

Y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol

Lleoliad:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 2 – y Senedd

Dyddiad:
Dydd Iau, 26 Medi 2013

Amser:
09:00

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch â:

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Agenda

Cyfarfod preifat cyn y prif gyfarfod – 09.00 – 09.15

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

2 Ymchwiliad i'r rhwystrau i adeiladu cartrefi yng Nghymru – Sesiwn dystiolaeth 6 (09.15 – 09.55) (Tudalennau 1 – 2)

Y Cyngor Benthycwyr Morgeisi

CELG(4)-24-13 – Papur 1

- Paul Smee, Cyfarwyddwr Cyffredinol
- Peter Hughes, Cadeirydd Cymru

3 Ymchwiliad i'r rhwystrau i adeiladu cartrefi yng Nghymru – Sesiwn dystiolaeth 7 (09.55 – 10.35) (Tudalennau 3 – 6)

Cartrefi Cymunedol Cymru

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- Gareth Davies, Pennaeth Datblygu, Cymdeithas Tai Unedig Cymru, a Chadeirydd Fforwm Gwasanaethau Technegol Cartrefi Cymunedol Cymru

- Neil Barber, Cyfarwyddwr Datblygu, Grŵp Seren

Egwyl – 10.35 – 10.45

4 Ymchwiliad i lefelau cyfranogiad mewn chwaraeon – Sesiwn dystiolaeth 9 (10.45 – 11.45) (Tudalennau 7 – 11)

Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru ac Ymddiriedolaeth Bêl-droed Cymru
CELG(4)-24-13 – Papur 3

- Jonathan Ford, Prif Weithredwr, Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru
- Neil Ward, Prif Weithredwr, Ymddiriedolaeth Bêl-droed Cymru
- Llyr Roberts, Rheolwr Ymchwil a Gwerthuso, Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru

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

Gweddill y cyfarfod hwn a dechrau'r cyfarfod a gynhelir ar 2 Hydref 2013.

6 Blaenraglen Waith y Pwyllgor (11.45 – 12.15) (Tudalennau 12 – 16)

CELG(4)-24-13 – Papur preifat 4

7 Papurau i'w nodi (Tudalennau 17 – 96)

Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee

CELG(4)-24-13 – Paper 1

Inquiry into barriers to home building in Wales

Response from : Council of Mortgage Lenders

Introduction

1. The CML is the representative trade body for the UK residential mortgage lending industry. Our 110 members currently hold around 95% of the assets of the UK mortgage market. In addition to lending for home ownership, the CML's members also lend to support the private rental market and social housing.

2. We welcome the opportunity to provide written evidence to the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee [inquiry on barriers to home building in Wales](#). The Committee's announcement of a short inquiry on this matter is timely as the CML and a number of our members have recently begun work to support the Welsh Government in their proposals to develop and implement a shared equity scheme for Wales, consequent upon the recent successful launch of the Help to Buy: equity loan scheme in England.

Demand for home ownership in Wales

3. Our most [recent survey data](#) for Wales shows that Welsh borrowers have higher aspirations for home-ownership than Great Britain overall, with some 84% of adults in Wales wishing to be home owners in the next 10 years (compared to 79% in Great Britain). In the shorter term, 47% of adults surveyed in Wales indicated they would like to buy a home (either their first or subsequent home) in the next 2-3 years. Separately, our survey data has shown an increase in lending to Welsh first time buyers in the first quarter of this financial year, while lending to home movers and those re-mortgaging has eased.

4. Our data shows that there is considerable demand for home ownership in Wales and that this demand is being well met by new lending from our members. For this reason, we are of the view that access to mortgage finance should not be seen as a barrier to home building in Wales, and that the Committee is right to focus on other areas such as land and development costs and regulatory burdens.

Development costs and regulation

5. The Committee's inquiry is focussing primarily on the issue of development costs and the extent to which they might impede the delivery of new homes in Wales. Issues here around the availability and cost of land, the constraints planning system with its associated development obligations and levies, construction costs (including building to the required regulatory/ environmental and sustainability standards) will more appropriately be dealt with by those responding on behalf of house builders. We have not, therefore, covered these issues in this submission.

Supporting supply through access to development and mortgage finance

6. Rather than focus on barriers, we prefer to take this opportunity to highlight initiatives and measures to stimulate supply through access to well-priced development finance and affordable mortgage products.

7. In terms of the mortgage market generally, our recent [market commentary](#) indicates that funding conditions, helped by the funding for lending scheme, continue to look favourable. The prevailing conditions are supporting more competitive mortgage pricing and availability and a gradual resumption of lenders' risk appetite. Funding costs have fallen significantly since FLS was announced, and this has had a beneficial impact for mortgage rates. Our market commentary highlights the improving LTV profile of lending over the past year. A pick-up in lenders' risk appetite has seen wider competition for low deposit mortgages. As a result, we have seen a discernible, if modest, improvement in the proportion of higher LTV loans that are actually being advanced. This applies across much of the mortgage market, mostly supported by CML members. It is most striking in the house purchase space, helped in part by specific government initiatives, including Help to Buy.

8. It should, of course, be noted that wholesale funding markets continue to be very volatile and turbulent. Here, the arrival of the new Governor of the Bank of England could herald a potential change in the Bank's approach to Quantitative Easing and monetary policy. For these reasons it is important to keep in

mind that the recent changes in mortgage pricing and availability as a result of FLS could be subject to further change; in short, the situation is fluid.

9. CML members are actively participating with the Welsh Government in promoting and bringing forward access to attractively priced development finance for new affordable housing development by housing associations in Wales. Our members, including the Principality Building Society and The Housing Finance Corporation are active in providing, respectively, access to competitive commercial loans and well priced capital markets funding for new affordable and social rented housing. The Principality has recently been instrumental in supporting the Welsh Housing Partnership as well as schemes such as at Ely Bridge, while THFC have been active in facilitating the so-called Welsh Housing Bond, by providing access to the capital markets. THFC aggregates the individual funding needs of Registered Providers into market-size amounts which can be funded on a long-term basis in the capital markets or via the European Investment Bank. In addition, Affordable Housing Finance plc, a subsidiary of THFC, has recently been licenced by DCLG to offer government-guaranteed long term debt to Registered Providers, including in Wales, for new affordable housing delivery.

10. In terms of supporting affordable access to mortgage products, CML members in Wales are open for business and active in this market. Alongside the increased availability of well priced higher LTV mortgages as a result of FLS and improving funding conditions generally, the Principality offers a range of shared equity and shared ownership mortgages. Using its products, borrowers do not need a deposit for purchases in association with Registered Social Landlords, and for purchases from a builder, only a 5% deposit is needed. These products, which require either no or minimal deposit are supporting customers in accessing affordable home ownership in Wales. By helping to meet demand in this way, there is a clear stimulation of new housing supply.

11. Monmouthshire Building Society has been lending consistently throughout the economic downturn of recent years. The Society has developed a well-regarded reputation for the support it offers to local first time buyers. The Society has offered 95% mortgages since early 2011, which have significantly increased its customer's ability to afford their first home. Recently, the Society extended its 95% products to include new build houses and introduced a suite of products without product fees and early repayment charges. This is strong evidence of the support the Society is giving regionally to first time buyers and house builders.

12. More generally, CML members stand ready to support and work with the Welsh Government as it develops proposals for a new shared equity scheme, along similar lines to the Help to Buy equity loan scheme which has already been introduced in England. This work is now underway and we look forward to further constructive engagement with officials as they bring forward detailed scheme proposals. The CML is also working positively with the UK Government in the development of the Help to Buy Guarantee scheme, which is to be available nationally from early 2014. Taken together, these two strands of Help to Buy, in addition to initiatives and products already in place and available from our members locally all point to significant support for the Welsh housing market and meeting Welsh aspirations of home ownership.

13. We are clear that aspiring owners in Wales will have a comprehensive range of routes to ownership, which meet their needs. The challenge will be for developers to bring forward the new supply needed to meet that demand.

1 July, 2013

Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee

CELG(4)-24-13 - Paper 2

Inquiry into barriers to home building in Wales

Response from : Community Housing Cymru Group

1. About Us

The Community Housing Cymru Group (CHC Group) is the representative body for housing associations and community mutuals in Wales, which are all not-for profit organisations. Our members provide over 153,000 homes and related housing services across Wales. In 2011/12, our members directly employed 7,500 people and spent over £850m in the Welsh economy.¹ Our members work closely with local government, third sector organisations and the Welsh Government to provide a range of services in communities across Wales.

Our objectives are to:

- Be the leading voice of the social housing sector.
- Promote the social housing sector in Wales.
- Promote the relief of financial hardship through the sector's provision of low cost social housing.
- Provide services, education, training, information, advice and support to members.
- Encourage and facilitate the provision, construction, improvement and management of low cost social housing by housing associations in Wales.

In 2010, CHC formed a group structure with Care & Repair Cymru and CREW Regeneration Wales in order to jointly champion not-for-profit housing, care and regeneration. CHC welcomes the opportunity to respond to the National Assembly for Wales' Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee's short inquiry into barriers to home building in Wales.

General comments

1. In 2007, the One Wales Coalition Government challenged Housing Associations in Wales to develop 6,500 homes over four years and Housing Associations exceeded the target by 23% - building a total of 8,000 new affordable homes over the four year period. For this assembly term, the Welsh Government has set a target of building 7,500 additional affordable homes and figures show that 1,973 additional affordable homes were provided in 2011-12 by RSL's and good progress is being made in 2012/2013². The last Comprehensive Spending Review resulted in a cut of almost 40% in Social Housing Grant. However, top-ups from Welsh Government from efficiency savings and additional Whitehall consequential have been welcome in working towards achieving this target. CHC has previously called for a 'welfare defence programme' and we were delighted to see that the Welsh Government will be targeting

¹ Measuring the Economic Impact of Welsh Housing Associations, November 2012

² Measuring the Economic Impact of Welsh Housing Associations, November 2012

Community Housing Cymru Group Members:

Aelodau Grŵp Cartrefi Cymunedol Cymru:

an extra £20 Social Housing Grant from UK consequential funding at individuals and families that may be adversely affected as a result of the UK Government's housing benefit reductions.

2. Following the recent Comprehensive Spending Review we know revenue cuts are likely and CHC believes that more capital for RSLs to continue to develop homes to alleviate affordable housing pressures is vital. If current investment is not sustained, we are in danger of failing to reach the 7,500 target. Furthermore, statistics state that there are over 90,000 people on social housing waiting lists in Wales and according to research an estimated 284,000 additional homes are required in Wales between 2006 and 2026, which includes 101,000 homes from the social rented sector to meet newly arising need and demand. As a sector we realise the importance of being innovative to ensure we build more affordable homes for the thousands of people currently on housing waiting lists. Working with our members we have examined a range of innovative ways to increase funding in response to the downward pressure on public sector budgets, including mechanisms for existing unused borrowing facilities which could be accessed by other Housing Associations. The study has identified several possible ways to access this funding including through Bond issues.
3. CHC believes that there is a growing realization of the sectors role in generating jobs and growth and the positioning of the sector as a vehicle for social justice and economic growth. Our member's new build properties must meet at least Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 and the social housing sector is an area of major capital expenditure which is levering in additional private sector investment. Matching housing aspirations with improvements in employment, health and education are all part of the wider regeneration process and Welsh housing associations are playing a key role. CHC commissioned the Welsh Economic Research Unit to carry out a report into measuring the economic impacts of RSL's and this report demonstrates the points above. Welsh housing associations spent £951 million in 2011-12. This was an increase of 16 per cent from the previous year and almost 80 per cent of that spend was retained in Wales. The amount spent regenerating Welsh communities also increased to £493.2 million, up 14 per cent from 2010/11. The contribution the sector made to employment also rose, with 7,500 people directly employed by a housing association. For every direct job provided, almost two other jobs were supported by the sector. In 2011-12 this amounted to 20,200 full time equivalents across Wales, a rise of 15 per cent from the previous year.
4. Changing demographics present considerable challenges for citizens, service providers and policy makers who will need to ensure that future housing provision reflects the needs and aspirations of future generations. If Wales is to recover economically, policy makers need to invest in housing. By investing in our sector – a sector with the ability and track record to deliver – we can build our way out of recession and create hundreds of jobs in the process, while increasing supply to ensure that the people of Wales have access to secure and affordable housing, in communities where they want to live.

A. Whether development costs are impeding and constraining the delivery of new homes in Wales

5. Development costs have increased in recent times with ever improving standards as there are many different tiers of design criteria that our members are required to meet for new build properties. As well as the mandatory Building Regulations and Code Level 3 applicable to all new build dwellings, affordable homes also have to be compliant on DQR (Design Quality Requirements), WHQS (Welsh Housing Quality Standards) and Lifetime Homes. Although this additional level of design results in consistency in design and standards across the affordable homes sector, it should also be noted that this comes at an extra over development cost.

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6. The review of Part L under the building regulations and the intention for the requirement to install automatic fire suppression systems in all new residential dwellings from spring 2014, as outlined in the domestic fire safety measure, will add to that cost and they are coming at a time when there are a lot of difficulties in the sector including viability challenges and technical challenges to be looked at. Whilst there are positive effects from introducing CO2 savings of 40% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions under the review of part L and whilst there are positive effects from introducing the domestic fire safety measure, the economic implications of achieving these need to be considered by asking what does it mean in terms of affordability, especially taking into consideration cumulative impact of regulations and other financial impacts.
7. It is important that these changes are balanced against the backdrop of the recession, cuts in social housing grant and increasing housing demand. The viability of development schemes is challenged with increasing standards and less rental income/grant. Families are being forced to turn to the private rented sector and the pressures on social housing are exacerbated by stricter lending criteria, a decline in the level of home ownership (prices remain too high in relation to average earnings for most first time buyers and many are unable to find the high deposits required to secure a mortgage) and rent rises in the private rented sector (due to increased demand). Furthermore, there is considerable financial pressure on the sector at a time when there is uncertainty about the impact of the welfare reform proposals for example. With the advent of welfare reform and the much publicised bedroom tax, there will be a greater need for more efficient properties in terms of accommodation. For example, rather than a 3b5p house, perhaps we should instead be looking at building 3b6p houses. Similarly, rather than 2b3p flats, should we be looking at 2b4p flats? These properties will no doubt have a larger footprint and associated build cost but may be necessary in order to meet housing need and the economics of balancing the bedroom tax for families in affordable homes.
8. The development quality requirements (DQR) were last updated in 2005 and cover the core areas of accessibility, energy efficiency, security and space standards. Since 2005 a lot has changed in Wales, particularly with the devolved powers through planning and building regulations, as well the added impact of welfare reform for example. Welsh Government are currently carrying out a scoping review of standards including the DQR standard and in light of the current review of DQR, members would also like to see consideration given to the actual impact of the Lifetime Homes standard and consideration of the review of this in line

with the current review of home adaptations in Wales. CHC feels that there should now be discussions about the possibility of developing principles and allowing innovation/flexibility in the design of new properties, which could essentially mean maintaining standards but not standards that are too prescriptive in detail.

9. Regarding the development process, members have commented that they are driven in certain circumstances by market values, for example, in relation to land and fees. Lack of land and land costs remain barriers and there needs to be incentives for land release from developer landbanks, with there being a need and further commitment to releasing publicly owned land for building affordable housing. CHC would welcome incentives for land release from developer landbanks and more innovative partnership working. Members have commented that rising standards will drive developers including RSL's away from new build. Land owners are unlikely to accept lower values for their land. This could result in a shortage of land, increase in construction costs, an increase in property costs due to a supply and demand scenario, etc. CHC sits on the National Assets working group and

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CHC feels that the use of E-pims could prove a useful tool as a facilitator and as a comprehensive register of public sector land.

10. The delivery of affordable housing through the planning system has an important role in underpinning and enabling wider economic development. One particular issue with planning raised by a member was in regards to working with the planning authority to limit the use of render to just key buildings on the street scene (due to issues around cost for example), which would result in cost savings for the estate over the lifetime of a property. CHC would be happy to send further written evidence in regards to planning issues.

B. Specific concerns of small and medium sized construction companies based in Wales

11. It is worth noting that members have commented that larger contractors/house builders have been struggling, and this could be affected by the Welsh market and increasing costs as per above. Enabling and maximizing opportunities through procurement to the SME sector in Wales is vital in ensuring that organisations are not overlooking the capabilities of local, smaller businesses by favouring large, UK wide contractors, and the main contractor model. This includes addressing information and barriers for SME's such as their ability to access information on new upcoming opportunities, issues around pre-qualification and aggregation (combining similar works into 1 larger contract) and 'bundling' (putting together different types of work into 1 larger contract) for example, which can result in larger contracts that are beyond the scope of SMEs as they don't have the required financial backing or track record.

C. Identify 'quick wins' that can be implemented by Welsh Government to assist the whole homebuilding industry

12. An immediate 'win' would be to relax some of the design criteria imposed on new build affordable homes. For example, on Section 106 opportunities where there is no social housing grant, affordable homes are only required to meet WHQS standards. Given that the footprint of a WHQS home is smaller than a DQR property, this would equate in being able to deliver more affordable homes per acre. Therefore, it should be a consideration for a stand-alone new affordable housing development to meet WHQS only and not DQR requirements.
13. There has always seemed to be a disparity between the development sector and Welsh Water with regards approvals and agreeing connections. Whereas it is absolutely right to ensure that capacity exists for the larger development schemes that are planned without compromising on existing use, this approval process seems unduly complicated and protracted in some cases. Improving this process overall would equate in fewer delays and cost savings to the development sector as a result.
14. Incentives for land release from developer landbanks and more innovative partnership working between a range of organisations.

15.

Community Housing Cymru Group

03/07/13

Community Housing Cymru Group Members:

Aelodau Grŵp Cartrefi Cymunedol Cymru:

Y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol

CELG(4)-24-13 - Papur 3

Adran 1: Cefndir

- 1 Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru (CBDC) yw'r gymdeithas hynaf ond dwy yn y byd yn dilyn ei sefydlu ym 1876, ac mae'r Gymdeithas wedi llywodraethu pêl-droed yng Nghymru yn barhaus ers y flwyddyn honno. Mae CBDC yn aelod o FIFA ac UEFA ac yn un o'r pum cymdeithas sy'n rhan o'r Bwrdd Pêl-droed Rhyngwladol (IFAB), sef ceidwaid 'Cyfreithiau'r Gêm.'
- 2 Sefydlwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Bêl-droed Cymru (YBDC) gan CBDC ym 1996 ac mae ei amcanion yn cynnwys: (1) annog mwy o bobl i chwarae pêl-droed; (2) adnabod a datblygu chwaraewyr ifanc talentog i gefnogi llwyddiant timau rhyngwladol Cymru yn y dyfodol ar draws pob oedran; a (3) datblygu mwy o hyfforddwyr a hyfforddwyr sydd â gwell cymwysterau.
- 3 Mae cymryd rhan, ac yn fwy penodol cynyddu lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol mewn pêl-droed, yn ffocws i CBDC ac YBDC.

Adran 2: I ba raddau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru a Chwaraeon Cymru yn cyflawni'r nodau a amlinellwyd yn y Rhaglen Lywodraethu, yn y cynllun gweithredu Creu Cymru Egnïol ac yn Y Weledigaeth ar gyfer Chwaraeon yng Nghymru o ran lefelau cyfranogiad mewn chwaraeon.

- 4 Tra ein bod yn cydnabod ein cyfraniad at gynyddu lefelau cymryd rhan mewn pêl-droed a chynyddu nifer yr hyfforddwyr chwaraeon a'r athletwyr elit yng Nghymru, nid oes gan CBDC ac YBDC unrhyw dystiolaeth gadarn i allu gwneud sylwadau ar p'un a yw Llywodraeth Cymru a Chwaraeon Cymru yn cyflawni'r amcanion a amlinellir yn y dogfennau a grybwyllwyd yn flaenorol. Mae amcanion uchelgeisiol wedi cael eu pennu ac rydym yn hyderu bod mesurau ar waith i fonitro cynnydd.
- 5 Mewn perthynas ag annog lefelau cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, rydym o'r farn bod gofyn i Chwaraeon Cymru a Llywodraeth Cymru fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn:
 - i. Cynyddu nifer yr oriau'r wythnos y mae plant yn cymryd rhan mewn gweithgarwch corfforol mewn ysgolion.
 - ii. Dewis mwy amrywiol a modern o chwaraeon mewn ysgolion er mwyn ennyn mwy o ddi-ddordeb gan ferched a lleihau'r gostyngiad mewn lefelau cymryd rhan wrth i ddisgyblion gyrraedd eu harddegau.
 - iii. Meithrin gwell cysylltiadau rhwng ysgolion a chlybiau cymunedol.
 - iv. Datblygu seilwaith o feysydd 3G.

Adran 3: I ba raddau y mae setiau data ac ystadegau ar gael ar gyfer mesur lefelau cyfranogiad mewn chwaraeon, yn enwedig rhai a gaiff eu dadgyfuno yn ôl meysydd cydraddoldeb a grwpiau economaidd-gymdeithasol.

- 6 Mae'r Arolwg ar Chwaraeon Ysgol a gynhaliwyd gan Chwaraeon Cymru yn 2011 yn nodi bod mwy o ddisgyblion yn cymryd rhan mewn pêl-droed na'r un math arall o chwaraeon tîm yng Nghymru. Mae'r tabl isod yn nodi'r ffigurau ar gyfer gwahanol gyfraniadau:

Grŵp oedran	Cymryd rhan yn allgyrsiol	Cymryd rhan mewn clwb	Cymryd rhan anffurfiol
Blynyddoedd 3-6 (7-11 oed)	47,060	44,516	61,051
Blynyddoedd 7-11 (11-16 oed)	38,162	39,896	57,242

- 7 Mae'r Arolwg ar Oedolion Egnïol a gynhaliwyd yn 2008/9 yn nodi bod mwy o oedolion (pobl 15 oed a hŷn) yn cymryd rhan mewn pêl-droed na'r un math arall o chwaraeon tîm hefyd, gydag oddeutu 320,837 yn cymryd rhan a 129,330 yn aelodau o glybiau pêl-droed.
- 8 Mae argaeledd setiau data ac ystadegau i fesur lefelau cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn bwysig i CBDC ac YBDC gan fydd mynediad at ystadegau cadarn yn helpu'r ddau sefydliad i gynllunio'n strategol drwy sicrhau bod amser ac adnoddau yn cael eu buddsoddi'n briodol.
- 9 Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r ddau sefydliad yn defnyddio ystadegau sy'n bodoli eisoes i nodi tueddiadau. Er enghraifft, mae data cyfredol yn awgrymu bod gostyngiad mewn lefelau cymryd rhan mewn ysgolion uwchradd ac mae'r dystiolaeth hon yn ein galluogi i sicrhau bod y gêm yn apelio at bobl ifanc. Mae tystiolaeth hefyd yn awgrymu bod gan bêl-droed y potensial i dyfu; mae mwy o bobl eisiau cymryd rhan o'i gymharu â chwaraeon eraill.
- 10 Yn anffodus, tra bod data Chwaraeon Cymru yn cynnig sail ar gyfer datblygu darlun o dueddiadau cyfredol yng Nghymru, nid yw'n cynnig sail digon cadarn i roi camau gweithredu strategol ar waith ar lefel leol.
- 11 Mae'r Arolwg ar Chwaraeon Ysgol, er enghraifft, yn ddibynnol ar gefnogaeth gan ysgolion ac o'r herwydd, mae'r adborth yn amrywio o un ardal i'r llall. Mae hyn yn ei dro yn arwain at fias gan fod adborth o rai ardaloedd yn uwch nag eraill. Yn naturiol mae hyn yn destun pryder o ystyried natur amrywiol Cymru (e.e. gwledig/trefol; mynediad/diffyg mynediad at gyfleusterau ac ati). Fodd bynnag, dylid nodi bod cynrychiolwyr Chwaraeon Cymru yn ymwybodol o'r mater hwn ac mae'n galonogol gweld bod mwy o bobl wedi ymateb i'r arolwg cyfredol o'i gymharu â'r arolwg diwethaf. Mae trafodaeth gyda'r rheiny sy'n rhan o'r maes hefyd yn codi pryderon ynghylch y dulliau samplu a ddefnyddir ar gyfer yr Arolwg ar Oedolion Egnïol.
- 12 Er bod CBDC ac YBDC yn gwerthfawrogi'r ymdrechion i annog mwy o ymateb gan ysgolion drwy dynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd y maes hwn, credwn y dylid gwneud mwy o ymdrech i sicrhau bod

cwestiynau wedi'u teilwra'n briodol i'r gynulleidfa berthnasol. Mae'n annhebyg bod plant saith mlwydd oed yn gallu deall cwestiynau ar gefndir ethnig neu 'a ydynt yn ystyried bod ganddynt anabledd neu nam.' Er bod materion o'r fath yn bwysig, gellir cwestiynu pa mor gywir yw'r data hwn. Mae hyd yr arolwg hefyd yn bryder gyda rhai plant yn treulio 50 munud yn ei lenwi yn ystod y peilot.

- 13 Dylid nodi bod CBDC a Chyrff Llywodraethu eraill wedi dechrau gweithio gyda Chwaraeon Cymru i adolygu'r cwestiynau a gynhwysir yn yr arolygon hyn. Mae'n ymddangos bod anghenion cynyddol gwahanol sefydliadau yn gorbwyso pwysigrwydd darparu holiadur sy'n hawdd ei ddefnyddio. Yn wir, mae'n ymddangos bod peth amharodrwydd i symud oddi wrth yr hyn sydd wedi bod yn cael ei wneud dros y blynyddoedd.
- 14 Mae CBDC ac YBDC yn elwa ar berthynas weithio agos gydag aelodau o Dîm Ymchwil Chwaraeon Cymru. Mae hyn yn bwysig a dylid meddwl ymhellach am ymgysylltu â Chyrff Llywodraethu eraill. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth sy'n cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd.
- 15 Ein gobaith yw gwella'r lefel o wybodaeth a gaiff ei chasglu drwy'r Arolygon ar Chwaraeon Ysgol ac Oedolion Egniöl. Tra bod yr Arolwg ar Oedolion Egniöl yn darparu dadansoddiad ar gyfer y rheiny sy'n cymryd rhan yn y gêm dan do ac yn yr awyr agored, byddai dadansoddiad pellach o fformatau'r gêm mewn gwahanol awdurdodau lleol yn ein galluogi i gymryd camau strategol. Er enghraifft, mae gennym ddiddordeb mewn adnabod a dysgu mwy am y rheiny sy'n chwarae 5-bob-ochr, ffwtal, 7-bob-ochr ac 11-bob-ochr.
- 16 Mater arall i'w ystyried yw bod yr Arolwg ar Chwaraeon Ysgol a'r Arolwg ar Oedolion Egniöl yn cael eu cynnal tua dwy flynedd ar wahân. Er ein bod ni'n deall cymaint o waith sy'n gysylltiedig â'r arolygon hyn, nid oes modd i ni bennu faint o bobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn pêl-droed (a chwaraeon eraill) mewn blwyddyn benodol.

Adran 4: Y cyfleoedd a'r rhwystrau y mae gwahanol grwpiau o bobl yn eu hwynebu o ran cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, gan gynnwys yn ôl meysydd cydraddoldeb a grwpiau economaidd-gymdeithasol.

- 17 Er bod tystiolaeth yn awgrymu bod y rheiny sy'n cymryd rhan mewn pêl-droed yn perthyn i wahanol raddau cymdeithasol, caiff ei gydnabod bod rhai grwpiau – gan gynnwys menywod a grwpiau Pobl Dduon a Lleiarioedd Ethnig (BME) – wedi profi rhwystrau yn y gorffennol. O ganlyniad, mae nifer o fentrau wedi cael eu sefydlu i sicrhau bod pobl o wahanol oedrannau a chefnidiroedd yn cael cyfle i chwarae'r gêm, a hynny gydag adnoddau cyfyngedig. Mae'r enghreifftiau canlynol yn cynnig cipolwg o'r datblygiadau/cynnydd sydd wedi digwydd yn y maes hwn:
 - I. Cyfres o gyrsiau hyfforddi pêl-droed wedi'u dylunio'n benodol ar gyfer mamau.

- II. Ym mis Awst, bydd Cymru yn cynnal Pencampwriaeth Merched Dan 19 UEFA yn y Gorllewin.
 - III. Bydd Carfan Ffwtsal Byddar Cymru yn hyfforddi am y tro cyntaf ym mis Gorffennaf.
 - IV. Yn 2012, roedd 3.4% o'r chwaraewyr cofrestredig yng Nghymru (11 oed a hŷn) o gefndir BME. Mae'r ffigur hwn wedi cynyddu o 2.3% yn 2010.
 - V. Bu i chwe thîm BME Hŷn newydd, yn cynnwys 90 o chwaraewyr, gofrestru ar gyfer Cynghrair Bêl-droed Ffoaduriaid Cymru yn ddiweddar.
- 18 Un her allweddol y mae pêl-droed yn ei wynebu wrth symud ymlaen yw'r angen i ddarparu lleoliadau digonol ac addas i gynnal a chynyddu lefelau cymryd rhan. Mae'r cynnydd yng nghostau llogi cae neu faes chwarae – cynnydd o 193% mewn ffioedd ar gyfer meysydd ac ystafelloedd newid sy'n eiddo i Gyngor Caerdydd yn ôl adroddiad gan y BBC – yn debygol o gael effaith negyddol ar lefelau cymryd rhan.
- 19 Mae'r angen am well cyfleusterau yn rhwystr sylweddol. Mae CBDC wrthi'n buddsoddi €3 miliwn mewn meysydd 3G ar draws Cymru. Byddai buddsoddiad pellach gan sefydliadau eraill – Llywodraeth Cymru a Chwaraeon Cymru yn benodol – heb os yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at ddatblygu'r gwaith gyda grwpiau lleiafrifol a chynyddu lefelau cymryd rhan.

Adran 5: Beth yw'r cysylltiadau rhwng rhaglenni ar gyfer datblygu chwaraeon yng Nghymru a mentrau eraill Llywodraeth Cymru i gynyddu lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol?

- 20 Cafodd cam cyntaf Parc y Ddraig (Canolfan Ddatblygu Genedlaethol CBDC), sydd wedi'i lleoli ym Mhentref Chwaraeon Rhyngwladol Casnewydd, ei ariannu gyda buddsoddiad gan UEFA, CBDC, Chwaraeon Cymru a rhaglenni FIFA. Mae Chwaraeon Cymru hefyd yn buddsoddi mewn pêl-droed ar lawr gwlad drwy YBDC.
- 21 Er gwaethaf ein perthynas weithio agos gyda Chwaraeon Cymru, mae CBDC ac YBDC yn awyddus i gydweithio â Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau perthynas weithio agosach.
- 22 Mae cyfleoedd i ddatblygu hyd yn oed ymhellach a sicrhau gwell cysylltiadau rhwng mentrau datblygu cymunedol a chwaraeon. Er enghraifft, mae Prosiect FFWTSAL yn fenter a sefydlwyd gan Gymdeithas Bêl-droed Iwerddon (FAI) ac YBDC a chaiff ei gyllido drwy Raglen Ryngranbarthol IVA Cymru Iwerddon 2007-2013 o dan thema Adfywio Cymunedau'n Gynaliadwy. Mae'r FAI, YBDC a darparwyr addysg lleol wedi uno i ddarparu cyfle unigryw i bobl sy'n ddi-waith a thu allan i addysg ffurfiol gymryd rhan mewn prosiect arloesol i'w helpu yn ôl i mewn i'r gweithlu. Nod cyffredinol y prosiect yw darparu addysg a chyfleoedd gwaith i bobl ddi-waith ac i hybu a chyfrannu at adfywio cymunedau drwy gyflogaeth a gwirfoddoli.
- 23 Mae Prosiect FFWTSAL yn enghraifft o sut y gellir defnyddio pêl-droed (a chwaraeon eraill) fel arf cymdeithasol i fynd i'r afael â nodau strategol eraill Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae pêl-droed eisoes yn gweithio gyda nifer o grwpiau anodd eu cyrraedd ac mae'n arf profedig y gellir ei ddefnyddio i ymgysylltu â phobl o wahanol gefndiroedd.

Adran 6: Effaith y Gemau Olympaidd a Pharalympaidd, Cwpan Ryder a digwyddiadau proffil uchel a llwyddiannau eraill ym maes chwaraeon yng Nghymru ar lefelau cyfranogi yng Nghymru.

- 24 Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth i awgrymu bod y digwyddiadau mawr uchod wedi cael unrhyw effaith ar lefelau cymryd rhan mewn pêl-droed. Mae'n fwy tebygol y gallai digwyddiadau pêl-droed domestig a chenedlaethol eraill effeithio ar lefelau cymryd rhan, er mae hyn yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod angen monitro effaith yn fwy effeithiol.

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol

Lleoliad: Ystafell Bwyllgora 2 – y Senedd

Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 17 Gorffennaf 2013

Amser: 09:15 – 12:10

Gellir gwyllo'r cyfarfod ar Senedd TV yn:

http://www.senedd.tv/archiveplayer.jsf?v=cy_300000_17_07_2013&t=0&l=cy

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Wales



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Aelodau'r Cynulliad:

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Peter Black
Janet Finch-Saunders
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Gwyn R Price
Jenny Rathbone
Rhodri Glyn Thomas
Lindsay Whittle

Tystion:

Lynsey Edwards, Llywodraeth Cymru
Francois Samuel, Llywodraeth Cymru
Simon White, Llywodraeth Cymru
Kath Palmer, Llywodraeth Cymru
Carl Sargeant, Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio
Dr Roisin Willmott, Cyfarwyddwr Cenedlaethol, Royal
Town Planning Institute Cymru
David Morgan, Sefydliad Brenhinol y Syrefewyr Siartredig
Cymru

TRAWSGRIFIAD

[Trawsgrifiad o'r cyfarfod.](#)

1 Cyflwyniadau, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

Cafwyd ymddiheuriadau gan Mark Isherwood. Nid oedd neb yn dirprwyo ar ei ran.

2 Ymchwiliad i'r rhwystrau i adeiladu cartrefi yng Nghymru – sesiwn dystiolaeth 4

Clywodd y Pwyllgor dystiolaeth gan y Sefydliad Cynllunio Trefol Brenhinol yng Nghymru a Sefydliad Brenhinol y Syrffewyr Siartredig. Gwnaethant gytuno i ddarparu rhagor o wybodaeth am:

ddulliau gweithio cwmnïau cyfleustodau o ran datblygiadau tai newydd a'u perthynas â chwmnïau adeiladu;

a yw datblygwyr llai o dan anfantais o'u cymharu ag adeiladwyr tai sy'n gweithio ar raddfa fwy yn genedlaethol ac a yw polisi cynllunio cenedlaethol yn anfanteisiol i ddatblygwyr canolig eu maint;

rhagor o wybodaeth am fancio tir ac effaith hynny ar gwmnïau adeiladu llai;

enghreifftiau o gyfraniadau oddi ar y safle.

3 Ymchwiliad i'r rhwystrau i adeiladu cartrefi yng Nghymru – sesiwn dystiolaeth 5

Clywodd y Pwyllgor dystiolaeth gan y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio. Cytunodd y Gweinidog i ddarparu'r canlynol:

rhagor o wybodaeth am y cynllun rhannu ecwiti a gynigiwyd, pan fydd ar gael;

nodyn am faint y cyllid preifat a godir gan gyrff trosglwyddo stoc a'r graddau y mae hynny wedi cymell gwaith adeiladu tai;

manylion am y prosiect swyddfeydd/ystafelloedd gwely i'w rhentu ym Mhrestatyn.

4 Memorandwm Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol ar gyfer darpariaethau yn ymwneud ag adennill meddiant tai annedd

Clywodd y Pwyllgor dystiolaeth gan y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio. Cytunodd y Gweinidog i ddarparu rhagor o wybodaeth am y canlynol:

hawliau statudol tenantiaid landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig.

5 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o weddill y cyfarfod

Cytunodd y Pwyllgor ar y Cynnig.

6 Dyfodol cydraddoldeb a hawliau dynol yng Nghymru – ystyried yr adroddiad drafft

Cytunodd y Pwyllgor ar yr adroddiad drafft.

7 Ymchwiliad i lefelau cyfranogiad mewn chwaraeon – ystyried y prif faterion

Ystyriodd y Pwyllgor y prif faterion, ac ystyrir adroddiad drafft yn ystod tymor yr hydref.

8 Blaenraglen Waith y Pwyllgor

Bu'r Pwyllgor yn ystyried y blaenraglen waith.

9 Papurau i'w nodi

Nododd y Pwyllgor y papurau.

9.1 Gwybodaeth ychwanegol gan Chwaraeon Cymru yn dilyn y cyfarfod ar 19 Mehefin

9.2 Gwybodaeth ychwanegol gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yn dilyn y cyfarfod ar 27 Mehefin

9.3 Gohebiaeth gan Bethan Jenkins AC

9.4 Gohebiaeth gan Ann Jones AC

26 September 2013

Papers to Note

Tudalen 21

Paper Number	Date of Meeting	Action From	Action Point
Paper 5	27 June – evidence for inquiry into participation in sport	NUT Cymru	What have NUT members done to ensure that there is a diverse choice of activities on offer for pupils, especially dis-engaged young girls, so that they are able to participate
Paper 6	03 July – evidence for inquiry into participation in sport	Minister for Economy, Science and Transport	The definitions of major sporting events used by the unit to categorise events in Wales and the UK Department for Culture Media and Sport evaluation of the impact of the 2012 Olympics and in particular in relation to the wider outcomes.
Paper 7	03 July – Evidence for inquiry into participation in sport	Minister for Economy, Science and Transport	<p>Following the meeting, members of the Committee asked the Chair to write to the Minister with the following questions relating to the Minister’s portfolio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the total expenditure for major sporting events during 2012-13? What assessment has been made of the economic impact as a result of this expenditure? • Could the Minister provide the Committee with information on the work that is being done to capture the potential impact on attracting tourism to Wales as a result of improved cycling and pedestrian routes arising from the Active Travel Bill?
Paper 8	11 July – evidence for LCM on Injunctions, Criminal Behaviour Orders and	Minister for Local Government	Clarification of point raised on Natural Resources Wales.

	Community Trigger		
Paper 9	11 July – evidence for inquiry into home building	CIH Cymru	CIH Cymru agreed at the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee held on 11 July to provide a link to a report on cooperative housing:
Paper 10	11 July	Minister for Local Government and Government Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence the Minister has had with the Home Secretary regarding the consultation that has taken place with Children and Young People in relation to the Bill. • A note on the restorative justice funding stream. • The Regulatory Impact Assessment produced for the Bill.
Paper 11	17 July – evidence for inquiry into home building	RTPI Cymru	Supplementary information on points raised during the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restraint of land through the planning process increase prices • Do planning policies work against smaller house builders • Property development fund
Paper 12	17 July – evidence for inquiry into home building	Minister for Housing and Regeneration	Supplementary information on points raised during the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A note on the amount of private finance raised by stock transfer bodies and the extent that this has stimulated house building • Details of the office / bedrooms for rent project in Prestatyn
Paper 12	17 July – evidence for LCM for provisions relating to the recovery of possession of dwelling houses	Minister for Housing and Regeneration	Supplementary information on points raised during the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statutory rights for RSL tenants
Paper 13	N/A	Minister for Local Government and Government Business	Correspondence re a technical consultation on the draft Council Tax Reduction Schemes.

Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee

CELG(4)-24-13 – Paper 5

“What have NUT members done to ensure that there is a diverse choice of activities on offer for pupils, especially dis-engaged young girls, so that they are able to participate?”

I teach at a School in Bridgend, my subject is Design & Technology. I started teaching at the school in 1992 and since then have looked after Boys Hockey at the school at all age groups. This has always taken place in my own time, after school - evenings and weekends.

I have been privileged to have worked with a good number of talented young people over the last twenty years or so, many of whom have gone on to gain international honours and a good number still play hockey at club level.

Instrumental to this success were the many hockey tours over the years to countries such as Spain, Holland and the USA. All in holiday time, never term time !

As regards facilities my school has only a Red-Gra hockey pitch that has been unfit for use since the early eighties. For a number of years I used to transport pupils to Maesteg Comprehensive to use their Astro Turf in the evenings, likewise with Pencoed where we played the majority of our Welsh Schools Cup matches.

We have won the Welsh Schools Cup a number of times at U14, U16 and U18, despite of the facilities - not because of them !

It has become increasingly difficult in recent years as more and more obstacles are put in the way indirectly to pupil participation in school sport, with regard to hockey specifically you need an all-weather pitch and we do not have one, transport costs increase yearly. It has become an almost impossible task, especially when many other schools will only play during the school day - cover costs etc

If you removed the non-PE specialists from support team sports in schools in Wales we would be in a sorry state, sadly due to workload etc that is what is happening.

It starts with facilities, then you need the staff who have something to offer that can inspire and motivate pupils within their sport. It is not always easy !

We are currently in negotiations to get Prudential Borrowing from BCBC, but need to ensure we can generate an income stream from a facility - a business plan so that our pupils can have a facility they so desperately need. A business plan !

Not much of an Olympic Legacy in Wales !

If I can be of any more help in any way please get in touch.

We have a very wide and extensive 5x60 scheme which runs at lunchtimes and after school which are well attended

These clubs are promoted extremely well with the emphasis on enjoyment and taking part rather than winning

There is also an STF only club which caters for the less practically able and demonstrates the inclusive nature of the initiative

We also have a strict no kit policy e.g. 1st time verbal warning, 2nd time break detention, 3rd lunch detention, 4th after school detention with subject teacher, 5th after school detention with HoD

At KS4 the risk of drop out is much higher so core PE lessons are structured less around your traditional team sports and more on the individual sports like, fitness studio, table tennis, dance, dodge ball etc. We also get the GCSE pupils to lead sessions which empowers the pupils

Hope this helps

Acting Head of PE
Cefn Hengoed Community School

I run the autism unit at Bryn Celynnog.

All my students join in the PE lessons at school- despite their difficulties

Our PE department are autism Aware and accept some things they find difficult

It's the awareness the support and motivation they are given to join in and give all activities a try- even when they are really challenged by a particular activity- the self-esteem that comes with joining in feeds through their entire curriculum

Our s hook resources are good but as all schools would like more

We also take our students to the UWIC day every May or June where all the activities are adapted- more of these centres locally would be brilliant - to develop real skills- but for joining in and participating we are doing well

We currently only have boys at the unit but have had girls in the past- all have taken part- one actually loved it- especially the dance

Hope this helps

You too have a good summer

Best regards

2 years ago when I was working as a TA on a supply basis at the pupil referral unit at Hartridge (now Llanwern) school in Newport I noticed that many of the pupils participated in the street dance class. It might be worth getting in touch with someone at the Llanwern High PRU to see if they still do this kind of thing and how they promote it to the pupils.

We, and many other schools that I know of in the area, have had a major drop-out rate when it comes to participation by Year 10 & 11 girls during lessons and extra-curricular sessions. A few years ago now we started an initiative where we conduct an internal survey of all the girls in Years 10 & 11 and ask them what they would like to participate in. Because of this we have completely changed the activities that we do with them which are now more health related rather than competitive. This has increased the participation rates, which is great.

However, what concerns me more is the fact that the number of lessons for Key Stage 3 pupils in our school are being reduced next year from 4 a fortnight to 3 a fortnight for Years 7 & 8 and 2 a fortnight for Year 9! This is all down to the new literacy and numeracy framework that is being introduced and the department to suffer, in our school especially, is the PE department. The PE staff now, instead of teaching their subject, are also expected to teach Literacy and Numeracy in those lessons where they're not teaching their subject. Also, when a pupil needs extra literacy or numeracy lessons they are always taken out of the PE lesson in order to do it which reduces their participation and if he/she is keen on sport it's very frustrating for them as they look forward to their PE lessons.

On a more positive note, we have an excellent 5x60 officer here who has significantly increased participation in extra-curricular activities. Our 5x60 officer has been with us for 3 years and now knows most of the pupils in the school and can relate to them. We might be an exceptional case as I know that many schools in this area have a different 5x60 officer every year which has a negative effect on the majority of the schools. As PE teachers we tend to talk a lot about these type of things when we get together.

My apologies for sounding mostly negative but that's the reality of the situation in schools today.

Hi Stuart we have had a very good participation rate, but this was not based upon a diverse range of activities. It was based on utilising good role models, educating pupils on the benefits of exercise and discipline/motivation/empathy throughout the department. Recently we have had a 'revolution' where our head teacher wanted experience over quality and at the same time cutting the PE provision in half. For PE to be effective it needs to be a routine where the pupils are expected to take part for the moment they enter the school at year 7. The more PE that is on the timetable the more 'usual' it would become. No gimmicks, just the norm. I hope PE becomes a core subject and in doing so could become a leader in key skills provision as well.

Hope this helps

Hello

At my school - Pencoed Comprehensive (bridgend) - girls were encouraged to play atomic rugby in a mixed team with the boys. Our school were area winners. However they were unable to go on to the next stage as the costs were too great. Funding is a major issue for us in Wales and this must prevent girls taking part in PE. More money is the answer!

Thanks

Cath Pope
Head of maths
Pencoed comp school.

Dear Stuart

in response to your email thought you'd be pleased to hear that here at Darland High we are doing our bit for pupil participation.

We have a renowned unit for 35 pupils with a diagnosis of ASD and as a consequence have had a lot of difficulty getting our exercise shy youngsters to participate in group sporting activities.

They hate contact sports and usually kick the ball into their own goal - they are not popular team members as you can imagine!

So , due to reading that the main cause of death for this group of young people is death by drowning , I decided to organise some swimming lessons

This was backed up by our local LEA group that promotes sport for youngsters with ALN , we set up a small group that has been going to a local public swimming pool to have intensive and small group coaching.

They have made enormous progress and we are all very pleased with this initiative.

A plus for me is the promotion of life skills that go with a trip that is not to do with parents!

We are delighted with the gains in confidence and social skills that our young people have shown over the last few months.

come and visit to see for yourself, you could even bring your swimming costume!

Hope this gives you a good example of trying to meet a challenging group of pupils need to exercise.

Contact me for further details

Enid Moore
Centre Manager
Communication Centre
Darland High School

Dear Stuart

Your email has been passed onto me by our deputy head. To be completely honest we haven't seen a reduction in the number of student taking part in PE lessons.

The things that we do to encourage participation are as follows:

- Allow the KS4 girls to wear black trousers or leggings so they are less body conscious
- Offer an alternative curriculum for the girls in particular in year 9, to include activities such as Tag Rugby, Basketball, Football, Zumba, Badminton & Ultimate Frisbee. Although some of these sports are associated as being male sports the girls enjoy trying something different for half a term and they can't start the term with an 'I don't like this' attitude as we haven't offered it lower down the school.
- We have a leadership academy which students have to apply to be a part of. They then runs events not only within our school but also with the feeder primary schools. This has been extremely popular and students who were becoming disengaged with PE have joined the academy off their own backs and have become participating once more.
- We have an excellent 5x60 officer in place who runs a wide variety of alternative options.
- We also have a very strong and committed PE department and as a result of which we have excellent extra-curricular options for the students with clubs running every evening and regular fixtures across a range of activities.
- As an additional extra we also have regular tours which students sign up for a few years in advance. This then encourages students to continue to play for the years leading up to the tour.
- We also have strong inter house competitions all year round.

I hope that is helpful.

Eleri
Chepstow School

Stuart,

Girl KS3 participation is good but KS4 struggles in the lower ability group when setted. Pupils prefer this grouping system as well.

In Yr 10 we group/set our pupils on ability. Group 1(top) and 2 are mixed gender but 3 all boys and 4 all girls.

We have also introduced Zumba/Keep fit to music for the lower ability girls group which has had some affect.

Unfortunately in my 32 years of experience it is mainly up to the enthusiasm and direction given by the member of staff, obviously supported by the discipline policy of the school to engage the girls!

Hi Stuart,

I currently teach at Dylan Thomas community school in Swansea, an area of high deprivation and unemployment. We have a very high percentage of free school meals and many students on the SEN register. Up until last year I was head of PE but relinquished responsibility after my third daughter arrived. When I first joined DT at least 40% of students were totally disengaged with PE. I took over the department when it was border line special measures. Students voted with their feet. In 2010 we were inspected again I am proud to say that after the inspection we were graded good with outstanding features. The main reason why there was such a sea change in attitude was pupil voice and the consistent delivery of high quality Physical Education coupled with a very good working relationship with our then 5x60 officer. New activities were introduced with a high expectation of participation and enjoyment being at the forefront of everything we did/do as a department. Of course, my secret weapon was the experience I had gained working in Specialist Sports Colleges in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Working with senior leadership teams who valued the benefit that high quality Physical Education can bring to pupils. Raising standards throughout school through PE and school sport was empowering. Since returning to Wales, both myself and my new colleague (who has also spent most of his teaching career in English Specialist sports colleges) have been aghast to see how PE is the poor relation of so many other subjects. There is no joined up thinking with regard to schools working together - everything is still about competition and who's winning what tournament. There is no time on the curriculum for secondary schools to work consistently with primary schools, heads of department have little opportunity to share good practice. So much of what goes on does not benefit every student engaging them positively. We have recently set up a Leadership Academy where our older students train up as leaders so that they can help out with clubs and practices. The English system has so many answers to our problems but all too often we've seen PESS try to take an English idea and change it. I'm sorry to be so blunt, but being at the coal face day after day, it sometimes gets very frustrating especially having worked in schools where PE and Sport work so well. In general, we now only have 6 or 7 students with persistent issues in PE and they generally have issues with education as a whole.

I hope this email has been helpful, if you would like to discuss any of the above in more depth then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards

Helene Hennessy

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
Ein cyf/Our ref EH/02447/13

Christine Chapman AM

committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

14 August 2013

**COMMUNITIES, EQUALITY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE
INQUIRY INTO PARTICIPATION LEVELS IN SPORT – FOLLOW UP TO 3RD
JULY 2013 EVIDENCE SESSION**

Dear Christine,

Further to your letter of 13th July I can confirm that the published budget allocation for major events in 2012/13 was just over £4.7m.

I am unable to provide a further breakdown of this funding however as the international sports industry is highly competitive and provision of more detailed budgetary information would compromise Wales's position in bidding to host future events. In addition, international event owners expect confidentiality when dealing with prospective host venues and release of detailed budget information could prejudice future relations.

I can advise however, that in assessing funding applications, officials in the Major Events Unit seek to support a balanced portfolio of events which have the potential to deliver significant economic and/or international profile benefits to Wales.

For internal evaluation and monitoring purposes we make use of the online EventIMPACTS toolkit (www.eventimpacts.com), developed by Sheffield

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

English Enquiry Line 0845 010 3300
Llinell Ymholiadau Cymraeg 0845 010 4400
Correspondence edwina.Hart@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

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Hallam University in partnership with UK Sport and others, to provide a consistent measure against which to benchmark events seeking major events funding. Again, I am not able to provide these detailed figures since this may also prejudice future negotiations with event owners.

With regard to your second question, my officials have fed into the consultation on the Active Travel Bill via our transport colleagues and Chair of the Tourism and Transport Group as well as consulting with members of the Group at the last meeting in April. We will continue to monitor and explore opportunities for tourism via the Group and with transport colleagues going forward.

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

Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a
Llywodraeth Leol

Communities, Equality and Local Government
Committee

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru
National
Assembly for
Wales



Edwina Hart MBE CStJ
Minister for Economy, Science and
Transport
National Assembly for Wales

Bae Caerdydd / Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd / Cardiff
CF99 1NA

16 July 2013

Dear Minister

Thank you for attending the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee meeting on 3 July to answer questions as part of the Committee's inquiry into participation levels in sport.

Following the meeting, members of the Committee asked if I could write to you with the following questions relating to your portfolio:

What was the total expenditure for major sporting events during 2012-13? What assessment has been made of the economic impact as a result of this expenditure?

Could you provide the Committee with information on the work that is being done to capture the potential impact on attracting tourism to Wales as a result of improved cycling and pedestrian routes arising from the Active Travel Bill?

Thank you again for assisting the Committee in its work and I look forward to receiving your answers.

Yours sincerely

Christine Chapman AC / AM
Cadeirydd / Chair

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg / We welcome correspondence in both English and Welsh
Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol / Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee
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Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy, Science and Transport



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf Our ref SF E 5

Christine Chapman AM
Chair, Communities, Equality and Local
Government Committee

Christine.chapman@wales.gov.uk

July 2013

Dear Christine,

Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee Inquiry into Participation Levels in Sport: Follow up to Evidence Session 8, 3rd July 2013

Thank you for the opportunity to provide evidence to the Committee as part of its current Inquiry into Participation Levels in Sport. In response to questions from Committee Members Mark Isherwood and Janet Finch-Saunders, during that session, I undertook to provide further information on the assessment criteria used by the Major Events Unit and impact assessment work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport following the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

I enclose a copy of the current criteria used by my department's Major Events Unit to assess applications for funding although it should be noted that these are currently being refined in the light of a recently commissioned independent review of the Major Events Strategy which recommended that supported events must demonstrate the capacity to significantly impact on economic growth development and or reputational profile. The revised criteria are due to be published shortly. Further copies of the existing criteria, and other supporting documentation for applicants, are available via the following weblink <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/tourism/marketing/largeevents/wales/lang/en>. The revised criteria will also be available via this link once published.

In response to the query regarding an assessment of the impact of last summer's Olympic and Paralympic Games I can advise that all currently available meta-evaluation is available from DCMS via the following weblink <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/london-2012-meta-evaluation>

In addition I have also enclosed a summary of the legacy and learnings for Wales, prepared by the Wales Steering Group for the 2012 Games, as an additional reference source.

I am also in receipt of your letter dated 6 July, requesting further information, I will respond to this separately.

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
 Welsh Government

www.cymru.gov.uk

Annex A

Assessment Criteria: Major Events

These are peripatetic events defined by their scale and appeal to attract and influence large scale international audiences and extensive media coverage, and to deliver economic impact and significant visitor numbers for the host destination. They can command global TV audiences and involve major international sponsors. They can have a positive impact in influencing specific market segments and in changing attitudes and behaviours. These international events are not owned by Wales and would have to choose Wales in the face of international competition. Examples include an Ashes Test Match, rugby's Six Nations Cup Final and the MOBO Music of Black Origin or MT Awards.

Impact Area	Criteria	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulates new enterprise and business growth Promotes tourism in key markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new FTE jobs created in Wales Training and skills outputs Number of visitors from outside Wales, and outside peak season Net additional contribution to the Welsh economy using the Event IMPACTS economic calculator Other public and private sector investment leveraged Use of local Welsh products and services.

Socio-Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widens access to, and encourages sustainable participation in, the arts, sport or physical activity • Provides Welsh audiences with world class experiences. • Promotes, supports and makes use of the Welsh language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and diversity of people attending • Number and diversity of participants • Number and diversity of volunteers from Wales recruited trained deployed • Outreach programmes and linked mass participation events. • Provision of core activities in Welsh. Performances in Welsh. Use of bilingual promotional materials, ticketing, signage etc
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raises awareness of sustainability issues • Minimises waste through reduction, reuse and provision of onsite recycling facilities at the event venue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide emissions • Amount of waste produced, amount of waste recycled • Environmental awareness raised • Pathway steps taken towards achieving accreditation under BS 90 • Environmental impact assessment.
International profile and reputation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the Wales brand in key overseas target markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wales, UK and international TV coverage • Wales, UK and international print media coverage • UK and international internet coverage. • Use of social media networks

Assessment Criteria: Signature Events

These events can also have a strong international dimension but unlike the category of major events described above they are recurring. They are also either unique to Wales or distinctively Welsh in flavour, and reflect our culture, traditions and values. They enhance the image and cultural identity of Wales and provide a high quality experience for the people of Wales and for visitors. Successful Signature Events continuously re-invigorate and replenish their audiences. Examples include established events such as the Bay Festival, the National and Urdd Eisteddfodau, the Langollen International Musical Eisteddfod and the Royal Welsh Show, as well as newer events like the Green Man and Wakestock festivals.

Impact Area	Criteria	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports long-term high quality jobs Enables people to develop the life skills to support a modern, creative economy Promotes tourism in key markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new FTE jobs created in Wales Training and skills outputs Number of visitors from outside Wales, and outside peak season if applicable Net additional contribution to the Welsh economy using the Event IMPACTS economic calculator Other public and private sector investment leveraged Use of local Welsh products and services.
Socio-Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widens access to, and encourages sustainable participation in, the arts, sport or physical activity Supports outreach programmes targeted at hard to reach and minority groups Provides Welsh audiences with world-class experiences Promotes, supports and makes use of the Welsh language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and diversity of people attending Number and diversity of participants Number and diversity of volunteers from Wales recruited trained deployed Outreach programmes and linked mass participation events Provision of core activities in Welsh. Performances in Welsh. Use of bilingual promotional materials, ticketing, signage etc.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raises awareness of sustainability issues Minimises waste through reduction, reuse and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide emissions Amount of waste produced, amount of waste recycled Environmental awareness

	<p>provision of onsite recycling facilities at the event venue.</p>	<p>raised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathway steps taken towards achieving accreditation under BS 90 • Environmental impact assessment.
<p>International profile and reputation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the Wales brand in key overseas target markets • Gives Welsh artists and athletes high profile opportunities to perform and to compete on home soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wales, UK and international TV coverage • Wales, UK and international print media coverage • UK and international internet coverage. • Use of social media networks • Competitive success achieved by Welsh athletes or performers where applicable

Assessment Criteria: Growth Events

These are smaller, often new, events with a footprint and focus that is regional, local or sector led and which demonstrate the ambition and potential to evolve and grow to become Major or Signature Events for Wales. These events can also act as milestones in growing the capacity, experience and credibility of destination Wales, acting as a necessary precursor to the hosting of targeted major events. An important dimension of MEU investment in such events' is in creating and nurturing home grown events, thereby supporting efforts to build a strong and sustainable events industry in Wales.

A slightly different weighting system will be used for assessing growth events. This is because smaller events, by their very nature, will not have the same economic impact or international profile. However, they will be expected to deliver socio-cultural impacts linked to community engagement and the development of skills etc. Examples include: The Cardiff Half Marathon and the Beyond the Border Storytelling Festival.

Impact Area	Criteria	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables people to develop the life skills to support a modern, creative economy Stimulates new enterprise and business growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new FTE jobs created in Wales Training and skills outputs Number of visitors from outside Wales, and outside peak season Net additional contribution to the Welsh economy using the Event IMPACTS economic calculator Other public and private sector investment leveraged Use of local Welsh products and services.
Socio-Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes, supports and makes use of the Welsh language Supports local voluntary action and volunteering Promotes and supports social or community businesses Widens access to, and encourages sustainable participation in, the arts, sport or physical activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and diversity of people attending Number and diversity of participants Number and diversity of volunteers from Wales recruited trained deployed Provision of core activities in Welsh. Performances in Welsh. Use of bilingual promotional materials, ticketing, signage etc Outreach programmes and linked mass participation events.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raises awareness of sustainability issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide emissions Amount of waste produced,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes a neutral or positive impact on the environment. 	<p>amount of waste recycled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness raised • Pathway steps taken towards achieving accreditation under BS 90 • Environmental impact assessment.
<p>International profile and reputation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the development of a high quality cultural and sports sector in Wales • Giving Welsh artists and athletes high profile opportunities to perform and to compete on home soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV coverage • Print media coverage • Internet coverage.

The Wales Steering Group for the 2012 Games Summary of legacy and learnings by sector:

The Wales Steering Group for the 2012 Games first met in 2006. Led by Welsh Government, stakeholders within the Wales Steering Group (WSG) included Cardiff City Council, Millennium Stadium, Arts Council Wales and the Creative Programmer for Wales (Cultural Olympiad), Sport Wales, Federation for Disability Sport Wales, Welsh Local Government Association, South Wales Police representing the All Wales Operations Group (for blue light services in Wales), the Wales Office, and Welsh Government officials in education, tourism, events, sports policy, regeneration, resilience, communications, business and health. Six sub-groups reported into the Wales Steering Group and an organogram is enclosed at document 1.

The aim of the Wales Steering Group (WSG) for the 2012 Games was to ensure that Wales benefitted from the Games before, during and after the event, through maximizing the economic, sporting, social and cultural impact on our nation, boosting tourism and enhancing Wales' global reputation.

For a considerable period of time after the Games were awarded to London this effort took place against a backdrop of mixed responses amongst stakeholder organisations and groups ranging from proactive positivity to apathy and even to hostility in some quarters. The latter in particular relating to the revised Games budget, when circa £60m was taken from the lottery good causes budget. Polling consistently indicated however that the majority of the Welsh public were supportive of the Games.

Taking learnings from the management of previous major events hosted by Wales, such as the Ryder Cup, WG took the decision to establish an all-partner Wales Communications Group, which reported regularly to the Wales Steering Group. This allowed the Welsh partner organisations to co-ordinate communications activities along common lines – vital in the case of a complicated and multi site programme, such as Torch Relay, where all challenges were met very effectively alongside the resilience team. The group also presented an all- Wales position, to LOCOG and others, in the case of communications proposals devised outside the Nations and Regions Group. It is recommended that this approach is adopted for future mega events.

This report summarises some of the legacy and learnings from Wales' involvement in London 2012 across six sectors; sport, business, skills & education, tourism, culture and safety & security.

SPORT

A record number of Welsh athletes competed for Team GB at London 2012. Thirty Welsh Olympic athletes won a record haul of medals (3 Gold, 3 Silver, 1 Bronze); our best result in 100 years. 38 Welsh Paralympians won 15 medals (3 Gold, 3 Silver and 9 Bronze) representing 11% of the GB total.

Pre-Games Training Camps (PGT) provided an opportunity to develop sporting, educational and cultural exchanges with a diverse range of countries around the world. For children and local communities PGT provided a unique opportunity to learn more about other nations and to inspire a positive Games legacy for Wales.

- 24 teams based themselves in Wales for PGT involving almost 850 athletes coaches and support staff
- 9 Olympic camps, 10 Paralympic, single and multi-sport camps
- Countries represented: Trinidad & Tobago, Botswana, Lesotho, Great Britain, Russia, Hong Kong, China, Mexico, South Korea, India, Australia, New Zealand and Oceanic countries x 6
- Direct economic impact (facilities, accommodation and transport providers, (including Olympic Football) of over £2m direct spend excluding multipliers.
- 5,705 bed nights in Wales (not including Games-time Football spectator figures)
- Media days in the host local authorities in North and South Wales
- Live Broadcast on Australia's Channel 9 of the Paralympic flag-bearer event at Cardiff Castle plus wider media coverage

Cardiff was a Venue Host City and the Millennium Stadium hosted 11 Olympic Football matches. Cardiff Council were the lead public agency co-ordinating the delivery of a regional event operational plan for LOCOG (and associated sponsors) for the 11 Olympic Football matches and the Olympic Torch Relay evening celebrations in Cardiff. The multi-agency Cardiff London 2012 Operations Group covered 20 delivery strands from 'look & feel' to resilience, and reflected the requirements of the UK wide City Operations Group. The Capital's multi-agency partners shared 3 key drivers as their focus on delivery in the lead up to, and during event delivery - venue, transport and customer experience.

The total attendance figure at the Millennium Stadium was 338,454. Demographic data from LOCOG indicates that some 60% of fans came from the south-west of England. The majority were reported as being a new and largely family based audience who had not attended an event at the Stadium previously. This database is now being targeted by other events organisers such as Rugby League World Cup 2013 who will stage their Opening Ceremony and matches in Cardiff this autumn.

Sport - Legacy, Learnings and Recommendations

Launched in January 2011, Gemau Cymru is a signature event for young people in the Welsh sporting calendar enhancing the performance pathway of Olympic, Commonwealth and Paralympic sports. It provides an opportunity for talented young athletes to compete in a high profile multi-sport event while experiencing an athlete village environment.

Inspired by London 2012, the event is a unique partnership between the private, public and third sectors and designed to deliver a lasting sports legacy for Wales. The event also represents the first ever integrated disability and able-bodied multi-sport event of its kind for Wales.

In 2012, the event attracted 1,320 athletes (representing 13 sports) competing in venues across Cardiff. 83 volunteers were trained and deployed in ensuring the event was delivered successfully and athletes were hosted in an Olympic Village environment at Glamorgan University. The event was featured on a 30 minute programme broadcast by S4C which also attracted coverage on Channel 4 news, ITV news, BBC Wales, Radio Cymru, 5 Live, Prynhawn da and Heno.

A positive bi-product of Gemau Cymru is its potential to unearth the stars of the future. In its first year a participant in the rugby 7's tournament was talent-spotted and drafted into the Welsh 7's development squad. He has subsequently played for the Wales 7's team as part of the International Rugby Board 7's circuit.

Sport Wales announced on 12 February 2013 the number of people playing sport in Wales has increased dramatically since the London Olympics. Swimming and boxing have seen the biggest rises of more than 30% in the six months after the Games, according to Sport Wales. It reports that 30 new canoeing clubs had been set up to cope with a surge in demand. Sports such as gymnastics (25%), hockey (32% of clubs), swimming (39%), cycling (24%), boxing (33%) and athletics (12%) have all reported significant increases in participation.

As the Games concluded, Sport Wales were already reporting that Welsh sports governing bodies were receiving new enquiries from people wanting to start, or renew, their relationship with sport, either as athletes, coaches, support staff or volunteers. Sport Wales continue to drive forward its Community Sport Strategy, helping to create better quality sporting opportunities in communities and promoting grass roots sport throughout Wales. During the Paralympics, the British Paralympic Association's (BPA) para-sport website, www.parasport.org.uk (designed to inspire people with an impairment to find sporting opportunities), saw a 115 per cent increase in visitors. The BPA also reported that Charity United Research found "because of the Games, 81% of British adults changed their viewpoint of persons with a disability. A further 85% felt athletes were people to aspire to."

Athletics New Zealand has confirmed that the team will return to Wales for training prior to the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow. Additionally the New Zealand disability athletics team will train in Wales in July 2013 in preparation for the IPC Athletics World Championships in Lyon, France. Discussions are ongoing with New Zealand and Australia for Wales to become a regular training destination in order for athletes and support staff to overcome the effects of long haul travel in preparation for events in Europe. The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) has decided that Swansea University will host the 2014 IPC European Athletics Championships which will be a fitting legacy of the outstanding Welsh and British performances at the London 2012 Games. There is no doubt that the bid for the IPC European Championships was enhanced due to the fact that the New Zealand and Mexican Paralympic teams prepared for the L2012 Paralympic Games at Swansea University.

Partners and stakeholders continue to showcase the fantastic sporting facilities we have in Wales. With the 2014 Commonwealth Games taking place in Glasgow, there is an opportunity to target Commonwealth countries with the intention of developing long term relationships and further establishing Wales as a pre-event training destination. The aim must be to secure some return business in 2014 and in the build up to other major sporting events in the UK and Europe.

The Cardiff University Physiotherapy Programme (an Inspire Mark project) goes from strength to strength. This volunteer programme has resulted in over 800 undergraduate and professional physiotherapists engaged in six PGT camps and subsequent major events including the Cardiff Half Marathon, Gemau Cymru, the European & World Touch Rugby championships and various disability sporting events.

The then Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage, Huw Lewis, made a written statement on 11 December 2012 which set out the actions that the Welsh Government would be taking to build on the momentum of the 2012 Games including:

- a cross-governmental ambition to increase levels of physical activity across the population by supporting people to change their behaviour by creating the right environment where being physically active on a daily basis is the easier option. As a result, the Welsh Government has commissioned an investigation of how to further mainstream physical activity within each Government portfolio. HRH Minister will be meeting Cabinet colleagues individually to explore the possibilities for further cross-Government collaboration.
- Tackling barriers to inclusion in sport for disabled children and adults, and for people from different cultures, advancing their rights and enhancing their well-being, and the promotion of wider benefits in terms of more tolerant, inclusive and cohesive communities.

The former Minister for Sport also proposed in this Statement to:

- change the direction of the Physical Activity Ministerial Advisory Group so that the group becomes more outcome focussed and its members are held accountable for specific actions which will lead to increases in levels of physical activity.
- continue to lead a refreshed Group which will meet two to three times per year, and the Cabinet has also agreed to rotate the chair amongst Cabinet Ministers, when appropriate, with clearly defined outcomes sought and new ideas generated across a range of portfolios.
- challenge Sport Wales and Public Health Wales to work together over the next three months (to March 2013) to produce a delivery plan of joint actions that they will take to increase levels of physical activity and to complement all other initiatives underway in this area.

Cabinet colleagues have also agreed to build on the success, of existing cross-Government funded physical activity programmes such as Change4Life and Let's Walk Cymru by increasing the intensity and extending reach in order to support more people to build more physical activity into their everyday lives.

Cardiff and the Millennium Stadium are well used to hosting major international events and while there was acknowledgement that an element of additional work was required for the Olympics, the degree of scrutiny of planning from London was at times considered excessive. Following the 2010 Ryder Cup and the 2012 Games, Wales should have great confidence in its capacity to deliver international best practice as a major event host in a safe and secure environment.

One key lesson for the Welsh Government is that where our signed guarantees are required as part of a UK bid process for a mega event, this mechanism provides an opportunity to leverage Wales' position to the full. By way of

example, this was arguably the only opportunity to secure host status for Olympic competition beyond the football tournament for sports such as canoeing and mountain biking.

BUSINESS

To support Welsh businesses awareness of the opportunities available building up to and during the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games the Welsh Government (WG), together with all the UK's Nations and regions has contributed and supported the CompeteFor portal, an online brokerage system. WG invested £327,880 towards the development and operation of CompeteFor, which included £62,380 dependant on the performance and the number of Welsh based businesses registered on the website. The number of Welsh businesses registered on CompeteFor is 3,885, with over 1,000 shortlisted for contracts.

For Wales:

- 69 contracts won via CompeteFor
- 11 Olympic Delivery Authority Contracts won
- 17 LOCOG contracts awarded to Welsh businesses
- 1 LOCOG Licensee
- 574 businesses referred for support
- Over 200 bulletins publicising London 2012 opportunities to Welsh businesses were circulated

Contracts won by Welsh companies to date are valued in excess of £38m and include fourteen high value top tier contracts. Due to commercial confidentiality and marketing restrictions, individual high value figures could not be disclosed. One prominent example of a London 2012 Welsh business success was The Royal Mint contract. They manufactured the vast commemorative coin programme and all 4,700 victory medals for the Games; the largest number, biggest and heaviest medals ever made.

There are many tier 2 and 3 contracts that Welsh businesses have won but this data in the supply chain was not captured in any detail by LOCOG and the ODA.

The CompeteFor portal has been used by the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA), London Organising Committee for the Games (LOCOG), Transport for London (TfL) and others to widely advertise and promote procurement opportunities. It continues to be used in the supply chain to transform the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, and by other public sector buying organisations such as Crossrail, as part of their procurement process. In turn, smaller sub-contractors of these larger organisations use CompeteFor to make their business opportunities widely available.

Following the closure of the Regional Development Agencies in England, including the London Development Agency (LDA), in March 2012 the CompeteFor project was transferred from the LDA to Transport for London (TfL) as another functional body of the Greater London Authority group.

Welsh Government participated in the UKTI British Business Embassy Programme hosted at Lancaster House during the fortnight of Games-time. UKTI hosted a full timetable of global business summits, networking events and business seminars in order to ensure that UK business interests had access to visiting global companies.

- Secured an invitation for WG Ministerial attendance at the Global Investment Conference - the keynote business engagement event to be hosted by the Prime Minister at Lancaster House on the eve of the Games, followed by an

evening reception in the presence of HRH The Prince of Wales at Clarence House

- Liaised with UKTI to ensure a Welsh business presence at the Sector Summits – the series of focus days being run at Lancaster House, each profiling an exciting British industry sector. Welsh involvement included representation from leading Welsh companies proposed by the WG Sector Panels – 23 Welsh companies chose to take the opportunity over the two week programme period. Acting on the awareness raised by UKTI activities during Games-period, WG immediately followed up with a series of media engagement days in London across four key sectors.
- Those sectors unable to attend Lancaster House were offered the ability to take advantage of “live” or “as live” streaming of their sector event and WG worked with them to develop Wales-based events to exploit this facility.

The Welsh “footprint” on the UK business offer was emphasised further during the Olympic period by a carefully targeted advertising campaign, profiling Wales’ recently launched Enterprise Zone programme. Taking advantage of London Underground sites in the vicinity of both Lancaster House and key sporting venues, Welsh business messages were presented to key target audiences visiting central and East London at the time of the Games. Meanwhile, judicious deployment of the newly-opened London office, officially launched to a business audience immediately prior to the Games, will continue in an effort to engage successfully with key, and often difficult to reach, targets in the London and South East.

The London-based sector media were “primed” appropriately and ready to receive Wales sector-specific messages at subsequent media engagement events.

Business Legacy, Learnings and Recommendations

It is not possible to capture conclusive figures regarding Welsh business involvement in London 2012. Whilst CompeteFor captured the value of contracts awarded, actual expenditure data does not exist to corroborate that figure. CompeteFor figures also only include direct contracts awarded and not any sub contract opportunities, i.e. a major construction contractor could be headquartered in England, but sub contract significant elements to Welsh companies but this supply chain data is not captured.

However, on 27 January 2013 LOCOG announced that suppliers involved in helping stage London 2012 would be able to promote their involvement in the Olympics and Paralympics after a landmark deal was reached between the Government, the British Olympic Association (BOA) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Until now companies had been banned, under the terms of the contracts they had signed, from associating themselves with the Olympics. But this deal allows the tens of thousands of companies that worked on London 2012 in various ways to actively promote their work on the Games.

The UK Government has additionally committed £2 million to the BOA to allow them to establish and operate the new 'supplier recognition scheme'.

Companies can apply to the BOA for a free licence to promote their work at trade shows both in the UK and internationally, apply for industry awards for their London 2012 work and use their involvement in direct pitches and tender documentation when competing for international contracts. Additionally, the licence will give businesses exclusive access to the ODA's image library from the project, enabling them to market their involvement London 2012.

The relaxation of the rules affecting promotional activity by UK companies was a key recommendation of last summer's report by ODA chairman Sir John Armitt on how this country could maximise business benefits from the Games.

The impact of this development is already being seen to benefit Welsh companies - on 12 March, Newtown vehicle tracking systems supplier, Quartix, reported a 24% increase in sales and 60% in operating profit in 2012 due to "significant contract wins" which included a LOCOG contract supplying 650 tracking systems in courtesy cars for visiting officials and dignitaries during London 2012. They expect further growth of at least 50% in 2013.

Andy Kirk, sales and marketing director at Quartix, said: "Operating profit increased by 60 per cent to £2.9m in 2012, making us one of the most financially stable companies in the tracking sector."

For future mega-events in the UK we recommend the early deployment of a dedicated 'Welsh Business Ambassador/Broker', working at senior and strategic business levels to focus on 'exporting' appropriately targeted Welsh goods and services on the one hand and generating foreign direct investment opportunities on the other. We believe that Rugby World Cup 2015 provides the next opportunity to develop and implement this work stream.

SKILLS AND EDUCATION

- 1,255 Welsh schools/colleges registered on the London 2012 Education portal, GetSet, which represents 69% of education establishments in Wales.
- 848 registered further on the Get Set Network allowing them to apply for the Ticketshare scheme, 588 of which did apply.
- LOCOG's Host a Nation Campaign - 54 schools in Wales supported other National teams from around the World
- The Young Ambassadors (YA) programme in Wales recognises and rewards committed young sports leaders who are making a difference in schools, clubs and communities. They receive training, resources and opportunities, and have used the 2012 Games as a catalyst, and follow a prescribed pathway (i.e. Bronze, Silver, Gold, Platinum awards). Since 2010 there have been 3,173 Young Ambassadors appointed in Wales, with 1,751 in the 2012-13 year alone.
- One YA, Emma Roberts is currently on internship with Sport Wales.

Skills & Education - Legacy, Learnings and Recommendations

- The Ministers for Education and Heritage agreed the establishment of a Schools and Physical Activity Task and Finish Group in May 2012. The Group is chaired by Baroness Tanni Grey-Thompson and includes representatives from Sport Wales, Estyn, the Education and School Improvement Service (ESIS), University of Glamorgan and the teaching profession.
- The Group has been asked to draw up innovative but practical recommendations on what more can be done to develop the role of schools in increasing levels of physical activity among children and young people. It held its initial meetings in October and November, and is due to report with recommendations by summer 2013.
- A Young Ambassador (YA) Wales Steering Group has been established to help shape the direction of the YA movement and feed into wider issues affecting the sporting sector. This provides an opportunity for young people to shape sports policy, as well as develop key life skills.
- WG DfES Grant funding of £72k supported delivery of an Olympic legacy programme via the Jamie Baulch Academy (Oct-Dec 2012) to a minimum of 60 schools
- PE & School Sports initiative (PESS) - all secondary schools in Wales provide access for pupils to accredited sports leadership training. This is also being rolled out to primary schools
- Adizones (Adidas branded Multi-utility outdoor fitness zones, in the shape of the 2012 logo). There are five Adizones in Wales. Pentrehafod Secondary School, Swansea opened in March 2011, Barry Island promenade followed, and Aberystwyth's Penparcau adizone opened in June 2012. Cardiff has the remaining two Adizones, on the Barrage and in Howard Gardens, Adamsdown.

TOURISM

The work of Visit Wales (VW) aimed to ensure that the Welsh tourism industry benefited as much as possible and that via the Games, Wales was introduced to new travel audiences.

- Working with Visit Britain, VW participated in the “Great Britain – You’re Invited” campaign, and had a clear and active presence at the non-accredited media centre, open 8am-midnight during Games-time,
- Promotion of Wales was shaped to emphasise the Wales Coast Path, and the preparations to celebrate the centenary of Dylan Thomas’ birth in 2014. VW organised and hosted 15 journalists and 7 travel trade contacts from 9 countries during 5 Coast Path press trips.
- Ensured images of Wales were considered for inclusion in the Opening and Closing ceremonies
- Established and maintained links with official overseas broadcasters attending the Games and supplied them with relevant and appropriate B roll footage for Games-time broadcasts
- Concentrated specifically on featuring Cardiff as Wales’ Olympic venue city (WG worked with Cardiff Council to take full advantage of the city branding and dressing proposition offered to host cities by LOCOG to create an Olympic “look and feel” at key sites, welcoming visitors and linking Wales more closely with the Olympic brand)
- Followed up with additional eCRM campaign, commenced April 2012, and ran right up until Games time.
- Incorporated tactical messages exploring Games-related reasons to visit Wales this summer – the Games-related attractions on offer, the opportunity to get away from the Games, if that is what was desired, and the renewed chance to promote Wales’ unique sport and leisure credentials
- Selected high profile athletes, past and present contributed to “Wales View 2012”, VW’s annual magazine,
- GREAT Britain, GREAT Welcome – press trip in August for 9 journalists as Britain prepared for the Paralympic Games. A whistle-stop tour of the UK included a Welsh welcome in Cardiff during the Paralympic Torch Relay in Wales.

Tourism - Legacy, Learnings and Recommendations

Visit Wales PR activation led to a number of filming and interview opportunities, which resulted in HD footage and a promotional mini film. The main legacy is the nurturing of relationships with numerous international broadcasters and media. Two such examples were:

- Wales hosted US Olympic medallist Rebecca Soni who, in conjunction with Visit Britain and the US Olympic Committee ran a series of blogs and video posts about Rebecca’s visit
- VisitWales pitched ideas to TV Channel 9 Breakfast in Australia who agreed to take up a filming opportunity in Cardiff during the Olympics (along with London, Edinburgh and Bath). The show was broadcast live from Cardiff Castle from 8pm–midnight UK time to coincide with peak morning TV viewers.

A Mintel Report (Dec 2012) on the Olympic period found visits to the UK were down 1.5% (down from just under 8.6m in 2011 to just over 8.4m) during the 8mth period to August 2012, however those that did come spent more. Although the data includes

money spent on Games tickets regardless of when they were actually purchased, overall expenditure by overseas residents coming to the UK increased 9% year on year to almost £2.4bn.

There doesn't seem to have been an 'Olympic exodus' with the number of holidays abroad during August falling just 0.6% from one year ago. This suggests that the Olympics had minimal effect, but – if anything – stopped people going away.

VisitBritain's research newsletter, Foresight, reported the outcome of Britain's rankings post London 2012. In summary:

- overall nation brand has moved up one place to 4th out of 50 major countries around the world.
- for Culture UK has also moved up one place to 4th
- for Tourism the UK has held at 4th, and held at 7th for aspiration to visit
- for Welcome, the UK moved up 3 places to 9th (highest ranking ever)

There is evidence that Great Britain has capitalised on the 2012 Games to improve image:

Maximise the economic benefit for tourism across the country - 75% of those who saw coverage of Britain hosting the Games agreed it made them think Britain had plenty of interesting places to visit outside London

Enhance the image of Britain as a visitor destination - 63% of those who saw coverage of Britain hosting the Games agreed it had increased their interest in visiting for a holiday (and this was notably higher in emerging markets including the BRICs – Brazil, Russia, India, China)

Other VisitBritain research states that 99% of departing overseas visitors during July - September 2012 said they had felt welcome in Britain, with five out of six (83%) saying they had felt 'very' or 'extremely' welcome (statistically significant increase on 79% in Q3 2011).

The IPS questionnaire that Visit Britain sent out placed those who came to the UK to watch the Games in three distinct groups:

1. Those who came mainly for the Games (so probably secured their tickets before booking their transport and accommodation and may not have come if they hadn't had a ticket) – included as a 'Prime' Games visit
2. Those who were visiting Britain for another reason (such as holiday, visiting friends and relatives or business) but decided to also take advantage of timing and get a ticket for an official event) – also included as a 'Prime' Games visit
3. Those who were visiting Britain for another reason but went along to free to view events (eg sections of the marathon) or a cultural event – counted as a 'Secondary' Games visit

	Visits (000)	Spend (£m)	Average spend per visit (£)	Average stay (nights)
All 'Prime' Games visits <i>(mainly due to Games / involved</i>	Tudalen 50 685	925	£1,350	11

<i>attending official event)</i>				
Mainly due to Games	470	709	£1,510	8
To watch	391	486	£1,240	6
To work	56	183	£3,260	19
To participate	22	41	£1,830	16
Not mainly due to Games but involved attending official event	215	216	£1,010	17

Due to the structure of the IPS questionnaire it is not possible to definitively report where in the UK overseas visitors went to a Games event. Visitors reported where they spent each night in the UK, and then separately whether they attended a Games-related event or not. However, with events happening around the country visits were not limited to London – although these visits may have involved seeing an event in London and then staying elsewhere before or afterwards. The rest of England saw 202,000 visits, Scotland 24,000 and Wales 16,000 ‘prime’ Games visits. In total these visits involved spending over £160m outside London.

VOLUNTEERING

Some 3,500 London 2012 Games Makers were interviewed in Wales in June 2011. LOCOG has not disclosed how many Welsh/Wales based people were selected as volunteers during the Games.

Cardiff Council recruited over 300 Host Council Ambassadors, who represented Cardiff by welcoming visiting spectators and teams to the City. In total approx 6,000 hours of volunteering was provided by these volunteers amounting to the equivalent of £50,000 - £60,000 of paid labour. Many have volunteered at other events in Wales since. This database of volunteers can be utilised for future Major and Mega events, and is currently being considered for Rugby League World Cup 2013, ICC Cricket Championships 2013 and WOMEX 2013.

Additionally, approx 300 Millennium Volunteers were recruited, trained, and deployed during the Olympic football matches in Cardiff and at the Pre-Games Training Camps. The Cardiff Host Council Ambassador Programme trained the Millennium Volunteers in emergency management, counter terrorism, world host (accredited), and disability inclusion training (accredited), as well as other bespoke training.

The youth volunteering scheme GwirVol received positive feedback and an increase in volunteering numbers, with their website receiving almost 600 referred visitors as a result of a link listed on the London 2012 website.

St John's Ambulance Wales assisted the Olympic Torch Relay in Cardiff, the numerous Olympic football events and the Paralympic Torch Relay - 411 members contributing 46,854 volunteering hours, an average of 114 hours each.

Many organisations funded by the Volunteering in Wales Fund held events, promoted the Games or even got involved in London 2012 in the games themselves.

Volunteering - Legacy, Learnings and Recommendations

Besides a unique once-in-a-lifetime experience, each volunteer in Wales completed at least one recognised 'accredited' course. Irrespective of the total number of volunteers inspired by London 2012, one project within Millennium Volunteers, *MV50 Sport*, are aiming for 2,012 volunteers as a legacy of the Olympics, which they expect to achieve within a year of the closing ceremony.

Major/Mega Events are proven catalysts for encouraging volunteers to come forward. Lead agencies and key stakeholders working in and with the Third Sector are advised to take an integrated strategic view of ways they can continue to effectively align recruitment campaigns and the wide dissemination of key messages with events going forward.

CULTURE

The Olympic Torch Relay (OTR) travelled around the UK for 70 days. Wales hosted the Relay from May 25, with four Evening Celebrations in Cardiff, Swansea, Aberystwyth and Bangor. The OTR entered and departed Wales three times, with final departure date on May 30. The Olympic Flame travelled by air, sea, canal, train, and Welsh Cob, visiting the coal face at The Big Pit and carried to the top of Snowdon by mountaineer Sir Chris Bonington and through EVERY local authority in Wales. Approximately 750,000 people or roughly 1 in 4 of the people of Wales turned out to support the OTR in their communities.

Cultural Olympiad:

Wales's community led contribution to the Cultural Olympiad was Power of the Flame, five projects developed by Arts Council Wales in partnership with Urdd Gobaith Cymru, Cadw, Disability Arts Cymru, Valleys Kids and Wrexham County Borough Council. The programme was funded by a £1.67m Legacy Trust UK grant with match funding from partners of £1,333,105 and designed to inspire and engage young people to work with professional artists and practitioners.

Following the Flame - the exhibition showcasing Wales' contribution to the modern Games since 1896 toured extensively throughout Wales. The exhibition was seen by over 146,000 people; 555 workshops were held for 16,002 young people in Wales. With Arts Council Wales funding, Minister for HRH launched a scheme on October 18 2012 to have a copy of the Following the Flame exhibition's book and accompanying DVD in every school in Wales

Whose Flame is it Anyway – a Disability Arts Cymru project, engaged with young disabled actors, dancers, visual artists, musicians and writers across Wales. Breaking the Wall, a 40 minute symphonic composition created by 19 year old visually impaired composer Lloyd Coleman was performed at St Davids Hall in March 2012, recorded by BBC National Orchestra of Wales, and is being used by blind and visually impaired young people at UCAN, who develop performances inspired by the music. The Director of UCAN will travel to USA to promote the project.

The Unusual Stage School performers performed an adaptation of Aristophanes' 'The Birds' at the Sherman Theatre, Cardiff. Several actors continue to meet with the Rise and Shine group in Caernarfon to develop their workshop leadership skills. The Go Get Started exhibition artwork was reproduced on postcards and continues to be distributed. Potential partnerships have been identified with disabled artists in County Wexford, Ireland.

During the course of the Power of the Flame project, Disability Arts Cymru developed its capacity for new work. As a result, it has received additional revenue funding from Arts Council of Wales.

Kindling Talent – Foremost in the Urdd's involvement was the National Youth Theatre developed at three residential centres across Wales. Over two years young talented Welsh actors devised and rehearsed a script dealing with significant contemporary issues. Urdd Gobaith Cymru has identified that it wishes to continue with its National Youth Theatre in the Welsh language, and the Arts Council of Wales has agreed to receive an application for a two year funding package for this theatre group. Other events included the annual Message of Peace delivered from the summit of Snowdon on the day the Olympic Torch arrived in the UK.

Cauldrons & Furnaces - eight Cadw sites around Wales were the backdrop for the telling of extraordinary stories in extraordinary places, detailing our nation's rich and diverse history. Using the Cadw sites for community events has supported and galvanised Cadw's continued efforts to use events to offer new and inclusive experiences to local communities while showcasing Wales' heritage to wider audiences. Arts Council of Wales and Cadw have entered into a partnership which will develop the arts at heritage sites throughout Wales in a three year programme 2012-2015. This new concordat was launched by the Heritage Minister at the Senedd on September 25th 2012.

Mzansi Cymru - an international project, initiated by community development charity, Valleys Kids, and including performers and choir from Langa Township in South Africa. 'Torchbearers' was performed over two days at the Wales Millennium Centre in July 2012.

Power of the Flame Summary

- Young people participating - 59,811
- Total audiences - 174,931
- 151 public events were delivered between June 2011 and August 24, 2012
- The weather was the worst on record for the time of year but no event was cancelled and no event was transferred to an alternative venue (though a couple came close!)

Wales's Artists taking the Lead commission, funded by the National Lottery through Arts Council of Wales, was **Adain Avion**. A DC9 aircraft fuselage travelled through Wales providing space for workshops and exhibitions. The "black box recorder" filmed all events in and around the fuselage and was presented to the People's Collection at the National Museum of Wales at the end of summer 2012. It is estimated 47,840 people engaged with Adain Avion.

Wider Cultural Olympiad activities in Wales were centered on Festival 2012. This was a UK wide festival curated by London 2012's Director of the Cultural Olympiad, Ruth Mackenzie. The National Theatre of Wales and Theatr Genedlaethol contributed substantial productions. National Eisteddfod of Wales became a centre for Cultural Olympiad performances in the Vale of Glamorgan and the north coast of Anglesey became one of 5 major UK sites to host the 2012 Peace Camp. Mostyn, Llandudno and Ruthin Craft Centre held exhibitions as part of Festival 2012.

Wales was represented at the Olympic and Paralympic Ceremonies. The composer Gareth Glyn wrote music for the London Schools Symphony Orchestra at the Opening Ceremony; Elin Manahan Thomas performed at the Paralympic Opening Ceremony and the young visually impaired composer Lloyd Coleman played as part of the Paraorchestra in the Paralympic Closing Ceremony and Matt Fraser, closely involved with Disability Arts Cymru, played his drumkit alongside Coldplay's drummer at very end of this ceremony.

Another hopeful legacy is **A Celebration of Wales at London 2012**: The proposal is to create a series of small dynamic permanent satellite display spaces throughout the country, the panels of which are changed two to three times per year to reflect Welsh events and achievements as well as local interests and characters. Requests for the first of these have already been received, with interest from every corner of the country.

The Inspire Programme:

The Inspire Programme (the London 2012 branded kite-mark for programmes and projects) played an integral part in engaging and securing a 2012 legacy for communities and individuals across the nation.

- provided a medium for raising awareness of community sports development and other community group activity awarded the London 2012 Inspire Mark with LA Councillors and Communications teams
- Demonstrated true community engagement with the 2012 ‘Games’
- Served as an important vehicle to both engage and demonstrate community engagement
- Programmer networks were of great advantage in generating enthusiasm for the Games in Wales and support for Team GB athletes.
- 103 Welsh projects were awarded the Inspire Mark
- 103,000 people participated in the Inspire Programme in Wales which drew in project funding to the value of £2m
- 21 projects activated across the Olympic Torch Relay route and evening celebrations

A UK-wide survey is concluding at year end regarding the Inspire Mark Projects. Initial statistics received in December reveal:

If London wasn't hosting the Games -

- The project would not have taken place 39%
- The project would not have taken place with the same scale or profile 33%

Delivery of Inspire Projects

- People involved in delivering c.887k
- Project delivery (Volunteers v Paid staff) 92% v 8%
- At least a third of Inspire Projects received funding from Local Authorities
- 6% of Inspire projects did not require any funding
- Projects continuing post Games 78%
- Inspired to run similar projects in the future 93%

Culture - Legacy, Learnings and Recommendations

The Cultural Olympiad and the Inspire Programme created a unique nationwide network of people with a detailed and intimate knowledge of communities and networks, and a significant asset to the UK Nations and Regions.

This network is now being re-visited in order to provide a cultural dimension to other major events, including Rugby League World Cup 2013.

Learning – all major arts and culture stakeholders in Wales should recognise there is a real appetite for community level engagement opportunities/celebrations if the central theme is strong enough. Upcoming examples include Dylan Thomas 100 celebrations and World War I commemorations in 2014.

Sports events of appropriate size and scale can galvanise the arts, cultural and wider creative sectors in new ways, providing a valuable international platform and profile for professional artists and practitioners as well as an impact at ‘the grass roots’. Rugby World Cup 2015 provides the next global opportunity.

South Wales Police chaired the All Wales Group, leading on the Olympics Command, Control and Communication Structures in Wales working with the other emergency services, local government and other public and private sector bodies. Two years of planning on a multi-agency basis, together with the willingness of all those involved, resulted in a very successful Olympic Torch Relay and Olympic Football matches in Wales.

Multi-agency planning is nothing new in Wales. The Cardiff London 2012 Operations Group model was based on that developed for the European Summit in 1998, followed by the Rugby World Cup 1999.

Cardiff hosted 11 Olympic Football matches between the 25th of July and the 10th of August. For each game the South Wales Strategic Co-ordination Centre (SCC) was activated and was staffed by all the relevant responder agencies. The SCC considered the local Games management/emergency in its wider context, considered wider impact and risk and provided a framework to support those operating at tactical level by prioritising demands and providing resources.

The Emergency Co-ordination Centre (Wales) (ECC(W)) at the Welsh Government managed the flow of information across the remainder of Wales. Daily Situational Reports were produced from the information received from the rest of Wales and fed into the SCC. Its purpose was to reduce the telephone traffic into the SCC and avoid duplication in response.

Having a dedicated multi-agency team working together on the planning for 2 years ensured that preparations for security and safety were thorough and robust. This was the first time that a single command and control structure was put in place for an event covering all 4 Police Force areas in Wales and this worked effectively. The preparations were based on existing planning which helped embed arrangements more easily with many of these unique to Wales.

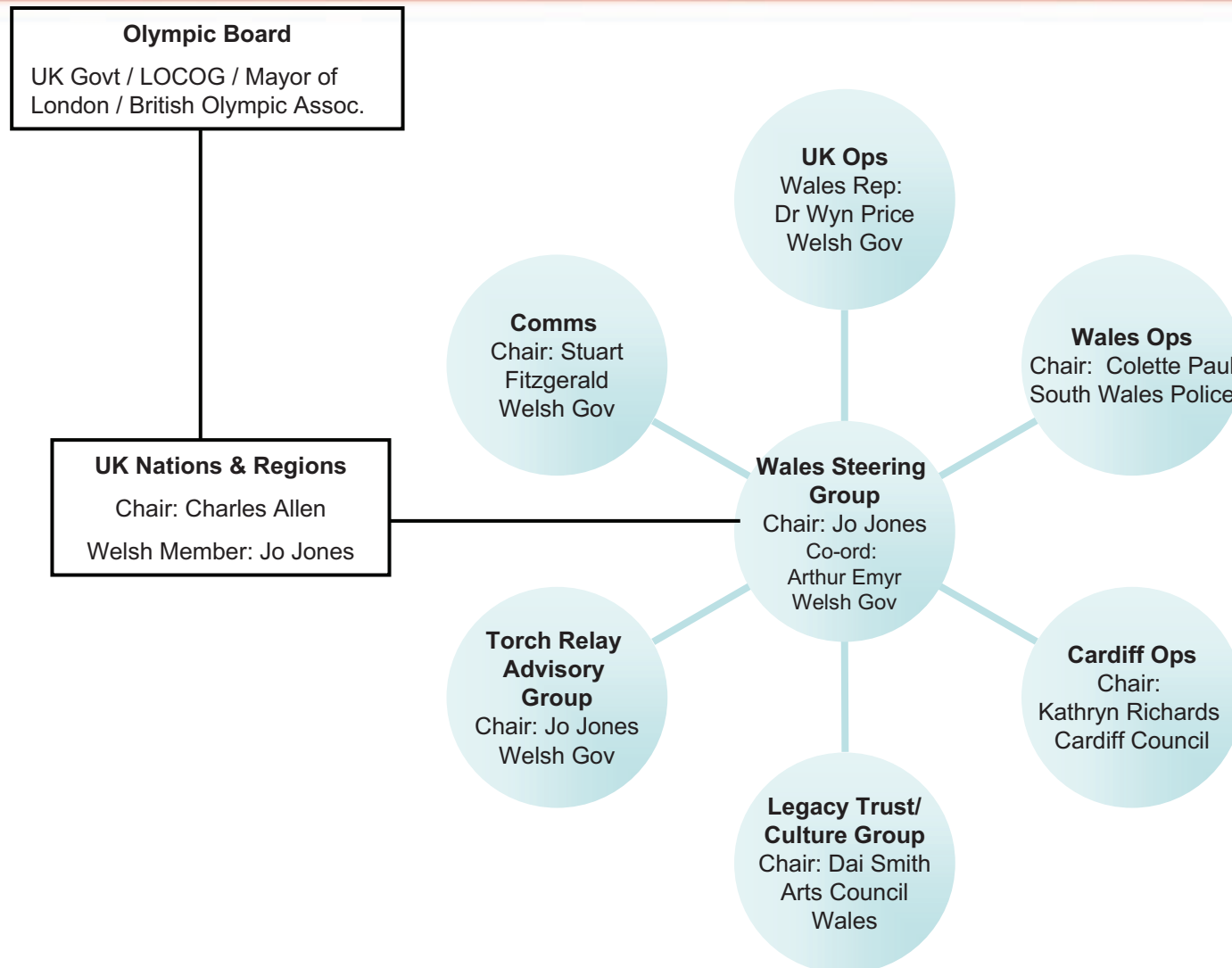
The infrastructure of the 3 Strategic Co-ordination Centres – which is unique to Wales – and the technology built in to them greatly assisted in the joint working and response to the Torch Relay and Olympic Games with the seamless transition from one SCC to another during the Torch Relay.

From a safety and security perspective the Torch Relays and Olympic Games were a great success. The lessons learnt from the operation of a single command structure and the use of a dedicated multi-agency planning team will be applied to future events which require all-Wales co-ordination.

Jonathan Jones
Chair
Wales Steering Group for the 2012 Games



Wales London 2012 - Organisational Structure



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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf Our ref SF E 5

Christine Chapman AM
Chair, Communities, Equality and Local
Government Committee

Christine.chapman@wales.gov.uk

July 2013

Dear Christine,

Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee Inquiry into Participation Levels in Sport: Follow up to Evidence Session 8, 3rd July 2013

Thank you for the opportunity to provide evidence to the Committee as part of its current Inquiry into Participation Levels in Sport. In response to questions from Committee Members Mark Isherwood and Janet Finch-Saunders, during that session, I undertook to provide further information on the assessment criteria used by the Major Events Unit and impact assessment work undertaken by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport following the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

I enclose a copy of the current criteria used by my department's Major Events Unit to assess applications for funding although it should be noted that these are currently being refined in the light of a recently commissioned independent review of the Major Events Strategy which recommended that supported events must demonstrate the capacity to significantly impact on economic growth development and or reputational profile. The revised criteria are due to be published shortly. Further copies of the existing criteria, and other supporting documentation for applicants, are available via the following weblink <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/tourism/marketing/events/wales/lang/en>. The revised criteria will also be available via this link once published.

In response to the query regarding an assessment of the impact of last summer's Olympic and Paralympic Games I can advise that all currently available meta-evaluation is available from DCMS via the following weblink <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport/series/london-2012-meta-evaluation>

In addition I have also enclosed a summary of the legacy and learnings for Wales, prepared by the Wales Steering Group for the Games, as an additional reference source.

I am also in receipt of your letter dated 6 July, requesting further information, I will respond to this separately.

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
 Welsh Government

www.cymru.gov.uk

Annex A

Assessment Criteria: Major Events

These are peripatetic events defined by their scale and appeal to attract and influence large scale international audiences and extensive media coverage, and to deliver economic impact and significant visitor numbers for the host destination. They can command global TV audiences and involve major international sponsors. They can have a positive impact in influencing specific market segments and in changing attitudes and behaviours. These international events are not owned by Wales and would have to choose Wales in the face of international competition. Examples include an Ashes Test Match, rugby's Six Nations Cup Final and the MOBO Music of Black Origin or MT Awards.

Impact Area	Criteria	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulates new enterprise and business growth Promotes tourism in key markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new FTE jobs created in Wales Training and skills outputs Number of visitors from outside Wales, and outside peak season Net additional contribution to the Welsh economy using the Event IMPACTS economic calculator Other public and private sector investment leveraged Use of local Welsh products and services.

Socio-Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widens access to, and encourages sustainable participation in, the arts, sport or physical activity • Provides Welsh audiences with world class experiences. • Promotes, supports and makes use of the Welsh language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and diversity of people attending • Number and diversity of participants • Number and diversity of volunteers from Wales recruited trained deployed • Outreach programmes and linked mass participation events. • Provision of core activities in Welsh. Performances in Welsh. Use of bilingual promotional materials, ticketing, signage etc
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raises awareness of sustainability issues • Minimises waste through reduction, reuse and provision of onsite recycling facilities at the event venue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide emissions • Amount of waste produced, amount of waste recycled • Environmental awareness raised • Pathway steps taken towards achieving accreditation under BS 90 • Environmental impact assessment.
International profile and reputation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the Wales brand in key overseas target markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wales, UK and international TV coverage • Wales, UK and international print media coverage • UK and international internet coverage. • Use of social media networks

Assessment Criteria: Signature Events

These events can also have a strong international dimension but unlike the category of major events described above they are recurring. They are also either unique to Wales or distinctively Welsh in flavour, and reflect our culture, traditions and values. They enhance the image and cultural identity of Wales and provide a high quality experience for the people of Wales and for visitors. Successful Signature Events continuously re-invigorate and replenish their audiences. Examples include established events such as the Bay Festival, the National and Urdd Eisteddfodau, the Langollen International Musical Eisteddfod and the Royal Welsh Show, as well as newer events like the Green Man and Wakestock festivals.

Impact Area	Criteria	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports long-term high quality jobs • Enables people to develop the life skills to support a modern, creative economy • Promotes tourism in key markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new FTE jobs created in Wales • Training and skills outputs • Number of visitors from outside Wales, and outside peak season if applicable • Net additional contribution to the Welsh economy using the Event IMPACTS economic calculator • Other public and private sector investment leveraged • Use of local Welsh products and services.
Socio-Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widens access to, and encourages sustainable participation in, the arts, sport or physical activity • Supports outreach programmes targeted at hard to reach and minority groups • Provides Welsh audiences with world-class experiences • Promotes, supports and makes use of the Welsh language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and diversity of people attending • Number and diversity of participants • Number and diversity of volunteers from Wales recruited trained deployed • Outreach programmes and linked mass participation events • Provision of core activities in Welsh. Performances in Welsh. Use of bilingual promotional materials, ticketing, signage etc.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raises awareness of sustainability issues • Minimises waste through reduction, reuse and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide emissions • Amount of waste produced, amount of waste recycled • Environmental awareness

	<p>provision of onsite recycling facilities at the event venue.</p>	<p>raised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathway steps taken towards achieving accreditation under BS 90 • Environmental impact assessment.
<p>International profile and reputation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the Wales brand in key overseas target markets • Gives Welsh artists and athletes high profile opportunities to perform and to compete on home soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wales, UK and international TV coverage • Wales, UK and international print media coverage • UK and international internet coverage. • Use of social media networks • Competitive success achieved by Welsh athletes or performers where applicable

Assessment Criteria: Growth Events

These are smaller, often new, events with a footprint and focus that is regional, local or sector led and which demonstrate the ambition and potential to evolve and grow to become Major or Signature Events for Wales. These events can also act as milestones in growing the capacity, experience and credibility of destination Wales, acting as a necessary precursor to the hosting of targeted major events. An important dimension of MEU investment in such events' is in creating and nurturing home grown events, thereby supporting efforts to build a strong and sustainable events industry in Wales.

A slightly different weighting system will be used for assessing growth events. This is because smaller events, by their very nature, will not have the same economic impact or international profile. However, they will be expected to deliver socio-cultural impacts linked to community engagement and the development of skills etc. Examples include: The Cardiff Half Marathon and the Beyond the Border Storytelling Festival.

Impact Area	Criteria	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables people to develop the life skills to support a modern, creative economy Stimulates new enterprise and business growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new FTE jobs created in Wales Training and skills outputs Number of visitors from outside Wales, and outside peak season Net additional contribution to the Welsh economy using the Event IMPACTS economic calculator Other public and private sector investment leveraged Use of local Welsh products and services.
Socio-Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes, supports and makes use of the Welsh language Supports local voluntary action and volunteering Promotes and supports social or community businesses Widens access to, and encourages sustainable participation in, the arts, sport or physical activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and diversity of people attending Number and diversity of participants Number and diversity of volunteers from Wales recruited trained deployed Provision of core activities in Welsh. Performances in Welsh. Use of bilingual promotional materials, ticketing, signage etc Outreach programmes and linked mass participation events.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raises awareness of sustainability issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide emissions Amount of waste produced,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes a neutral or positive impact on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amount of waste recycled • Environmental awareness raised • Pathway steps taken towards achieving accreditation under BS 90 • Environmental impact assessment.
<p>International profile and reputation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the development of a high quality cultural and sports sector in Wales • Giving Welsh artists and athletes high profile opportunities to perform and to compete on home soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV coverage • Print media coverage • Internet coverage.

Grŵp Llywio Cymru ar gyfer Gemau 2012 Crynodeb o'r gwaddol a'r gwersi yn ôl sector:

Cyfarfu Grŵp Llywio Cymru ar gyfer Gemau 2012 am y tro cyntaf yn 2006. O dan arweiniad Llywodraeth Cymru, roedd rhanddeiliaid o fewn Grŵp Llywio Cymru (GLIC) yn cynnwys Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd, Stadiwm y Mileniwm, Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Rhaglennydd Creadigol Cymru (yr Olympiad Diwylliannol), Chwaraeon Cymru, Ffederasiwn Chwaraeon Anabledd Cymru, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Heddlu De Cymru yn cynrychioli Grŵp Gweithrediadau Cymru Gyfan (ar gyfer gwasanaethau golau glas yng Nghymru), Swyddfa Cymru, a swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru ym maes addysg, twristiaeth, digwyddiadau, polisi chwaraeon, adfywio, cydnerthedd, cyfathrebu, busnes ac iechyd. Anfonodd chwe is-grŵp adroddiadau i Grŵp Llywio Cymru ac amgaeir organogram yn nogfen 1.

Nod Grŵp Llywio Cymru (GLIC) ar gyfer Gemau 2012 oedd sicrhau bod Cymru yn elwa o'r Gemau cyn, yn ystod ac ar ôl y digwyddiad, drwy fanteisio i'r eithaf ar yr effaith o safbwynt chwaraeon, a'r effaith economaidd, gymdeithasol a diwylliannol ar ein cenedl, gan roi hwb i dwristiaeth a gwella enw da byd-eang Cymru.

Am gyfnod sylweddol ar ôl i'r Gemau gael eu dyfarnu i Lundain roedd yr ymdrech hon yn digwydd yn erbyn cefndir o ymatebion cymysg ymhlith sefydliadau a grwpiau rhanddeiliaid oedd yn amrywio o fod yn rhagweithiol o gadarnhaol i ddifaterwch a hyd yn oed elyniaeth mewn rhai manau. Roedd yr olaf yn arbennig oherwydd cyllideb ddiwygiedig y Gemau, pan gymerwyd tua £60 miliwn allan o gyllideb achosion da'r loteri. Ond roedd holiaduron yn dangos yn gyson fod y rhan fwyaf o'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru yn gefnogol i'r Gemau.

Gan gymryd gwersi o'r hyn a ddysgwyd wrth reoli digwyddiadau mawr blaenorol a gynhaliwyd yng Nghymru, megis Cwpan Ryder, cymerodd Llywodraeth Cymru'r penderfyniad i sefydlu Grŵp Cyfathrebu Cymru o'i holl bartneriaid, a oedd yn adrodd yn rheolaidd i Grŵp Llywio Cymru. Roedd hyn yn caniatáu i sefydliadau partner Cymru gydlynw gweithgareddau cyfathrebu ar hyd llinellau cyffredin - a oedd yn hanfodol yn achos rhaglen aml safle gymhleth, megis Taith Gyfnewid y Fflam, lle cafodd pob her ei hateb yn effeithiol iawn trwy gydweithrediad â'r tîm cydnerthedd. Cyflwynodd y grŵp hefyd safbwynt Cymru gyfan, i LOCOG ac eraill, yn achos cynigion cyfathrebu a ddyfeisiwyd y tu allan i Grŵp y Gwledydd a'r Rhanbarthau. Argymhellir bod y dull hwn yn cael ei fabwysiadu ar gyfer digwyddiadau mega yn y dyfodol.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn crynhoi rhywfaint o'r gwaddol a'r gwersi a ddysgwyd o gyfranogiad Cymru yn Llundain 2012 ar draws chwe sector; chwaraeon, busnes, sgiliau ac addysg, twristiaeth, diwylliant a diogelwch.

CHWARAEON

Bu'r nifer uchaf erioed o athletwyr o Gymru yn cystadlu i Dîm Prydain Fawr yn Llundain 2012. Enillodd tri deg o athletwyr Olympaidd Cymru'r nifer mwyaf erioed o fedalau (3 Aur, 3 Arian, 1 Efydd); ein canlyniad gorau mewn 100 mlynedd. Enillodd 38 o Baralympiaid Cymru 15 medal (3 Aur, 3 Arian a 9 Efydd) sy'n cynrychioli 11% o gyfanswm y GB.

Rhoddodd y Gwersylloedd Hyfforddi Cyn y Gemau gyfle i ddatblygu cynlluniau cyfnewid chwaraeon, addysgol a diwylliannol gydag ystod eang o wledydd ledled y byd. I blant a chymunedau lleol rhoddodd y Gwersylloedd Hyfforddi cyn y Gemau gyfle unigryw i ddysgu mwy am wledydd eraill ac i ysbrydoli gwaddol gadarnhaol i Gymru wedi'r Gemau.

- Lleolodd 24 o dimau eu hunain yng Nghymru ar gyfer Gwersylloedd Hyfforddi cyn y Gemau yn cynnwys bron i 850 o athletwyr, hyfforddwyr a staff cymorth
- 9 gweryll Olympaidd, 10 gweryll Paralympaidd, gweryllloedd chwaraeon unigol ac aml-chwaraeon
- Gwledydd a gynrychiolwyd: Trinidad a Tobago, Botswana, Lesotho, Prydain Fawr, Rwsia, Hong Kong, Tsieina, Mecsico, De Korea, India, Awstralia, Seland Newydd a gwledydd Cefnforol x 6
- Effaith economaidd uniongyrchol (cyfleusterau, llety a darparwyr trafniadaeth), (gan gynnwys Pêl-droed Olympaidd) o dros £2m o wariant uniongyrchol heb gynnwys lluoswyr.
- 5,705 o nosweithiau gwely yng Nghymru (heb gynnwys ffigurau gwylwyr Pêl-droed yn ystod amser y Gemau)
- Dyddiau'r cyfryngau yn yr awdurdod lleol lle cynhaliwyd digwyddiadau yng Ngogledd a De Cymru
- Darlledu Byw ar Sianel 9 Awstralia o ddigwyddiad cludo'r faner Baralympaidd yng Nghastell Caerdydd a sylw ehangach yn y cyfryngau

Roedd Caerdydd yn Ddinas Cynnal Digwyddiadau a chynhaliwyd 11 o gemau pêl-droed Olympaidd yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm. Cyngor Caerdydd oedd y brif asiantaeth gyhoeddus a oedd yn cydlynu darparu cynllun gweithredol i ddigwyddiadau rhanbarthol ar gyfer LOCOG (a noddwyr cysylltiedig) ar gyfer yr 11 o gemau pêl-droed Olympaidd a dathliadau min nos Taith Gyfnewid y Fflam Olympaidd yng Nghaerdydd. Ymdriniodd Grŵp aml-asiantaeth Gweithrediadau Llundain 2012 Caerdydd â 20 o linyddau darparu o 'edrych a theimlo' i gydnerthedd, gan adlewyrchu gofynion grŵp Gweithrediadau Dinesig y DU. Rhannodd partneriaid aml-asiantaeth y Brifddinas 3 o sbardunau allweddol fel eu ffocws ar ddarparu yn y cyfnod yn arwain at, ac yn ystod y broses o ddarparu digwyddiadau - lleoliad, cludiant a phrofiad y cwsmer.

Cyfanswm y niferoedd a fynychodd Stadiwm y Mileniwm oedd 338,454. Noda data demograffig gan LOCOG fod tua 60% o gefnogwyr wedi dod o dde-orllewin Lloegr. Adroddwyd bod y mwyafrif yn gynulleidfa newydd a theuluol i raddau helaeth nad oedd wedi mynychu digwyddiad yn y Stadiwm o'r blaen. Mae'r gronfa ddata hon yn cael ei thargedu gan drefnwyr digwyddiadau eraill bellach fel Cwpan y Byd Rygbi'r Gynghrair 2013 a fydd yn llwyfannu eu Seremoni Agoriadol a'u gemau yng Nghaerdydd yn yr hydref.

Chwaraeon - Gwaddol, Gwersi ac Argymhellion

Mae Gemau Cymru a lansiwyd ym mis Ionawr 2011, yn ddigwyddiad llofnod ar gyfer pobl ifanc yng nghalendr chwaraeon Cymru gan ychwanegu at lwybr perfformiad chwaraeon Olympaidd, y Gymanwlad a Pharalympaidd. Mae'n rhoi cyfle i athletwyr ifanc talentog gystadlu mewn digwyddiad aml-chwaraeon proffil uchel a chael profiad o amgylchedd pentref athletwyr yr un pryd.

Wedi'i ysbrydoli gan Gemau Olympaidd a Pharalympaidd Llundain 2012, mae'r digwyddiad yn bartneriaeth unigryw rhwng y sectorau preifat, cyhoeddus a'r trydydd sector a'r nod yw iddo sicrhau gwaddol chwaraeon parhaol i Gymru. Y digwyddiad hwn hefyd yw'r tro cyntaf erioed i ddigwyddiad aml-chwaraeon integredig ar gyfer cystadleuwyr abl ac anabl o'i fath gael ei gynnal yng Nghymru.

Yn 2012, daeth 1,320 o athletwyr (yn cynrychioli 13 camp wahanol) i'r digwyddiad, a gynhaliwyd mewn lleoliadau ledled Caerdydd. Cafodd 83 o wirfoddolwyr eu hyfforddi i sicrhau digwyddiad llwyddiannus, a chafodd yr athletwyr eu lletya mewn Pentref Olympaidd ym Mhrifysgol Morgannwg. Darlledwyd y digwyddiad mewn rhaglen 30 munud ar S4C, a chafodd sylw ar raglenni newyddio Channel 4, ITV, BBC Wales, Radio Cymru, 5 Live, Prynawn Da a Heno hefyd.

Un o sgil-gynhyrchion cadarnhaol Gemau Cymru yw eu potensial i ddarganfod sêr y dyfodol. Yn ei flwyddyn gyntaf sylwyd ar dalent un oedd yn cymryd rhan yn y twrnaint rygbi 7 bob ochr a chafodd ei ddrafftio i mewn i garfan datblygu rygbi 7 bob ochr Cymru. Wedi hynny mae wedi chwarae i dîm 7 bob ochr Cymru fel rhan o gylched 7 bob ochr y Bwrdd Rygbi Rhyngwladol

Cyhoeddodd Chwaraeon Cymru ar 12 Chwefror 2013, fod nifer y bobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol ers Gemau Olympaidd Llundain. Nofio a bocsio sydd wedi gweld y cynnydd mwyaf o fwy na 30% yn ystod y chwe mis ar ôl y Gemau, yn ôl Chwaraeon Cymru. Mae'n adrodd bod 30 o glybiau canwio newydd wedi cael eu sefydlu i ymdopi â'r ymchwydd yn y galw. Mae chwaraeon megis gymnasteg (25%), hoci (32% o glybiau), nofio (39%), seiclo (24%), bocsio (33%) ac athletau (12%) i gyd wedi adrodd cynnydd sylweddol yn y niferoedd sy'n cymryd rhan ynddynt.

Wrth i'r Gemau ddod i ben, roedd Chwaraeon Cymru eisoes yn cofnodi bod cyrff llywodraethu chwaraeon yng Nghymru yn derbyn ymholiadau newydd gan bobl oedd yn dechrau, neu'n adnewyddu, eu perthynas â chwaraeon, naill ai fel athletwyr, hyfforddwyr, staff cymorth neu wirfoddolwyr. Mae Chwaraeon Cymru yn parhau i fwrw ymlaen â'i Strategaeth Chwaraeon Cymunedol, sy'n helpu i greu cyfleoedd chwaraeon o ansawdd gwell mewn cymunedau ac yn hybu chwaraeon ar lawr gwlad ledled Cymru. Yn ystod y Gemau Paralympaidd, gwelodd gwefan para-chwaraeon Cymdeithas Baralympaidd Prydain (BPA), www.parasport.org.uk (a gynlluniwyd i ysbrydoli pobl gyda nam i ddod o hyd i gyfleoedd chwaraeon), gynnydd o 115 y cant yn nifer yr ymwelwyr. Adroddodd Cymdeithas Baralympaidd Prydain hefyd fod Charity United Research wedi canfod "oherwydd y Gemau, fod 81% o oedolion ym Mhrydain wedi newid eu barn am bobl ag anabledd. Teimlai 85% arall fod athletwyr yn bobl i anelu atynt."

Mae Athletau Seland Newydd wedi cadarnhau y bydd y tîm yn dychwelyd i Gymru i hyfforddi cyn Gemau'r Gymanwlad 2014 yn Glasgow. Yn ogystal, bydd tîm athletau anabledd Seland Newydd yn hyfforddi yng Nghymru ym mis Gorffennaf 2013 i baratoi ar gyfer Pencampwriaethau Byd Athletau IPC yn Lyon, Ffrainc. Mae trafodaethau ar y gweill gyda Seland Newydd ac Awstralia i Gymru fod yn gyrchfan hyfforddiant reolaidd er mwyn i athletwyr a staff cymorth oresgyn effeithiau teithio pellter hir i baratoi ar

gyfer digwyddiadau yn Ewrop. Mae'r Pwyllgor Paralympaidd Rhyngwladol (IPC) wedi penderfynu y bydd Prifysgol Abertawe yn cynnal Pencampwriaethau Athletau Ewropeaidd IPC yn 2014 a fydd yn waddol addas i berfformiadau rhagorol Cymru a Phrydain yng ngemau Llundain 2012. Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth bod y cais am gynnal Pencampwriaethau Ewropeaidd IPC wedi'i gryfhau o ganlyniad i'r ffaith fod timau Paralympaidd Mecsico a Seland Newydd wedi paratoi ar gyfer Gemau Paralympaidd L2012 ym Mhrifysgol Abertawe.

Mae partneriaid a rhanddeiliaid yn parhau i arddangos y cyfleusterau chwaraeon gwych sydd gennym yng Nghymru. Gyda Gemau'r Gymanwlad 2014 yn mynd i gael eu cynnal yn Glasgow, mae cyfle i dargedu gwledydd y Gymanwlad gyda'r bwriad o ddatblygu perthnasoedd tymor hir a sefydlu Cymru ymhellach fel cyrchfan hyfforddi cyn digwyddiadau. Y nod fydd sicrhau bod rhywfaint o fusnes yn dod yn ôl yma yn 2014 ac yn y cyfnodau o flaen digwyddiadau chwaraeon mawr eraill yn y DU ac yn Ewrop.

Mae'r Rhaglen Ffisiotherapi Prifysgol Caerdydd (prosiect Marc Ysbrydoli) yn mynd o nerth i nerth. Mae'r rhaglen wirfoddoli wedi arwain at dros 800 o ffisiotherapyddion israddedig a phroffesiynol yn cymryd rhan mewn chwech o Wersylloedd Hyfforddi Cyn y Gemau a digwyddiadau mawr dilynol gan gynnwys Hanner Marathon Caerdydd, Gemau Cymru, pencampwriaethau Rygbi Cyffwrdd Ewrop a'r Byd ac amryw o ddigwyddiadau chwaraeon anabledd.

Gwnaeth y Gweinidog dros Dai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth ar y pryd, Huw Lewis, ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ar 11 Rhagfyr, 2012 a oedd yn nodi'r camau y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i ddatblygu ar fomentwm Gemau 2012, gan gynnwys:

- uchelgais ar draws y llywodraeth i gynyddu lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol ar draws y boblogaeth trwy gefnogi pobl i newid eu hymddygiad drwy greu'r amgylchedd cywir lle mai bod yn egnïol yn gorfforol o ddydd i ddydd yw'r dewis haws. O ganlyniad, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi comisiynu ymchwiliad ynghylch sut i hybu gweithgarwch corfforol ymhellach i mewn i'r brif ffrwd o fewn pob un o bortffolios y Llywodraeth. Bydd y Gweinidog Tai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth yn cwrdd â chydweithwyr yn y Cabinet yn unigol i edrych ar y posibiladau o fwy o gydweithio ar draws y Llywodraeth.
- Mae hyn yn cynnwys mynd i'r afael â rhwystrau i gynhwysiant mewn chwaraeon ar gyfer plant ac oedolion anabl, ac ar gyfer pobl o wahanol ddiwylliannau, gan hyrwyddo eu hawliau a gwella eu lles, a hyrwyddo manteision ehangach o ran cymunedau mwy goddefgar, cynhwysol a chydlynol.

Cynigiodd y cyn Weinidog dros Chwaraeon hefyd yn ei Ddatganiad:

- newid cyfeiriad Grŵp Cynghori'r Gweinidog ar Weithgarwch Corfforol fel bod y grŵp yn canolbwyntio mwy ar ganlyniadau a bod ei aelodau yn atebol am gamau gweithredu penodol a fydd yn arwain at gynnydd mewn lefelau o weithgarwch corfforol.
- parhau i arwain Grŵp newydd a fydd yn cyfarfod 2-3 gwaith y flwyddyn, ac mae'r Cabinet hefyd wedi cytuno i gylchdroi'r gadeiryddiaeth ymhlith Gweinidogion y Cabinet, pan fo hynny'n briodol. Ceisir sicrhau canlyniadau wedi'u diffinio'n glir a bwriedir cynhyrchu cyniadau newydd ar draws ystod o bortffolios.

- herio Chwaraeon Cymru ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru i weithio gyda'i gilydd dros y tri mis nesaf (hyd at fis Mawrth 2013) i gynhyrchu cynllun i ddarparu camau gweithredu ar y cyd y byddant yn eu cymryd i gynyddu lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol ac i gyd-fynd â'r holl fentrau eraill sydd ar y gweill yn y maes hwn.

Mae cydweithwyr yn y Cabinet hefyd wedi cytuno i adeiladu ar lwyddiant rhaglenni gweithgarwch corfforol presennol a ariennir ar draws y Llywodraeth megis Newid am Oes a Dewch i Gerdded Cymru drwy gynyddu dwysedd ac ymestyn cyrhaeddiad er mwyn cefnogi mwy o bobl i gynnwys mwy o weithgarwch corfforol yn eu bywydau bob dydd.

Mae Caerdydd a Stadiwm y Mileniwm wedi hen arfer â chynnal digwyddiadau rhyngwladol mawr ac er y cydnabyddir bod angen elfen o waith ychwanegol ar gyfer y Gemau Olympaidd, ystyriwyd bod maint y craffu ar gynllunio a wnaed o Lundain ar adegau yn ormodol. Yn dilyn Cwpan Ryder 2010 a Gemau 2012, dylai Cymru fod yn hyderus iawn yn ei gallu i ddarparu arfer gorau rhyngwladol fel lle i gynnal digwyddiadau mawr mewn amgylchedd sicr a diogel.

Un wers allweddol i Lywodraeth Cymru yw lle mae angen ein gwarantau wedi'u llofnodi fel rhan o broses gais y DU ar gyfer digwyddiad mega, mae'r mecanwaith hwn yn rhoi cyfle i fanteisio ar sefyllfa Cymru i'r eithaf. Fel enghraifft, dyma fe ellid dadlau oedd yr unig gyfle i sicrhau statws ar gyfer llefydd y gellid cynnal cystadlaethau Olympaidd ynddynt y tu hwnt i'r twrnamaint pêl-droed ar gyfer chwaraeon megis canwio a beicio mynydd.

BUSNES

I gefnogi ymwybyddiaeth busnesau Cymru ynghylch y cyfleoedd oedd ar gael yn arwain at ac yn ystod y Gemau Olympaidd a Pharalympaidd 2012 mae Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC), ynghyd â holl Wledydd a Rhanbarthau'r DU wedi cyfrannu at ac wedi cefnogi'r porth CompeteFor, system broceriaeth ar-lein. Buddsoddodd Llywodraeth Cymru £327,880 tuag at ddatblygu a gweithredu CompeteFor, a oedd yn cynnwys £62,380 yn dibynnu ar berfformiad a'r nifer o fusnesau o Gymru oedd wedi cofrestru ar y wefan. Nifer y busnesau o Gymru sydd wedi cofrestru ar CompeteFor yw 3,885, gyda dros 1,000 ar y rhestr fer am gontractau.

I Gymru:

- Enillwyd 69 o gontractau trwy CompeteFor
- Enillwyd 11 o Gontractau Awdurdod Gweithredu'r Gemau Olympaidd
- Dyfarnwyd 17 o gontractau LOCOG i fusnesau yng Nghymru
- 1 Trwyddedai LOCOG
- 574 o fusnesau wedi'u cyfeirio am gymorth
- Cafodd dros 200 o fwletinau yn rhoi cyhoedduswydd i gyfleoedd i fusnesau yng Nghymru gyda Llundain 2012 eu dosbarthu

Tybir bod contractau a enillwyd gan gwmnïau o Gymru hyd yn hyn yn werth mwy na £38 miliwn ac maent yn cynnwys pedwar ar ddeg o gontractau haen uchaf gwerth uchel. Oherwydd cyfrinachedd masnachol a chyfyngiadau marchnata, ni ellid datgelu ffigurau gwerth uchel unigol. Un enghraifft amlwg o lwyddiant busnes Llundain 2012 yng Nghymru oedd contract y Bathdy Brenhinol. Fe wnaethant gynhyrchu'r rhaglen enfawr o ddarnau arian coffaol a phob un o'r 4,700 o fedalau'r enillwyr ar gyfer y Gemau, y nifer fwyaf o fedalau a'r medalau mwyaf a thrymaf a wnaed erioed.

Mae llawer o gontractau haen 2 a 3 y mae busnesau Cymru wedi eu hennill, ond ni chafodd y data hwn yn y gadwyn gyflenwi ei gipio mewn unrhyw fanylder gan LOCOG ac Awdurdod Gweithredu'r Gemau Olympaidd.

Defnyddiwyd porth CompeteFor gan Awdurdod Gweithredu'r Gemau Olympaidd (ODA), Pwyllgor Trefnu Llundain y Gemau (LOCOG), Transport for London (TfL) ac eraill i hysbysebu a hyrwyddo cyfleoedd caffael yn eang. Mae'n parhau i gael ei ddefnyddio yn y gadwyn gyflenwi i drawsnewid Parc Olympaidd y Frenhines Elizabeth, a chan sefydliadau prynu eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus fel Crossrail, fel rhan o'u proses gaffael. Yn ei dro, mae isgontractwyr llai'r sefydliadau mwy hyn yn defnyddio CompeteFor i wneud eu cyfleoedd busnes ar gael yn eang.

Yn dilyn cau'r Asiantaethau Datblygu Rhanbarthol yn Lloegr, gan gynnwys Asiantaeth Datblygu Llundain (LDA), ym Mawrth 2012 trosglwyddwyd y prosiect CompeteFor o LDA i Transport for London (TfL) fel corff swyddogaethol arall o grŵp Awdurdod Llundain Fwyaf.

Cymerodd Llywodraeth Cymru ran yn Rhaglen Llysgenhadaeth Fusnes Prydain UKTI a gynhaliwyd yn Lancaster House yn ystod y pythefnos y cynhaliwyd y Gemau. Cynhaliodd UKTI amserlen lawn o uwchgynadleddau busnes byd-eang, digwyddiadau rhwydweithio a seminarau busnes er mwyn sicrhau bod buddiannau busnes y DU yn cael mynediad at gwmnïau byd-eang oedd yn ymweld.

- Sicrhawyd gwahoddiad i Weinidog o Lywodraeth Cymru fod yn bresennol yn y Gynhadledd Buddsoddi Fyd-eang - y prif ddigwyddiad ymgysylltu â busnesau i'w gynnal gan y Prif Weinidog yn Lancaster House ar y noson cyn y Gemau, ac yna derbyniad gyda'r nos ym mhresenoldeb Ei Uchelder Brenhinol Tywysog Cymru yn Clarence House
- Cysylltwyd â UKTI i sicrhau presenoldeb busnes o Gymru yn yr Uwchgynadleddau Sector - y gyfres o ddyddiau ffocws a oedd yn cael eu cynnal yn Lancaster House, gyda phob un yn rhoi sylw i un o sectorau diwydiant cyffrous Prydain. Roedd cyfranogiad Cymru yn cynnwys cynrychiolaeth o blith cwmnïau blaenllaw Cymreig a gynigiwyd gan Baneli Sector Llywodraeth Cymru - dewisodd 23 o gwmnïau o Gymru fanteisio ar y cyfle yn ystod pythefnos y rhaglen. Gan weithredu o ran yr ymwybyddiaeth a godwyd gan weithgareddau UKTI yn ystod cyfnod y Gemau, aeth Llywodraeth Cymru ati ar unwaith wedyn i gynnal cyfres o ddyddiau ymgysylltu â'r cyfryngau yn Llundain ar draws pedwar sector allweddol.
- Cafodd y sectorau hynny nad oedd yn gallu bod yn bresennol yn Lancaster House gynnig i gymryd mantais ar ffrydio eu digwyddiad sector "yn fyw" neu "fel yn fyw" a gweithiodd Llywodraeth Cymru gyda hwy i ddatblygu digwyddiadau yng Nghymru i fanteisio ar y cyfleuster hwn.

Cafodd yr "ôl-troed" Cymreig ar gynnig busnes y DU ei bwysleisio ymhellach yn ystod y cyfnod Olympaidd gan ymgyrch hysbysebu wedi'i thargedu yn ofalus, yn rhoi sylw i raglen Parth Menter Cymru a lansiwyd yn ddiweddar. Gan fanteisio ar safleoedd trenau tanddaearol Llundain yng nghyffiniau Lancaster House a lleoliadau chwaraeon allweddol, cyflwynwyd negeseuon busnes o Gymru i gynulleidfaoedd targed allweddol oedd yn ymweld â chanol a Dwyrain Llundain ar adeg y Gemau. Yn y cyfamser, bydd defnydd doeth o'r swyddfa sydd newydd agor yn Llundain, a lansiwyd yn swyddogol i gynulleidfa fusnes yn union cyn y Gemau, yn parhau, mewn ymdrech i ymgysylltu'n llwyddiannus gyda thargedau allweddol, sy'n aml yn anodd eu cyrraedd, yn Llundain a'r De-ddwyrain.

Cafodd cyfryngau'r sector yn Llundain eu paratoi'n briodol ac roeddent yn barod i dderbyn negeseuon sector-benodol o Gymru mewn digwyddiadau diweddarach i ymgysylltu â'r cyfryngau.

Gwaddol, Gwersi ac Argymhellion o ran Busnes

Nid yw'n bosibl casglu ffigurau terfynol ynghylch rhan busnes Cymru yn Llundain 2012. Er bod CompeteFor wedi cyfrifo gwerth y contractau a ddyfarnwyd, nid oes data gwariant gwirioneddol yn bodoli i gadarnhau'r ffigur hwnnw. Mae ffigurau CompeteFor hefyd yn cynnwys dim ond y contractau uniongyrchol a ddyfarnwyd ac nid unrhyw gyfleoedd i is-gontractio, hy gallai contractwr adeiladu mawr fod â phencadlys yn Lloegr, ond gallai is-gontractio elfennau sylweddol i gwmnïau yng Nghymru, ond nid yw'r data hwn am y gadwyn gyflenwi ar gael.

Ond ar 27 Ionawr 2013 cyhoeddodd LOCOG y byddai cyflenwyr fu'n ymwneud â helpu i lwyfannu Llundain 2012 yn gallu hyrwyddo eu cyfranogiad yn y Gemau Olympaidd a Pharalympaidd ar ôl i gytundeb nodedig gael ei wneud rhwng y Llywodraeth, Cymdeithas Olympaidd Prydain (BOA) a'r Pwyllgor Olympaidd Rhyngwladol (IOC).

Tan hynny roedd cwmnïau wedi cael eu gwahardd, o dan delerau'r contractau yr oeddent wedi'u llofnodi, rhag cysylltu eu hunain â'r Gemau Olympaidd. Ond mae'r cytundeb hwn yn caniatáu i'r degau o filoedd o gwmnïau oedd yn gweithio ar Lundain 2012 mewn gwahanol ffyrdd i fynd ati i hyrwyddo eu gwaith ar y Gemau.

Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn ychwanegol wedi ymrwymo £2 filiwn i Gymdeithas Olympaidd Prydain i ganiatáu iddynt sefydlu a gweithredu'r 'cynllun cydnabod cyflenwyr' newydd.

Mae cwmnïau yn gallu gwneud cais i Gymdeithas Olympaidd Prydain am drwydded am ddim i hyrwyddo eu gwaith mewn sioeau masnach yn y DU ac yn rhyngwladol, ymgeisio am wobrau diwydiant ar gyfer eu gwaith gyda Llundain 2012 a defnyddio eu cyfranogiad mewn negeseuon uniongyrchol a dogfennau tendro wrth gystadlu am gontractau rhyngwladol. Yn ychwanegol, bydd y drwydded yn rhoi mynediad unigryw i fusnesau i lyfrgell delweddau Cymdeithas Olympaidd Prydain o'r prosiect, gan eu galluogi i farchnata eu rhan yn Llundain 2012.

Roedd llacio'r rheolau yn ymwneud â gweithgareddau hyrwyddo gan gwmnïau'r DU yn un o argymhellion allweddol adroddiad yr haf diwethaf gan gadeirydd Cymdeithas Olympaidd Prydain, Syr John Armitt, ynghylch sut y gallai'r wlad hon fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y busnes a ddeilliodd o'r gemau.

Gwelir effaith y datblygiad hwn yn dod â budd i gwmnïau yng Nghymru yn barod - ar 12 Mawrth, adroddodd cyflenwr systemau tracio cerbydau yn y Drennewydd, Quartix, gynnydd o 24% mewn gwerthiant a 60% mewn elw gweithredol yn 2012 o ganlyniad i "ennill contractau sylweddol" a oedd yn cynnwys contract LOCOG i gyflenwi 650 o systemau tracio mewn ceir cwrteisi i swyddogion a phobl bwysig oedd yn ymweld yn ystod Llundain 2012. Maent yn disgwyl twf pellach o 50% o leiaf yn 2013.

Meddai Andy Kirk, cyfarwyddwr gwerthu a marchnata Quartix: "Cynyddodd yr elw gweithredol o 60 y cant i £2.9 miliwn yn 2012, gan ein gwneud yn un o'r cwmnïau mwyaf sefydlog yn ariannol yn y sector tracio."

Ar gyfer mega-ddigwyddiadau yn y DU yn y dyfodol, rydym yn argymhell y dylid gwneud defnydd cynnar o 'Lysgennad / Brocer Busnesau Cymru' penodol, a fydd yn gweithio ar lefelau busnes uwch a strategol i ganolbwyntio ar 'allforio' nwyddau a gwasanaethau Cymreig wedi'u targedu'n brodorol ar y ffaith law a chynhyrchu cyfleoedd

buddsoddi uniongyrchol dramor ar y llaw arall. Rydym yn credu bod Cwpan Rygbi'r Byd 2015 yn rhoi'r cyfle nesaf i ddatblygu a gweithredu'r ffrwd waith hon.

SGILIAU AC ADDYSG

- Cofrestrodd 1,255 o ysgolion / colegau yng Nghymru ar borth Addysg Llundain 2012, GetSet, sy'n cynrychioli 69% o sefydliadau addysg yng Nghymru.
- Bu i 848 gofrestru ymhellach ar y Rhwydwaith Bydd Barod gan eu galluogi i wneud cais am y cynllun Ticketshare, ac anfonwyd cais gan 588 ohonynt.
- Ymgyrch 'Host a Nation' LOCOG - cefnogodd 54 o ysgolion yng Nghymru dimau Cenedlaethol eraill o bob cwr o'r byd
- Mae'r Rhaglen Llysgenhadon Ifanc yng Nghymru yn cydnabod ac yn gwobrwyo arweinwyr chwaraeon ifanc ymroddedig sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth mewn ysgolion, clybiau a chymunedau. Maent yn derbyn hyfforddiant, adnoddau a chyfleoedd, ac maent wedi defnyddio Gemau 2012 fel catalydd, ac yn dilyn llwybr rhagnodedig (hy gwobrau Efydd, Arian, Aur, Platinwm). Ers 2010 penodwyd 3,173 o Lysgenhadon Ifanc yng Nghymru, gyda 1,751 yn y flwyddyn 2012-13 yn unig.
- Mae un Llysgennad Ifanc, Emma Roberts ar hyn o bryd ar gynllun intern gyda Chwaraeon Cymru.

Sgiliau ac Addysg - Gwaddol, Gwersi ac Argymhellion

- Cytunodd y Gweinidogion dros Addysg a Threftadaeth i sefydlu Grŵp Gorffen a Gorchwyl Ysgolion a Gweithgaredd Corfforol ym mis Mai 2012. Mae'r Grŵp yn cael ei gadeirio gan y Farwnes Tanni Grey-Thompson ac mae'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o Chwaraeon Cymru, Estyn, y Gwasanaeth Gwella Addysg ac Ysgolion (ESIS), Prifysgol Morgannwg a'r proffesiwn addysgu.
- Mae'r Grŵp wedi cael cais i lunio argymhellion arloesol, ond ymarferol ynghylch beth mwy y gellir ei wneud i ddatblygu rôl ysgolion i gynyddu lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol ymysg plant a phobl ifanc. Cynhaliodd ei gyfarfodydd cychwynnol ym mis Hydref a mis Tachwedd, ac mae i fod i adrodd gydag argymhellion erbyn haf 2013.
- Sefydlwyd Grŵp Llywio Cymru ar gyfer Llysgenhadon Ifanc i helpu i lywio cyfeiriad mudiad y Llysgenhadon Ifanc ac i fwydo i mewn i faterion ehangach sy'n effeithio ar y sector chwaraeon. Mae hyn yn rhoi cyfle i bobl ifanc lunio polisi chwaraeon, yn ogystal â datblygu sgiliau bywyd allweddol.
- Cefnogodd cyllid Grant Adran Addysg a Sgiliau Llywodraeth Cymru raglen gwaddol Olympaidd a gefnogwyd gan £72,000 drwy Academi Jamie Baulch (Hydref-Rhagfyr 2012) i hyd at leiafswm o 60 o ysgolion
- Menter Addysg Gorfforol a Chwaraeon mewn Ysgol (AGChY) - mae pob ysgol uwchradd yng Nghymru yn darparu mynediad i ddisgyblion at hyfforddiant arweinyddiaeth chwaraeon achrededig. Mae hyn hefyd yn cael ei gyflwyno i ysgolion cynradd
- AdiZones (parthau ffitrwydd awyr agored aml-ddefnydd gyda brand Adidas, ar ffurf siâp logo 2012). Mae pump o adiZones yng Nghymru. Agorodd Ysgol Uwchradd Pentrehafod, Abertawe ym mis Mawrth 2011, ac yna dilynwyd hyn gan bromenâd Ynys y Barri, ac agorwyd adiZone Penparcau Aberystwyth ym mis Mehefin 2012. Yng Nghaerdydd y mae'r ddau adiZone sy'n weddill, ar y Morglawdd ac yng Ngerddi Howard, Adamsdown.

TWRISTIAETH

Roedd gwaith Croeso Cymru (CC) yn anelu at sicrhau bod diwydiant twristiaeth Cymru yn elwa cymaint â phosibl a thrwy'r Gemau bod Cymru yn cael ei chyflwyno i gynulleidfa oedd teithio newydd.

- Gan weithio gyda Visit Britain, bu Croeso Cymru yn cymryd rhan yn yr ymgyrch "Prydain Fawr - Rydych wedi'ch Gwadd", ac roedd ganddo bresenoldeb clir a gweithgar yn y ganolfan cyfryngau heb ei hachredu, a oedd ar agor o 8am tan hanner nos yn ystod cyfnod y Gemau.
- Hyrwyddwyd Cymru gan roi pwyslais ar Lwybr Arfordir Cymru, a'r paratodau i ddathlu canmlwyddiant geni Dylan Thomas yn 2014. Trefnodd Croeso Cymru gyfarfod a chroesawodd 15 o newyddiadurwyr a 7 o gysylltiadau â'r fasnach deithio o 9 gwlad yn ystod 5 o deithiau i'r wasg i weld Llwybr yr Arfordir.
- Sicrhawyd bod delweddau o Gymru yn cael eu hystyried ar gyfer eu cynnwys yn y seremonïau Agor a Chau
- Sefydlwyd a chynhaliwyd cysylltiadau gyda darlledwyr tramor swyddogol oedd yn mynychu'r Gemau a rhoddwyd ffilmiau rholyn B perthnasol a phriodol ar gyfer darllediadau yn ystod cyfnod y Gemau.
- Canolbwyntiwyd yn benodol ar gynnwys Caerdydd fel dinas lleoliad Olympaidd Cymru (gweithiodd LIC gyda Chyngor Caerdydd i fanteisio'n llawn ar y brandio dinasoedd a'r cynnig i wisgo a gynigiwyd i ddinasoedd oedd yn cynnal digwyddiadau gan LOCOG i greu "golwg a theimlad" Olympaidd mewn safleoedd allweddol, gan groesawu ymwelwyr a chysylltu Cymru'n agosach gyda'r brand Olympaidd).
- I ddilyn hyn cafwyd ymgyrch ECRM ychwanegol, a ddechreuodd ym mis Ebrill 2012, ac a aeth ymlaen hyd at amser y Gemau.
- Cynhwyswyd negeseuon tactegol yn archwilio rhesymau oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r Gemau am ymweld â Chymru yn ystod yr haf - yr atyniadau oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r Gemau a oedd i'w gweld, y cyfle i fynd i ffwrdd oddi wrth y Gemau, os mai dyna oedd y dymuniad, a'r cyfle o'r newydd i hyrwyddo cymwysterau chwaraeon a hamdden unigryw Cymru.
- Cyfrannodd detholiad o athletwyr proffil uchel, yn y gorffennol a'r presennol at "Wales View 2012", cylchgrawn blynyddol Croeso Cymru,
- Prydain FAWR, Croeso MAWR - taith ar gyfer y wasg ym mis Awst i 9 o newyddiadurwyr wrth i Brydain baratoi ar gyfer y Gemau Paralympaidd. Roedd taith wib o'r DU yn cynnwys croeso Cymreig yng Nghaerdydd yn ystod Taith Gyfnewid y Fflam Baralympaidd yng Nghymru.

Twristiaeth - Gwaddol, Gwersi ac Argymhellion

Arweiniodd defnyddio Cysylltiadau Cyhoeddus Croeso Cymru at nifer o gyfleoedd i ffilmio a chyfweld, a arweiniodd at ffilm manylder uwch a ffilm hyrwyddo fer. Y prif waddol yw meithrin perthynas gyda nifer o ddarlledwyr a chyfryngau rhyngwladol. Dyma ddwy enghraifft o'r fath:

- Croesawodd Cymru Rebecca Soni, enillydd medal Olympaidd o'r Unol Daleithiau a gynhyrchodd gyfres o flogiau a phostiadau fideo am ei hymweliad, trwy gydweithio gyda Visit Britain a Phwyllgor Olympaidd yr Unol Daleithiau.
- Cynigiodd Croeso Cymru syniadau i Breakfast in Australia ar Sianel 9 ar y teledu a gytunodd i dderbyn cyfle i ffilmio yng Nghaerdydd yn ystod y Gemau Olympaidd (ynghyd â Llundain, Gwersi a Chaerfaddon). Cafodd y sioe ei darlledu'n fyw o Gastell Caerdydd o 8pm tan hanner nos amser y DU, i gyd-fynd gyda gwylwyr teledu yn ystod oriau brig y bore.

Canfu Adroddiad Mintel (Rhagfyr 2012) ar yr Effaith Olympaidd fod ymweliadau â'r DU wedi gostwng 1.5% (i lawr o ychydig yn llai na 8.6 miliwn yn 2011 i ychydig dros 8.4 miliwn) yn ystod y cyfnod o 8 mis hyd at Awst 2012, ond fe wnaeth y rhai a ddaeth yma wario mwy. Er bod y data yn cynnwys arian a wariwyd ar docynnau'r Gemau waeth pryd y cawsant eu prynu mewn gwirionedd, cynyddodd gwariant cyffredinol gan breswylwyr tramor a ddaeth i'r DU 9% o flwyddyn i flwyddyn i bron £2.4 biliwn.

Nid yw'n ymddangos bod 'ymadawiad Olympaidd' wedi digwydd gyda'r nifer o wyliau tramor yn ystod mis Awst yn gostwng dim ond 0.6% o'r hyn ydoedd flwyddyn yn ôl. Mae hyn yn awgrymu bod y Gemau Olympaidd wedi cael effaith fach iawn, ond - os rhywbeth - fe wnaethant atal pobl rhag mynd i fwrdd.

Adroddodd cylchlythyr ymchwil VisitBritain, Foresight, ganlyniad safleoedd Prydain ar ôl Llundain 2012. Yn gwyno:

- yn gyffredinol mae'r brand cenedl wedi symud i fyny un lle i'r 4ydd allan o 50 o brif wledydd o gwmpas y byd.
- ar gyfer Diwylliant, mae'r DU hefyd wedi symud i fyny un lle i'r 4ydd
- ar gyfer Twristiaeth mae'r DU wedi aros ar 4ydd, ac wedi aros ar 7fed o ran dyhead i ymweld
- ar gyfer Croeso, symudodd y DU i fyny 3 lle i 9fed (y safle uchaf erioed)

Mae tystiolaeth bod Prydain Fawr wedi manteisio ar y Gemau 2012 i wella delwedd:

Sicrhau'r budd economaidd mwyaf i dwristiaeth ar draws y wlad - cytunai 75% o'r rhai a welodd y sylw a roddwyd i Brydain yn cynnal y Gemau ei fod yn gwneud iddynt feddwl bod gan Brydain ddigon o lefydd diddorol i ymweld â nhw y tu allan i Lundain

Gwella delwedd Prydain fel cyrchfan i ymwelwyr - cytunai 63% o'r rhai a welodd y sylw a roddwyd i Brydain yn cynnal y Gemau ei fod wedi cynyddu eu diddordeb mewn ymweld am wyliau (ac roedd hyn yn sylweddol uwch mewn marchnadoedd sy'n dod i'r amlwg, gan gynnwys y BRICs - Brasil, Rwsia, India, Tsieina)

Dywed ymchwil arall gan VisitBritain fod 99% o ymwelwyr tramor oedd yn gadael yn ystod mis Gorffennaf - Medi 2012 wedi teimlo croeso ym Mhrydain, gyda phump allan o chwech (83%) yn dweud eu bod wedi teimlo croeso 'mawr' neu 'arbennig' (cynnydd sylweddol yn ystadegol ar 79% yn C3 2011).

Gosododd holiadur IPS a ddosbarthwyd gan Visit Britain y rhai a ddaeth i'r DU i wylïo'r Gemau mewn tri grŵp gwahanol:

1. Roedd y rhai a ddaeth yn bennaf ar gyfer y Gemau (ac felly yn ôl pob tebyg a sicrhodd eu tocynnau cyn trefnu eu cludiant a llety ac na fyddent efallai wedi dod pe na baent wedi cael tocyn) - yn cael eu cynnwys fel 'Prif' ymweliad â'r Gemau
2. Roedd y rhai a oedd yn ymweld â Phrydain am reswm arall (megis gwyliau, ymweld â ffrindiau a pherthnasau neu fusnes) ond a oedd hefyd wedi penderfynu ar fanteisio ar yr amseriad a chael tocyn ar gyfer digwyddiad swyddogol) - hefyd yn cael eu cynnwys fel 'Prif' ymweliad â'r Gemau
3. Roedd y rhai a oedd yn ymweld â Phrydain am reswm arall, ond a aeth draw i weld y digwyddiadau am ddim (ee adrannau o'r marathon) neu ddigwyddiad diwylliannol - yn cael eu cyfrif fel ymweliad 'Eilradd' â'r gemau.

	Ymweliadau (000)	Gwariant	Gwariant cyfartalog fesul ymweliad (£)	Arhosiad cyfartalog (nosweithiau)
Pob 'Prif' ymweliad â'r Gemau <i>(yn bennaf o ganlyniad i'r Gemau / yn cynnwys mynychu digwyddiad swyddogol)</i>	685	925	£1,350	11
Yn bennaf oherwydd y Gemau	470	709	£1,510	8
I wylïo	391	486	£1,240	6
I weithio	56	183	£3,260	19
I gymryd rhan	22	41	£1,830	16
Ddim yn bennaf oherwydd y Gemau ond yn cynnwys mynychu digwyddiad swyddogol	215	216	£1,010	17

Oherwydd strwythur holiadur yr IPS nid yw'n bosibl adrodd yn bendant ble yn y DU yr aeth ymwelwyr tramor i un o ddigwyddiadau'r Gemau. Dywedodd ymwelwyr ble gwnaethant dreulio pob nos yn y DU, ac yna ar wahân a oeddent wedi mynychu digwyddiad oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r Gemau ai peidio. Ond gyda digwyddiadau oedd yn cael eu cynnal o gwmpas y wlad nid oedd ymweliadau yn gyfyngedig i Lundain - er y gallai'r ymweliadau hyn fod wedi golygu gweld digwyddiad yn Llundain ac yna aros mewn mannau eraill cyn neu ar ôl hynny. Gwelodd gweddill Lloegr 202,000 o ymweliadau, yr Alban 24,000 a Chymru 16,000 o 'brif' ymweliadau â'r Gemau. Roedd yr ymweliadau hyn gyda'i gilydd yn cynnwys gwario dros £160 miliwn y tu allan i Lundain.

GWIRFODDOLI

Cafodd rhyw 3,500 o Hyrwyddwyr Gemau Llundain 2012 eu cyfweld yng Nghymru ym mis Mehefin 2011. Nid yw LOCOG wedi datgelu faint o Gymry / pobl oedd yn byw yng Nghymru a gafodd eu dewis fel gwirfoddolwyr yn ystod y Gemau.

Recriwtiodd Cyngor Caerdydd dros 300 o Lysgenhadon y Cyngor Croesawu, a gynrychiolodd Caerdydd drwy groesawu gwylwyr a thimau oedd yn ymweld â'r Ddinas. Darparwyd cyfanswm o tua 6,000 awr o wirfoddoli gan y gwirfoddolwyr hyn oedd yn gwneud cyfanswm o'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i £50,000 - £60,000 o lafur taledig. Mae llawer wedi gwirfoddoli mewn digwyddiadau eraill yng Nghymru ers hynny. Gellid defnyddio'r gronfa ddata hon o wirfoddolwyr ar gyfer digwyddiadau Mawr a Mega yn y dyfodol, ac mae'n cael ei hystyried ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer Cwpan y Byd Rygbi'r Gynghrair 2013, Pencampwriaethau Criced ICC 2013 a WOMEX 2013.

Yn ogystal, cafodd tua 300 o Wirfoddolwyr y Mileniwm eu recriwtio, eu hyfforddi, a'u defnyddio yn ystod y gemau pêl-droed Olympaidd yng Nghaerdydd ac yn y Gwersylloedd Hyfforddi Cyn y Gemau. Hyfforddodd Rhaglen Llysgenhadon Cyngor Croesawu Caerdydd Wirfoddolwyr y Mileniwm mewn rheoli argyfwng, gwrthderfysgaeth, croesawu'r byd (achrededig), a hyfforddiant cynnwys anabled (achrededig), yn ogystal â hyfforddiant pwrpasol arall.

Derbyniodd y cynllun gwirfoddoli ieuencid, GwirVol, adborth cadarnhaol a chynnydd yn y niferoedd sy'n gwirfoddoli, gyda'u gwefan yn derbyn bron i 600 o ymwelwyr a gyfeiriwyd o ganlyniad i gyswllt a restrwyd ar wefan Llundain 2012.

Cynorthwyodd Ambiwlans Sant Ioan Cymru Daith Gyfnewid y Fflam Olympaidd yng Nghaerdydd, digwyddiadau pêl-droed Olympaidd niferus a Thaith Gyfnewid y Fflam Baralympaidd - gyda 411 o aelodau yn cyfrannu 46,854 awr o wirfoddoli, cyfartaledd o 114 awr yr un.

Cynhaliodd llawer o sefydliadau a ariennir gan y Gronfa Gwirfoddoli yng Nghymru ddigwyddiadau, buont yn hyrwyddo'r Gemau neu hyd yn oed yn cymryd rhan yng ngemau Llundain 2012 eu hunain.

Gwirfoddoli - Gwaddol, Gwersi ac Argymhellion

Ar wahân i brofiad unwaith-mewn-oes unigryw, cwblhaodd pob un gwirfoddolwr yng Nghymru o leiaf un cwrs 'achrededig' cydnabyddedig. Waeth faint oedd cyfanswm nifer y gwirfoddolwyr a gafodd eu hysbrydoli gan Llundain 2012, mae un prosiect o fewn Gwirfoddolwyr y Mileniwm, *MV50 Chwaraeon, yn anelu at 2,012* o wirfoddolwyr fel gwaddol y Gemau Olympaidd, ac maent yn disgwyl ei gyflawni o fewn blwyddyn i'r seremoni gloi.

Mae digwyddiadau Mawr / Mega yn gatalyddion profedig ar gyfer annog gwirfoddolwyr i ddod ymlaen. Cynghorir asiantaethau arweiniol a rhanddeiliaid allweddol sy'n gweithio yn a chyda'r Trydydd Sector i gymryd golwg strategol integredig ar ffyrdd y gallant barhau i alinio ymgyrchoedd recriwtio yn effeithiol a lledaenu negeseuon allweddol yn eang gyda digwyddiadau yn y dyfodol.

DIWYLLIANT

Teithiodd **Taith Gyfnewid y Fflam Olympaidd** o amgylch y DU am 70 diwrnod. Cynhaliodd Cymru'r Daith Gyfnewid o 25 Mai, gyda phedwar o Ddathliadau Min Nos yng Nghaerdydd, Abertawe, Aberystwyth a Bangor. Daeth Taith Gyfnewid y Fflam Olympaidd i mewn ac allan o Gymru dair gwaith, gan ymadael â'r wlad am y tro olaf ar 30 Mai. Teithiodd y Fflam Olympaidd yn yr awyr, yn y môr, ar gamlas, ar drên, ac ar gefn Cob Cymreig, bu'n ymweld â'r ffas lo yn y Pwll Mawr a chafodd ei chludo i gopa'r Wyddfa gan y mynyddwr Syr Chris Bonington a thrwy BOB awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru. Aeth tua 750,000 o bobl neu tua 1 o bob 4 o bobl Cymru allan i gefnogi Taith Gyfnewid y Fflam Olympaidd yn eu cymunedau.

Yr Olympiad Diwylliannol:

Cyfraniad Cymru o dan arweiniad y gymuned at yr Olympiad Diwylliannol oedd Grym y Fflam, pum prosiect a ddatblygwyd gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru mewn partneriaeth gydag Urdd Gobaith Cymru, Cadw, Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru, Valleys Kids a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam. Cafodd y rhaglen ei hariannu gan grant o £1.67 miliwn gan Legacy Trust UK gydag arian cyfatebol o £1,333,105 gan bartneriaid. Bwriad y rhaglen oedd ysbrydoli ac ymgysylltu â phobl ifanc i weithio gydag artistiaid ac ymarferwyr proffesiynol.

Bu **Dilyn y Fflam** - yr arddangosfa oedd yn arddangos cyfraniad Cymru at y Gemau modern ers 1896 - yn teithio'n helaeth ledled Cymru. Gwelwyd yr arddangosfa gan dros 146,000 o bobl; cynhaliwyd 555 o weithdai ar gyfer 16,002 o bobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Gyda chyllid Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, lansiodd y Gweinidog dros Dai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth gynllun ar 18 Hydref, 2012 i gael copi o'r llyfr am arddangosfa Dilyn y Fflam a DVD i fynd gydag ef ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru.

Bu **Fflam pwy ydy hi beth bynnag** - prosiect Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru - yn ymwneud ag actorion ifanc, dawnswyr, artistiaid gweledol, cerddorion ac awduron anabl ar draws Cymru. Perfformiwyd Breaking the Wall, cyfansoddiad symffonig 40 munud a grëwyd gan gyfansoddwr 19 mlwydd oed sydd â nam ar ei olwg, Lloyd Coleman, yn Neuadd Dewi Sant ym mis Mawrth 2012, ac fe'i recordiwyd gan Gerddorfa Genedlaethol Gymreig y BBC. Mae'r recordiad yn cael ei ddefnyddio gan bobl ifanc ddall a phobl â nam ar eu golwg yn UCAN, sy'n datblygu perfformiadau sydd wedi'u hysbrydoli gan y gerddoriaeth. Bydd Cyfarwyddwr UCAN yn teithio i UDA i hyrwyddo'r prosiect.

Perfformiodd perfformwyr yr Ysgol Lwyfan Anarferol addasiad o "The Birds" Aristophanes yn Theatr y Sherman, Caerdydd. Mae nifer o actorion yn parhau i gwrdd â'r grwp Rise a'r Shine yng Nghaernarfon i ddatblygu eu sgiliau arwain gweithdai. Cafodd gwaith celf yr arddangosfa Go Get Started ei atgynhyrchu ar gardiau post ac mae'n parhau i gael ei ddosbarthu. Nodwyd partneriaethau posibl gydag artistiaid anabl yn Sir Wexford, Iwerddon.

Yn ystod prosiect Grym y Fflam, datblygodd Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru eu gallu i gyflawni gwaith newydd. O ganlyniad, mae wedi cael cyllid refeniw ychwanegol gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru.

Tanio Talent - cafodd Theatr Genedlaethol Ieuencid Cymru ran flaenllaw yng nghyfranogiad yr Urdd a datblygwyd hyn mewn tair canolfan breswyl ar draws Cymru. Dros ddwy flynedd bu actorion Cymreig talentog ifanc yn dyfeisio ac ymarfer sgript yn delio â materion cyfoes o bwys. Mae Urdd Gobaith Cymru wedi nodi ei fod yn dymuno parhau i weithio gyda Theatr Genedlaethol Ieuencid Cymru yn yr iaith Gymraeg, ac

mae Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru wedi cytuno i dderbyn cais am becyn ariannu dwy flynedd ar gyfer y grChris Bonington p theatr hwn. Roedd digwyddiadau eraill yn cynnwys y Neges Heddwch a gyflwynwyd o gopa'r Wyddfa ar y diwrnod y cyrhaeddodd y Fflam Olympaidd y DU.

Crochan a Ffwrnais - roedd wyth o safleoedd Cadw ledled Cymru yn gefndir ar gyfer adrodd straeon anghyffredin mewn lleoedd anghyffredin, yn manylu ar hanes cyfoethog ac amrywiol ein cenedl. Mae defnyddio'r safleoedd Cadw ar gyfer digwyddiadau cymunedol wedi cefnogi a symbylu ymdrechion parhaus Cadw i ddefnyddio digwyddiadau i gynnig profiadau newydd a chynhwysol i gymunedau lleol wrth arddangos treftadaeth Cymru i gynulleidfa ehangach. Mae Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Cadw wedi ymrwmo i bartneriaeth a fydd yn datblygu'r celfyddydau mewn safleoedd treftadaeth ledled Cymru mewn rhaglen tair blynedd o 2012-2015. Cafodd y concordat newydd hwn ei lansio gan y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth yn y Senedd ar 25 Medi, 2012.

Mzansi Cymru - prosiect rhyngwladol, a sefydlwyd gan yr elusen datblygu cymunedol, Valleys Kids, ac yn cynnwys perfformwyr a chôr o Drefgordd Langa yn Ne Affrica. Perfformiwyd 'Torchbearers' dros ddau ddiwrnod yng Nghanolfan Mileniwm Cymru ym mis Gorffennaf 2012.

Crynodeb o Grym y Fflam

- Pobl ifanc a gymerodd ran - 59,811
- Cyfanswm y cynulleidfaoedd - 174,931
- Darparwyd 151 o ddigwyddiadau cyhoeddus rhwng Mehefin 2011 a 24 Awst, 2012
- Cafwyd y tywydd gwaethaf ar record am yr adeg o'r flwyddyn, ond ni chafodd unrhyw ddigwyddiad ei ddileu ac ni throsglwyddwyd unrhyw ddigwyddiad i leoliad arall (er bod un neu ddau wedi dod yn agos at hynny!)

Comisiwn [Artistiaid ar y Blaen](#) Cymru a ariannwyd gan y Loteri Genedlaethol trwy Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, oedd **Adain Avion**. Teithiodd corff awyren DC9 drwy Gymru i ddarparu lle ar gyfer gweithdai ac arddangosfeydd. Bu'r "recordydd blwch du" yn ffilmio pob digwyddiad yn ac o amgylch corff yr awyren ac fe'i cyflwynwyd i Gasgliad y Bobl yn Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru ar ddiwedd yr haf 2012. Amcangyfrifir bod 47,840 o bobl wedi ymgysylltu ag Adain Avion.

Roedd gweithgareddau ehangach yr Olympiad Diwylliannol yng Nghymru yn canolbwyntio ar Wyl 2012. Roedd hon yn wyl ledled y DU wedi'i churadu gan Gyfarwyddwr Olympiad Diwylliannol Llundain 2012, Ruth Mackenzie. Cyfrannodd Theatr Genedlaethol Cymru a'r Theatr Genedlaethol gynyrchiadau sylweddol. Daeth Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru yn ganolfan ar gyfer perfformiadau'r Olympiad Diwylliannol ym Mro Morgannwg a daeth arfordir gogleddol Ynys Môn yn un o'r 5 prif safle yn y DU i gynnal Gwersyll Heddwch 2012. Cynhaliwyd arddangosfeydd ym Mostyn, Llandudno a Chanolfan Grefft Rhuthun fel rhan o wyl 2012.

Cynrychiolwyd Cymru yn y Seremonïau Olympaidd a Pharalympaidd. Ysgrifennodd y cyfansoddwr Gareth Glyn gerddoriaeth ar gyfer Cerddorfa Symffoni Ysgolion Llundain yn y Seremoni Agoriadol, a pherfformiodd Elin Manahan Thomas yn y Seremoni Agoriadol Baralympaidd. Perfformiodd y cyfansoddwr ifanc gyda nam ar ei olwg, Lloyd Coleman, fel rhan o'r Paragerddorfa yn y Seremoni Gloi Baralympaidd a chwaraeodd Matt Fraser, sydd â chysylltiad agos â Chelfyddydau Anabled Cymru, ei git drymiau ochr yn ochr â drymiwr Coldplay ar ddiwedd y seremoni hon.

Gwaddol gobeithiol arall yw **Dathlu Cymru yn Llundain 2012**: Y cynnig yw creu cyfres o fannau arddangos lloeren parhaol deinamig bach ledled y wlad, y newidir eu paneli 2-3 gwaith y flwyddyn i adlewyrchu digwyddiadau a llwyddiannau yng Nghymru yn ogystal â diddordebau a chymeriadau lleol. Daeth ceisiadau am y cyntaf o'r rhain i law yn barod, gyda diddordeb o bob cwr o'r wlad.

Y Rhaglen Ysbrydoli:

Chwaraeodd y Rhaglen Ysbrydoli (nod barcud brand Llundain 2012 ar gyfer rhaglenni a phrosiectau) ran annatod o ran ymgysylltu a sicrhau gwaddol 2012 ar gyfer cymunedau ac unigolion ar draws y wlad.

- Darparodd gyfrwng ar gyfer codi ymwybyddiaeth o ddatblygiad chwaraeon cymunedol a gweithgareddau grwpiau cymunedol eraill y dyfarnwyd Nod Ysbrydoli Llundain 2012 iddynt gyda Chynghorwyr ALI a thimau Cyfathrebu
- Dangosodd wir ymgysylltiad cymunedol gyda Gemau 2012
- Bu'n gyfrwng pwysig i ymgysylltu â'r gymuned.
- Roedd rhwydweithiau rhaglenwyr o fantais fawr wrth gynhyrchu brwdfrydedd ar gyfer y Gemau yng Nghymru a chefnogaeth i athletwyr Tîm Prydain.
- Dyfarnwyd y Marc Ysbrydoli i 103 o brosiectau Cymreig
- Cymerodd 103,000 o bobl ran yn y Rhaglen Ysbrydoli yng Nghymru a dynnodd i mewn gyllid prosiect oedd yn werth £2 filiwn.
- Gweithredwyd 21 o brosiectau ar draws llwybr Taith Gyfnewid y Fflam Olympaidd ynghyd â'r dathliadau min nos

Mae arolwg am Brosiectau'r Marc Ysbrydoli ar draws y DU yn gorffen ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Mae ystadegau cychwynnol a dderbyniwyd ym mis Rhagfyr yn datgelu:

Pe na bai Llundain wedi cynnal y Gemau -

- Ni fyddai'r prosiect wedi digwydd
- Ni fyddai'r prosiect wedi digwydd gyda'r un raddfa neu broffil 33%

Darparu Prosiectau Ysbrydoli

- Pobl fu'n ymwneud â darparu tua £887,000
- Darparu'r prosiectau (Gwirfoddolwyr o'u cymharu â Staff taledig) 92% o'i gymharu â 8%
- Derbyniodd o leiaf un rhan o dair o Brosiectau Ysbrydoli gyllid gan Awdurdodau Lleol
- Nid oedd ar 6% o brosiectau Ysbrydoli angen unrhyw gyllid
- Prosiectau sy'n parhau ar ôl y Gemau 78%
- Pobl a ysbrydolwyd i gynnal prosiectau tebyg yn y dyfodol 93%

Diwylliant - Gwaddol, Gwersi ac Argymhellion

Creodd yr Olympiad Diwylliannol a'r Rhaglen Ysbrydoli rwydwaith genedlaethol unigryw o bobl sydd â gwybodaeth fanwl a phersonol am gymunedau a rhwydweithiau, sy'n ased sylweddol i Wledydd a Rhanbarthau'r DU.

Ailedrychir yn awr ar y rhwydwaith hwn er mwyn darparu dimensiwn diwylliannol i ddigwyddiadau mawr eraill, gan gynnwys Cwpan y Byd Rygbi'r Gynghrair 2013.

Gwersi - dylai holl brif randdeiliaid y celfyddydau a diwylliant yng Nghymru sylweddoli bod awydd gwirioneddol am ymgysylltu /cyfleoedd / dathliadau ar lefel gymunedol os yw'r thema ganolog yn ddigon cryf. Mae enghreifftiau i ddod yn cynnwys dathliadau canmlwyddiant geni Dylan Thomas a'r digwyddiadau i goffau'r Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf yn 2014.

Tudalen 82

Gallai digwyddiadau chwaraeon o faint a graddfa priodol symbylu sectorau'r celfyddydau, diwylliannol a'r sectorau creadigol ehangach mewn ffyrdd newydd, gan

ddarparu llwyfan rhyngwladol gwerthfawr a phroffil i artistiaid ac ymarferwyr proffesiynol yn ogystal â chael effaith ar 'lawr gwlad'. Mae Cwpan Rygbi'r Byd 2015 yn cynnig y cyfle byd-eang nesaf.

Sicrwydd a Diogelwch - Gorchymyn, Rheoli a Chyfathrebu

Cadeiriodd Heddlu De Cymru'r Grŵp Cymru Gyfan, gan arwain gyda Strwythurau Gorchymyn, Rheoli a Chyfathrebu'r Gemau Olympaidd yng Nghymru a gweithio gyda'r gwasanaethau brys eraill, llywodraeth leol a chyrff eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus a phreifat. Arweiniodd dwy flynedd o gynllunio ar sail aml-asiantaeth, ynghyd â pharodrydd pawb oedd yn ymwneud â'r gwaith, at Daith Gyfnewid y Fflam Olympaidd a gemau pêl-droed Olympaidd llwyddiannus iawn yng Nghymru.

Nid yw cynllunio amlasiantaethol yn ddim byd newydd yng Nghymru. Seiliwyd model Grŵp Gweithrediadau Llundain 2012 Caerdydd ar yr un a ddatblygwyd ar gyfer yr Uwchgynhadledd Ewropeaidd yn 1998, a ddilynwyd gan Gwpan Rygbi'r Byd 1999.

Cynhaliwyd 11 o gemau pêl-droed Olympaidd yng Nghaerdydd rhwng 25 Gorffennaf a 10 Awst. Ar gyfer pob gêm gweithredwyd Canolfan Gydlyn Strategol De Cymru a chafodd ei staffio gan yr holl asiantaethau ymateb perthnasol. Ystyriodd y Ganolfan Gydlyn Strategol reolaeth / argyfwng y Gemau lleol yn ei gyd-destun ehangach, ystyriodd yr effaith ehangach a'r risg a darparodd fframwaith i gefnogi'r rhai sy'n gweithredu ar lefel dactegol drwy flaenoriaethu galwadau a darparu adnoddau.

Bu Canolfan Cydgysylltu Argyfyngau (Cymru) (ECC(W)) yn Llywodraeth Cymru yn rheoli'r llif gwybodaeth ar draws gweddill Cymru. Cynhyrchwyd Adroddiadau Sefyllfaol Dyddiol o'r wybodaeth a dderbyniwyd o weddill Cymru ac fe'u bwydwyd i mewn i'r Ganolfan Gydlyn Strategol. Ei phwrpas oedd lleihau'r traffig dros y ffôn i'r Ganolfan Gydlyn Strategol ac osgoi dyblygu wrth ymateb.

Bu cael tîm amlasiantaethol pwrpasol yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd ar y cynllunio am 2 flynedd yn sicrhau bod paratodau ar gyfer sicrwydd a diogelwch yn drylwyr ac yn gadarn. Hwn oedd y tro cyntaf i un strwythur gorchymyn a rheoli gael ei gyflwyno ar gyfer digwyddiad oedd yn cwmpasu pob un o 4 ardal yr Heddlu yng Nghymru, ac mae hyn yn gweithio'n effeithiol. Seiliwyd y paratodau ar gynllunio sy'n bodoli eisoes a helpodd i sefydlu'r trefniadau yn haws gyda llawer o'r rhain yn unigryw i Gymru.

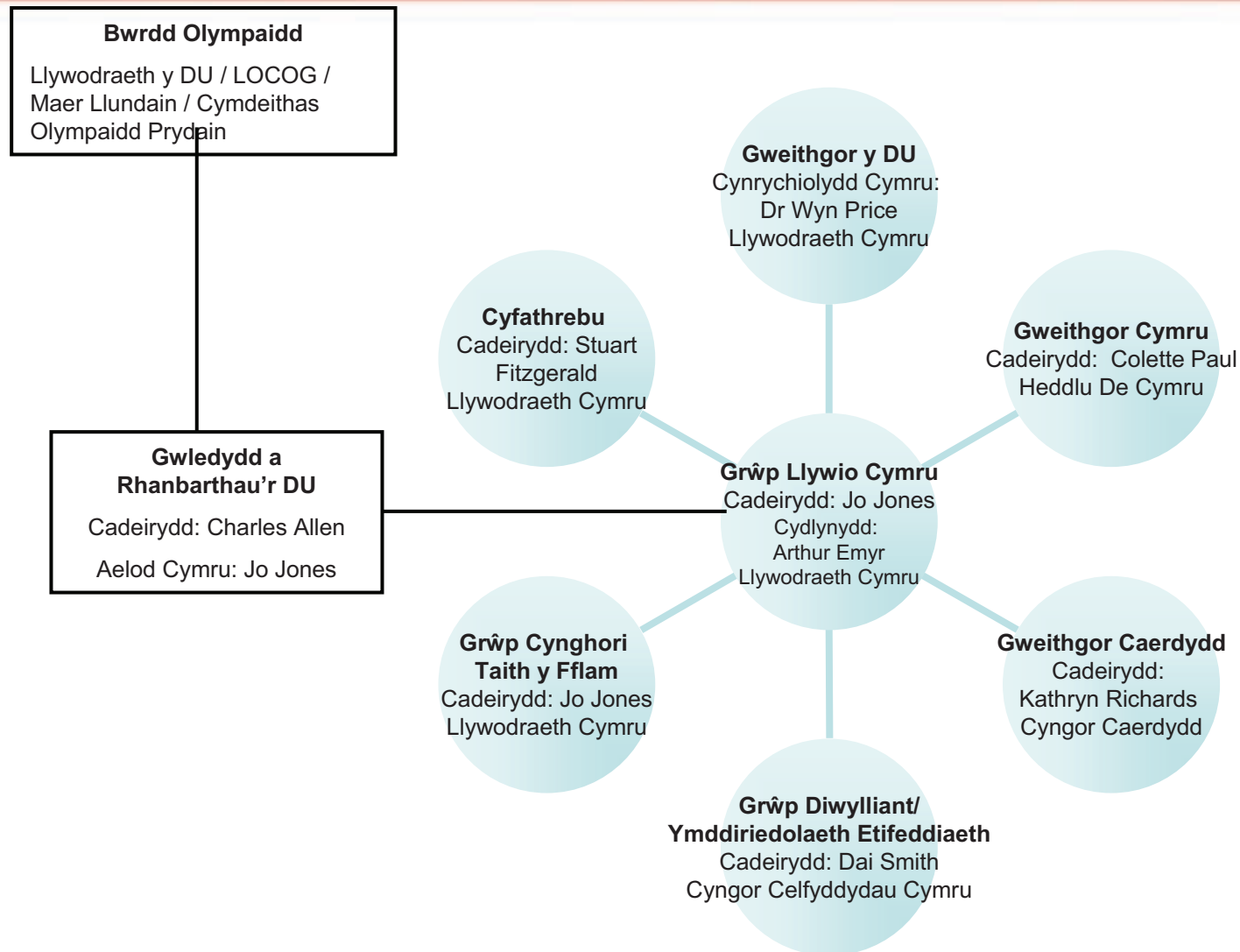
Bu i seilwaith y 3 Canolfan Cydlyn Strategol - sy'n unigryw i Gymru - a'r dechnoleg a adeiladwyd i mewn iddynt fod yn gymorth mawr ar gyfer y cydweithio a'r ymateb i Daith Gyfnewid y Fflam a'r Gemau Olympaidd gyda'r pontio di-dor o un Ganolfan Cydlyn Strategol i'r llall yn ystod Taith Gyfnewid y Fflam.

O safbwynt sicrwydd a diogelwch roedd Teithiau Cyfnewid y Fflam a'r Gemau Olympaidd yn llwyddiant mawr. Bydd y gwersi a ddysgwyd o weithredu'r strwythur gorchymyn sengl a'r defnydd o dîm cynllunio aml-asiantaethol pwrpasol yn cael eu cymhwyso i ddigwyddiadau yn y dyfodol a fydd yn gofyn am gydlyn ar draws Cymru gyfan.



Llundain 2012 Cymru– Strwythur

Tudalen 84



Lesley Griffiths AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth
Minister for Local Government and Government Business



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref MB-LG-3348-13

Christine Chapman AM,
Chair,
Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

17 July 2013

Dear Christine

Thank you for your letter of 11 July following my appearance at the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee to discuss the Legislative Consent Memorandum on Injunctions, Criminal Behaviour Orders and the Community Trigger.

You queried whether Natural Resources Wales was included in the Bill as was the understanding of my officials. I can confirm it does not appear at present but my officials have been in discussion with their Home Office counterparts about its inclusion and will continue to keep the matter under review to ensure Wales' interests are represented in the Bill.

I hope this is helpful.

Regards
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth
Minister for Local Government and Government Business

Action Point – Meeting 11 July

CIH Cymru agreed at the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee held on 11 July to provide a link to a report on cooperative housing:

<http://www.walescooperative.org/index.php?cID=826&cType=document>

Lesley Griffiths AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth
Minister for Local Government and Government Business



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref LF/LG/0765-13

Christine Chapman AM
Chair,
Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff CF99 1NA

27 August 2013

Dear Christine

Further to my attendance before the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee on 11 July, I wish to update the Committee on the actions I committed to undertake.

Correspondence with the Home Secretary regarding Children and Young People's Rights

I have written to the Home Secretary setting out Wales' views on the paramount importance of the rights of children and young people. I have asked for clarification as to whether the proposals are consistent with our policy and what consultation took place with children and young people when the policy was developed. I will write to you again once I have received a reply.

Funding for Restorative Justice

Members will be aware we have long been supportive of Restorative Justice projects. For example, I mentioned in Committee I had visited the Triage project run by Media Academy Cardiff (MAC). This is funded by our Youth Crime Prevention Fund.

However, as Peter Black AM said at the Committee, this is a Home Office Bill and it is for them to provide funding for any specific projects which may arise from it. We cannot and will not pick up any additional costs.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
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Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur wedi'i ailgylchu (100%)

My officials have studied the Impact Assessment (IA) produced by the Home Office to accompany the Bill and it is reproduced below for information.

Impact assessment to accompany the Bill

Table 1: Net present values of policies in the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill

Policy	Estimated NPV (over 10 years, £ million)	Caveats
Reform of the anti-social behaviour toolkit		
- Introducing new anti-social behaviour powers	£2.3	Not all costs could be quantified and no benefits of reducing anti-social behaviour could be quantified.
- Community protection orders and the community trigger	-£18.5	Not all costs could be quantified and no benefits of reducing anti-social behaviour could be quantified.
- Community remedy	-£2.3	Future volumes could not be anticipated so ongoing costs and any efficiency savings could not be quantified.
- Eviction powers	£13.1	Not all costs and benefits could be quantified.
Measures relating to dangerous dogs	-£6.2	Not all benefits could be quantified.
Changes to firearms controls	-£19.0	No benefits could be quantified, NPV only reflects costs.
Forced marriage offence	-£20.7	No benefits could be quantified, NPV only reflects costs.
Breach of Forced Marriage Protection Order	-	No costs or benefits could be quantified.
College of Policing	-	No costs or benefits could be quantified.
Miscarriages of Justice	£0.9	There are no costs associated with this measure.

Essentially, a negative value represents a cost in relation to the current position, which means a total cost of £66.7m. However, it should be borne in mind this is a projected cost over ten years and the impact will be shared across all the Local Authorities in England and Wales. In addition, the positive figures in the chart represent a projected saving of £16.3m.

This means there will be projected costs of around £50m, over ten years, around £5m per year, spread across all England and Wales Local Authorities and other non-devolved agencies such as the prison service, courts and police service. The Home Office have also made clear they expect the majority of the costs associated with the new powers to be opportunity costs (i.e. they come from existing business as usual, ongoing training, etc.). They anticipate any costs will be offset by the rationalised processes and flexibility of the new powers, although they have been unable to cost these as they do not hold data on the

number of notices and orders currently used. Therefore, they cannot project future usage and associated savings.

I can assure Committee Members, my officials and I will continue to monitor the effects of the proposals on Local Authorities and other bodies in Wales and will make any necessary representations to the Home Office.

Kind Regards
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC / AM

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth
Minister for Local Government and Government Business



National Assembly for Wales: Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee

Inquiry into barriers to home building in Wales

Supplementary Evidence submitted by RTPI Cymru

Introduction

RTPI Cymru gave oral evidence to the Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee on 17th July and it was offered that further information would be provided to address specific points raised during the session.

Does the restraint of land through the planning process increase prices?

Ensuring that housing is available in sufficient numbers, at a range of prices that can assure access for all but without creating a housing market that might crash and deter investment - as has happened in the US, Ireland and Spain for instance - is a tricky equation. Additionally, it is accepted that social and environmental considerations will impinge to help assure public acceptance of housing growth and its sustainability.

Planning is recognised as playing a key role in ensuring enough land is available to meet local communities' housing needs.

In 2012 LGA research¹ indicated that, at 31 December 2011, the number of unimplemented homes [with a planning consent] was over six times the number of homes within 2011/12 completed developments and nearly three times the number of planning permissions granted in that year. The LGA estimated that three and a quarter years worth of homes existed in unimplemented permissions (based on the number of completed dwellings in England and Wales in 2011/12).

One of the main factors inhibiting housebuilders from using the land with permission that they hold is the availability of loan finance, both to support the construction work and the prospective purchasers. Forever Blowing Bubbles² (2011) notes that high levels of financial leverage - already the case in the UK - are empirically proven to contribute to greater levels of house price growth and volatility. A report by DTZ, Pulling up the ladder 2³, suggested that lack of access to finance is the major current obstacle to housebuilding.

¹ Local Government Association Research: Planning for Growth 2011
http://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/8286/planning_for_growth_briefing.pdf

² Institute for Public Policy Research: Forever Blowing Bubbles:
http://www.ippr.org/images/media/files/publication/2011/06/forever_blowing_bubbles_May2011_7576.pdf

³ DTZ, Pulling up the Ladder 2, http://www.dtz.com/StaticFiles/UK/021111%20-%20DTZ_Pulling%20Up%20The%20Ladder.pdf

House price inflation is not solely the result of a lack of housebuilding: the Barker Review⁴ found that the effect was marginal taking into account the other determinants of supply and price, i.e. the availability of finance and demand. The unsustainable rise in house prices that ended with the credit crunch in 2006 was felt as badly in countries without constrained land supply such as the USA: these rises were the result of irresponsible lending. House prices in Wales are not only affected by demand arising from those first entering the market, but also those wishing to purchase second homes, buy-to-lets and redevelopment opportunities.

Providing more land for housing through planning will not necessarily reduce house prices. Studies have shown that increasing housing allocations by 75% might raise output by 16%. This could lower prices overall by 7.5%, so enabling an extra 3-4% of new households to buy a new home, but in many cases it will merely enable more existing homeowners to afford an investment property, such as a second home, holiday home or buy-to-let.

The Guardian⁵ published an article showing that there are now over 1.5 million second homes across the UK, using data from the 2011 Census. It shows the number of people with second addresses they use when working away from home, holidaying or during university holidays. It includes rented homes but does not include buy-to-let properties which are never inhabited by the owners. Gwynedd had the highest rate of people in the UK with second addresses used for holidays, with 64 such homeowners for every 1,000 usual residents, compared to an overall figure for Wales of 7 for every 1,000 residents (which is a higher rate than when compared with any of the English regions).

Do Planning Policies work against smaller house builders?

National or local planning policies work against smaller scale housing developments. National Planning Policy, as set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (edition 5 November 2012), requires local planning authorities to develop housing policies which reflect on a number of factors and evidence bases, and includes the Local Housing Market Assessments (LHMA). This evidence base will steer local planning authorities to reflect local circumstances. The most efficient use of land is also promoted in PPW, indicating that smaller well-connected sites are as appropriate as larger sites.

Local Development Plans (LDP) are required to include a range of sites – small and large - which together meet the identified need and that are in the right location. PPW sets out a series of criteria which should be used “in deciding which sites to allocate for housing”. LDPs normally identify strategic sites which will be the larger housing sites, however they also include criteria for proposals on unallocated sites. It is important that any new sites support the strategy of the LDP and are in a sustainable location.

⁴ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consult_barker_index.htm

⁵ <http://www.guardian.co.uk/money/2012/oct/22/cornwall-revealed-second-homes-hotspot?INTCMP=SRCH>

Property Development Fund

The Welsh Government's Property Development Fund supports smaller scale property ventures to help construction companies access capital. The Local Infrastructure Fund⁶ referred to in the oral session, which operates in England differs in that it is directed at larger scale projects. It provides a range of support to deliver the infrastructure needed to boost Enterprise Zone schemes and accelerate locally-supported large scale housing developments.

"Large scale land, property or commercial projects could apply for a commercial loan or equity for upfront infrastructure work including land remediation or reclaiming contaminated land, upgrading or installing utilities, linking to local road networks or reconfiguring site layouts." It has also been used to support community infrastructure, such as schools. The advantage of this Fund is that it smooths out the cashflow requirements for a developer and facilitates the upfront deliver of needed infrastructure. A Welsh model may be to extend such a Fund for smaller and medium-scale developments, as well as larger scale, but the emphasis is on delivering the infrastructure (including community infrastructure) to deliver quality developments that meet long term demands.

The role of planning is to direct the right development to the right places and to plan for the long term. In some parts of Wales to encourage the delivery of housing in areas of need, there will be a requirement for public sector intervention. This does not necessarily need to be financial, but can also be in terms of partnership working with statutory agencies and Government working together to bring forward developments.

Roisin Willmott
National Director, RTPi Cymru
roisin.willmott@rtpi.org.uk
23rd July 2013

⁶ <http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/ourwork/local-infrastructure-fund>

Carl Sargeant AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Tai ac Adfywio
Minister for Housing and Regeneration



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf Our ref: MB CS 69

Christine Chapman AM
Chair
Communities, Equality and Local Government Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1A

10 August 2024

Dear Christine

Thank you for leading a very stimulating discussion on 10 July when I gave evidence to your Committee.

I am writing to provide the further information I promised, as follows:

Inquiry into barriers to home building in Wales

- *A note on the amount of private finance raised by stock transfer bodies and the extent that this has stimulated house building.*

The amount of private finance that has been negotiated by each Large Scale Voluntary Transfer Organisation is to be found on the table below. The table also indicates the amount of drawdown against these facilities for the organisations at 31 March 2024 and the number of additional homes built by each landlord since transfer.

The majority of funding to date has been directed at delivering Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS) improvements to existing homes, as promised to tenants when they voted for stock transfer. That said, the WHQS programme has hardwired into procurement contracts the need to deliver targeted training and recruitment in addition to wider community benefits.

WHQS has created a platform to maintain and extend the capacity of the construction sector by supporting skills such as re-roofing, rendering and plastering which are required by house builders. For example shared apprenticeship schemes established by some WHQS Ts and local authorities have created the opportunity for commercial house building organisations to draw on a bank of appropriately trained local labour who are used to working in the domestic housing sector.

The Community Housing Cymru's 2010 report on 'Measuring the Economic Impact of the Welsh Housing Association Sector' states that between 2000 and 2010 their members spent over £1.5 billion of investment on regeneration activities, centred around Wales and for every one full time person employed by a housing association nearly two other jobs were supported elsewhere in the economy. Many of these jobs are within the construction sector.

It will also be noted that the majority of SHC organisations have not fully utilised their private finance capacity. Peak debt is not generally reached until a number of years after the main Wales programme has been achieved. However any spare capacity within pre-negotiated funding arrangements has the potential to be directed towards house building. Many SHCs nearing the end of their Wales programme are actively exploring house building opportunities within a grant environment e.g. Cymdeithas Tai Ceredigion.

In addition to the provision of new build homes through traditional grant routes some SHCs are developing innovative funding models and special purpose vehicles to stimulate house building further. For example through the Bellerophon model, the first £10 million development is currently being finalised to deliver 95 affordable homes over three sites in two local authority areas two in Cardiff and one in Rhondda Cynon Taf. These homes should be built out by late summer 2014. A pilot development of four homes in Aberdare to demonstrate project costs, management, standards is nearing completion with an expected handover of 9 August. These four pilot homes were part funded by Social Housing Grant.

LSVT	Facility £million	Drawdown 31 March 2013	Units Developed
Bron Afon	5	69.5	5
Cartrefi Conwy	5.5	0.5	0
wynedd		9	0
Merthyr alleys	40	.5	0
Monmouthshire	45	0	0
Newport City Homes	.5	4	0
Newport Housing Trust	0	0	0
PT Homes	5		0
RCT Homes		4	5
Tai Calon	5	6.5	0
Tai Ceredigion	5	0	5
C	5	4 .5	5

- *Details of the office / bedrooms for rent project in Prestatyn.*

In 2010, North Wales Police carried out a review of its 49 police stations – five of which are known as corporate buildings, including Prestatyn. They decided to close the police offices in the town and relocate to St Asaph. This has created an opportunity being offered under the Guardian Scheme to would-be tenants in Prestatyn with rooms at the town's old station on Victoria Road available to rent.

The company Property Protection Ad-loc act as letting agents and offer support through the Guardian Scheme. The Guardian Scheme addresses issues faced with large empty properties across the UK and offers a service that is of benefit to both property owner and those looking for low cost accommodation by putting buildings back into use.

Anyone looking for affordable accommodation who is responsible and employed can apply to become a Property Guardian. Communal areas such as kitchens are shared. Being a Guardian differs from a tenancy and the rights and responsibilities are different. The main difference is that Ad-loc operate under a licence agreement and are able to terminate this with only 14 days notice.

In West Rhyl a similar approach to the Guardian Scheme is being considered. Depending on purchase timescales a number of properties on John Street may well be empty for several months. The employment of guardians is currently being considered as a more cost effective alternative to more traditional security measures.

Legislative Consent Memorandum for provisions relating to the recovery of possession of dwelling houses

- *The statutory rights for RSL tenants.*

I agreed to clarify the issue around the statutory review procedure for secure tenants facing eviction under the new absolute ground for possession, and why a similar right was not available for tenants of Housing Associations.

The approach we are adopting for the absolute ground for possession is the same as for the termination of other tenancies where local authority and housing association landlords have an unqualified right of possession in domestic law. There is a statutory review procedure for example where local authorities wish to end introductory tenancies but no statutory review procedure where housing associations wish to end the equivalent starter tenancies.

However, in practice, housing associations have their own review procedures that are well established, for example in relation to ending starter tenancies, and I am confident that they will also introduce these where tenants seek possession under the absolute ground.

I hope that this information is helpful to the Committee.



Carl Sargeant AC / AM

Yr Weinidog Tai ac Adfywio
Minister for Housing and Regeneration

Lesley Griffiths AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth
Minister for Local Government and Government Business



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref: LF/LG/0803/13

Christine Chapman AM
Chair, Communities, Equality & Local Government Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA

23 August 2013

Dear Christine

I have issued a technical consultation on the draft Council Tax Reduction Schemes and Prescribed Requirements (Wales) Regulations 2013. There will be a four week consultation period closing on 20 September 2013.

A link to this consultation and the draft regulations is attached for the Communities, Equality & Local Government Committee's information, to assist scrutiny of the finalised Regulations which I intend to lay in November 2013. My officials would be happy to provide a technical briefing on the draft Regulations and the proposed amendments.

I will ensure the Committee continue to be kept informed of progress in developing these Regulations, as well as sets of technical Regulations necessary for the effective operation of the Council Tax Reduction Schemes, which will also need to be amended for 2014-15.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lesley Griffiths". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Lesley Griffiths AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Busnes y Llywodraeth
Minister for Local Government and Government Business