms (to the floor) were also finished in panelling with stained glass windows and fittings in the architectural style of the day.

From 1961 to the present time some unsympathetic alterations have been carried out, including the insertion of a false acoustic ceiling above the exchange floor in the 1970s, so hiding the upper level gallery and the roof trusses. Also the ruination of the entrance courtyard with an underground car park.



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM EAST



THE EXCHANGE FLOOR IN 1912

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THE EXCHANGE FLOOR IN 2014

Changes since the start of the Twentieth Century were negligible, the most significant being the demolition of the railway offices constructed in the front forecourt.

In order to promote the late 1960s uses new entrances were constructed around the main forecourt and North entrance and escape stairs inserted behind. These using concrete and aluminium would have appeared up to date interventions at the time but now look tired and out of place.

In its pomp the Exchange Building served as a catalyst to redevelop the whole area around. The houses around, all originally designed for domestic use, became offices and many were demolished and multi floored purpose built offices erected in their stead. This redevelopment spread out to the streets around James St, Bute St and West Bute Street.

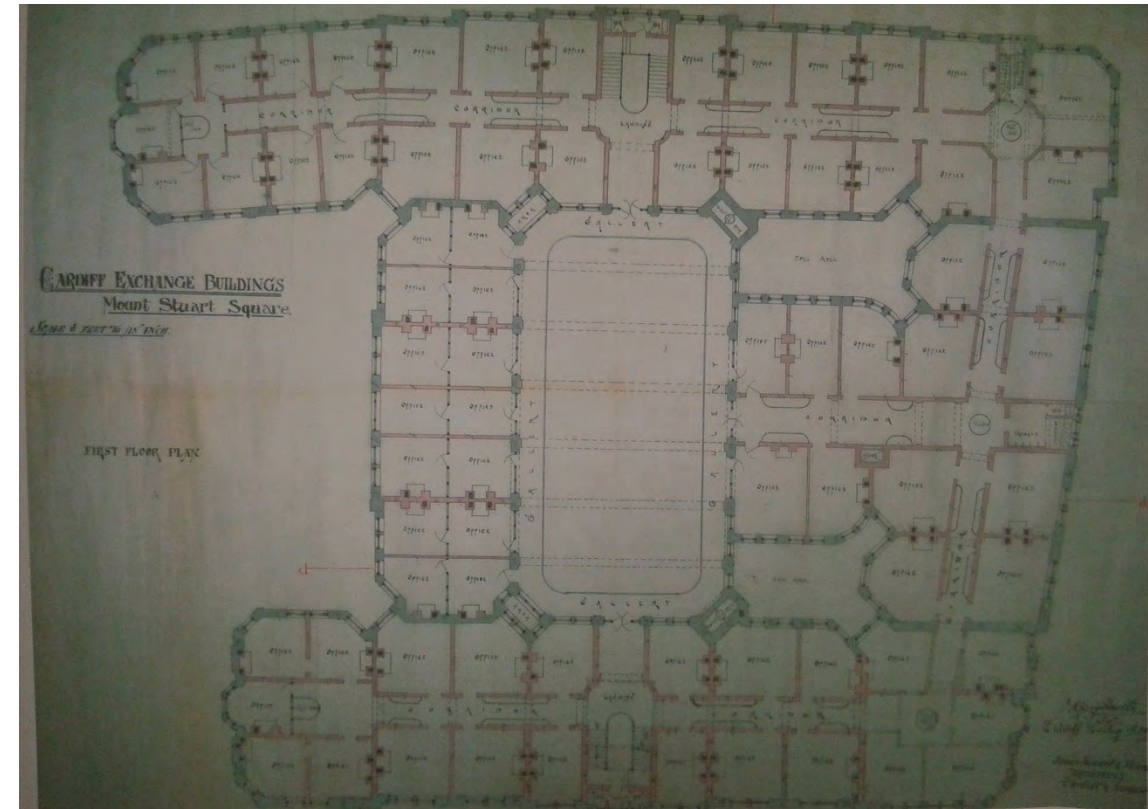
5.3 Assessment of Significance

SIGNIFICANCE

The building contains one of the only extant dealing floors left in Great Britain, others like the Baltic Exchange in London have been demolished, whilst the Royal Exchange in Manchester became a theatre and the Joint Stock Building in Birmingham is a Pub/Restaurant. It is a testament to how business was conducted in the 19 and early 20th century. The building was dynamic in itself creating and promoting business throughout the world whilst at the same time providing purpose built offices for the firms

doing business there. It even provided its own leisure facilities with a Members only club off the exchange floor and restaurants in the basement.

Architecturally, the Exchange floor and south and east entrances are of particular significance in design terms, but taken as a whole the building is a footprint of a Victorian business centre and should be treated as an entity. It was, using words from a modern advertisement for office space, Ready-to-go workspaces with the widest possible range of complementary support services available on demand.



Floor Layout

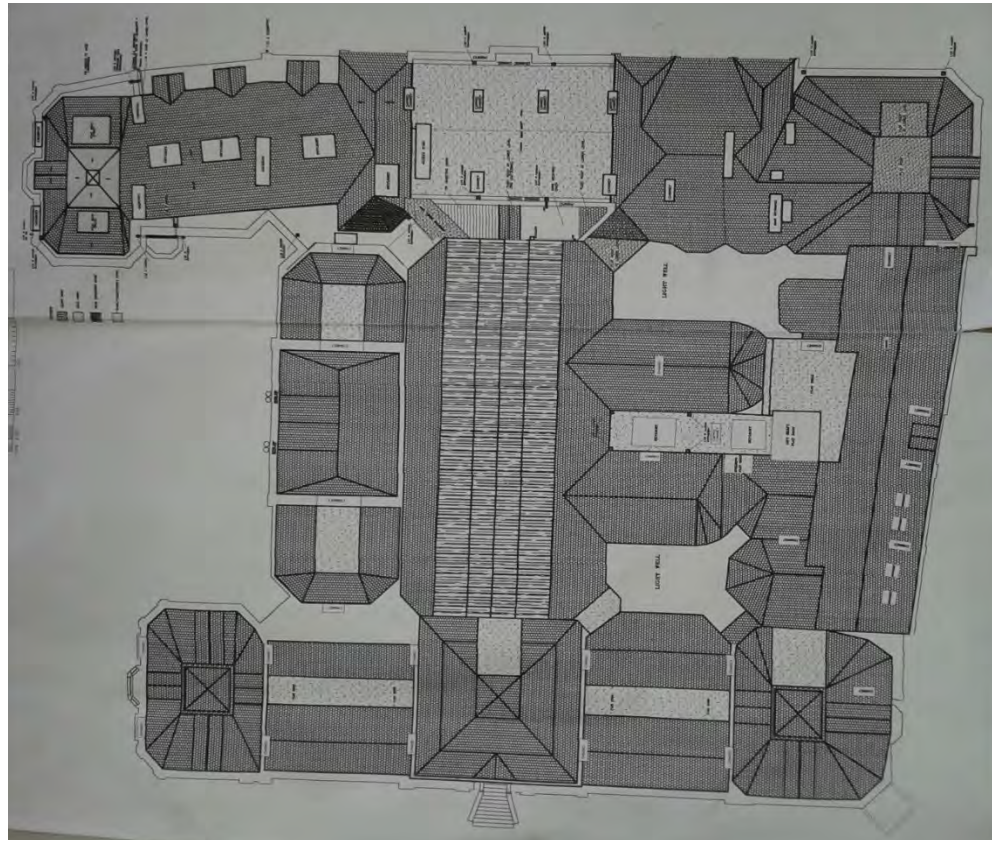
AREAS OF ORIGINAL FABRIC AND CHARACTER

It is always invidious with a complex building to make judgements without a detailed assessment but the initial visual inspection has indicated that the following areas retain particularly high levels of original fabric and historic character:

Exchange Hall including foyer, hall and ante rooms including the whole atrium, balcony galleries and the original roof.

- All facades.
- South entrance courtyard, though more than partially obliterated by the car park.
- Roof features including cupolas and turrets and general massing.

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ROOFSCAPE

LEGIBILITY OF ARCHITECTURE

The exchange floor is basically unaltered on the ground and first floor. The original features and fittings have mercifully been kept. It is at second floor level that interventions have obscured the architectural narrative with the insertion of the suspended ceiling which truncates the atrium.

The ceiling even though attempts were made to soften its design by curving the perimeter, remains a problem. Not only does it destroy the elegance of the atrium, it also cuts off the second floor balcony and gallery, the last by cutting away the ranks of offices behind and their interconnectivity with the exchange floor losing the ethos of the original design.

The building as a whole was originally designed on a cruciform pattern with the exchange floor as its crucible served by entrances at each point of the compass with galleries leading from each entrance to the exchange floor. Though the galleries have been obstructed and the west entrance lost the pattern is still there and can easily be restored.

The offices are all of a rigid cellular layout each with its chimney flue if not fireplace. In some areas the timber screen that separated off the ante room from the inner sanctum remain. All with the exception of those overlooking the balconies have natural light. This

is because of the layout of the whole building with light wells and inner courtyards. Unlike many other buildings of this period these have not been filled in or built over.

DEFICITS

Apart from its general condition, access for the disabled is the main deficit of the layout. With all main areas at upper ground level and above there is little option for creating level accesses apart from the main entrance area, however this is bound up with the whole layout of the 1970s car park. Interestingly a lift was originally constructed to serve all floors. It was in the well to the south-east of the exchange floor and the mechanism is still in the motor house on the roof. The floors were originally constructed with sand or sea shell pugging and where the floors are stable these remain so creating both fire resistance and acoustic insulation.

There are a number of fire escape structures but many of these are unusable firstly because of their structural disrepair and secondly because the ultimate means of escape are blocked. However it should be noted that this is not the case the currently occupied areas of the building.

As previously mentioned the offices are all cellular and divided up by structural walls many containing chimneys so opportunities for open plan arrangements, if proposed are minimal. However this would serve to promote the concept of multi uses for the building, rather than single uses

The 1970s car park cannot economically be restored to effective use. The ramp is too steep, car parking spaces minimal and access poor.

A significant number of basement windows and doors have been lost as the pavement has encroached making the rooms difficult to use. Of the basement itself the 1970s Welsh Assembly pre-contract work has made general circulation impossible. A complete redevelopment of the basement could provide new opportunities such as the creation of new car parking areas. However this would have to be the subject of a detailed study.

5.4 Issues & Vulnerabilities

OBJECTIVES

The building lies in limbo at the moment with the exception of part of the south west wing it is effectively empty and very vulnerable to continual deterioration. There is a dedicated team titled Save the Coal Exchange Ltd that is working to draw attention to the building and its predicament and also provide facilities management for the lettable areas. However it needs a long term purpose to be identified around which all the energies of the business and local community as well as Local and national authorities can coalesce.

Over at least the last 25 years various uses have been put forward. Ignoring the two schemes for a Welsh Assembly, plans have been prepared for practically all use classes

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under the Planning Act. None have stuck. What is needed is one that provides and promotes the future of the Exchange Floor, its entrance and atrium, not as an adjunct but as the heart of the building.

COMMUNITY EXPECTATION

There were always two communities in Butetown the business and the civil; historically the two did not mix. Therefore the residential community had no expectation of the Exchange apart from a 9-5 office for the business community. Further developments to the east around Mermaid Quay and the Roath Basin waterfront have left Mount Stuart Sq behind as an island divorced from the new areas of affluence.

Since the 1980s when the Cardiff Bay Development Corporation (CBDC) was conceived the lines have become much more blurred between the two with residential sitting cheek by jowell with commercial. Additionally the residential developments have been a mix of so called luxury apartments and affordable and rented housing resulting in a greater mix around Mount Stuart Square, which can only add to the cohesiveness of the community.

Therefore any new use for the Coal Exchange building must acknowledge this and produce a use that all the community can take ownership of.

Mount Stuart Square was like a business village with everyone knowing one another as they were nearly all involved in the same trade. Over the years this has been lost, but because of the physical proximity of all the buildings this attribute has never quite died and could easily be completely resurrected if the Coal Exchange were brought back to life to the advantage of all communities.

5.5 Conservation Policy & Principals

PHILOSOPHY

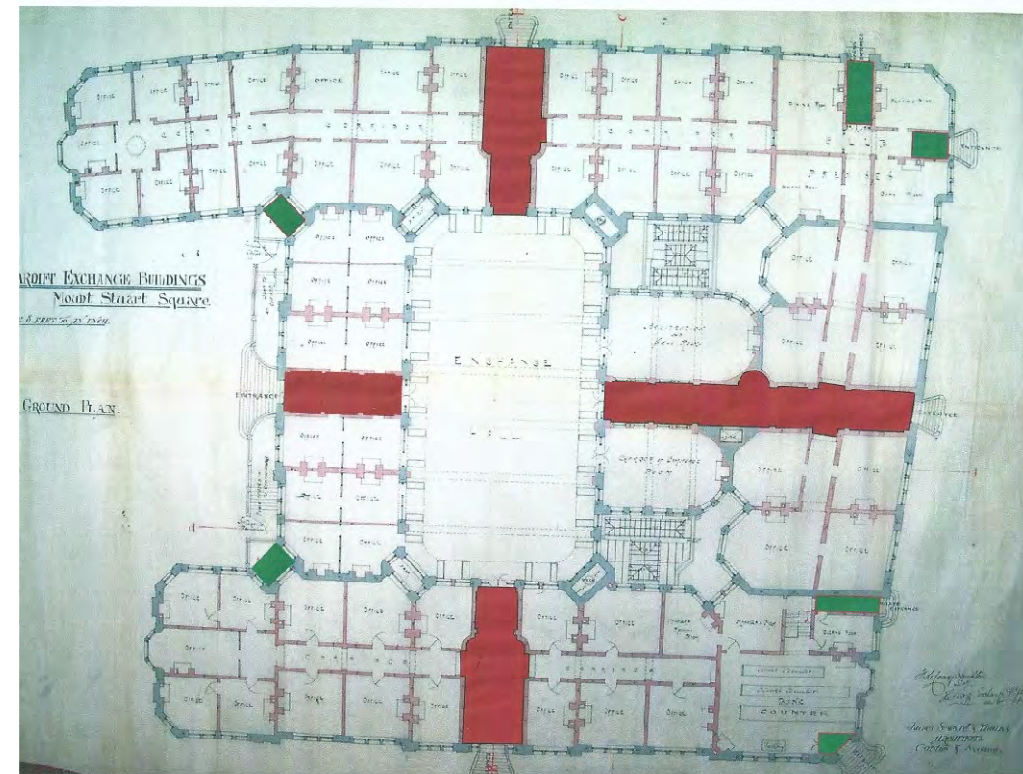
The philosophy proposed is that the original character of the site should be retained and not lost under a welter of contemporary alterations influenced by the prevailing fashions of today.

Established principles of 'conserving as found' will be applied to the building and interventions will only be proposed where significant elements have been modified or lost as in the case of the trading floor roof. However a pragmatic approach is required due to the destruction of finishes due to neglect, fire damage and refurbish works of recent years. Therefore areas exhibiting original features and finishes will be conserved whilst all other areas will be refurbished using modern materials/techniques to resemble the original appearance of rooms.

VISION

The proposal is that the whole building be altered and refurbished to return it to the uses envisaged by its original architect. That is a self-contained centre with offices, restaurants, leisure facilities and conference facilities. Some areas may also be suitable for exhibitions, craft and arts uses.

This will be done without any major alterations to the building structure, only refurbishment of what is still there and using the geography of the building with its central wings enveloped by its perimeter façade. The only changes proposed will consist of opening up all the original entrances even if they were never actually constructed, so that the building can be accessed from all angles. This will mean that the central passage way leading from each door will lead to the central galleries themselves leading to the exchange floor.



PLAN. Floor layout showing original principal entrances RED & secondary GREEN

The central passage way going north from the exchange floor will become an arcade with offices and shops leading off it similar to those in Cardiff city centre. The spurs leading off it will allow the most flexible use of the building as each will have their own entrances. So linking the building organically with the whole of the square.

The building layout of rooms will be developed to provide a variety of differing room sizes. The majority of the existing rooms will be left as constructed. Where walls and

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building structure are missing, there is an opportunity to provide larger rooms for craft and leisure uses.

The trading floor will remain as it is, a venue for exhibitions, concerts and conferences similar to that of the Oval basin in front of the Millennium Centre but with the advantage of being undercover and properly serviced and secure also in the most opulent restored Edwardian surroundings.

The building should be conserved and repaired as it stands with the need for modern services balanced with the necessity to retain original intent and authenticity. Therefore the original layout will be retained.

Previous studies have advocated demolition and rebuilding of the North West corner of the building. It is accepted that the external finishes of this section are not of the same architectural quality as those on the south and east fronts, however they are not of substandard materials and the settlement of this section is historic and has caused no critical damage. Therefore the section should be kept as is.

The 1970s car park in the main forecourt to the building was originally designed in concrete in the brutalist style of the period. In the late 1980s attempts were made to soften it outline by building of a false 'georgian' balustrade around the roof in cast concrete. Disregarding at this stage the aesthetic imperfections, the whole structure compromises all opportunities for both returning the forecourt to its original state and also creating ramps and steps that are DDA compliant.

South Elevation



The Front forecourt in 2005



Forecourt in 1910s

5.6 Implementation & Review

PROGRAMME & STATUTORY CONSENTS

It is recommended that early pre-application discussions are held with the appropriate Planning Authority prior to any design work being considered.

Before any physical work can commence Listed Building Consent will be required for any alterations. Listed below are examples of alterations that are foreseen and others may be found after a Full Conservation Plan has been completed.

1. Recreation of external entrances and creation of ramps.
2. Clearing away of 1970s forecourt and rebuilding of original forecourt to main entrance.
3. Removal of suspended ceiling above 2nd floor to trading floor and reopening of gallery and rebuilding of original lantern.
4. Opening up of central corridors to form arcades and rebuilding of lost staircases and construction of lifts.
5. Rebuilding of damaged floors particularly that to the South East corner wing.
6. Repairing of all external façades including stone details. .
7. Reroofing of whole building.

5.7 Next Actions

- Full Conservation Plan
- Pre-application discussions with the local authority conservation officer and Cadw

6. Cost and Area Appraisal

6.1 Cost Methodology

An appraisal was made of the condition of the building by allocating four categories of work to each floor.

Broadly these categories were:

Category 1	Currently in use and requiring relatively minor works
Category 2	Can be brought into use after relatively minor refurbishment works.
Category 3	Repair works required.
Category 4	Major repairs to structure and comprehensive refurbishment works required

6.2 Cost specification of categories used for costs

The detailed specification for each category of work for costing purposes is as follows:

Category 1- Work Specification

We have used costs per m2 for the following items

- Floor finishes (cleaning / new carpets where damaged (limited area))
- Wall finishes (painting / patch repairs)
- Ceiling finishes (painting / patch repairs)
- Doors and wood work repairs and decoration
- Window repairs and decoration
- M&E alterations

Also included are allowances for:

- DDA compliance
- Roof repairs
- Other compliance requirements

Category 2 – Work Specification

We have used costs per m2 for the following items

- Floor finishes (new)
- Wall finishes (painting / patch repairs to a greater area)
- Ceiling finishes (painting / patch repairs to a greater area)
- Doors and wood work repairs and decoration (allowance for more repairs than cat 1)
- Window repairs and decoration
- M&E alterations (A higher allowance made to cover new fittings etc)

Also included are allowances for:

- DDA compliance
- Roof repairs
- Other compliance requirements

Category 3 – Work Specification

We have used costs per m2 for the following items

- Floor finishes & structure
- Wall finishes & structure
- Ceiling finishes & structure
- New Doors and wood work inc decoration
- New Windows and decoration
- New M&E systems throughout

Also included are allowances for:

- DDA compliance
- Roof repairs
- Other compliance requirements

Category 4 – Works Specification

We have used costs per m2 for the following items

- Floor finishes & structure (all)
- Wall finishes & structure (all)
- Ceiling finishes & structure (all)
- New Doors and wood work inc decoration (all)
- New Windows and decoration (all)
- New M&E systems throughout (all)

Also included are allowances for:

- DDA compliance
- Roof repairs
- Other compliance requirements

6.3 Basis of Costs

- Costs provided are at 2Q2015 prices
- All information contained in Appendix F (sources of material)
- Costs based on a reasonable specification for bringing the building back into use.

Exclusions

- Abnormal site conditions unless specifically identified
- Works undertaken beyond the boundary of the site (eg local infrastructure works)
- Acquisition costs
- Specialist Equipment
- Costs to conform with conservation specification
- Furniture, fittings and equipment for users fit outs and for general common space

6.4 Cost Uplift for conservation works

Until a more detailed study has been completed, it is not possible to assess areas which will require a higher standard of repair. The probable costs for such repairs are not included in these estimates and we consider that a further 30-40% cost uplift may be needed to undertake such works.

6.5 Cost Options

Section 3.3 of this report sets out the refurbishment zones for the building and section 3.4 describes the building refurbishment options.

Facade retention, temporary roof and building wrap

All options include for facade retention work to prop/support structurally unsound walls / floors and a temporary 'top hat' roof. A facade 'wrap' which pictorially shows the elevations of the building and which is attached to external scaffolding has also been included in the costs for all options except option 1B.

Basement

Costs have been included for making the basement structurally sound, clearing away rubbish, work to walls, structure of the ground floor above and making good of the basement floor. Costs have not been allowed for making the basement usable for car parking, storage or any other use.

Front Forecourt

Costs for removing the 1970's front forecourt and entrance to the car park are provided separately.

Deliveries Entrance

The cost to provide a new entrance for deliveries, an access corridor into the hall area and a goods lift are provided separately.

Cost Options

Cost options are summarised on the proceeding page.

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Examples of Building WRAPS



Examples of temporary roofs or 'top hats'

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Tudalen y pecyn 99

Option	Facade Retention	Temp Roof	Building Wrap	Zone 1		Zone 2				Zone 3				Zone 4				Demolition Works	Individual Costs £K	Cummulative Costs £K
				All Floors	Roof	GF	1st Fl	2nd & 3rd Fls	Roof	GF	1st Fl	2nd & 3rd Fls	Roof	GF	1st Fl	2nd & 3rd Fls	Roof			
1A	✓	✓																3,030		
1B	✓	✓	✓															125	3,155	
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓													1,978	5,133	
3A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓									8,429	13,562	
3B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓									452	14,014	
3C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									1,206	15,220	
4A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					6,731	21,951	
4B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					1,215	23,166	
4C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					1,306	24,472	
5A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	5,981	30,453	
5B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	474	30,927	
5C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	960	31,887	
5D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		25,716	

New entrance: demolition of existing entrance and bunker, high quality plaza capable of providing an external seating area, allowance £750,000.

Goods Delivery: entrance, access corridor to hall and goods lift, allowance £400,000

Cost Breakdown by Zone

	SQM	SQFT	ROOMS	COST £	COST/SQM	COST/SQFT	COST/ROOM	Comments
Works to externals				3,155,000				<i>Required works to facade and temporary works to roof</i>
Zone 1								
GF & Roof	381	4,101	11	1,233,951	3,239	301	112,177	<i>Includes roof and structural works to upper floors</i>
FF	371	3,993	9	348,283	939	87	38,698	
SF/TF	422	4,542	13	396,227	825	87	30,479	
Zone 2								
GF & Roof	1,150	12,379	13	8,429,216	7,330	681	648,401	<i>Includes roof and structural works to upper floors</i>
FF	782	8,417	23	452,308	578	54	19,666	<i>mostly a change from cat 1 to cat 2, hence low cost</i>
SF/TF	998	10,742	25	1,205,222	1,208	112	48,209	
Zone 3								
GF & Roof	744	8,008	11	6,731,117	9,047	841	611,920	<i>Includes roof and structural works to upper floors</i>
FF	684	7,363	20	1,214,935	1,776	165	60,747	
SF/TF	1,037	11,162	25	1,305,583	1,259	117	52,223	
Zone 4								
GF & Roof	508	5,468	11	5,980,286	11,772	1,094	543,662	<i>Includes roof and structural works to upper floors</i>
FF	522	5,619	12	474,643	909	84	39,554	
SF/TF	831	8,945	18	959,265	1,154	107	53,293	
Totals	8,430	90,741	191	31,886,036	3,782	351	166,943	

Note

All Ground floor costs include works to roof and structural work to upper floors to ensure the ground floor can be used safely

All costs are to bring the building into use, **NO ALLOWANCE FOR REPAIRS TO A HIGHER STANDARD HAVE BEEN MADE.**

7. Strategies

7.1 Report Limitations

In considering the potential strategies for this project it is important to understand the limitations of this report.

- A large proportion of the building could not be reviewed because it was considered to be too dangerous to enter or was locked off for health and safety reasons.
- This is not a building condition survey but a review of the buildings overall status of decay
- A structural survey has not taken place and comments on the structure are based on previous reports undertaken by others
- The extent of areas containing asbestos is not established
- This report includes an Initial Conservation Study. A full Conservation Study is required to achieve full agreement with Cadw for the scale and content of the refurbishment works.

7.2 Initial Actions

The next actions should be to fill in knowledge gaps in order for the project to proceed to a strategy.

- Health and Safety review including risk assessments
- Full building conditional survey including the roof
- Independent structural survey
- Measured to survey to production up to date plans and elevations
- Full Conservation Study
- Asbestos survey
- Detailed agreement with Cadw of the scope of the refurbishment
- Pre-application discussions with the local authority conservation officer and Cadw
- The above can be undertaken separately. An allowance of circa £200,000 should be allowed for all this work.

7.3 First Works

The first works to be undertaken should be to make the building safe and watertight. We have assumed that this would be for the whole building, even if it was later decided that building renovation works would take place on a zone by zone basis.

- Work to stabilise and make good external walls
- Temporary roof to the entire building
- Work to basement
- Wrap to the scaffolding surrounding the building

- Cost £3,155,000
- Fees @ 15% £474,000

7.4 Uses Strategy

In considering a sequence for the refurbishment works we assumed the following:

- There is a need to show early income and commitment to the overall refurbishment of The Coal Exchange.
- Wherever possible the areas of heritage significance should be refurbished first to stop further decline.
- A variety of room sizes should be achieved in order to support the widest uses of the building
- Room layouts would remain as the original design in Category 1 and 2 areas only. Room sizes/shapes in category 3 and 4 areas would be flexible to suit need uses. These rooms would generally be large and be capable of temporary sub division.
- It should be noted from the cost information, that the first options (3A, 4A, 5A) are relatively high because they include the full cost for replacing the roof over each zone and structurally repairing the floors above. We have therefore considered that each zone will be tackled as a complete zone with all floors refurbished.

7.5 Zone 1

In order to achieve income and to demonstrate commitment to the refurbishment of The Coal Exchange it is considered that works to complete Zone 1 are the next step

It should be noted that this work will achieve a series of rooms to the same size as the original building. These are a variety of sizes and ideal for small businesses requiring office related uses. None of the rooms are large enough to provide space for large businesses or non office uses.

- Work to all floors in Zone 1
- New roof over Zone 1
- Area of useable space 1,174 sq m, 12,636 sq ft, 33 rooms
- Cost £1,978,000
- Fees @ 15% £297,000

7.6 Zone 2, 3 and 4 Strategies

Given the heritage significance of zone 2 it would appear necessary that this is the next zone to be refurbished if the building was to be dealt with in a zone prioritisation order. However, it should be noted that the full cost of refurbishing all floors in this zone is relatively high at £10,086,746. Whilst some of the spaces refurbished are large (eg. hall) most rooms are office sized. We are aware of filming and performance

opportunities for the hall area and the potential income from such uses may offset the relatively high cost of refurbishing this zone.

- Work to all floors in Zone 2
- New roof over Zone 2
- Area of useable space 2980 sq m, 31,538 sq ft, 61 rooms
- Cost £10,086,746
- Fees @ 15% £1,513,000

Zone 3 or 4 could be considered next. Both provide opportunities for the creation of large flexible or bespoke spaces. Zone 3 contains large areas which are inaccessible / dangerous but also includes areas of heritage significance.

- Work to all floors in Zone 3
- New roof to Zone 3
- Area of useable space 2465 sq m, 26,533 sq ft, 56 rooms
- Cost £9,252,000
- Fees @ 15% £1,388,000

Zone 4 has little heritage significance and high levels of damage/decay. Subject to Cadw agreement, this area could be largely demolished to achieve a large area open to the elements. If Zone 4 was refurbished

- Work to all floors in Zone 4
- New roof to Zone 4
- Areas of useable space 1861 sq m, 20,031 sq ft, 41 rooms
- Cost £7,415,000
- Fees @ 15% £1,113,000

If Zone 4 is demolished

- 508 sq m
- 5468 sq ft
- Cost £26,000
- Fees @ 15% £4,000

7.7 Front Entrance

Work to Zones 1 and 2 do not include remodelling of the front entrance area externally. This area of the building includes a bomb resistant bunker intended as a shelter in circumstances of an attack. It is recommended that this is demolished along with the current balcony and external paved areas. A high quality plaza capable of providing an external seating area could be provided and allowance of £750,000 is recommended for such work.

7.8 Delivery Issues

In order for the Zone 2 hall and associated catering facilities to function an entrance for deliveries with access to a goods lift needs to be provided. This could be achieved by providing an entrance and service tunnel through Zone 4 to a goods lift in Zone 2 kitchen/hall. A cost allowance of £400,000 is recommended for this work.


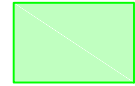




7.9 Phasing Summary

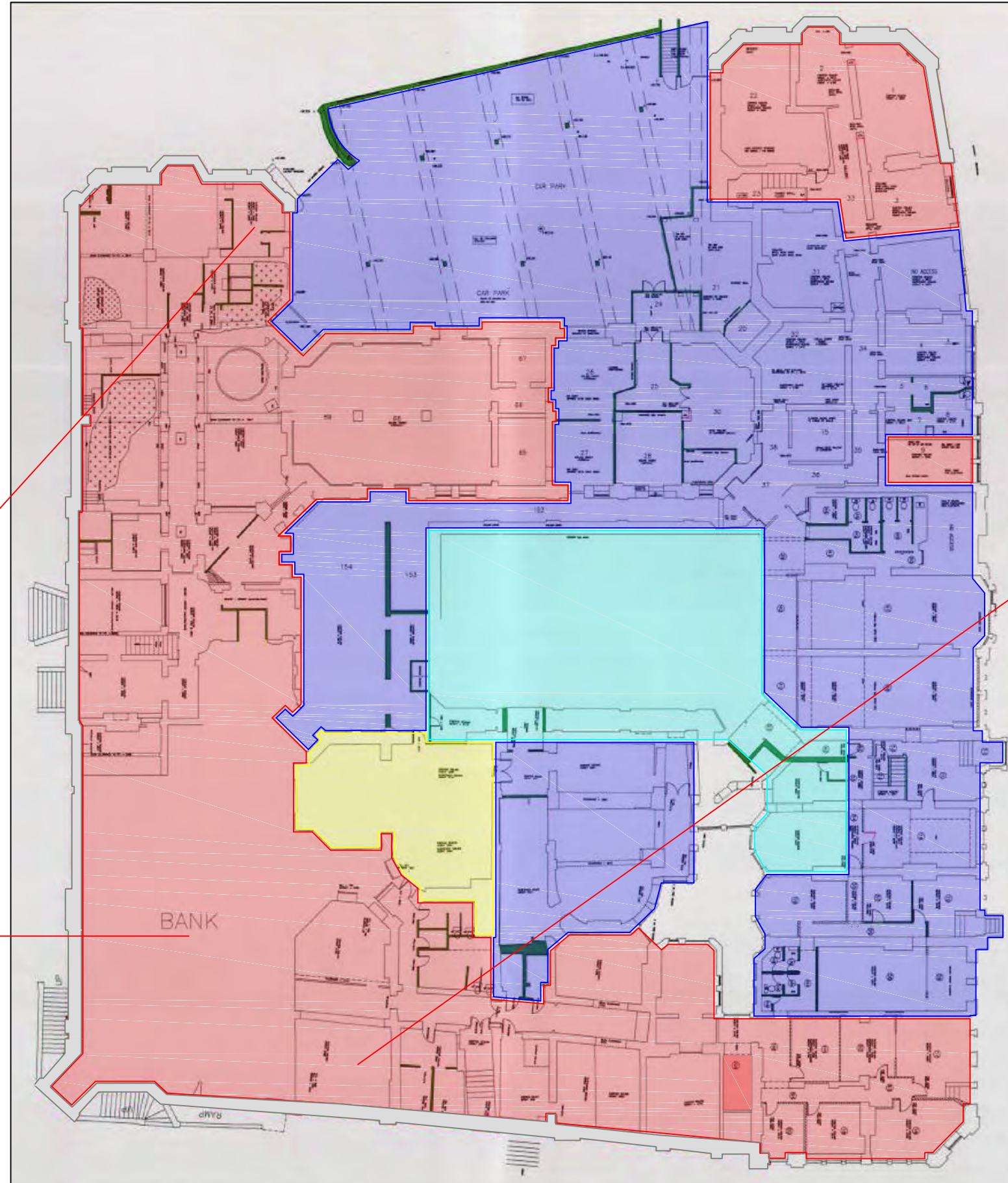
Phase	Works	Costs £k	Fees £k	Totals £k	Cummulative Totals £k
1	Investigations and Surveying (7.2)	-	200	200	200
2	First Works (7.3)	3,155	474	3,629	3,829
3	Zone 1 (7.5)	1,978	297	2,275	6,104
4	Zone 2 (7.6)	10,087	1,513	11,600	17,704
5	Entrance Area (7.7)	750	112	862	18,567
6	Delivery / Goods Access (7.8)	400	60	460	19,027
7	Zone 3 (7.6)	9,252	1,378	10,640	29,667
8	Zone 4 (7.6)	7,415	1,113	8,528	38,195
8	Zone 4 demolition Alternative (7.6)	187	280	2,155	

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Appendix A Category Plans

Tudalen y pecyn 103

-  Category 1 Areas currently in use as office accommodation that would require 'minor' repairs.
-  Category 2 Areas which can be brought back into temporary use with 'minor' repairs.
-  Category 3 Areas which are capable of being economically repaired.
-  Category 4 Areas which are not capable of reasonable economic repair.
-  No access due to dangerous structure
-  No access



Tudalen y pecyn 04



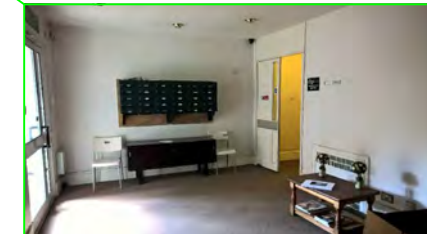
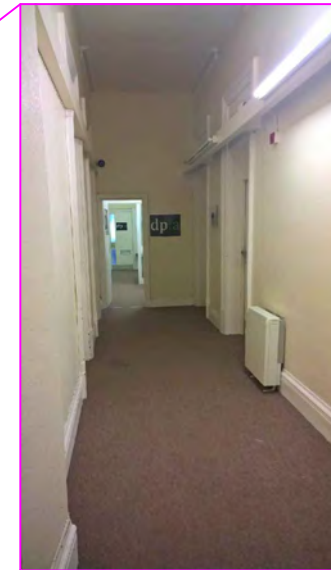
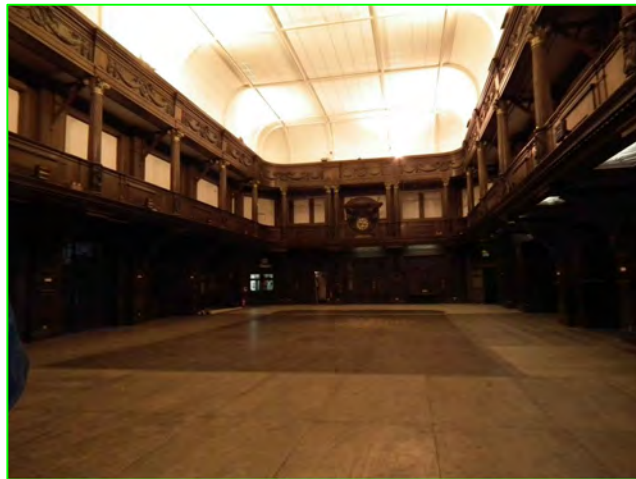
Client			
Welsh Government			
Project			
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study			
Drawing		Drawing no.	
Basement with categories		CE/C01	
Scale @ A3	Drawn	Checked	Approved
NTS	SP		
Project No.		Date	
CS/079052		02/06/2015	
BS1192 Compliant rev			

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- Category 1** Areas currently in use as office accommodation that would require 'minor' repairs.
- Category 2** Areas that can be brought back into temporary use with 'minor' repairs.
- Category 3** Areas which are capable of being economically repaired.
- Category 4** Areas which are not capable of reasonable economic repair.
- Tudalen y pecyn 105** No access due to dangerous structure
- No access**



Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
Ground Floor with categories

Drawing no.
CE/C02

Scale @ A3
NTS

Drawn
SP

Checked

Approved

Project No.
CS/079052

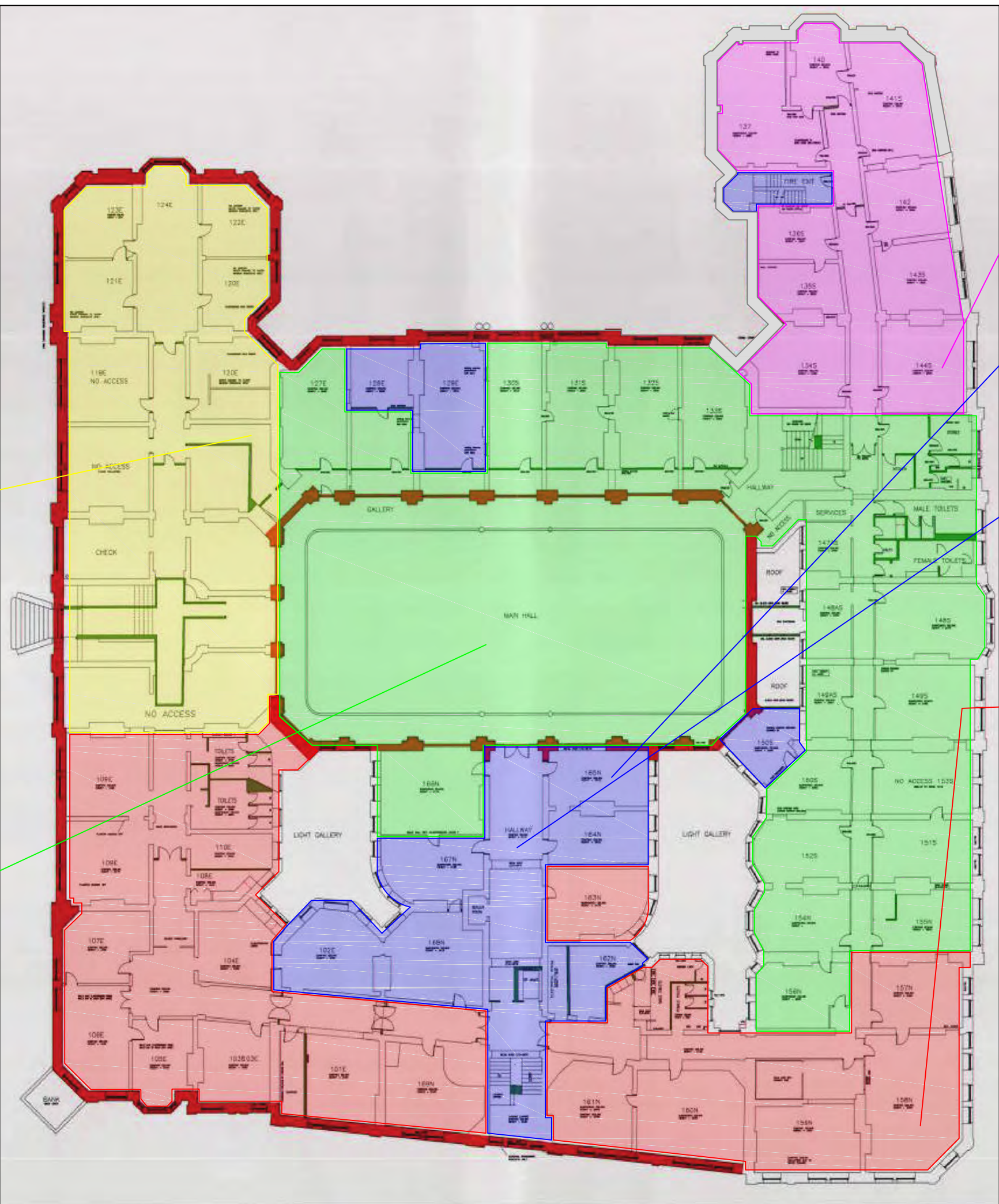
Date
02/06/2015

BS1192 Compliant
rev

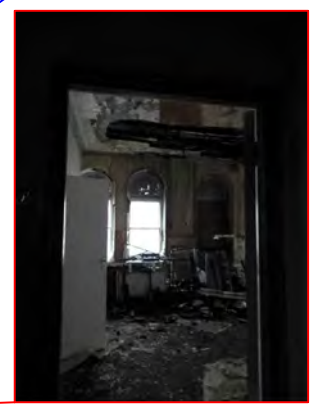
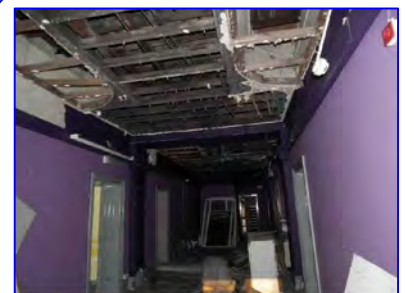
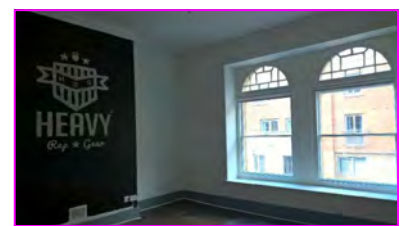
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- Category 1 Areas currently in use as office accommodation that would require 'minor' repairs.
- Category 2 Areas that can be brought back into temporary use with 'minor' repairs.
- Category 3 Areas which are capable of being economically repaired.
- Category 4 Areas which are not capable of reasonable economic repair.
- No access due to dangerous structure
- No access


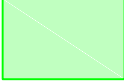
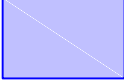
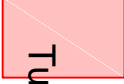
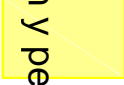



Tudalen y pecyn 106

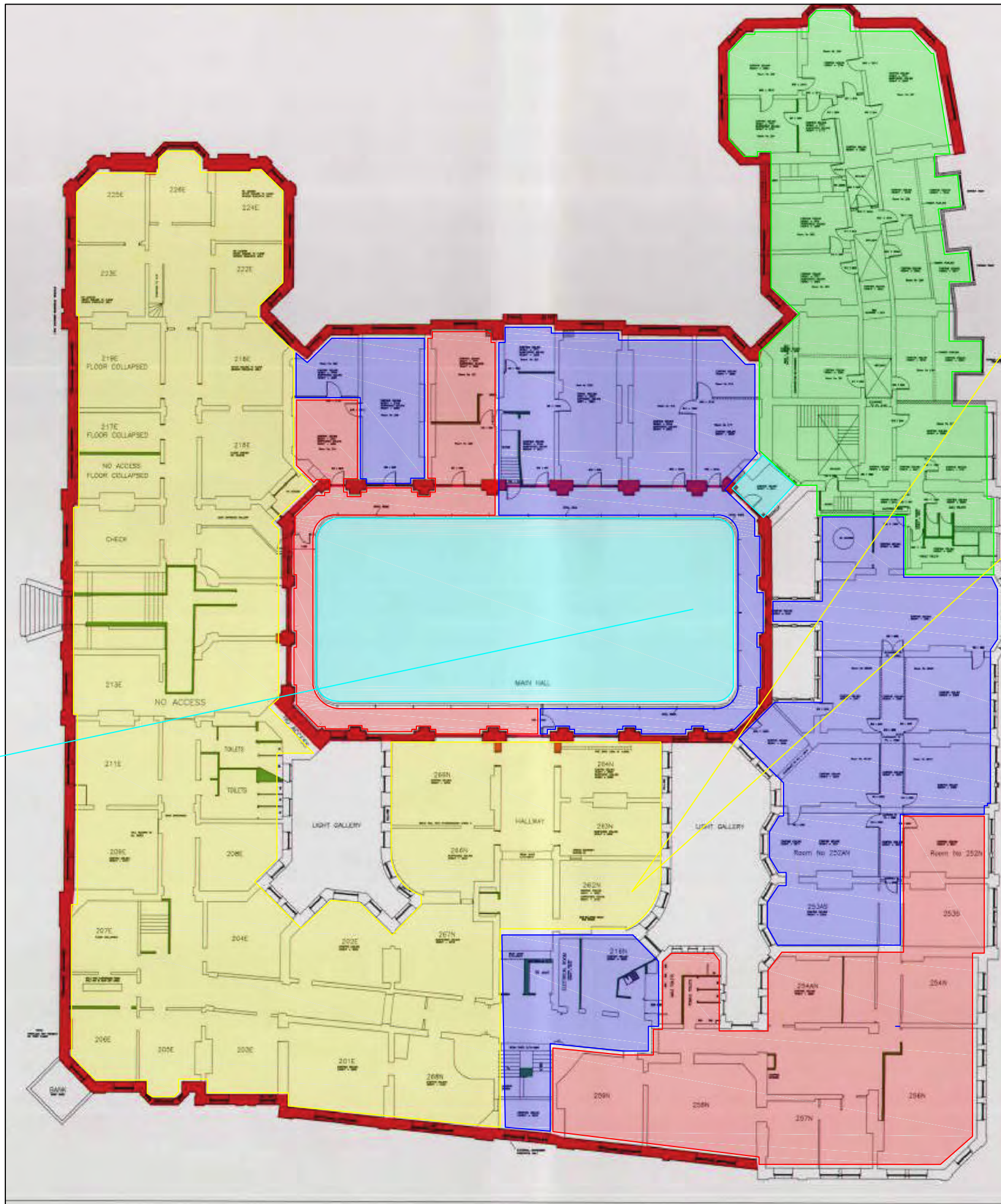


Client			
Welsh Government			
Project			
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study			
Drawing		Drawing no.	
First Floor with categories		CE/C03	
Scale @ A3	Drawn	Checked	Approved
NTS	SP		
Project No.		Date	
CS/079052		02/06/2015	
BS1192 Compliant rev			

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-  Category 1 Areas currently in use as office accommodation that would require 'minor' repairs.
-  Category 2 Areas that can be brought back into temporary use with 'minor' repairs.
-  Category 3 Areas which are capable of being economically repaired.
-  Category 4 Areas which are not capable of reasonable economic repair.
-  No access due to dangerous structure
-  No access

Tudalen y pecyn 107






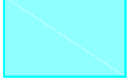


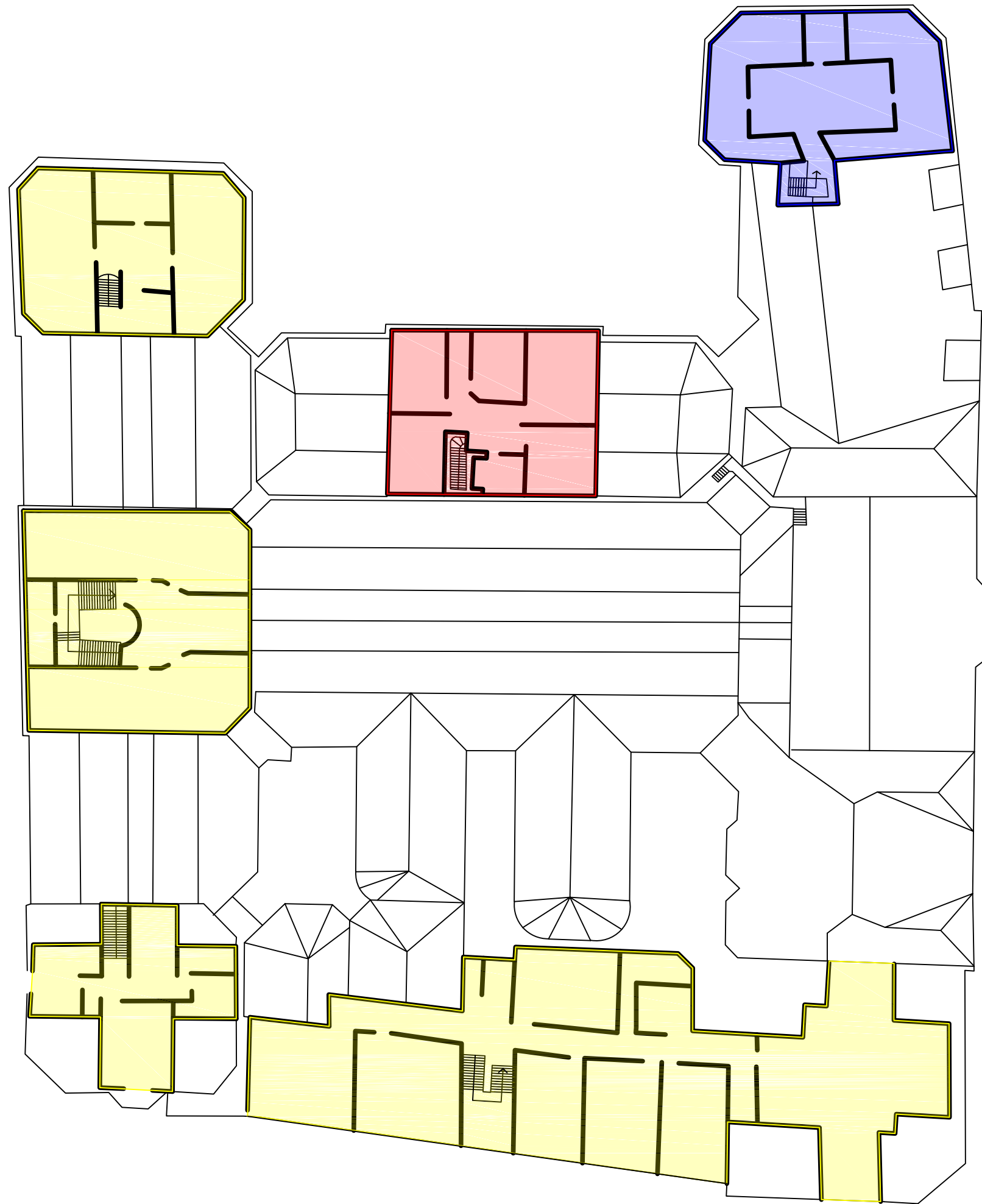
Client			
Welsh Government			
Project			
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study			
Drawing		Drawing no.	
Second Floor with categories		CE/C04	
Scale @ A3	Drawn	Checked	Approved
NTS	SP		
Project No.		Date	
CS/079052		02/06/2015	
BS1192 Compliant rev			

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-  Category 1 Areas currently in use as office accommodation that would require 'minor' repairs.
-  Category 2 Areas that can be brought back into temporary use with 'minor' repairs.
-  Category 3 Areas which are capable of being economically repaired.
-  Category 4 Areas which are not capable of reasonable economic repair.
-  No access due to dangerous structure
-  No access



Tudalen y pecyn 108

Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing	Drawing no.
Third Floor with categories	CE/C05

Scale @ A3	Drawn	Checked	Approved
NTS	SP		

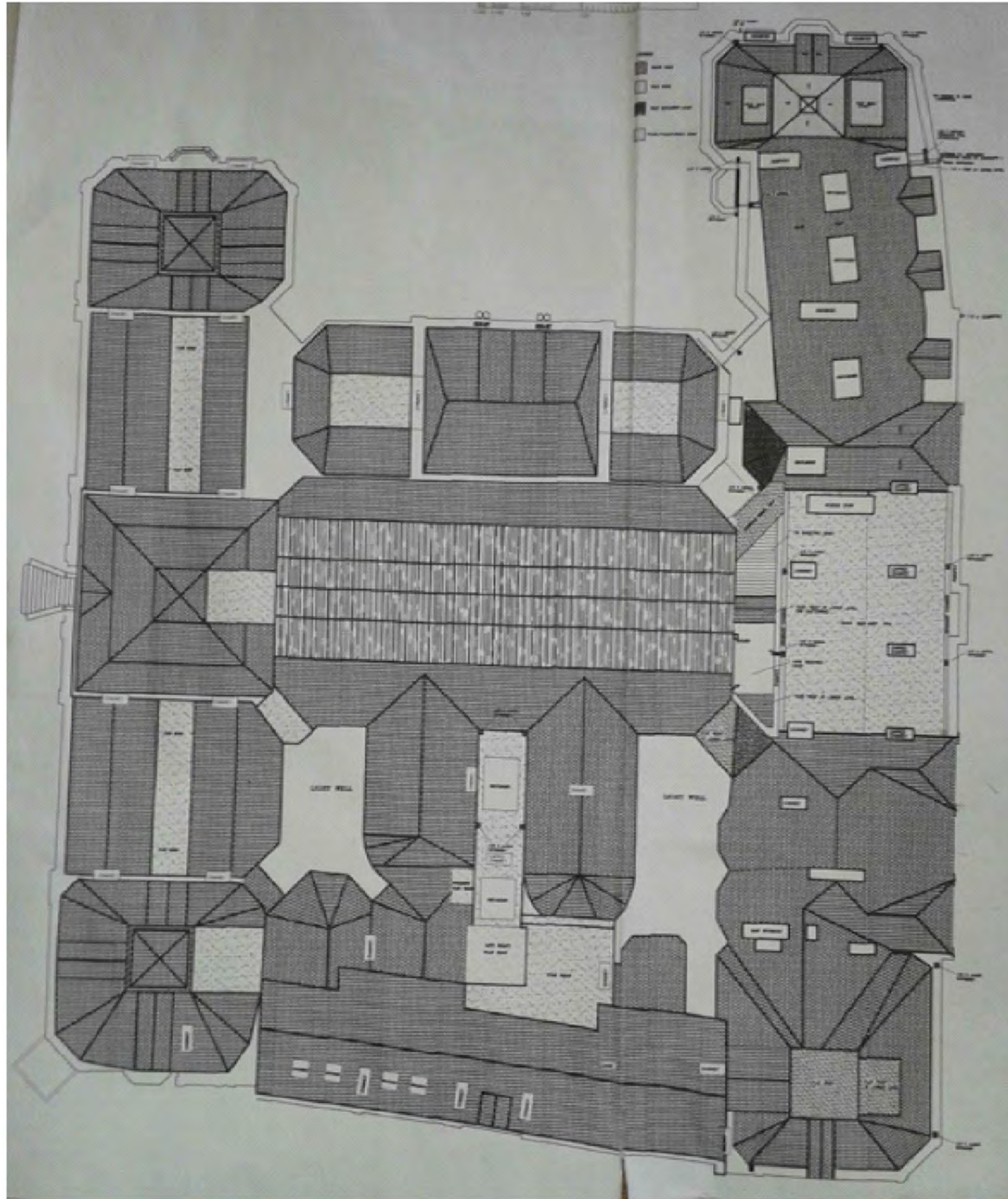
Project No.	Date
CS/079052	02/06/2015

BS1192 Compliant
rev

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Tudalen y pecyn 109

All roof areas were not accessed due to dangerous structure

Client			
Welsh Government			
Project			
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study			
Drawing		Drawing no.	
Roof		CE/C06	
Scale @ A3	Drawn	Checked	Approved
NTS	SP		
Project No.		Date	
CS/079052		02/06/2015	
BS1192 Compliant rev			

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Building Consultancy

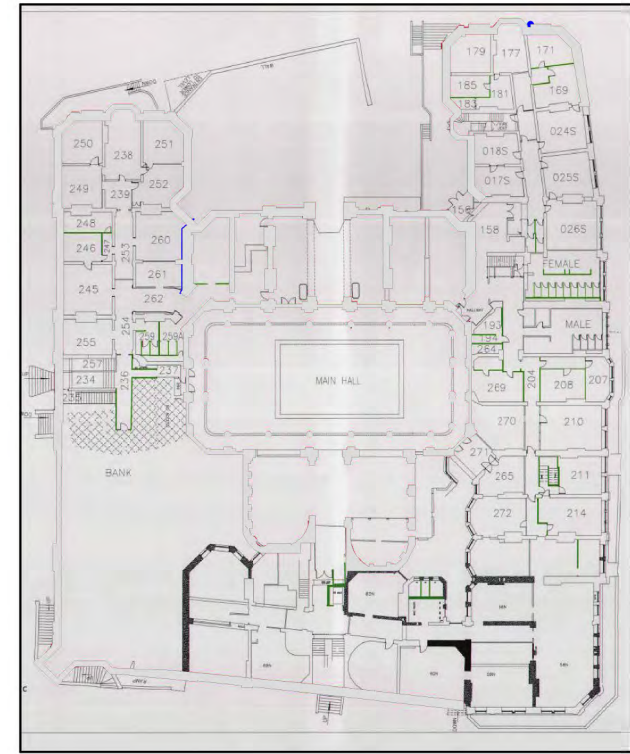
Ty Menter, Unit G1, Main Avenue, Treforest Industrial Estate,
Treforest, CF37 5YL - 01443 823200
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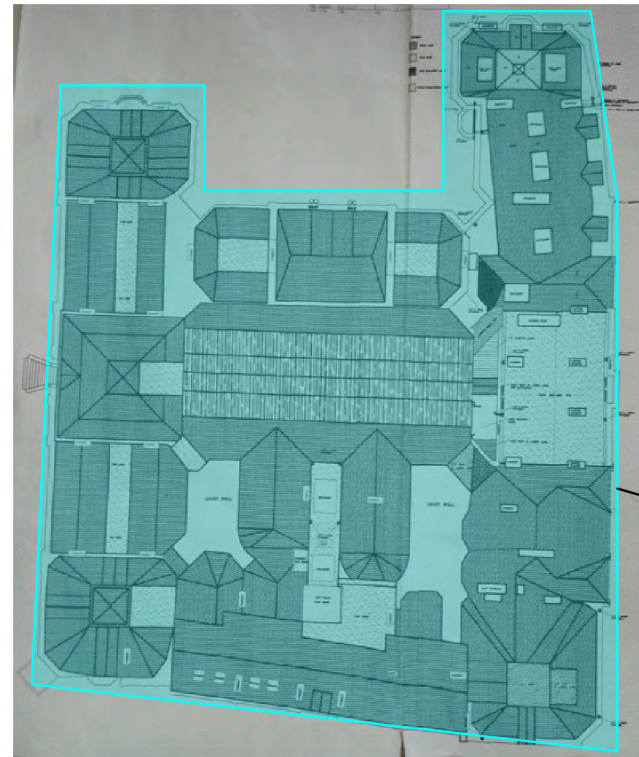
Appendix B Zone Plans

Option 1A

No internal areas, facade retention to all zones and temporary roof over all zones.



General Plan



Roof Plan

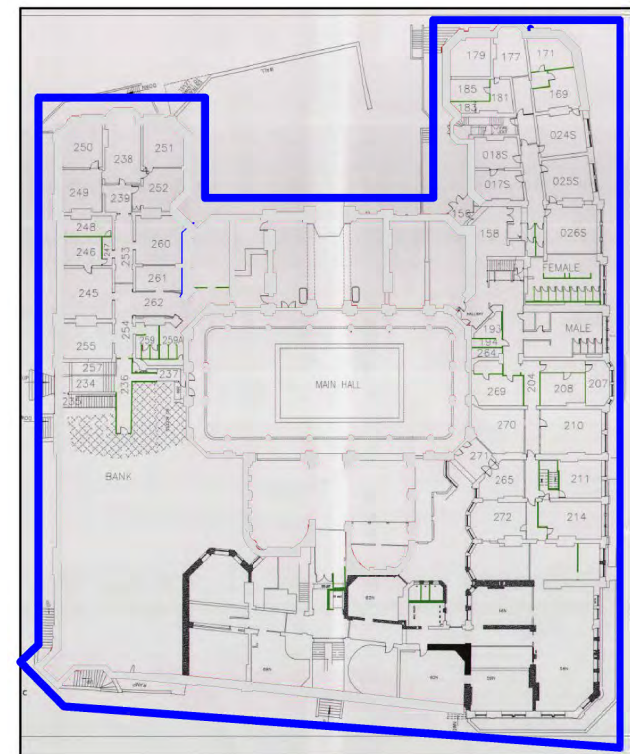
Costs

Temporary roof over all zones	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£3,030,000

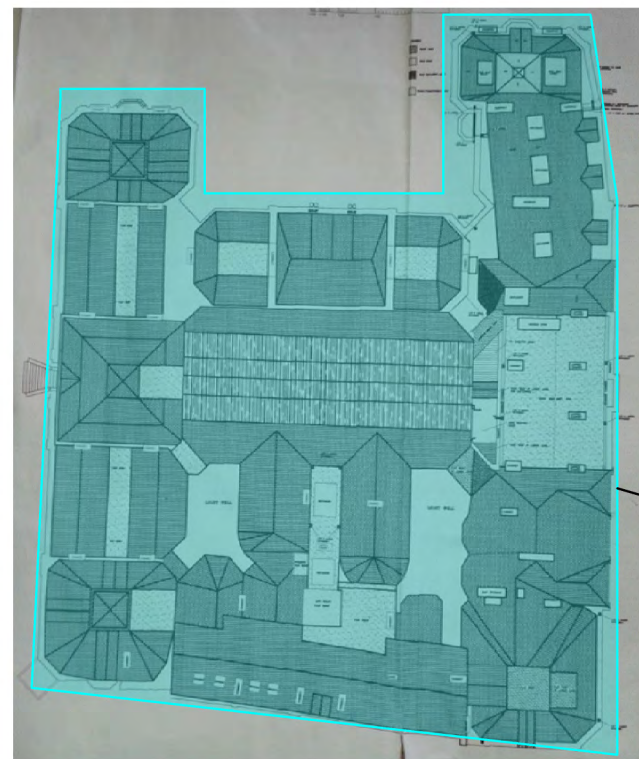
Temporary roof over all zones

Option 1B

No internal areas, facade retention with building wrap to all zones and temporary roof over all zones.



General Plan



Roof Plan

Costs

Temporary roof over all zones	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
Basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£3,155,000

Temporary roof over all zones

Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
Option 1A & 1B

Drawing no.
CE/Z01

Scale @ A3
NTS

Drawn
SP

Checked
SP

Approved

Project No.
CS/079052

Date
02/06/2015

BS1192 Compliant
rev

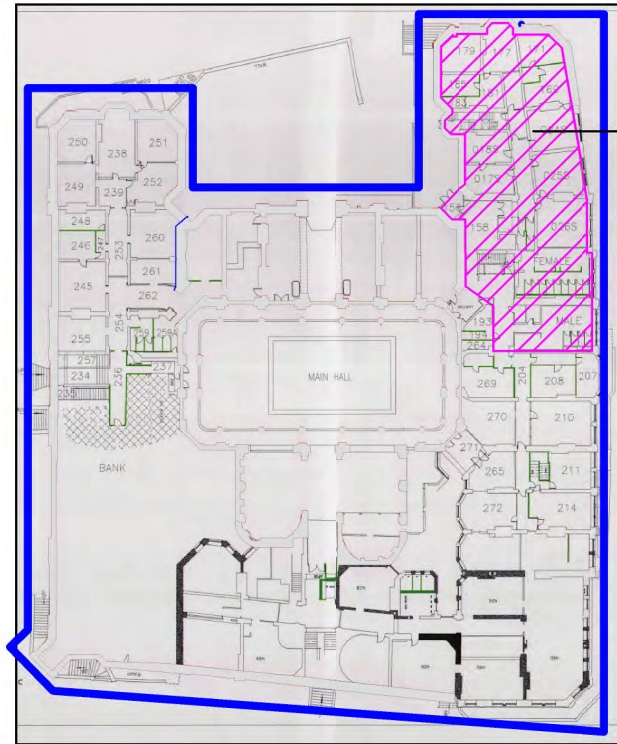
CAPITA

Building Consultancy

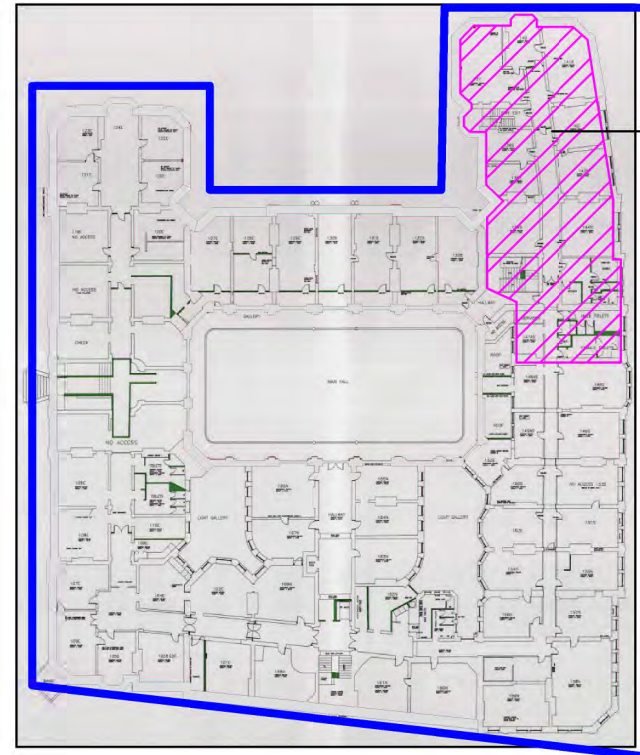
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Option 2

Refurbishment of entire Zone 1 area to enable occupation, including roof. Building wrap to circumference of the building and temporary roof over all zones.



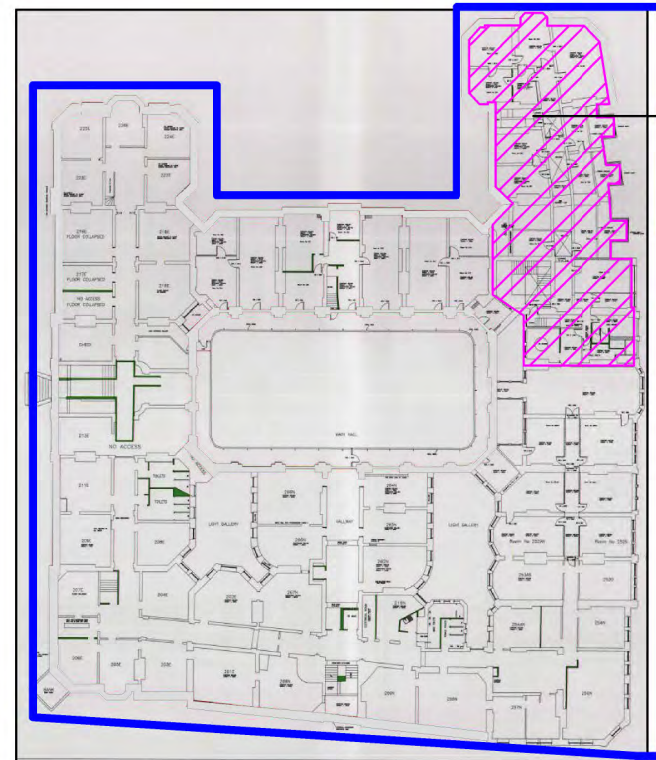
Zone 1
11 rooms



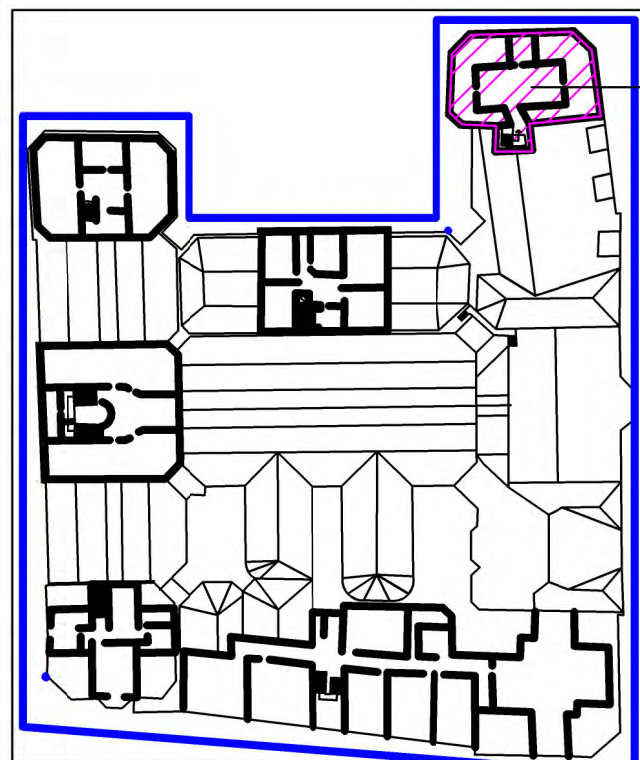
Zone 1
9 rooms

Ground Floor

First Floor



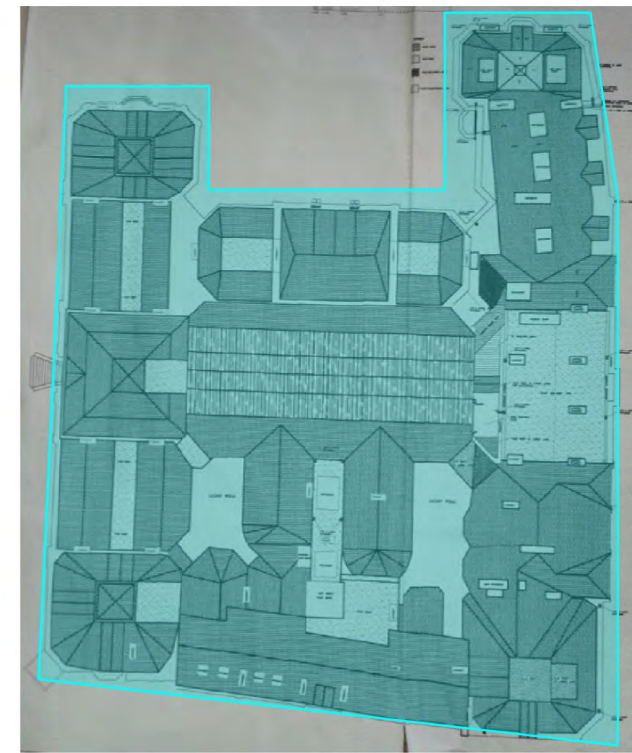
Zone 1
12 rooms



Zone 1
Flat

Second Floor


Third Floor



Roof Plan

Temporary roof over all zones

Key

 Zone 1 - full refurbishment

 Building wrap

Costs

Zone 1	£778,211
Roof refurbishment to Zone 1	£876,300
Temporary roof over all zones	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£176,700
Other compliance requirements	£147,250
Allowance for basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£5,133,461

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft
Total	1174m² / 12636 sq ft

Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
Option 2

Drawing no.
CE/Z02

Scale @ A3
NTS

Drawn
SP

Checked

Approved

Project No.
CS/079052

Date
02/06/2015

BS1192 Compliant
rev

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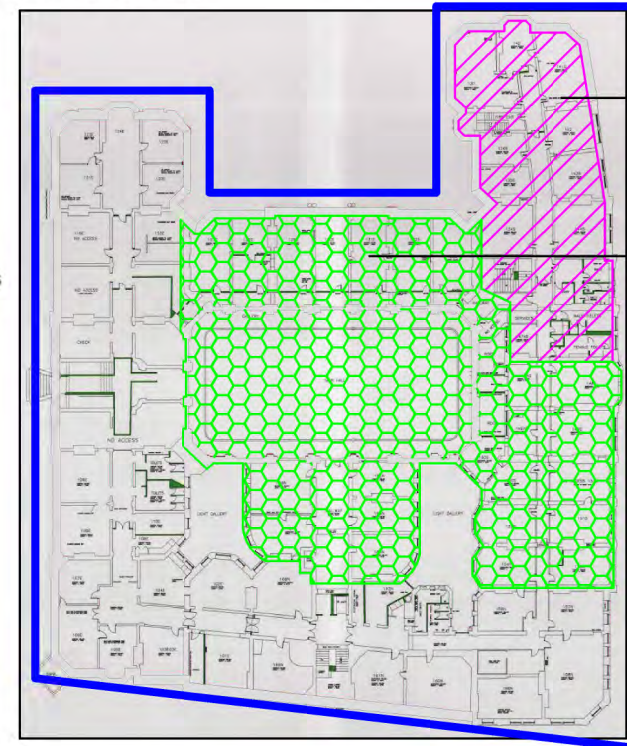
Ty Menter, Unit G1, Main Avenue, Treforest Industrial Estate,
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Option 3A

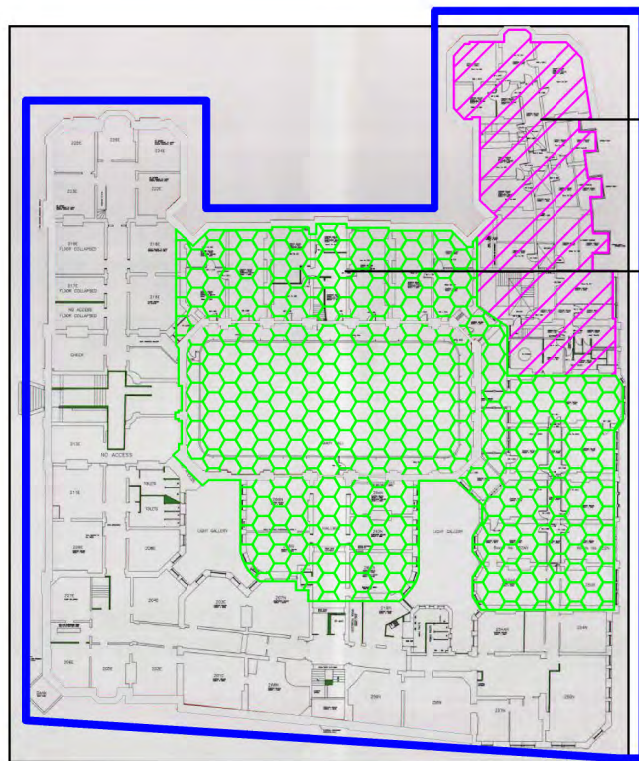
Refurbishment of all areas to Zone 1 (as option 2) and Zone 2 ground floor to enable occupation, with upper floors to Zone 2 structurally complete. Includes refurbishment of roof to Zone 1 and 2. Building wrap to Zones 2, 3 and 4 and temporary roof over all zones.



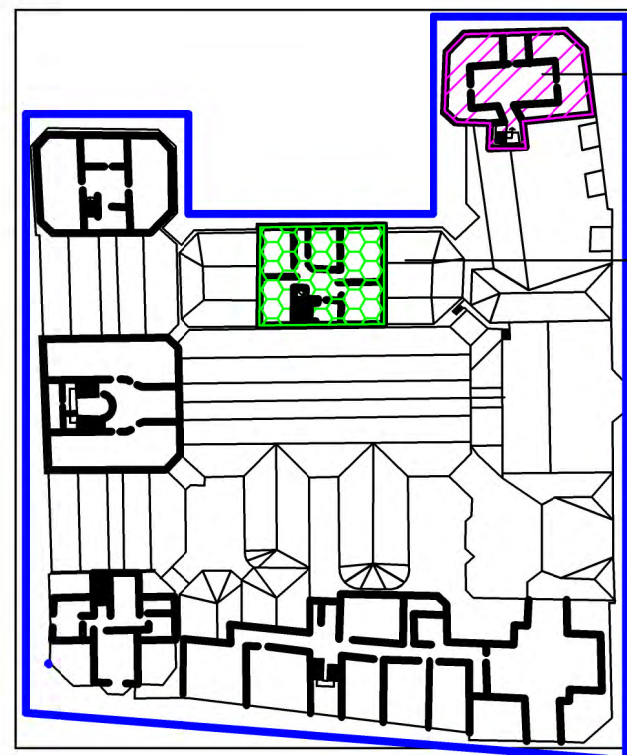
Ground Floor



First Floor



Second Floor



Third Floor





Costs

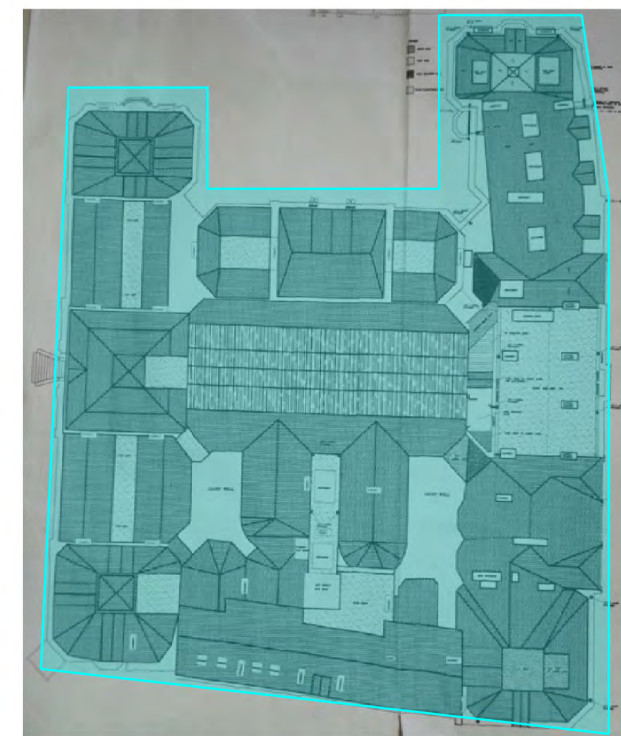
Zone 1	£778,211
Zone 2	£2,183,466
Roof refurbishment to Zones 1&2	£5,188,800
Temporary roof over all zones	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£1,231,200
Other compliance requirements	£1,026,000
Allowance for basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£13,562,677

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1	Zone 2
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft	1150m ² / 12378 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft	782m ² / 8417 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft	1188m ² / 12787 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft	106m ² / 1141 sq ft
Total	1174m² / 12636 sq ft	3226m² / 34723 sq ft

Key

-  Zone 1 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 2 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 2 - structurally complete
-  Building wrap



Roof Plan

Temporary roof to all zones

Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
Option 3A

Drawing no.
CE/Z03

Scale @ A3
NTS

Drawn
SP

Checked
SP

Approved
SP

Project No.
CS/079052

Date
02/06/2015

BS1192 Compliant
rev

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Tudalen y pecyn 113

Option 3B

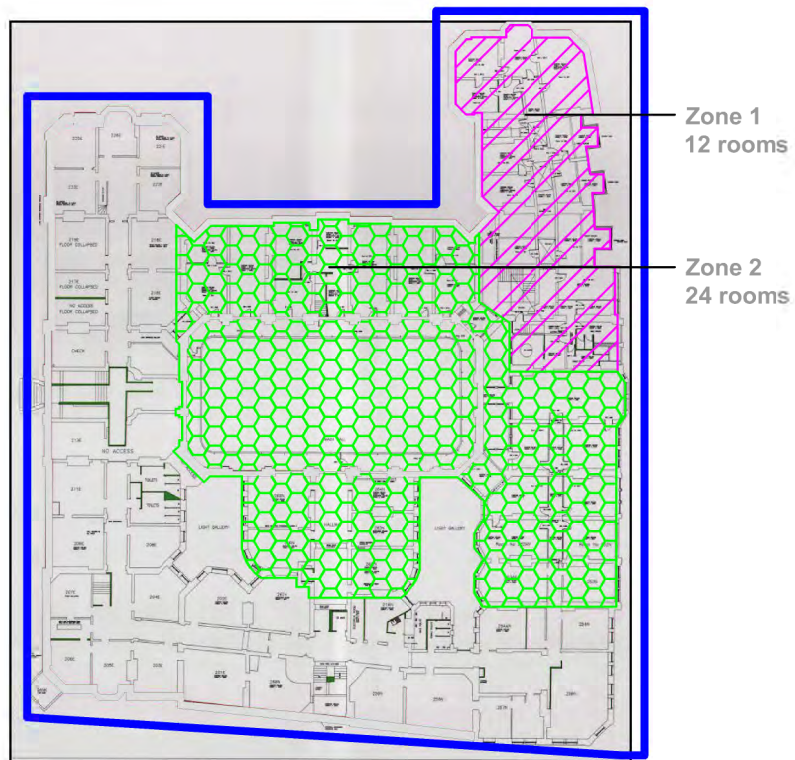
Refurbishment of Zone 1 (as option 2) and Zone 2 ground floor and first floor, with upper floors to Zone 2 structurally complete. Includes refurbishment of roof to Zone 1 and 2. Building wrap to Zones 2, 3 and 4 and temporary roof over all zones.



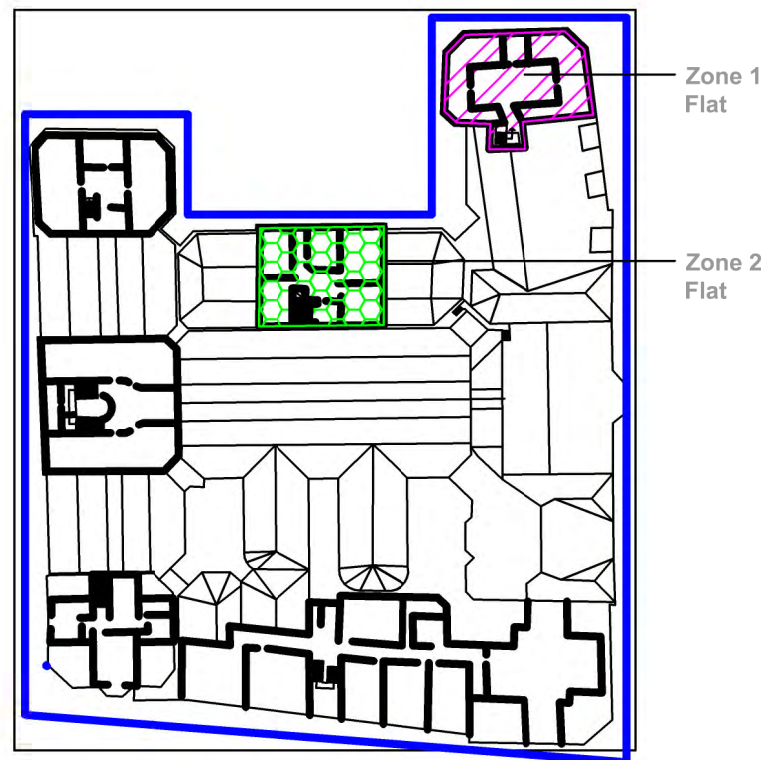
Ground Floor



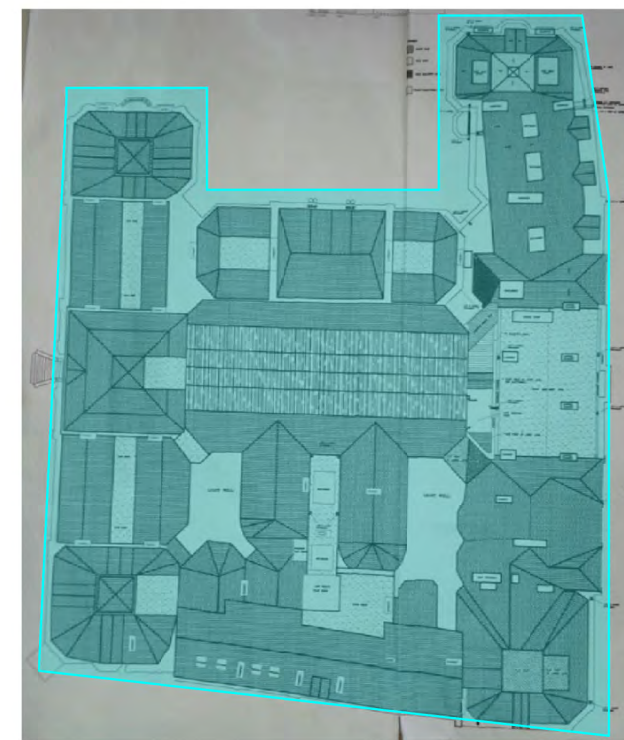
First Floor



Second Floor



Third Floor



Roof Plan
Temporary roof to all areas

Key

- Zone 1 - full refurbishment
- Zone 2 - full refurbishment
- Zone 2 - structurally complete
- Building wrap

Costs

Zone 1	£778,211
Zone 2	£2,635,774
Roof refurbishment to Zone 1 & 2	£5,188,800
Temporary roof over all zones	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£1,231,200
Other compliance requirements	£1,026,000
Allowance for basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£14,014,985

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1	Zone 2
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft	1150m ² / 12378 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft	782m ² / 8417 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft	1188m ² / 12787 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft	106m ² / 1141 sq ft
Total	1174m² / 12636 sq ft	3226m² / 34723 sq ft

Client			
Welsh Government			
Project			
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study			
Drawing		Drawing no.	
Option 3B		CE/Z04	
Scale @ A3	Drawn	Checked	Approved
NTS	SP		
Project No.		Date	
CS/079052		02/06/2015	
BS1192 Compliant rev			




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Option 3C

Refurbishment of Zone 1 and Zone 2, including roof.
 Building wrap to Zones 2, 3 and 4 and temporary roof over all zones.

Key

-  Zone 1 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 2 - full refurbishment
-  Building wrap



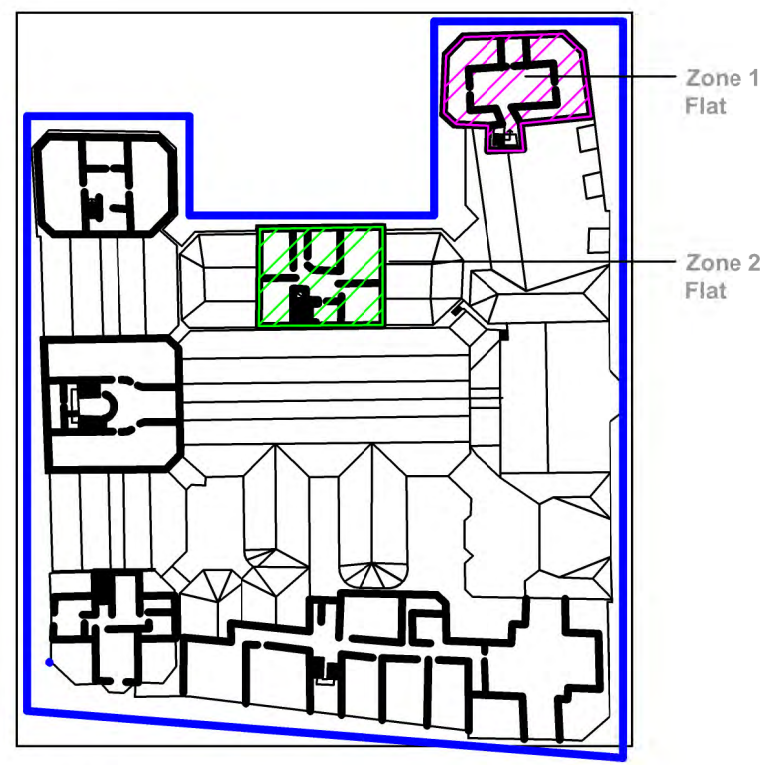
Ground Floor



First Floor



Second Floor



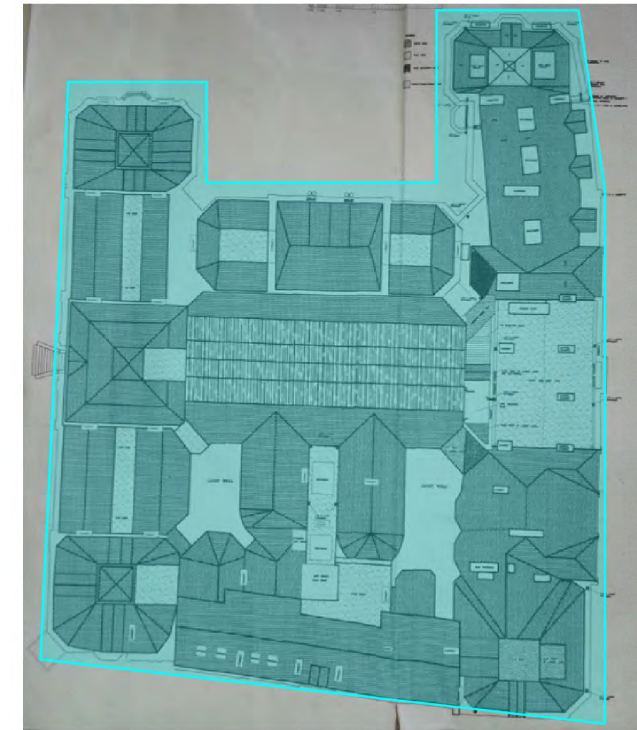
Third Floor

Costs

Zone 1	£778,211
Zone 2	£3,840,996
Roof refurbishment to Zone 1 & 2	£5,188,800
Temporary roof to all zones	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£1,231,200
Other compliance requirements	£1,026,000
Allowance for basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£15,220,207

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1	Zone 2
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft	1150m ² / 12378 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft	782m ² / 8417 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft	1188m ² / 12787 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft	106m ² / 1141 sq ft
Total	1174m² / 12636 sq ft	3226m² / 34723 sq ft



Roof Plan

Temporary roof to all zones

Client			
Welsh Government			
Project			
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study			
Drawing		Drawing no.	
Option 3C		CE/Z05	
Scale @ A3	Drawn	Checked	Approved
NTS	SP		
Project No.		Date	
CS/079052		02/06/2015	
BS1192 Compliant rev			

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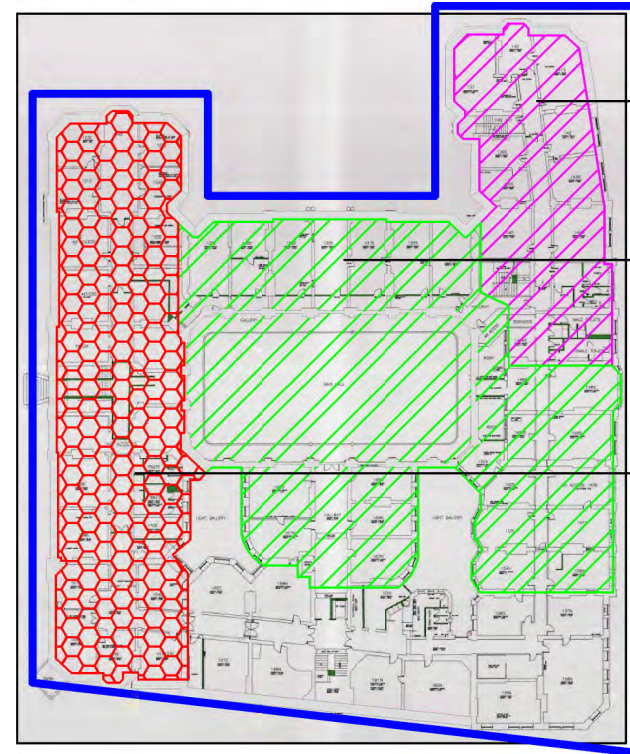
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 Treforest, CF37 5YL - 01443 823200
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Option 4A

Refurbishment of all areas to Zone 1 and Zone 2 (as option 3C) and Zone 3 (ground floor) with upper floors to Zone 3 structurally complete. Includes refurbishment of roof to Zones 1, 2 and 3. Building wrap to Zones 3 and 4 and temporary roof over all zones.



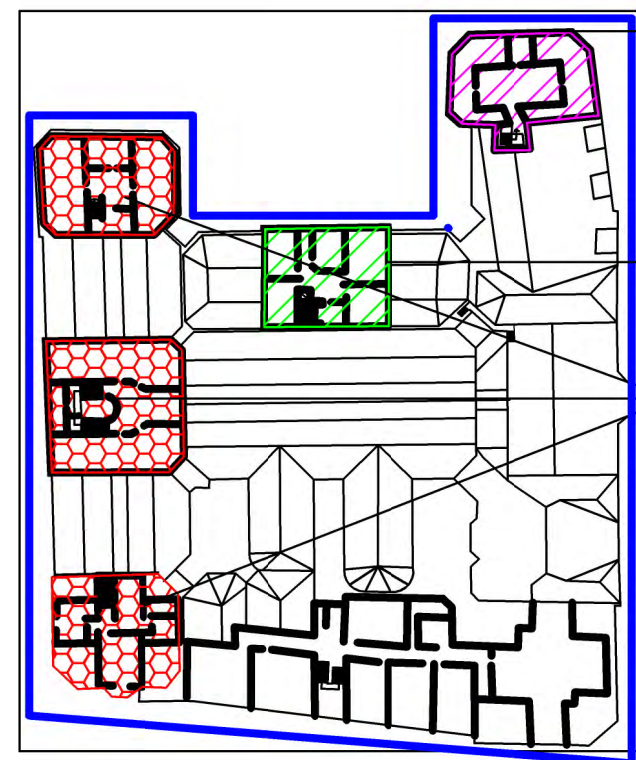
Ground Floor



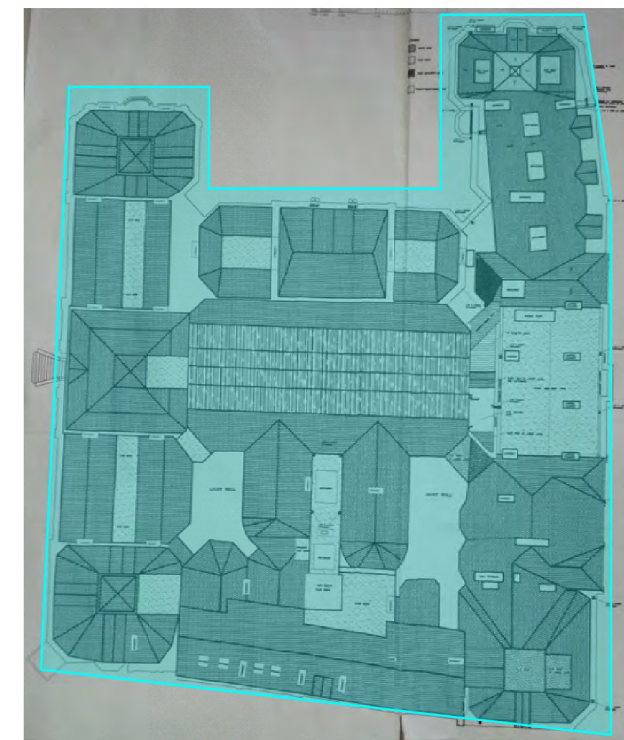
First Floor



Second Floor








Third Floor



Roof Plan

Temporary roof to all areas

Key

-  Zone 1 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 2 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - structurally complete
-  Building wrap

Costs

Zone 1	£778,211
Zone 2	£3,840,996
Zone 3	£3,664,167
Roof refurbishment to Zones 1,2 and 3	£6,900,000
Temporary roof to all zones	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£1,970,700
Other compliance requirements	£1,642,250
Allowance for basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£21,951,324

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft	1150m ² / 12378 sq ft	744m ² / 8008 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft	782m ² / 8417 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft	1188m ² / 12787 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft	106m ² / 1141 sq ft	353m ² / 3799 sq ft
Total	1174m² / 12636 sq ft	3226m² / 34723 sq ft	2465m² / 26533 sq ft

Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
Option 4A

Drawing no.
CE/Z06

Scale @ A3
NTS

Drawn
SP

Checked
SP

Approved

Project No.
CS/079052

Date
02/06/2015

BS1192 Compliant
rev

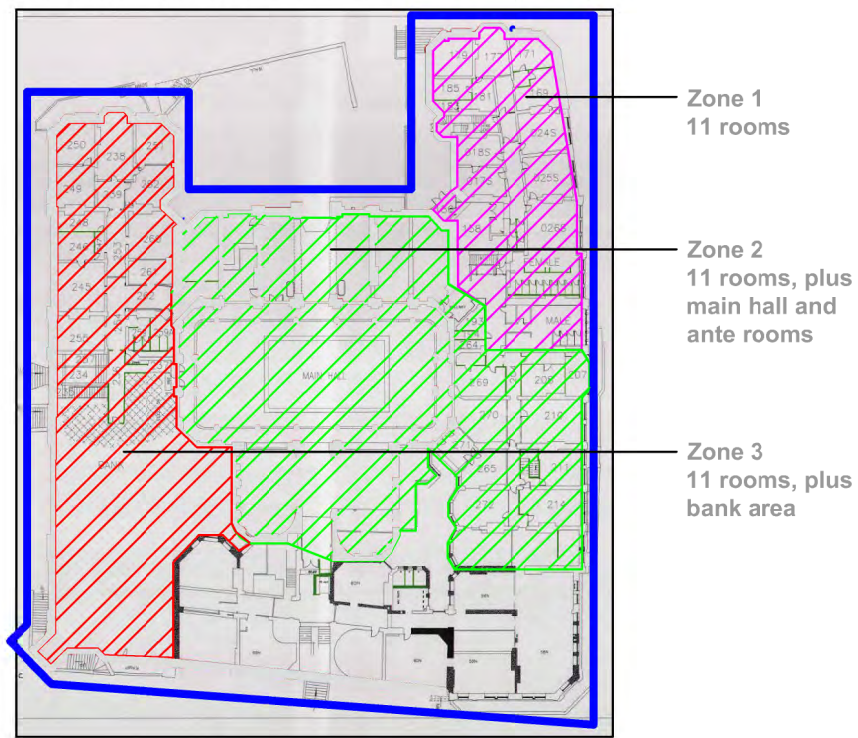
CAPITA
Building Consultancy

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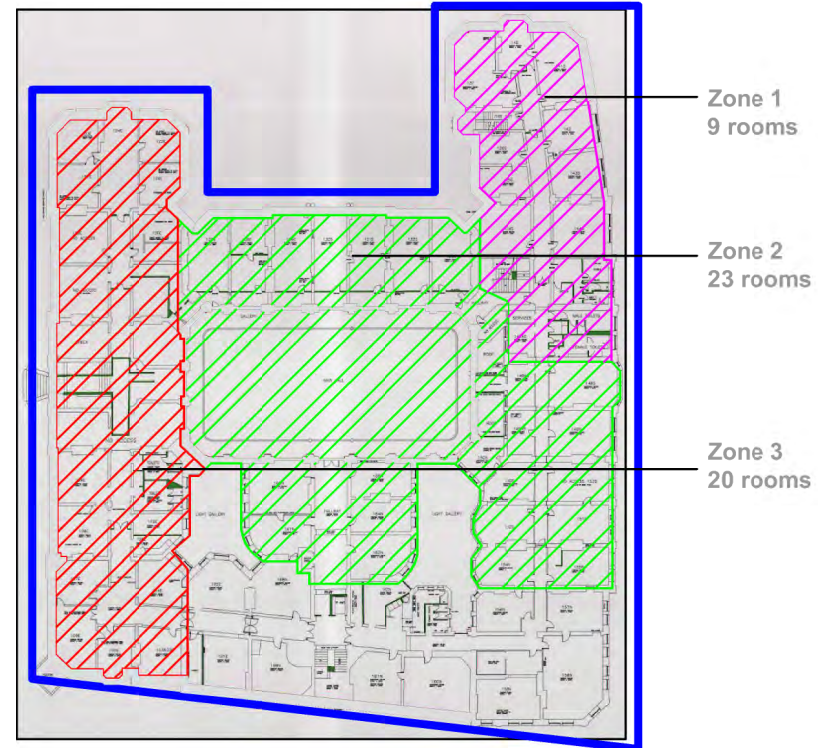
Tudalen y pecyn 116

Option 4B

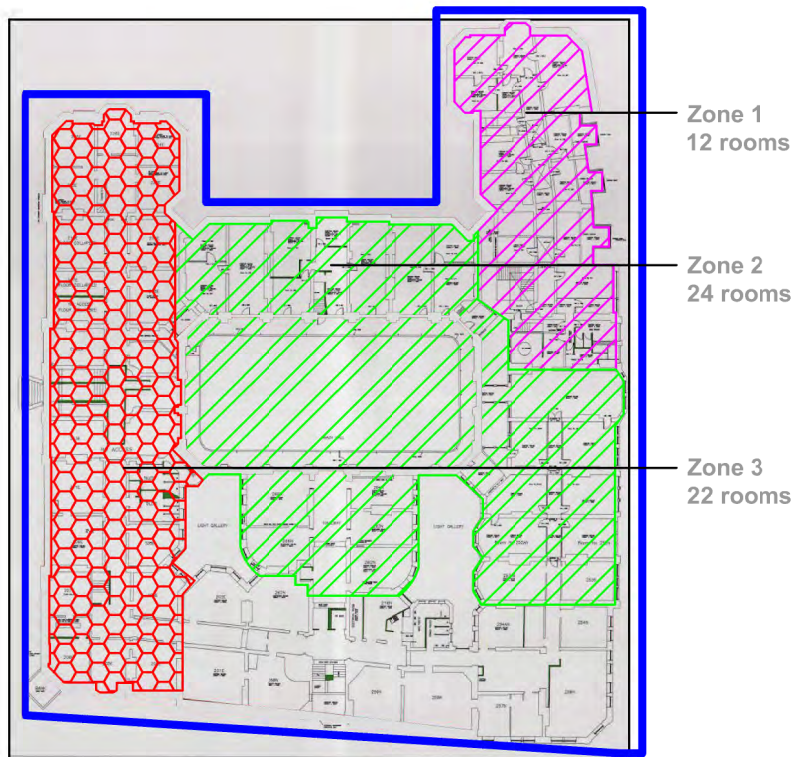
Refurbishment of all areas to Zone 1, Zone 2 (as option 3C) and Zone 3 ground floor and first floor with the upper floors to Zone 3 structurally complete. Includes refurbishment of roof to Zones 1, 2 and 3. Building wrap to Zones 3 and 4 and temporary roof over all zones.



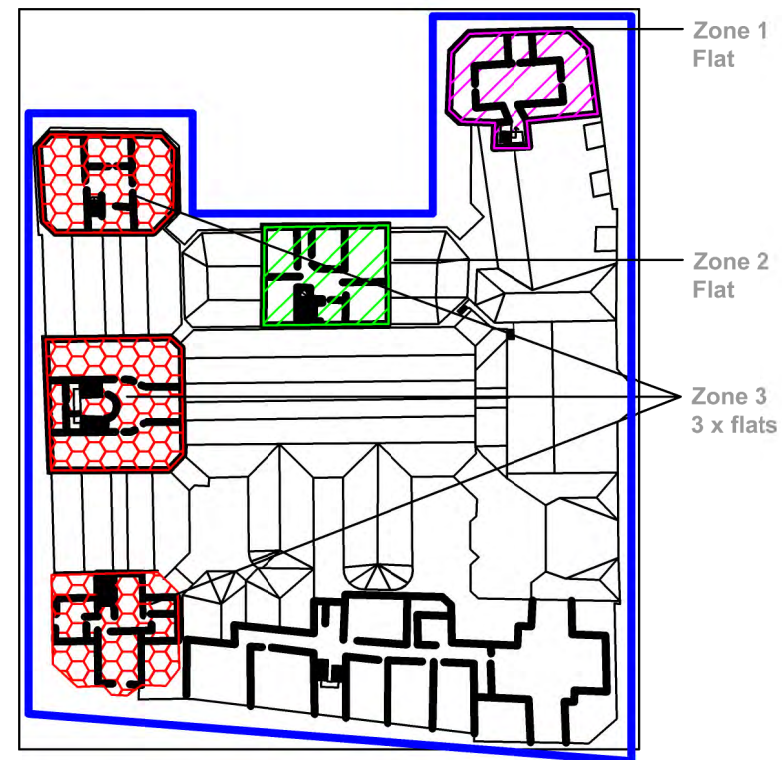
Ground Floor



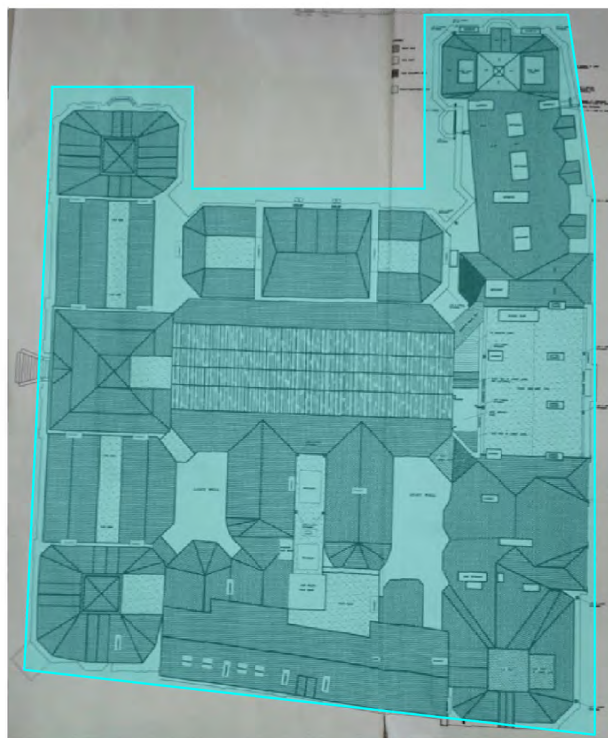
First Floor



Second Floor








Third Floor



Roof Plan

Temporary roof to all zones

Key

-  Zone 1 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 2 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - structurally complete
-  Building wrap

Costs

Zone 1	£778,211
Zone 2	£3,840,996
Zone 3	£4,879,102
Roof refurbishment to Zones 1, 2 & 3	£6,900,000
Temporary roof to all zones	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£1,970,700
Other compliance requirements	£1,642,250
Allowance for basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£23,166,259

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft	1150m ² / 12378 sq ft	744m ² / 8008 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft	782m ² / 8417 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft	1188m ² / 12787 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft	106m ² / 1141 sq ft	353m ² / 3799 sq ft
Total	1174m ² / 12636 sq ft	3226m ² / 34723 sq ft	2465m ² / 26533 sq ft

Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
Option 4B

Drawing no.
CE/Z07

Scale @ A3
NTS

Drawn
SP

Checked

Approved

Project No.
CS/079052

Date
02/06/2015

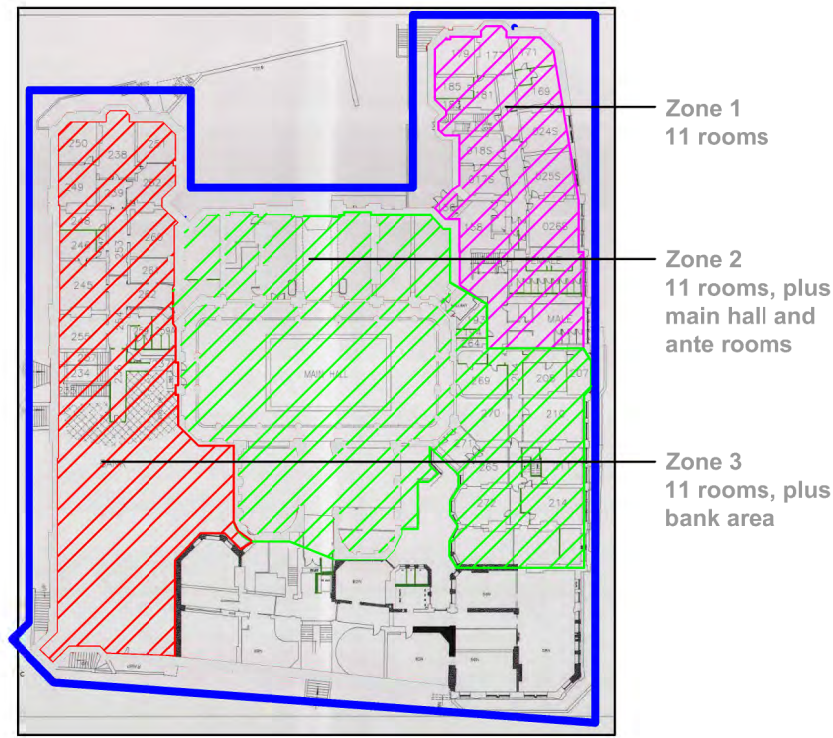
BS1192 Compliant
rev

CAPITA
Building Consultancy

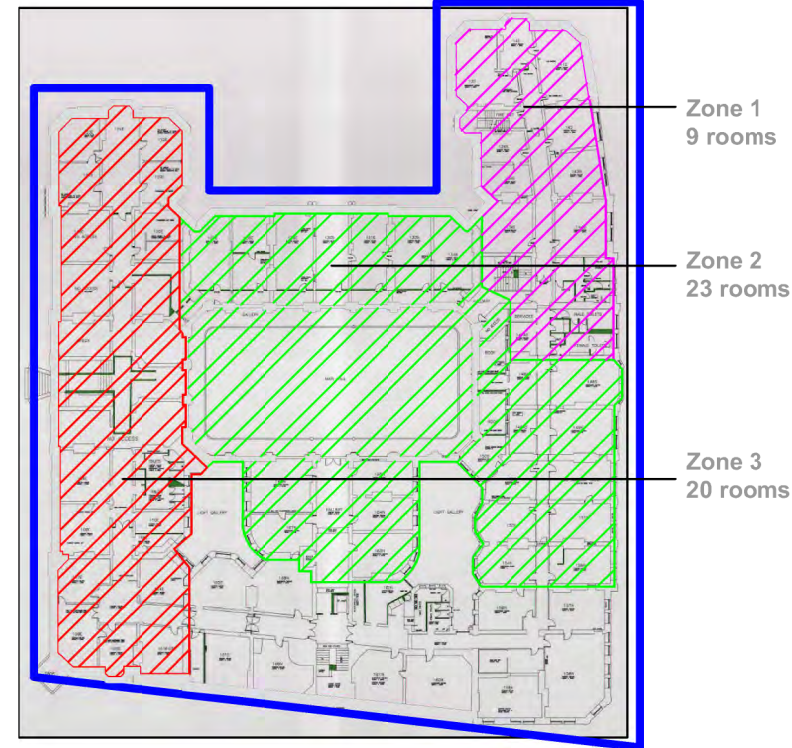
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Option 4C

Refurbishment of all areas to Zone 1, 2 and 3, including refurbishment to roof. Building wrap to Zones 3 and 4 and temporary roof to all zones.



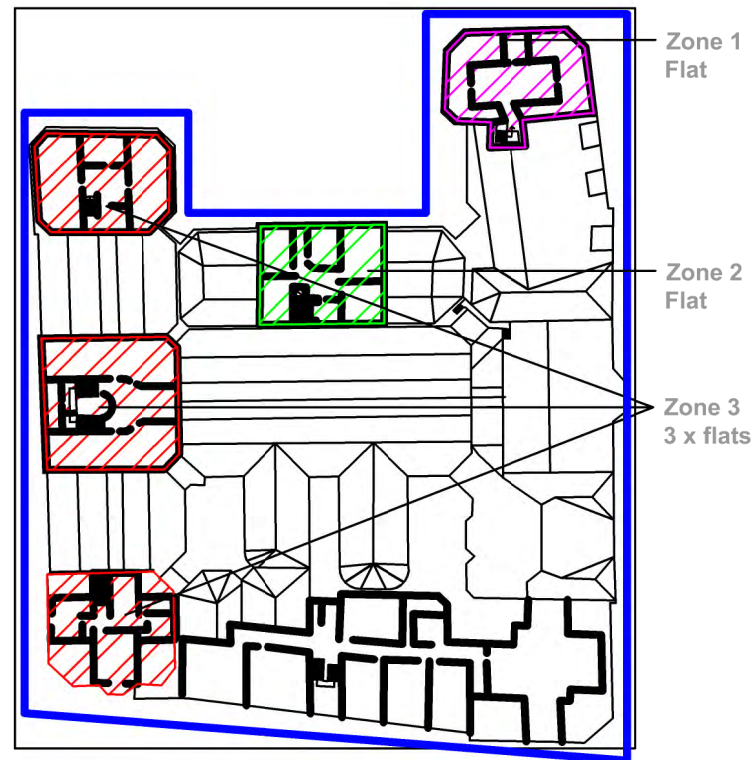
Ground Floor



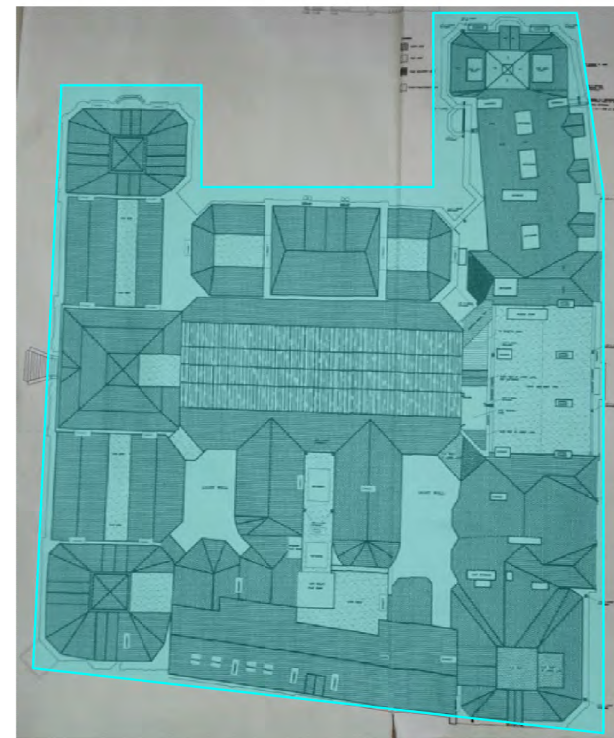
First Floor



Second Floor







Third Floor



Roof Plan

Temporary roof to all areas

Key

-  Zone 1 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 2 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - full refurbishment
-  Building wrap

Costs

Zone 1	£778,211
Zone 2	£3,840,996
Zone 3	£6,184,685
Roof refurbishment to Zones 1, 2 & 3	£6,900,000
Temporary roof to all zones	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£1,970,700
Other compliance requirements	£1,642,250
Allowance for basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£24,471,842

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft	1150m ² / 12378 sq ft	744m ² / 8008 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft	782m ² / 8417 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft	1188m ² / 12787 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft	106m ² / 1141 sq ft	353m ² / 3799 sq ft
Total	1174m² / 12636 sq ft	3226m² / 34723 sq ft	2465m² / 26533 sq ft

Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
Option 4C

Drawing no.
CE/Z08

Scale @ A3
NTS

Drawn
SP

Checked
SP

Approved

Project No.
CS/079052

Date
02/06/2015

BS1192 Compliant
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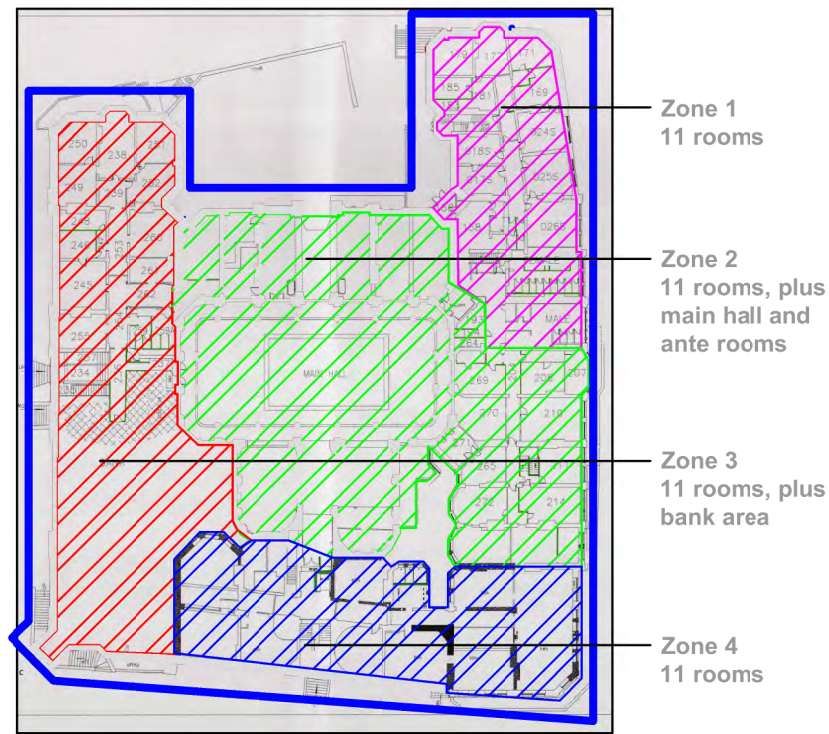
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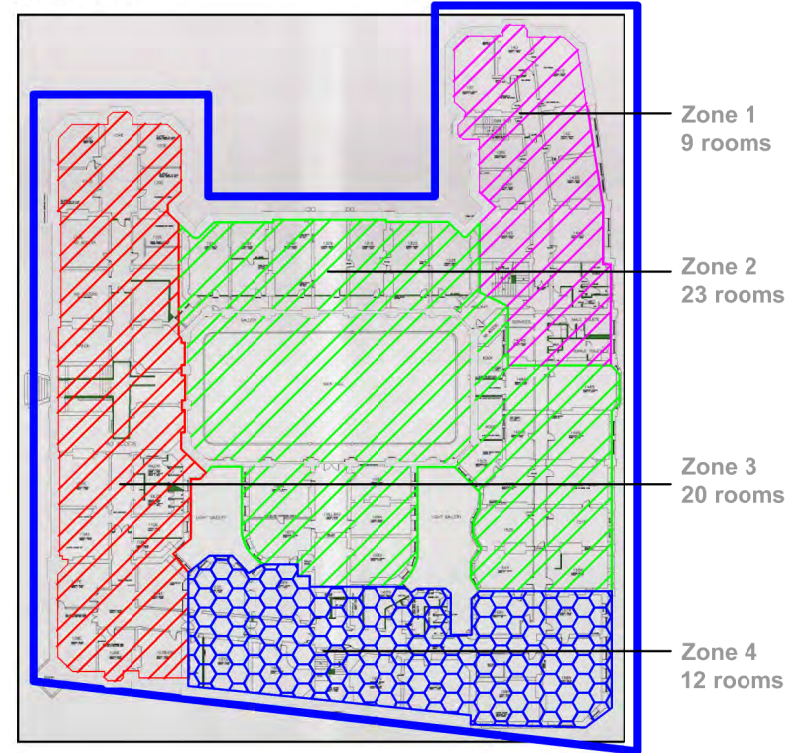
Tudalen y pecyn 118

Option 5A

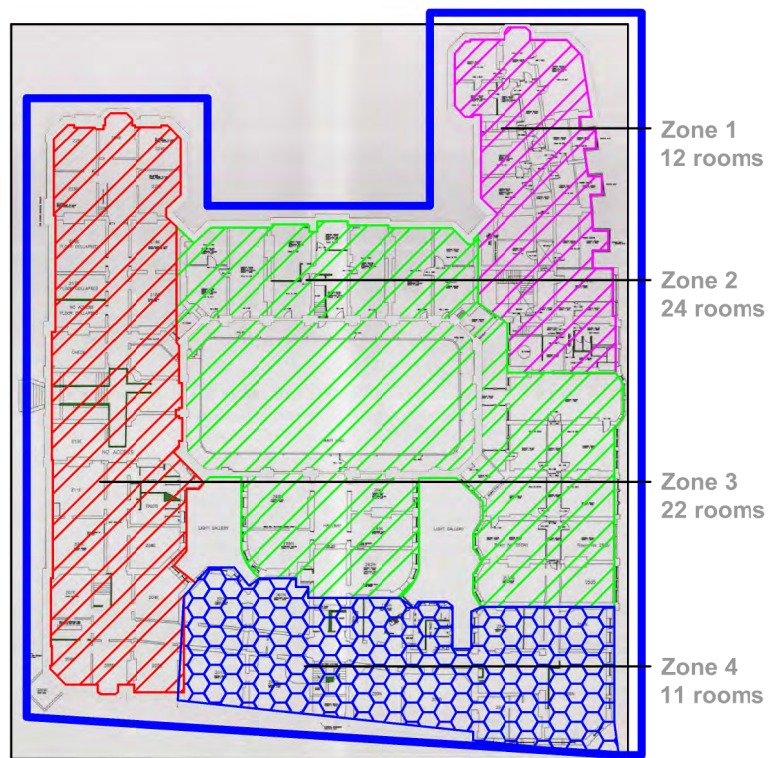
Refurbishment of all areas to Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3 (as option 4C) and Zone 4 ground floor, with upper floors to Zone 4 structurally complete. Includes refurbishment of entire roof. Building wrap to building and temporary roof over all areas to undertake works.



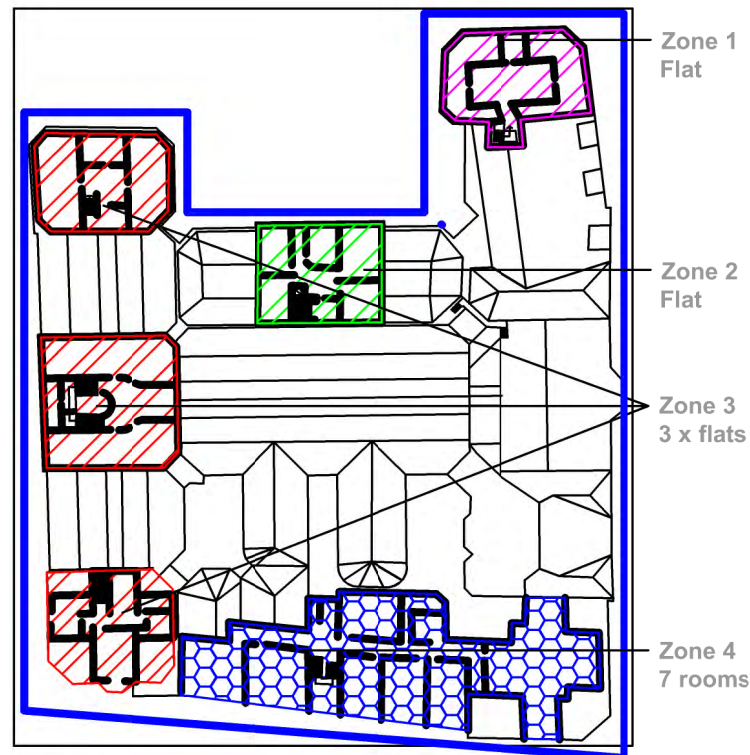
Ground Floor



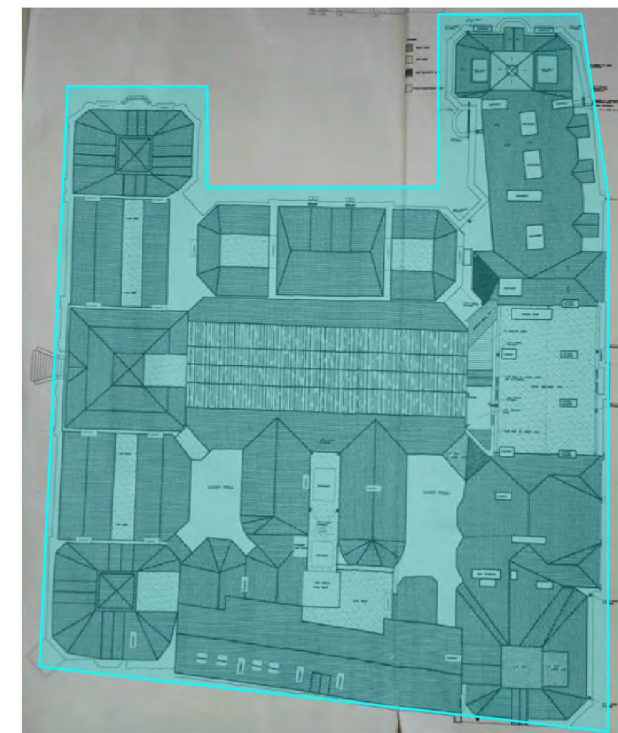
First Floor



Second Floor










Third Floor



Roof Plan

Temporary roof to all areas

Key

-  Zone 1 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 2 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - structurally complete
-  Zone 4 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 4 - structurally complete
-  Building wrap

Costs

Zone 1	£778,211
Zone 2	£3,840,996
Zone 3	£6,184,685
Zone 4	£3,643,686
Roof refurbishment to all zones	£8,068,400
Temporary roof to all areas	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£2,607,900
Other compliance requirements	£2,173,250
Allowance for basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£30,452,128

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft	1150m ² / 12378 sq ft	744m ² / 8008 sq ft	508m ² / 5468 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft	782m ² / 8417 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft	522m ² / 5619 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft	1188m ² / 12787 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft	504m ² / 5425 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft	106m ² / 1141 sq ft	353m ² / 3799 sq ft	327m ² / 3519 sq ft
Total	1174m² / 12636 sq ft	3226m² / 34723 sq ft	2465m² / 26533 sq ft	1861m² / 20031 sq ft

Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
Option 5A

Drawing no.
CE/Z09

Scale @ A3
NTS

Drawn
SP

Checked
SP

Approved

Project No.
CS/079052

Date
02/06/2015

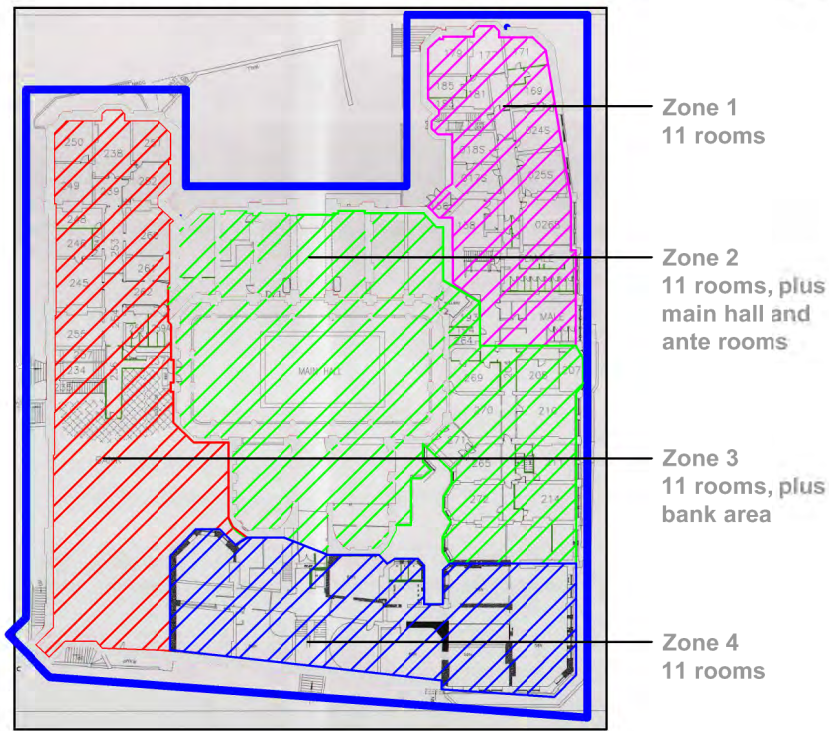
BS1192 Compliant
rev

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Building Consultancy

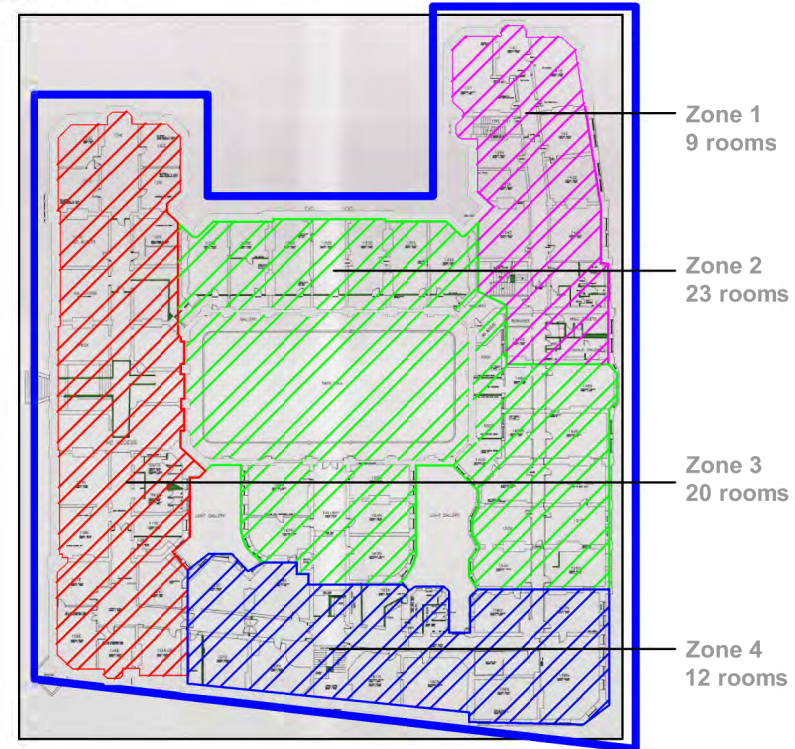
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Option 5B

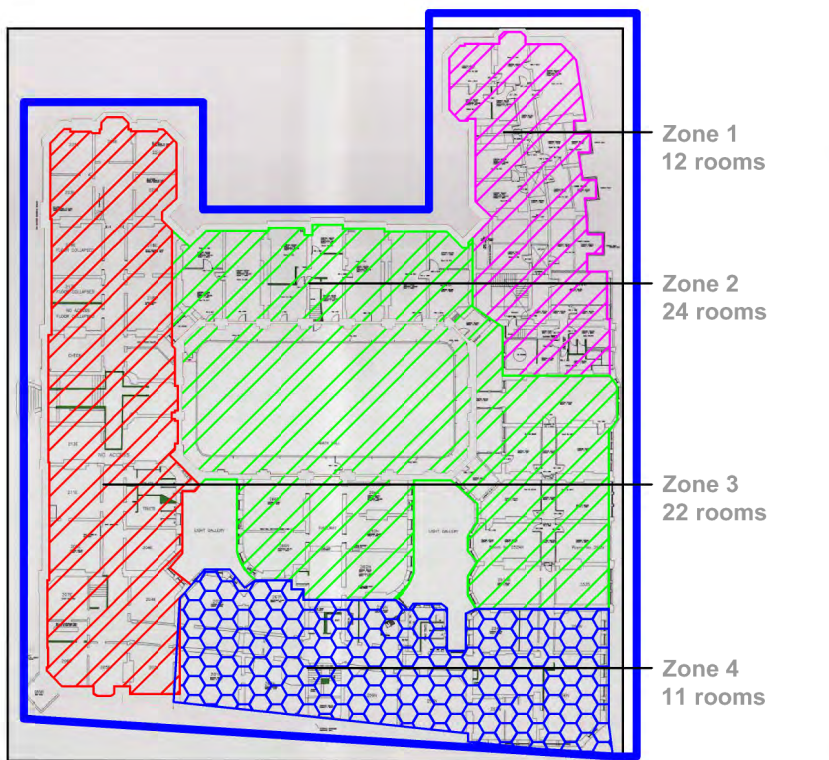
Refurbishment of all areas to Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3 (as option 4C) and Zone 4 ground floor and first floor, with upper floors to Zone 4 structurally complete. Includes refurbishment of entire roof. Building wrap to building and temporary roof over all areas to undertake works.



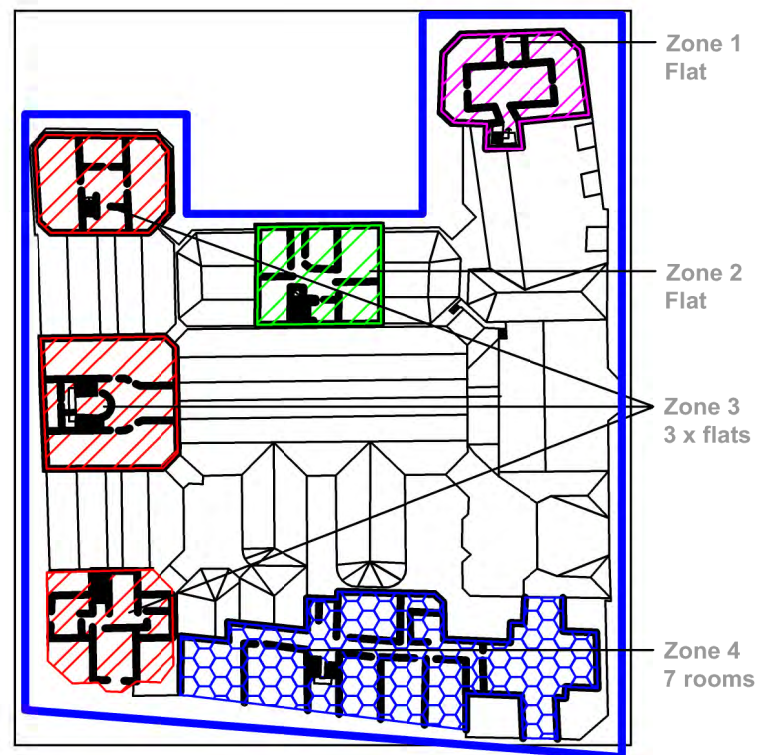
Ground Floor



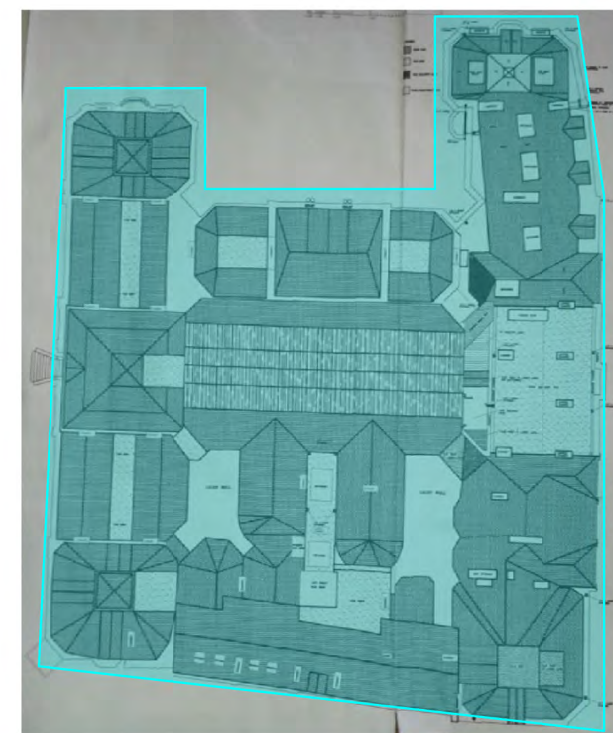
First Floor



Second Floor



Third Floor



Roof Plan

Temporary roof to all areas








Costs

Zone 1	£778,211
Zone 2	£3,840,996
Zone 3	£6,184,685
Zone 4	£4,118,329
Roof refurbishment to all zones	£8,068,400
Temporary roof to all areas	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£2,607,900
Other compliance requirements	£2,173,250
Allowance for basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£30,926,771

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft	1150m ² / 12378 sq ft	744m ² / 8008 sq ft	508m ² / 5468 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft	782m ² / 8417 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft	522m ² / 5619 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft	1188m ² / 12787 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft	504m ² / 5425 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft	106m ² / 1141 sq ft	353m ² / 3799 sq ft	327m ² / 3519 sq ft
Total	1174m² / 12636 sq ft	3226m² / 34723 sq ft	2465m² / 26533 sq ft	1861m² / 20031 sq ft

Key

-  Zone 1 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 2 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - structurally complete
-  Zone 4 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 4 - structurally complete
-  Building wrap

Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
Option 5B

Drawing no.
CE/Z10

Scale @ A3
NTS

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SP

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Approved

Project No.
CS/079052

Date
02/06/2015

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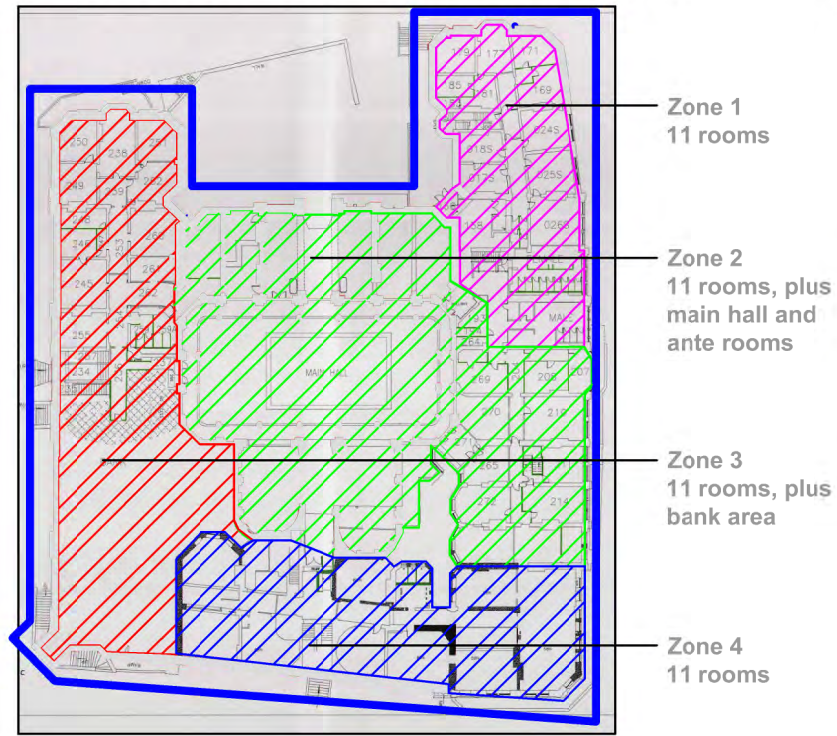
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Building Consultancy

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Capita Property and Infrastructure Ltd.

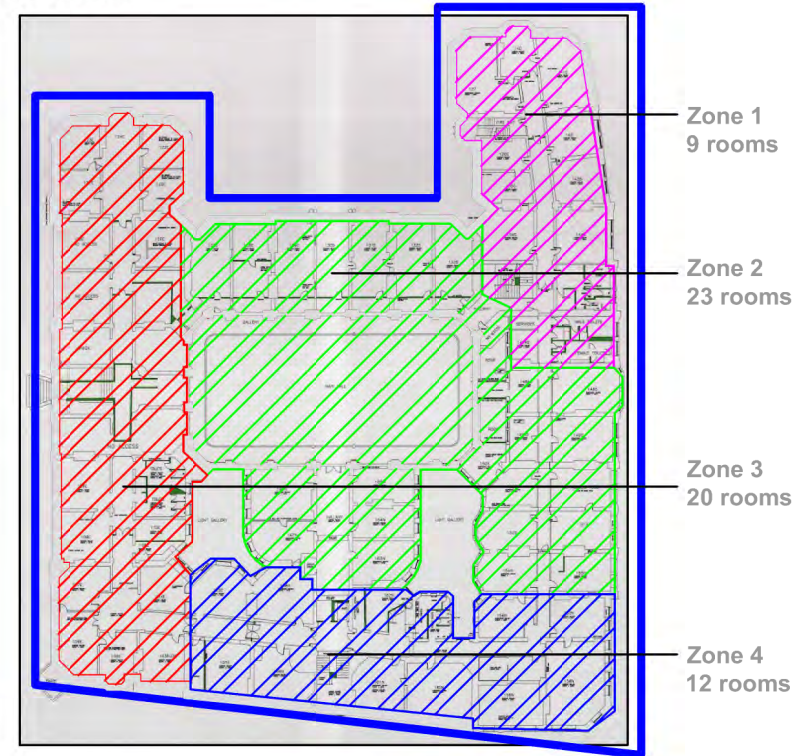
Tudalen y pecyn 120

Option 5C

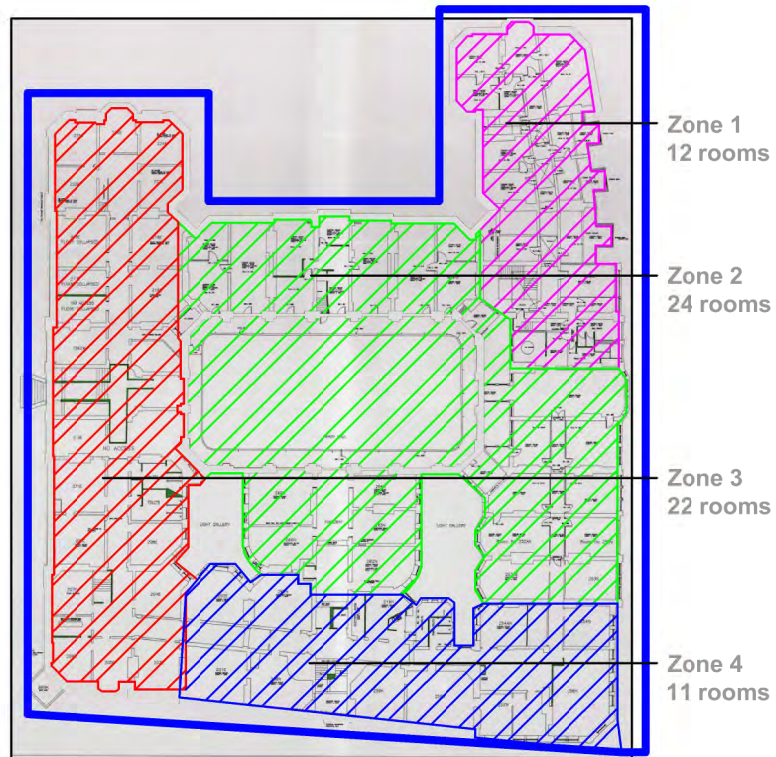
Refurbishment of all areas to Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3 and Zone 4, including refurbishment of entire roof.
 Building wrap to building and temporary roof over all areas to undertake works.



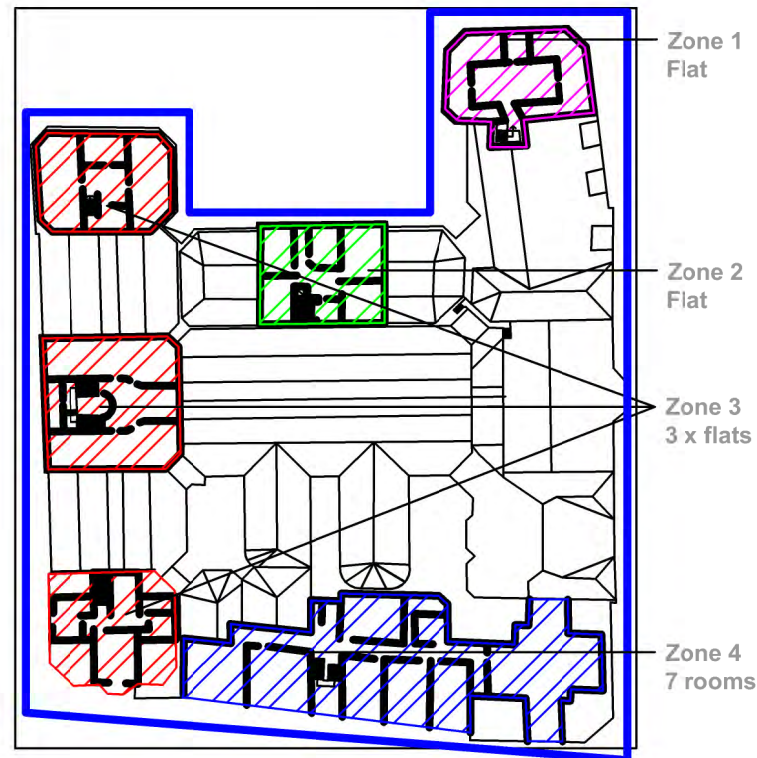
Ground Floor



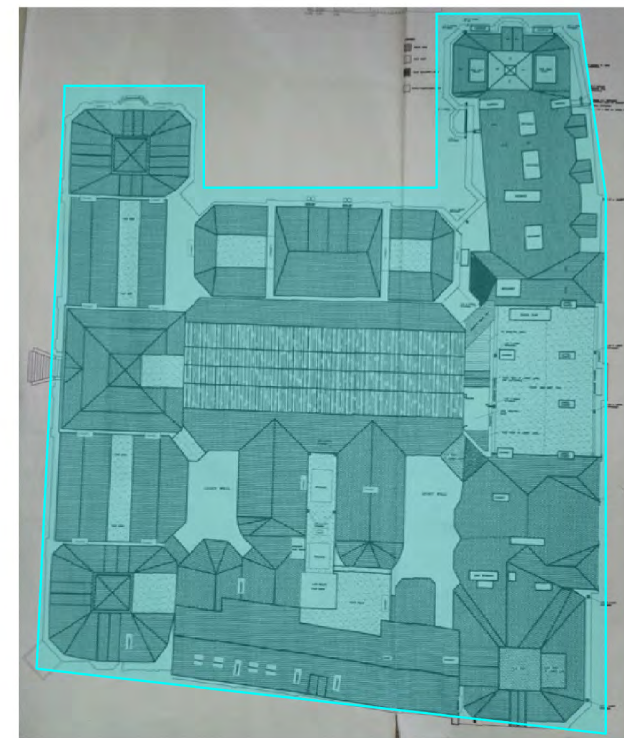
First Floor



Second Floor



Third Floor



Roof Plan
 Temporary roof to all areas

Costs

Zone 1	£778,211
Zone 2	£3,840,996
Zone 3	£6,184,685
Zone 4	£5,072,094
Roof refurbishment to all zones	£8,068,400
Temporary roof to all areas	£1,280,000
Facade retention	£750,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£2,610,900
Other compliance requirements	£2,175,750
Allowance for basement	£1,000,000
Cumulative Total	£31,886,036

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft	1150m ² / 12378 sq ft	744m ² / 8008 sq ft	508m ² / 5468 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft	782m ² / 8417 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft	522m ² / 5619 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft	1188m ² / 12787 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft	504m ² / 5425 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft	106m ² / 1141 sq ft	353m ² / 3799 sq ft	327m ² / 3519 sq ft
Total	1174m² / 12636sq ft	3226m² / 34723 sq ft	2465m² / 26533 sq ft	1861m² / 20031 sq ft

Key

- Zone 1 - full refurbishment
- Zone 2 - full refurbishment
- Zone 3 - full refurbishment
- Zone 3 - structurally complete
- Zone 4 - full refurbishment
- Building wrap

Client
 Welsh Government

Project
 Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
 Option 5C

Drawing no.
 CE/Z11

Scale @ A3
 NTS

Drawn
 SP

Checked
 Approved

Project No.
 CS/079052

Date
 02/06/2015

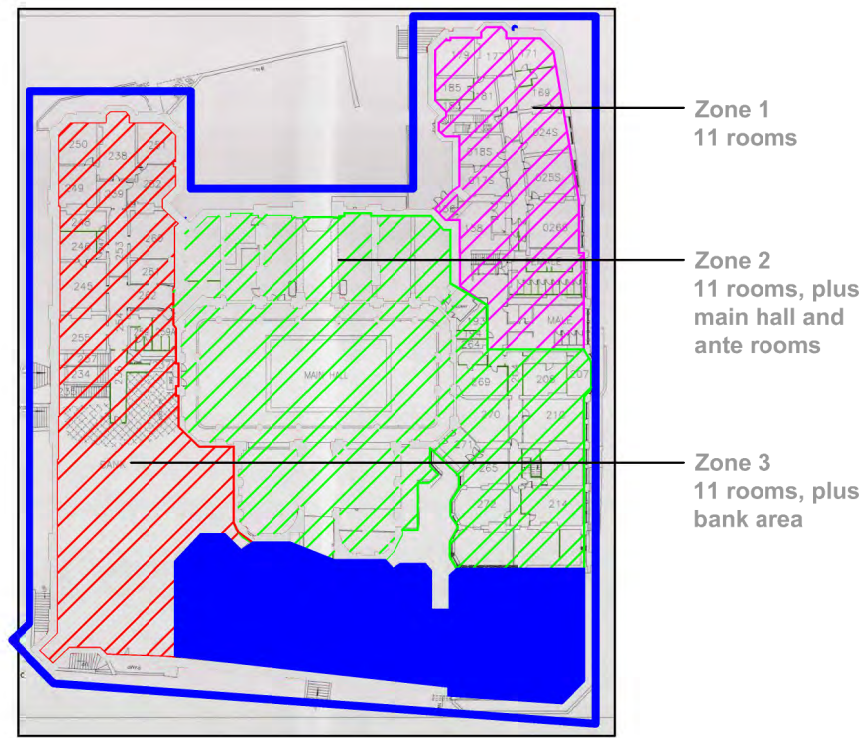
BS1192 Compliant
 rev

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 Building Consultancy

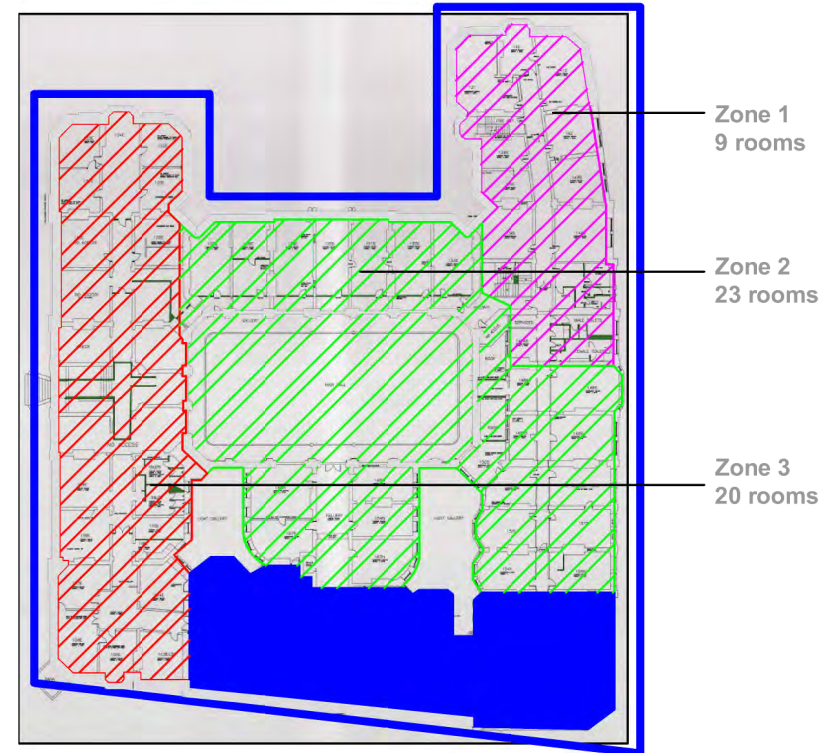
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 Treforest, CF37 5YL - 01443 823200
 www.capitaproperty.co.uk
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Option 5D

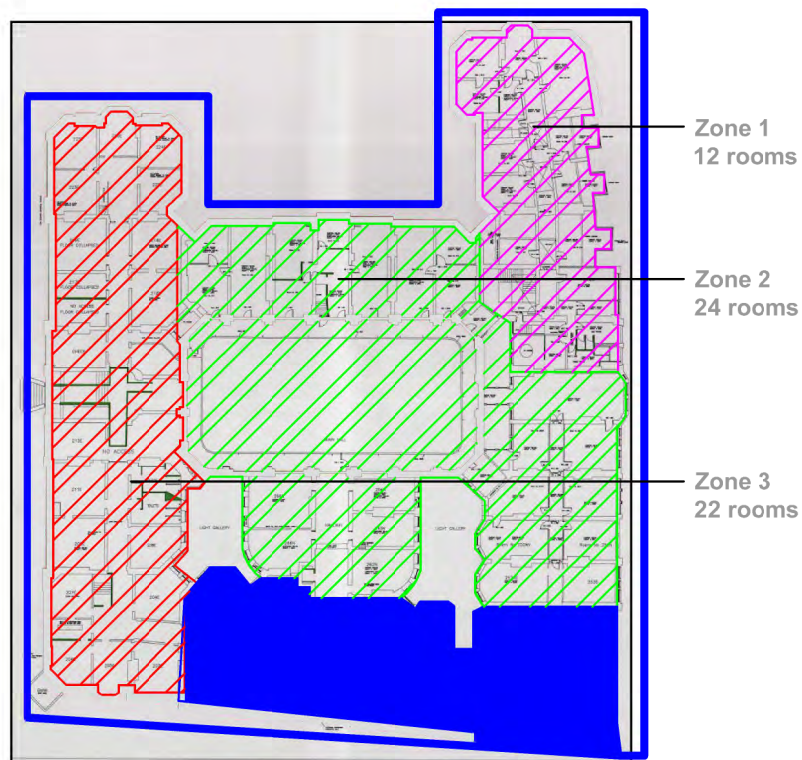
Refurbishment of all areas to Zone 1, Zone 2, and Zone 3. Demolition of Zone 4.
Building wrap to building and temporary roof over all areas to undertake works.



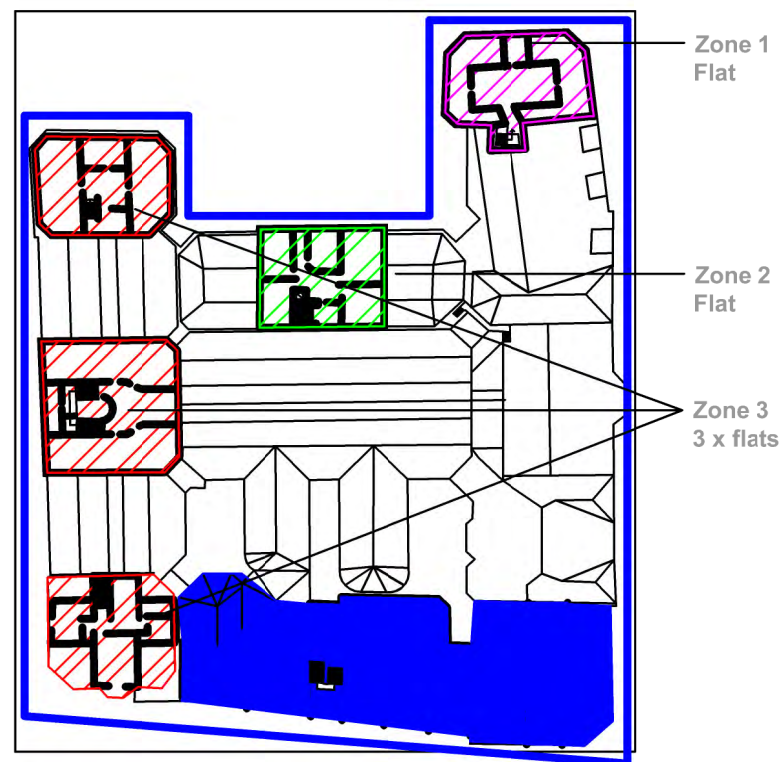
Ground Floor



First Floor



Second Floor



Third Floor







Costs

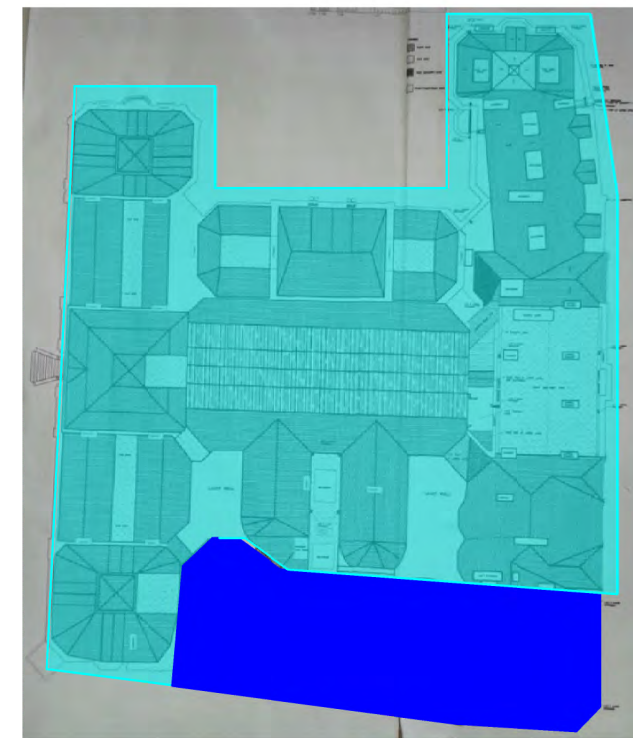
Zone 1	£778,211
Zone 2	£3,840,996
Zone 3	£6,184,685
Zone 4 - demolition	£1,875,000
Roof refurbishment to zones 1, 2 & 3	£6,900,000
Temporary roof to all areas	£1,000,000
Facade retention	£600,000
Building wrap	£125,000
DDA compliance	£1,970,700
Other compliance requirements	£1,642,250
Allowance for basement	£800,000
Cumulative Total	£25,716,842

Floor Areas

Floor Level	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Ground	381m ² / 4101 sq ft	1150m ² / 12378 sq ft	744m ² / 8008 sq ft	508m ² / 5468 sq ft
First	371m ² / 3993 sq ft	782m ² / 8417 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft	522m ² / 5619 sq ft
Second	322m ² / 3466 sq ft	1188m ² / 12787 sq ft	684m ² / 7363 sq ft	504m ² / 5425 sq ft
Third	100m ² / 1076 sq ft	106m ² / 1141 sq ft	353m ² / 3799 sq ft	327m ² / 3519 sq ft
Total	1174m² / 12636 sq ft	3226m² / 34723 sq ft	2465m² / 26533 sq ft	1861m² / 20031 sq ft

Key

-  Zone 1 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 2 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - full refurbishment
-  Zone 3 - structurally complete
-  Zone 4 - demolition
-  Building wrap



Roof Plan

Temporary roof to Zones 1, 2 and 3

Client
Welsh Government

Project
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study

Drawing
Option 5D

Drawing no.
CE/Z12

Scale @ A3
NTS

Drawn
SP

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SP

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CS/079052

Date
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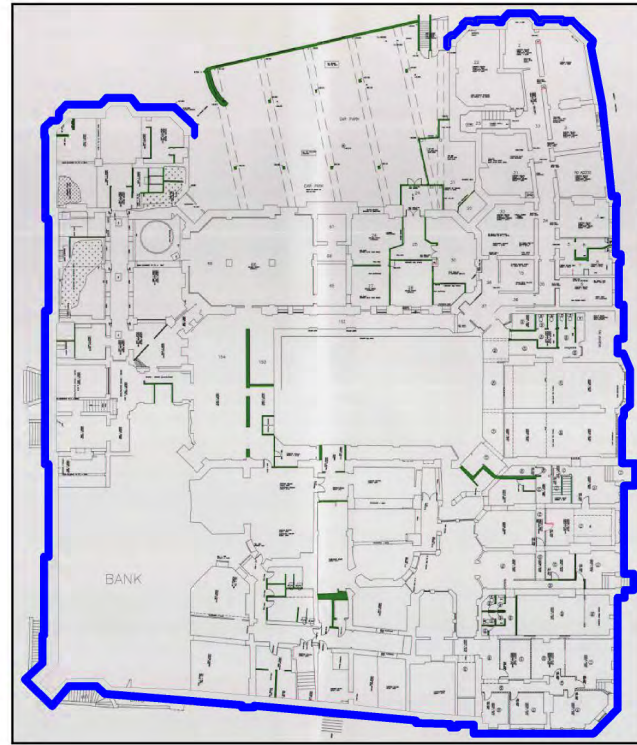
Tudalen y pecyn 122

CAPITA

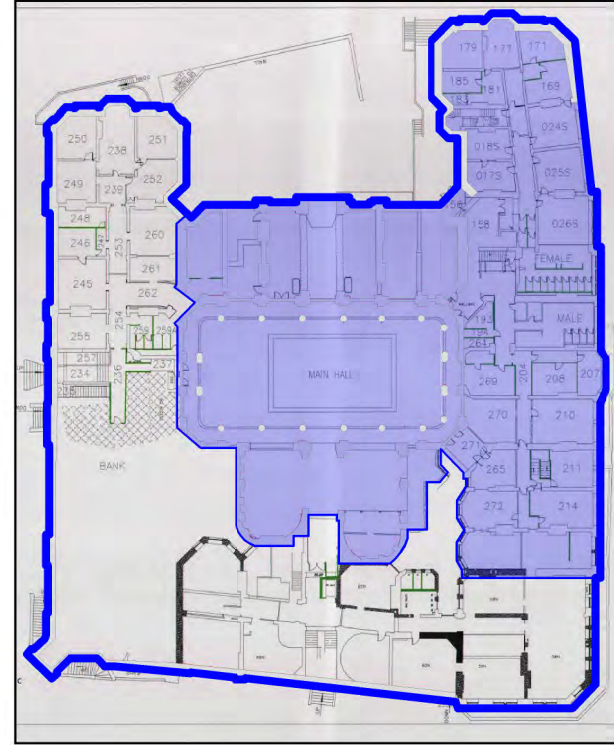
Appendix C

Areas retaining high levels of original fabric

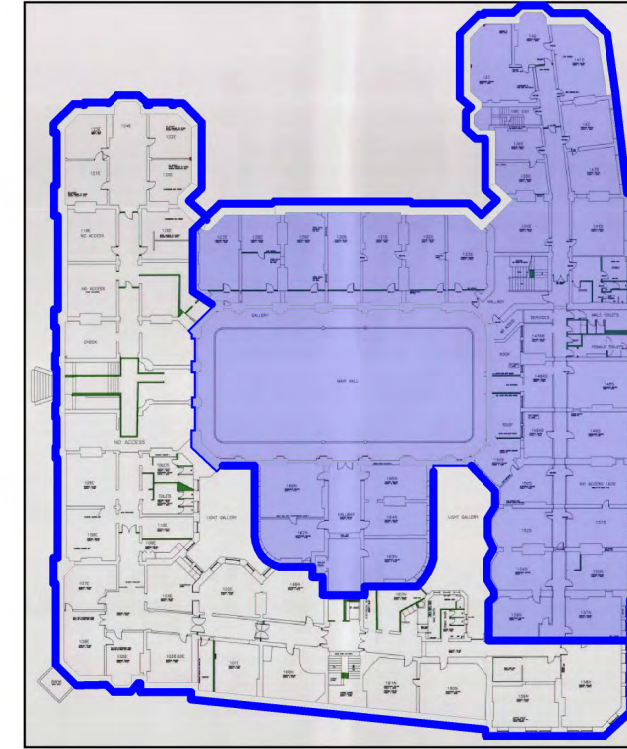
Tudalen y pecyn 123



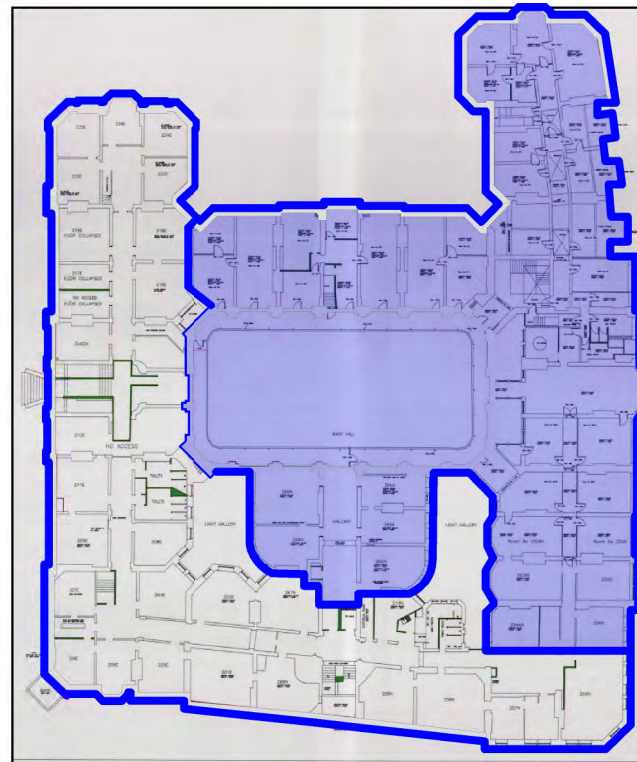
Basement



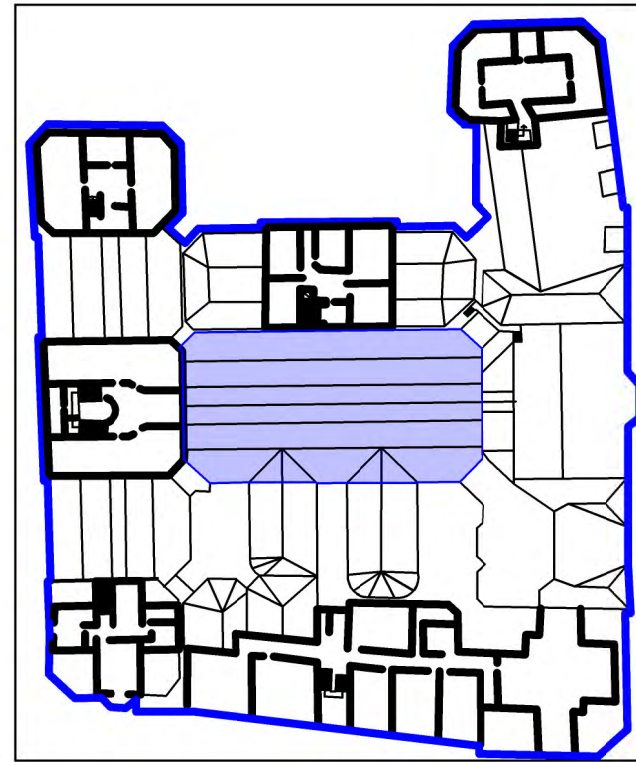
Ground Floor



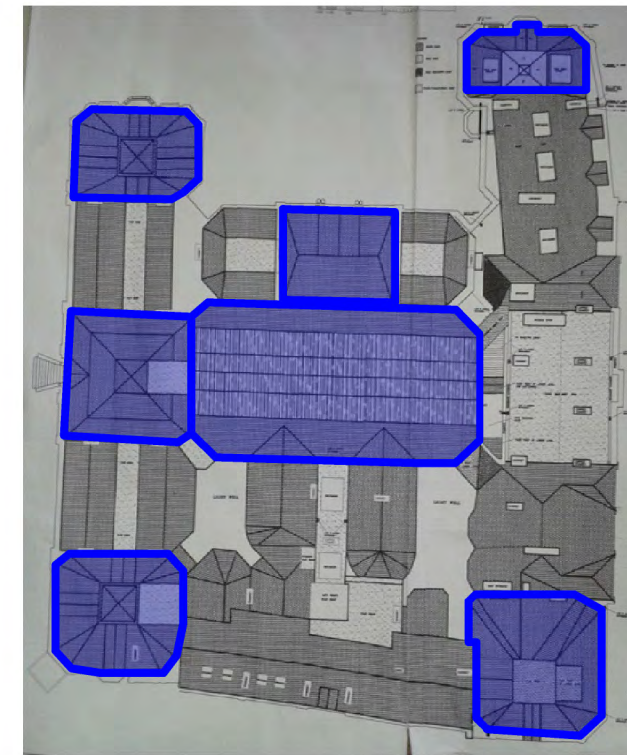
First Floor



Second Floor




Third Floor



Roof Plan

Areas where most original fabric and character survive

1. Exchange Hall including foyer, hall and ante rooms. Exchange hall includes balcony galleries and original roof.
2. All facades.
3. South entrance courtyard (though partially obliterated by car park).
4. Roof features including cupolas, turrets and general massing.

 Areas where most original fabric and character survive

Client			
Welsh Government			
Project			
Coal Exchange Feasibility Study			
Drawing		Drawing no.	
Areas retaining high levels of original fabric		CE/H01	
Scale @ A3	Drawn	Checked	Approved
NTS	SP		
Project No.		Date	
CS/079052		02/06/2015	
BS1192 Compliant rev			

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Appendix D

Historic Wales Report 14015

Tudalen y pecyn 125

Historic Wales Report

Dataset	Cadw Listed Buildings
Title	Cardiff Exchange Building
Type	Listed Building
Dataset UID	14015
Community	Butetown

Location
Prominently sited occupying the whole of the central area of the square.

Date Listed 5/19/1975
Last Amendment 8/21/1998
Grade II*

History
Built 1884-86 to design of Seward & Thomas, architects, on site of central gardens of Mount Stuart Square. Interior alterations to Exchange Hall by same architects 1911-12. Interior altered in 1970's including insertion of false ceiling in Exchange Hall. Underground car park added in late 1970's, disfiguring main entrance court.

Reason for Listing
Graded II* as one of most historically important commercial buildings in Wales, illustrating region's immense commercial power in late C19 and early C20.
Group value.

History
The Inner Harbour - An Historical Appraisal. An unpublished report prepared by The Survey of Cardiff for Cardiff Bay Development Corporation, 1989, p. 89-90.
The Builder, February 13, 1886.
S Williams, Cardiff Yesterday, Vol VI, 1983, Illus 30-32.

Interior
Retains entrance hall with Jacobethan style moulded plaster ceiling, panelled walls, and woodblock and inlay floor. Two fireplaces to R with C17 style wooden surrounds. At rear against wood and glass partition wall, two lions on high plinths supporting clock faces showing times of Cardiff high tides. Further rooms to L and R. Doors in rear partition wall lead to central Coal and Shipping Hall with exchange floor surrounded by galleried tiers of offices, in Jacobethan style dark wood. Inserted coved ceiling has reduced height to 2 storeys, hiding centrally glazed roof, with arched ribs and top tier of offices which remain as corridor. Fascia of top gallery remains visible with cornice, and swags and garlands, supported by Corinthian columns with gilded capitals and in lower zones carved decoration, dolphins alternating with trophies of pick, a shovel and miner's lamp. Columns paired at central bays of short sides of hall, framing to E barometer, and to W segmental pedimented aedicule with clock flanked by dragons, and inscription 'Tempus Fugit'. Gallery Fascia at this level with panelling and aprons. Gallery supported on brackets with alternating corbels of dragon and lion heads. Decorated plaster panels on beneath overhanging balconies. Sunk central floor, surrounded by wooden partitions to offices. Deeper area to rear (N) with fireplace, wood and glass partitioning, and lit by stained glass windows including

stylised ships and inscription 'Ye Olde Order Changeth'.

Exterior
Pale cream limestone (Corsham stone) on snecked grey stone plinth. Yellow brick on W elevation. Slate roofs, and chimneys mainly in yellow brick.

Style derived from French Renaissance models. Main entrance front faces S. Three storeys and basement plus attic storeys in central pedimented 'frontispiece', with hipped pavilion roof. Attic pediment over round window. Parapet has windows with segmental pediments. Lower attic storey with central semi-circular architrave enclosing window group, flanked by windows with moulded architraves. Lower pediment on paired engaged fluted Corinthian columns. Floral relief in triangular pediment surmounted by Royal Arms. Second floor windows have horned architraves with swags, first floor windows generally round-headed, ground floor windows paired beneath broken scroll pediments.

Two asymmetrical projecting wings (pavilion-type roofs) enclose forecourt with added underground carpark in concrete with cast concrete balusters. Wing elevations to forecourt treated in similar fashion to main front, but W wing has extra bays. Polygonal S returns of wings with splayed bay windows on all floors, flanked by external chimneys with stone panelling and pilasters.

Curvilinear pavilion-type roofs to E range. End and centre bays of elevation articulated by pilasters. Centre bay shallow 'frontispiece' with extra attic storeys, close in style to main front. End bays with pedimented attic windows. Grey stone basement with segmental-headed windows. At NE corner, steps up to projecting porch to Barclays Bank, resident here since building opened.

To N, central advanced block of four storeys, five bays, with flanking asymmetrical three storey blocks having pedimented attic windows. To W, less ambitious treatment in yellow brick with bathstone dressings, three storeys, but bays behind wing of entrance front two storeys with dormers in attic.

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Appendix E

Example Building Wraps

Tudalen y pecyn 127



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Appendix F Sources of Material

Sources of Material

- Structural Inspection of The Exchange Building; Curtains Consulting Engineers Plc (1994)
- Inspection of Condition (Revision 2 and 3); RVW Consulting (2013)
- Condition Survey interim report; RVW Consulting (2013)
- Explanation and clarification of emergency works; RVW Consulting (2013)
- Schedule of immediate works to dangerous structure; RVW Consulting (2013)
- Risk Assessment of the Coal Exchange; RVW Consulting, Safety Consultant, Willmott Dixon and H Smith (2013)
- Design Statement for Planning Submission; Aukett Fitzroy Robinson (2006)
- Listed Architectural Fabric Appraisal (draft copy); Aukett Fitzroy Robinson (2005)

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Tudalen y pecyn 130

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P-04-539 Save Cardiff Coal Exchange – Correspondence from Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers to Committee Member, 18.08.15

From: Ian Hill
Sent: 18 August 2015 15:38
To: Jenkins, Bethan (Assembly Member)
Subject: The Coal Exchange

Hi Bethan,

I have just received the following from Jon Avent of Mann Williams, after Save The Coal Exchange commissioned a structural survey of the hall and foyer of the Exchange. The full report will be with us in about 10 days.

"We are satisfied that the roof structure is currently stable and does not pose a safety risk to persons within the hall.

There are a very small number of cracked panes of glass noted (3), but the fractures are long standing and the units are wired glazing so there is no adverse risk to safety.

It is noted that there is currently missing ceiling tiles at the east end of the hall, and these should be replaced.

There is evidence of some ongoing water ingress, and this is causing some damage to finishes, rather than causing any significant structural safety concern.

In a similar manner to the front elevation we will be recommending that an appropriate management regime is put in place to review on a monthly basis to ensure that there is no adverse progression of deterioration. We will be happy to do this at the same time as our monthly inspection of the south/entrance elevations.

In conclusion we are happy for persons to enter the main hall following replacement of loose/missing ceiling tiles."

Mann Williams

Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers
Best Wishes
Ian Hill



Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-539
Ein cyf/Our ref EH/03485/15

William Powell AC
Cadeirydd – y Pwyllgor Deisebau

committeebusiness@cymru.gsi.gov.uk

07 Medi 2015

Annwyl William,

Diolch i chi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 6 Awst ynghylch y Gyfnewidfa Lo yng Nghaerdydd.

Mae swyddogion fy Adran, gan gynnwys swyddogion Cadw, wedi bod yn cyfranogi'n llawn yn y cam ymchwil cyntaf hwn a byddant yn parhau i gyfrannu at unrhyw waith pellach, mwy manwl, a fydd yn angenrheidiol.

O ran yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb ei hunan, anfonwyd copi o'r fersiwn derfynol atoch ar 14 Awst. Hyderaf ichi ei dderbyn yn ddiogel.

Ar ôl ystyried y gwaith dichonoldeb cychwynnol ymhellach rwy'n gobeithio ysgrifennu atoch eto i sôn am y camau nesaf a awgrymir.

Edwina Hart

P-04-544 Gwahardd Saethu Gwyddau Talcen-wen yr Ynys Las

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wrthdroi ei phenderfyniad i beidio â gwahardd saethu rhywogaeth sydd mewn perygl, sef Gŵydd Talcen-wen yr Ynys Las, gan olygu mai Cymru yw'r unig wlad o hyd ar lwybr hedfan y rhywogaeth hon sydd mewn perygl, lle gallant barhau i gael eu saethu a'u lladd yn gyfreithlon. Mae tystiolaeth wyddonol wedi dangos bod y rhywogaeth yn agored iawn i bwysau hela. Yn ei hadroddiad ymgynghori, mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn cyfaddef y gallai methu â chymryd camau priodol i leihau marwolaethau cymaint â phosibl nifer y Gwyddau Talcen-wen yr Ynys Las sy'n oedolion, gael ei ystyried fel methu â bodloni rhwymedigaethau cadwraeth. Yn wahanol i'r Alban, Iwerddon, Gwlad yr Iâ a'r Ynys Las nid oes gwaharddiad ar saethu a lladd yr aderyn hwn sydd mewn perygl yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Mae gwaharddiad gwirfoddol ar waith ar ran o aber afon Dyfi yng Nghymru ond mae tystiolaeth bod y gwyddau hefyd yn defnyddio ardaloedd eraill i ffwrdd o'r aber yng nghanolbarth a gogledd Cymru lle nad oes unrhyw gytundebau gwirfoddol ar waith.

Mae poblogaeth y gwyddau hyn, ar y cyfan, yn dirywio ac maent wedi bod yn bryder o ran cadwraeth ers y 1970au hwyr pan arweiniodd dirywiadau sydyn at amddiffyn rhag hela ar eu tiroedd gaeafu. Mae ganddynt amddiffyniad statudol cryf. Fodd bynnag, ers canol y 1990au mae'r boblogaeth wedi dirywio'n sydyn eto. Er bod Cymdeithas Adareg Cymru wedi cydnabod bod gwaharddiadau gwirfoddol hirsefydledig ar saethu ar waith mewn rhai gwlyptiroedd fel aber afon Dyfi, cred na fydd unrhyw beth sy'n llai na gwaharddiad statudol ar saethu yn sicrhau y caiff Gwyddau Talcen-wen yr Ynys Las eu hamddiffyn.

Prif ddeisebydd: Aaron Davies

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 29 Ebrill 2014

Nifer y llofnodion: 240

Carl Sargeant AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol
Minister for Natural Resources



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-544
Ein cyf/Our ref CS/01418/15

William Powell AM
Assembly Member for Mid & West Wales
Chair - Petitions Committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

18 September 2015

Dear William Powell AM,

Thank you for your letter dated 18 June regarding petition P-04-544; ban the shooting of Greenland White-fronted geese (GWfG).

In your letter you explain the Committee agreed to write to me to pass on the latest correspondence it has received, seek my general comments on that correspondence and to ask me to reconsider the Welsh Government's position on a legislative ban on shooting this species.

I have very recently undertaken a review of the Welsh Government's position on this issue. Following a meeting between my officials and Natural Resources Wales, I received in July of this year a comprehensive briefing by Natural Resources Wales together with advice from my officials. I considered this carefully.

In Wales and England it is illegal to shoot GWfG during the close season (1 February – 31 August in, or over, any area below high water mark) but not during other periods of the year. However, there has been a long-standing, 40 year + voluntary ban on hunting GWfG by local wildfowling clubs on the Dyfi estuary. It is acknowledged by all parties that this voluntary shooting ban has been instrumental in protecting the birds there.

I understand that, during 2014, the British Association of Shooting and Conservation (BASC) worked with all wildfowling clubs across Wales to bring in similar voluntary bans on shooting GWfG on land over which the wildfowling clubs have specific rights to shoot. This is particularly important in north Wales and Anglesey because the birds migrate over these areas to reach the Dyfi. I have been advised that all BASC affiliated wildfowling clubs in Wales have now agreed a club rule preventing the shooting of GWfG.

We have no records or evidence of GWfG being shot in Wales between 2008/09 to the present. I have received no new evidence that suggests that these birds are currently being shot in Wales. The available evidence therefore suggests that the voluntary ban on the shooting of GWfG in Wales is being adhered to.

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Tudalen ympecyn 134

Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur wedi'i ailgylchu (100%)

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Llinell Ymholiadau Cymraeg 0300 0604400
Correspondence: Carl.Sargeant@wales.gsi.gov.uk

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I have therefore concluded that it is appropriate to maintain the current Welsh Government position which was agreed, following consultation, in 2013.

However, I have agreed that my officials should continue discussions with Natural Resources Wales and other stakeholders to both strengthen our evidence base concerning the ecology of the GWfG in Wales, and to support land management measures which will promote GWfG conservation in the Dyfi Valley and elsewhere in Wales. My officials are meeting NRW in early October to take this forward.

I believe that this approach will have a greater impact on the conservation of the GWfG in Wales than a statutory ban on shooting.

I will however keep the Welsh Government position under review, and if new evidence comes to light concerning the shooting of GWfG in Wales, then the option of pursuing a statutory prohibition on shooting GWfG in Wales will be reconsidered.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'CS', written in a cursive style.

Carl Sargeant AC / AM

Y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol
Minister for Natural Resources

Eitem 3.7

P-04-632 Mynyddoedd Pawb

Testun y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarbwylo cyrff a sefydliadau i ddiogelu a pharchu ein cyfoeth o enwau lleoedd er mwyn:

- 1) ysgogi parch a diddordeb yn yr iaith Gymraeg ac i sicrhau a chynyddu'r defnydd ohoni.
- 2) cynyddu'r ymdeimlad o hunaniaeth ymysg cymunedau lleol drwy rannu cyfoeth ein treftadaeth ddiwyllianol gydag eraill.
- 3) ennyn diddordeb ac ymwybyddiaeth ymwelwyr o gyfoeth ein treftadaeth leol a thrwy hynny ddod a buddion addysgol ac economaidd i ardaloedd.

Gellid cyflawni hyn trwy:

- weithio gyda chanolfannau awyr agored er mwyn codi eu hymwybyddiaeth o enwau lleoedd traddodiadol brodorol, ac er mwyn eu cefnogi i ddefnyddio enwau lleoedd Cymraeg yn eu gwaith o ddydd i ddydd.
- tynnu sylw at gyfoeth ein henwau lleoedd o ran ein treftadaeth ddiwylliannol, a'r hyn y gallant ei gyfleu trwy addysgu am hanes, daearyddiaeth, chwedloniaeth a defnydd tir hanesyddol ein gwlad.
- darbwyllo Llywodraeth Cymru i ddod ag enwau lleoedd traddodiadol a hir sefydlog dan reolaeth gynllunio.

(Mae deiseb ysgrifenedig yn cyd-redeg.)

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Rydym o'r farn y dylid codi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd diogelu enwau lleoedd Cymraeg, a bod gan sefydliadau a chymdeithasau gwirfoddol, yn lleol, yn rhanbarthol ac yn genedlaethol, ran allweddol yn y gorchwyl. Hefyd,

dylai ysgolion sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc yn cael cyfle i werthfawrogi cyfoeth enwau lleoedd Cymraeg fel rhan o'u treftadaeth genedlaethol.

Credwn y dylai enwau lleoedd ynghyd a'r dreftadaeth a'r hanes sy'n gysylltiedig â nhw, fod yn rhan annatod o gyrsiau astudiaethau'r amgylchedd mewn addysg bellach ac addysg uwch, ac o gyrsiau gweithgareddau awyr agored sy'n cael eu rhedeg gan gyrff eraill. Dylid sicrhau bod cyrff hyfforddi, canolfannau a chlybiau sy'n ymwneud â mynydda a gweithgareddau awyr agored yn cael eu hannog i ddefnyddio enwau lleoedd Cymraeg.

Gofynnwn i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwysleisio pwysigrwydd hyn oll i Lywodraeth Cymru, fel y gall ddarbwylo awdurdodau lleol, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, Yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol, ac Awdurdodau'r Parciau Cenedlaethol, ynghyd a chyrff eraill yn y sectorau statudol, cyhoeddus, gwirfoddol a phreifat, i gymryd camau priodol i ddiogelu enwau lleoedd Cymraeg.

Prif ddeisebydd: Mynyddoedd Pawb

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor:

Nifer y llofnodion: 1,026

Ken Skates AC / AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-632
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/00802/15

William Powell AM
Assembly Member for Mid & West Wales
Chair - petitions committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
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Dear William,

6 July 2015

Thank you for your letter on 18 June regarding Petition P-04-632 Mynyddoedd Pawb. I am responding on behalf of the Welsh Government regarding the protection of Welsh-language place-names.

I read the petition with interest and have shared your documents with relevant officials.

Welsh place names are valuable sources of evidence for informing the identification and management of historic assets. The Welsh Government is committed to promoting the Welsh language and recognises that people feel strongly about place names. However, we do not have direct responsibility for place-names or for the names of geographical features in Wales. Various public bodies, including local authorities and national park authorities, have a role in determining the official form and spelling of place-names and the names of geographic features in both languages.

With Tourism, Cadw and Culture now in the same portfolio, there are great opportunities to forge stronger working links across these areas which together clearly have a significant influence and role to play in making Wales a place that people want to visit and return to.

I am very much aware that Wales's countryside, coastline, culture, heritage and history comprise a major asset and strength in attracting visitors to Wales. This is being promoted and marketed effectively across many elements of the 'Have You Packed for Wales?' tourism marketing campaign; with detailed information on how to visit and experience many of these unique Welsh assets on the Visit Wales website.

Visit Wales has produced guidance for the tourism industry aimed at tourist destinations when applying for brown and white signs from the Motorway and Trunk Road Network. This

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Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur wedi'i ailgylchu (100%)
Tudalen y pecyn 138

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new guidance for tourist traffic signs focuses on local needs and offers greater flexibility in dealing with tourist signing on the trunk road and motorway network in Wales.

Work is underway to further develop a pan-Wales heritage interpretation plan. There are opportunities to link smaller and unlisted sites with Cadw sites to help join up and complete historic stories for example. Opportunities like this, along with accompanying cross-promotional work will be taken forward working with Cadw, site owners/mangers and stakeholders.

Cultural distinctiveness is important for tourism in Wales. Many tourists undertake cultural and heritage visits as part of their overall holiday experience. In supporting tourism businesses to develop we encourage businesses to provide a 'Sense of Place' that positively provides a Welsh experience for visitors. Experiencing a different culture and heritage often forms a lasting memory for visitors and helps to raise the awareness of Wales as a unique and diverse country. Our tourism marketing campaigns strongly feature and promote our heritage offer.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales is jointly running Cymru1900Wales.org which asks for volunteers to record all the place names of Wales as they appeared on Ordnance Survey maps at the end of the Victorian period. This is a ground-breaking, crowd-sourcing project which has been developed jointly by the Royal Commission, The National Library of Wales, University of Wales and the People's Collection Wales.

I am sure it will prove to be successful, and will pave the way for further collaborative research and online volunteering projects in the future which will all help with the aspirations behind this petition.

Through Curriculum Cymreig, it is a requirement across the curriculum that learners should be given opportunities to develop and apply knowledge and understanding of the cultural, economic, environmental, historical and linguistic characteristics of Wales. As an example, the History Curriculum contributes to this requirement by making local and Welsh history a focus of the study and helping learners to understand the factors that have shaped Wales and other countries today. Geography contributes to Curriculum Cymreig by offering opportunities for learners to explore by investigation and fieldwork the diversity of the natural and human landscapes in Wales.

*Yours ever,
Ken*

Ken Skates AC / AM

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth
Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism

National Assembly for Wales
Petitions Committee
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff, CF99 1NA

Eich Cyfeirnod / Your Reference:

Ein Cyfeirnod / Our Reference: RCCG1-5-3

Dyddiad / Date: 30 June 2014

Dear Chairman,

RE: Petition P-04-632 Mynyddoedd Pawb

I am very grateful for the opportunity to comment on this petition and I congratulate Mynyddoedd Pawb for having brought to public attention a matter of great importance. I believe that this is a matter of fundamental historical principle which is relevant to the whole of the United Kingdom, but of course it applies directly when there is a danger of a 'new' name being created by incomers or visitors from outside a local culture in ignorance or in defiance of an existing name in the historical language, as is now happening in Wales. There are very few parts of the Welsh landscape that do not have a Welsh name, known to local people and used over many centuries, even if these names have not been recorded officially, and those names are either geographic indicators or have historical significance. I have in mind an example that I pass every time I travel from Cardiff to Aberystwyth, where there is a farm which has been known for centuries by the geographically-descriptive name 'Gwarallt', meaning 'brow of the hill'. I have observed a riding business set up and putting its 'trade name', 'The Bitless Bridle Riding Centre' next to the farm name. Over the years the farm nameplate has slipped until it has now been taken away – and a traditional and meaningful name has disappeared from sight. We now know that there is a real danger that newly created names, particularly for geographic features in the most attractive parts of the countryside, are being accepted by the Ordnance Survey and therefore are supplanting the traditional names with official support.

The Royal Commission would support all the measures that are mapped out in the petition, and in particular the simple and no-cost solution of bringing traditional and long-standing place names under planning control; that is to say, that all planning applications should use the traditional names and permission should not be given to a change of name in which a new coinage replaces an existing name.

This is consistent with the position that the Royal Commission adopts in all its record keeping; more than that, we are partners in a very successful and well-supported project called Cynefin: Mapping Wales' Sense of Place in which volunteers are helping us to add traditional names to a series of modern and historic maps. It would be a tragedy if the use of these names was limited to an archive – traditional Welsh names are usually descriptive of the topography, and as the petition makes clear, are often the catalyst by which non-Welsh speakers begin to acquire a knowledge of the language, through their growing familiarity with the place-name elements they encounter on road signs and maps.

I think that the requests that are being made by this petition are important and reasonable and do not depend upon large sums of new money being made available. They are also entirely consistent with the Welsh Government's National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales.

Yours sincerely,



Dr Eurwyn Wiliam MA., PhD., FSA
Chairman, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales



William Powell AC
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd CF99 1NA

15/09/2015

Annwyl Mr Powell,

Deiseb P-04-632 Mynyddoedd Pawb

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr yn gofyn am fy marn ar ddeiseb Mynyddoedd Pawb. Cyn ymateb hoffwn amlinellu weithgarwch fy swyddfa yn y maes enwau lleoedd.

1. Prif nod y Comisiynydd yw hybu a hwyluso defnyddio'r Gymraeg. Gwneir hyn drwy ddwyn sylw at y ffaith bod statws swyddogol i'r Gymraeg yng Nghymru a thrwy osod safonau ar sefydliadau. Bydd hyn, yn ei dro yn arwain at sefydlu hawliau i siaradwyr Cymraeg.

Mae dwy egwyddor yn sail i waith y Comisiynydd:

- Ni ddylid trin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg yng Nghymru;
- Dylai personau yng Nghymru allu byw eu bywydau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg os ydynt yn dymuno gwneud hynny.

Dros amser fe fydd pwerau newydd i osod a gorfodi safonau ar sefydliadau yn dod i rym trwy is-ddeddfwriaeth. Hyd nes y bydd hynny'n digwydd bydd y Comisiynydd yn parhau i arolygu cynlluniau iaith statudol trwy bwerau y mae wedi eu hetifeddu o dan Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993.

Crëwyd swydd y Comisiynydd gan Fesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011. Caiff y Comisiynydd ymchwilio i fethiant i weithredu cynllun iaith; ymyrraeth â'r rhyddid i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yng Nghymru ac, yn y dyfodol, i gwynion ynghylch methiant sefydliadau i gydymffurfio â safonau.

Comisiynydd y Gymraeg
Siambrau'r Farchnad
5-7 Heol Eglwys Fair
Caerdydd CF10 1AT

Welsh Language Commissioner
Market Chambers
5-7 St Mary Street
Cardiff CF10 1AT

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post@comisiynyddygyymraeg.org
Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg

0845 6033 221
post@welshlanguagecommissioner.org
Correspondence welcomed in Welsh and English



Un o amcanion strategol y Comisiynydd yw dylanwadu ar yr ystyriaeth a roddir i'r Gymraeg mewn datblygiadau polisi a deddfwriaethol. Felly un o brif swyddogaethau'r Comisiynydd yw darparu sylwadau yn unol â'r cylch gorchwyl hwn gan weithredu fel eiriolwr annibynnol ar ran siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghymru y gallai'r newidiadau arfaethedig hyn effeithio arnynt. Mae'r ymagwedd hon yn cael ei harddel er mwyn osgoi unrhyw gyfaddawd posibl ar swyddogaethau'r Comisiynydd ym maes rheoleiddio, a phe byddai'r Comisiynydd yn dymuno adolygu'n ffurfiol berfformiad cyrff unigol neu Lywodraeth Cymru yn unol â darpariaethau'r Mesur.

2. Gweithgarwch y Comisiynydd yn y maes enwau lleoedd

Mae *iaith fyw: iaith byw* Strategaeth y Gymraeg 2012-17 Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi bod gan Gomisiynydd y Gymraeg gyfrifoldeb dros gydgyssylltu datblygiadau ym maes enwau lleoedd Cymraeg. Mae gan Gomisiynydd y Gymraeg gyfrifoldeb hefyd i gynnig cyngor ar ffurfiau safonol enwau lleoedd yng Nghymru. Etifeddwyd y cyfrifoldeb hwn pan ddiddymwyd Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn 2012. Nid oes gan y Comisiynydd bwerau statudol yn y maes ac nid oes grym cyfreithiol i'r cyngor na'r argymhellion ond darperir argymhellion ar ffurfiau safonol enwau lleoedd i asiantaethau o bob math, gan gynnwys Llywodraeth Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol. Mae gan y Comisiynydd banel o arbenigwyr sef y Panel Safoni Enwau Lleoedd sy'n cefnogi gwaith y Comisiynydd yn argymhell ffurfiau safonol enwau lleoedd. Mae gwaith y Comisiynydd yn y maes hwn yn canolbwyntio ar enwau aneddiadau (trefi, pentrefi ayb) yn hytrach nag ar enwau tirweddol (mynyddoedd, afonydd ayb) neu enwau nodweddion ffisegol gweithgarwch dynol megis adeiladau ayb.

3. Nid oes gennyf gyfrifoldeb penodol mewn perthynas ag amddiffyn na hybu enwau lleoedd Cymru. Er hynny, rwy'n ymwybodol o'r pryderon a fynegir yn y ddeiseb ac fe fuaswn yn gefnogol o'r egwyddorion sydd wrth wraidd yr angen i ddiogelu a pharchu ein cyfoeth enwau lleoedd er mwyn:

1. *Ysgogi parch a diddordeb yn yr iaith Gymraeg ac i sicrhau a chynyddu'r defnydd ohoni*
2. *Cynyddu'r ymdeimlad o hunaniaeth ymysg cymunedau lleol drwy rannu cyfoeth ein treftadaeth ddiwylliannol gydag eraill*
3. *Ennyn diddordeb ac ymwybyddiaeth ymwelwyr o gyfoeth ein treftadaeth leol a thrwy hynny ddod â buddion addysgol ac economaidd i ardaloedd.*

Gellid dadlau bod cyfrifoldeb moesol o leiaf, ar i sefydliadau cyhoeddus Cymru i ddiogelu a pharchu enwau lleoedd Cymru oherwydd eu bod yn sefydliadau cenedlaethol sydd â dyletswydd i adlewyrchu hanes a diwylliant y wlad. Mewn egwyddor felly ni fuaswn yn gwrthwynebu camau rhesymol y gallasid eu cymryd i ddiogelu enwau lleoedd Cymru gan y sefydliadau a enwir yn y ddeiseb. Fan leiaf, byddai modd i Lywodraeth Cymru roi cyfarwyddyd penodol i'r sefydliadau sy'n derbyn cyllid ganddi i ddefnyddio ffurfiau cywir ar enwau a sicrhau eu bod yn ymgynghori â sefydliad addas wrth bennu'r enwau hynny. Yn yr un modd, buaswn yn cefnogi camau i godi ymwybyddiaeth o enwau lleoedd a'u treftadaeth mewn cyrsiau addysg a hyfforddiant awyr agored ar bob lefel.



4. Rwy'n nodi bod y ddeiseb yn gofyn yn benodol ar i Lywodraeth Cymru ddod ag enwau lleoedd traddodiadol a hir sefydlog o dan reolaeth gynllunio. Er mwyn galluogi hynny byddai angen dull o bennu'r enwau hynny y dylid eu rhoi o dan reolaeth gynllunio. I wneud hynny ac er mwyn rhoi cyfarwyddyd penodol i'r asiantaethau y cyfeirir atynt yn y ddeiseb tybiaf y byddai angen sefydlu corff fyddai'n gyfrifol am bennu'r enwau. Byddai angen i'r corff hwnnw osod meini prawf pendant iawn ynghylch sut y byddai'n pennu'r ffurfiau hyn ac fe ddylai gyhoeddi ei ffurfiau swyddogol mewn cofrestr gyhoeddus. Gallasai bennu ffurfiau swyddogol ar enwau lleoliadau eraill yng Nghymru hefyd ac fe allai hynny fod o fudd ehangach megis ym maes mapio, trafniadaeth, cynllunio, cyfeiriadau, gwasanaethau brys, cyfathrebu ayb. Byddai modd i'r corff hwn annog y defnydd o'r enwau gan sefydliadau cyhoeddus yn ogystal ag unigolion a sefydliadau o'r trydydd sector a'r sector preifat.
5. Gan ei fod yn fater sy'n peri pryder i gynifer credaf fod angen rhagor o ymchwil i ddulliau posibl o ddiogelu enwau lleoedd Cymru a bod modd gwneud hynny drwy ystyried gweithgareddau o'r fath mewn gwledydd eraill. Os yw'n fwriad gennych ystyried sefydlu corff i hwyluso dod ag enwau o dan reolaeth gynllunio er enghraifft, awgrymaf eich bod yn ystyried gweithgareddau pennu enwau lleoedd mewn gwledydd eraill gan gynnwys Canada ac Awstralia (gan gynnwys taleithiau De Cymru Newydd a Victoria). Mae deddfwriaeth yn y gwledydd hyn sy'n sefydlu byrddau penodol sy'n gyfrifol am bennu ffurfiau safonol enwau er budd gweithgareddau mapio, cynllunio ac isadeiledd. Mae'r byrddau hyn yn cyhoeddi eu ffurfiau mewn cronfa gyhoeddus. Yn Ne Cymru Newydd, er enghraifft mae'n drosedd defnyddio enwau ar leoliadau mewn cyhoeddiadau o bob math oni bai am yr enwau sydd wedi'u cyhoeddi yn y gronfa gyhoeddus.¹
6. Yn ddiweddar yn fy ymateb i ymgynghoriad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar Fil yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru) cynigais welliant i'r Bil sy'n gofyn i'r cofnodion amgylchedd hanesyddol y bydd dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i'w cyhoeddi gynnwys manylion pob ardal neu safle neu fan arall yn ardal yr awdurdod y mae ei enw o ddiddordeb hanesyddol a diwylliannol. Rwyf wedi nodi y dylai *enw* nodwedd ffisegol gweithgarwch dynol fod yn rheswm dros ddiogelu'r nodwedd yn yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, a thrwy hynny ddiogelu enw'r nodwedd. Rwyf hefyd wedi nodi y dylai'r Panel Cyngori ar Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Cymru a sefydlir gan y Bil gynnwys arbenigedd ym maes enwau lleoedd. Atodaf gopi o fy ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad hwnnw. Yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar 8 Gorffennaf 2015 dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth, Kenneth Skates AC y byddai'n fodlon ystyried 'cynigion ac argymhellion mewn perthynas â chofnodion yr amgylchedd hanesyddol'².

¹ [http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/au/other/nswlcp/lcp/lcp188463/va511414/cyrchwyd 31/07/2015\]](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/au/other/nswlcp/lcp/lcp188463/va511414/cyrchwyd%2031/07/2015)

² Fy nghyfieithiad i sydd yma.



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7. Dylwn nodi hefyd fod Rhodri Glyn Thomas AC ar 2 Gorffennaf 2015 yn nhrafodaethau'r Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol am y Bil uchod wedi gofyn a fyddai modd rhoi ystyriaeth i 'drefn gydsynio ar gyfer newid enwau' ac wedi gofyn am nodyn cyfreithiol ynghylch y mater. Dywedodd Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor, Christine Chapman AC y byddai'r Pwyllgor yn ymchwilio i'r mater. Rwy'n tybio y gallasai canlyniadau'r ymchwil hwnnw fod yn ddefnyddiol ichi wrth ichi ystyried y ddeiseb hon.

Hoffwn ddiolch ichi am y cyfle hwn i roi sylw ar y ddeiseb uchod gan Fynyddoedd Pawb. Gwn ei fod yn bryder mewn cymunedau ar draws Cymru fod enwau lleoedd o bob math yn cael eu newid gan golli cysylltiad pwysig â hanes a threftadaeth yr ardal oedd hynny. Gan amlaf, ond nid bob tro, mae'r enwau hynny yn rhai Cymraeg yn wreiddiol. Bellach yn sgil Mesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011 mae'r Gymraeg yn iaith swyddogol yng Nghymru. Mae'n achos pryder gwirioneddol fod enwau lleoedd Cymraeg yn cael eu tansilio a'r Gymraeg yn cael ei thrin yn llai ffafriol ar lawr gwlad yn union ar yr un amser ag y mae'n cael ei hystyried yn iaith swyddogol yn llygaid y gyfraith. Byddai cyflwyno camau cadarnhaol i atal hynny ac i ddiogelu enwau lleoedd Cymru yn gam pwysig ymlaen.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir,

Meri Huws
Comisiynydd y Gymraeg

Amg.



Clerc y Pwyllgor
Y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

SeneddCCLLL@Cynulliad.cymru

19/6/2015

Annwyl Glerc

Ymgynghoriad ar y Bil Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru)

1. Mae Comisiynydd y Gymraeg yn croesawu'r cyfle i roi sylw ar Fil Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru). Mae'r sylwadau isod yn ymwneud yn benodol ag egwyddorion y Bil mewn perthynas ag enwau nodweddion ffisegol gweithgarwch dynol yng Nghymru. Yn benodol gofynnir am y canlynol:
 - Dylai enw nodweddion ffisegol gweithgarwch dynol fod yn rheswm dros ddiogelu'r nodwedd yn yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, a thrwy hynny ddiogelu enw'r nodwedd. Yn hynny o beth dylai'r cofnodion amgylchedd hanesyddol gynnwys manylion pob ardal neu safle neu fan arall yn ardal yr awdurdod y mae ei enw o ddiddordeb hanesyddol a diwylliannol.
 - Dylai'r canllawiau a ddyroddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyflawni'r dyletswydd i greu cofnod amgylchedd hanesyddol gynnwys canllawiau penodol ynghylch enwau'r nodweddion ac iaith y cofnodion.
 - Dylai Gweinidogion Cymru ymgynghori ag arbenigwyr ar orgraff ac enwau lleoedd cyn dyroddi'r canllawiau.
 - Dylai'r Panel Cynghori ar Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Cymru gynnwys arbenigedd ym maes enwau lleoedd.
 - Dylai'r Pwyllgor ystyried a oes dulliau o warchod enwau lleoedd unai drwy ddiwygio cwmpas y Bil neu gyflwyno dulliau neu ddeddfwriaeth bellach.
2. Prif nod y Comisiynydd yw hybu a hwyluso defnyddio'r Gymraeg. Gwneir hyn drwy ddwyn sylw at y ffaith bod statws swyddogol i'r Gymraeg yng Nghymru a thrwy osod safonau ar sefydliadau. Bydd hyn, yn ei dro yn arwain at sefydlu hawliau i siaradwyr Cymraeg.

Mae dwy egwyddor yn sail i waith y Comisiynydd:

Comisiynydd y Gymraeg
Siambrau'r Farchnad
5-7 Heol Eglwys Fair
Caerdydd CF10 1AT

Welsh Language Commissioner
Market Chambers
5-7 St Mary Street
Cardiff CF10 1AT

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Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg

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- Ni ddylid trin y Gymraeg yn llai ffafriol na'r Saesneg yng Nghymru;
- Dylai personau yng Nghymru allu byw eu bywydau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg os ydynt yn dymuno gwneud hynny.

Dros amser fe fydd pwerau newydd i osod a gorfodi safonau ar sefydliadau yn dod i rym trwy is-ddeddfwriaeth. Hyd nes y bydd hynny'n digwydd bydd y Comisiynydd yn parhau i arolygu cynlluniau iaith statudol trwy bwerau y mae wedi eu hetifeddu o dan Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993.

Crëwyd swydd y Comisiynydd gan Fesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011. Caiff y Comisiynydd ymchwilio i fethiant i weithredu cynllun iaith; ymyrraeth â'r rhyddid i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yng Nghymru ac, yn y dyfodol, i gwynion ynghylch methiant sefydliadau i gydymffurfio â safonau.

Un o amcanion strategol y Comisiynydd yw dylanwadu ar yr ystyriaeth a roddir i'r Gymraeg mewn datblygiadau polisi a deddfwriaethol. Felly un o brif swyddogaethau'r Comisiynydd yw darparu sylwadau yn unol â'r cylch gorchwyl hwn gan weithredu fel eiriolwr annibynnol ar ran siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghymru y gallai'r newidiadau arfaethedig hyn effeithio arnynt. Mae'r ymagwedd hon yn cael ei harddel er mwyn osgoi unrhyw gyfaddawd posibl ar swyddogaethau'r Comisiynydd ym maes rheoleiddio, a phe byddai'r Comisiynydd yn dymuno adolygu'n ffurfiol berfformiad cyrff unigol neu Lywodraeth Cymru yn unol â darpariaethau'r Mesur.

3. Gweithgarwch y Comisiynydd yn y maes enwau lleoedd

Mae *iaith fyw: iaith byw Strategaeth y Gymraeg 2012-17* Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi bod gan Gomisiynydd y Gymraeg gyfrifoldeb dros gydgysylltu datblygiadau ym maes enwau lleoedd Cymraeg. Mae gan Gomisiynydd y Gymraeg gyfrifoldeb hefyd i gynnig cyngor ar ffurfiau safonol enwau lleoedd yng Nghymru. Etifeddwyd y cyfrifoldeb hwn pan ddiddymwyd Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn 2012. Nid oes gan y Comisiynydd bwerau statudol yn y maes ac nid oes grym cyfreithiol i'r cyngor na'r argymhellion ond darperir argymhellion i asiantaethau o bob math, gan gynnwys Llywodraeth Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol ar ffurfiau safonol enwau lleoedd. Mae gan y Comisiynydd banel o arbenigwyr sef y Panel Safoni Enwau Lleoedd sy'n cefnogi gwaith y Comisiynydd yn argymhell ffurfiau safonol enwau lleoedd. Mae gwaith y Comisiynydd yn y maes enwau lleoedd yn canolbwyntio ar enwau aneddiadau (trefi, pentrefi ayb.) yn hytrach nag ar enwau tirweddol neu enwau nodweddion ffisegol gweithgarwch dynol megis adeiladau ayb.

4. Bil Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru) – diffiniad o heneb (adran 22)

Nodir yn adran 528 memorandwm esboniadol Bil Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru) mai 'ffocws Bil yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru) yw gwarchod a rheoli'n gynaliadwy olion ffisegol gweithgarwch dynol ar safleoedd hanesyddol yn y gorffennol – gan gynnwys safleoedd archaeolegol, henebion ac adeiladau hanesyddol'. Nodir hefyd fod 'gwarchod enwau lleoedd y tu hwnt i gwmpas y Bil hwn.' Er mai ffocws gwaith y Comisiynydd yw enwau aneddiadau fel yr eglurir uchod, cynigir sylwadau yn y fan hon ar berthynas enwau ag olion ffisegol gweithgarwch dynol hanesyddol yn y gorffennol.



Mae cryn bryder mewn sawl cymuned yng Nghymru fod enwau tai ac adeiladau hanesyddol sy'n enwau sydd cyn hyned â'r adeiladau eu hunain yn cael eu newid. Gall ystyr a tharddiad enw nodwedd yn yr amgylchedd hanesyddol ddadlennu llawer amdano gan gynnwys ei darddiad hanesyddol; y defnydd hanesyddol a wneid ohono; y sawl a oedd yn byw ynddo; ei wneuthuriad ayb. Mae i hyn ei oblygiadau ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol oherwydd mae enwau nodweddion ffisegol gweithgarwch dynol, gymaint â'r nodweddion eu hunain, yn rhan o 'etifeddiaeth ein gwlad [...] yn werthfawr iawn ac [...] yn rhan o'n diwylliant a'n hunaniaeth genedlaethol gan [...] greu syniad o le, syniad o berthyn' fel y nodir yn adran 6 memorandwm esboniadol y Bil. Yn wir gellid dadlau fod y perygl a'r risg sydd i barhad rhai o'r enwau hyn yr un mor fyw â'r risg sydd i barhad yr amgylchedd hanesyddol ei hun mewn rhai achosion. Mae gwerth diwylliannol a hanesyddol i enwau'r nodweddion yn yr amgylchedd hanesyddol oherwydd eu bod yn rhoi eglurhad o ymwneud pobl â lle.

Yn hyn o beth mae Adran 22 y Bil yn ymestyn y diffiniad o heneb restredig yn Neddf Henebion Hynafol ac Ardaloedd Archaeolegol 1979 i gynnwys 'unrhyw beth, neu grŵp o bethau, sy'n dystiolaeth o weithgaredd dynol yn y gorffennol'. Mae enw nodwedd o ran ei ystyr a'i darddiad yn dystiolaeth o weithgaredd dynol yn y gorffennol. Er y nodir yn y Memorandwm Esboniadol nad yw gwarchod enwau lleoedd o fewn cwmpas y Bil hwn mae'n drueni nad oes bwriad gwneud hynny yn y Bil. Gellid gwneud hynny er enghraifft drwy ddynodi henebion oherwydd gwerth eu henwau fel tystiolaeth o weithgaredd dynol yn y gorffennol, neu drwy gynnal cofrestr o enwau sydd o werth hanesyddol, yn yr un modd ag y bwriedir cynnal cofrestr o barciau a gerddi hanesyddol (adran 18). Gofynnaf i'r Pwyllgor felly ystyried dulliau o warchod enwau lleoedd, boed hynny drwy ddiwygio cwmpas y Bil hwn neu gyflwyno dulliau neu ddeddfwriaeth bellach.

5. Cofnodion amgylchedd hanesyddol (Rhan 4, 33 y Bil)

Mae Rhan 4 y Bil yn ymdrin â'r gofyn i 'bob awdurdod cynllunio lleol yng Nghymru greu cofnod amgylchedd hanesyddol a'i gadw'n gyfredol'. Mae adran 33 (h) y Bil yn nodi bod rhaid i'r cofnod amgylchedd hanesyddol gynnwys 'manylion pob ardal neu safle neu fan arall yn ardal yr awdurdod sydd o ddiddordeb hanesyddol, archeolegol neu bensaernïol ym marn yr awdurdod.' Mae fersiwn drafft o'r canllawiau hyn ar gael i'w hystyried ar y cyd â'r Bil hwn. Rwy'n nodi fod y canllawiau yn egluro y gallai cyswllt ag enw lle olygu y cynhwysir nodwedd yn y cofnod amgylchedd hanesyddol. Gofynnaf ichi felly roi ystyriaeth i gynnwys diffiniad penodol yn y Bil sy'n nodi y dylai'r cofnod amgylchedd hanesyddol gynnwys manylion pob ardal neu safle neu fan yn ardal yr awdurdod sydd 'o ddiddordeb toponymegol', neu y mae ei enw 'o ddiddordeb hanesyddol a diwylliannol'.

6. Canllawiau (Rhan 4, 36 y Bil)

Yn adran 36 y Bil manylir ar y canllawiau a ddyroddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyflawni'r dyletswydd i greu cofnod amgylchedd hanesyddol. Dylai'r canllawiau hyn nodi yn benodol bod angen i gynnwys y cofnodion fod yn ddwyieithog ac o'r un ansawdd yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg yn unol â'r gofynion a fydd ar awdurdodau lleol yn unol â safonau Mesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011. Tudalen y pecyn 148



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Gofynnaf i'r canllawiau hefyd gynnwys yr angen i roi sylw dyladwy i gywirdeb orgraffyddol a tharddiad enwau'r nodweddion amgylcheddol a gofnodir yn y cofnodion hyn gan gofnodi'r enw Cymraeg neu Saesneg yn unig neu'r enw yn y ddwy iaith¹ os yw'n bodoli. Maent yn gofnodion cyhoeddus, ac i'r perwyl hwnnw dylent nid yn unig fod yn gywir o safbwynt hanesyddol, ond hefyd o safbwynt ieithyddol er mwyn osgoi unrhyw amwyster. Argymhellaf yn hyn o beth y dylai'r canllawiau gynnwys yr angen i ymgynghori ag arbenigwyr ieithyddol ac enwau lleoedd wrth lunio'r cofnodion amgylchedd hanesyddol.

Mae'r canllawiau drafft a gyhoeddwyd hefyd yn ymdrin â thechnoleg gwybodaeth yng nghyd-destun mynediad cyhoeddus a safonau data y cofnodion amgylchedd hanesyddol. Yn y fan hon, dylai'r canllawiau dynnu sylw penodol at yr angen i gynnal a rhannu data dwyieithog a darparu gwasanaethau ar-lein dwyieithog yn unol â safonau Mesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011. Mae canllaw anstatudol ar ystyried y Gymraeg ac anghenion dwyieithrwydd mewn technoleg, gwefannau a meddalwedd ar gael ar wefan y Comisiynydd².

Gofynnaf hefyd i'r canllawiau nodi na ddylai perchnogion y nodweddion ffisegol a gofnodir newid enwau'r nodweddion ffisegol oherwydd bod eu henwau a'u tarddiad yn rhan annatod o'r nodweddion.

Nodir yn 36 (3) (b) yr angen i Weinidogion Cymru ymgynghori 'ag unrhyw bersonau eraill sy'n briodol ym marn Gweinidogion Cymru' cyn dyroddi'r canllawiau. Yn hyn o beth argymhellaf y dylai'r personau hyn gynnwys arbenigwyr ar enwau lleoedd ac orgraff y Gymraeg.

7. Y Panel Cyngori ar Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Cymru (Rhan 4, 37)

Mae'r Bil yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Weinidogion Cymru sefydlu Panel Cyngori ar Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Cymru sydd â'r diben o roi 'cyngor i Weinidogion Cymru ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â llunio, datblygu a gweithredu polisi a strategaeth mewn perthynas â'r amgylchedd hanesyddol yng Nghymru.' Fel y nodwyd uchod mae enwau nodweddion ffisegol yn rhoi gwerth diwylliannol a hanesyddol i'r nodweddion eu hunain ac mae tarddiad ac orgraff y nodweddion hyn yn faterion hollbwysig mewn perthynas â llunio, datblygu a gweithredu polisi a strategaeth yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. O'r herwydd dylai'r panel roi sylw dyladwy i'r angen i amddiffyn enwau'r amgylchedd hanesyddol. Er mwyn galluogi hynny dylai'r Panel ymgynghori ag arbenigwyr yn y maes enwau lleoedd wrth lunio ei raglen waith ac yn ddefnyddol fe ddylai gynnwys o leiaf un aelod sydd ag arbenigedd yn y maes.

- Deallaf nad diben y Bil hwn yw gwarchod enwau lleoedd, enwau tirweddol nac enwau nodweddion ffisegol gweithgarwch dynol Cymru. Rwyf, er hynny, o'r farn fod angen amddiffyn yr enwau hyn cymaint ag y bo modd oherwydd eu pwysigrwydd diwylliannol,

¹ Bydd enwau nodweddion ffisegol gweithgarwch dynol unai yn Gymraeg yn unig (y mwyafrif), yn Saesneg yn unig neu mewn rhai achosion prin yn ddwyieithog. Ni raid iddynt fod yn ddwyieithog os mai enwau uniaith ydynt.

² Technoleg, Gwefannau a Meddalwedd: Ystyried y Gymraeg.
<http://www.comisiynyddygybraeg.org/Cymraeg/Rheolwyr%20Cofnodion%20a%20Gwefannau%20a%20Meddalwedd%20-%20Technology%20Websites%20and%20Software.pdf> (cyrchwyd 17 Mehefin 2015)



Comisiynydd y
Gymraeg
Welsh Language
Commissioner

hanesyddol a chymunedol. Rwyf o'r farn y byddai'r gwelliannau yr wyf yn eu hargymell uchod yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd hanesyddol enwau'r nodweddion ffisegol o weithgarwch dynol hyn ac yn cydnabod y dylai'r enw ei hun fod yn rheswm dros amddiffyn y nodwedd a thrwy hynny ddiogelu ei enw. Os nad yw'r Pwyllgor o'r farn y dylid derbyn yr argymhellion hyn gofynnaf iddo ystyried a yw o'r farn bod angen gwarchod enwau lleoedd Cymru a sut y byddai'n gwneud hynny.

Diolch yn fawr iawn ichi am y cyfle i gyflwyno tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig ichi ynghylch Bil Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru).

Yr eiddoch yn gywir,

Meri Huws
Comisiynydd y Gymraeg

Ystyriaeth pellach i Ddeiseb Mynyddoedd Pawb (P-04-632) 6ed o Hydref, 2015

Sylwadau *Mynyddoedd Pawb* yn dilyn yr ohebiaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Pwyllgor Deisebu

Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru

Rydym yn falch o gefnogaeth Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru a'u cydnabyddiaeth fod: "traditional Welsh names are often the catalyst by which non-Welsh speakers begin to acquire a knowledge of the language, through their growing familiarity with the place-name elements they encounter...".

Dirprwy Weinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth

Rydym yn falch fod y Dirprwy Weinidog yn derbyn bod enwau lleoedd Cymraeg yn adnoddau pwysig o ran adnabod a rheoli ein hasedau hanesyddol ac yn ychwanegu at arbenigrwydd diwylliannol Cymru.

Comisiynydd Y Gymraeg

Rydym y cytuno ag argymhellion Comisiynydd Y Gymraeg

- Dylid sefydlu corff neu fwrdd i ymdrin a materion yn ymwneud ag enwau ac i osod meini prawf ar gyfer dibenion cynllunio
- Dylai enwau traddodiadol ar nodweddion tirweddol ac adeiladau o bob math yn ogystal ag adeiladau rhestredig gael eu diogelu.

Credwn y dylai corff neu fwrdd o'r fath fod yn gyfrifol am:

1. Gynnig ffurfiau safonol, gan gydnabod drwy broses ymgynghorol leol, ffurfiau tafodiaethol pan fo'n briodol.
2. Gofnodi enwau a sicrhau eu bod yn gyson mewn dogfennau swyddogol ac ar fapiau. Dylid cydweithio'n agos â'r OS i sicrhau cywirdeb a phriodoldeb yr enwau.
3. Weithredu trefn ymgynghorol ar gyfer newid enwau gan weithio ar raddfa ddalgylchol, h.y. yr awdurdodau cynllunio drwy Gymru. Ceir enghraifft o fewnfudwr yn dymuno cael gwared o enw Cymraeg a phan ofynwyd iddo pam, ei ateb oedd: "I couldn't care two hoots about your Welsh name" a newidiodd yr enw i 'Two Hoots' (cofnodir y newid enw hwn yn nhystiolaeth *Cymdeithas Enwau Lleoedd Cymru* gerbron y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar Fedi yr 2il). Credwn, er mwyn amddiffyn ein treftadaeth rhag y fath ddiffyg parch, mai dim ond drwy gytundeb y gymuned leol a'r awdurdod cynllunio lleol y dylid caniatáu newid enw.

Ymatebion na ddaeth i law

Rydym yn siomedig nad oes ymateb wedi dod hyd yma gan **Croeso Cymru** a **Cyngrhair Twristiaith Cymru**, gofynwn yn garedig i chi gysylltu â nhw unwaith eto.

Rydym yn gofyn unwaith eto am ystyriaeth i amcanion y ddeiseb gan y Gweinidog **Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth**, y gweinidog sydd a chyfrifoldeb dros **Addysg**, y gweinidog sydd a chyfrifoldeb dros **Gyfoeth Naturiol a Chynllunio** a Phrifweinidog Cymru sydd a chyfrifoldeb dros **yr iaith Gymraeg**. Er mwyn gwireddu'r amcanion sydd yn ein deiseb mae cyd-weithio rhwng yr holl adrannau uchod yn angenrheidiol.

Gofynwn i chi hefyd gysylltu â **Cadw**, y corff sydd yn gyfrifol am warchod drwy ddeddfwriaeth dros 30,000 o adeiladau cofrestriedig a thros 500 o ardaloedd

gwarchodaeth bensaernïol arbennig drwy Gymru. Maent yn gwneud gwaith clodwiw yn gwarchod integriti pensaernïol y safleoedd hyn ond mae'n achosi pryder mawr nad ydynt yr un mor awyddus i warchod enwau y cyfryw safleoedd. Labeli yn unig yw'r enwau yng nghyhoeddiadau Cadw heb unrhyw gydnabyddiaeth o'u pwysigrwydd diwylliannol. Onid yw'r enw yn rhan annatod o gymeriad yr hyn a warchodir ac yn fodd i'w osod yn ei gyswllt hanesyddol a diwylliannol priodol? Dylai enwau traddodiadol ar adeiladau a phob mathau o nodweddion tir gael eu gwarchod. Mae hyn eisoes yn digwydd mewn gwledydd Ewropeaidd eraill er parch i'w diwylliant brodorol ac i gadw'r cymeriad y mae ymwelwyr yn dyheu i'w weld.

Amcanion ein deiseb:

1. **Ysgogi parch a diddordeb yn yr iaith Gymraeg ac i sicrhau a chynyddu'r defnydd ohoni.** Gall esbonio ystyron enwau'r ardal i fewnfudwyr di-Gymraeg fod yn gam cyntaf i'w croesawu a chyflwyno cyfoeth ein treftadaeth iddyn nhw, e.e. sesiynau croeso a chymdeithasu ym mhentref Nebo, Dyffryn Nantlle, dan ofal OP Huws. Mae dysgu beth yw ystyr enwau eu tai eu hunain a thai cymdogion a phwy oedd yn arfer byw ynddynt wedi profi'n boblogaidd iawn dros y blynyddoedd. O ganlyniad ymunodd sawl un o'r newydd-ddyfodiaid â dosbarthiadau Cymraeg ac ymhen amser wedi dod yn rhan gyflawn o'r gymuned leol.

Mae angen dathlu cyfoeth ein henwau lleoedd trwy ddod a'n treftadaeth ddiwyllianol yn fyw i bawb. Trwy gyfrwng **y dechnoleg ddiweddaraf** sy'n datblygu'n ddyddiol gellir hefyd cyflwyno cyfoeth y Gymraeg i bawb trwy gyfrwng yr enwau sydd ar ein tirwedd. Gallai hyn fod yn atyniadol ar gyfer siaradwyr y Gymraeg, y sawl sydd â diddordeb yn yr iaith, a dysgwyr yr iaith. Mae trafodaethau a chydweithio'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd rhwng **History Points, Llwybr yr Arfordir, a Chymdeithas Enwau Lleoedd, Cymdeithas Edward Llwyd a Menter Iaith Conwy.** Yn ogystal a threfnu taith, gellid cyflwyno ynganiad cywir yr enwau sydd ar ein tirwedd. Mae cyfle yma hefyd i fynd gam ymhellach a chyflwyno'r **diwylliant Cymraeg cyfoes** i gynulleidfa eang. Awgrymwn gydweithio â menrtrau dysgu Cymraeg poblogaidd fel **Say Something in Welsh.**

2. **Cynyddu'r ymdeimlad o hunaniaeth ymysg cymunedau lleol drwy rannu cyfoeth ein treftadaeth ddiwyllianol gydag eraill.** Mae angen i gyrff yn y sectorau statudol cyhoeddus a gwirfoddol warchod ac ymfalchio yn ein treftadaeth ddiwyllianol anweladwy yn ogystal â'r gweladwy, byddai hyn yn cyflwyno amrywiaeth ddiddorol ym mhersbectif amgylchedd pobl leol ac ymwelwyr.

3. **Ennyn diddordeb ac ymwybyddiaeth ymwelwyr o gyfoeth ein treftadaeth leol a thrwy hynny ddod a buddion addysgol ac economaidd i ardaloedd.**

Mae ein henwau lleoedd Cymraeg yn un o'r elfennau mwyaf gweladwy i dwristiaid eu gwerthfawrogi ac i bwysleisio arbenigrwydd Cymru. Gall rhai enwau penodol ddennu twristiaid, e.e. Llanfairpwllgwyngyll..... a Beddgelert, tra y gall eraill ychwanegu yn fawr at brofiad diwylliannol. Er enghraifft, trefnir cyrsiau preswyl llwyddiannus iawn ers rhai blynyddoedd ym **Mhlas Tan y Bwlch, Maentwrog ar Y Mabinogion, yn Gymraeg a Saesneg. Canolbwytir ar y 4ydd Cainc: Chwedl Math Fab Mathonwy (stori Llew Llaw Gyffes, Blodeuwedd ayyb).** Rhan hanfodol o'r cwrs yw ymweld â 15 o'r safleoedd yn Nyffryn Nantlle ac ardal Ffestiniog a enwir yn y chwedl. Trefnwyd teithiau maes tebyg fel rhan o gyrsiau **Canolfan Iaith Nant Gwrtheyrn** yn ogystal.

Dylai **addysg** mewn ysgolion sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc yn cael cyfle i werthfawrogi cyfoeth enwau lleoedd Cymraeg fel rhan o'u treftadaeth, hynny trwy **addysgu** am hanes, daearyddiaeth, chwedloniaeth a defnydd tir hanesyddol ein gwlad.

Mae enwau lleoedd yn gyfrwng hynod ddefnyddiol i roi gwerth ychwanegol i brofiad pobl a phlant o amgylchedd a hanes boed hynny yng nghefn gwlad neu mewn tref trwy weithgareddau awyr agored ac astudiaethau maes i blant ac oedolion. Gall yr elfennau disgrifiadol mewn enwau lleoedd o dirwedd a chynefinoedd gyfoethogi gwerthfawrogiad o nodweddion daearyddol ac ecolegol ar gyfer gwaith maes i ysgolion, gall enwau lleoedd fod yn gyfrwng i gyflwyno cyfoeth treftadaeth drwy eu cysylltiadau hanesyddol a chwedlonol, e.e. rhai enwau mynyddoedd, nentydd, llynnoedd yn sail i hanes neu chwedl. **(tystiolaeth pellach ar gael gan Swyddogion Addysg Gwersyll yr Urdd, Glanllyn a Chanolfan Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri, Plas Tan y Bwlch, Menter Iaith Conwy, Antur Stiniog a Chlwb Ieuencid Blaenau Ffestiniog)**. Mae enwau lleoedd yn gyfrwng i ddarllen y tirlun a chynyddu'r mwynhad o gerdded a chymdeithasu yn yr awyr agored gyda buddion amlwg i iechyd a llesiant pobl, **(tystiolaeth pellach ar gael gan Cymdeithas Edward Llwyd a Clwb Mynydda Cymru)**

Dylai enwau lleoedd ynghyd a'r dreftadaeth a'r hanes sy'n gysylltiedig â nhw, fod yn rhan annatod o gyrsiau astudiaethau'r amgylchedd mewn **addysg** bellach ac **addysg** uwch, ac o gyrsiau gweithgareddau awyr agored megis cyrsiau arwain mynydd sy'n cael eu rhedeg gan gyrff eraill. Yn yr un modd dylid gweithio gyda chanolfannau awyr agored er mwyn codi eu hymwybyddiaeth o gyfoeth enwau lleoedd traddodiadol brodorol, ac er mwyn eu cefnogi i ddefnyddio enwau lleoedd Cymraeg yn eu gwaith o ddydd i ddydd.

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru: i hyrwyddo a rheoleiddio'r defnydd o enwau ar fapiau, arwyddion a gwefannau. i ddylanwadu ar gyrff cyhoeddus i ddefnyddio'r enw cynhenid ar bob achlysur. i annog sefydliadau hamdden ac awyr agored (sy'n cael eu hariannu'n aml o gyllid cyhoeddus) i wneud defnydd o enwau cynhenid ac i gynnwys treftadaeth ddiwylliannol fel rhan o'u pecyn i'r ymwelydd.

Gyda thwf aruthrol dros y ddeng mlynedd diwethaf yn y nifer o Gymry Cymraeg sy'n ennill bywoliaeth yn y sector gweithgareddau awyr agored a thwristiaeth amgylcheddol **(tystiolaeth ar gael gan Menter Iaith Conwy)** rydym yn fwy ymwybodol nag erioed o bwysigrwydd gwarchod a hyrwyddo eu henwau lleoedd cynhenid er mwyn gwrthsefyll y bygythiad cynyddol gan ddringwyr, caiacwyr, syrffwyr, beicwyr mynydd ayyb sydd yn bathu enwau Saesneg ar ddringfeydd, pyllau a llwybrau gan ddiystyru enwau Cymraeg gwreiddiol sy'n gwanhau arbenigrwydd diwyllianol ein gwlad.

Hoffem nodi bod Cronfa Treftadaeth y Loteri Genedlaethol yng Nghymru a Chernyw yn cydnabod bod enwau lleoedd yn elfen gyflawn yng nghwmpas cyllido eu gweithgarwch treftadaeth. Gobeithiwn y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru ddilyn eu hesiampl.

Gofynnwn i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwysleisio pwysigrwydd hyn oll i'r gweinidigion priodol o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru gan gynnig arweiniad, fel y gallant ddarbwyllio Awdurdodau Lleol, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ac Awdurdodau'r Parciau Cenedlaethol, ynghyd â chyrrff eraill yn y sectorau statudol, cyhoeddus, gwirfoddol a phreifat, i gymryd y camau priodol a phellgyrhaeddol yma i ddiogelu a dathlu'n treftadaeth genedlaethol trwy gyfrwng enwau Cymraeg ein tirwedd.

Edrychwn ymlaen at drafodaethau cadarnhaol.

Atodiad:

Ymateb Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri i sylwadau *Cynghrair Twristiaeth Cymru* wedi cyfweiliad ar Radio Wales 12/05/15

AWDURDOD PARC CENEDLAETHOL ERYRI SNOWDONIA NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

Datganiad i'r Wasg

Dydd Mercher, 13eg o Fai 2015

Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri:

Gwrthwynebu Sylwadau Cynghrair Twristiaeth Cymru.

Mewn cyfarfod ym Mhlas Tan y Bwlch, Maentwrog heddiw (dydd Mercher, 13eg o Fai, 2015), penderfynodd Aelodau Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri ddatgan fod yr Awdurdod yn anghytuno'n llwyr â barn Cadeirydd Cynghrair Twristiaeth Cymru parthed y defnydd a wneir o'r Gymraeg wrth groesawu ymwelwyr i Gymru.

Ar ran yr Awdurdod, dywedodd ei Bencampwr Iaith, y Cynghorydd Elwyn Edwards,

"Fel Awdurdod, cefnogwn ymgyrch Mynyddoedd Pawb ac rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau fod enwau Cymraeg yn cael eu gwarchod a'u hybu.

Mae enwau Cymraeg yn rhan o'n treftadaeth ddiwylliannol ni - yn adlewyrchu agweddau o'n hanes, ein tirlun, ein bioamrywiaeth, ein hiaith a'n ffordd o fyw. Y rhinweddau hyn sy'n ein gwneud yn arbennig, yn wahanol ac yn atyniadol i ymwelwyr. Difyr felly yw nodi cyhoeddiad Llywodraeth Cymru ddoe mai 2014 oedd y flwyddyn orau erioed i Gymru o ran twristiaeth wrth i'r nifer o ymwelwyr o Brydain i Gymru gyrraedd 10 miliwn. Chlywsom ni ddim cwyn gan un o'r ymwelwyr hyn yn dweud fod yr iaith Gymraeg 'yn y ffordd'.

Fel Awdurdod, rydym yma i warchod ein treftadaeth ac mae enwau lleol yn greiddiol i'n treftadaeth. Unwaith y collwn ni'n henwau, fe gollwn ni'n hanes a'n treftadaeth.

Yn y gorffennol, mae Cynghrair Twristiaeth Cymru wedi cydnabod pwysigrwydd pwrpasau statudol Parciau Cenedlaethol wrth warchod a gwella harddwch, bywyd gwyllt a threftadaeth ddiwylliannol eu hardaloedd. Yr ydym felly yn siomedig â sylwadau dinistriol Cadeirydd y Gynghrair sy'n mynd yn groes i hyn."

Diwedd

Nodyn i Olygyddion

1. Mae "Mynyddoedd Pawb" yn awyddus i Lywodraeth Cymru ddiogelu a pharchu ein cyfoeth o enwau lleoedd er mwyn:

- ysgogi parch a diddordeb yn yr iaith Gymraeg ac i sicrhau a chynyddu'r defnydd ohoni.

- cynyddu'r ymdeimlad o hunaniaeth ymysg cymunedau lleol drwy rannu cyfoeth ein treftadaeth ddiwylliannol gydag eraill.

- ennyn diddordeb ac ymwybyddiaeth ymwelwyr o gyfoeth ein treftadaeth leol a thrwy hynny ddod a buddion addysgol ac economaidd i ardaloedd.

2. Os am drefnu cyfweiliad, neu os am wybodaeth bellach, cysylltwch â Llinos Angharad, Swyddog y Wasg a Digwyddiadau APCE ar 01766 772237 neu 07766 255509.

**AWDURDOD PARC CENEDLAETHOL ERYRI
SNOWDONIA NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY**

Press Release

Wednesday, May 13 2015

**Snowdonia National Park Authority:
Objection to Comments made by the Wales Tourism Alliance.**

At a meeting in Plas Tan y Bwlch, Maentwrog today (Wednesday, 13 May 2015), members of Snowdonia National Park Authority decided to announce that it totally disagrees with the opinion of Wales Tourism Alliance's Chairman regarding the use of the Welsh language when welcoming visitors to Wales.

On behalf of the Authority, its Heritage Champion, Councillor Elwyn Edwards said, "As an Authority, we support Mynyddoedd Pawb's campaign and we call on the Welsh Government to ensure that Welsh names are protected and promoted.

Welsh names are part of our cultural heritage – they reflect aspects of our history, our landscape, our biodiversity, our language and our way of life. These are the qualities that make us special, different and attractive to visitors. It is interesting therefore to note the Welsh Government's announcement yesterday that 2014 was a record year for Wales in terms of tourism, as the number of British visitors to Wales reached 10 million. We have not heard any of these visitors complain that the Welsh language was 'in the way'.

As an Authority, we are here to protect our heritage and place names underpin our heritage. Once we lose our names, we lose our history and our heritage.

In the past, the Wales Tourism Alliance has recognized the importance of National Parks' statutory purposes in protecting and enhancing the beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of their areas. We are therefore disappointed by the destructive comments made by the Alliance's Chairman which contradicts this."

End

Note to Editors

1. Mynyddoedd Pawb (Everyone's Mountains) is keen for the Welsh Government to protect and respect our wealth of place names in order to:

- stimulate respect and interest in the Welsh language and to secure and increase the use of it.
- increase the sense of identity among local communities by sharing the wealth of our cultural heritage with others.
- engage the interest and awareness of visitors of the richness of our local heritage and thereby bring educational and economic benefits to areas.

2. To arrange an interview, or for further information, contact Llinos Angharad, SNPA Press and Events Officer on 01766 772237 or 07766 255509.

Eitem 5

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) ix o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

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