

CABINET: DYDD IAU, 16 MAWRTH 2017 am 3.30 PM

Bydd Cyfarfod Cabinet yn cael ei gynnal yng Nghanolfan Gymunedol Maes y Coed ddydd Iau 16 Mawrth 2017 am 3.30pm

A G E N D A

Ymddiheuriadau a Datgan Buddiannau

- 1 Cofnodion Cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 16 Chwefror 2017 (*Tudalennau 1 - 8*)

Arweinydd

- 2 Papur Gwyn "Diwygio Llywodraeth Leol: Cadarn a Chyfredol" (*Tudalennau 9 - 38*)
- 3 Strategaeth 5 Mlynedd Caerdydd Ddwyeithog 2017-2020 (*Tudalennau 39 - 134*)
- 4 Gwerthu Tir yn Sgwâr Canolog (*Tudalennau 135 - 248*)

Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol a Pherfformiad

- 5 Strategaeth Caffael 2017-2020 (Sicrhau Gwerth Masnachol a Chymdeithasol) a Chod Ymarfer – Cyflogaeth Foesegol mewn Cadwyni Cyflenwi (*Tudalennau 249 - 286*)
- 6 Datganiad Polisi Cyflog Blyneddol (*Tudalennau 287 - 314*)

Y Blynnyddoedd Cynnar, Plant a Theuluoedd / Iechyd, Tai a Lles

- 7 Asesiad Anghenion Poblogaeth Caerdydd a'r Fro (*Tudalennau 315 - 462*)

Y Blynnyddoedd Cynnar, Plant a Theuluoedd / Sgiliau, Diogelwch ac Ymgysylltu

- 8 Rhaglen Partneriaid Hawliau Plant (*Tudalennau 463 - 468*)

Addysg

- 9 Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg 2017-2020
- 10 Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion 2018/19 a Trefniadau Cydlynol Derbyn i Ysgolion

Yr Amgylchedd / Trafnidiaeth, Cynllunio a Chynaliadwyedd

- 11 Ehangu Pwerau Gorfodi i Wella Tir Cyhoeddus – Diweddariad (*Tudalennau 469 - 484*)

Iechyd, Tai a Llesiant

- 12 Strategaeth Cysgu ar y Stryd 2017-2020 (*Tudalennau 485 - 542*)

PAUL ORDERS

Chief Executive

**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD
CITY OF CARDIFF COUNCIL**



MINUTES

CABINET MEETING: 16 FEBRUARY 2017

Cabinet Members Present: Councillor Phil Bale (Chair) (Items 2, 6 and 7)
Councillor Sue Lent
Councillor Peter Bradbury
Councillor Dan De'Ath (Items 1, 3, 4 and 5)
Councillor Bob Derbyshire (Items 1, 3, 4 and 5)
Councillor Graham Hinchey
Councillor Susan Elsmore
Councillor Sarah Merry
Councillor Ramesh Patel

Observers: Councillor David Walker
Councillor Neil McEvoy (Items 3, 4, 5, and 8)
Councillor Elizabeth Clarke

Officers: Paul Orders, Chief Executive
Christine Salter, Section 151 Officer
Davina Fiore, Monitoring Officer
Claire Deguara, Cabinet Office

76 MINUTES OF THE CABINET MEETINGS HELD ON 19 AND 25 JANUARY 2017

RESOLVED: that the minutes of the Cabinet meetings held on 19 and 25 January be approved.

77 CORPORATE PLAN 2017-2019

The Cabinet considered the draft Corporate Plan for 2017-19. The Corporate Plan forms part of the strategic policy framework set out within the Council's constitution and is considered annually by Council.

The Corporate Plan has been reviewed and developed in the context of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. A number of well-being objectives have been developed for each priority, this is supported by a number of commitments and performance indicators to measure progress.

RESOLVED: that

1. the Corporate Plan 2017-19 as set out in **Appendix A** to the report be approved for consideration by Council on 23 February 2017; and
2. Council be recommended to delegate authority to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, to make any consequential amendments to the Corporate Plan 2017-19 following consideration by Council on 23 February 2017.

78 ARTS MANAGEMENT PROCUREMENT

Appendices 2, 3, 4 & 5 to this report are not for publication under Schedule 12A Part 4 paragraph 14 pursuant to Schedule 12A Part 5 paragraph 21 of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended). It is viewed that, in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

Cabinet considered a report outlining the progress to date and way forward for the Arts Management Procurement in relation to St David's Hall and New Theatre.

RESOLVED: that

1. The Arts Management Competitive Dialogue procurement process be abandoned;
2. Authority be delegated to the Director of Economic Development, in consultation with the Cabinet Member Community Development, Co-operatives and Social Enterprise, the Cabinet Member Corporate Services and Performance, the Chief Executive, the Section 151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer to begin the process of implementing the 'Enhanced In-House Model' as outlined in this report;
3. the potential of a 'not for profit' vehicle be explored and it be noted that a separate report will be presented back to Cabinet.
4. a modernisation plan for St David's Hall and New Theatre be prepared including consideration of development options and note that a separate report will be presented back to Cabinet.

79 QUARTER 3 PERFORMANCE

The Cabinet received the Council's performance report for Quarter 3 (October to December) of the 16-17 financial year. The report included an analysis of performance by directorate together with an overview of corporate performance including sickness absence rates, PPDR compliance, Freedom of Information requests and Customer satisfaction. It was noted that 60% of Corporate Plan commitments are Green and 68% of performance Indicators are Green.

RESOLVED: that the current position regarding performance, the delivery of key commitments and priorities as at Quarter 3, and the action being taken to address areas of concern be noted.

80 BUDGET MONITORING - MONTH 9 REPORT

The Cabinet received an update on the financial monitoring position for the authority based on the first nine months of the financial year. It was reported that the revenue position shows a balanced position against the budget, an improvement on the month 6 position. It was noted that the overall budget position continues to reflect financial pressures and shortfalls against budget savings targets in directorates. These are partly offset by projected savings in capital financing and insurance costs, release of contingency budgets (previously earmarked for voluntary severance), an anticipated surplus on Council Tax collection and non-domestic rate refunds on Council properties.

RESOLVED: that

1. the potential outturn position based on the first nine months of the financial year be noted.
2. the requirement for all directorates currently reporting overspends as identified in this report to put in place actions to reduce their projected overspends be reinforced.
3. the requirement of the £250,000 contingency budget in the Capital Programme as well as bringing forward the indicative Capital Programme budgets for schools property asset renewal to meet the costs of additional compliance works in 2016/17 be approved.

81 BUDGET REPORT 2017/18

Appendix 12(d) is exempt from publication because it contains information of the kind described in paragraphs 14 and 21 of parts 4 and 5 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972

The Cabinet considered the budget proposals for 2016/17 prior to recommending them to full Council.

RESOLVED: that having taken account of the comments of the Corporate Director Resources in respect of the robustness of the budget and the adequacy of reserves as required under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, and having considered the responses received to the Budget Consultation Council be recommended to:

- 1.0 Approve the Revenue, Capital and Housing Revenue Account budgets including all proposals and increasing the Council Tax by 3.7% as set out in this report and that the Council resolve the following terms.
- 2.0 Note that at its meeting on 15 December 2016 the Council calculated the following amounts for the year 2017/18 in accordance with the regulations made under Section 33(5) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992:-
 - a) 143,032 being the amount calculated in accordance with Regulation 3 of the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) Regulations 1995, as amended, as its Council Tax base for the year.
 - b) Lisvane 2,350

Pentyrch	3,258
Radyr	3,651
St. Fagans	1,295
Old St. Mellons	1,400
Tongwynlais	823

being the amounts calculated in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Regulations as the amounts of its Council Tax base for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which special items relate.

- 2.1 Agree that the following amounts be now calculated by the County Council of the City and County of Cardiff for the year 2017/18 in accordance with Sections 32 to 36 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992:-
- a) Aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32(2)(a) to (d) (including Community Council precepts totalling £309,600). £1,077,570,600
 - b) Aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for items set out in Section 32(3)(a) and (c). £492,127,791
 - c) Amount by which the aggregate at 2.1(a) above exceeds the aggregate at 2.1(b) above calculated in accordance with Section 32(4) as the budget requirement for the year. £585,442,809
 - d) Aggregate of the sums which the Council estimates will be payable for the year into its Council Fund in respect of Revenue Support Grant and redistributed Non-Domestic Rates. £428,216,560
 - e) The amount at 2.1(c) above less the amount at 2.1(d) (net of the amount for discretionary relief of £350,000), all divided by the amount at 2.0(a) above, calculated in accordance with Section 33(1) as the basic amount of Council Tax for the year. £1,101.69
 - f) Aggregate amount of all special items referred to in Section 34(1). £309,600
 - g) Amount at 2.1(e) above less the result given by dividing the amount at 2.1(f) above by the amount at 2.0(a) above, in accordance with Section 34(2) of the Act, as the basic amount of Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of the area to which no special items relate. £1,099.52
 - h) The amounts given by adding to the amount at 2.1(g) above the amounts of special items relating to dwellings in those part of the Council's area mentioned below, divided in each case by the amount at 2.0(b) above, calculated in accordance with Section 34(3) as the basic amounts of Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of the area to which special items relate.

	£
Lisvane	1,113.99
Pentyrch	1,127.45
Radyr	1,132.39
St. Fagans	1,113.42
Old St. Mellons	1,119.23
Tongwynlais	1,122.61

- i) The amounts given by multiplying the amounts at 2.1(g) and 2.1(h) above by the number which in the proportion set out in the Council Tax (Valuation Bands) (Wales) Order 2003 is applicable to dwellings listed in a particular valuation band divided by the number which in that proportion is applicable to dwellings listed in valuation band D calculated in accordance with Section 36(1) of the Act as the amounts to be taken into account for the year in respect of categories of dwellings listed in different valuation bands.

VALUATION BANDS

	A £	B £	C £	D £	E £	F £	G £	H £	I £
Area									
Lisvane	742.66	866.43	990.21	1,113.99	1,361.54	1,609.10	1,856.64	2,227.98	2,599.31
Pentyrch	751.63	876.90	1,002.18	1,127.45	1,378.00	1,628.55	1,879.08	2,254.90	2,630.72
Radyr	754.92	880.74	1,006.57	1,132.39	1,384.03	1,635.68	1,887.31	2,264.78	2,642.24
St. Fagans	742.28	865.99	989.71	1,113.42	1,360.85	1,608.28	1,855.70	2,226.84	2,597.98
Old St. Mellons	746.15	870.51	994.87	1,119.23	1,367.96	1,616.68	1,865.39	2,238.47	2,611.55
Tongwynlais	748.40	873.14	997.87	1,122.61	1,372.08	1,621.55	1,871.01	2,245.21	2,619.42
All other parts of the Council's Area	733.01	855.18	977.35	1,099.52	1,343.86	1,588.20	1,832.53	2,199.04	2,565.55

- 2.2 Note that for the year 2017/18, the Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales has stated the following amounts in precepts issued to the Council, in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 for each of the categories of dwelling shown below:-

VALUATION BANDS

A £	B £	C £	D £	E £	F £	G £	H £	I £
145.50	169.75	193.99	218.24	266.74	315.24	363.74	436.49	509.24

- 2.3 Having calculated the aggregate in each case of the amounts at 2.1(i) and 2.2 above, the County Council of the City and County of Cardiff in accordance with Section 30(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 hereby sets the following amounts as the amounts of Council Tax for the year 2017/18 for each of the categories of dwellings shown below:-

Part of Council's Area
VALUATION BANDS

Area	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lisvane	888.16	1,036.18	1,184.20	1,332.23	1,628.28	1,924.34	2,220.38	2,664.47	3,108.55
Pentyrch	897.13	1,046.65	1,196.17	1,345.69	1,644.74	1,943.79	2,242.82	2,691.39	3,139.96
Radyr	900.42	1,050.49	1,200.56	1,350.63	1,650.77	1,950.92	2,251.05	2,701.27	3,151.48
St. Fagans	887.78	1,035.74	1,183.70	1,331.66	1,627.59	1,923.52	2,219.44	2,663.33	3,107.22
Old St. Mellons	891.65	1,040.26	1,188.86	1,337.47	1,634.70	1,931.92	2,229.13	2,674.96	3,120.79
Tongwynlais	893.90	1,042.89	1,191.86	1,340.85	1,638.82	1,936.79	2,234.75	2,681.70	3,128.66
All other parts of the Council's Area	878.51	1,024.93	1,171.34	1,317.76	1,610.60	1,903.44	2,196.27	2,635.53	3,074.79

2.4 Authorise the Corporate Director Resources to make payments under Section 38 of the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 from the Council Fund by equal instalments on the last working day of each month from April 2017 to March 2018 in respect of the precept levied by the Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales in the sum of £31,215,904.

2.5 Agree that the Common Seal be affixed to the said Council Tax.

2.6 Agree that the Common Seal be affixed to precepts for Port Health Expenses for the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 namely

	£
The County Council of the City and County of Cardiff	113,755
The Vale of Glamorgan County Borough Council	12,846

2.7 Agree that notices of the making of the said Council Taxes signed by the Chief Executive be given by advertisement in the local press under Section 38(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

3.0 Approve the Prudential Indicators for 2017/18, 2018/19 & 2019/20 delegating to the Section 151 Officer the authority to effect movement between the limits for borrowing and long term liabilities within the limit for any year.

4.0 Approve the Treasury Management Strategy for 2017/18 in accordance with the Local Government Act 2013 and the Local Authority (Capital Finance & Accountancy) (Wales) Regulations 2003 and subsequent amendments.

5.0 Approve the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy for 2017/18.

6.0 Authorise the Section 151 Officer to raise such funds as may be required to finance capital expenditure by temporary or long term borrowing within the limits outlined in the strategy above and to bring forward or delay schemes within the Capital Programme.

7.0 Maintain the current Council Tax Reduction Scheme as set out in the report.

RESOLVED: that having taken account of the comments of the Section 151 Officer in respect of the budget and the adequacy of reserves as required under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 and having considered the responses to the Budget Consultation:

8.0 the changes to fees and charges as set out in Appendix 12(a) & 12(c) to this report be approved.

9.0 Authority be delegated to the appropriate Director in consultation with the Section 151 Officer and the Cabinet Member for Corporate Services & Performance to amend or introduce new fees and charges during the year.

10.0 that the rents of all Housing Revenue Account dwellings (including hostels and garages) be increased having taken account of WG guidance.

11.0 all service charges and the management fee for leaseholders as set out in Appendix 12(b).

12.0 all Housing Revenue Account rent increases take effect from 3 April 2017.

13.0 the work undertaken to raise awareness of the financial resilience of the Council be recognised and the steps taken within the budget to improve this position be approved.

14.0 the financial challenges facing the Council as set out in the Medium Term Financial Plan be recognised and note the opportunities for savings over the medium term.

15.0 the Supporting People Programme Grant Spending Plan for 2017/18 as set out in Appendix 16.

82 APPLICATION TO SUSPEND THE RIGHT TO BUY AND RIGHT TO ACQUIRE IN CARDIFF

Cabinet considered a report outlining the results of the public consultation on the proposed suspension of the Right to Buy/Acquire. It was noted that there was a good level of response to the consultation with 2785 individual responses being received, of which 57.2% of respondents agreed with the proposal.

RESOLVED: that

1. the responses to the public consultation on the proposal to suspend the Right to Buy / Acquire in Cardiff be noted.
2. an application be made to the Welsh Government to suspend the Right to

Buy /Acquire in Cardiff for all areas of the city and all types of property for a period of 5 years.

3. Authority be delegated to the Director of Communities, Housing and Customer Services to make the detailed submission to the Welsh Government to suspend the Right to Buy /Acquire and to undertake associated action.

83 RESPONSE TO THE CALL-IN - CARDIFF WEST TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE

Cabinet received a report detailing the response to the call-in of the previous Cabinet Decision regarding the Cardiff West Transport Interchange.

RESOLVED: that the decision to approve the development of the proposed Western Transport Interchange to proceed at the identified site be reaffirmed.

**CITY OF CARDIFF COUNCIL
CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD****CABINET MEETING: 16 MARCH 2017**

'REFORMING LOCAL GOVERNMENT: RESILIENT AND RENEWED' WHITE PAPER**REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE****AGENDA ITEM: 2**

PORTFOLIO: LEADER (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & PARTNERSHIPS)**Reason for this Report**

1. To consider the City of Cardiff Council's response to the Welsh Government consultation on the White Paper entitled 'Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed'.

Background

2. On 18 February 2016, the Cabinet agreed a response to a previous consultation undertaken by the Welsh Government on a Draft Local Government (Wales) Bill. The Draft Bill sought to provide the legislative framework for a programme of significant local democratic and governance reforms, including the mergers of existing councils to create 8 or 9 new county councils in Wales.
3. Following the National Assembly for Wales elections in May 2016, the new Welsh Government Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government, Mark Drakeford AM, confirmed in June 2016 that the compulsory mergers of councils in Wales would not proceed, with councillors to be elected to existing councils in May 2017 serving a full 5-year term and elections to existing councils also taking place in 2022. This would assist in providing stability over a 10-year period to support a future process of local government reform, not reorganisation.
4. The Welsh Government's policy proposals for regional working were further outlined by the Cabinet Secretary in an Oral Statement in the Senedd on 4 October 2016 and at the WLGA Annual Conference in Cardiff on 3 November 2016. He made clear his intention to ensure that there was an enhanced level of 'mandatory and systematic regional working' in Welsh local government to deliver key services, with the existing 22 local authorities in Wales being retained as the important 'front door' through which people access local public services.

5. The Cabinet Secretary met with a range of stakeholders, including the WLGA and the Leaders & Chief Executives of all 22 local authorities in Wales, during summer and autumn 2016. In addition, regional engagement events with members and officers were also held during November and December 2016. This process assisted in informing the Welsh Government's proposals as set out in the White Paper.
6. The White Paper was published for consultation by the Welsh Government on 31 January 2017. The closing date for submissions in response to the consultation on the White Paper is 11 April 2017.

Issues

Regional Working

7. The White Paper outlines the Welsh Government's preferred approach for the mandatory delivery of specific council services (i.e. economic development, transport planning, strategic land use planning, building control) on a regional footprint based primarily on the three city-region areas in Wales, with other services (i.e. education improvement, social services, public protection, Additional Learning Needs) being delivered regionally, but with councils having the flexibility and discretion to determine the appropriate regional footprints. The White Paper also seeks views on the proposed regionalisation of other services, including housing, waste, community safety and youth justice.
8. The White Paper confirms that the Welsh Government will continue to encourage and support voluntary mergers of those local authorities who wish to do so. However, the Welsh Government will need to seek new powers or amend the Local Government (Wales) Act 2015 as the previous specified timetable set out in that legislation has now lapsed.
9. The Welsh Government is also seeking views on whether a Combined Authority model should be included in future legislation as an option should governance arrangements evolve towards this model. The provision for this model to be introduced in Wales has been supported previously by the City of Cardiff Council.
10. The proposed approach to regional arrangements set out in the White Paper will mean that local authorities will have to consider how back office and administrative services can best support regional working and create opportunities for the sharing of support services. The White Paper identifies the following four broad categories of shared services:
 - Joint procurement (e.g. National Procurement Service)
 - Shared platforms (e.g. Public Sector Broadband Aggregation)
 - Shared service delivery (e.g. regulatory services; archives services)
 - Shared back office functions (e.g. ICT services)
11. The White Paper includes some suggested activities where shared services may be taken forward on a national or regional basis:

- Technology platforms – to offer greater consistency of services and cost savings (e.g. new Planning Portal, Community Care Information Service)
 - Specialist services – where expert knowledge or skills can sometimes be in high demand or short supply (e.g. internal audit; Welsh language; legal services; asset management; some finance functions; assurance around cyber threats and management)
 - Joint or shared transactional services – where processes are consistent or could reasonably be expected to be so (e.g. council tax collection and wider revenue and benefits; payroll; transactional services that use the same IT systems)
12. The White Paper notes that statutory Public Services Boards (PSBs) created by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 already have powers to collaborate or merge, which some have already done. The White Paper suggests that other PSBs in Wales may consider this approach in the context of greater regional working and seeks views on proposed amendments to the current legislation, which does not allow for PSBs to cross Local Health Board boundaries or to ‘de-merge’ once they have merged.

Regional Governance

13. The Welsh Government is proposing to implement a consistent or systematic approach to regional governance through the establishment of new, enhanced Joint Governance Committees to oversee the regional delivery of services. This approach is based on the current Joint Committee model used widely within local government, but would be supported by clearer powers and delegations.
14. It is proposed that there would be separate Joint Governance Committees depending on the regional footprint and/or services being delivered and these would typically be made up of the lead Cabinet Members for the relevant services. The Welsh Government would specify membership, delegation of functions, voting arrangements, funding flows and scrutiny arrangements.
15. Alongside this approach, the Welsh Government is proposing that a mandatory financial framework is also developed to ensure that the expenditure of the regional Joint Governance Committees is met through pooled financial contributions from the constituent local authorities and that each Committee should produce a Medium Term Financial Plan and be required broadly to balance income and expenditure in-year.

Local Leadership, Performance and Governance

16. The White Paper contains a number of proposals that were included in the previous Draft Local Government (Wales) Bill, which were generally supported by local government. These include the introduction of the power of general competence in Wales; 5-year terms for local elections; the creation of new Corporate Governance and Audit Committees and the repeal of the improvement planning duties of the Local Government Measure 2009, which will help to streamline corporate planning and

improvement work in the context of the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

17. Similarly, the Annex to the White Paper provides details of those proposals that were included previously in the former Draft Local Government (Wales) Bill, but which have since been amended or have been omitted from the White Paper on the basis of feedback received from local government. Further details are set out in the Annex to the White Paper, but examples include:
 - the proposal for the powers of Area Committees – which councils already have the power to establish – to be strengthened, rather than introducing new Community Area Committees.
 - the proposed requirement for Leaders to set and report on the objectives of Cabinet Members has been reduced from annually to twice per electoral term.
 - the proposed timescale within which councillors would be required to respond to written correspondence has been extended from two to three weeks.
 - the proposed duty on councillors to hold surgeries has been amended to require them to facilitate discussions with constituents in private.
 - the proposed duty on councillors to publish annual reports has been replaced with a duty on councillors to demonstrate how they have communicated with their electorate.
 - the previous proposal to introduce ‘improvement requests’ has been omitted from the White Paper.
18. The White Paper includes the proposal to revoke Section 13 of the Local Government Act 2000 which specifies the allocation of executive and non-executive functions, allowing councils more discretion to allocate council functions. The Welsh Government is also seeking views on providing the option for councils to consider a return to the committee system instead of leader and cabinet model of decision-making in local government.
19. Under the new Wales Act 2017, the National Assembly for Wales will gain competence over National Assembly and local government electoral arrangements. As a result, the White Paper includes a number of new proposals by the Welsh Government relating to electoral reform. More significantly, it includes proposals to allow 16 and 17 year olds to vote and local authorities to choose their own voting system – either by the First Past The Post or Single Transferable Vote systems. Any council that decided to introduce a new voting system would then have to keep it for the next two ordinary elections. Further consultation on the electoral reform proposals set out in the White Paper is expected to take place later in 2017.

Consultation Response

20. A copy of the Council’s draft consultation response to the White Paper is attached as **Appendix A** to this report.

21. The White Paper was considered by the Council's Democratic Services Committee on 8 March 2017. The views expressed by the Committee are set out in a letter from the Chair of Democratic Services Committee to the Cabinet Member for Skills, Safety & Engagement, which is attached as **Appendix B** to this report. The Cabinet may wish to consider amending the draft consultation response to the White Paper to take account of these views.
22. It is therefore proposed that authority should also be delegated to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, to make any further amendments to the Council's consultation response in advance of formal submission to the Welsh Government by 11 April 2017.

Reason for Recommendations

23. To approve the City of Cardiff Council's submission in response to the Welsh Government consultation on the White Paper entitled 'Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed'.

Legal Implications

24. The White Paper is the Welsh Government's current statement of intent about the future of local government in Wales, prior to commencing the legislative process required to bring about reform. The White Paper is also part of a consultation process which is more broadly described in the text of the report. It provides the Council with the opportunity to express views which may help to shape the Welsh Government's future intentions and any future legislation.

Financial Implications

25. The proposed response to Welsh Government has considered the potential financial impact and opportunities arising. The 2017/18 Budget report approved at Council on 23 February 2017 contained a section on Medium Term Financial Plan and financial resilience in this period of difficult settlements and uncertain times. Looking forward, when developing the 2018/19 Budget Strategy in conjunction with a review of the Medium Term Financial Plan the progress of these proposals need to be tracked in order to ensure assumptions built into the medium term remain appropriate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet is recommended to:

1. approve the draft submission in response to the Welsh Government consultation on the White Paper entitled 'Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed', as set out in Appendix A to this report; and

2. delegate authority to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, to make any further amendments to the Council's consultation response in advance of formal submission to the Welsh Government by 11 April 2017.

PAUL ORDERS

Chief Executive

10 March 2017

The following appendix is attached:

Appendix A: Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed White Paper – Consultation Response by the City of Cardiff Council

Appendix B: Letter from the Chair of Democratic Services Committee (dated 9 March 2017)

The following background papers have been taken into account:

Welsh Government White Paper – Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed

https://consultations.gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultation_doc_files/170130-white-paper-en.pdf

Cabinet Report, 18 February 2016 – Draft Local Government (Wales) Bill

Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed White Paper

Consultation Questions

Your Name	
Organisation	City of Cardiff Council
Email/ telephone	
Your address	County Hall, Cardiff CF10 4UW

SECTION 2

Consultation Question 1. (Para 2.2.1):

The Welsh Government believes that it is appropriate to consider ‘tests’ to frame thinking around regional working.

a) Do you think the ‘tests’ set out are helpful in guiding thinking?

Yes – the tests provide a helpful starting point in assessing the scope for regional working and are supported. However, the Council believes that the tests should not be formalised as a compulsory checklist for completion by local authorities to help justify the basis for regional working.

b) Are there other tests or considerations that might also be used?

Yes – the Council’s experience of successful partnership working is based on the willingness and appetite of partners to collaborate. This is a key component that should not be overlooked. It is also important to assess the viability and appropriate scale of the services to be delivered regionally and the equitable sharing of related costs and benefits, particularly the dampening of the cost burden for some individual local authorities. This raises the question of financial support provided by the Welsh Government to support this process, particularly during the start-up or transitional period (e.g. such as the previous Regional Collaboration Fund).

In addition, it is important that consideration is given to the mechanisms that are to be put in place in order to measure the effectiveness of any collaborative working arrangements in terms of improved outcomes for local authorities and citizens alike.

Whilst the Council agrees in principle with the framework for regional working, we also believe that gains can be made in both delivering greater efficiencies and better outcomes through greater collaboration and integration of assets and services with other public service partners at the locality or neighbourhood level. In addition, the place-based focus of Public Services Boards (PSBs) also provides opportunities to work collaboratively with other public service providers and organisations beyond traditional partner authorities.

Consultation Question 2. (Para 2.3.35):

In this White Paper the Welsh Government has set out a number of areas which it believes should be required to be delivered on a regional basis.

a) Do you agree that these areas should be delivered regionally?

The broad direction of travel on regional working as set out by the Welsh Government is supported. The City of Cardiff Council is currently involved in a number of examples of regional working which could provide the platform for enhanced regional working across a number of services, for example the development of the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal; the Central South Consortium Joint Education Service; and the Shared Regulatory Services initiative.

The Council supports the findings of the report published by the Cardiff Capital Region Growth & Competitiveness Commission, which recommended that:

“The Cardiff Capital Region Cabinet should quickly establish itself as the primary strategic decision making body for the city-region and build a strong partnership with WAG to ensure that Local and Welsh Government act in tandem, as the City Deal requires. This means that the CCR Cabinet should integrate appropriate strategic activities in Economic Development, Spatial Development, Transport, and Skills and Employment within a single framework of authority and reporting, and avoid fragmented initiatives.”

(Recommendation 13 – Organising the Capital Region)

The Council would also argue that there needs to be flexibility to develop bespoke collaborations on specific services with other neighbouring local authorities within the proposed regional framework and footprint (e.g. Cardiff is working collaboratively with Caerphilly Council on health & safety management).

Economic Development

The proposal for economic development to be delivered regionally regional working is partially supported.

The White Paper does not specify which services this would include. However, the City of Cardiff Council would agree that a large number of economic development functions could be delivered regionally. A city-regional approach to functions such as place promotion and business support would create not just operational efficiencies, but also efficiencies in terms of co-ordination of activities at a wider level. Fundamentally, this approach would provide an opportunity to ensure that place-based competition at the city-region level is removed and that decisions are made with regard to public sector investment and interventions in a way that maximises the city-regional impact.

However, the Council would wish to emphasise the unique role that Cardiff plays in the city-regional economy due to its role as the Capital City of Wales and the additional responsibilities that this entails. This means that it is essential for functions relating to major projects, events and venues to be retained locally. Furthermore, there will still be a requirement for local discretion and flexibility to undertake certain activities locally (e.g. neighbourhood regeneration) and to support existing local networks (e.g. Business Improvement Districts; international partnerships and city networks etc.).

The Council agrees that the current administrative boundaries of local authorities do not provide a natural or effective scale for a coherent approach to economic development, and that fragmentation must be addressed in order to improve the city-region’s economic performance. The Council also agrees that the capacity and capability of individual Authorities to plan and implement economic development in

a strategic way is limited by current arrangements and the impact of austerity through deep cuts to non-statutory services. A city-regional approach can therefore help to provide greater resilience.

The Council therefore accepts that the city-region is the most appropriate spatial scale for strategic economic development functions. Local Authorities in the Cardiff Capital Region have shown leadership in taking this agenda forward, having committed to aligning strategy, resources and delivery capacity at the city-regional level as part of the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.

The Council has consistently argued that a tailored response at the sub-national level which reflects economic geographies is needed, not a single local authority approach or a one-size-fits-all approach for Wales. In the South East Wales and the Swansea Bay areas, this means a city-regional approach. A different response will be required for North Wales and for Mid & West Wales which reflects their own economic geographies, challenges and opportunities. The Council therefore supports the proposals in the White Paper, but would reiterate the importance of the Cardiff Capital Region being seen, and consistently referred to, as a 'city-region', given the proven role of cities in leading and delivering economic growth.

Transport and Land Use Planning

While the Council recognises that efficiencies can be made through city-regional working in these areas, and greater resilience to services in the face of public sector austerity, the Council would argue these are not high cost areas in local government terms and so the strategic aim of collaboration in these areas should be to improve outcomes.

The Council believes that outcomes would be improved by working at the functioning economic area (i.e. that area where land use and transport interacts), and that the current fragmentation across 10 local authorities is an inhibitor of economic growth.

The recognition of the need for Strategic Development Plans (SDPs), as introduced by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, to be developed in parts of Wales is fully supported. In particular, there are considered to be clear benefits in addressing the very real strategic cross-boundary issues relating to strategic planning and linkages to transportation and economic development. Furthermore, the suggestion that Strategic Development Plan governance could be aligned to the new arrangements relating to the Joint Cabinet for the Cardiff Capital Region is fully supported. This would provide a joined-up approach with the City Deal delivery and avoid unnecessary duplication and confusion. This approach also retains democratic accountability and transparency.

However, there are considered to be more complex dynamics at play in relation to the most appropriate scale that the Development Management function is delivered. In short, there may well be merit in delivering the Development Management function at a sub-regional scale in some circumstances, but in others it may not be appropriate as is considered to be the case in Cardiff and further explained below. Therefore, the Council would request that a considered approach is adopted where local circumstances are fully assessed, which informs the appropriate scales/models of delivery, rather than a 'one-size fits all' approach that may result in sub-optimal arrangements to the detriment of the delivery of the Development Management function.

It is considered that there are exceptional local circumstances in relation to Cardiff which would fully justify continuing the delivery of the Development Management function at a Cardiff-level only. These reasons are summarised below:

- **Synergy with the Local Development Plan (LDP) function** – The Development Management function has a clear relationship with the LDP (plus supporting Supplementary Planning Guidance) as decisions on applications are based upon policies and guidance in LDP/SPGs. Where Local Authorities have a Joint LDP in place, as is currently being actively considered in some areas, delivery of the Development Management function at the same scale would be entirely logical and would not raise potential anomalies. However, delivering the Development Management function across Local Planning Authority boundaries with different LDPs and SPGs is considered to be a recipe for confusion and could undermine the ability for making consistent decisions. Given the significant difference in local context and geography between Cardiff and adjoining Authorities, there is considered to be little prospect of a Joint LDP being developed so, therefore, no rational basis on which to deliver the Development Management function on a wider than Cardiff level.
- **Scale** – Cardiff currently determines the highest number of planning applications in Wales by a considerable margin. The figures merit attention as there is a wide range in terms of volume. For example, in the most recent published quarterly survey (July-September 2016) by the Welsh Government, the number of applications determined in the Cardiff Capital Region was as follows:

Cardiff 721, Vale of Glamorgan 339, RCT 279, Caerphilly 274, Bridgend 263, Newport 261, Monmouthshire 258, Torfaen 101, Blaenau Gwent 91, Merthyr 90.

In Cardiff, the need to determine approximately 3,000 applications per annum represents a major challenge for the Authority, but performance data demonstrate strong and improved performance. In particular, the role of the Planning Committee in effectively progressing applications with significance through monthly meetings (two per month at times due to workload, plus site visits), in addition to the often underrated role of the Chair of Committee in signing off a high volume of delegated decisions on a weekly basis, is crucial in delivering this high workload. Stretching any Planning Committee (whatever the precise make-up) beyond this scale of operation would place too much volume of work upon the decision-making body and would inevitably have negative consequences on the effective delivery of the Development Management function, thereby fundamentally raising questions about the ability to deliver in practice.

Therefore, given the extremely high current workload in Cardiff there is considered to be no merit in making the scale of the Development Management function any larger through delivery via some form of 'Joint Governance Committee'. However, with reference to the data on the determination of planning applications that were outlined at the start of this point, it could be deduced that any number of combinations between other

local authorities may well still result in the number of Planning Committee determinations being at a lower level than is currently considered in Cardiff.

- **Efficiency and local context** – Cardiff is currently considered to be at the extreme upper end of delivering an efficient planning service in terms of applications processed per Development Management Case Officer per annum. Performance is in the order of an average of 160 applications per Development Management Case Officer per annum. This is considerably more efficient than other Local Authorities where in the Cardiff Capital Region, where the average is just over 100. There are real concerns that altering the effective internal operational arrangements and culture within the Service would undermine the current level of performance. In this respect, the current arrangements and culture are in part reflective of the unique circumstances in which Cardiff operates – this reflects the fact that the City of Cardiff Council has the highest level of growth by a wide margin in a Wales context and the highest projected growth when compared to other UK Core Cities. The way the Planning Service is set up in Cardiff with its enabling and masterplanning / infrastructure planning approach, together with internal operational processes, assists in responding to this context, which does not necessarily apply to other neighbouring Local Authorities who have their own unique local circumstances and challenges. For example, the issues in relation to the delivery of housing in Cardiff are very different to the issues experienced elsewhere in the region.

In a Wales-wide context, there may well be merit in further considering matching the scale of delivering the Development Management function to the prevailing local context. There may be 'commonality of context' between some existing Local Authorities which may support delivering Development Management at a sub-regional level, but evidence in relation to Cardiff does not support this approach.

- **Accountability** – There are strong concerns about accountability and quality of decision-making in relation to the concept of any proposed 'regional service delivery unit' reporting back to Planning Committees in different Local Authorities. In this respect, it is noted that the White Paper suggests that LDPs could also be progressed in this manner.

Dealing firstly with the Development Management function, the performance and efficiency data in relation to Cardiff in part reflect the strong officer/member relationship. Additionally, the particular officer/Chair of Planning Committee role is often not fully recognised in terms of the weekly delegated decision-making process. Placing distance between officers and elected members is not considered to be the most effective way to secure prompt and robust decisions. On a wider scale, customers (whether developers, public, local interest groups etc.) can recognise the Case Officer and Planning Committee role in relation to a particular Local Authority area. Distancing Case Officers from customers is contrary to the fundamental principles of the planning system.

A regional officer team would also need to be familiar with numerous LDPs/different SPGs and the idea of this team preparing LDPs, but not being positioned within the relevant Local Authority is considered to be flawed, unrealistic and not reflective of the real-life realities of LDP

preparation. Whilst this model may technically deliver accountability, the system behind it, with officers 'at a distance', is fraught with risks that are highly likely to undermine the effective operation of the planning system.

In relation to **Building Control**, the proposals relating to regional working are supported in principle.

Social Services

The proposal for regional working is supported based on the footprint of the existing Local Health Board (LHB) boundaries and is consistent with work undertaken to date to implement the requirements of the Social Services & Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. However, any future arrangements for regional working need to allow for flexibility to develop collaborations on specific services with other neighbouring local authorities within the proposed regional framework and footprint.

There is a need for greater clarity about the future role and democratic accountability of the Regional Partnership Boards established under the Social Services & Well-being Act in which Health is an equal partner and whether these will be replaced by Joint Governance Committee arrangements in relation to social services. If this is expected to happen, then the Regional Partnership Board and existing Social Services & Well-being Act would require some form of amendment by virtue of the new Local Government (Wales) Act that is expected to follow the White Paper in 2018-19. There would be a very real risk that taking the enhanced Regional Partnership Board route to the governance of social services, rather than the Joint Governance Committee route, could threaten to merge adult social care and health over the longer term. This carries major financial risks and risks to the status of social care and community priorities over hospital/health driven priorities. There is also a need for any future arrangements to be understood by citizens in order that they can seek any redress.

The Council continues to support public health being transferred to local government in Wales.

Education Improvement

The proposals for regional working are supported based on the four existing education improvement consortia in Wales. However, the further transfer of powers to the regional consortia is not supported. There is a need for greater local discretion on the commissioning of school improvement work to reflect unique local circumstances and priorities.

Additional Learning Needs

The proposal for the delivery of Additional Learning Needs at the regional level is not supported due to the focus on casework which requires local delivery.

Public Protection

The proposal is supported in principle based on the existing Shared Regulatory Service model involving Cardiff, Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan. This successful model has been based on the provision of standardised professional services and has enabled greater resilience and continuity of service delivery within local authorities based on the increased resources available.

b) What practical considerations should we consider in taking these proposals forward?

In addition to the issues covered above, the Council would seek for Welsh Government resources to be aligned in support of the new regional arrangements. For example, in pursuing a city-regional approach for economic development for approximately half the Welsh economy, Welsh Government teams and resources (including any future regional development funding to replace EU Structural Funds, Welsh Government commissioned business support services, and any regeneration funding streams) should be aligned behind the strategy and priorities of the Cardiff Capital Region.

In moving towards greater regional working across all areas covered in the White Paper, there is a need to clarify the existing legislative landscape in Wales, including amendments that would be required to provisions in existing legislation (e.g. Social Services & Well-being (Wales) Act 2014; Planning (Wales) Act 2015).

The Welsh Government also needs to consider devolving budgets and functions to the regional level to ensure that regional strategies are aligned to all available resources used to help deliver those strategies.

c) What other 'ancillary' powers would be required to ensure the effective exercise of the functions exercised regionally?

No comments.

Consultation Question 3. (Para 2.3.43):

In this White Paper the Welsh Government has set out a number of areas which it believes could also be delivered on a regional basis.

a) Do you think that Local Authorities should also be required to work regionally to deliver these functions?

The City of Cardiff Council does not believe that a requirement for local authorities to work regionally to deliver these functions is required. The Council would argue strongly that local authorities should have flexibility to develop their own footprints in these services.

Housing

The Council recognises that areas of work linked to strategic housing policy and land use planning could be delivered regionally and would welcome further discussion and exploratory work in this area. However, in developing greater regionalisation in this area, the Council would not support an approach which sought to direct housing provision across the city-region by using areas where the private housing market is strong to help support those areas where the market currently chooses not to invest.

Waste

Recycling waste management in Wales has had a number of successes in respect of regional working for residual waste treatment (e.g. Prosiect Gwyrdd – involving Caerphilly, Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Newport and Vale of Glamorgan Councils), and organic waste treatment (e.g. development of a food waste anaerobic digestion facility – involving Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Councils), which have

been supported by the Welsh Government. The Council believes that regional working, supported by the Welsh Government, should be extended to regional recycling and re-use facilities. However, this should not be dictated by the specific geographical regions, rather by where the demand lies and the need to reduce the export of recycled materials around the UK. This would also assist in supporting economic growth through the development of material re-processing and manufacturing businesses alongside those regional recycling facilities, which is what true closed loop recycling and re-use can offer.

Domestic recycling waste collection systems should remain a localised decision for local authorities who know and understand their demographics and communities. Smaller local collaborations should continue to be supported where there is a strong fit for neighbouring councils in terms of efficiency and systems.

Community Safety

The proposed regional delivery of Community Safety is supported within the regional framework set out within the White Paper, but this would need to align effectively with Police Basic Command Unit (BCU) areas. This would build on existing collaborations in this area – for example, Regional Community Cohesion Coordinator posts already work on a regional basis linked to the existing LHB boundaries.

Youth Justice

The proposed regional delivery of Youth Offending Services is supported. The Council's Corporate Plan 2017-19 includes a commitment to consider options for a regional Youth Offending Service model by March 2018 in order to better align inter-agency resources.

b) Are there any other practical considerations we should be aware of?

No comments.

Consultation Question 4. (Para 2.3.43):

Are there any other functions that would benefit from a systematic approach to regional working?

No comments.

Consultation Question 5. (Para 2.3.43):

Welsh Government believes that, subject to engagement with local government and other partners, there should be flexibility to enable Welsh Ministers to mandate additional functions to be undertaken regionally.

Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Strongly disagree. The Council is supportive of the direction of travel and is willing to collaborate with other local authorities as part of regional working, but does not believe that regional working should be imposed by the Welsh Government.

The Council believes strongly in the principle of subsidiarity where the presumption is that powers and decision making are transferred to the level of government closest to the people. This requires a commitment by the Welsh Government to continue the devolution of functions and budgets or other funding mechanisms

(e.g. city-regional infrastructure levy) to the regional or city level as appropriate. This position is consistent with that of the UK Core Cities and the LGA/WLGA and was also set out in the City Deal Heads of Terms Agreement.

The Council would also argue that, in some cases, the collaboration of public service partners at the city or locality level via the Cardiff Public Services Board would allow for broader place-based collaboration and innovation opportunities to be developed, which are more difficult to deliver and foster on a larger regional footprint.

Consultation Question 6. (Para 2.3.44):

The Welsh Government believes that the new arrangements should not prevent Local Authorities using their existing powers to undertake additional functions regionally.

Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Agree. There is a need for flexibility to allow for local discretion.

Consultation Question 7. (Para 2.4.16):

The Welsh Government believes that some back office and transactional services ought to be organised and delivered regionally or nationally.

Which services do you believe could best be organised and delivered these ways?

The proposals for the national or regional delivery of back office and transactional services need to meet the tests set out by the Welsh Government. In short, the business case needs to make sense in terms of delivering savings and providing improved services and outcomes for citizens.

The Council believes that there must be a recognition that a substantial amount of work has already been undertaken in this area, and there have been valid reasons for a previous lack of progress or barriers for change that still need to be overcome. These include:

- The need to synchronise systems, terms & conditions, contracts etc.;
- The gains and losses falling in an uneven way; and
- The support needed to make change happen.

Incentives for change which help to remove some of these barriers are needed, including support for the process and 'equalisation' mechanisms to ensure that gains are evenly spread across the system. This is particularly the case for Cardiff where the existing scale and growth of the city is unique within the city-region and means that Cardiff will have specific requirements that would need to be met as part of any shared service arrangements.

As the Cabinet Secretary has set out, a long-term, incremental approach, building on successful examples, rather than a 'big bang' approach, would also be more sensible in this area. Consideration also needs to be given to including mechanisms and related notice periods for councils to be able to withdraw from any failing or under-performing shared back office service arrangements if needed.

The Council would support proposals for Welsh language promotion and translation services to be undertaken at either a national or regional level, but appropriate resources would also need to be retained by councils in order to support local strategies and priorities for the development of a bilingual city.

Consultation Question 8. (Para 2.4.16):

The Welsh Government believes that overcoming data sharing issues is key to taking forward greater regional working of back office functions.

a) What legislative obstacles have made progress on sharing services difficult?

The obstacles around sharing data are, in the main, not legislative, provided that there is consent to share the data from the individual and that there is a clear understanding of how data will be used and for what purpose (privacy and fair processing). The sharing of personal information for a valid reason is supported by the current Data Protection Act provided that a schedule 2 or 3 condition can be met. The definitions of personal data and the conditions for processing personal data post May 2018 have been amended by the General Data Protection Regulation.

The real obstacle has been in the lack of preparedness to engage at early stages with the specialist Information Governance officers that each organisation has and it should be noted that these officers are not always those who are involved in drafting the legal agreements. This is about understanding the law and its application but, more importantly, having an understanding of information had how this is managed through its life cycle.

b) How have they been or could they be overcome?

The good governance of data and information is the key issue.

The Shared Regulatory Service (SRS) between Bridgend, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan Councils is already in place. However, from an Information Governance perspective, a significant amount of time and effort has been required from the Information Governance officers, as well as the SRS employees, to ensure that the service has a platform to optimise the benefits that were promoted at the outset of the collaboration. Again, data and information drive the business, rather than the other way around. Collaboration is not just about merging to reduce management overheads – its intrinsic value is in delivering services differently and implementing new approaches.

Rent Smart Wales (RSW) is a national model run by the City of Cardiff Council on behalf of the Welsh Government, which has had its own challenges from an Information Governance perspective. RSW procured and has implemented an IT system, data is being shared across agencies and with the public, and the Council is the Data Controller. When the decision was taken by the Welsh Government to award the work to the City of Cardiff Council, neither party had entered into any systematic evaluation of how and what data and information would drive out the benefits of implementing a new delivery model. In the period since the decision was made by the Welsh Government, the Council's Information Governance Team has provided advice, guidance and support to the new service which could have been provided at an earlier stage if data and information had been considered at the outset of the process.

Memoranda of Understanding have been used in the collaborations, both at a national and regional level to date; however, they set out formalities around data controllership and who is responsible for answering Freedom of Information (FOI) requests, Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) requests and Subject Access Requests (SARs). The costs of Information Governance have not generally been factored into collaborations. This is not purely about who is responsible for answering any such information requests. This is about what information assets each party has; are they needed in the new way of working; if personal information is being transferred, identifying the links to the rights of individuals; understanding how the information is held by each of the parties and how the information can be transferred; understanding what will happen to the residual information, and will it need to be accessed by the new organisation at any point. There is also a need to agree a mutual retention policy for the new organisation which should then be complied with by each of the parties who hold the residual information and, if information is retained by each of the parties, identifying the cost burden for the lifecycle of the information.

Information Governance needs to be at the forefront of decision making whether the decisions are mandated by the Welsh Government or are collaborative efforts determined at a more local level. This is about effective governance. Resilience can only be achieved where the legal obligations and responsibilities, together with the identification of risk, are considered at the outset of the discussions and form one of the outcomes of any new model of delivery.

There needs to be an improved understanding of different models and established checks and balances from those acting as commissioners and/or clients. The Welsh Government is part of this process and needs to take a more active role.

c) What challenges does data sharing pose?

Data sharing is at the centre of whatever model of delivery is currently in place or determined for the future. This is a matter which is often, if not always, overlooked. Without data and information services cannot be planned, commissioned, procured, delivered or improved.

The good governance of data and information is the key issue as:

- It is held on different/disparate systems and are not always compatible;
- It is difficult to identify duplicate data/or excessive data when attempting to bring information together from multiple sources; and
- Data is often incompatible as the parties hold data on service users in different ways.

Services cannot run without data and information; however, data and information is often the last consideration in approaches to delivering services across organisational boundaries. There also needs to be an understanding of 'risk' in terms of Information Governance, including:

- What risks are being transferred?
- What is the current legal/statutory basis of the service including 'governance in the wider sense'?
- What will legal/statutory obligations remain within each of the parties in relation to decision making and what can be legally discharged through new models?

- What considerations have been given to the requirements and obligations of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which comes into force in May 2018, including the requirements to conduct extensive Data Protection Impact Assessments before decisions are made and that these should be shared with Data Protection Officers in local authorities concerned?
- Each party needs to have clarity about 'what' can be delegated.

Greater collaborative working on a regional and multi-agency basis from an Information Governance perspective is about ensuring that it meets the needs of the service, is proportionate and not excessive and that the new governance arrangement sets out clearly matters relating to data ownership, control of data and, more importantly, accountability. The GDPR offers opportunities, but also provides some challenges which all parties are currently exploring in more detail.

Information sharing is an opportunity but the identification of a legal basis to share needs to be identified on each occasion. Looking to the future, the GDPR provides more formality around the processing of the new definition of personal data and this clearly links to accountability and individuals rights. A specific example of where there is the potential opportunity to share information between Health and Social Care is the revised consent arrangements for processing personal information, which the Welsh Community Care Information System (WCCIS) Information Governance Group is seeking clarification on from the Information Commissioner. However, there are undoubtedly challenges for each party in how they have implemented consent arrangements across a range of services which will need to be addressed prior to May 2018.

IT systems are key to delivering services and maximising the use of data and information; however, the 'how' and 'who' controls, maintains and governs these systems is an important factor. It is not as easy as making the 'host' or 'lead organisation' responsible. Moving forward with the GDPR, the new requirements in relation to Privacy by Design and on Data Processing contracts will enforce a culture of accountability which has been lacking to date.

Consultation Question 9. (Para 2.4.16):

The Welsh Government believes sharing more back office functions would be helpful. There are a number of options:

- Enable the NHS Wales Shared Service Partnership for providing services to local government (and others)
- Establish a similar model to provide back office services to local government (and others).
- Establish an alternative model to provide back office services to local government (and others).

a) Which do you believe would be most appropriate to best support regional working? Why?

As noted above, the Council is supportive in principle for greater collaboration on back office functions, subject to there being a sound business case and the barriers to change being addressed effectively. Of the proposals outlined in the White Paper, the Council would support the establishment of an alternative model to provide back office services to local government (and others).

b) What other alternative models could work effectively and what steps could the Welsh Ministers take to enable or encourage local government-led alternative models to be implemented?

See above responses to Questions 7 & 9.

Consultation Question 10. (Para 2.4.21):

The Welsh Government believes that joint understanding and planning of public sector assets is essential to maximize their impact and that this requires regional mapping of estates assets and future intentions.

a) How can this joint governance and decision making best be achieved?

The Council agrees that joint understanding and planning of public sector assets is essential to maximize their impact. Mapping and decision making relating to public sector assets by Public Services Boards (PSBs) at a local level is therefore supported, and work to this effect has already begun in Cardiff.

The Council would therefore support an approach to asset mapping at the level of the PSB, as we believe the greatest gains are to be made (in terms of both greater efficiency and better services) through the alignment of public sector assets and services around the needs of local people at the level of the 'locality' or neighbourhood. This is particularly important in Cardiff due to the scale and speed of planned spatial growth in the city. The Council would argue that, in the first instance, the lessons of the pilot exercise being undertaken by Cwm Taf PSB, as referenced in the White Paper, should be learnt when taking this forward.

b) Is the larger economic footprint the right one?

See above.

Consultation Question 11. (Para 2.5.16):

The Welsh Government believes a strengthened joint committee (a 'Joint Governance Committee') offers an appropriate governance model for regionally delivered services and intends to set out a framework for local government to use to deliver this.

a) What should the democratic accountability and scrutiny arrangements be for such a model?

This approach is supported based on work undertaken to date to develop the Cardiff City Region Joint Cabinet as part of City Deal process. Further clarity is required in relation to aligning the wider governance differences within the Cardiff Capital Region (e.g. Regional Skills Board, Regional Transport Authority) as part of any Joint Governance Committee model, as well as matters relating to delegated decision making and the need for effective reporting back mechanisms to local authorities. There is also a danger that a 'patch-work quilt' of regional governance arrangements will prove difficult for the citizen to understand, with a consequential impact on accountability, redress and local democracy.

b) Should each participating Local Authority have equal voting rights or should they be weighted in some way?

Equal voting rights are supported in order to facilitate regional working in some circumstances, but this must be on the basis that governance arrangements are robust. There will be specific decisions taken at the regional level that will still need to be ratified by each member council (e.g. SDP). Furthermore, depending on the nature and the circumstances of the service and collaboration, weighting of voting rights may be appropriate and should not be discounted.

There is also a need for independent verification of the evidence base of any strategies/plans (e.g. SDP) and for an independent assessment to be provided of the plan's validity.

Consultation Question 12. (Para 2.6.5):

The Welsh Government believes that in order to put in place arrangements which reduce complexity for Authorities and their partners the position for Bridgend needs to be considered. Although Bridgend is fundamentally concerned in this, other partners including other Local Authorities and the Local Health Boards also have valid interests. We are therefore seeking views on how best to address the issues set out here.

No comments.

Consultation Question 13. (Para 2.7.9):

The Welsh Government believes that 'Option 3: A framework and a Footprint' is the most appropriate model for future regional working.

a) What are your thoughts on the proposed mandatory economic development footprint for 'Joint Governance Committees'?

The mandatory economic development footprint for Joint Governance Committees relating to economic development, transport, land use planning and strategic housing policy is supported. The Cardiff Capital Region City Deal Joint Cabinet sets the template for this and there is a need to learn from future practice. Further clarity is also required on the relationship between Joint Governance Committees, any thematic sub-committees, and each Council.

b) How could a framework approach for sub-regional working in other services areas operate in practice?

The Council would support the need for local accountability for sub-regional working to be retained by local authorities, rather than any related Joint Governance Committees having to report up to an overarching Joint Governance Committee for the wider region. There is a need for clarity of governance arrangements and accountability so that it is understood by citizens.

c) Is it appropriate for there to be flexibility for regional working to cross economic development boundaries in exceptional circumstances? Which circumstances would they be?

Yes – there should be provision for this where it is supported by a robust business case (e.g. Wales-wide or national services). Cardiff would also support flexibility to continue to work on strategic, city-regional issues with the Bristol city-region (e.g. existing Great Western Cities partnership with Newport and Bristol to improve rail connectivity and access to job opportunities). North and Mid Wales will also have similar cross-border relationships with regional economies in England.

d) How should the governance arrangements at the mandatory economic development 'Joint Governance Committees' have oversight of sub regional working?

The Council would not support a model where the economic development 'Joint Governance Committee' had oversight of *all* sub-regional working. The economic development Joint Governance Committee (or Joint Cabinet established as part of the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal) should only consider issues relating to economic development, transport, land use planning and strategic housing policy. As outlined previously, the Council would not support the creation of a hierarchy of Joint Governance Committees where decisions at the sub-regional level are moved away from local authorities.

Consultation Question 14. (Para 2.7.9):

The Welsh Government are seeking views on the appropriateness of seeking powers to create a Combined Authority, in particular, comments on what minimum expectations there should be in considering the appropriateness of creating a Combined Authority would be welcomed.

The Council has previously outlined support for the introduction of legislation in Wales to create Combined Authorities in its response to the 'Power to Local People' White Paper in April 2015. The Council believes that, in light of the rapidly evolving city-region agenda across the UK and the developing City Deal arrangements, the option of a Combined Authority approach should be available to the Cardiff Capital Region in the future.

Consultation Question 15. (Para 2.8.7):

The Welsh Government believes that a mandatory financial framework should be developed to ensure the expenditure of each 'Joint Governance Committee' is met through pooled contributions from the constituent Local Authorities.

a) Should the expenditure of 'Joint Governance Committees' be met by constituent Local Authorities, in proportions to be agreed locally, to ensure the most flexible approach?

The Cardiff Capital Region City Deal model provided for proportionate financial contributions to be made by constituent local authorities and this is expected to be used as a model for taking forward similar arrangements for regional working. However, there needs to be an established mechanism for periodic review and amendment to ensure an equitable approach.

b) Should the framework provide for a default position if local agreement cannot be reached, and how such a process might be triggered?

The Welsh Government should not impose a mandatory financial framework, but could potentially assist in facilitating or mediating any discussions to ensure that any sound regional working proposal does not fail, particularly when the business case is compelling.

c) What further considerations might relate to, or need to be included in, a financial framework?

There is a need to utilise the experience gained by local authorities in examples of regional working and collaboration which have been successful to date. Additional resources also need to be provided to 'host authorities' to help support and embed the effectiveness of regional working arrangements, including governance and scrutiny.

Consultation Question 16. (Para 2.10.7):

The Welsh Government believes that to support organisations to move to a more consistent and regional approach to delivering services it will be necessary to issue statutory guidance where there is an identified need.

Do you agree or disagree? If you agree, what types of advice, guidance and support on leadership and workforce matters might lead to greater local, regional and national consistency?

Disagree. The Council believes that a more consistent and regional approach is required; however, it would be better to work constructively with other local authorities, including Trade Union partners, to achieve a mutually agreed position, rather than have changes or structures imposed by the Welsh Government. The Council believes that this route should only be taken as a matter of last resort.

Consultation Question 17. (Para 2.11.4):

The Welsh Government believes it would be helpful if Public Services Boards could collaborate or merge across Local Health Board Boundaries.

Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Agree in principle. This already happens based on existing provisions, and may be appropriate for many parts of Wales. However, the Council believes that the city boundaries are the most appropriate for the Cardiff Public Services Board on the basis that they provide the right scale for developing opportunities for cross-sector collaboration to help address city-wide and specific locality issues.

Consultation Question 18. (Para 2.11.4):

The Welsh Government believes Public Services Boards should be allowed to de-merge as well as merge. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Agree. The proposed provision is sensible and would provide appropriate flexibility, if required. The process should also include appropriate notice periods.

SECTION 3

Consultation Question 19. (Para 3.1.7):

The Welsh Government would welcome comments on what minimum expectations there should be in considering the appropriateness of voluntary merger.

No comments.

SECTION 4

Consultation Question 20. (Para 4.2.3):

The Welsh Government would welcome comments on any of the proposals set out previously in the draft Local Government Bill and associated consultation paper, Annex One refers.

The Council supported the previous Welsh Government proposal, which was included in the Draft Local Government (Wales) Bill, to repeal the legislation relating to community polls and to require instead that local authorities should implement a system of e-petitions. This was consistent with the Council's previous submission in response to the Welsh Government consultation on the community polls legislation which was undertaken from November 2013 to February 2014.

The Council would continue to argue the case for updating the relevant legislation to remove the minimum threshold of 150 electors in favour of introducing a minimum of 10% of the total electorate within a community being applied as the singular minimum figure required to trigger a community poll. In addition, when the costs of administering a community poll are compared with the courses of action available under the existing legislation, the cost does appear to be disproportionate to the potential benefits and this is compounded further by the fact that there is no legal expectation or obligation that the principal or community council will take any real action in response to the outcome of the community poll (other than simply considering the matter at a Council meeting).

Consultation Question 21. (Para 4.3.8):

The Welsh Government believes that Part 1 of the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 should be repealed for all 'Improvement Authorities'.

Do you agree? Why?

Yes – the Council would support the repeal of Part 1 of the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 as the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 has since resulted in the duplication of reporting requirements relating to corporate planning and the publication of well-being/improvement objectives.

The Council also supports the Welsh Government proposal to change the governance arrangements of Fire and Rescue Authorities in Wales so that their membership will resemble that of the Joint Governance Committees and budgets would be set on a pooled basis by agreement.

SECTION 5

Consultation Question 22. (Para 5.2.8):

The Welsh Government believes there should be minimum expectations on Councillors for interacting with their local constituents.

Do you agree or disagree? If so, what should these minimum expectations be?

Disagree. The Council remains concerned that many of the proposed new duties placed on councillors will create additional burdens on local authorities, which will require additional resources for the provision of administrative support.

The Council welcomes the various amendments made to previous proposals set out in the former Draft Local Government (Wales) Bill, including the removal of the requirement to publish annual reports and the extension to the period of time from two to three weeks for Councillors to respond to correspondence. However, the question of whether this will be measured in working or calendar days is not yet clear and, in this connection, the Council notes that this is still less than the 17 working days that Welsh Government Cabinet Members have to respond to correspondence.

The Council continues to support proposals to promote access to local government by placing duties on councils to promote access to, and public participation in, local government. To this end, the proposal to introduce a statutory requirement for the broadcasting (webcasting) of Council meetings is supported.

The proposed requirement for Local Authorities to have arrangements for remote attendance continues to be supported in principle, but the Council believes that a lack of demand for this facility and related technical challenges are likely to persist. There is a need to ensure that increased flexibility for remote attendance does not impair the proper and effective conduct and business of formal meetings, particularly if they are being webcast.

The Council notes the proposed duties for Leaders of political groups to ensure high standards of conduct amongst their members, but would emphasise that this is primarily a matter for political groups. However, the White Paper is not clear in terms of whether councils or political groups should be responsible for the provision of related member training & development. It is also important to note that political group officers do not receive any additional remuneration or compensation for taking on additional roles and pressures and, in Cardiff, there is no 'group office' system in place to support political groups over a certain size on the Council.

Consultation Question 23. (Para 5.3.2):

The Welsh Government believes it could be helpful to make some minor changes to existing area committee legislation to increase their flexibility.

What do you believe these changes should be?

Any such proposals that allow for greater flexibility should be supported.

Consultation Question 24. (Para 5.4.3):

The requirement for Local Authorities to work on a regional basis will require Councillors, the Local Authority and employees to balance the responsibilities they have to their local area, with those for the larger region.

How best could this be achieved?

Elected Members and officers would still have responsibilities locally, as well as regionally, which will place additional demands on officers' workload and the level of expertise within each local authority. It would also be difficult to enforce or prove non-compliance with any proposed related duty or commitment.

Consultation Question 25. (Para 5.5.4):

The Welsh Government intends to make a return to a form of the committee system available to Local Authorities where it best meets local circumstances.

How would this option best work within the context of the proposals for new regional arrangements?

This option is not supported by the Council.

Consultation Question 26. (Para 5.6.4):

The Welsh Government believes it may be appropriate to limit future designation of relevant statutory Senior Officer posts to a regional level where the functions are being delivered regionally.

Do you believe this is appropriate? Why? If so, how might this best be delivered?

This will depend on the regional working arrangements in place. For example, the Council anticipates that, in the medium term, there would only be one Director of Social Services for each region if based on current LHB boundaries. This would be consistent with the Social Services & Well-being Act and guidance for the statutory Director of Social Services role about singularity of accountability. However, this would result in considerable complexity for two sovereign councils, not least in the context of different resource pressures and the pooling of budgets, albeit this would be potentially mitigated by the role of the Joint Governance Committee / Regional Partnership Board.

The Council would not support the move to a regional Director of Education because the education improvement functions delivered currently by regional consortia, which we argue should not be extended in scope, cover only a part of the activities in relation to schools.

SECTION 6

Consultation Question 27. (Para 6.1.7):

The Welsh Government believes there are things that can be done now to help build resilience and renewal in the sector in the short to medium term and would welcome comments on the list of actions at paragraph 6.1.6. Views on any other actions which could be taken are also welcomed

No comments on matters relating to Community Councils.

SECTION 7 & General Questions

Consultation Question 28. (Para 7.1.14):

The Welsh Government is seeking initial views on all of the proposals set out in Chapter 7 on elections and voting.

The Council welcomes the Welsh Government's proposals for electoral reform in Wales.

The proposal to legislate to allow votes for 16 & 17 years olds is supported based on a previous motion agreed by the Council in November 2015. However, the Welsh Government needs to ensure that Local Authorities are provided with appropriate resources to help educate and empower young people to make use of these voting rights, once implemented.

The Council believes that the voting system used for local government elections should not vary across local authorities in order to provide both consistency and clarity for voters.

The proposal to prevent Assembly Members from also serving as Councillors concurrently is also supported.

Consultation Question 29. (Para 7.1.14):

The Welsh Government would welcome any views on the potential financial and non-financial benefits and costs associated with the proposals in the White Paper.

Cardiff has the fastest growing population among the UK Core Cities and within the Cardiff Capital Region. This will have a significant impact on the city's infrastructure and public services, which means that, over the medium term, Cardiff is likely to require a greater percentage of regional budgets that may not be matched by allocated resources. As a result, there is a need for the Welsh Government to consider how to use the flexibilities available as part of the current devolution settlement in Wales, which are more extensive than those available to major cities in England, to enable Cardiff to become more self-sufficient in terms of raising its own taxes and income.

The Council is also pleased to note that the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government has committed to reform the finance system for local government alongside the White Paper. The Council supports the proposed use of the evidence and recommendations of the Independent Commission on Local Government Finance Wales as part of the review process.

Consultation Question 30. (Para 7.1.14):

The Welsh Language Impact Assessment published alongside the White Paper outlines the Welsh Government's view of the effect of the proposals contained in the White Paper on the opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language. The Welsh Government seeks views on that assessment.

a) Are there any other positive or adverse effects not identified in the assessment?

No comments.

b) Could the proposals be re-formulated so as to increase the positive effects or reduce any possible adverse effects?

No comments.

Consultation Question 31. (Para 7.1.14):

The Children's Rights Impact Assessment published alongside the White Paper outlines the Welsh Government's view of the effect of the proposals contained in the White Paper on children and young people. The Welsh Government seeks views on that assessment.

a) Are there any other positive or adverse effects not identified in the assessment?

No comments.

b) Could the proposals be re-formulated so as to increase the positive effects or reduce any possible adverse effects?

No comments.

Consultation Question 32. (Para 7.1.14):

The Equalities Impact Assessment published alongside the White Paper outlines the Welsh Government's view of the effect of the proposals contained in the White Paper on protected groups under the Equality Act 2010. The Welsh Government seeks views on that assessment.

a) Are there any other positive or adverse effects not identified in the assessment?

No comments.

b) Could the proposals be re-formulated so as to increase the positive effects or reduce any possible adverse effects?

No comments.

Consultation Question 33. (Para 7.1.14):

Please provide any other comments you wish to make on the content of this White Paper.

No comments.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Ref: DSC/GN/DD/09.03.17

Dyddiad/Date: 09/03/2017

Councillor De'Ath
 Cabinet Member for Skills, Safety and Engagement,
 County Hall,
 Atlantic Wharf,
 Cardiff CF10 4UW.



Dear Councillor De 'Ath,

Democratic Services Committee – White Paper: Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed

The Democratic Services Committee on 8 March 2017 considered the provisions in the White Paper Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed relating to Leading Localities and the role of Councillors, as set out in Section 5.2 and in response to Question 22.

The Committee found that, with the exception of the provision within 5.27 on the modification of the need to hold surgeries in light of the Jo Cox tragedy, there was little detail in the provisions identifying what the minimum expectations were for Councillors to interact with local constituents. The Committee was therefore unable to endorse these provisions of the White paper.

The Committee felt that within the political landscape of the City of Cardiff Council there was sufficient competition for the Office of Councillor to ensure that Councillors are:

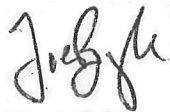
- actively engaged with their communities and constituents;
- visible at meetings of the Council;
- given opportunities to participate in the decision-making of the Council.

The Committee believed that every Councillor has a responsibility for their own standards of conduct. There are processes in place within political groups and through the Standards & Ethic Committee that address any standards issues. Furthermore, the proposal to place new duties on Leaders of political groups did not make clear what those duties would be.

The Committee was keen to look at ways of increasing the diversity of Councillors and would consider this further in collaboration with Party Groups.

We would be pleased if these comments could be passed on to the Cabinet at its meeting on 16 March 2017 so that they can be incorporated into the corporate response from the Council.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joe Boyle', is enclosed in a thin black rectangular border.

Councillor Joe Boyle
Chairperson Democratic Services Committee

cc:	Davina Fiore	Director of Governance and Legal Services
	Claire Deguara	Cabinet Business Manager
	Alison Taylor	Cabinet Member Support Officer

CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD

CYFARFOD Y CABINET: 16 MAWRTH 2017


**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD CAERDYDD DDWYIEITHOG:
TRATEGAETH 5 MLYNEDD YR IAITH GYMRAEG 2017-2022**
**ADRODDIAD Y CYFARWYDDWR LLYWODRAETHIANT A
WASANAETHAU CYFREITHIOL**

EITEM AGENDA:3

**PORTFFOLIO: ARWEINYDD (DATBLYGU ECONOMAIDD A
PHARTNERIAETHAU)**
Rhesymau dros yr Adroddiad hwn

1. I gytuno a chymeradwyo cynnwys Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwyeithog 2017-2022 (**atodiad 1**) yn unol â Rheoliadau Safonau'r Gymraeg (rhif 1) 2015 dan Fesur yr Iaith Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011

Cefndir

2. Sefydlodd Mesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011 fframwaith cyfreithiol i osod dyletswyddau ar sefydliadau penodol i gydymffurfio â safonau mewn perthynas â'r Gymraeg trwy is-ddeddfwriaeth (Rheoliadau Safonau'r Gymraeg (Rhif 1) 2015). Rhestrir y safonau a gyflwynwyd i Gyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn 'Hysbysiad Cydymffurfio Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd - Adran 44 Mesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011 (**atodiad 2**).
3. Mae Safon 145 Rheoliadau Safonau'r Gymraeg (Rhif 1) 2015 yn mynnu bod y Cyngor yn cynhyrchu a chyhoeddi strategaeth 5 mlynedd erbyn 30 Medi 2016 sy'n sefydlu sut y byddwn yn hyrwyddo a hwyluso'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg. Mae'r strategaeth yn cynnwys targed i gynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd yn ogystal â chymau penodol i hwyluso'r defnydd o'r iaith yn unol â Strategaeth y Gymraeg 2012 - 17 Llywodraeth Cymru a strategaeth ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru: *miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050* (a gyhoeddwyd er mwyn ymgynghori arno yn Awst 2016).

Mae Safon y Gymraeg 145 yn datgan:

Rhaid i chi lunio, a chyhoeddi ar eich gwefan, strategaeth 5 mlynedd sy'n esbonio sut yr ydych yn bwriadu mynd ati i hybu'r Gymraeg ac i hwyluso defnyddio'r Gymraeg yn ehangach yn eich ardal; a rhaid i'r strategaeth gynnwys (ymysg pethau eraill) - (a)

targed (yn nhermau canran y siaradwyr yn eich ardal) ar gyfer cynyddu neu gynnal nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yn eich ardal erbyn diwedd y cyfnod o 5 mlynedd dan sylw, a (b) datganiad sy'n esbonio sut yr ydych yn bwriadu cyrraedd y targed hwnnw; a rhaid i chi adolygu'r strategaeth a chyhoeddi fersiwn ddiwygiedig ohoni ar eich gwefan o fewn 5 mlynedd i ddyddiad cyhoeddi'r strategaeth (neu ddyddiad cyhoeddi fersiwn ddiwygiedig ohoni).

4. Dros y 25 mlynedd diwethaf, mae nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd wedi mwy na dyblu gyda ffigyrau Cyfrifiad 2011 yn dangos bod dros 16% o boblogaeth y ddinas yn meddu ar un neu fwy o sgiliau yn y Gymraeg. Wrth i'r ddinas dyfu, nod y strategaeth hon yw cynyddu nifer a chanran y siaradwyr a dysgwyr Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd., yn ogystal â chynyddu'r defnydd ar y Gymraeg yn y ddinas.
5. Mae strategaeth iaith bresennol Llywodraeth Cymru, *iaith byw: iaith fyw*, yn dirwyn i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2017. Ym mis Awst 2016 cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru, er mwyn ymgynghori arno, strategaeth iaith ddrafft gyda tharged o filiwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2015. Mae'r cyfnod ymgynghorol ar gyfer y strategaeth ddrafft bellach wedi dod i ben a disgwylir i'r strategaeth newydd gael ei chyhoeddi yn ddiweddarach eleni. Byddwn yn ymdrechu i sicrhau bod ein strategaeth yn cytgordio â blaenoriaethau a gweithredoedd strategaeth newydd Llywodraeth Cymru, a all olygu y bydd angen adolygiad yn 2017-18 er mwyn alinio'r strategaeth hon ymhellach gyda'r ddogfen genedlaethol newydd.
6. Mae dyletswydd statudol ar y Cyngor dan safon 145 i gynnwys targed yn y strategaeth i gynyddu neu gynnal niferoedd y siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn diwedd y cyfnod 5 mlynedd dan sylw. I gefnogi gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i gael miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050, ac er mwyn i Gaerdydd chwarae ei rhan yn y gwaith o gyflawni'r weledigaeth hon, byddai angen i ni gynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg (3+ oed) yng Nghaerdydd gan 15.9% o 36,735 (Cyfrifiad 2011) i 42,584 (Cyfrifiad 2021). Mae'r targed hwn wedi ei gynnwys yn Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwylieithog.
7. Y fethodoleg a ddefnyddiwyd ar gyfer y targed hwn oedd defnyddio'r cynnydd canrannol sydd ei angen bob blwyddyn yn nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg i gyrraedd y miliwn erbyn 2050 (i fyny o 562,016 yng nghyfrifiad 2011). Byddai'r cynnydd blynyddol o 1.5% o'i osod ar Gaerdydd yn cynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg i 42,584 erbyn Cyfrifiad 2021; cynnydd o 15.9% ar ffigwr Cyfrifiad 2011.
8. Mae'r dull a fabwysiadwyd yn Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwylieithog wedi ei strwythuro i adlewyrchu'r meysydd strategol a amlinellwyd yn strategaeth iaith bresennol Llywodraeth Cymru, yn benodol y Teulu, Plant a Phobl Ifanc, y Gymuned, Seilwaith, y Gweithle a Gwasanaethau Iaith Gymraeg.
9. Yn dilyn ymgynghori, mae'r meysydd strategol a nodwyd uchod wedi eu cyfuno i greu 3 maes strategol 1) Y Teulu, Plant a Phobl Ifanc 2) Cymuned a seilwaith a 3) Gwasanaethau Iaith Gymraeg a'r Gweithle. Mae strategaeth ddrafft Caerdydd Ddwylieithog yn nodi ein

blaenoriaethau strategol dan bob un o'r meysydd hyn, ac yn nodi'r newid y bydd angen i ni ei wneud i gyflawni'r weledigaeth a sefydlwyd gan y strategaeth.

10. Mae cefnogi pobl ifanc, teuluoedd a chymunedau i ddysgu a siarad Cymraeg hefyd wrth wraidd y gwaith o gyflawni ein huchelgeisiau. Yn ddiweddar mae cynnydd sylweddol wedi bod yn nhwf addysg Gymraeg yn y ddinas, gyda chynnydd parhaus yn nifer y plant a phobl ifanc sy'n cael addysg Gymraeg. Bydd y system addysg a Chynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg y Cyngor yn chwarae rôl allweddol yn sicrhau twf yr iaith yn y dyfodol wrth i ni geisio cynyddu nifer y plant – a'r rhieni - sy'n cael y cyfle i ddysgu a siarad Cymraeg, a chael cyfleoedd i ddefnyddio'r iaith y tu allan i glwydi'r ysgol.
11. Mae hon yn strategaeth i'r ddinas gyfan, nid i un sefydliad yn unig. Bydd cyflawni'r strategaeth yn dibynnu ar weithio mewn partneriaeth: rhwng partneriaid sector cyhoeddus, rhwng y sectorau cyhoeddus, preifat ac addysg yn ogystal â'r dinasyddion. Mae llwyddiant y strategaeth yn dibynnu ar gydweithio cryf rhwng partneriaid, gweler Atodiad 2 y strategaeth am restr lawn o sefydliadau partner.
12. Trwy gyfrwng y strategaeth hon byddwn yn dechrau ar daith i hyrwyddo a hwyluso'r iaith Gymraeg yng Nghaerdydd, ac yn ail ymweld â'r strategaeth er mwyn gosod targedau pellach. Deallir na ellir cyflawni gweledigaeth y Cyngor o greu Caerdydd ddwyieithog o fewn 5 mlynedd yn unig.

Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg 2017-2020

13. Bob tair blynedd mae gofyn i bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru gyflwyno Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (CSCA) tair blynedd. Mae CSCA yn gynllun sy'n manylu ar gyfeiriad strategol ar gyfer cynllunio a rhoi addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysg Gymraeg yn yr awdurdod.
14. Mae Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg Caerdydd yn cwmpasu'r cyfnod 2017-2020. Strategaeth Addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg (Ebrill 2010) bresennol Llywodraeth Cymru yw sail y cynllun ynghyd â datganiad polisi ar gyfer 2015-16 (Mawrth 2016). Mae hefyd yn rhan greiddiol o Strategaeth 5 Mlynedd yr Iaith Gymraeg (2017-2022) Caerdydd Ddwyieithog.
15. Caiff y targed i gynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd yn unol â gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ei chyflawni i raddau helaeth trwy gyfrwng y CSCA a'r system Addysg. Mae'r dyheadau o fewn CSCA Caerdydd yn unol â strategaeth bum mlynedd Caerdydd Ddwyieithog ac fe gaiff hyn ei adlewyrchu yn y ffaith fod y gweledigaethau a aliniwyd a chamau gweithredu penodol i'w gweld yn y ddwy ddogfen fel ei gilydd.
16. Mae'r ddwy strategaeth yn rhannu'r un weledigaeth sef sicrhau gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o gyrraedd miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghymru erbyn 2050 ac i ddatblygu Caerdydd ddwyieithog gydag addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a gofal plant Cymraeg ar gael i bawb, a

Ile caiff yr iaith Gymraeg ei hamddiffyn a'i meithrin er mwyn i genedlaethau'r dyfodol ei defnyddio a'i mwynhau.

17. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Ddysgu Gydol Oes a'r iaith Gymraeg wedi nodi ei fwriad i adolygu'r cynlluniau CSCA fel rhan o adolygiad ehangach ar gyfer fframwaith ddeddfwriaethol yr iaith Gymraeg. (*Pwyllgor Diwylliant, yr Iaith Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu* / 18/01/2017 Rhif 244).
18. Ar ben hynny, mae Llywodraeth Cymru nawr wedi cynnwys Addysg fel un o'r chwe maes strategol yn ei Strategaeth y Gymraeg ddrafft a fydd yn disodli Strategaeth Addysg flaenorol a oedd ar wahân. Unwaith i'w Strategaeth y Gymraeg gael ei chadarnhau a'i chyhoeddi yn hwyrach eleni fe fydd cyfle i'r Cyngor adolygu Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwyeithog a chynnwys Addysg/CSCA fel rhan o honno.

Ymgynghoriad

19. Cyn yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus cynhaliwyd digwyddiad ymgynghori mewnol ar ffurf gweithdy gyda Chydlynwyr y Gymraeg, Hyrwyddwyr y Gymraeg a swyddogion polisi i ffurfio prif flaenoriaethau'r strategaeth. Yn dilyn y digwyddiad hwn cyhoeddwyd arolwg ymgynghori mewnol ar fewnwyd y Cyngor er mwyn cael barn ein cyflogeion ac er mwyn datblygu ein blaenoriaethau strategol ymhellach. Cafodd y strategaeth ddrafft ei hystyried gan yr Uwch Dîm Rheoli a Grŵp Aelodau Caerdydd Ddwyeithog cyn cyhoeddi'r Strategaeth ddrafft ar 30 Medi 2016.
20. Dechreuodd y cyfnod ymgynghori cyhoeddus ar 30 Medi 2016, gan bara am 6 wythnos ac yn ystod y cyfnod hwn cafodd y Strategaeth ei hystyried gan y Pwyllgor Craffu Adolygu Polisi a Pherfformiad.
21. Fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad cynhaliwyd gweithdy ar 20 Hydref gyda 26 o'n prif bartneriaid a rhanddeiliaid. Ymhlith y mynychwyr roedd Llywodraeth Cymru, Comisiynydd y Gymraeg, Prifysgol Caerdydd, sefydliadau'r Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, Menter Caerdydd ac Urdd Gobaith Cymru.
22. Derbyniwyd 254 o ymatebion yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori. O'r ymatebion a dderbyniwyd i'r ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus (223 ymateb) roedd **70.3%** yn cytuno'n gryf neu'n tueddu i gytuno â'r weledigaeth o Gaerdydd wirioneddol ddwyeithog. Roedd **53.2%** yn cytuno â'n targed i gynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd.

Er mwyn cefnogi gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o filiwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050, byddai angen cynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg (3+ oed) yng Nghaerdydd gan 15.9% o 36,735 (Cyfrifiad 2011) i 42,584 (Cyfrifiad 2021). Ydych chi'n cytuno â'n targed dros dro?

Ydw	118	(53.2%)
Nac ydw – mae'n rhy uchel	72	(32.4%)
Nac ydw – mae'n rhy isel	32	(14.4%)

Ydych chi'n cytuno gyda'r weledigaeth yn gyffredinol ar gyfer Caerdydd wirioneddol ddwyieithog?

Cytuno'n Gryf	126	(56.8%)
Tueddu i Gytuno	30	(13.5%)
Y naill na'r llall	11	(5.0%)
Tueddu i Anghytuno	18	(8.1%)
Anghytuno'n Gryf	35	(15.8%)
Ddim yn Gwybod	2	(0.9%)

** Nid yw'r canrannau'n rhoi 100% yn sgil gwall talgrynnu.*

Rhoi ar Waith a Monitro

23. Mae Safon 146 yn mynnu bod y Cyngor yn asesu i ba raddau y mae'r targedau a'r camau gweithredu yn y strategaeth wedi eu cyrraedd 5 mlynedd wedi cyhoeddi'r strategaeth. Bydd yr asesiad yn cynnwys y niferoedd diweddaraf o siaradwyr Cymraeg a'u hoedrannau a rhestr o weithgareddau y mae'r awdurdod wedi cytuno i'w trefnu neu eu hariannu yn ystod y 5 mlynedd blaenorol er mwyn hyrwyddo'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg.

Mae Safon 146 yn Nodi:

Bum mlynedd wedi cyhoeddi strategaeth yn unol â safon 145 rhaid i chi -

(a) asesu i ba raddau y llwyddoch i ddilyn y strategaeth honno a chyrraedd y targed a osodwyd, a

(b) cyhoeddi'r asesiad ar eich gwefan, gan sicrhau ei fod yn cynnwys y wybodaeth ganlynol -

(i) nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yn eich ardal, ac oed y siaradwyr hynny;

(ii) rhestr o'r gweithgareddau a drefnwyd neu a ariannwyd gennych yn ystod y 5 mlynedd blaenorol er mwyn hyrwyddo'r defnydd ar y Gymraeg.

24. Gan fod hon yn strategaeth ar gyfer y ddinas gyfan, nid i un sefydliad yn unig, bydd cyflawni'r strategaeth yn dibynnu ar gydweithio partneriaid, rhwng y sectorau cyhoeddus, preifat ac addysg. Mae'r holl bartneriaid a restrwyd yn y strategaeth hon wedi cytuno i roi'r cynllun ar waith a monitro cynnydd yn erbyn adrannau perthnasol y cynllun gweithredu.
25. Caiff adolygiad allanol annibynnol ei drefnu o'r strategaeth cyn diwedd y flwyddyn wedi i strategaeth y Gymraeg newydd Llywodraeth Cymru gael ei chyhoeddi i sicrhau fod cynllun gweithredu'r Strategaeth Ddwieithog yn cyflawni'r blaenoriaethau o fewn y 3 maes strategol.

26. Ar ben hynny, mae Fforwm Iaith Gymraeg hir-sefydlog Caerdydd, a ailenwyd yn Fforwm Caerdydd Ddwyeithog, sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolaeth gan yr holl bartneriaid a restrwyd o fewn y Strategaeth, wedi cytuno i roi'r strategaeth ar waith a'i monitro ar ran ei sefydliadau ei hun tra bydd tîm Caerdydd Ddwyeithog yn arwain ar hwyluso'r Strategaeth o safbwynt y Cyngor.
27. Mae disgwyl i Grŵp Aelodau Caerdydd Ddwyeithog gwrdd ar 13 Mawrth 2017. Byddwn yn ymgynghori â nhw ar eu barn ar drefniadau llywodraethu i'r dyfodol ar gyfer y strategaeth hon. Yn dilyn y cyfarfod hwn, bydd y Cabinet yn cael diweddariad ar lafar. Yn amodol ar eu barn nhw, argymhellir y dylai Craffu gymryd cyfrifoldeb llywodraethu dros y strategaeth yn y dyfodol.

Cyfleoedd Ariannu Posibl

28. Ar 18 Hydref 2016, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru fod yr iaith Gymraeg i dderbyn £5 miliwn yn ychwanegol o gyllid. Ers hynny maent wedi cadarnhau y caiff £3 miliwn o hwn ei fuddsoddi yn y Ganolfan Dysgu Cymraeg Genedlaethol i wella a chynyddu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg yn y gweithle. Y bwriad yw y bydd y buddsoddiad hwn yn galluogi'r Ganolfan Dysgu Cymraeg Genedlaethol i gynnig cefnogaeth ymarferol i gyrff, gan eu rhoi mewn sefyllfa i gynnig gwasanaeth dwyieithog rhagorol i'r cyhoedd a chydymffurfio â Safonau'r Gymraeg. Bydd yr ariannu hwn yn cynorthwyo i gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau a nodwyd o safbwynt maes 3 y Strategaeth, yn benodol y Gweithle a Gwasanaethau Iaith Gymraeg.
29. Caiff gweddill y £2m ei neilltuo i hyrwyddo a hwyluso'r Gymraeg; fodd bynnag ni chafwyd hyd yma unrhyw gyhoeddiad ffurfiol ynghylch union natur y buddsoddiad hwn.

Rhesymau dros yr Argymhellion

30. Mae Safon 145 Rheoliadau Safonau'r Gymraeg (Rhif 1) 2015 yn mynnu bod y Cyngor yn cynhyrchu a chyhoeddi strategaeth 5 mlynedd sy'n nodi sut y byddwn yn hyrwyddo a hwyluso'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg. Cyhoeddwyd y strategaeth ddrafft er mwyn ymgynghori arno ar 30 Medi 2016 a chynhyrchwyd y cynllun gweithredu canlynol gyda phartneriaid yn dilyn y cyfnod ymgynghori.

Goblygiadau Cyfreithiol

31. Mae Safon 145 Safonau'r Gymraeg yn mynnu bod y Cyngor yn cynhyrchu, a chyhoeddi ar ei wefan, strategaeth 5 mlynedd sy'n nodi sut mae'n bwriadu hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg ac i hwyluso'r defnydd ar y Gymraeg yn ehangach yn y Cyngor. Rhaid i'r Strategaeth gynnwys (ymhlith materion eraill) –
 - a) targed (o safbwynt canran y siaradwyr yng Nghaerdydd) i gynyddu neu gynnal nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd erbyn diwedd y cyfnod 5 mlynedd, a

b) datganiad sy'n sefydlu sut y bwriada'r Cyngor gyrraedd y targed hwnnw:

Rhaid i'r Cyngor adolygu'r Strategaeth a chyhoeddi fersiwn ddiwygiedig ar ei wefan o fewn 5 mlynedd i gyhoeddi'r Strategaeth (neu o gyhoeddi Strategaeth ddiwygiedig)

- a) Bum mlynedd wedi cyhoeddi'r Strategaeth rhaid i'r Cyngor - asesu i ba raddau y mae wedi dilyn y Strategaeth a chyrraedd y targed a osodwyd, a
- b) cyhoeddi'r asesiad hwnnw ar wefan y Cyngor, gan sicrhau ei fod yn cynnwys y wybodaeth ganlynol –
- (i) nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd a'u hoedrannau;
 - (ii) rhestr o weithgareddau y mae'r cyngor wedi eu trefnu neu eu hariannu yn ystod y bum mlynedd blaenorol er mwyn hyrwyddo defnydd ar yr iaith.

32. Gall methu â chydymffurfio â'r gofynion hyn arwain at ymchwiliad gan Gomisiynydd y Gymraeg, gyda'r posibilrwydd o wynebu camau gorfodi ac yn y pen draw gosb droseddol.

33. Mae strategaethau a pholisïau call yn seiliedig ar ymgynghori digonol gyda rhanddeiliaid a cheir disgrifiad o'r ymgynghori a gafwyd ym mharagraffau 19-22 yr Adroddiad hwn.

34. Wrth wneud penderfyniadau rhaid i'r Cyngor gyflawni ei ddyletswyddau sector cyhoeddus dan Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010. Rhaid i'r Cyngor dalu sylw i'r angen i (1) gwaredu gwahaniaethu anghyfreithlon

Nodweddion a ddiogelir yw:

- Oedran
- Ailbennu Rhywedd
- Rhyw
- Hil – gan gynnwys gwreiddiau ethnig neu genedlaethol, lliw neu genedligrwydd
- Anabledd
- Beichiogrwydd a Mamolaeth
- Priodas a Phartneriaeth Sifil
- Cyfeiriadedd Rhywiol
- Crefydd neu gred – gan gynnwys diffyg cred

35. Mae'r Adroddiad yn nodi fod Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb wedi ei gwblhau. Diben Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb yw sicrhau bod y Cyngor wedi deall effaith bosib y cynnig yn nhermau cydraddoldeb fel y gall sicrhau ei fod yn gwneud penderfyniadau rhesymol a chymesur gan dalu sylw dyledus i'w ddyletswydd cydraddoldeb sector cyhoeddus.

Rhaid i'r cyngor dalu sylw dyledus i'r Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb wrth wneud ei benderfyniad.

Goblygiadau Ariannol

36. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn sefydlu Strategaeth 5 mlynedd y Gymraeg. Mewn sefyllfa lle bydd angen cam gweithredu o ganlyniad i gynnwys y Strategaeth yna byddai gofyn talu unrhyw gostau cysylltiedig o ddyraniad yr adnoddau cyllidebol presennol neu gan ffynonellau allanol. Lle caiff ffynonellau cyllido allanol eu nodi yna dylid rhoi ystyriaeth i unrhyw delerau ac amodau sydd ynghlwm wrth yr arian a'r cyngor hwnnw a geisiwyd.

Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb

37. Mae Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb wedi ei gwblhau ac yn dod i'r casgliad y byddai Strategaeth 5 Mlynedd y Gymraeg Caerdydd Ddwieithog yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar ddatblygiad yr iaith Gymraeg (**atodiad 3**)

ARGYMHELLION

Argymhellir i'r Cabinet wneud y canlynol:

- 1) Cymeradwyo Strategaeth 5 Mlynedd yr Iaith Gymraeg Caerdydd Ddwieithog 2017-2022 i gael ei hystyried yn y Cyngor llawn.
- 2) Cytuno ar adolygiad allanol annibynnol ar y strategaeth a'r cynllun gweithredu.
- 3) Argymell y dylai'r gwaith o graffu ar Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwieithog gael ei gynnwys yn benodol yng nghylch gorchwyl y Pwyllgor Craffu sy'n ymdrin â pholisi a phartneriaethau.

DAVINA FIORE

Cyfarwyddwr
10 Mawrth 2017

Atodir yr Atodiadau canlynol:

Atodiad 1 – Strategaeth 5 Mlynedd yr Iaith Gymraeg Caerdydd Ddwieithog 2017-2022

Atodiad 2 – Hysbysiad Cydymffurfio Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd – Isadran 44 Mesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011

Atodiad 3 – Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb

Atodiad 4 - Offeryn Sgrinio Statudol

Welsh Language Strategy

2017 - 2022

Caerdydd
Ddwyieithog



Bilingual
Cardiff

Prepared in line with the requirements of
Welsh Language Standard 145 under the
Welsh Language Standards (No.1) Regulations 2015

This document is available in Welsh /
Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg.



Bilingual Cardiff: 5-Year Welsh Language Strategy

The Bilingual Cardiff strategy is the first Welsh language promotional strategy for the City of Cardiff Council. It sets out our priorities for facilitating and promoting the Welsh language in Cardiff with our partners, starting our journey to become a truly bilingual capital for Wales.

The language is now so much more part of the city than it was when I was growing up, and this is something to celebrate. Though I'm not a fluent Welsh speaker, I like many others, take great pride in living in an increasingly diverse city with two official languages - and over 100 unofficial ones.

Over recent years, there has been a leap in the number of Welsh speakers in the city, not least because of the growth of Welsh-medium education, with an ever increasing number of children and young people receiving their education in Welsh.

The growth in Welsh medium education in the city means more of our children and young people have the opportunity to become confident bilingual adults. But this opportunity should not only be limited to those who attend Welsh medium schools; every child regardless of whether they attend Welsh or English medium education should leave school with Welsh skills. The Council's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017-2020 will play a key role in facilitating the growth in Welsh education as well as improving the standards in Welsh across our city's schools.

This strategy includes a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff over a five-year period in line with the Welsh Government's vision for a million Welsh speakers by 2050. For Cardiff to play its part in achieving this vision our aspiration is to

double the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff by 2050. As Wales' capital city we want to lead the way in creating a truly bilingual modern country proud of its rich linguistic and cultural heritage.

As well as increasing the number of Welsh speakers and learners, one of the key priorities throughout the Bilingual Cardiff Strategy is to extend opportunities to use the Welsh language within our communities. We welcome the National Eisteddfod in 2018 and the Urdd Eisteddfod the following year, showcasing the best of Welsh language and culture in the heart of the city. The National Eisteddfod will be a unique event as it will be the first time that the Eisteddfod will be held without a single Maes making it more accessible than ever to new audiences and providing an unprecedented opportunity for the Welsh language to reach so many more people.

This is a strategy for the city as a whole, not for any one organisation. The current financial situation faced by all local authorities means that delivering the outcomes of this strategy will be challenging, but it also presents great opportunities and firm foundations upon which to forge new and stronger partnerships which help the Welsh language to prosper in our capital city.

Diolch yn fawr

Cllr Phil Bale
Leader, City of Cardiff Council

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Overview

The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 established a legal framework to impose duties on certain organisations to comply with standards in relation to the Welsh language by way of sub-legislation (Welsh Language Standards (No.1) Regulations 2015). The standards issued to the City of Cardiff Council are listed in 'The City of Cardiff Council Compliance Notice – Section 44 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011'.

Standard 145 requires the Council to produce and publish a five year strategy by the 30th of September 2016 which sets out how we will promote and facilitate the use of Welsh. This strategy will include a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers within Cardiff as well as specific actions to facilitate the use of the language in line with the Welsh Government's Welsh Language Strategy 2012—17 and draft strategy: a million Welsh speakers by 2050 (published August 2016).

CONTACT

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Welsh Language Standard 145 states:

You must produce, and publish on your website, a 5-year strategy that sets out how you propose to promote the Welsh language and to facilitate the use of the Welsh language more widely in your area; and the strategy must include (amongst other matters) (a) a target (in terms of the percentage of speakers in your area) for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in your area by the end of the 5 year period concerned, and (b) a statement setting out how you intend to reach that target; and you must review the strategy and publish a revised version on your website within 5 years of publishing a strategy (or of publishing a revised strategy).

Bilingual Cardiff

Mission Statement

Work with partners to double the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff by 2050 through the Bilingual Cardiff Strategy, in line with Welsh Government's vision

Vision

Our vision is to develop a truly bilingual Cardiff. A Cardiff where our citizens can live, work and play, as well as access services and support in Welsh or English equally. A capital city where bilingualism is promoted as something completely natural, and where the Welsh language is protected and nurtured for future generations to use and enjoy.

Cardiff is changing fast. The capital city of Wales is one of the fastest growing major cities in Britain, and is growing far faster than any other local authority area in Wales. Over the last 25 years, the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff has more than doubled with the latest census figures indicating that over 16 % of the city's population have one or more skills in the Welsh language.

As the city grows our aim in this draft strategy is to increase both the number and percentage of Welsh speakers and learners in Cardiff. We fully support and share the Welsh Government's vision for a million Welsh speakers by 2050. In order for Cardiff to play its part in achieving this vision, we would need to increase the number of Welsh speakers (aged 3+) in Cardiff by 15.9 % from 36,735 (2011 Census) to 42,584 (2021 Census).

Our approach set out in this document is structured to reflect the strategic areas outlined in the Welsh Government's Welsh language strategy. This strategy is structured around 3 strategic areas which have been identified with the aim of increasing the use of Welsh.

The Bilingual Cardiff strategy sets out our strategic priorities under each of these areas, and identifies the change that we will need to make to realise our vision of a bilingual Cardiff.

This is a strategy for the city as a whole, not for any one organisation. Delivering the strategy will therefore rely on partnership working: between public sector partners; between the public, private and education sectors; and, most importantly of all, with the people of Cardiff. The platform for doing this is already in place. The Bilingual Cardiff conference, convened by the Council, brought partners from across the city together and led to the idea for a new and dedicated facility in the city which would showcase the Welsh language and Welsh culture as well as creating new opportunities for people to socialise, participate and express themselves in a bilingual atmosphere. As a result Yr Hen Lyfrgell, Cardiff's Welsh Culture Centre opened in February 2016 in the Old Library building. This centre – and the partnership approach that it represents - will play a key role in the promotion of the Welsh language in the city and the implementation of this strategy's priorities.

Supporting young people, families and communities to learn and speak Welsh will also be at the heart of delivering our ambitions. Recent years have seen a significant increase in the growth of Welsh medium education in the city with an ever increasing number of our children and young people now receiving their education in Welsh. The education system and the Council's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan will play a key role in ensuring the future growth of the language as we aim to increase the number of children – and parents – who have the opportunity to learn and speak Welsh, and have opportunities to use the language outside the school gates.

A bilingual capital: Cardiff's language profile

Cardiff is Britain's fastest growing major city behind London. Between 2002 and 2013 the city's population grew by 13 % and this growth is set to continue, with a projected growth of 26 % by 2036.

Cardiff is not only the largest Welsh local authority, it has also experienced the largest population growth over the last ten years, and is projected to expand at a much faster rate than any other area in Wales over the coming years.

The city has also seen a significant increase in the number and percentage of Welsh speakers, with numbers doubling in the 20 years between the 1991 and 2011 censuses. The 2011 census statistics indicate that 16.2 % of the population of Cardiff have one or more skills in the Welsh language (ability to read, write or/and understand Welsh), and 36,735 or 11.1 % of the county's population are Welsh speakers.

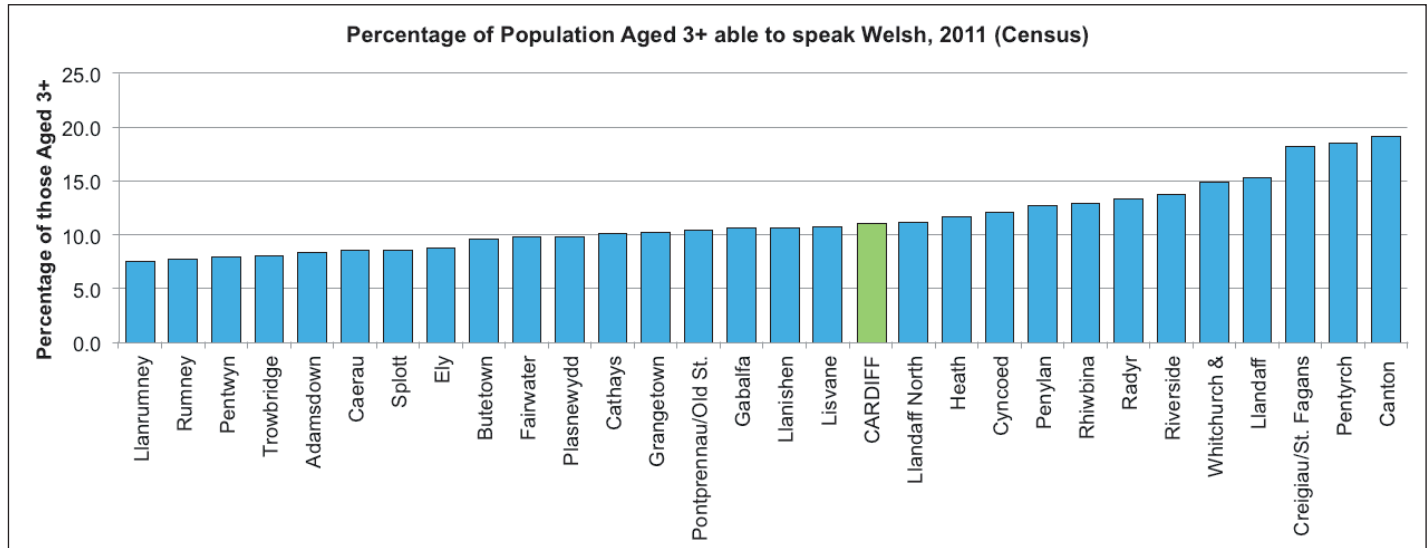
Comparison in the number and percentage of Welsh speakers between 1991 and 2011¹

	1991	2001	2011
Cardiff	18,071 (6.6 %)	32,504 (11 %)	36,735 (11.1 %)

Cardiff is the local authority with the fourth highest number of Welsh speakers and has seen a consistent rise in both the number and percentage of Welsh speakers over the past 25 years. The concentration of Welsh speakers is fairly evenly distributed across the city's electoral wards.



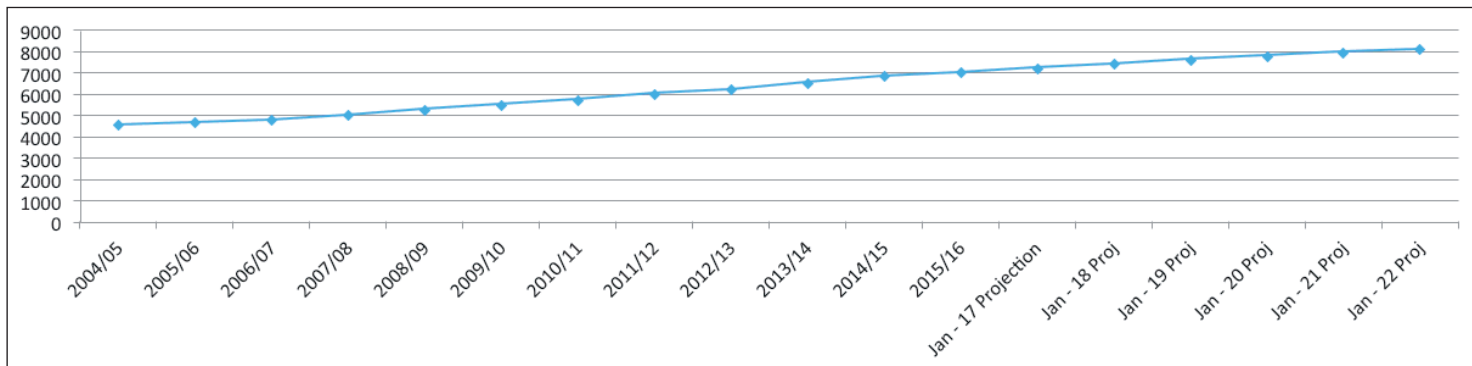
¹The 2011 Census represents the most recent data on numbers of Welsh speakers in the city.



Such a growth in the number of Welsh speakers has been principally driven by two well documented trends. Firstly, the last quarter century has seen a significant migration of Welsh speakers to Cardiff from other areas of Wales. Secondly, it reflects the committed practices and policies towards Welsh medium education in primary and secondary schools in Cardiff. The city has currently three Welsh medium secondary schools, and seventeen Welsh primary schools (of which two are dual stream primary schools).

The most recent numbers on roll data confirmed 4567 pupils in attendance at primary level and 2248 aged 11-16 years at secondary level (October 2016). For further information relating to Cardiff’s Welsh language profile please see <http://www.mentercaerdydd.org/files/downloads/about/2016/pr-offil-iaith-caerdydd-2016-english.pdf>

Number of students enrolled in Welsh medium education 2004/5 – 2022 (projected)



² Please see The City of Cardiff Council Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017-2020

Policy Context

Although this five-year strategy is a new statutory requirement of the Welsh language standards (No.1) Regulations 2015, it builds upon the work already undertaken in Cardiff to meet the needs of Welsh speakers, learners and our communities. Through this strategy we will also ensure that we meet the requirement of one of the seven 'well-being' goals in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 – A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language.

The following section sets out the statutory and policy framework within which this new strategy sits:

Welsh Language (No.1) Regulation Standards 2015

From 30th March 2016 all local authorities in Wales have a statutory duty to comply with new regulation Welsh language standards which explain how they as organisations should use the Welsh language in different situations.

The duties which come from the standards mean that organisations should not treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language, together with promoting and facilitating the use of the Welsh language.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

This Act aims to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act will make the public bodies listed in the Act think more about the long term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach.

One of the seven Well-being goals listed in the Act is “A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language”.

Welsh Government Welsh Language Strategy

A living language: a language for living – Welsh language strategy 2012 to 2017 **

This is the Welsh Government’s strategy for the promotion and facilitation of the use of Welsh language in everyday life. The Welsh Government’s vision is to see the Welsh language thriving in Wales. To achieve that, the strategy aims to see an increase in the number of people who both speak and use the language.

**** The Welsh Government has recently launched a new draft strategy ‘A million Welsh speakers by 2050’ for consultation on 1st August 2016. We will endeavour to ensure that our strategy will connect with the priorities and actions of this strategy, which may mean that a review is required in 2017 in order to further align this strategy with the new national document.**



Welsh Government: More than just words

The strategic framework for Welsh language services in health & social care

'More than Just Words' is the Welsh Government's strategic framework for improving Welsh language services in health, social services and social care. This is vital in ensuring positive well-being outcomes for individuals, something which underpins the Social Services and Well Being (Wales) Act 2014. The Codes of Practice under the Act require local authorities to ensure Welsh language services are built into service planning and delivery and that services are offered in Welsh to Welsh speakers without them having to request it as required by the 'Active Offer'.

The City of Cardiff Council Corporate plan 2016-18 & What Matters Integrated Partnership Strategy

The City of Cardiff Council's Corporate Plan sets out what the



Council will do to deliver its vision of becoming Europe's most liveable capital city. Working to achieve this vision will also contribute to Cardiff's integrated partnership strategy - What Matters - and its seven outcomes which have been jointly agreed by public service and third sector partners. The Corporate Plan is refreshed annually and the What Matters Strategy will be superseded with a new Well-Being Plan in 2017, as mandated by the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

The City Of Cardiff Council: Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017-2020

The School Standard and Organisation (Wales) Act (2013) places a statutory requirement on local authorities to prepare and introduce a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP). The Act enables Welsh Ministers to approve the Plan submitted, approve the Plan with modifications or reject the Plan and require the authority to prepare another. The WESP focuses on the targets in the Welsh Medium Education Strategy and local authorities are expected to report annually on performance against these targets

The City Of Cardiff Council: 2020 Strategy

'Cardiff 2020' builds on progress made to deliver improvement in education over recent years, setting out an ambitious programme to ensure that all children and young people in Cardiff have the opportunity to succeed. The aim of the strategy is to create a great place to live, work and play for children and young people. It also means ensuring access to a variety of cultural activities in Welsh and English.

Working with partners

As a City wide strategy, the success of the Bilingual Cardiff vision as outlined in this strategy depends on collaborative working with our partners and stakeholders.

We have seen the success and importance of collaborative working in recent years with the Council working in partnership with stakeholders on the creation of the Welsh Culture Centre ('Yr Hen Lyfrgell') which opened in February 2016. The centre promotes and celebrates Welsh as a living language in the capital city in a friendly and welcoming centre open to all citizens of Cardiff and its visitors. Yr Hen Lyfrgell offers a variety of facilities and activities in a sociable and inclusive atmosphere where the Welsh language and culture is at the heart of everything. The centre will be a key driver in the development and promotion of the language in Cardiff and will facilitate certain actions which will develop from this strategy.

During the last number of years the Council has worked effectively with Menter Caerdydd to provide a number of Welsh medium services to children, young people and adults. These include Welsh language play sessions for children, holiday care provision, training courses and supporting Tafwyl festival which has developed to become one of the Wales' primary Welsh language events.

Cardiff's long established Welsh Language Forum, now renamed the Bilingual Cardiff Forum, which includes representation from the Bilingual Cardiff partners, will undertake the role of implementing and monitoring this strategy on behalf of their organisations whilst the Bilingual Cardiff team will lead on facilitating the Strategy from the Council's perspective.

As well as working with established partners, the city's sporting and arts communities are important stakeholders whom we will look to work with in developing and promoting the Welsh language across the city. Please see appendix II for lead partners.



Strategic Area 1: Families, Children and Young people

Vision:	Families, children and young people have ample opportunities to use Welsh every day.
Outcome:	Families, children and young people choosing to use Welsh together, outside the school gates and in a social setting.
Priority Areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote the benefits of Welsh Medium education to all Cardiff communities and implement the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan.• Improve provision and standards in Welsh in both Welsh medium schools and English medium schools through the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan.• Promote the benefits of transferring the Welsh language within the family, and give children and young people the opportunity to become confident bilingual adults.• Provide opportunities for families to use Welsh together.• Increase the provision of Welsh-medium extra-curricular activities and opportunities for children and young people to use Welsh outside the school gates.• Develop opportunities for children and young people in English medium settings to positively connect with the Welsh language.• Improve rates of progression between early years to post-16 education.• Ensure that the Welsh language is seen as a valuable skill for training and employment.

Strategic Area 2: Community and Infrastructure

Vision:	A city with a fully bilingual linguistic landscape which has the Welsh language as an integral part of its social and civic activities
Outcome:	The position and visibility of the Welsh language in the community is strengthened and supported.
Priority Areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the Welsh language as a unique selling point for Cardiff as a capital and core city and promote the 'Bilingual 'Cardiff' brand. • Increase the use of the Welsh language in all high profile and major events hosted in Cardiff, support existing Welsh-language community events and share good practice. • Increase the visibility of the Welsh language within the city to reflect a 'Bilingual Cardiff' through existing planning mechanisms. • Introduce the Welsh language to new and emerging communities as a way of convening Welsh culture and promote Welsh language learning and Welsh medium education. • Support Yr Hen Lyfrgell – Cardiff's Welsh Culture Centre to increase outreach activities and develop opportunities to showcase Cardiff's extensive Welsh language history and heritage.



Strategic Area 3: Welsh Language Services and the Workplace

Vision:	High quality services are available in Welsh and English equally.
Outcome:	Increase in the use of Welsh language services.
Priority Areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase the number/percentage of Welsh speakers within the Bilingual Cardiff partner organisations and enable and support fluent staff, as well as staff who are learning, to use the Welsh language in the workplace, and encourage Bilingual Cardiff partner organisations to adopt the same approach.• Encourage Bilingual Cardiff partner organisations to provide Welsh language training and Welsh language awareness training to all Senior Managers and staff.• Implementation of the Welsh language standards by relevant Bilingual Cardiff organisations resulting in increasing the availability and use made of Welsh language services.• Demonstrate a strong commitment to the Welsh language in collaboration arrangements and 3rd party contract and commissioning documents and ensure Welsh language considerations are included from the outset.• Increase opportunities for people to receive Health & Social Care in Welsh.• Examine the way our services are offered to the public and work with specialists in language choice architecture to ensure equitable linguistic choice.

Appendix I: Bilingual Cardiff: 5 Year Strategy Action Plan

The family, children & young people

PRIORITIES	ACTION	TARGET / TIMETABLE	LEAD PARTNERS
Promote the benefits of Welsh Medium education to all Cardiff communities and implement the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan.	Implement Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017-2020	Increase the number of students attending Welsh Medium schools by 12.3 % by 2022.	The City of Cardiff Council - Education & Lifelong Learning.
	Promote the benefits of Welsh medium education by providing information to every family in Cardiff, on the Council's website, schools admissions booklet and in relevant circulars (e.g. Primary Times, In Cardiff etc)	Specific section to be included in Schools admissions booklet 2018/19 and Council's website by October 2018 and annually thereafter.	The City of Cardiff Council - Education & Lifelong Learning
	Bilingual Cardiff organisations to promote and support Mudiad Meithrin in delivering the Welsh Government's 'Cymraeg i Blant' programme across Cardiff.	Commencing March 2018	Mudiad Meithrin, Welsh Government, The City of Cardiff Council, Cardiff & Vale Health Board
Improve provision and standards in Welsh in both Welsh medium schools and English medium schools through the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan.	Implement Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017-2020	Increase the percentage of learners at the end of Key Stage 4 who achieve grades A*- C in GCSE Welsh first language to 85 % by 2020.	The City of Cardiff Council - Education & Lifelong Learning.
		Increase the percentage of learners entered for GCSE Welsh second language full course to at least 80 % by 2020.	The City of Cardiff Council - Education & Lifelong Learning.

		Increase the percentage of the total year 11 cohort who achieve grades A*-C in GCSE Welsh second language to 40% by 2020.	The City of Cardiff Council - Education & Lifelong Learning.
Promote the benefits of transferring the Welsh language within the family, and give children and young people the opportunity to become confident bilingual adults.	Develop comprehensive Cardiff wide face to face sessions for families summarising the advantages of bilingualism as well as providing information on Welsh language nurseries and schools.	4 sessions every year from September 2018 onwards	Menter Caerdydd, The City of Cardiff Council - Education & Lifelong Learning & Bilingual Cardiff, Dechrau'n Deg, Mudiad Meithrin, Family Information Service.
	Assess the demand and where identified, provide opportunities both formally and informally for parents to learn Welsh at Welsh schools and locations across the city.	Assess the demand to inform future Welsh training opportunities by July 2018.	The City of Cardiff Council - Education & Lifelong Learning, School of Welsh (Welsh for Adults), Cardiff University, National Centre for Learning Welsh
	Create a support network for non-Welsh speaking parents who send their children to Welsh schools	From September 2018.	The City of Cardiff Council, Welsh Medium Schools
Provide opportunities for families to use Welsh together	Develop and promote a calendar of Welsh medium events and activities aimed at families for children and parents to learn Welsh together.	From September 2017 and annually thereafter.	Menter Caerdydd, Urdd Gobaith Cymru, Mudiad Meithrin, School of Welsh (Welsh for Adults), Cardiff University, Urdd Gobaith Cymru
	Increase the number of read aloud sessions or other Welsh medium activities for parents and children in all Cardiff's hubs and libraries.	From September 2018 and annually thereafter. Increase of 25% by 2022.	The City of Cardiff Council, Menter Caerdydd, Mudiad Meithrin
	Provide opportunities for free informal family activities for learning Welsh.	From September 2018 and annually thereafter.	School of Welsh (Welsh for Adults), Cardiff University, National Centre for Learning Welsh, The City of Cardiff Council, Menter Caerdydd, Urdd Gobaith Cymru, Mudiad Meithrin

	Increase the number of Welsh medium event in Cardiff Children's Literature Festival by 30 %.	From March 2018	Literature Wales, The City of Cardiff Council, School of Welsh, Cardiff University	
Page 61	Increase the provision of Welsh-medium extra-curricular activities and opportunities for children and young people to use Welsh outside the school gates.	Plan, coordinate and advertise a joined up calendar of Welsh medium Care, Play and Recreational activities for children between the ages of 4 – 11 and 11-18 years old.	From September 2017 and annually thereafter.	Menter Caerdydd, Urdd Gobaith Cymru, The City of Cardiff Council's Youth Service
		Plan and coordinate activities with Yr Hen Lyfrgell, Welsh medium schools and stakeholders to support and promote the National Eisteddfod in Cardiff 2018.	From September 2017 to August 2018.	Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru, Yr Hen Lyfrgell, Menter Caerdydd, Urdd Gobaith Cymru, Mudiad Meithrin
		Use Welsh Language Music Day as springboard to attract young people to be involved socially and as artists in a Welsh Music Scene	February 2018	Welsh Government
Develop opportunities for children and young people in English medium settings to positively connect with the Welsh language.	Investigate the possibilities of developing twinning opportunities between Welsh medium and English medium schools to work together on certain projects	January 2018	The Central South Consortium Joint Education Service, Welsh medium schools, English medium schools.	
	Conduct a feasibility study to investigate viability of providing bilingual afterschool clubs and holiday childcare for children attending English medium schools, and respond to demand.	Complete feasibility study by December 2017.	All English medium schools, Menter Caerdydd, Urdd Gobaith Cymru.	
	Assess the feasibility of hosting a Bilingual Cardiff Eisteddfod for Welsh and English medium Cardiff school in the run up to the 2018 National Eisteddfod.	Complete feasibility study by September 2017.	The City of Cardiff Council The Central South Consortium Joint Education Service, Eisteddfod Genedlaethol, Urdd Gobaith Cymru.	



Improve rates of progression between early years to post-16 education.	Implement Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017-2020	Increase the number of seven year olds taught through the medium of Welsh by 1.2 %, from 15.2 % in January 2016 to 16.4 % by 2020.	The City of Cardiff Council and Welsh Education Forum
		Increase the number of year nine learners who are assessed in Welsh (First Language) by 1.5 % to 14.4 % by 2020.	The City of Cardiff Council and Welsh Education Forum
		Increase the percentage of learners aged 17 who study 2 or more subjects through the medium of Welsh by 4 % to 95 % by 2020.	The City of Cardiff Council and Welsh Education Forum
Ensure that the Welsh language is seen as a valuable skill for training and employment.	Provide up-to-date and consistent information to young people about job opportunities and apprenticeships that require bilingual skills.	Develop a joint strategy by April 2018	Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol, School of Welsh Cardiff University, University of South Wales, Colleges Wales, The City of Cardiff Council.
	Develop a resource for all Bilingual Cardiff partners to advertise all Welsh essential posts in a central, easily accessible directory.	Resource available from September 2018	Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol, School of Welsh Cardiff University, University of South Wales, Colleges Wales, The City of Cardiff Council, Menter Caerdydd
	Bilingual Cardiff partner organisations to develop Welsh medium work experience and apprenticeship schemes within their organisations.	To start in September 2018	Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol, School of Welsh Cardiff University, University of South Wales, Colleges Wales, The City of Cardiff Council

The community and infrastructure

PRIORITIES	ACTION	TARGET / TIMETABLE	LEAD PARTNERS
Promote the Welsh language as a unique selling point for Cardiff as a capital and core city and promote the 'Bilingual Cardiff' brand.	Develop a fully bilingual 'destination Cardiff' brand to promote Cardiff in Wales and internationally.	Brand developed by December 2018 and subsequent buy-in and implement accordingly	The City of Cardiff Council Tourism Team to be adopted by all partners.
	Ensure that economic, business and tourism marketing information includes reference to Cardiff as a bilingual city.	December 2018	The City of Cardiff Council's Bilingual Cardiff, Tourism, Economic Development teams.
	Encourage private businesses that support the Welsh language to use or display the Bilingual Cardiff brand within their shops or businesses.	Materials produced by April 2017. Awareness raising campaign from September 2017 Relevant businesses and organisations to use Bilingual Cardiff logo from April 2018 onwards	The City of Cardiff Council Bilingual Cardiff team, Menter Caerdydd, Yr Hen Lyfrgell
Increase the use of the Welsh language in all high profile and major events hosted in Cardiff, support existing Welsh-language community events and share good practice.	Ensure that the need to promote the Welsh Language in all campaigns and materials bilingually is incorporated into any contract, tender, license or any other legal agreement with events' organisers and that all events are bilingual.	To be completed by March 2018. Audit of events held between March 2018 - March 2019.	The City of Cardiff Council Events, Tourism and Bilingual Cardiff, Welsh Government.
	Encourage and work in partnership with major event stakeholders to showcase Cardiff as a thriving bilingual city.	From April 2017	The City of Cardiff Council Events, Tourism and Bilingual Cardiff, Welsh Government
	Collate information on all Welsh language events and all partners to promote the Welsh Government 'Cymraeg' website.	All bilingual Cardiff partners to provide information on their Welsh language events to Welsh Government from September 2017 onwards.	Welsh Government, All Bilingual Cardiff partners

Increase the visibility of the Welsh language within the city to reflect a 'Bilingual Cardiff' through existing planning mechanisms.	Investigate and where appropriate identify planning mechanisms to ensure that planning applications for large developments such as chain stores, supermarkets and retail consider the need to display bilingual signage and notices.	Shop Front and Signage Guidance Supplementary Planning Guidance to be completed by December 2017. Operational from January 2018	The City of Cardiff Council - planning
	Investigate and where appropriate identify planning mechanisms to ensure that planning applications for new housing developments consider the need to adopt Welsh or bilingual names, displaying bilingual signage and notices.	Shop Front and Signage Guidance Supplementary Planning Guidance to be completed by December 2017. Operational from January 2018	The City of Cardiff Council - planning
	The City of Cardiff Council to adopt the principle that Welsh is positioned first on all display materials produced by the Council.	From September 2017	The City of Cardiff Council.
Introduce the Welsh language to new and emerging communities as a way of convening Welsh culture and promote Welsh language learning and Welsh medium education.	Liaise with third sectors to develop provision of Welsh language classes for new and emerging communities including refugees and migrants to identify further opportunities for new communities in the city to learn Welsh	A number of Welsh taster classes available by January 2018	School of Welsh (Welsh for Adults) Cardiff University, National Centre for Learning Welsh The City of Cardiff Council, Welsh Refugee Council
	Outreach activities by Welsh Medium schools in local communities.	From September 2019	Welsh medium schools (Facilitated by the City of Cardiff Council - Education & Lifelong Learning) Cardiff University (Welsh for Adults).

Support Yr Hen Lyfrgell – Cardiff’s Welsh Culture Centre to increase outreach activities and develop opportunities to showcase Cardiff’s extensive Welsh language history and heritage.	Yr Hen Lyfrgell to plan, coordinate and advertise a calendar of outreach activities to introduce the Welsh language and extensive history and heritage to new audiences.	From September 2019.	School of Welsh, Cardiff University, Menter Caerdydd, The City of Cardiff Council - Cardiff Story Museum, The National Museum of Wales.
	Develop opportunities to increase awareness of the Welsh language in innovative ways, inspired by the recent successes of FAW in this field and roll-out to all Bilingual Cardiff partners to ensure greater support and shared ownership of the language.	Prepare an action plan by September 2018. Implement plan from September 2019.	The City of Cardiff Council – Bilingual Cardiff, School of Welsh, Cardiff University, FAW, all Bilingual Cardiff partners.
	Offer bite size Welsh language taster courses to all visitors to YHL during the UEFA Champions League Final 2017 to promote the language in a positive light and raise awareness internationally that we are a bilingual city.	June 2017	School of Welsh (Welsh for Adults), National Centre for Learning Welsh, FAW

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Welsh language services and the workplace

Increase the number/percentage of Welsh speakers within the City of Cardiff Council and enable and support fluent staff, as well as staff who are learning, to use the	Increase the number of bilingual staff in The City of Cardiff Council to reflect the percentage of Welsh speakers in the community and encourage other public Bilingual Cardiff organisations to adopt the same approach.	By 2022 increase the number of staff with Welsh language skills within the Council’s workforce by 50 %. Share good practice with other public organisations by April 2022.	The City of Cardiff Council, Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol, University of South Wales, School of Welsh, Cardiff University, Colleges Wales, Recruitment Agencies
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Welsh language in the workplace, and encourage Bilingual Cardiff partner organisations to adopt the same approach.	Create a Welsh tutor post within Cardiff Council responsible for providing a comprehensive training programme to staff.	Post created by April 2018	The City of Cardiff Council
	Through the Bilingual Cardiff forum, work with Bilingual Cardiff partner organisations to increase the use of Welsh within the workplace.	From January 2018	The City of Cardiff Council, All Bilingual Cardiff organisations.
Encourage Bilingual Cardiff partner organisations to provide Welsh language training and Welsh language awareness training to all Senior Managers and staff.	Ensure that all The City of Cardiff Council staff and managers to attend Welsh language awareness courses and encourage other public Bilingual Cardiff organisations to adopt the same approach.	Report annually on number and percentage of staff who have received training.	The City of Cardiff Council, Public Services Board, School of Welsh, Cardiff University
	The City of Cardiff Council to provide Welsh language learning and improver courses to all public facing staff and encourage other public Bilingual Cardiff organisations to adopt the same approach.	Report annually on number and percentage of staff who have received training.	The City of Cardiff Council, Public Services Board, School of Welsh, Cardiff University
Implementation of the Welsh language standards by relevant Bilingual Cardiff organisations resulting in increasing the availability and use made of Welsh language services.	Implement the Welsh language standards and assist other public Bilingual Cardiff organisations to achieve the same.	From relevant statutory compliance dates.	All relevant Bilingual Cardiff partners.
	Prepare a Bilingual Cardiff Directory outlining all the Welsh language public services available in Cardiff and promote to increase uptake of the Welsh services that are available.	Directory prepared by March 2018	Menter Caerdydd, Welsh Government, the City of Cardiff Council, Public Services Board

<p>Demonstrate a strong commitment to the Welsh language in collaboration arrangements and 3rd party contract and commissioning documents and ensure Welsh language considerations are included from the outset.</p>	<p>Encourage all Bilingual Cardiff public partners to ensure that Welsh language considerations are an integral part of developing policies and within impact assessments.</p>	<p>From relevant statutory compliance dates.</p>	<p>The City Cardiff Council, Public Services Board, all Bilingual Cardiff partners.</p>
	<p>Prepare guidance on Welsh language requirements to all 3rd party contractors working within the public sector.</p>	<p>September 2017</p>	<p>The City Cardiff Council, Public Services Board, all Bilingual Cardiff partners</p>
	<p>Build in bilingual capacity to new public facing I.T solutions including interfaces offering language choice.</p>	<p>From relevant statutory compliance dates.</p>	<p>The City Cardiff Council, Public Services Board, all Bilingual Cardiff partners.</p>
<p>Increase opportunities for people to receive Health & Social Care in Welsh.</p>	<p>Ensure that an Active Offer of Welsh language services is communicated to all Social Services staff and within commissioned services.</p>	<p>March 2018</p>	<p>The City of Cardiff Council, Cardiff & Vale Health Board</p>
	<p>Include Welsh language service provision within third sector and independent contract specifications, service level agreements and grant funding processes, where a need is identified.</p>	<p>March 2018</p>	<p>The City of Cardiff Council, Cardiff & Vale Health Board</p>
	<p>Maximise ability to provide services in Welsh. Where gaps in workforce capacity to deliver services in Welsh are identified these should be communicated to inform the organisation's Bilingual Skills Strategy</p>	<p>March 2018</p>	<p>The City of Cardiff Council, Cardiff & Vale Health Board</p>





Examine the way our services are offered to the public and work with specialists in language choice architecture to ensure equitable linguistic choice.	Conduct experiments by offering existing online or computerised Council services via different language choice architectures, in order to ascertain which is the most likely to ensure the highest level of use in Welsh	January 2018	School of Welsh, Cardiff University
	Conduct research with parents of pre-school age children to ascertain what linguistic choice architecture mechanisms and/or considerations the Council may need to put into place in order to increase the number of children in Welsh medium education in Cardiff.	January 2018	School of Welsh, Cardiff University, the City of Cardiff Council.

Appendix 2: Lead partners

As a City wide strategy, the success of the Bilingual Cardiff vision as outlined in this strategy depends on collaborative working with our partners and stakeholder. The following lead partners have agreed to implement and monitor progress against the relevant actions within the action plan.

Cardiff Public Service Board

As part of the implementation of the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015, all local authorities in Wales are required to establish Public Services Boards (PSBs). PSBs bring public and third sector bodies together to work in partnership to improve economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.

The statutory members of a PSB are as follows:

- The City of Cardiff Council
- Cardiff and Vale University Health Board
- South Wales Fire and Rescue
- Natural Resources Wales

Membership of the Board must also include a number of other partners who participate in its activity as 'invited participants'.

Representatives of the following sit on the Cardiff PSB:

- The Welsh Ministers
- The Chief Constable of South Wales Police
- The South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner
- Representatives of the National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company
- Cardiff Third Sector Council

Other partners who exercise functions of a public nature can also be involved in the delivery of its work.

PSBs have a duty under the Well-being of Future Generations Act to assess the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the local area and to produce a local well-being plan setting out well-being objectives that will contribute to achieving the Welsh Government's 7 well-being goals. More information on these goals can be found here

Note: The Cardiff Public Services Board which held its first meeting in May 2016 replaced the Cardiff Partnership Board and the Cardiff and Vale Joint Local Services Board.

Cardiff University (School of Welsh)

The School of Welsh at Cardiff University is a world class academic unit with a global reputation. It specialises in a range of fields relating to the Welsh language and its culture, including literature, linguistics, sociolinguistics, translation, education, planning and policy. It has strong international links, especially with countries that are home to minority languages, such as Canada, Catalonia, the Basque Country and Ireland. The school's staff also specialise in various aspects of the Welsh language and its culture in Cardiff and the surrounding areas.

National surveys show that the School excels in its teaching, its research and the effect of its research outside the academic field. It delivers world class education from undergraduate level to PhD level. Cardiff Welsh for Adults is part of the School and it delivers courses to over 2,000 students in the capital. The School is also responsible for the Welsh for All scheme (which gives an opportunity to hundreds of Cardiff University students to learn Welsh for free) and is one of the centres for the National Sabbatical Scheme (which develops the Welsh skills of education practitioners).

The School of Welsh is part of Cardiff University, an ambitious and innovative university with a bold and strategic vision. Its world-leading research was ranked 5th amongst UK universities in the 2014 Research Excellence Framework for quality and 2nd for impact. The university provides an educationally outstanding experience for its students. Driven by creativity and curiosity, Cardiff University strives to fulfil its social, cultural and economic obligations to Cardiff, Wales, and the world.

Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol

The Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol works through branches located across seven universities in Wales. The aim of the branches is to support the work of the Coleg and act as a local point of contact for students.

The choice of Welsh medium courses has expanded significantly in recent years. There are currently over 1,000 courses for Welsh medium students, along with over 150 undergraduate scholarships awarded to students annually.

The work of Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol includes:

- Ensure more study opportunities for Welsh medium students - in partnership with the universities
- Train, develop and fund new Welsh medium lecturers for the future
- Fund undergraduate and post-graduate scholarships
- Support students studying course through the medium of Welsh
- Increase the number of students choosing to study their whole course or part of their course through the medium of Welsh
- Develop quality modules, courses and resources for Welsh medium students.

ColegauCymru

ColegauCymru / CollegesWales is the national educational charity that represents 14 of Wales' further education (FE) colleges and designated FE institutions. Its Board comprises of college principals and chairs of corporations, appointed by member colleges. It also works closely with a wide range of partners in post-16 education, training and skills.

Through ColegauCymru colleges are represented on various committees and groups which influence and shape policy in post-16 education and life-long learning. In the Cardiff area we are seeing a growth in the demand for Welsh medium/ bilingual post-16 academic, vocational and work-based learning opportunities, and colleges involvement is instrumental in developing successful community WESP plans. Responding to this increase in demand for Welsh language delivery of post-16 education, training and skills are Cardiff and Vale college, St David's Catholic college and wea ymca community college. They can all offer a bilingual service, and are eager through partnership to expand this delivery.

Mainstreaming the Welsh language in further education colleges is a strategic aim for ColegauCymru. Colleges have increased the percentage of bilingual provision substantially over recent years and have surpassed the targets set by the Welsh Government in its Welsh-Medium Education Strategy (2010). In 2010/11, 5.7 % of learning activities in further education colleges were delivered bilingually or through the medium of Welsh. The target was 7 % by 2015 and 10 % by 2020. The Welsh Government's annual report on the Strategy (July 2015) shows that colleges had reached 8.5 % by 2013/14 – higher than the 2015 target and well on course to meet the 2020 target.

Colegau Cymru work closely with Sgiliaith, a progressive and innovative centre located in Grŵp Llandrillo Menai and funded by the Welsh Government. It provides training and support to further education colleges and other providers in order to increase bilingual and Welsh-medium teaching skills.

Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru

The National Eisteddfod of Wales is one of the world's greatest cultural festivals and is held annually during the first week of August. It is a travelling festival, alternating between north and south Wales. The 2018 festival will be held in Cardiff for the first time since 2008.

The festival, which attracts 150,000 visitors, celebrates the Welsh language and the culture of Wales in an inclusive and eclectic way. Much work has been done over the past decade to develop the festival as a family-friendly and accessible event, evolving and changing from year to year as it visits different parts of Wales.

Described as Wales' leading mobile regeneration project, the festival is the culmination of a two year community project, which sees local people come together to raise awareness and funds for the event itself. This work has started in Cardiff, and events and activities are being organised in areas across the city. These events bring together people of all ages and backgrounds. Although organised to promote the Eisteddfod, the language and Welsh culture, the events are diverse and varied, designed to bring people together to celebrate and prepare for the festival's visit. Working with a wide range of organisations, the Eisteddfod is a catalyst for developments, and the legacy of the project and festival are acknowledged in the following areas:

- Community: an increase in the number of community activities held across the region in the two years up to the festival itself;

- Language: an increase in interest in the language and in the take-up of lessons by adults;
- Culture: an increase in the number of groups set-up to compete, in artists creating works and in books and music published in Welsh for the Eisteddfod;
- Economy: the economic impact of the Eisteddfod week has been independently verified as worth £6-8 million to the local economy (figures: Cardiff County Council, 2008);
- Volunteering: an increase in the number of people volunteering through the medium of Welsh and willing to work with other organisations following the Eisteddfod's visit.

The 2018 Eisteddfod will be held in Cardiff Bay, and will be a fence-free festival. This is a brand new approach for the Eisteddfod, combining the use of temporary structures and the buildings in the area, bringing together all the elements of the traditional Eisteddfod in a new and exciting way.

Literature Wales

Literature Wales is the national company for the development of literature in Wales. It believes that literature is for everyone and can be found anywhere. The organisation's many projects and activities include Wales Book of the Year, the National Poet of Wales, Bardd Plant Cymru and Young People's Laureate Wales, Literary Tourism initiatives, Writers on Tour funding scheme, creative writing courses at Tŷ Newydd Writing Centre, Services for Writers (including Bursaries and Mentoring) and Young People's Writing Squads. The Chief Executive is Lleucu Siencyn.

Literature Wales is a registered charity (no. 1146560) and works with the support of the Arts Council of Wales and the Welsh Government.



Menter Caerdydd

Menter Caerdydd was established in June 1998, with the aim of promoting and expanding the use of Welsh in Cardiff by creating opportunities for the city's residents to use the language outside work and school. Today, Menter Caerdydd is seen as one of the most successful Language Initiatives in Wales with over 40,000 service users.

Menter Caerdydd delivers services by working in partnership with a number of Welsh organisations in Cardiff, as well as other organisations in the city whose focus stretches beyond offering activities in Welsh. Menter Caerdydd's main partners are the Welsh Government and Cardiff City Council who are responsible for funding a number of services offered in Welsh in the City. It's a registered charity and a Company Limited by Guarantee.

Menter Caerdydd's core work encompasses six priorities, namely:

- Promoting and creating opportunities to use Welsh.
- Building confidence and changing people's attitude towards Welsh.
- Reinforcing Welsh and its use within families.
- Developing employment and training opportunities for young people and adults.
- Developing Welsh Festivals to raise awareness of Welsh.
- Ensuring that Welsh has a visual platform on a digital level.

Menter Caerdydd's services and activities include leading on the Yr Hen Lyfrgell project – Cardiff's Welsh Culture Centre, Co-ordinating

Training and Volunteering opportunities for 16+ students in Welsh, co-ordinating Tafwyl – Cardiff's Welsh language festival, organising weekly clubs for children, free play opportunities and workshops and Care Plans during the Holidays, social opportunities and activities for learners and families, and leading the City's Welsh Language Forum.

By focussing on these main priorities, Menter Caerdydd encompasses the Welsh Government's and Cardiff City Council's main strategic priorities in terms of language, families, children and young people, the community and the workplace.



Mudiad Meithrin

Mudiad Meithrin: a national voluntary organisation of cylchoedd meithrin, cylchoedd Ti a Fi, wraparound care, meithrin sessions and Welsh-medium nurseries that provide early years experiences, childcare and education of a high quality for approximately 22,000 children each week.

Cylchoedd meithrin, day nurseries, cylchoedd Ti a Fi and after school clubs are some examples of the type of settings that are members of Mudiad Meithrin. They are distributed across the country with 288 in the north west, 186 in the north east, 260 in mid Wales, 186 in the south west and 249 in the south east.

National Centre for Learning Welsh

The Centre is a national body responsible for all aspects of the Welsh for Adults education program. It operates as a body at arm's length from Welsh Government and has a clear vision for the future.

The Centre will:

- be a visible institution setting a national strategic direction for the Welsh for Adults sector.
- provide leadership for Welsh for Adults providers.
- raise standards in teaching and learning in Welsh for Adults.
- develop an engaging, appropriate and high quality national curriculum and produce resources suitable for all kinds of learners.

The National Centre for Learning Welsh provider in Cardiff is Cardiff University.

Urdd Gobaith Cymru

The Urdd is the largest youth organisation for children and young people in Wales with over 50,000 members. 30 % of all Welsh speakers in Wales aged between 8-25 are members. The Urdd has 260 staff, 100 volunteers, 900 branches, with 200 branches in the community. In addition, there are 150 sport clubs that meet weekly.

Urdd Gobaith Cymru's aim is to provide the opportunity, through the medium of Welsh, for the children and young people in Wales to become fully rounded individuals, developing personal and social skills that will enable them to make a positive contribution to the community.



Welsh Government

The Welsh Government is the devolved Government for Wales. The Welsh Government works to improve the lives of people in Wales and make our nation a better place in which to live and work. The Government is responsible for the devolved areas that include key areas of public life such as health, education and the environment.

The Welsh language is one of the Welsh Government's areas of responsibility - Section 61(k) of the Government of Wales Act 2006 (GOWA 2006) provides that the Welsh Ministers may do anything which they consider appropriate to support the Welsh Language.

The Welsh Government's aim is to see the Welsh language thrive, and has outlined its vision to see a million Welsh speakers by the year 2050.

The current Welsh Language Strategy: A living language: a language for living 2012-2017 outlines 6 strategic areas of focus:

- the family
- children and young people
- the community
- the workplace
- services
- technology and infrastructure.

Yr Hen Lyfrgell

Cardiff's Welsh Culture Centre ('Yr Hen Lyfrgell') based at the Old Library was opened in February 2016. The aim of the centre is to promote and celebrate Welsh as a living language in the capital city in a friendly and welcoming centre open to all citizens of



Cardiff and its visitors. Yr Hen Lyfrgell offers a variety of facilities and activities in a sociable and inclusive atmosphere where the Welsh language and culture is at the heart of everything.

There is cafe, bar and restaurant serving Welsh food and drink, a shop selling quality Welsh goods, a book shop, a children's crèche, teaching rooms offering courses for Welsh learners, a flexible performance and exhibition area, and the Cardiff Story Museum. Showcasing 'the best of Cardiff and Wales', Yr Hen Lyfrgell is an energetic and innovative centre which aims to attract Welsh speakers and non-Welsh speakers alike, from Cardiff and beyond. A unique visitor attraction where the Welsh language will be used to celebrate everything that is great about Wales and its capital city - its culture, heritage and people. Yr Hen Lyfrgell is made possible through effective partnership working with the Welsh Government, the City of Cardiff Council and Cardiff based organisations – Menter Caerdydd, Cardiff University, The National Centre for Learning Welsh, Cardiff Story Museum, Mudiad Meithrin, Mela and Bodlon.



Caerdydd
Ddwyieithog

Bilingual
Cardiff





COMPLIANCE NOTICE – SECTION 44 WELSH LANGUAGE (WALES) MEASURE 2011

City of Cardiff Council – Issue Date: 30/09/2015

Standards required to comply with within 6 months.

Standard Number	Class of Standard	Standard	Imposition Date
1	Service Delivery	If you receive correspondence from a person in Welsh you must reply in Welsh (if an answer is required), unless the person has indicated that there is no need to reply in Welsh.	30/03/2016
2	Service Delivery	When you correspond with an individual ("A") for the first time, you must ask A whether A wishes to receive correspondence from you in Welsh, and if A responds to say that A wishes to receive correspondence in Welsh you must - (a) keep a record of A's wish, (b) correspond with A in Welsh when corresponding with A from then onwards, and (c) send any forms you send to A from then onwards in Welsh.	30/03/2016
3	Service Delivery	When you send correspondence addressed to two individuals who are members of the same household (for example, the parents of a child) for the first time, you must ask them whether they wish to receive correspondence from you in Welsh; and if - (a) both individuals respond to say that they wish to receive	30/03/2016

		<p>correspondence in Welsh, you must keep a record of that wish and correspond in Welsh from then onwards when sending correspondence addressed to both of those individuals;</p> <p>(b) one (but not both) of the individuals responds to say that he or she wishes to receive correspondence in Welsh, you must keep a record of that wish and provide a Welsh language version of correspondence from then onwards when sending correspondence addressed to both of those individuals.</p>	
4	Service Delivery	When you send the same correspondence to several persons, you must send a Welsh language version of the correspondence at the same time as you send any English language version.	30/03/2016
5	Service Delivery	If you don't know whether a person wishes to receive correspondence from you in Welsh, when you correspond with that person you must provide a Welsh language version of the correspondence.	30/03/2016
6	Service Delivery	If you produce a Welsh language version and a corresponding English language version of correspondence, you must not treat the Welsh language version less favourably than the English language version (for example, if the English version is signed, or if contact details are provided on the English version, then the Welsh version must be treated in the same way).	30/03/2016
7	Service Delivery	<p>You must state -</p> <p>(a) in correspondence, and</p> <p>(b) in publications and official notices that invite persons to respond to you or to correspond with you,</p> <p>that you welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh, that you will respond to any correspondence in Welsh, and that corresponding in Welsh will not lead to delay.</p>	30/03/2016

8	Service Delivery	When a person contacts you on your main telephone number (or numbers), or on any helpline numbers or call centre numbers, you must greet the person in Welsh.	30/03/2016
9	Service Delivery	When a person contacts you on your main telephone number (or numbers), or on any helpline numbers or call centre numbers, you must inform the person that a Welsh language service is available.	30/03/2016
10	Service Delivery	When a person contacts you on your main telephone number (or numbers), or on any helpline numbers or call centre numbers, you must deal with the call in Welsh in its entirety if that is the person's wish (where necessary by transferring the call to a member of staff who is able to deal with the call in Welsh).	30/03/2016
12	Service Delivery	When you advertise telephone numbers, helpline numbers or call centre services, you must not treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language.	30/03/2016
14	Service Delivery	When you publish your main telephone number, or any helpline numbers or call centre service numbers, you must state (in Welsh) that you welcome calls in Welsh.	30/03/2016
15	Service Delivery	If you have performance indicators for dealing with telephone calls, you must ensure that those performance indicators do not treat telephone calls made in Welsh any less favourably than calls made in English.	30/03/2016
16	Service Delivery	Your main telephone call answering service (or services) must inform persons calling, in Welsh, that they can leave a message in Welsh.	30/03/2016
17	Service Delivery	When there is no Welsh language service available on your main telephone number (or numbers), or any helpline numbers or call centre numbers, you must inform persons calling, in Welsh (by way of an automated message or otherwise), when a Welsh language	30/03/2016

		service will be available.	
18	Service Delivery	If a person contacts one of your departments on a direct line telephone numbers (including on staff members' direct line numbers), and that person wishes to receive a service in Welsh, you must provide that service in Welsh in its entirety (if necessary by transferring the call to a member of staff who is able to deal with the call in Welsh).	30/03/2016
20	Service Delivery	When a person contacts you on a direct line number (whether on a department's direct line number or on the direct line number of a member of staff), you must ensure that, when greeting the person, the Welsh language is not treated less favourably than the English language.	30/03/2016
21	Service Delivery	When you telephone an individual ("A") for the first time you must ask A whether A wishes to receive telephone calls from you in Welsh, and if A responds to say that A wishes to receive telephone calls in Welsh you must keep a record of that wish, and conduct telephone calls made to A from then onwards in Welsh.	30/03/2016
22	Service Delivery	Any automated telephone systems that you have must provide the complete automated service in Welsh.	30/03/2016
24	Service Delivery	If you invite one person only ("P") to a meeting you must ask P whether P wishes to use the Welsh language at the meeting, and inform P that you will, if necessary, provide a translation service from Welsh to English for that purpose.	30/03/2016
24A	Service Delivery	If you have invited one person only ("P") to a meeting and P has informed you that P wishes to use the Welsh language at the meeting, you must arrange for a simultaneous translation service from Welsh to English to be available at the meeting (unless you conduct the meeting in Welsh without the assistance of a translation	30/03/2016

		service).	
26	Service Delivery	If you invite an individual ("A") to a meeting, and the meeting relates to the well-being of A, you must ask A whether A wishes to use the Welsh language at the meeting, and inform A that you will, if necessary, provide a translation service from Welsh to English and from English to Welsh for that purpose.	30/03/2016
26A	Service Delivery	You must arrange for a simultaneous translation service from Welsh to English and from English to Welsh to be available at a meeting - (a) if the meeting relates to the well-being of an invited individual ("A"), and (b) if A has informed you that A wishes to use the Welsh language at the meeting; unless you conduct the meeting in Welsh without the assistance of a translation service.	30/03/2016
27	Service Delivery	If you invite more than one person to a meeting (which does not relate to the well-being of one or more of the individuals invited), you must ask each person whether they wish to use the Welsh language at the meeting.	30/03/2016
27A	Service Delivery	If you have invited more than one person to a meeting (which does not relate to the well-being of one or more of the individuals invited), and at least 10% (but less than 100%) of the persons invited have informed you that they wish to use the Welsh language at the meeting, you must arrange for a simultaneous translation service from Welsh to English to be available at the meeting.	30/03/2016
27D	Service Delivery	If you have invited more than one person to a meeting (which does not relate to the well-being of one or more of the individuals invited), and all of the persons invited have informed you that they wish to use the Welsh language at the meeting, you must arrange for a	30/03/2016

		simultaneous translation service from Welsh to English to be available at the meeting (unless you conduct the meeting in Welsh without the assistance of a translation service).	
29	Service Delivery	If you invite more than one person to a meeting, and that meeting relates to the well-being of one or more of the individuals invited, you must - (a) ask that individual or each of those individuals whether he or she wishes to use the Welsh language at the meeting, and (b) inform that individual (or those individuals) that, if necessary, you will provide a translation service from Welsh to English and from English to Welsh for that purpose.	30/03/2016
29A	Service Delivery	You must provide a simultaneous translation service from Welsh to English and from English to Welsh at a meeting - (a) if you have invited more than one person to the meeting, (b) if the meeting relates to the well-being of one or more of the individuals invited, and (c) if at least one of those individuals has informed you that he or she wishes to use the Welsh language at the meeting; unless you conduct the meeting in Welsh without the assistance of a translation service.	30/03/2016
30	Service Delivery	If you arrange a meeting that is open to the public you must state on any material advertising it, and on any invitation to it, that anyone attending is welcome to use the Welsh language at the meeting.	30/03/2016
31	Service Delivery	When you send invitations to a meeting that you arrange which is open to the public, you must send the invitations in Welsh.	30/03/2016
32	Service Delivery	If you invite persons to speak at a meeting that you arrange which is open to the public you must - (a) ask each person invited to speak whether he or she wishes to use	30/03/2016

		the Welsh language, and (b) if that person (or at least one of those persons) has informed you that he or she wishes to use the Welsh language at the meeting, provide a simultaneous translation service from Welsh to English for that purpose (unless you conduct the meeting in Welsh without a translation service).	
33	Service Delivery	<p>If you arrange a meeting that is open to the public, you must ensure that a simultaneous translation service from Welsh to English is available at the meeting, and you must orally inform those present in Welsh -</p> <p>(a) that they are welcome to use the Welsh language, and (b) that a simultaneous translation service is available.</p> <p>You must comply with standard 33 in every circumstance, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ where an invitation or material advertising the meeting has asked persons to inform you whether they wish to use the Welsh language, and that no person has informed you that he or she wishes to use the Welsh language at the meeting. 	30/03/2016
34	Service Delivery	If you display any written material at a meeting that you arrange which is open to the public, you must ensure that that material is displayed in Welsh, and you must not treat any Welsh language text less favourably than the English language text.	30/03/2016
35	Service Delivery	If you organise a public event, or fund at least 50% of a public event, you must ensure that, in promoting the event, the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language (for example, in the way the event is advertised or publicised).	30/03/2016

36	Service Delivery	If you organise a public event, or fund at least 50% of a public event, you must ensure that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language at the event (for example, in relation to services offered to persons attending the event, in relation to signs displayed at the event and in relation to audio announcements made at the event).	30/03/2016
37	Service Delivery	Any publicity or advertising material that you produce must be produced in Welsh, and if you produce the advertising material in Welsh and in English, you must not treat the Welsh language version less favourably than you treat the English language version.	30/03/2016
38	Service Delivery	Any material that you display in public must be displayed in Welsh, and you must not treat any Welsh language version of the material less favourably than the English language version.	30/03/2016
41	Service Delivery	<p>If you produce the following documents you must produce them in Welsh -</p> <p>(a) agendas, minutes and other papers that are available to the public, which relate to management board or cabinet meetings;</p> <p>(b) agendas, minutes and other papers for meetings, conferences or seminars that are open to the public.</p> <p>You must comply with standard 41(a) in every circumstance, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ other papers that are available to the public, which relate to management board or cabinet meetings. <p>You must comply with standard 41(b) in every circumstance, except:</p>	30/03/2016

		o other papers for meetings that are open to the public.	
42	Service Delivery	Any licence or certificate you produce must be produced in Welsh.	30/03/2016
43	Service Delivery	Any brochure, leaflet, pamphlet or card that you produce in order to provide information to the public must be produced in Welsh.	30/03/2016
45	Service Delivery	Any rules that you publish that apply to the public must be published in Welsh.	30/03/2016
46	Service Delivery	When you issue any statement to the press you must issue it in Welsh and, if there is a Welsh language version and an English language version of a statement, you must issue both versions at the same time.	30/03/2016
47	Service Delivery	If you produce a document for public use, and no other standard has required you to produce the document in Welsh, you must produce it in Welsh - (a) if the subject matter of the document suggests that it should be produced in Welsh, or (b) if the anticipated audience, and their expectations, suggests that the document should be produced in Welsh.	30/03/2016
48	Service Delivery	If you produce a document in Welsh and in English (whether separate versions or not), you must not treat any Welsh language version less favourably than you treat the English language version.	30/03/2016
49	Service Delivery	If you produce a Welsh language version and a separate English language version of a document, you must ensure that the English language version clearly states that the document is also available in Welsh.	30/03/2016
50	Service Delivery	Any form that you produce for public use must be produced in Welsh.	30/03/2016
50A	Service Delivery	If you produce a Welsh language version and a separate English language version of a form, you must ensure that the English	30/03/2016

		language version clearly states that the form is also available in Welsh.	
50B	Service Delivery	If you produce a form in Welsh and in English (whether separate versions or not), you must ensure that the Welsh language version is treated no less favourably than the English language version, and you must not differentiate between the Welsh and English versions in relation to any requirements that are relevant to the form (for example in relation to any deadline for submitting the form, or in relation to the time allowed to respond to the content of the form).	30/03/2016
52	Service Delivery	<p>You must ensure that -</p> <p>(a) the text of each page of your website is available in Welsh,</p> <p>(b) every Welsh language page on your website is fully functional, and</p> <p>(c) the Welsh language is not treated less favourably than the English language on your website.</p> <p>You must comply with standard 52 in every circumstance, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ catalogue and contract information on the e-commerce web service Basware. 	30/03/2016
55	Service Delivery	<p>If you have a Welsh language web page that corresponds to an English language web page, you must state clearly on the English language web page that the page is also available in Welsh, and you must provide a direct link to the Welsh page on the corresponding English page.</p> <p>You must comply with standard 55 in every circumstance, except:</p>	30/03/2016

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ catalogue and contract information on the e-commerce web service Basware. 	
56	Service Delivery	<p>You must provide the interface and menus on every page of your website in Welsh.</p> <p>You must comply with standard 56 in every circumstance, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ catalogue and contract information on the e-commerce web service Basware. 	30/03/2016
57	Service Delivery	All apps that you publish must function fully in Welsh, and the Welsh language must be treated no less favourably than the English language in relation to that app.	30/03/2016
58	Service Delivery	When you use social media you must not treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language.	30/03/2016
59	Service Delivery	If a person contacts you by social media in Welsh, you must reply in Welsh (if an answer is required).	30/03/2016
60	Service Delivery	You must ensure that any self service machines that you have function fully in Welsh, and the Welsh language must be treated no less favourably than the English language in relation to that machine.	30/03/2016
61	Service Delivery	When you erect a new sign or renew a sign (including temporary signs), any text displayed on the sign must be displayed in Welsh (whether on the same sign as you display corresponding English language text or on a separate sign); and if the same text is displayed in Welsh and in English, you must not treat the Welsh language text less favourably than the English language text.	30/03/2016
62	Service Delivery	When you erect a new sign or renew a sign (including temporary signs) which conveys the same information in Welsh and in English,	30/03/2016

		the Welsh language text must be positioned so that it is likely to be read first.	
63	Service Delivery	You must ensure that the Welsh language text on signs is accurate in terms of meaning and expression.	30/03/2016
64	Service Delivery	<p>Any reception service you make available in English must also be available in Welsh, and any person who requires a Welsh language reception service must not be treated less favourably than a person who requires an English language reception service.</p> <p>You must comply with standard 64 in relation to the following by 30 March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The body's main reception service <p>You must comply with standard 64 in relation to the following by 30 September 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Every other reception service 	30/03/2016
67	Service Delivery	You must display a sign in your reception which states (in Welsh) that persons are welcome to use the Welsh language at the reception.	30/03/2016
68	Service Delivery	You must ensure that staff at the reception who are able to provide a Welsh language reception service wear a badge to convey that.	30/03/2016
69	Service Delivery	Any official notice that you publish or display must be published or displayed in Welsh, and you must not treat any Welsh language version of a notice less favourably than an English language version.	30/03/2016
70	Service Delivery	When you publish or display an official notice that contains Welsh language text as well as English language text, the Welsh language text must be positioned so that it is likely to be read first.	30/03/2016
71	Service Delivery	Any documents that you publish which relate to applications for a grant, must be published in Welsh, and you must not treat a Welsh	30/03/2016

		language version of such documents less favourably than an English language version.	
72	Service Delivery	When you invite applications for a grant, you must state in the invitation that applications may be submitted in Welsh and that any application submitted in Welsh will be treated no less favourably than an application submitted in English.	30/03/2016
72A	Service Delivery	You must not treat applications for a grant submitted in Welsh less favourably than applications submitted in English (including, amongst other matters, in relation to the closing date for receiving applications and in relation to the time-scale for informing applicants of decisions).	30/03/2016
74	Service Delivery	If you receive an application for a grant in Welsh and it is necessary to interview the applicant as part of your assessment of the application you must - (a) offer to provide a translation service from Welsh to English to enable the applicant to use the Welsh language at the interview, and (b) if the applicant wishes to use the Welsh language at the interview, provide a simultaneous translation service for that purpose (unless you conduct the interview in Welsh without a translation service).	30/03/2016
75	Service Delivery	When you inform an applicant of your decision in relation to an application for a grant, you must do so in Welsh if the application was submitted in Welsh.	30/03/2016
76	Service Delivery	Any invitations to tender for a contract that you publish must be published in Welsh, and you must not treat a Welsh language version of any invitation less favourably than an English language version. You must comply with standard 76 in the following circumstances: (a) If the subject matter of the tender for a contract suggests	30/03/2016

		that it should be produced in Welsh, or (b) If the anticipated audience, and their expectations, suggests that the document should be produced in Welsh.	
77	Service Delivery	When you publish invitations to tender for a contract, you must state in the invitation that tenders may be submitted in Welsh, and that a tender submitted in Welsh will be treated no less favourably than a tender submitted in English.	30/03/2016
77A	Service Delivery	You must not treat a tender for a contract submitted in Welsh less favourably than a tender submitted in English (including, amongst other matters, in relation to the closing date for receiving tenders, and in relation to the time-scale for informing tenderers of decisions).	30/03/2016
79	Service Delivery	If you receive a tender in Welsh and it is necessary to interview the tenderer as part of your assessment of the tender you must - (a) offer to provide a translation service from Welsh to English to enable the tenderer to use the Welsh language at the interview, and (b) if the tenderer wishes to use the Welsh language at the interview, provide a simultaneous translation service for that purpose (unless you conduct the interview in Welsh without a translation service).	30/03/2016
80	Service Delivery	When you inform a tenderer of your decision in relation to a tender, you must do so in Welsh if the tender was submitted in Welsh.	30/03/2016
81	Service Delivery	You must promote any Welsh language service that you provide, and advertise that service in Welsh.	30/03/2016
82	Service Delivery	If you provide a service in Welsh that corresponds to a service you provide in English, any publicity or document that you produce, or website that you publish, which refers to the English service must also state that a corresponding service is available in Welsh.	30/03/2016
83	Service Delivery	When you form, revise or present your corporate identity, you must not treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English	30/03/2016

		language.	
84	Service Delivery	<p>If you offer an education course that is open to the public, you must offer it in Welsh.</p> <p>You must comply with standard 84 in every circumstance, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ when an assessment carried out in accordance with standard 86 comes to the conclusion that there is no need for that course to be offered in Welsh. 	30/03/2016
86	Service Delivery	If you develop an education course that is to be offered to the public, you must assess the need for that course to be offered in Welsh; and you must ensure that the assessment is published on your website.	30/03/2016
87	Service Delivery	When you announce a message over a public address system, you must make that announcement in Welsh and, if the announcement is made in Welsh and in English, the announcement must be made in Welsh first.	30/03/2016
88	Policy Making	When you formulate a new policy, or review or revise an existing policy, you must consider what effects, if any (whether positive or adverse), the policy decision would have on - (a) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and (b) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	30/03/2016
89	Policy Making	When you formulate a new policy, or review or revise an existing policy, you must consider how the policy could be formulated (or how an existing policy could be changed) so that the policy decision would have positive effects, or increased positive effects, on - (a) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and (b) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English	30/03/2016

		language.	
90	Policy Making	When you formulate a new policy, or review or revise an existing policy, you must consider how the policy could be formulated (or how an existing policy could be changed) so that the policy decision would not have adverse effects, or so that it would have decreased adverse effects, on - (a) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and (b) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	30/03/2016
91	Policy Making	When you publish a consultation document which relates to a policy decision, the document must consider, and seek views on, the effects (whether positive or adverse) that the policy decision under consideration would have on - (a) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and (b) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	30/03/2016
92	Policy Making	When you publish a consultation document which relates to a policy decision the document must consider, and seek views on, how the policy under consideration could be formulated or revised so that it would have positive effects, or increased positive effects, on (a) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and (b) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	30/03/2016
93	Policy Making	When you publish a consultation document which relates to a policy decision the document must consider, and seek views on, how the policy under consideration could be formulated or revised so that it would not have adverse effects, or so that it would have decreased adverse effects, on -	30/03/2016

		(a) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and (b) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	
94	Policy Making	<p>You must produce and publish a policy on awarding grants (or, where appropriate, amend an existing policy) which requires you to take the following matters into account when you make decisions in relation to the awarding of a grant -</p> <p>(a) what effects, if any (and whether positive or negative), the awarding of a grant would have on -</p> <p>(i) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and</p> <p>(ii) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language;</p> <p>(b) how the decision could be taken or implemented (for example, by imposing conditions of grant) so that it would have positive effects, or increased positive effects, on -</p> <p>(i) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and</p> <p>(ii) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language;</p> <p>(c) how the decision could be taken or implemented (for example, by imposing conditions of grant) so that it would not have adverse effects, or so that it would have decreased adverse effects on -</p> <p>(i) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and</p> <p>(ii) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language;</p> <p>(ch) whether you need to ask the applicant for any additional information in order to assist you in assessing the effects of awarding a grant on -</p> <p>(i) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and</p>	30/03/2016

		(ii) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	
95	Policy Making	When you commission or undertake research that is intended to assist you to make a policy decision, you must ensure that the research considers what effects, if any (and whether positive or adverse), the policy decision under consideration would have on - (a) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and (b) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	30/03/2016
96	Policy Making	When you commission or undertake research that is intended to assist you to make a policy decision, you must ensure that the research considers how the policy decision under consideration could be made so that it would have a positive effects, or so that it would have increased positive effects, on - (a) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and (b) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	30/03/2016
97	Policy Making	When you commission or undertake research that is intended to assist you to make a policy decision, you must ensure that the research considers how the policy decision under consideration could be made so that it would not have adverse effects, or so that it would have decreased adverse effects, on - (a) opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language, and (b) treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	30/03/2016
98	Operational	You must develop a policy on using Welsh internally for the purpose of promoting and facilitating the use of the language, and you must publish that policy on your intranet.	30/03/2016

99	Operational	When you offer a new post to an individual, you must ask that individual whether he or she wishes for the contract of employment or contract for services to be provided in Welsh; and if that is the individual's wish you must provide the contract in Welsh.	30/03/2016
100	Operational	You must - (a) ask each employee whether he or she wishes to receive any paper correspondence that relates to his or her employment, and which is addressed to him or her personally, in Welsh, and (b) if an employee so wishes, provide any such correspondence to that employee in Welsh.	30/03/2016
105	Operational	If you publish a policy relating to behaviour in the workplace, you must publish it in Welsh.	30/03/2016
106	Operational	If you publish a policy relating to health and well-being at work, you must publish it in Welsh.	30/03/2016
107	Operational	If you publish a policy relating to salaries or workplace benefits, you must publish it in Welsh.	30/03/2016
108	Operational	If you publish a policy relating to performance management, you must publish it in Welsh.	30/03/2016
109	Operational	If you publish a policy about absence from work, you must publish it in Welsh.	30/03/2016
110	Operational	If you publish a policy relating to working conditions, you must publish it in Welsh.	30/03/2016
111	Operational	If you publish a policy regarding work patterns, you must publish it in Welsh.	30/03/2016
112	Operational	You must allow each member of staff - (a) to make complaints to you in Welsh, and (b) to respond in Welsh to any complaint made about him or about	30/03/2016

		her.	
112A	Operational	You must state in any document that you have that sets out your procedures for making complaints that each member of staff may - (a) make a complaint to you in Welsh, and (b) respond to a complaint made about him or about her in Welsh; and you must also inform each member of staff of that right.	30/03/2016
114	Operational	If you receive a complaint from a member of staff or a complaint about a member of staff, and a meeting is required with that member of staff, you must - (a) ask the member of staff whether he or she wishes to use the Welsh language at the meeting; (b) explain that you will provide a translation service from Welsh to English for that purpose if it is required; and if the member of staff wishes to use the Welsh language, you must provide a simultaneous translation service from Welsh to English at the meeting (unless you conduct the meeting in Welsh without translation services).	30/03/2016
115	Operational	When you inform a member of staff of a decision you have reached in relation to a complaint made by him or by her, or in relation to a complaint made about him or about her, you must do so in Welsh if that member of staff - (a) made the complaint in Welsh, (b) responded in Welsh to a complaint about him or about her, (c) asked for a meeting about the complaint to be conducted in Welsh, or (ch) asked to use the Welsh language at a meeting about the complaint.	30/03/2016
116	Operational	You must allow all members of staff to respond in Welsh to	30/03/2016

		allegations made against them in any internal disciplinary process.	
116A	Operational	You must - (a) state in any document that you have which sets out your arrangements for disciplining staff that any member of staff may respond in Welsh to any allegations made against him or against her, and (b) if you commence a disciplinary procedure in relation to a member of staff, inform that member of staff of that right.	30/03/2016
118	Operational	If you organise a meeting with a member of staff regarding a disciplinary matter that relates to his or her conduct you must - (a) ask the member of staff whether he or she wishes to use the Welsh language at the meeting, and (b) explain that you will provide a translation service for that purpose if it is required; and, if the member of staff wishes to use the Welsh language, you must provide a simultaneous translation service from Welsh to English at the meeting (unless you conduct the meeting in Welsh without a translation service).	30/03/2016
119	Operational	When you inform a member of staff of a decision you have reached following a disciplinary process, you must do so in Welsh if that member of staff - (a) responded to allegations made against him or her in Welsh, (b) asked for a meeting regarding the disciplinary process to be conducted in Welsh, or (c) asked to use the Welsh language at a meeting regarding the disciplinary process.	30/03/2016
120	Operational	You must provide staff with computer software for checking spelling and grammar in Welsh, and provide Welsh language interfaces for	30/03/2016

		software (where an interface exists).	
122	Operational	You must ensure that - (a) the text of the homepage of your intranet is available in Welsh, (b) any Welsh language text on your intranet's homepage (or, where relevant, your Welsh language intranet homepage) is fully functional, and (c) the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language in relation to the homepage of your intranet.	30/03/2016
124	Operational	If you have a Welsh language page on your intranet that corresponds to an English language page, you must state clearly on the English language page that the page is also available in Welsh, and must provide a direct link to the Welsh language page on the corresponding English language page.	30/03/2016
125	Operational	You must designate and maintain a page (or pages) on your intranet which provides services and support material to promote the Welsh language and to assist your staff to use the Welsh language.	30/03/2016
126	Operational	You must provide the interface and menus on your intranet pages in Welsh.	30/03/2016
127	Operational	You must assess the Welsh languages skills of your employees.	30/03/2016
130	Operational	You must provide opportunities during working hours - (a) for your employees to receive basic Welsh language lessons, and (b) for employees who manage others to receive training on using the Welsh language in their role as managers.	30/03/2016
131	Operational	You must provide opportunities for employees who have completed basic Welsh language training to receive further training free of charge, to develop their language skills.	30/03/2016
132	Operational	You must provide training courses so that your employees can	30/03/2016

		<p>develop -</p> <p>(a) awareness of the Welsh language (including awareness of its history and its role in Welsh culture);</p> <p>(b) an understanding of the duty to operate in accordance with the Welsh language standards;</p> <p>(c) an understanding of how the Welsh language can be used in the workplace.</p>	
133	Operational	When you provide information to new employees (for example by means of an induction process), you must provide information for the purpose of raising their awareness of the Welsh language.	30/03/2016
134	Operational	You must provide text or a logo for your staff to include in e-mail signatures which will enable them to indicate whether they speak Welsh fluently or whether they are learning the language.	30/03/2016
135	Operational	You must provide wording for your employees which will enable them to include a Welsh language version of their contact details in e-mail messages, and to provide a Welsh language version of any message which informs others that they are unavailable to respond to e-mail messages.	30/03/2016
136	Operational	<p>When you assess the requirements for a new or vacant post, you must assess the need for Welsh language skills, and categorise it as a post where one or more of the following apply -</p> <p>(a) Welsh language skills are essential;</p> <p>(b) Welsh language skills need to be learnt when appointed to the post;</p> <p>(c) Welsh language skills are desirable; or</p> <p>(ch) Welsh language skills are not necessary.</p>	30/03/2016
136A	Operational	If you have categorised a post as one where Welsh language skills are essential, desirable or need to be learnt you must -	30/03/2016

		(a) specify that when advertising the post, and (b) advertise the post in Welsh.	
137	Operational	When you advertise a post, you must state that applications may be submitted in Welsh, and that an application submitted in Welsh will not be treated less favourably than an application submitted in English.	30/03/2016
137A	Operational	If you publish - (a) application forms for posts; (b) material that explains your procedure for applying for posts; (c) information about your interview process, or about other assessment methods when applying for posts; (ch) job descriptions; you must publish them in Welsh; and you must ensure that the Welsh language versions of the documents are treated no less favourably than any English language versions of those documents.	30/03/2016
137B	Operational	You must not treat an application for a post made in Welsh less favourably than you treat an application made in English (including, amongst other matters, in relation to the closing date you set for receiving applications and in relation to any time-scale for informing individuals of decisions).	30/03/2016
139	Operational	You must ensure that your application forms for posts - (a) provide a space for individuals to indicate that they wish to use the Welsh language at an interview or at any other method of assessment, and (b) explain that you will provide a translation service from Welsh to English for that purpose if it is required; and, if the individual wishes to use the Welsh language at the interview or assessment, you must provide a simultaneous	30/03/2016

		translation service at the interview or assessment (unless you conduct the interview or assessment in Welsh without that translation service).	
140	Operational	When you inform an individual of your decision in relation to an application for a post, you must do so in Welsh if the application was made in Welsh.	30/03/2016
141	Operational	When you erect a new sign or renew a sign in your workplace (including temporary signs), any text displayed on the sign must be displayed in Welsh (whether on the same sign as the corresponding English language text or on a separate sign), and if the same text is displayed in Welsh and in English, you must not treat the Welsh language text less favourably than the English language text.	30/03/2016
142	Operational	When you erect a new sign or renew a sign in your workplace (including temporary signs) which conveys the same information in Welsh and in English, the Welsh language text must be positioned so that it is likely to be read first.	30/03/2016
143	Operational	You must ensure that the Welsh language text on signs displayed in your workplace is accurate in terms of meaning and expression.	30/03/2016
144	Operational	When you make announcements in the workplace using audio equipment, that announcement must be made in Welsh, and if the announcement is made in Welsh and in English, the announcement must be made in Welsh first.	30/03/2016
147	Record Keeping	You must keep a record, in relation to each financial year, of the number of complaints you receive relating to your compliance with standards.	30/03/2016
148	Record Keeping	You must keep a copy of any written complaint that you receive that relates to your compliance with the standards with which you are under a duty to comply.	30/03/2016

149	Record Keeping	You must keep a copy of any written complaint that you receive that relates to the Welsh language (whether or not that complaint relates to the standards with which you are under a duty to comply).	30/03/2016
150	Record Keeping	You must keep a record of the steps that you have taken in order to ensure compliance with the policy making standards with which you are under a duty to comply.	30/03/2016
151	Record Keeping	You must keep a record (following assessments of your employees' Welsh language skills made in accordance with standard 127), of the number of employees who have Welsh language skills at the end of each financial year and, where you have that information, you must keep a record of the skill level of those employees.	30/03/2016
153	Record Keeping	You must keep a copy of every assessment that you carry out (in accordance with standard 136) in respect of the Welsh language skills that may be needed in relation to a new or vacant post.	30/03/2016
154	Record Keeping	You must keep a record, in relation to each financial year of the number of new and vacant posts which were categorised (in accordance with standard 136) as posts where - (a) Welsh language skills are essential; (b) Welsh language skills need to be learnt when appointed to the post; (c) Welsh language skills are desirable; or (ch) Welsh language skills are not necessary.	30/03/2016
155	Supplementary - Service Delivery	You must ensure that a document which records the service delivery standards with which you are under a duty to comply, and the extent to which you are under a duty to comply with those standards, is available - (a) on your website, and (b) in each of your offices that are open to the public.	30/03/2016

156	Supplementary - Service Delivery	<p>You must -</p> <p>(a) ensure that you have a complaints procedure that deals with the following matters -</p> <p>(i) how you intend to deal with complaints relating to your compliance with the service delivery standards with which you are under a duty to comply, and</p> <p>(ii) how you will provide training for your staff in relation to dealing with those complaints,</p> <p>(b) publish a document that records that procedure on your website, and</p> <p>(c) ensure that a copy of that document is available in each of your offices that are open to the public.</p>	30/03/2016
157	Supplementary - Service Delivery	<p>You must -</p> <p>(a) ensure that you have arrangements for</p> <p>(i) overseeing the way you comply with the service delivery standards with which you are under a duty to comply,</p> <p>(ii) promoting the services that you offer in accordance with those standards, and</p> <p>(iii) facilitating the use of those services,</p> <p>(b) publish a document that records those arrangements on your website, and</p> <p>(c) ensure that a copy of that document is available in each of your offices that are open to the public.</p>	30/03/2016
158	Supplementary - Service Delivery	<p>(1) You must produce a report (an "annual report"), in Welsh, in relation to each financial year, which deals with the way in which you have complied with the service delivery standards with which you were under a duty to comply during that year.</p> <p>(2) The annual report must include the number of complaints that you</p>	30/03/2016

		<p>received during that year which related to your compliance with the service delivery standards with which you were under a duty to comply.</p> <p>(3) You must publish the annual report no later than 30 June following the financial year to which the report relates.</p> <p>(4) You must publicise the fact that you have published an annual report.</p> <p>(5) You must ensure that a current copy of your annual report is available -</p> <p>(a) on your website, and</p> <p>(b) in each of your offices that are open to the public.</p>	
159	Supplementary - Service Delivery	You must publish a document on your website which explains how you intend to comply with the service delivery standards with which you are under a duty to comply.	30/03/2016
160	Supplementary - Service Delivery	You must provide any information requested by the Welsh Language Commissioner which relates to your compliance with the service delivery standards with which you are under a duty to comply.	30/03/2016
161	Supplementary - Policy Making	<p>You must ensure that a document which records the policy making standards with which you are under a duty to comply, and the extent to which you are under a duty to comply with those standards, is available -</p> <p>(a) on your website, and</p> <p>(b) in each of your offices that are open to the public.</p>	30/03/2016
162	Supplementary - Policy Making	<p>You must -</p> <p>(a) ensure that you have a complaints procedure that deals with the following matters -</p> <p>(i) how you intend to deal with complaints relating to your compliance with the policy making standards with which you are under a duty to</p>	30/03/2016

		<p>comply, and</p> <p>(ii) how you will provide training for your staff in relation to dealing with those complaints,</p> <p>(b) publish a document that records that procedure on your website, and</p> <p>(c) ensure that a copy of that document is available in each of your offices that are open to the public.</p>	
163	Supplementary - Policy Making	<p>You must -</p> <p>(a) ensure that you have arrangements for overseeing the way you comply with the policy making standards with which you are under a duty to comply,</p> <p>(b) publish a document that records those arrangements on your website, and</p> <p>(c) ensure that a copy of that document is available in each of your offices that are open to the public.</p>	30/03/2016
164	Supplementary - Policy Making	<p>(1) You must produce a report (an "annual report"), in Welsh, in relation to each financial year, which deals with the way in which you have complied with the policy making standards with which you were under a duty to comply during that year.</p> <p>(2) The annual report must include the number of complaints you received during the year which related to your compliance with the policy making standards with which you were under a duty to comply.</p> <p>(3) You must publish the annual report no later than 30 June following the financial year to which the report relates.</p> <p>(4) You must publicise the fact that you have published an annual report.</p> <p>(5) You must ensure that a current copy of your annual report is available -</p>	30/03/2016

		(a) on your website, and (b) in each of your offices that are open to the public.	
165	Supplementary - Policy Making	You must publish a document on your website which explains how you intend to comply with the policy making standards with which you are under a duty to comply.	30/03/2016
166	Supplementary - Policy Making	You must provide any information requested by the Welsh Language Commissioner which relates to compliance with the policy making standards with which you are under a duty to comply.	30/03/2016
167	Supplementary - Operational	You must ensure that a document which records the operational standards with which you are under a duty to comply, and the extent to which you are under a duty to comply with those standards, is available - (a) on your website, and (b) in each of your offices that are open to the public.	30/03/2016
168	Supplementary - Operational	You must - (a) ensure that you have a complaints procedure that deals with the following matters - (i) how you intend to deal with complaints relating to your compliance with the operational standards with which you are under a duty to comply, and (ii) how you will provide training for your staff in relation to dealing with those complaints, and (b) publish a document that records that procedure on your intranet.	30/03/2016
169	Supplementary - Operational	You must - (a) ensure that you have arrangements for (i) overseeing the way you comply with the operational standards with which you are under a duty to comply, (ii) promoting the services that you offer in accordance with those	30/03/2016

		standards, and (iii) facilitate the use of those services, and (b) publish document that records that procedure on your intranet.	
170	Supplementary - Operational	<p>(1) You must produce a report (an "annual report"), in Welsh, in relation to each financial year, which deals with the way in which you have complied with the operational standards with which you were under a duty to comply during that year.</p> <p>(2) The annual report must include the following information (where relevant, to the extent you are under a duty to comply with the standards referred to) -</p> <p>(a) the number of employees who have Welsh language skills at the end of the year in question (on the basis of the records you kept in accordance with standard 151);</p> <p>(b) the number of members of staff who attended training courses you offered in Welsh during the year (on the basis of the records you kept in accordance with standard 152);</p> <p>(c) if a Welsh version of a course was offered by you during that year, the percentage of the total number of staff attending the course who attended the Welsh version (on the basis of the records you kept in accordance with standard 152);</p> <p>(ch) the number of new and vacant posts that you advertised during the year which were categorised as posts where -</p> <p>(i) Welsh language skills were essential,</p> <p>(ii) Welsh language skills needed to be learnt when appointed to the post,</p> <p>(iii) Welsh language skills were desirable, or</p> <p>(iv) Welsh language skills were not necessary, (on the basis of the records you kept in accordance with standard 154);</p>	30/03/2016

		<p>(d) the number of complaints that you received during that year which related to your compliance with the operational standards with which you were under a duty to comply.</p> <p>(3) You must publish the annual report no later than 30 June following the financial year to which the report relates.</p> <p>(4) You must publicise the fact that you have published an annual report.</p> <p>(5) You must ensure that a current copy of your annual report is available -</p> <p>(a) on your website, and</p> <p>(b) in each of your offices that are open to the public.</p>	
171	Supplementary - Operational	You must publish a document on your website which explains how you intend to comply with the operational standards with which you are under a duty to comply.	30/03/2016
172	Supplementary - Operational	You must provide any information requested by the Welsh Language Commissioner which relates to compliance with which you are under a duty to comply.	30/03/2016
175	Supplementary - Record Keeping	<p>You must ensure that a document which records the record keeping standards with which you are under a duty to comply, and the extent to which you are under a duty to comply with those standards, is available -</p> <p>(a) on your website, and</p> <p>(b) in each of your offices that are open to the public.</p>	30/03/2016
176	Supplementary - Record Keeping	You must provide any records you kept in accordance with the record keeping standards with which you are under a duty to comply to the Welsh Language Commissioner, if the Commissioner asks for those records.	30/03/2016

Standards required to comply with within a year.

Standard Number	Class of Standard	Standard	Imposition Date
13	Service Delivery	If you offer a Welsh language service on your main telephone number (or numbers), on any helpline numbers or call centre numbers, the telephone number for the Welsh language service must be the same as for the corresponding English language service.	30/09/2016
44	Service Delivery	If you produce the following documents, and they are available to the public, you must produce them in Welsh - (a) policies, strategies, annual reports and corporate plans; (b) guidelines and codes of practice; (c) consultation papers.	30/09/2016
51	Service Delivery	If you pre-enter information on a Welsh language version of a form (for example, before sending it to a member of the public in order for him or her to check the content or to fill in the remainder of the form), you must ensure that the information that you pre-enter is in Welsh.	30/09/2016
101	Operational	You must ask each employee whether he or she wishes to receive any documents that outline his or her training needs or requirements in Welsh; and if that is the employee's wish you must provide any such documents to him or to her in Welsh.	30/09/2016
102	Operational	You must ask each employee whether he or she wishes to receive any documents that outline his or her performance objectives in Welsh; and if that is the employee's wish you must provide any such documents to him or to her in Welsh.	30/09/2016
103	Operational	You must ask each employee whether he or she wishes to receive any documents that outline or record his or her career plan in Welsh; and if that is the employee's wish you must provide any such	30/09/2016

		documents to him or to her in Welsh.	
104	Operational	You must ask each employee whether he or she wishes to receive any forms that record and authorise - (a) annual leave, (b) absences from work, and (c) flexible working hours, in Welsh; and if that is an employee's wish, you must provide any such forms to him or to her in Welsh.	30/09/2016
123	Operational	You must ensure that each time you publish a new intranet page or amend a page - (a) the text of that page is available in Welsh, (b) any Welsh language version of that page is fully functional, And (c) the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language in relation to the text of that page.	30/09/2016
128	Operational	You must provide training in Welsh in the following areas, if you provide such training in English - (a) recruitment and interviewing; (b) performance management; (c) complaints and disciplinary procedures; (ch) induction; (d) dealing with the public; and (dd) health and safety.	30/09/2016
129	Operational	You must provide training (in Welsh) on using Welsh effectively in - (a) meetings; (b) interviews; and (c) complaints and disciplinary procedures.	30/09/2016
145	Promotion	You must produce, and publish on your website, a 5-year strategy that sets out how you propose to promote the Welsh language and to	30/09/2016

		facilitate the use of the Welsh language more widely in your area; and the strategy must include (amongst other matters) - (a) a target (in terms of the percentage of speakers in your area) for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in your area by the end of the 5 year period concerned, and (b) a statement setting out how you intend to reach that target; and you must review the strategy and publish a revised version on your website within 5 years of publishing a strategy (or of publishing a revised strategy).	
146	Promotion	Five years after publishing a strategy in accordance with standard 145 you must - (a) assess to what extent you have followed that strategy and have reached the target set by it, and (b) publish that assessment on your website, ensuring that it contains the following information - (i) the number of Welsh speakers in your area, and the age of those speakers; (ii) a list of the activities that you have arranged or funded during the previous 5 years in order to promote the use of the Welsh language.	30/09/2016
152	Record Keeping	You must keep a record, for each financial year of - (a) the number of members of staff who attended training courses offered by you in Welsh (in accordance with standard 128), and (b) if a Welsh version of a course was offered by you in accordance with standard 128, the percentage of the total number of staff attending the course who attended that version.	30/09/2016
173	Supplementary - Promotion	You must ensure that a document which records the promotion standards with which you are under a duty to comply, and the extent to which you are under a duty to comply with those standards, is	30/09/2016

		available - (a) on your website, and (b) in each of your offices that are open to the public.	
174	Supplementary - Promotion	You must provide any information requested by the Welsh Language Commissioner which relates to compliance with the promotion standards with which you are under a duty to comply.	30/09/2016

Standards required to comply with within 3 years.

Standard Number	Class of Standard	Standard	Imposition Date
121	Operational	You must ensure that - (a) the text of each page of your intranet is available in Welsh, (b) every Welsh language page on your intranet is fully functional, and (c) the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language on your intranet.	30/09/2018

Meri Huws

Meri Huws
Welsh Language Commissioner

Date: 30/09/2015

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Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function Title: The City of Cardiff Council Bilingual Cardiff 5-year Welsh Language Strategy 2017-2022
New/Existing/Updating/Amending:

Who is responsible for developing and implementing the Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function?	
Name: Ffion Gruffudd	Job Title: Head of Bilingual Cardiff
Service Team: Bilingual Cardiff	Service Area: Governance & Legal Services
Assessment Date: 16-02-2017	

1. What are the objectives of the Policy/Strategy/Project/ Procedure/ Service/Function?

The City of Cardiff Council Bilingual Cardiff: 5-Year Welsh Language Strategy 2017-2022 is a statutory requirement of the Welsh language (no.1) standards which were issued to the City of Cardiff Council under Section 44 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. This is a-city wide strategy which sets out the Council's priorities for promoting and developing the Welsh language in Cardiff.

The vision of this strategy is to develop a truly bilingual Cardiff. A Cardiff where our citizens can live, work and play, as well as access services and support in Welsh or English equally. A capital city where bilingualism is promoted as something completely natural, and where the Welsh language is protected and nurtured for future generations to use and enjoy.

2. Please provide background information on the Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function and any research done [e.g. service users data against demographic statistics, similar EIAs done etc.]

The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 established a legal framework to impose duties on certain organisations to comply with standards in relation to the Welsh language by way of sub-legislation (Welsh Language [No.1] Regulation Standards 2015). The standards issued to the City of Cardiff Council are listed in 'The City of Cardiff Council Compliance Notice – Section 44 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011.

Standard 145 of the Welsh Language Standards (No.1) Regulations 2015 requires the Council to produce and publish a five year strategy by the 30th of September 2016 which sets out how we will promote and facilitate the use of Welsh. This strategy includes a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers within Cardiff as well as specific actions to facilitate the use of the

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language in line with the Welsh Government's Welsh Language Strategy 2012—17 and draft strategy: *a million Welsh speakers by 2050* (published for consultation August 2016).

The draft Bilingual Cardiff strategy was published for public consultation on the 30th of September in accordance with the requirements and since then a detailed action plan for the strategy has been developed with our partners in order to deliver on the identified priorities.

Welsh Language Standard 145 states:

You must produce, and publish on your website, a 5-year strategy that sets out how you propose to promote the Welsh language and to facilitate the use of the Welsh language more widely in your area; and the strategy must include (amongst other matters) (a) a target (in terms of the percentage of speakers in your area) for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in your area by the end of the 5 year period concerned, and (b) a statement setting out how you intend to reach that target; and you must review the strategy and publish a revised version on your website within 5 years of publishing a strategy (or of publishing a revised strategy).

The strategy includes a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers within Cardiff over a five-year period in line with the Welsh Government's vision for a million Welsh speakers by 2050. In order for Cardiff to play its part in achieving this vision, we have set a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff by 15.9% to 42,584 by the 2021 Census. This will primarily be achieved through the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017-2020.

Of the responses received to the public consultation (223 responses) **70.3%** strongly agreed or tended to agree with the vision of a truly bilingual Cardiff. **53.2%** agreed with our target for increasing the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff.

The Bilingual Cardiff Strategy will contribute to the seven national well-being goals within the Well-being of Future Generations Act, in particular towards Wales having a vibrant culture and a thriving living Welsh language.

The following strategic areas and vision are included within the strategy

Strategic Area 1: Families, Children and Young people

Families, children and young people have ample opportunities to use Welsh every day.

Strategic Area 2: Community and Infrastructure

A city with a fully bilingual linguistic landscape which has the Welsh language as

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an integral part of its social and civic activities

Strategic Area 3: Welsh Language Services and the Workplace
High quality services are available in Welsh and English equally.

3 Assess Impact on the Protected Characteristics

3.1 Age

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative/]** on younger/older people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Up to 18 years	X		
18 - 65 years	X		
Over 65 years	X		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

One of the strategic areas within the strategy relates to Families, Children & Young People as well as Communities & Infrastructure. The action plan which accompanies the strategy outlines the specific actions relating to children, young people and also the wider community. The Bilingual Cardiff strategy will have a particularly positive impact on all ages from increased opportunities for school aged students to use their Welsh language skills as well as opportunities for the wider community to engage with the Welsh language.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

N/A

3.2 Disability

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on disabled people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Hearing Impairment		x	
Physical Impairment		x	
Visual Impairment		x	

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Learning Disability		x	
Long-Standing Illness or Health Condition		x	
Mental Health		x	
Substance Misuse		x	
Other		x	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No identified differential impact.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

No identified differential impact.

3.3 Gender Reassignment

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on transgender people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Transgender People (People who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process [or part of a process] to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex)		x	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No identified differential impact.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

No identified differential impact.

3.4 Marriage and Civil Partnership

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on marriage and civil partnership?

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	Yes	No	N/A
Marriage		x	
Civil Partnership		x	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No identified differential impact.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

No identified differential impact.

3.5 Pregnancy and Maternity

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on pregnancy and maternity?

	Yes	No	N/A
Pregnancy		x	
Maternity		x	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No identified differential impact.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

No identified differential impact.

3.6 Race

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project//Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on the following groups?

	Yes	No	N/A
White		x	
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups		x	
Asian / Asian British		x	
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British		x	

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Other Ethnic Groups		x	
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Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.
No identified differential impact.
The strategy includes a priority to promote and introduce the Welsh language to new and emerging communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the Welsh language to new and emerging communities as a way of convening Welsh culture and promote Welsh language learning and Welsh medium education.
What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

3.7 Religion, Belief or Non-Belief

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on people with different religions, beliefs or non-beliefs?

	Yes	No	N/A
Buddhist		x	
Christian		x	
Hindu		x	
Humanist		x	
Jewish		x	
Muslim		x	
Sikh		x	
Other		x	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.
No identified differential impact.
What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?
N/A

3.8 Sex

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Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on men and/or women?

	Yes	No	N/A
Men		x	
Women		x	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No identified differential impact.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

No identified differential impact.

3.9 Sexual Orientation

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on the following groups?

	Yes	No	N/A
Bisexual		x	
Gay Men		x	
Gay Women/Lesbians		x	
Heterosexual/Straight		x	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No identified differential impact.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

No identified differential impact.

3.10 Welsh Language

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on Welsh Language?

	Yes	No	N/A
Welsh Language	X		

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Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

This is a city wide strategy which aims to promote and facilitate the Welsh language across Cardiff. It will be delivered by the City of Cardiff Council as well as other external partners to increase the opportunities for people to use and engage with the Welsh language. This strategy will have a positive impact on the Welsh language in Cardiff.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

4. Consultation and Engagement

What arrangements have been made to consult/engage with the various Equalities Groups?

The draft Bilingual Cardiff Strategy was published on the 30th of September for 6 weeks.

Prior to draft publication, internal consultees were consulted including the Welsh Language Coordinators and Champions group, Internal equality networks, Staff survey, the Bilingual Cardiff member Working Group, and the Policy Review & Performance Committee. Over 26 external partners including Cardiff University, Menter Caerdydd, Mudiad Meithrin, Welsh Language Commissioner and Welsh Government were consulted.

5. Summary of Actions [Listed in the Sections above]

Groups	Actions
Age	
Disability	
Gender Reassignment	
Marriage & Civil Partnership	
Pregnancy & Maternity	
Race	
Religion/Belief	
Sex	
Sexual Orientation	
Welsh Language	
Generic Over-Arching [applicable to all the	The Bilingual Cardiff: 5-Year Strategy will have a positive impact on the development of the Welsh language.

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above groups]	
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6. Further Action

Any recommendations for action that you plan to take as a result of this Equality Impact Assessment (listed in Summary of Actions) should be included as part of your Service Area's Business Plan to be monitored on a regular basis.

7. Authorisation

The Template should be completed by the Lead Officer of the identified Policy/Strategy/Project/Function and approved by the appropriate Manager in each Service Area.

Completed By : Dylan Hughes	Date:
Designation: Bilingual Cardiff	16-02-2017
Approved By: Ffion Gruffudd	16-02-2017
Designation: Bilingual Cardiff	16-02-2017
Service Area: Governance & Legal Services	16-02-2017

- 7.1 On completion of this Assessment, please ensure that the Form is posted on your Directorate's Page on CIS - *Council Wide/Management Systems/Equality Impact Assessments* - so that there is a record of all assessments undertaken in the Council.

For further information or assistance, please contact the Citizen Focus Team on 029 2087 3059 or email citizenfocus@cardiff.gov.uk

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

City of Cardiff Council

Statutory Screening Tool Guidance



If you are developing a strategy, policy or activity that is likely to impact people, communities or land use in any way then there are a number of statutory requirements that apply. Failure to comply with these requirements, or demonstrate due regard, can expose the Council to legal challenge or other forms of reproach.

For instance, this will apply to strategies (i.e. Housing Strategy or Disabled Play Strategy), policies (i.e. Procurement Policy) or activity (i.e. developing new play area).

Completing the Statutory Screening Tool will ensure that all City of Cardiff Council strategies, policies and activities comply with relevant statutory obligations and responsibilities. Where a more detailed consideration of an issue is required, the Statutory Screening Tool will identify if there is a need for a full impact assessment, as relevant.

The main statutory requirements that strategies, policies or activities must reflect include:

- [Equality Act 2010 - Equality Impact Assessment](#)
- [Wellbeing of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#)
- [Welsh Government Statutory Guidance - Shared Purpose Shared Delivery](#)
- [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#)
- [United Nations Principles for Older Persons](#)
- [Welsh Language \(Wales\) Measure 2011](#)
- [Health Impact Assessment](#)
- [Habitats Regulations Assessment](#)
- [Strategic Environmental Assessment](#)

This Statutory Screening Tool allows the Council to meet the requirements of all the above legislation as part of an integrated screening method and should take no longer than 1 hour to complete.

The Statutory Screening Tool can be completed as a self assessment or as part of a facilitated session, should further support be needed. For further information or if you require a facilitated session, please contact the Operational Manager – Policy, Partnerships and Community Engagement on (029) 2078 8561 or e-mail: Gareth.Newell@cardiff.gov.uk

Please note:

- **The completed Screening Tool must be submitted as an appendix with the Cabinet report.**
- **The completed Screening Tool will be published on the Council's Intranet.**

Statutory Screening Tool

Name of Strategy / Policy / Activity: The City of Cardiff Council Bilingual Cardiff 5-year Welsh Language Strategy 2017-2022	Date of Screening: February 2017
Service Area/Section:	Lead Officer: Ffion Gruffudd
Attendees: Self-assessment	

What are the objectives of the Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function	Please provide background information on the Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function and any research done [e.g. service users data against demographic statistics, similar EIAs done etc.]
<p>The City of Cardiff Council Bilingual Cardiff: 5-Year Welsh Language Strategy 2017-2022 is a statutory requirement of the Welsh language (no.1) standards which were issued to the City of Cardiff Council under Section 44 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. This is a city wide strategy which sets out the Council's priorities for promoting and developing the Welsh language in Cardiff.</p> <p>The vision of this strategy is to develop a truly bilingual Cardiff. A Cardiff where our citizens can live, work and play, as well as access services and support in Welsh or English equally. A capital city where bilingualism is promoted as something completely natural, and where the Welsh language is protected and nurtured for future generations to use and enjoy.</p>	<p>The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 established a legal framework to impose duties on certain organisations to comply with standards in relation to the Welsh language by way of sub-legislation (Welsh Language [No.1] Regulation Standards 2015). The standards issued to the City of Cardiff Council are listed in 'The City of Cardiff Council Compliance Notice – Section 44 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011.</p> <p>Standard 145 of the Welsh Language Standards (No.1) Regulations 2015 requires the Council to produce and publish a five year strategy by the 30th of September 2016 which sets out how we will promote and facilitate the use of Welsh. This strategy includes a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers within Cardiff as well as specific actions to facilitate the use of the language in line with the Welsh Government's Welsh Language Strategy 2012—17 and draft strategy: <i>a million Welsh speakers by 2050</i> (published for consultation August 2016).</p> <p>The draft Bilingual Cardiff strategy was published for public consultation on the 30th of September in accordance with the requirements and since then a detailed action plan for the strategy has been developed with our partners in order to deliver on the identified priorities.</p> <p>Welsh Language Standard 145 states:</p> <p>You must produce, and publish on your website, a 5-year</p>

2.C.PPCF.002	Issue: 3	Date: Mar 16	Process Owner: Gareth Newell	Authorisation: Head of Performance and Partnerships	Page 2 of 8
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strategy that sets out how you propose to promote the Welsh language and to facilitate the use of the Welsh language more widely in your area; and the strategy must include (amongst other matters) (a) a target (in terms of the percentage of speakers in your area) for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in your area by the end of the 5 year period concerned, and (b) a statement setting out how you intend to reach that target; and you must review the strategy and publish a revised version on your website within 5 years of publishing a strategy (or of publishing a revised strategy).

The strategy includes a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers within Cardiff over a five-year period in line with the Welsh Government’s vision for a million Welsh speakers by 2050. In order for Cardiff to play its part in achieving this vision, we have set a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff by 15.9% to 42,584 by the 2021 Census. This will primarily be achieved through the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017-2020.

Of the responses received to the public consultation (223 responses) **70.3%** strongly agreed or tended to agree with the vision of a truly bilingual Cardiff. **53.2%** agreed with our target for increasing the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff.

The Bilingual Cardiff Strategy will contribute to the seven national well-being goals within the Well-being of Future Generations Act, in particular towards Wales having a vibrant culture and a thriving living Welsh language.

Part 1: Impact on outcomes and due regard to Sustainable Development

Please use the following scale when considering what contribution the activity makes:		
+	Positive	Positive contribution to the outcome
-	Negative	Negative contribution to the outcome
ntrl	Neutral	Neutral contribution to the outcome
Uncertain	Not Sure	Uncertain if any contribution is made to the outcome

	Has the Strategy/Policy/Activity considered how it will impact one or more of Cardiff's 7 Citizen focused Outcomes?	Please Tick				Evidence or suggestion for improvement/mitigation
		+	-	Ntrl	Un-Crtn	
Page 126	1.1 People in Cardiff are healthy; <i>Consider the potential impact on</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the promotion of good health, prevention of damaging behaviour, promote healthy eating/active lifestyles etc, vulnerable citizens and areas of multiple deprivation Addressing instances of inequality in health 	x				<p>The action plan with the Bilingual Cardiff Strategy includes actions relating to play and recreational activities for children and young people between the ages of 4-11 and 11-18.</p> <p>Menter Caerdydd and Urdd Gobaith Cymru are two lead partners who specialise in providing Welsh medium play and recreational activities for children and adults across Cardiff.</p> <p>The action plan contains an action to increase opportunities for people to receive Health & Social Care in Welsh.</p>
	1.2 People in Cardiff have a clean, attractive and sustainable environment; <i>Consider the potential impact on</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the causes and consequences of Climate Change and creating a carbon lite city encouraging walking, cycling, and use of public transport and improving access to countryside and open space reducing environmental pollution (land, air, noise and water) reducing consumption and encouraging waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery encouraging biodiversity 			x		
	1.3 People in Cardiff are safe and feel safe; <i>Consider the potential impact on</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing crime, fear of crime and increasing safety of 			x		

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	Has the Strategy/Policy/Activity considered how it will impact one or more of Cardiff's 7 Citizen focused Outcomes?	Please Tick				Evidence or suggestion for improvement/mitigation
		+	-	Ntrl	Un-Crtn	
	<i>individuals</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>addressing anti-social behaviour</i> • <i>protecting vulnerable adults and children in Cardiff from harm or abuse</i> 					
1.4	Cardiff has a thriving and prosperous economy; <i>Consider the potential impact on</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>economic competitiveness (enterprise activity, social enterprises, average earnings, improve productivity)</i> • <i>Assisting those Not in Education, Employment or Training</i> • <i>attracting and retaining workers (new employment and training opportunities, increase the value of employment,)</i> • <i>promoting local procurement opportunities or enhancing the capacity of local companies to compete</i> 			x		
1.5	People in Cardiff achieve their full potential; <i>Consider the potential impact on</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>promoting and improving access to life-long learning in Cardiff</i> • <i>raising levels of skills and qualifications</i> • <i>giving children the best start</i> • <i>improving the understanding of sustainability</i> • <i>addressing child poverty (financial poverty, access poverty, participation poverty)</i> • <i>the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child and Principles for Older persons</i> 	x				<p>The strategy contains the following priorities which will assist the people of Cardiff achieving their full potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve rates of progression between early years to post-16 education. • Develop opportunities for children and young people in English medium settings to positively connect with the Welsh language. • Provide opportunities for families to use Welsh together. • Increase the provision of Welsh-medium extra-curricular activities and opportunities for children and young people to use Welsh outside the school gates. • Ensure that the Welsh language is seen as a valuable skill for training and employment. • Introduce the Welsh language to new and emerging communities as a way of convening Welsh culture and promote Welsh language learning and Welsh medium education. • Support Yr Hen Lyfrgell – Cardiff's Welsh Culture Centre to increase outreach activities and develop opportunities to showcase Cardiff's extensive Welsh language history and heritage.

	Has the Strategy/Policy/Activity considered how it will impact one or more of Cardiff's 7 Citizen focused Outcomes?	Please Tick				Evidence or suggestion for improvement/mitigation
		+	-	Ntrl	Un-Crtn	
1.6	<p>Cardiff is a Great Place to Live, Work and Play <i>Consider the potential impact on</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>promoting the cultural diversity of Cardiff</i> • <i>encouraging participation and access for all to physical activity, leisure & culture</i> • <i>play opportunities for Children and Young People</i> • <i>protecting and enhancing the landscape and historic heritage of Cardiff</i> • <i>promoting the City's international links</i> 					<p>The strategy contains the following priorities which will positively impact Cardiff as a great place to live, work and play.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce the Welsh language to new and emerging communities as a way of convening Welsh culture and promote Welsh language learning and Welsh medium education. • Provide opportunities for families to use Welsh together. • Promote the Welsh language as a unique selling point for Cardiff as a capital and core city and promote the 'Bilingual Cardiff' brand.
1.7	<p>Cardiff is a fair, just and inclusive society. <i>Consider the potential impact on</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the elimination of discrimination, harassment or victimisation for equality groups</i> • <i>has the community or stakeholders been engaged in developing the strategy/policy/activity?</i> • <i>how will citizen participation be encouraged (encouraging actions that consider different forms of consultation, through more in depth engagement to full participation in service development and delivery)?</i> 					<p>See Equality Impact Assessment.</p> <p>The strategy contains the following priorities relating to equality groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce the Welsh language to new and emerging communities as a way of convening Welsh culture and promote Welsh language learning and Welsh medium education. <p>Community & Stakeholder consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online Public Consultation - 223 Responses in total. • Staff Responses – 28 • 11th August internal consultation event – 20 Attendees • 20th October stakeholder event – 34 Attendees from 26 organisations. • 8th February 2017 –Welsh Language Forum/ • 10th February – Yr Hen Lyfrgell partners

Has the Strategy/Policy/Activity considered how it will impact one or more of Cardiff's 7 Citizen focused Outcomes?	Please Tick				Evidence or suggestion for improvement/mitigation
	+	-	Ntrl	Un-Crtn	
					254 responses were received during the consultation period. Of the responses received to the public consultation (223 responses) 70.3% strongly agreed or tended to agree with the vision of a truly bilingual Cardiff. 53.2% agreed with our target for increasing the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff.
Will this Policy/Strategy/Project have a differential impact on any of the following:					<i>Please give details/consequences of the differential impact (positive and negative), and what action(s) can you take to address any negative implications?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age (including children and young people aged 0-25 and older people over 65 in line with the United Nations Conventions) 	X				<p>One of the strategic areas of the Bilingual Cardiff Strategy is Families, Children & Young People. Our vision is for families, children and young people have ample opportunities to use Welsh every day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the benefits of Welsh Medium education to all Cardiff communities and implement the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan. Promote the benefits of transferring the Welsh language within the family, and give children and young people the opportunity to become confident bilingual adults. Provide opportunities for families to use Welsh together. Increase the provision of Welsh-medium extra-curricular activities and opportunities for children and young people to use Welsh outside the school gates. Develop opportunities for children and young people in English medium settings to positively connect with the Welsh language. Improve rates of progression between early years to post-16 education.

Has the Strategy/Policy/Activity considered how it will impact one or more of Cardiff's 7 Citizen focused Outcomes?	Please Tick				Evidence or suggestion for improvement/mitigation
	+	-	Ntrl	Un-Crtn	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the Welsh language is seen as a valuable skill for training and employment.
• Disability			X		
• Gender Reassignment			X		
• Marriage & Civil Partnership			X		
• Pregnancy & Maternity			X		
• Race			X		<p>The strategy contains the following priorities relating to equality groups.</p> <p>Introduce the Welsh language to new and emerging communities as a way of convening Welsh culture and promote Welsh language learning and Welsh medium education.</p>
• Religion/Belief			x		
• Sex			x		
• Sexual Orientation			x		
• Welsh Language	x				<p>This is a-city wide strategy which sets out the Council's priorities for promoting and developing the Welsh language in Cardiff. Delivering the strategy will therefore rely on partnership working: between public sector partners; between the public, private and education sectors.</p> <p>The strategy includes a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers within Cardiff over a five-year period in line with the Welsh Government's vision for a million Welsh speakers by 2050. In order for Cardiff to play its part in achieving this vision, we have set a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff by 15.9% to 42,584 by the 2021 Census.</p> <p>All the partners listed within this strategy have agreed to implement and monitor progress against the relevant actions within the action plan.</p>

One of the requirements of the Welsh language standards that were issued to all local authorities in Wales last year is to produce and publish a five year strategy by the 30th of September 2016 which sets out how we will promote and facilitate the use of Welsh. This standard (145) also requires local authorities to include a target to increase or maintain the number of Welsh speakers within their area.

The draft Bilingual Cardiff strategy was published for public consultation on the 30th of September in accordance with the requirements and since then a detailed action plan for the strategy has been developed with our partners in order to deliver on the identified priorities.

This is a city wide strategy which sets out the Council's priorities for promoting and developing the Welsh language in Cardiff. Delivering the strategy will therefore rely on partnership working: between public sector partners; between the public, private and education sectors. In October the Council also held a successful consultation workshop with over 26 partner organisations that which assist us in implementing this strategy.

The strategy includes a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers within Cardiff over a five-year period in line with the Welsh Government's vision for a million Welsh speakers by 2050. In order for Cardiff to play its part in achieving this vision, we have set a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers in Cardiff by 15.9% to 42,584 by the 2021 Census.

Through this strategy we will be starting a journey to promote and facilitate the Welsh language in Cardiff, and revising the strategy in order to set further targets. It is accepted that the Council's vision of creating a bilingual Cardiff cannot be achieved within 5 years alone.

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WHAT ACTIONS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED OR CHANGES BEEN MADE TO THE POLICY / PLAN / PROJECT AS A RESULT OF THIS APPRAISAL:

The following consultation and engagement activities have been undertaken, and the action plan has been developed in partnership with our lead partners who will assist the Council in delivering the priorities of the strategy in order to achieve our vision of a truly 'Bilingual Cardiff'

- Online Public Consultation - 223 Responses in total
- Internal Staff survey
- 11th August internal consultation event
- 20th October stakeholder event - Attendees included Welsh Government, the Welsh Language Commissioner, Cardiff University, the Public Service Board organisations, Menter Caerdydd, and Urdd Gobaith Cymru.

Part 2: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

		Yes	No
2.1	Does the plan or programme set the framework for future development consent?		x
2.2	Is the plan or programme likely to have significant, positive or negative, environmental effects?		x

Is a Full Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Needed?	Yes	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If Yes has been ticked to both questions 2.1 and 2.2 above then the answer is Yes ▪ If a full SEA screening is required then please contact the Sustainable Development Unit to arrange (details below) 		x

If you have any doubt about your answers to the above questions, then please consult the Sustainable Development Unit for advice on (029) 2087 3228 or email: sustainabledevelopment@cardiff.gov.uk

Part 3: Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA)

		Yes	No	Unsure
3.1	Will the plan, project or programme results in an activity which is known to affect a European site, such as the Severn Estuary or the Cardiff Beech Woods?		x	
3.2	Will the plan, project or programme which steers development towards an area that includes a European site, such as the Severn Estuary or the Cardiff Beech Woods or may indirectly affect a European site?		x	
3.3	Is a full HRA needed?			

Details of the strategy will be sent to the County Ecologist on completion of the process to determine if a Habitat Regulation Assessment is needed. For further information, please phone (029) 2087 3215 or email: biodiversity@cardiff.gov.uk

Part 4: Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011

		Yes	No	Unsure
4.1	Have you considered how the policy could be formulated so that the policy decision would have positive effects, or increased positive effects on opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language?	x		
4.2	Does the policy ensure that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language?	x		

If you have any doubt about your answers to the above questions, then please consult the Bilingual Cardiff team for advice on (029) 2087 2527 or email: Bilingualcardiff@cardiff.gov.uk

Appendix 1 – Statutory Requirements

It is possible that the Statutory Screening Tool will identify the need to undertake specific statutory assessments:

- **Equality Impact Assessment:** *This assessment is required by the Equality Act 2010 and Welsh Government’s Equality Regulations 2011.*
- **Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act:** *The Act requires sustainable development to be a central organising principle for the organisation. This means that there is a duty to consider sustainable development in strategic decision making processes.*
- **Welsh Government Statutory Guidance - Shared Purpose Shared Delivery:** *The Welsh Government requires local authorities to produce a single integrated plan to meet statutory requirements under a range of legislation. The City of Cardiff Council must therefore demonstrate its contribution towards Cardiff’s own integrated plan: “What Matters”.*
- **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child:** *The Children Act 2004 guidance for Wales requires local authorities and their partners to have regard to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child.*
- **United Nations Principles for Older Persons:** *The principles require a consideration of independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment and dignity.*
- **Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011:** *The Measure sets out official status for the Welsh language, a Welsh language Commissioner, and the freedom to speak Welsh.*
- **Health Impact Assessment:** *(HIA) considers policies, programmes or projects for their potential effects on the health of a population.*
- **Habitats Regulations Assessment:** *The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 provides a requirement to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of land use plans.*
- **Strategic Environmental Assessment:** *A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an European Directive for plans, programmes and policies with land use implications and significant environmental effects.*

**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD
CITY OF CARDIFF COUNCIL**



CABINET MEETING: 16 MARCH 2016

DISPOSAL OF LAND AT CENTRAL SQUARE

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AGENDA ITEM: 4

**PORTFOLIO: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS
(COUNCILLOR PHIL BALE, LEADER OF THE COUNCIL)**

Appendices 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this report are exempt from publication because they contain information of the kind described in paragraphs 14 and 21 of parts 4 and 5 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972.

Reason for this Report

1. To provide Cabinet with a further update on progress with the Central Square regeneration scheme.
2. To seek authority to grant a lease to enable the development of circa 270,000 sq ft of Grade A* offices north of Wood St together with associated public realm improvements.

Background

3. The Central Square regeneration scheme has become synonymous with Cardiff's recent economic success and growing reputation as *one of Europe's most liveable capital cities*. The project has been delivered at an unprecedented rate and is well on-track to deliver over 1 million sq ft of high quality office-led mixed use development with the potential to accommodate up to 10,000 jobs. The project has been delivered in partnership between the City Council, local development company Rightacres Property Co Ltd and Legal & General Pensions Ltd.
4. The 2017-19 Corporate Plan includes key objectives relating to the redevelopment of Central Square and the modernisation of Cardiff Central Bus Station:
 - Facilitate jobs growth by working with partners to deliver 300,000 sq ft of office accommodation with Central Square by March 2019.

- Work with developers, transport operators and businesses to deliver a new Central Transport Interchange in Central Square on agreed programme.
5. The strategy for the Central Square development has been to deliver a high quality mixed use urban gateway to the capital city and a modern central transport hub. At the Cabinet meeting of 12 September 2013 authority was granted by Cabinet for officers to work with local property development company Rightacres Property Co Ltd as adjacent land owner to acquire a number of long leasehold interests at Central Square. At the Cabinet meeting on 15 May 2014 further authority was granted to acquire the long leasehold interest in the Wood Street NCP Car Park site.

Progress

6. The Central Square regeneration scheme is now close to being fully committed. 500,000 sq ft is already either built or under construction; 250,000 sq ft was approved by the Local Planning Authority on 1st March 2017 of a mixed use development including a new bus interchange and the site is currently being prepared for development; a further circa 270,000 sq ft has recently been announced (subject to contract) by the Government Property Unit (GPU) as the preferred location for a new regional headquarters building for HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC).
7. If the GPU sign a lease for the HMRC building (in due course), only 2 sites will remain across the whole of the regeneration area. One of these sites will be optioned to the GPU for a period 2 years as a possible location for the second phase of their Government Hub project. The final site is being set aside as a new public square to enhance and extend the overall public realm delivery for the Central Square regeneration scheme.

Building One

8. Building No 1 Central Square provides 130,000 sq ft of Grade A* offices on Rightacres Property Co Ltd's own freehold site, marked A on the attached plan at Appendix 1. The building was progressed as a speculative development by Rightacres Property Co Ltd and is now fully let to Blake Morgan, Hodge Bank, s3 Advertising, eSpark, MotoNovo, accommodating over 1000 jobs.

BBC Cymru Wales Headquarters

9. A second development on the land marked B on the attached plan is currently under construction and due for completion in April 2018. The building will deliver a further 150,000 sq ft of Grade A* office accommodation in a Fosters + Partners designed building and has been let to BBC Cymru Wales as their new headquarters building. Over 1200 BBC staff will be relocated to the site from their current HQ site in Llandaff which will subsequently close and be redeveloped for housing.

Building Two

10. A third development, known as No 2, marked as C on the attached plan and also design by Foster + Partenrs, is currently under construction. The building was initially approved as a 120,000 sq ft Grade A* office development, however, a further extension to the size of the building was approved by the Local Planning Authority on the 8th February 2017 that will extend the building to 150,000 sq ft. No2 is due for completion in April 2018 and is fully let to Hugh James and Cardiff University (School of Journalism) and will accommodate 1200 jobs.

Interchange Building

11. The fourth building in Central Square is known as the Interchange Building and is marked as D on the attached plan. On the 1st March 2017 the Local Planning Authority approved a Foster + Partners designed mixed use development comprising of 120,000 sq ft of Grade A* offices; 195 Private Rented Sector (PRS) residential units; a new bus interchange; and circa 10,000 sq ft of ancillary retail space.
12. The site is currently being prepared for development by Rightacres Property Company Ltd. The former Marland House building has been demolished, and the demolition of the Wood St NCP Car Park has commenced and is due to be completed by June 2017.
13. The Council is currently negotiating a funding proposal with Rightacres Property Co Ltd for delivery of the new bus interchange aspect of the mixed-use development. The Council is seeking to secure delivery of the bus interchange within the financial envelope of existing capital allocations and intends to conclude these negotiations in time to enable the construction to commence immediately following completion of demolition and site preparation works. Approval of the funding package for the bus interchange aspect will require a further Cabinet decision.
14. The Council remains committed to delivering integration between the new Interchange Building and Cardiff Central Station including securing funds to enable the modernisation of the train station itself. The Leader of the Council wrote to the Secretary of State for Transport in February to ensure that UK Government fully understands the urgent need for long awaited investment in the capital city's mainline railway station.

Land North of Wood Street

15. This report is primarily concerned with progressing proposals for the development of Council owned land north of Wood St. On the 30 November 2016, following a detailed procurement process, the Government Property Unit (GPU) announced on behalf of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government that the preferred relocation site for the regional headquarters of HMRC was within the Central Square regeneration scheme. Following the relocation of BBC Cymru Wales to Central Square, the announcement by Central Government is another major step forward in the city's regeneration plans.

16. The proposed development for HMRC would deliver a further 270,000 sq ft of Grade A* office development at Central Square, marked E on the attached plan. The development is proposed as part of the UK Government's One Estate Strategy and would represent the first phase of the GPU's Government Hub proposal for Cardiff. The building is being designed by leading architects Gensler and would accommodate circa 3500 civil service jobs (see Appendix 5).
17. Negotiations regarding a lease are on-going between Rightacres Property Co Ltd and the GPU and are anticipated to be concluded in April 2017 with a view to a start by the end of 2017. The scheme designed by Gensler was presented to the Design Commission Wales on 28th February and a formal Pre-Application process has now begun with the Local Planning Authority.
18. As part of the current negotiations the GPU wish to secure an option over the adjacent site marked F on the attached plan as a potential site for future expansion. Site F is the last remaining plot in the Central Square regeneration scheme and has the potential to deliver up to a further 300,000 sq ft of additional office space.
19. To secure phase one of the GPU project and to remain in the running for any potential further phases, it is proposed that the area marked G on the attached plan is set aside to provide a major new area of public realm fronting Wood St and the rear of the BBC Cymru Wales HQ. This means that along with the new route being created from Central Square through to the Principality Stadium, which will open up a view of the stadium from Central Square, over one third of the land north of Wood Street will be utilised to provide additional high quality city centre public realm.
20. It is the Council's intention to dispose of the whole of the site north of Wood St to Rightacres Property Co Ltd on a long lease. The area marked G will provide for the new area of public realm. The additional public realm costs associated with delivering this new public square, over and above the Section 106 developer contributions, will be fully funded by Rightacres Property Co Ltd. The Council is in discussion with Rightacres regarding putting in place an appropriate management regime for the new public space. It is intended to enter into an agreement regarding maintenance arrangements and to protect its use for public amenity and events.
21. Once a formal decision is taken by the GPU on the future of the HMRC offices, the Council will engage with the current owners of HMRC's existing premises in Llanishen to understand and assist with the plan for the property going forward in line with the Cardiff LDP.

Public Realm Improvements

22. At the Cabinet meeting of December 2015 authority was delegated to officers in consultation with relevant Members to progress with public realm and associated enabling works in Central Square, to support

delivery of the BBC HQ building and the new Central Transport Interchange. The Cabinet decision provided authority for spend within an agreed financial envelope made up from capital receipts and Section 106 developer contributions.

23. Some of the preliminary site enabling works have already been completed in line with the Masterplan Agreement and phased delivery of surrounding development. The Council is now negotiating a Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) contract with Rightacres Property Co Ltd for completion of the whole of the public realm and associated enabling works south of Wood St, within the scope of the authority granted by the December 2015 Cabinet report. An Officer Decision Report will be published in due course to provide the relevant authority for the contract to be signed and for the works to be completed.

Issues

24. The development for HMRC requires legal contracts to be put in place between: the Council as freeholder; Rightacres Property Co Ltd as the developer; Legal & General Pensions Limited as head lessee/funder; and the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government as sub-tenant/occupier. Given that the HMRC wishes to be in full occupation of the building by 1 April 2019, construction is required to start in September 2017 at the latest.
25. The HMRC development site is marked E on the attached site plan. An option is also required whereby HMRC may opt for an extended building on the land marked F on the plan.
26. In order for Rightacres Property Co Ltd to be in a position to proceed with Legal & General and HMRC, Rightacres and the Council need to enter into an agreement:
 - to lease the site of the HMRC development to Rightacres' funder, Legal & General.
 - for Rightacres to carry out demolition works at St David's House and to carry out public realm improvements associated with the redevelopment on the land marked G on the site plan.

Lease of HMRC site at Central Square

27. Confidential Appendix 3 provides an independent valuation relating to the head lease of the whole site which is to be granted at market value to Legal & General Pensions Limited as the funder of Rightacres Property Co Ltd to enable delivery of the HMRC headquarters building and potential future expansion, including a new public square. Confidential Appendix 2 sets out the draft Heads of Terms relating to the proposed lease.
28. The receipt for the sale of the whole site north of Wood Street once factored into the overall development appraisal as set out in confidential

Appendix 4 is broadly in line with the original masterplan for the Central Square Regeneration Scheme.

Delivery of public realm improvements

29. Pursuant to the HMRC headquarters development Rightacres Property Co Ltd will be obliged to deliver public realm improvements in the Central Square area. The area of these works is marked G on the attached plan.

Demolition of Council owned buildings

30. The HMRC development requires the demolition of St David's House in whole or part. There is one tenant at St David's House that has a lease which runs beyond the required demolition date. Rightacres Property Co Ltd will either relocate the tenant within the Central Square redevelopment or else accommodate the tenant at St David's House through a partial demolition. Negotiations are progressing in this regard.

Reason for the Report

31. To seek authority to dispose of the Council's leasehold interest in land north of Wood St to enable delivery of a major new Grade A* office headquarters building with potential future expansion for HMRC, including a new public square.

Financial Implications

32. The attached report seeks approval to grant a lease over council land at Central Square, namely land north of Wood Street to accommodate the Head Quarters for HMRC (Phase 1 development marked as Plot E on Appendix 1). In addition, approval is being sought to grant an option over the two final remaining plots (marked F and G) to deliver a further building and a new public square (Phase 2 developments).
33. The council's capital programme includes schemes in relation to Central Square Public Realm and the Central Square Integrated Transport Hub. These are major capital schemes and represent a significant financial commitment to the council. As these schemes are to be fully funded by resources (land receipts and Section 106 developer contributions) generated at Central Square, approval of the above lease (and the option to lease) will provide the council with an element of certainty regarding the envelope of resources available to progress these schemes.
34. In-line with Council's Financial Procedure Rules, the valuation report attached at Appendix 3 confirms that disposal price represents market value/best consideration. Furthermore, the responsibility for St David's House (including relocation of all existing tenants) will transfer to the developer as part of the proposed lease will minimise the impact of holding costs to the council, which would otherwise continue to be incurred until such time as the building is disposed-off or demolished.

35. The delivery of the new public square will represent additional value created at Central Square by the proposed developments. Any additional public realm costs over and above Section 106 contributions will be fully funded by the developer.
36. Confidential Appendix 4 sets out the level of receipts anticipated from the latest masterplan, including an assessment of the level of receipts which may be realised from the interchange site (Site D) which is currently being negotiated. On this basis, the total receipts outlined in the latest masterplan are broadly in line with the original masterplan.

Legal Implications

37. The Council is required to receive the best consideration in money or from the value of works that can reasonably be obtained from its land disposals in accordance with Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972. The Council's Procedure Rules for the Acquisition of Land require the advice of a professional valuer to be taken. The Council has power to enable social and environmental wellbeing in its area in accordance with its Community Strategy and section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000. The Council's Procedure Rules for the Acquisition or Disposal of Land provide that in dealing with land the Council's decision makers will have proper regard to professional advice from a qualified valuer at all relevant stages during the process. The intention is that due probity and accountability can be demonstrated and value for money achieved.
38. The Council will be required to ensure value for money in regard to the delivery of the public infrastructure and demolition works which are referred to in this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cabinet is recommended to:

- (1) Note progress of the Central Square regeneration scheme;
- (2) Agree to the lease of land to deliver the HMRC headquarters building in accordance with the Heads of Terms attached at Appendix 2 of this report; and delegate authority to the Director of Economic Development, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, the Cabinet Member for Corporate Services and Performance, the Section 151 Officer and the Director of Governance and Legal Services to finalise any detailed arrangements and to conclude the lease in accordance with external valuation advice so as to ensure value for money.

NEIL HANRATTY

Director
10 March 2017

The following appendices are attached:

Appendix 1 – Site Plan

Confidential Appendix 2 – Heads of Terms GPU
Confidential Appendix 3 – Independent Valuation: GPU
Confidential Appendix 4 – Projected overall receipts for the Central Sq scheme
Confidential Appendix 5 – Proposed GPU Scheme

Appendix 1: Site Plan



Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

By virtue of paragraph(s) 14, 21 of Part(s) 4 and 5 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

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Document is Restricted

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD
CITY OF CARDIFF COUNCIL****CABINET MEETING: 16 MARCH 2017**

**PROCUREMENT STRATEGY 2017-2020 (DELIVERING
COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL VALUE) AND CODE OF PRACTICE
– ETHICAL EMPLOYMENT IN SUPPLY CHAINS****REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES****AGENDA ITEM: 5**

**PORTFOLIO: CORPORATE SERVICES & PERFORMANCE (COUNCILLOR
GRAHAM HINCHEY)****Reason for this Report**

1. To obtain Cabinet approval for the adoption of the Procurement Strategy 2017-2020 and to be an early signatory to the Welsh Government's Code of Practice for Ethical Employment in Supply Chains (Appendix 4)

Background

2. The Council delivers its services directly through its own workforce, and through private and third sector organisations. The Council spends over £380 million a year procuring a diverse range of goods, services and works from over 9,000 suppliers and contractors.
3. The Council has a responsibility to manage public money with probity, to ensure that value for money is achieved and to manage it in such a way that we can support wider Council objectives. This Strategy sets out the Council's key procurement priorities through to 2020 and the key changes that it will make to improve the management of its external spend on goods, services and works.
4. The Strategy builds on the previous Commissioning and Procurement Strategy that established an ambitious programme to transform procurement in the Council through the adoption of category management to deliver cashable savings and improve procurement performance across the Council. Key successes in delivering the previous Strategy include:

- The successful implementation of category management across all of the Council's third-party spend including traditionally hard to reach areas such as social care.
- The delivery of £18 million of procurement related savings through a combination of demand and supply side strategies with more than £12 million directly linked to general fund budget savings.
- An increase in spend under management to more than 90% through our Buying Responsibly initiative.
- Improved efficiency of the ordering and payments process by removing around 200,000 paper invoices.
- Being classified in the KPMG Procurement Fitness Check as “Developing to Advanced” overall and “Advanced” for Procurement Leadership and Governance, Procurement Strategy and Objectives, and Performance Management.
- Winners of Procurement awards at a both UK and Welsh level.

Issues

5. The Procurement Strategy 2017-2020 is focused on the delivery of four broad over-arching Organisational Outcomes:
 - Maximising Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural Wellbeing
 - Achieving Value for Money and Efficiency
 - Driving Innovation
 - Maintaining Effective Governance and Risk Management
6. The strategy been informed by the Council's Corporate Plan, the City's What Matters Strategy and Welsh Government and UK legislation and policy including the Wales Procurement Policy Statement and the Wellbeing of Future Generations Wales Act.
7. In particular, the Strategy places an increased emphasis on the delivery of Economic, Social and Environmental wellbeing. This includes a commitment to the delivery of community benefits, including increasing employment, training and apprenticeship opportunities which aligns with the work being progressed in respect of the Council's own workforce. To support this the Council has established a Community Benefits Board to co-ordinate delivery and ensure that priorities such as the Child's Rights Partner programme are supported.
8. In addition, the Community Benefits Board will oversee the development and implementation of a wider Social Responsibility Policy and Charter, which will promote fair work practices including payment of the Living Wage across our suppliers and contractors.
9. To support this, this report also seeks approval for the Council to sign up to the Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains which is attached at Appendix 4 and is scheduled for launch on 9th March 2017. The Welsh Government intends that all public sector organisations, businesses and third sector organisations in receipt of Welsh public

sector funding will be expected to sign up to this Code of Practice. Other organisations operating in Wales from any sector are encouraged to adopt the Code.

10. The Code has 12 commitments and is designed to ensure that workers in public sector supply chains are employed ethically and in compliance with both the letter and spirit of UK, EU, and international laws. The Code covers the following employment issues:
 - Modern Slavery and human rights abuses;
 - Blacklisting;
 - False self-employment;
 - Unfair use of umbrella schemes and zero hours contracts; and
 - Paying the Living Wage.
11. The delivery of this Procurement Strategy will be managed through a Delivery Plan with progress reported on an annual basis using a Balanced Scorecard based on the key organisational priorities. The Delivery Plan will include detailed actions and KPIs.
12. The Strategy was circulated to members of the Policy Review and Performance Scrutiny (PRAP) Committee for comments on 31st January 2017 and a couple of clarification points have been raised which will be discussed at a PRAP Scrutiny Briefing on 14th March 2017.

Reason for Recommendations

13. Approval of the Procurement Strategy 2017-2020 will establish the Council's key procurement priorities through to 2020 and the key changes that it will need make to improve the management of its external spend on goods, services and works.
14. To gain Cabinet approval to be an early signatory of the Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains.

Financial Implications

15. The Procurement Strategy is essential not just in providing a strategic direction and framework for the Council's procurement arrangements but in terms of securing value for money and will continue to support directorate savings from the Council's external spend of over £380 million..

Legal Implications

16. The Procurement Strategy is an important document setting out the procurement practices and actions the Council will take in respect of its procurements. Implementation of the strategy will require legal resource, both in terms of (i) legal advice on individual procurements and (ii) developing templates to facilitate the greater use of e procurement and supporting the use of e procurement.

17. Controls over procurement and the authority's contracting processes stem from both domestic law and from the law of the European Union. Further, policy statements have been issued by Welsh Government setting out the procurement practices and the specific actions required of every public sector organisation in Wales (see Wales Procurement Policy Statement ('WPPS') referred to in the attached Strategy)
18. **The Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015** places a well-being duty on public sector bodies to take action to achieve 7 well-being goals in accordance with the 'sustainable development principle'. The 7 well-being goals are: "a prosperous Wales", "a resilient Wales", "a healthier Wales", "a more equal Wales", "a Wales of cohesive communities", "a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language" and "a globally responsible Wales"; and a description of each goal is given in the Act. Decision makers should consider how the proposed decision may contribute towards, or impact upon, achievement of the well-being goals.
19. In terms of the procurement the WPPS providing, 'we must continue to look toward our future generations and deliver more sustainable outcomes from our procurements so that our expenditure can help achieve the seven well-being goals for Wales set out in the Act'
20. The Council must set well-being objectives to achieve the well-being goals and publish these objectives by 31st March 2017. Once the Council's well-being objectives have been set, decision makers must have regard to the same, and must be satisfied that all reasonable steps have been taken to meet those objectives. In order to comply with the well-being duty, the Council must act in accordance with the 'sustainable development principle', which is defined as meaning that the Council must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Put simply, this means that Council decision makers must take into account the impact of their decisions on people living their lives in Wales in the future. There are a number of factors which the Council must take into account in this regard, specifically, decision makers must:
 - Look to the long term
 - Focus on prevention by understanding the root causes of problems
 - Deliver an integrated approach to achieving the 7 well-being goals
 - Work in collaboration with others to find shared sustainable solutions
 - Involve people from all sections of the community in the decisions which affect them
21. In considering the above, due regard must be given to the Statutory Guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers.

Equality Duty

The Council has to satisfy its public sector duties under the Equalities Act 2010 (including specific Welsh public sector duties) – the Public Sector

Equality Duties (PSED). These duties require the Council to have due regard to the need to (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, (2) advance equality of opportunity and (3) foster good relations on the basis of 'protected characteristics'. The 'Protected characteristics' are:

- Age
- Gender reassignment
- Sex
- Race – including ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality
- Disability
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Sexual orientation
- Religion or belief – including lack of belief

22. An Equality Impact Assessment ('EIA') has been carried out in respect of the strategy (copy annexed to the report), to assist the decision maker to understand the potential impacts of the proposals in terms of equality. Regard should be had to the EIA
23. The Code of Practice makes it clear that the Welsh Government has a strong expectation that all Welsh local authorities will sign it. There is however no legal obligation to do so. Local authorities can choose whether to sign.

HR Implications

24. There are no direct HR implications arising from this report. However, employees who are involved in buying / procurement and the recruitment and deployment of workers need to be trained in modern slavery and ethical employment practices.
25. The Code indicates that organisations who sign up to it will need to produce a written policy on ethical employment and the Council's Recruitment and Selection Policy covers the requirements of the Code. Commissioning and Procurement will need to develop a similar policy for the supply chain.
26. In signing up to the Code, the Council would be expected to produce an annual written statement outlining the steps taken during the financial year to ensure that slavery and human trafficking are not taking place in any part of the Council and its supply chains. It is suggested that this statement is produced by Commissioning and Procurement with input from HR People Services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet is recommended to:

1. Approve the Procurement Strategy 2017-2020 (attached at Appendix 1).

2. Approve the signing of the Welsh Government's Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains.
3. Agree that the Cabinet Member for Corporate Services and Performance be appointed as the Council's Anti-Slavery and Ethical Employment Champion

CHRISTINE SALTER

Corporate Director
10 March 2017

The following appendices are attached:

Appendix 1 – Procurement Strategy 2017-2020

Appendix 2 – EIA for Procurement Strategy 2017-2020

Appendix 3 – Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains Briefing Paper

Appendix 4 - Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains.(March 2017)

City of Cardiff Council

Procurement Strategy 2017-2020 **Delivering Commercial and Social Value**

Foreword

With an annual spend on bought-in goods, services and works of over £380 million, it is imperative that the Council manages this spend responsibly to ensure we obtain value for money and support the Council's wider objectives. This Strategy builds on the successes delivered over the last 4 years including the implementation of Category Management, which has resulted in a step change in the way in which procurement is managed across the Council and delivered significant cost reductions.

The Council is continuing to face a number of challenges including continued budgetary constraints and an increasing demand for services, resulting in the ongoing need to deliver efficiency savings and to be more commercially focused. However, the Council also recognises the opportunity to maximise social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing through its procurement activity. To this end it is committed to the delivery of community benefits, including employment and apprenticeships, and the promotion of "Fair Working Practices" including payment of the Living Wage.

This Strategy acknowledges the key role that procurement will continue to play in enabling the Council to meet these challenges and outlines our vision and priorities for the next four years. It sets out how the Council will continue its procurement journey and build on what it has achieved to date by:

1. Acting Smarter

- Ensuring staff have the procurement skills, knowledge and tools to work effectively and independently.
- Continuing to innovate, utilise technology and challenge traditional delivery models to deliver improved value.
- Ensuring that the Council's social responsibility principles are promoted through our procurement processes and contracts.

2. Buying Responsibly

- Ensuring that we only buy what we need and that we deliver value for money on all spend.
- Ensuring that we have the appropriate levels of controls and that staff understand and comply with them.
- Maximising the economic and social value we deliver whilst minimising any environmental impact.

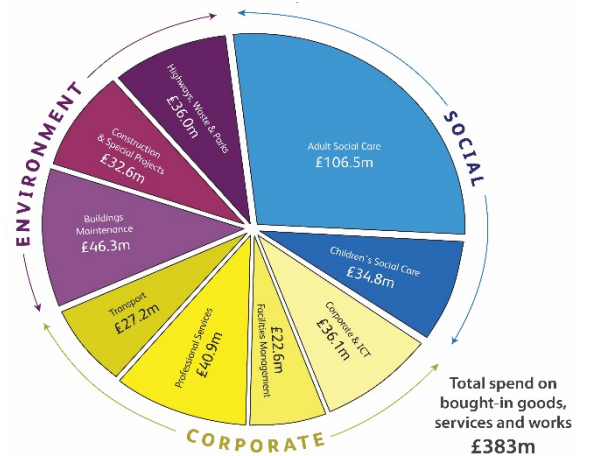
3. Collaborating and Engaging

- Ensuring that there is positive engagement with staff across the Council to support and encourage the delivery of innovative solutions within the agreed Council rules and wider legislation.
- Supporting effective collaboration across the public sector where it delivers value for the Council.
- Engaging with suppliers, contractors and service providers to drive continuous improvement, innovation and deliver greater value.

Procurement Matters

The City of Cardiff Council is the largest unitary authority in Wales and is responsible for the delivery of a wide and diverse range of statutory and discretionary public services.

The Council delivers its services directly through its own workforce, and through private and third sector organisations. The Council spends over £380 million a year procuring a diverse range of goods, services and works from over 9,000 suppliers and contractors.



The Council has a responsibility to manage public money with probity, to ensure that value for money is achieved and to manage it in such a way that we can support wider Council objectives.

This Strategy sets out the Council's key procurement priorities through to 2020 and the key changes that it will make to improve the management of its external spend on goods, services and works.

Procurement Journey So Far

The Commissioning & Procurement Strategy 2011-15 established an ambitious programme to transform procurement in the Council through the adoption of category management to deliver cashable savings and improve procurement performance across the Council. Key successes include:

- The successful implementation of category management across all of the Council's third-party spend including traditionally hard to reach areas such as social care.
- The delivery of £18m of procurement related savings through a combination of demand and supply side strategies with more than £12m directly linked to general fund budget savings.
- An increase in spend under management to more than 90% through our Buying Responsibly initiative.
- Improved efficiency of the ordering and payments process by removing around 200,000 paper invoices.
- Being classified in the KPMG Procurement Fitness Check as "Developing to Advanced" overall and "Advanced" for Procurement Leadership and Governance, Procurement Strategy and Objectives, and Performance Management.
- Winners of Procurement awards at a both UK and Welsh level.

However, despite our achievements the Council is continuing to work in a challenging financial environment and having to manage ongoing significant budget cuts. In addition, the Council and Procurement in particular are facing increasing expectations to deliver wider policy initiatives. This context and our response is set out within this strategy.

Procurement Context

There are a number of priorities, policy aspirations and legislative requirements which need to be considered. These include:

EU and UK Legislative Context

The Council's procurement of goods, services and works must be grounded in the European Union Treaty Principles of free movement of goods, freedom of establishment, freedom to provide services. These principles are underpinned by values of equal treatment, non-discrimination, mutual recognition, proportionality and transparency. The EU Public Sector Procurement Directive 2014 was transposed into UK Law by the Public Contract Regulations 2015. As the UK and Welsh Governments were at the heart of the development of the EU Directive it is not currently envisaged that the Brexit vote in June 2016 will see any significant changes in the regulations during the life of this Strategy but the situation will be monitored.

In addition to the Public Contract Regulations the Council needs to ensure that its procurement policies and practices adhere to a range of additional legislative requirements including the [Equality Act 2010](#).

Welsh Context

[Wales Procurement Policy Statement](#) is a set of 10 principles by which the Welsh Government expects public sector procurement to be delivered in Wales.

[Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act](#) is focused on improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The guidance states, *“the role of procurement will be an important part of how a public body allocates resources under the Act.”*

Cardiff and Regional Context

The [Cardiff Capital Region \(CCR\) City Deal](#) was signed in March 2016 and is an agreement between the UK government, the Welsh government and the ten leaders of the local CCR. It includes £1.2 billion investment in the Cardiff Capital Region's infrastructure through a 20-year Investment Fund.

[What Matters Strategy \(2010-2020\)](#) is the integrated partnership strategy for Cardiff that focuses on the delivery of seven key strategic outcomes which will improve the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of Cardiff.



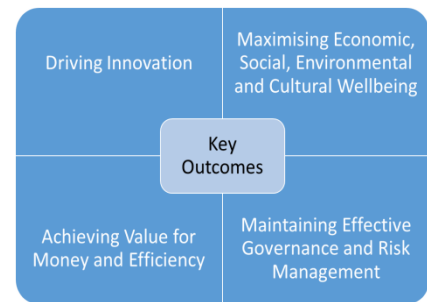
Council Context

The Council's [Corporate Plan](#) is the Council's Business Plan, setting out the Council's Co-operative Values and Priorities. It sets out the Council's vision *“to be Europe's most liveable Capital City”* and contribution to delivering the What Matters Strategy.

The Council is continuing to face a significant budget challenge. Despite delivering savings of £200m over the past 10 years the Council is facing a budget gap of £25m during 2017/18 and a potential shortfall of £76m over the next three years.

Organisational Outcomes

In response, the Council has identified the following key organisation outcomes, which will be supported and / or delivered by this strategy:



Maximising Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural Wellbeing

We will actively work to obtain added value from Council contracts and spend. To achieve this, we will:

- Support the delivery of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Wales Act, by incorporating **Community Benefits** into all suitable contracts.
- Implement the Welsh Government’s **Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains**.
- Work with partners to support **local businesses and SMEs** to access public sector opportunities.
- Work to encourage suppliers, contractors and providers to pay their staff the **Living Wage**.
- Develop a **Social Responsibility Policy** and **Charter** and encourage contractors, suppliers, providers and partners to adopt the Charter.
- Develop and publish a “Fair Work Practices” Statement.

Achieving Value for Money and Efficiency

We will ensure that we are achieving value for money in terms of both whole life cost and quality and that we operate efficiently. To achieve this, we will:

- Continue to manage and organise all of our procurement activities using **category management** to ensure effective prioritisation and co-ordination of resources across the Council.
- Continue to review procurement activity across the Council to ensure we are achieving value for money and effectively managing demand
- Make use of and support **collaborative sourcing** including the National Procurement Service where it represents value to the Council.
- Ensure our procurement activities are managed efficiently and utilise technology

Driving Innovation

We will actively work with staff across the Council to drive and encourage innovation where it can reduce the cost and / or improve the effectiveness of Council services. To achieve this we will:

- Use **strategic and transformational sourcing** as appropriate to stimulate creative and innovative solutions based on a clear understanding of business requirements, related markets and good practice from elsewhere.
- Work with Directorates to **challenge** existing procurement arrangements, to identify savings opportunities and plan forward work programmes.
- Recognise the value and importance of **supplier relationship management** and **collaboration** across the public, private and third sector to drive innovation and greater value.
- Support the consideration, evaluation and implementation **of alternative service delivery models**.
- Utilise **Atebion Solutions Ltd**, the Council’s **Local Authority Trading Company**, to deliver commercial and procurement services so that the expertise and knowledge of the team can be utilised to provide services to other organisations whilst generating an income stream for the Council. Is there a need to also review the engagement processes with this trading company in the light of this revised strategy?

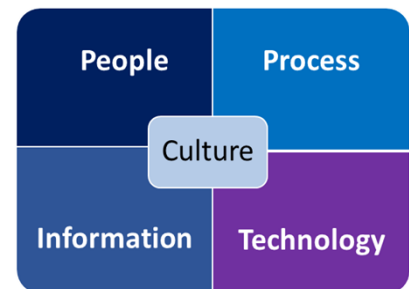
Maintaining Effective Governance and Risk Management

We will continue to ensure that Council complies with relevant legislation and that the governance and risk management arrangements of the Council are proportionate and followed. To achieve this, we will:

- Maintain a **procurement forward plan** of procurement projects over £150,000 to improve how we manage and deliver these projects.
- Ensure that the **procurement policies** and **procedures** are regularly reviewed and kept up to date.
- Improve **contract management** across the Council.
- Continue to report on **procurement performance** and **compliance** to Senior Management Team at least every 6 months.

Key Enablers

The Council recognises five key enablers that will be critical to the delivery of this strategy – Culture, People, Technology, Process and Information.



Culture

We will:

- Develop a culture that is **innovative** and **challenges** traditional delivery to improve what we do and drive savings.
- Ensure that staff understand and appreciate the rules and policies of the Council
- Ensure that there is positive engagement with staff across the Council to support and encourage the delivery of innovative solutions within the agreed Council rules and wider legislation.

People

We will:

- Continue to invest in our People to ensure that the Procurement Team has the right mix of skills, knowledge and expertise.
- Ensure staff across the Council have the procurement skills, knowledge and tools to work effectively and independently.
- Should there be an aim related to adequate staffing levels to deliver any procurement process?

Process

We will:

- Simplify and standardise our **core processes** and ensure our **controls** ensure compliance.
- Ensure that **standard templates** are in place for key procurement and contracting documentation and that these are regularly reviewed.

Technology

We will:

- Invest in the use of **technology and e-procurement** to underpin and simplify our core processes for both staff and suppliers.
- Improve our Purchase to Pay (P2P) processes to drive efficiency savings

Information

We will:

- Provide staff with **accurate timely spend data** to inform procurement decisions and identify savings opportunities.

- Produce an **annual procurement performance report**.

Monitoring Delivery and Performance

The delivery of this Strategy will be managed through a Delivery Plan with progress reported on an annual basis using a Balanced Scorecard based on the key organisational priorities. Does this include incentives and sanctions? How will any issues be addressed during the life of any procured service?



The Delivery Plan will include detailed actions and KPIs. All actions will be cross-referenced to Welsh Government Procurement Policy including the Procurement Fitness Check, Wales Procurement Policy Statement, Wellbeing of Future Generations Wales Act and Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

CARDIFF COUNCIL
Equality Impact Assessment
Corporate Assessment Template



Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function Title:
 Procurement Strategy 2017-2020

New/Existing/Updating/Amending: Amending

Who is responsible for developing and implementing the Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function?

Name: Steve Robinson

Job Title: Head of Commissioning & Procurement

Service Team: Commissioning & Procurement

Directorate: Resources Director

Assessment Date: 22nd December 2016

1. Aims and Objectives

What are the objectives of the Policy / Strategy / Project / Procedure / Service / Function?

The Council spends over £380 million a year procuring a diverse range of goods, services and works, in such areas as construction and building maintenance, social care contracts, facilities management and ICT.

The Council has a responsibility to manage public money with probity and in accordance with legislation to ensure that value for money is delivered. This Strategy sets out the Council's key procurement priorities through to 2020 and the key changes that it will make to improve the management of its external spend on goods, services and works. The Strategy includes a strong commitment to maximise the community benefits delivered through Council contracts.

2. Background Information

Please provide background information on the Policy / Strategy / Project / Procedure / Service / Function and any research done [e.g. service users data against demographic statistics, similar EIAs done etc.]

CARDIFF COUNCIL
Equality Impact Assessment
Corporate Assessment Template

The Strategy builds on the success of the previous Commissioning & Procurement Strategy which transformed how the Council delivered procurement through the adoption of a category management approach. This Strategy is built around delivering 4 organisational outcomes:

- Delivering Social Wellbeing
- Ensuring Effective Governance
- Maximising Value for Money and Efficiency
- Delivering innovation.

The Delivering Social Wellbeing outcome sets out a range of actions that will be taken to deliver social value:

- Implement the **Wellbeing of Future Generations Wales Act**, including the incorporation of Community Benefits into all suitable contracts.
- Implement the Welsh Government's **Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains**.
- Work with partners to support **local businesses and SMEs** to access tender opportunities.
- Develop a **Social Responsibility Charter** and encourage contractors, suppliers, providers and partners to adopt the Charter.
- Work to encourage suppliers, contractors and providers to pay their staff the **Living Wage**.

The delivery of these actions should have a positive impact on many of the groups covered by the Equality Act (2010).

The Strategy is shaped by a range of legislation from Europe, UK and the Welsh Government, including the Equality Act (2010) and will be underpinned by a Delivery Plan together with a range of policies and procedures. These reflect the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) placed on the Council to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, and
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

In relation to the Procurement Strategy the Equality Act (2010) duties will primarily be delivered by underpinning documents, policies and procedures where the detailed requirements and actions will be set out. The Council policies and procedures ensure that the relevance of equality to the contract is assessed to determine whether it is included as a contract condition. The aim is to ensure that the Council implements a proportionate approach to its equalities duties. Where equalities are the subject matter of the contract it will be included as a core requirement. A key document is the

CARDIFF COUNCIL
Equality Impact Assessment
Corporate Assessment Template

Procurement Plan which needs to be completed for all tenders over £150,000, it contains a question that asks those considering the procurement whether and EIA needs to be undertaken. Relevant clauses are built within tender documentation and contracts for all contracts. The Council uses the Welsh Government's SQuID question set as the starting point for developing tender questions, there are 3 equalities questions that are typically used. In addition, the Council has developed a Self-Declaration Form to make it easier for SMEs to tender for Council contracts under £100,000, this includes the following mandatory equality question:

Has your organisation had any of the following circumstances applied to them in the last 3 years?

- a finding of unlawful discrimination by an Employment Tribunal, an Employment Appeal Tribunal or any other court or tribunal (or in comparable proceedings in jurisdiction other than the UK).
- following formal investigation by the Equality and Human Rights Commission or its predecessors (or a comparable body in a jurisdiction other than the UK), a complaint of unlawful discrimination has been upheld
- a finding of unlawful discrimination against anyone with protected characteristics has been made against your organisation by any civil or criminal court (or a comparable body in a jurisdiction).

In terms of construction related projects equality issues will be considered during the design/planning stage, for social care related projects an Equality Impact Assessment will be undertaken early in the planning process.

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Equality Impact Assessment
Corporate Assessment Template

3 Assess Impact on the Protected Characteristics

3.1 Age

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative/]** on younger/older people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Up to 18 years	✓		
18 - 65 years	✓		
Over 65 years	✓		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

The increased focus on delivering community benefits through Council contracts should have a positive impact, through work placements, apprenticeships, graduate training. There will also be opportunities for people to be engaged in the delivery of community benefits through projects in their own community. Contractors and suppliers will also go into schools and colleges to highlight the range of careers that are available.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

3.2 Disability

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative/]** on disabled people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Hearing Impairment	✓		
Physical Impairment	✓		
Visual Impairment	✓		
Learning Disability	✓		
Long-Standing Illness or Health Condition	✓		
Mental Health	✓		
Substance Dependence	✓		
Other	✓		

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Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

In general terms it is believed that the Procurement Strategy will have a positive differential impact. It is likely to have a positive impact on all groups as the EIA undertaken as part of the tendering process will ensure that their needs and opportunities are considered, there should also be opportunities through the delivery of community benefits. This will be addressed in detail during the EIA that will be undertaken during specific procurements.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

Ensure that EIA's are undertaken for contracts that can impact on this cohort.

3.3 Gender Reassignment

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on transgender people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Transgender People (People who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process [or part of a process] to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex)	✓		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

In general terms it is believed that the Procurement Strategy will have a positive differential impact. It is likely to have a positive impact as the EIA undertaken as part of the tendering process will ensure that needs and opportunities are considered, there should also be opportunities through the delivery of community benefits. This will be addressed in detail during the EIA that will be undertaken during specific procurements.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

3.4. Marriage and Civil Partnership

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on marriage and civil partnership?

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	Yes	No	N/A
Marriage	✓		
Civil Partnership	✓		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

In general terms it is believed that the Procurement Strategy will have a positive differential impact. It is likely to have a positive impact as the EIA undertaken as part of the tendering process will ensure that needs and opportunities are considered, there should also be opportunities through the delivery of community benefits. This will be addressed in detail during the EIA that will be undertaken during specific procurements.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

3.5 Pregnancy and Maternity

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on pregnancy and maternity?

	Yes	No	N/A
Pregnancy	✓		
Maternity	✓		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

In general terms it is believed that the Procurement Strategy will have a positive differential impact. It is likely to have a positive impact as the EIA undertaken as part of the tendering process will ensure that needs and opportunities are considered, there should also be opportunities through the delivery of community benefits. This will be addressed in detail during the EIA that will be undertaken during specific procurements.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

3.6 Race

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Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on the following groups?

	Yes	No	N/A
White	✓		
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	✓		
Asian / Asian British	✓		
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	✓		
Other Ethnic Groups	✓		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

In general terms it is believed that the Procurement Strategy will have a positive differential impact. It is likely to have a positive impact as the EIA undertaken as part of the tendering process will ensure that needs and opportunities are considered, there should also be opportunities through the delivery of community benefits. This will be addressed in detail during the EIA that will be undertaken during specific procurements.

The Procurement Strategy will promote fair working practices and the Council is a Living Wage employer. We will be looking to encourage our contractors and suppliers to pay the Living Wage too, this should have a positive impact on Black Minority & Ethnic people in lower paid jobs.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

3.7 Religion, Belief or Non-Belief

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on people with different religions, beliefs or non-beliefs?

	Yes	No	N/A
Buddhist	✓		
Christian	✓		
Hindu	✓		
Humanist	✓		
Jewish	✓		
Muslim	✓		
Sikh	✓		
Other	✓		

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Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

In general terms it is believed that the Procurement Strategy will have a positive differential impact. It is likely to have a positive impact as the EIA undertaken as part of the tendering process will ensure that needs and opportunities are considered, there should also be opportunities through the delivery of community benefits. This will be addressed in detail during the EIA that will be undertaken during specific procurements.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

3.8 Sex

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on men and/or women?

	Yes	No	N/A
Men	✓		
Women	✓		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

In general terms it is believed that the Procurement Strategy will have a positive differential impact. It is likely to have a positive impact as the EIA undertaken as part of the tendering process will ensure that needs and opportunities are considered, there should also be opportunities through the delivery of community benefits. This will be addressed in detail during the EIA that will be undertaken during specific procurements.

The Council is a Living Wage employer and we will be looking to encourage our contractors and suppliers to pay the Living Wage too. This could have a particularly positive impact on women in lower paid jobs, such as cleaning and catering.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

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3.9 Sexual Orientation

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on the following people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Bisexual	✓		
Gay Men	✓		
Gay Women/Lesbians	✓		
Heterosexual/Straight	✓		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

It is not believed that the Procurement Strategy will have a differential impact.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

3.10 Welsh Language

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on Welsh Language?

	Yes	No	N/A
Welsh Language	✓		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

The Welsh Language Standards 75 to 80 relate to procurement and are addressed in the policies and procedures that support this Strategy. All the Commissioning & Procurement Team have received Guidance on this matter

17 Standards relating to a body awarding contracts

Standard 76:	Any invitations to tender for a contract that you publish must be published in Welsh, and you must not treat a Welsh language version of any invitation less favourably than an English language version.
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You must comply with standard 76 in the following

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	<p>circumstances: (a) If the subject matter of the tender for a contract suggests that it should be produced in Welsh, or (b) If the anticipated audience, and their expectations, suggests that the document should be produced in Welsh.</p>
Standard 77:	When you publish invitations to tender for a contract, you must state in the invitation that tenders may be submitted in Welsh, and that a tender submitted in Welsh will be treated no less favourably than a tender submitted in English.
Standard 77A:	You must not treat a tender for a contract submitted in Welsh less favourably than a tender submitted in English (including, amongst other matters, in relation to the closing date for receiving tenders, and in relation to the time-scale for informing tenderers of decisions).
Standard 79:	<p>If you receive a tender in Welsh and it is necessary to interview the tenderer as part of your assessment of the tender you must—</p> <p>(a) offer to provide a translation service from Welsh to English to enable the tenderer to use the Welsh language at the interview, and</p> <p>(b) if the tenderer wishes to use the Welsh language at the interview, provide a simultaneous translation service for that purpose (unless you conduct the interview in Welsh without a translation service).</p>
Standard 80:	When you inform a tenderer of your decision in relation to a tender, you must do so in Welsh if the tender was submitted in Welsh.
What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?	

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4. Consultation and Engagement

What arrangements have been made to consult/engage with the various Equalities Groups?

Corporate Equality Team have supported in the development of this EIA and we will look to continue to engage with the Team as we develop the underpinning Delivery Plan and other documents.

5. Summary of Actions To Be Taken [from the Actions listed in the Sections above]

These actions should be included in your Directorate's Equality Action Plan for the year, monitored on a regular basis and reported in your Directorate Equality Annual Report.

Groups	Actions
Age	
Disability	
Gender Reassignment	
Marriage & Civil Partnership	
Pregnancy & Maternity	
Race	
Religion/Belief	
Sex	
Sexual Orientation	
Welsh Language	
Generic Over-Arching [applicable to all the above groups]	

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6. ACTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE FUTURE

List here any actions that you could not take in the immediate future, but which have arisen as issues to be considered for future service developments

The Strategy will further commit the Council to the delivery of community benefits through Council contracts. A Community Benefits Board has been established to ensure a corporate approach is taken and it is scheduled to consider a paper on developing a Social Responsibility Charter in early 2017. The Charter would be a set of guiding principles to which the City of Cardiff Council will adhere to and to which it invites its contracted suppliers, the wider business community, other public sector bodies (including schools) and third sector organisations (including grant recipients) to adopt. It is anticipated that the themes of the Charter will be:

- Local Employment
- Buy Cardiff First
- Partners in Communities
- Good Employer
- Green and Sustainable
- Ethical Procurement

If adopted the Charter will have a positive impact on groups covered by the Equality Act 2010.

In addition, we will:

- Work with the Equality Team to provide some refresher EIA training could be provided for procurement officers to enable them to identify where positive / negative impacts can be pre-empted.
- Update the Council website to provide details of the Council's equality policies such as Strategic Equality Plan, Equal Opportunities Policy Statement for those considering applying for a contract

7. Authorisation

The Template should be completed by the Lead Officer of the identified Policy/Strategy/Project/Function and approved by the appropriate Manager in each Service Area.

Completed By : John Paxton	Date:
Designation: Strategy & Development Manager	22 nd December 2016
Approved By: Steve Robinson	
Designation: Head of Commissioning & Procurement	
Service Area: Commissioning and Procurement	

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7.1 On completion of this Assessment, please send it to equalityteam@cardiff.gov.uk, who will publish it on the Council's Website.

For further information or assistance, please contact the Equality Team 029 2087 2536 or email equalityteam@cardiff.gov.uk.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains Briefing Paper

1. The Code of Practice has been established by the Welsh Government to support the development of more ethical supply chains to deliver contracts for the Welsh public sector and third sector organisations.
2. The Code has 12 commitments and is designed to ensure that workers in public sector supply chains are employed ethically and in compliance with both the letter and spirit of UK, EU, and international laws. The Code covers the following employment issues:
 - Modern Slavery and human rights abuses;
 - Blacklisting;
 - False self-employment;
 - Unfair use of umbrella schemes and zero hours contracts; and
 - Paying the Living Wage.
3. The Council has already been undertaking or planning to undertake actions to address the majority of the 12 commitments within the Code of Practice. In light of this the Council has been invited to be an early signatory to the Code.
4. The Welsh Government intends that all Welsh public sector organisations should sign up to this Code of Practice. Third sector organisations in receipt of public funds, businesses based in Wales and businesses involved in Welsh public sector supply chains will also be encouraged to adopt the Code.
5. The Welsh Government are developing a range of Toolkits to support the delivery of the 12 commitments contained within the Code of Practice.
6. The City of Cardiff Council is already taking action to implement and deliver the majority of the 12 Commitments. This includes already being an accredited Living Wage organisation, having a written whistle-blowing policy and including the following clause in relevant Invitation to Tender's ITT's "The Council is committed to ensuring that fair and transparent employment practices are in place throughout the supply chain for this project, consequently we will be seeking to work with you to monitor supply chains to ensure fair employment practices including, where possible and appropriate, direct employment operate on this project."
7. The introduction to the Code of Practice confirms that action taken in relation to the 12 commitments contained within the Code should be appropriate and proportionate, in line with the size and influence of each organisation and the level of risk of labour exploitation within its supply chain. This is designed to minimise the impact on SME's.

8. The Code requires signatory organisations to appoint an Anti-Slavery and Ethical Employment Champion.
9. Many of the issues addressed in the Code of Practice have been discussed with Trade Unions at the Council's Joint Partnership Board on a number of occasions. The Trade Unions are supportive of this agenda.
10. The implementation of the Code of Practice will be monitored in terms of the impact that it has on the Council resources. It is anticipated that if a risk based approach to managing contractors and suppliers is undertaken that management of the Code of Practice can be met from within existing resources coupled to some additional staff training.
11. If Cabinet agrees to the Council signing up to the Code of Practice, then the Council's standard tender documentation will be reviewed and the relevant new clauses inserted. The Code would be implemented for new tenders from April 2017 to allow for tender documentation to be amended, associated training provided and to allow for the market to be made aware of the Code of Practice.
12. The City of Cardiff Council is already encouraging its contractors, suppliers and partners to pay the Living Wage. The aim is to support and encourage as many local businesses as possible to commit to paying their employees the Living Wage. A Living Wage leaflet has been developed and was sent to approximately 5,000 Council suppliers and contractors in September 2016 to explain the benefits of becoming a Living Wage employer and to seek their support in making Cardiff a Living Wage city.
13. The Commissioning and Procurement team will bring forward options for a Social Responsibility Charter similar to Birmingham City Council's later in early 2017. The Charter would encompass the Living Wage, but also a raft of other initiatives including community benefits and key elements of the Code of Practice. The Charter would be a set of guiding principles to which the City of Cardiff Council will adhere to and to which it invites its contracted suppliers, the wider business community, other public sector bodies (including schools) and third sector organisations (including grant recipients) to adopt. It is anticipated that the themes of the Charter will be:
 - Local Employment
 - Buy Cardiff First
 - Partners in Communities
 - Good Employer
 - Green and Sustainable
 - Ethical Procurement



Code of Practice - Ethical Employment in Supply Chains

Ministerial Foreword

“The Welsh public sector spends around £6bn every year on goods, services and works involving international supply chains. A huge range of goods, works and services are purchased by every part of the public sector but the uniting factor is that people are involved in each stage of these supply chains.

It is therefore vital that, at every stage, there are good employment practices for the millions of employees. Good employment practices, which empower and reward workers, help to improve the quality of life of people here in Wales and further afield and, in turn, result in better quality goods and services. Poor – and even unethical – practices, such as the unfair use of zero hours contracts, can lead to poor morale, high staff turnover and, in some cases, can be dangerous and exploitative.

Although slavery was outlawed many years ago, and is illegal throughout the world, it is an endemic problem in some industries and in some parts of the world. Indeed, cases of people being held in conditions of modern slavery are discovered within the UK. We must do more to ensure these practices cannot take place in Wales and in our public sector supply chains around the world.

We have produced this *Code of Practice on Ethical Employment in Supply Chains* to ensure all public sector organisations are taking action to eradicate unlawful and unethical employment practices and to ensure all workers at every stage of the supply chain are treated fairly. The 12 commitments in this code of practice are aimed at public, private and third sector organisations and the accompanying guides include advice and tools for putting each commitment into practice. I hope as many organisations as possible sign up to the code of practice, which will ensure we contribute to the wellbeing of our people living and working in Wales and those involved in our supply chains across the world.”

Introduction

This Code of Practice has been established by the Welsh Government to support the development of more ethical supply chains to deliver contracts for the Welsh public sector and third sector organisations in receipt of public funds.

Evidence illustrates that unethical employment practices are taking place in supply chains throughout Wales and beyond.

This Code is designed to ensure that workers in public sector supply chains are employed ethically and in compliance with both the letter and spirit of UK, EU, and international laws. The Code covers the following employment issues:

- Modern Slavery and human rights abuses;
- Blacklisting;
- False self-employment;
- Unfair use of umbrella schemes and zero hours contracts; and
- Paying the Living Wage

Further information on each of these issues can be found in the Code of Practice Toolkit *[insert URL]*.

In signing up to the Code, organisations will agree to comply with 12 commitments designed to eliminate modern slavery and support ethical employment practices.

The Welsh Government expects all public sector organisations, businesses and third sector organisations in receipt of Welsh public sector funding to sign up to this Code of Practice. Other organisations operating in Wales from any sector are encouraged to adopt the Code.

Action taken in relation to the 12 commitments contained within the Code should be appropriate and proportionate, in line with the size and influence of each organisation and the level of risk of labour exploitation within its supply chain.

The Code of Practice should be read in conjunction with the Toolkit which contains practical guidance, example text and templates to help address each of the subjects covered, and policy advice for public sector organisations.

Code of Practice Commitments - Our organisation will:

1. Produce a written policy on ethical employment within our own organisation and our supply chains. Once produced we will communicate the policy throughout our organisation and we will review it annually and monitor its effectiveness. As part of this we will:
 - 1.1. Appoint an Anti-Slavery and Ethical Employment Champion.
2. Produce a written policy on whistle-blowing to empower staff to raise suspicions of unlawful and unethical employment practices, and which places a responsibility on staff to report criminal activity taking place within our own organisation and our supply chains. Once produced we will communicate the policy throughout our organisation. We will review the policy annually and monitor its effectiveness. We will also:
 - 2.1. Provide a mechanism for people outside our organisation to raise suspicions of unlawful and unethical employment practices.
3. Ensure that those involved in buying/procurement and the recruitment and deployment of workers receive training on modern slavery and ethical employment practices, and keep a record of those that have been trained.

4. Ensure that employment practices are considered as part of the procurement process. We will:
 - 4.1. Include a copy of our Policy on ethical employment (Commitment 1) in all procurement documentation.
 - 4.2. Include appropriate questions on ethical employment in tenders and assess the responses provided.
 - 4.3. Incorporate, where appropriate, elements of the Code as conditions of contract.
 - 4.4. Ask our suppliers to explain the impact that low costs may have on their workers each time an abnormally low quote or tender is received.
5. Ensure that the way in which we work with our suppliers does not contribute to the use of illegal or unethical employment practices within the supply chain. We will:
 - 5.1. Ensure that undue cost and time pressures are not applied to any of our suppliers if this is likely to result in unethical treatment of workers.
 - 5.2. Ensure that our suppliers are paid on time – within 30 days of receipt of a valid invoice.
6. Expect our suppliers to sign up to this Code of Practice to help ensure that ethical employment practices are carried out throughout the supply chain.
7. Assess our expenditure to identify and address issues of modern slavery, human rights abuses and unethical employment practice. We will:
 - 7.1. Carry out regular reviews of expenditure and undertake a risk assessment on the findings, to identify products and / or services where there is a risk of modern slavery and / or illegal or unethical employment practices within the UK and overseas.
 - 7.2. Investigate any supplier identified as high risk, by direct engagement with workers wherever possible.
 - 7.3. Work with our suppliers to rectify any issues of illegal or unethical employment practice.
 - 7.4. Monitor the employment practices of our high risk suppliers, making this a standard agenda item for all contract management meetings / reviews.
8. Ensure that false self-employment is not undertaken and that umbrella schemes and zero hours contracts are not used unfairly or as a means to:
 - 8.1. Avoid, or facilitate avoidance of, the payment of tax, National Insurance contributions and the relevant minimum wages.
 - 8.2. Unduly disadvantage workers in terms of pay and employment rights, job security and career opportunities.

- 8.3. Avoid Health and Safety responsibilities.
9. Ensure that workers are free to join a Trade Union or collective agreement and to undertake any related activity and raise worker concerns without risk of discrimination. We will:
- 9.1. Not make use of blacklists / prohibited lists.
 - 9.2. Ensure that our suppliers do not make use of blacklists / prohibited lists.
 - 9.3. Not contract with any supplier that has made use of a blacklist / prohibited list and failed to take steps to put matters right.
 - 9.4. Work with our suppliers to ensure that Trade Union representatives can access members and contracted workers.
10. Consider paying all staff the Living Wage Foundation's Living Wage as a minimum and encourage our suppliers to do the same. We will:
- 10.1. Consider paying at least the Living Wage Foundation's Living Wage to all our staff in the UK.
 - 10.2. Consider becoming an accredited Living Wage Employer.
 - 10.3. Also encourage our suppliers based overseas to pay a fair wage to all staff, and to ensure that staff working in the UK are paid at least the minimum wage.
11. Produce an annual written statement outlining the steps taken during the financial year, and plans for future actions, to ensure that slavery and human trafficking are not taking place in any part of our organisation and its supply chains. We will:
- 11.1. Ensure that the statement is signed off at senior management / board level.
 - 11.2. Publish the statement on our website. If this is not possible, we will provide a copy to anyone within 30 days of a request being made.

All organisations signing up to this Code are expected to produce and publish this annual written statement - for commercial organisations with a turnover of £36m or more, this also fulfils the requirements of Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

We encourage all organisations to publish their statements on the Transparency in Supply Chains (TISC) register www.tiscreport.org free of charge for all public and small organisations. In exchange, they can make use of the Wales Anti-Slavery Logo.

For public sector bodies to whom the Code of Practice on Workforce Matters (2014) applies:

12. Ensure all those undertaking work on an outsourced contract are treated fairly and equally. We will:
 - 12.1. Ensure that public sector staff who are transferred as part of a public service which is outsourced to a third party retain their terms and conditions of employment.
 - 12.2. Ensure that other staff working on an outsourced public service are employed on terms and conditions that are comparable to the transferred public sector staff.

Implementing the Code of Practice

The 'Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains' has been established to help ensure workers in public sector supply chains in Wales are employed in a fair and ethical way.

The scope of the Code of Practice covers procurement, supplier selection, tendering, contract management, workforce management and supplier management.

The Code must be read in conjunction with the Guides and other documents in the Toolkit (see below).

Who can sign up to the Code:

Organisation type	
<p>Welsh public bodies whose functions are wholly or mainly Welsh devolved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh Government • National Procurement Service • Welsh Government Sponsored Bodies • NHS Wales • Local Government • Higher & Further Education • Emergency Services (excluding Police) 	Are expected to sign up to the Code
Third sector organisations in receipt of Welsh public funds through grants, contracts or any other means.	Are expected to sign up to the Code
Businesses involved in Welsh public sector supply chains, particularly those in markets with higher risks of labour exploitation	Are expected to sign up to the Code
Other Public Bodies in Wales	Are encouraged to sign up to the Code
Other businesses based in Wales	Are encouraged to sign up to the Code

How to sign up:

To notify us that you are signing up to the Code, simply send an email to wvpolicy@wales.gsi.gov.uk using the subject line 'Code of Practice' and include the following information:

- Your name
- Your role
- Your email address
- Your organisation's name
- Your organisation's contact details – address & telephone number

Code of Practice Toolkit:

This Code is accompanied by a Toolkit made up of a series of Guides and Procurement Advice Notes along with document templates, example tender questions, and example contract conditions. These provide practical advice and guidance to help you when implementing the Code.

The following Guides are available to download at [INSERT URL]:

- Guide to tackling modern slavery and human rights abuses
- Guide to tackling unethical employment practices
- Guide to tackling Blacklisting
- Guide to implementing the Living Wage through procurement
- Example Questions, Conditions and Policies

The following Procurement Advice Notes (PANs), aimed at public sector procurers, also form part of the Toolkit:

- Employment Practices on Publicly Funded Projects;
- Blacklisting in the Construction Industry; and
- Revised Code of Practice on Workforce Matters.

Other policy commitments, particularly for the public sector, such as those produced by Workforce Partnership Council, should be applied. Where relevant these are referenced in the Guides.

How to implement the Code:

In your own organisation:

The Welsh Government appreciates that the commitments within the Code are wide-ranging. You should be able to take action on the majority of the commitments quickly, particularly those that relate to your contracting activity, but some will take time to implement in full. Once you have signed up to the Code, we recommend you take the following steps:

- Carry out an assessment to identify the commitments with which you already comply.
- For the remaining commitments:
 - Prioritise the commitments according to your own organisation's impacts and situation.
 - Develop an Action Plan, detailing the activities you will be undertaking to implement each commitment.
 - Assign timescales to each of the actions within your Action Plan.

If you are a small organisation you may need longer to implement the Code fully. We suggest you begin with those commitments which you feel have most relevance to your organisation and work on others over time. Alternatively you may also wish to take more focussed action against each of the commitments. For example, for Commitment 7 'Assess our expenditure to identify and address issues of modern slavery and unethical employment practice' – you could begin by only assessing suppliers who supply a particular type of commodity, or only those suppliers involved in supplying your core product or service.

In your Supply Chain(s):

A number of the commitments within the Code relate to ethical practices within your supply chains. An effective way to achieve this is to expect your suppliers to sign up to the Code.

Reporting requirements:

For Welsh public sector bodies only:

Welsh public sector organisations will be asked to report on their status in relation to sign-up and implementation of the Code through the Welsh Government's Annual Return for procurement, providing information on:

- The number of staff involved in procurement who have undertaken training on modern slavery and ethical employment practices (as both a number & percentage); and
- The number of suppliers who have signed up to the Code of Practice as a result of action taken by the organisation

We will also ask for copies of the following documents to be sent with the Annual Return:

- Code of Practice Action Plan (which should form part of your annual Written Statement)
- Ethical Employment Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy

Issues relating to ethical employment practices on publicly funded projects which are raised through the Supplier Feedback Service will be reported alongside the Annual Return.

For all organisations:

Through Commitment 11 of the Code each organisation agrees to produce and publish an annual written statement outlining the steps taken in relation to modern slavery. You will only be able to continue to use the Wales anti-slavery logo if you continue to produce your annual statement and commit to carrying out the actions contained in it.

Supporting information

Practical advice and guidance on implementing the Code are contained within the Code of Practice Toolkit [insert URL].

**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD
CITY OF CARDIFF COUNCIL****CABINET MEETING: 16 MARCH 2017**

PAY POLICY STATEMENT 2017/18**REPORT OF CORPORATE DIRECTOR RESOURCES****AGENDA ITEM: 6**

**PORTFOLIO: CORPORATE SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE
(COUNCILLOR GRAHAM HINCHEY)****Reason for this Report**

1. To ask the Council to agree a Pay Policy Statement for 2017/18, in accordance with the requirements of the Localism Act 2011.

Background

2. The City of Cardiff Council understands the importance of having a clear written policy on pay for employees. The Pay Policy Statement provides a framework to ensure that employees are rewarded fairly and objectively without discrimination.
3. The Council also has a statutory requirement under the Localism Act 2011 to prepare a pay policy statement on an annual basis. The first statement was in place by 31st March 2012 and they have been produced annually since. Agreement (and subsequent publication) of this sixth annual Pay Policy Statement will ensure continued compliance with this legislation.
4. The focus of the legislation is about transparency of pay for Chief Officers and how their pay compares with lower paid employees in the Council. However, in the interests of transparency and accountability the Council has chosen since 2011 to take a broader approach and produce a Pay Policy Statement covering all employee groups with the exception of teachers (as the remuneration for this latter group is set by the Secretary of State and therefore not in local authority control). This Pay Policy Statement excludes Members of the Council as they are not employees and are governed by separate legislation via the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales.
5. The legislation also requires the Council to provide information about redundancy payments that are made to employees who leave the organisation. The Voluntary Redundancy policy was last reviewed in

January 2015 with the changes taking effect from 3rd April 2015. There will be no change to the Voluntary Redundancy policy for 2017/18.

Chief Officer Pay

6. The Standing Orders (Wales) Amendment Regulations 2014 introduced a requirement that: *“The relevant authority [i.e. full Council] must determine the level, and any change in the level, of the remuneration to be paid to a Chief Officer”*.
7. Chief Officers of this Authority are employed under JNC terms and conditions which are incorporated into their contracts of employment. They are therefore contractually entitled to any JNC pay rises and the withholding of such increases, pending agreement by full Council, could result in claims against the Authority of ‘unlawful deduction from wages’ or ‘breach of contract’.
8. Due to the practical implications of this requirement, Welsh Government, agreed that the requirement could be met by full Council voting on a resolution to pay the nationally agreed pay awards, as and when determined by the JNC for Chief Officers. Such a resolution was made by full Council and a clause has been included to this effect in the 2015/16 and subsequent Pay Policy Statements. This clause can only be revoked by full Council, and if such a decision was taken, the Pay Policy Statement would need to be amended accordingly.

Redundancy Packages

9. Currently, Welsh Government guidance on Pay Policy Statements states that where a Chief Officer will be in receipt of a redundancy package above £100,000 this must be agreed by full Council. In Cardiff, the cap on redundancy payments is £21,555 from 6th April 2016 (current weekly maximum is £479, April 2017 increase to be confirmed by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills). Therefore, a redundancy payment alone will not need to go to full Council. However, as salary paid in lieu and the full cost of early release of pension must be included in the total cost of a redundancy package there may be instances where the agreement of full Council will be required. This is incorporated into the proposed Pay Policy Statement in paragraph 53.

UK Government Changes

10. Alongside the position set out in paragraph 9 above, the UK Government is in the process of introducing a number of changes which impact on public sector exit payments:

Introduction of a £95k Exit Payment Cap

- (i) As a result of the Enterprise Act 2016, the UK Government introduced legislation which included provisions to cap the total value of public sector exit payments, (including payment of compensation and pension strain) at £95,000. HM Treasury are

yet to finalise the regulations and therefore the cap is not yet in place. Welsh Government will have the power to relax the cap in relation to exit payments made by authorities that wholly or mainly exercise devolved functions, which includes local authority staff. Until the regulations are finalised it is unclear as to how Welsh Government will operate the waiver in practice.

Wider Review of the Public Sector Exit Payment Schemes

- (ii) Concurrently, the UK Government intend to introduce a framework of changes to the terms of public sector exit payment schemes which will affect local government employees, including teachers. Although it is expected that changes will be made to the relevant schemes by June 2017 the UK Government has not provided details on their proposed approach at the current time.

Recovery of Exit Payments (Clawback)

- (iii) The final change will be the ability to recover exit payments made to employees earning over £80,000 who leave the public sector but are then re-engaged in the public sector within a 12 month period.
11. There is a clear link between the changes outlined in (i) and (ii) above. Indications are that the changes to the terms used to calculate exit payments will (most likely) be less beneficial to the employee, and the consequence of this is that the cap of £95,000 is less likely to be breached in future.

Gender Pay Gap

12. The Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities) Regulations 2017, which relate to public sector employers in England and Wales, requires the publication of gender pay gap data based on a 'snapshot' date of 31st March.
13. Public sector employers are required to publish their first gender pay gap report within the period of 12 months beginning with the 'snapshot' date, and the first report is due by 31st March 2018. The plan is to include the gender pay gap report in the 2018/19 Pay Policy Statement.

Reason for Recommendation

14. To comply with the legal requirement under the Localism Act 2011 to produce a Pay Policy Statement, and at the same time to provide transparency and accountability in the Council's arrangements for rewarding its staff.

Legal Implications

15. Under Section 38 of the Localism Act 2011 the Council must prepare a Pay Policy Statement for each financial year before the commencement

of that year. The Pay Policy Statement for 2017/18 must therefore be approved by 31st March 2017.

16. The Act requires that the Pay Policy Statement covers certain specific matters and the Welsh Government has issued statutory Guidance in relation to Pay Policies.
17. The proposed Pay Policy Statement for 2017/18 meets the requirements of the Act and Welsh Government Guidance.
18. The Pay Policy Statement must be published on the Council's website.
19. The Council's pay structures are considered to be compliant with Equalities legislation.

Financial Implications

20. The rates of pay and conditions set out in the Pay Policy Statement are reflected in the Council's budget for 2017/18.

Human Resource Implications

21. The recommendation will not impact on employees across the Council as it merely outlines in one policy, existing and agreed arrangements for pay and remuneration of employees.

RECOMMENDATION

Cabinet is recommended to approve the attached Pay Policy Statement 2017/18 (Appendix 1) for consideration by Council on 23 March 2017.

CHRISTINE SALTER

Corporate Director
10 March 2017

The following appendices are attached:

- Appendix 1 – Pay Policy Statement 2017/18
- Appendix 2 – JNC for Chief Officers: Pay Award Agreement 2016/18
- Appendix 3 – NJC for Local Government Services: Pay Award 2016/17
- Appendix 4 – Salary scales documents detailing all Council grades.

CITY OF CARDIFF COUNCIL**PAY POLICY STATEMENT 2017/18****INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE**

1. The City of Cardiff Council recognises the importance of managing pay fairly and consistently in a way that motivates employees to make a positive contribution to the Council's business. The decisions that are taken regarding pay are crucial to maintaining equality across the Council. The production of a Pay Policy Statement supports this approach and will provide transparency.

SCOPE

2. The Localism Act 2011 requires authorities to develop and make public a pay policy statement on all aspects of Chief Officer remuneration (including on ceasing to hold office), and that pertaining to the 'lowest paid' in the authority, explaining their policy on the relationship between remuneration for Chief Officer and other groups. However, in the interests of transparency and accountability the Council has chosen to take a broader approach and produce a policy statement covering all employee groups with the exception of teachers (as the remuneration for this latter group is set by the Secretary of State and therefore not in local authority control). This policy does not apply to Members of the Council as they are not employees and are governed by separate legislation via the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales.

LEGISLATION

3. In determining the pay and remuneration of all its employees, the Council will comply with all relevant legislation. This includes the Equality Act 2010, Part Time Employment (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations 2000, Agency Workers Regulations 2010 and where relevant the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006. With regard to the Equal Pay requirements contained within the Equality Act, the Council will ensure there is no pay discrimination within its pay structures and that all pay differentials can be objectively justified through the use of equality proofed Job Evaluation mechanisms which directly relate salaries to the requirements, demands and responsibilities of the role.
4. This policy statement incorporates the Cardiff Council's Pay Policy Statement as required by the Localism Act 2011.

RESPONSIBILITY AND SCOPE

5. The Council is directly responsible for a budget of £578 million (2017/18) and for the employment of 12,994 employees (as at December 2016). The Council provides services to a total population of 346,100 residents (according to the 2011 Census). Cardiff's Liveable City Report has given an updated figure for January 2017 as 357,200, residents. In the 2016-21 Cardiff Housing Strategy report, the Council was recorded as having a Council housing stock of 13,657 and in January 2016 there were 53,774 pupils enrolled in our schools.

DEFINITIONS

6. **Chief Officer** – the Localism Act 2011 defines Chief Officer as:
 - Head of Paid Service - in Cardiff this is the Chief Executive
 - Monitoring Officer – in Cardiff this is the Director of Governance & Legal Services
 - Statutory Chief Officers – in Cardiff these are -
 - Director for Education and Lifelong Learning,
 - Director of Social Services
 - Corporate Director Resources who undertakes the role of Section 151 Officer
 - Non-statutory Chief Officers – this refers to non-statutory posts that report directly to the Head of Paid Service so in Cardiff this would be –
 - Director for Economic Development
 - Director for City Operations
 - Director for Communities, Housing and Customer Services.
 - Deputy Chief Officers – this refers to officers that report directly to statutory or non-statutory Chief Officers. In Cardiff this includes –
 - Assistant Director for Education and Lifelong Learning
 - Assistant Director for Children’s Services
 - Assistant Director for Commercial Services
 - Assistant Director for Housing and Communities
 - Assistant Director for Customer Services and Communities
 - Head of Service for Finance
 - Head of Performance and Partnership
 - Chief Officer for HR People Services
 - There are also some Operational Managers that report directly to statutory or non-statutory Chief Officers (Directors of Economic Development; Governance and Legal Services; Social Services; and City Operations) and so for the purposes of this policy these posts are included within this definition. Operational Managers are employed on the same terms and conditions as the Council’s Heads of Service and Chief Officers as indicated in paragraph 17.
7. **Lowest Paid Employees** – the Localism Act 2011 requires the Council to define its ‘lowest paid employee’ within our pay policy statement. Within the Council our lowest paid employees are those appointed on SCP6 of the NJC nationally agreed pay spine. However, since 1st September 2012 the Council has adopted the Voluntary Living Wage for its’ employees. Therefore, the minimum pay is currently £8.25 per hour. This is to rise to £8.45 per hour from 1st April 2017.
8. The Government introduced a compulsory National Living Wage for over 25 year olds at £7.20 per hour from April 2016. This did not impact on the Council as the Voluntary Living Wage had a higher hourly rate at £8.25 from 1st April 2016 and £8.45 from 1st April 2017.
9. **Pay** – the Localism Act 2011 defines remuneration as ‘salary, bonuses, charges, fees or allowances payable, any benefits in kind, increase or enhancement of pension entitlement. This definition is adopted for the term **pay** used in this policy.

KEY PRINCIPLES

10. This policy statement aims to ensure that all employees are rewarded fairly and without discrimination for the work that they do. It reflects fairness and equality of opportunity, the need to encourage and enable employees to perform to the best of their ability and the commitment to operate a transparent pay and grading structure.
11. The Council recognises that pay is not the only means of rewarding and supporting employees and offers a wider range of benefits, i.e. flexible working, access to learning, etc.
12. To ensure these principles are embedded the Council will ensure that there are clear and rational processes for setting and reviewing salaries for all employees, and that there is sufficient flexibility to take into account the pay market and recruitment and retention factors.
13. Any policy statement on pay has to be affordable and support the provision of high quality public service.

PAY DETAILS

Pay Ranges – previous ‘NJC Green Book’ and ‘JNC Craft’ Employees

14. All previous NJC Green Book and JNC Craft positions within the Council have gone through a job evaluation (JE) process using the Greater London Provincial Council (GLPC) scheme, following the signing of Collective Agreements with UNISON, GMB and Unite.(Green book) and UNISON, GMB , Unite and UCATT (JNC Craft).
15. The Council has linked the scores from the job evaluation results directly to the NJC pay structure. This national pay structure ranges from spinal column point (SCP) 6 to 49 which equates to £15,014 to £43,821 at 1st April 2017. Within Cardiff we have agreed 10 grades that span across SCPs 6-46 which equates to £15,014 to £41,025 at 1st April 2017. Each grade has a number of incremental points. More information about the GLPC Scheme and the grades of the Council can be found in the Council’s Single Status Collective Agreement. The agreed grades can be seen at Annex 1.
16. As a result of the Single Status Collective Agreement the Council ceased to use the lowest point of SCP4 from 1st April 2012, and SCP5 was deleted from 1st October 2015. This had a positive impact on the lowest paid employees of the Council. However, please note that as per paragraph 8 the Council since September 2012 has paid the Voluntary Living Wage.

Pay Ranges – Chief Officers and Operational Managers

17. Posts at Operational Manager and above are employed on JNC Chief Officer terms and conditions and pay levels for these posts have been evaluated using the Hay Job Evaluation Scheme since 1999.
18. The JNC for Chief Officers negotiates on national (UK) annual cost of living pay increases for this group, and any award of same is determined on this basis. Chief

Officers employed under JNC terms and conditions are contractually entitled to any national JNC pay rises. This Council will therefore pay these nationally agreed pay awards as and when determined unless full Council decides otherwise.

19. The following table shows the pay for the Senior Management structure:

Level	Salary*
Chief Executive	£173,417
Corporate Director Resources	£132,613
Directors	£122,412
Chief Officers, Assistant Directors	£83,240
Operational Managers	<u>Level 1</u> 5 points from £54,673 - £66,625 <u>Level 2</u> 5 points from £44,744 - £54,049

* Effective from 1st April 2017 in line with JNC for Chief Officers and JNC Chief Executive national pay agreement.

20. When evaluating Chief Officer posts, Hay are asked to provide information on salary levels based on their assessment of relative job sizes and benchmarking against market comparisons for posts of similar size and complexity. Any report from Hay on changes to salary levels would be presented to the Council's Employment Conditions Committee (ECC) which has the following functions delegated to it under the Council's Constitution:

- (i) *To consider and determine policy and issues arising from the organisation, terms and conditions of Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers (as defined in the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (Wales) Regulations 2006), together with any other category of employee specified in Regulation from time to time where this is necessary, subject to the approval of Council in respect of any determination or variation of the remuneration of Chief Officers.*
- (ii) *To decide requests for re-grading of Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers (as defined in the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (Wales) Regulations 2006), together with any other category of employee specified in Regulation from time to time, whether by way of appeal by an employee against a decision to refuse a re-grading application or to decide applications for re-grading which are supported, subject to the approval of Council in respect of any determination or variation of the remuneration of a Chief Officer.*

21. Since 2009/10 the Council has published pay details for Chief Officer posts on its website, while prior to this the number of officers at each salary band over £60,000 were set out. The information can be found in the 'Statement of Accounts' which is accessed via the tab 'Your Council' and then the link to 'Council Finance'. The Chief Executive pay has been published on the website since 2010.

22. The current pay levels within the Council define the multiple between the lowest paid (full time equivalent) employee (£16,302) and the Chief Executive (£173,417) as [1:11] and; between the lowest paid employee (£16,302) and median Chief Officer (£83,240) as [1:5].

The multiple between the median full time equivalent earnings (£23,166) and the Chief Executive (£173,417) is [1:7] and; between the median full time equivalent earnings (£23,166) and median Chief Officer (£83,240) is [1:4].

These figures are based on basic salary on 1st April 2017.

23. The Council does not use performance related pay or bonuses for Chief Officers.

Pay Ranges – Employees other than Chief Officer and previous ‘Green Book’ and ‘Craft’ employees

24. The Council also has employees on other national terms and conditions, i.e. JNC Youth and Community, Soulbury and Teacher terms and conditions. Pay for these employees is based on the relevant nationally agreed rates of pay. Pay rates are included in Appendix 4 for information.

Incremental Progression – all employees

25. Incremental progression for ‘Green Book’, ‘Craft’ employees and Operational Managers is not automatic but is dependent upon a successful performance review. Following a successful performance review, increments are normally effective from the 1st April each year. For ‘Green Book’ and ‘Craft’ employees, this requirement is detailed in the relevant Single Status Collective Agreement, and for Operational Managers this is contained within their national terms and conditions.

Salary on Appointment – all employees

26. Posts are advertised on the agreed grade and the minimum and maximum salary is stated. In practice, most appointments are made at the bottom of the range, but there is discretion to appoint at a higher point on the range. This would usually be to match a candidate’s current level of pay or in particular circumstances.

Pay Review – all employees

27. All pay is reviewed in line with the national pay awards negotiated by the Local Government Employers in conjunction with the recognised Trade Unions at a national level. Please see paragraph 15.2 in relation to JNC for Chief Officer national pay awards.

Market Supplements – all employees

28. It is recognised that there will be exceptional occasions where the market rate for certain key jobs is higher than that provided for by the new pay and grading structure. In these circumstances, the grading of the post will be reviewed in accordance with the new Market Supplement Scheme agreed as part of the Council’s single status package. The scheme is applicable to all those covered by the green book, Craft

employees, JNC for Chief Officers, JNC for Youth & Community Workers and those on Soulbury terms and conditions. Proposals to pay a Market Supplement must be supported by a full evidence based business case, and follow the agreed decision making processes of the Council.

ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS

29. Employees employed under the previous 'Green Book' and 'Craft' terms and conditions are paid on the same terms and conditions and pay scales through Single Status However, a tool allowance has been retained for relevant craft posts.

NJC 'Green Book' and JNC 'Craft' Employees

30. Additional payments are made as detailed in their respective Collective Agreements. The types of additional payments made include: overtime and Saturday and Sunday working at time and a half, recalls to work attract a minimum payment of 2 hours payment, public holiday payments, car allowances, motorcycle and bicycle allowances, stand by and call out payments, night /evening /unsocial hours payments, shift work allowance, sleeping in duty payment, first aid allowance, relocation payment and payment for professional subscriptions. In order to manage a budget deficit, in the financial year 2017/18 payments for interview expenses, relocation expenses and professional subscriptions (which are not legal requirements of a post) will not be made. This is consistent with the 2016/17 financial year.

Chief Officers and Operational Managers

31. Additional payments are made include car, motorcycle and bicycle allowances which have been harmonised for all Council employees using the single rate based on the HMRC arrangements paid for business mileage, i.e. currently 45p per mile.
32. Interview Expenses and Relocation Assistance - For the financial year 2017/18 both of these will continue to cease in order to manage a budget deficit.
33. Professional Subscriptions – For the financial year 2017/18 these will continue only be paid by the Council where it is an essential requirement of the post. From 1st April 2017, there is a requirement for all Youth Workers to be registered with the Education Workforce Council (EWC). As it is a statutory requirement, the Council will be funding the £15 registration fee for the 82 Youth Workers affected.
34. Returning Officer Fees - The appointment of Electoral Registration Officer is required by S8 Representation of the People Act 1983, and the appointment of Returning officer by S35 Representation of the People Act, 1983. In Cardiff, whilst the role of Electoral Registration Officer and Returning Officer is part of the job description of the Chief Executive, it continues to be carried out by the Section 151 Officer. The fee for parliamentary, European Union, Welsh Government, Police and Crime Commissioner elections and all referenda are set by legislation. For these externally sponsored elections the fee is funded through grant awarded by the Welsh Government in respect of its election, and by Central Government in respect of the other elections. Local authorities have the discretion to set the fee for local elections. In the Council the fee for local elections (including ordinary and casual) is set in line with the fee agreed for the Welsh Government elections.

Other Employees

35. The Council is looking to negotiate with trade unions to harmonise the additional payments for JNC Youth and Community and Soulbury employees with those paid to 'Green Book' and 'Craft' employees. The Council's intention is to commence negotiations in the next financial year.

HONORARIA AND ACTING UP SCHEMES

36. The Council has schemes for the payment where an employee acts up into a post at a higher level of pay or where they undertake additional duties at a higher level of responsibility. These schemes are applicable for all Council employees however for the financial year 2017/18 use of the honoraria scheme will continue to be withdrawn in order to manage a budget deficit.

ANNUAL LEAVE

Green Book and Craft employees, Chief Officers and Operational Managers

37. The annual leave entitlement is 27 days, rising to 32 days after 5 years' service. Plus 8 bank holidays.

Other Employees

38. The annual leave entitlement for JNC Youth & Community is 30 days, rising to 35 days after 5 years' service. The Soulbury entitlement is 25 days rising to 30 days after 5 years' service. Plus 8 bank holidays and 4 extra statutory days for both groups.
39. The entitlements to annual leave are pro rata for part time employees.
40. The Council introduced an Annual Leave Purchase scheme, whereby employees can purchase up to 10 days annual leave, which is then payable by monthly deductions during the leave year. As at January 2017, 305 employees had accessed the scheme.

PENSIONS AND REDUNDANCY/ SEVERANCE PAYMENTS

41. All Council employees (with the exception of teachers) are entitled to join the local government pension scheme (LGPS) which is offered by the Local Government Employers. If employees are eligible they will automatically become a member of the scheme (to join they must have a contract for at least 3 months duration and be under the age of 75). Employees can decide to opt out of the scheme. The benefits and contributions payable under the Fund are set out in the LGPS regulations.
42. The current level of contribution to the scheme by employees is:

FTE Pay	% Employee Contribution
Up to £13,500	5.5
£13,501 to £21,000	5.8
£21,01 to £34,000	6.5
£34,001 to £43,000	6.8
£43,001 to £60,000	8.5
£60,001 to £85,000	9.9
£85,001 to £100,000	10.5
£100,001 to £150,000	11.4
More than £150,000	12.5

43. Teachers are entitled to join the Teachers' Pensions scheme. As the Teachers Pensions scheme is operated externally further information can be found on www.teacherspensions.co.uk.
44. The Council's current published statement relating to pensions was agreed by the Cabinet on 12th June 2014 for implementation in 30th June 2014 and the relevant document is available on the Council's website. A change to the way redundancy payments are calculated was agreed by Cabinet on 26th January 2015 and is detailed below in paragraph 46.
45. The document provides details of the Council's policy on making discretionary payments on early termination of employment under Regulation 7 of the Local Government (Early Termination of Employment) (Discretionary Compensation) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006. The document also provides details of the Council's policy on increasing an employee's total pension scheme membership and on awarding additional pension under Regulation 66 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008.
46. The arrangements set out in the document referred to in paragraph 44 apply to all employees of the Council irrespective of grade or status. The most relevant sections are detailed below:
- (i) **The power to pay lump sum compensation of up to 104 weeks** - the Council's policy for utilising this discretion is that the statutory redundancy table is multiplied by a factor of 1.5 subject to a maximum of 45 weeks from 3rd April 2015.
 - (ii) **The power to Increase a Statutory Redundancy Payment** – the Council's policy for utilising this discretion is that redundancy payments to be based on actual weeks pay up to a maximum of £479 per week (as at 3rd April 2016) or actual pay whichever is the lesser. The maximum figure to be adjusted by the statutory amount for a week's pay, as announced annually by the Department of Business Innovation and Skills.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF STAFF

47. Since 1st April 2015, the Council has had a policy regarding re-employment of employees (at any level) who take voluntary redundancy from the Council which was agreed at Cabinet on 26th January 2015.
48. The Council's agreed policy is that employees requesting voluntary redundancy have to agree to the condition that given the Council's obligation to safeguard public funds, they will be precluded from returning to employment (which includes permanent, temporary, casual and agency) within the Council (including schools) for a period of 12 months from the date of their termination.
49. The Council does not believe that it employs any individual in a manner that seeks to avoid tax.
50. Within the Council, under the pension fund discretionary policies there is generally no abatement of pension following re-employment except under the following circumstances:
 - (i) Where a person has been awarded compensatory added years (CAY's) under the LGPS Compensation Regulations the pension may be abated. This is a requirement of the compensation regulations but these will be historical cases as CAY's can no longer be granted.
 - (ii) Where a person has retired under tier 1 ill health provisions and is subsequently re-employed. This is because the certification for tier 1 supposes that the person is permanently unfit for all work. Other tiers of ill health or other retirements would not lead to abatement on re-employment.
51. Abatement, where it applies, would be based on non betterment that is the pension together with the pay in the new employment should not exceed the pay at the point of retirement (adjusted for pension increases). Under (a) the abatement would only apply to the pension from CAY's.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND DECISION MAKING

52. In accordance with the Constitution of the Council the Cabinet are responsible for decision making in terms of pay, terms and conditions and redundancy arrangements in relation to employees of the Council. The exception to this is that the Employment Conditions Committee are responsible for posts at Chief Officer level and above.
53. Any redundancy packages above £100,000 must be agreed by full Council. The redundancy package includes any redundancy payment (from 3 April 2015, statutory redundancy pay of 30 weeks plus an additional 15 weeks), contractual notice period and full cost of early release of pension (as required under Regulation 68(2) of the Local Government Pension Scheme).

54. An updated Pay Policy Statement will be agreed by the full Council annually in line with the legislation and full Council will ensure compliance with the Pay Policy Statement.

REVIEW OF THE POLICY

55. This Pay Policy Statement will be kept under review and developments considered in the light of external best practice and legislation. The Pay Policy Statement may also be reviewed as part of the Council's existing Scrutiny arrangements. The Council will ensure the Pay Policy Statement is updated on an annual basis in line with the requirement of the Localism Act 2011. The annual Pay Policy Statement will be submitted to Cabinet, and then full Council by March of each year.

Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Executives of Local Authorities

**To: Chief Executives in England and Wales (N Ireland for information)
(copies for the Finance Director and HR Director)
Regional Directors
Members of the Joint Negotiating Committee**

24 March 2016

Dear Chief Executive,

CHIEF EXECUTIVES' PAY AGREEMENT 2016-18

Agreement has now been reached on rates of pay applicable from **1 April 2016** and **1 April 2017**.

The individual basic salaries¹ and salary scales of all officers within scope of the JNC for Chief Executives of Local Authorities should be increased by 1.0% with effect from 1 April 2016 and 1.0% with effect from 1 April 2017.

This pay agreement covers the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2018.

Yours faithfully,

**Sarah Messenger
Amar Dave**

Joint Secretaries

¹ Basic salary should exclude other separately identified payments such as Returning Officer fees etc.

Employers' Secretary: Sarah Messenger Local Government Association Local Government House Smith Square London SW1P 3HZ info@local.gov.uk	Officers' Secretary: Amar Dave c/o Rochford District Council South Street Rochford Essex SS4 1BW daveamar@aol.com
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Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officers of Local Authorities

**To: Chief Executives in England and Wales (N Ireland for information)
(copies for the Finance Director and HR Director)
Regional Directors
Members of the Joint Negotiating Committee**

17 March 2016

Dear Chief Executive,

CHIEF OFFICERS' PAY AGREEMENT 2016-18

Agreement has now been reached on rates of pay applicable from **1 April 2016** and **1 April 2017**.

The individual basic salaries¹ and salary scales of all officers within scope of the JNC for Chief Officers of Local Authorities should be increased by 1.0% with effect from 1 April 2016 and 1.0% with effect from 1 April 2017. (NB: the percentage increases apply to individual salaries as well as pay points).

This pay agreement covers the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2018.

Yours faithfully,



Sarah Messenger



Justin Bowden

Joint Secretaries

cc Mike Short, UNISON

¹ Basic salary should exclude other separately identified payments such as Returning Officer fees etc.

Employers' Secretary: Sarah Messenger Local Government Association Local Government House Smith Square London SW1P 3HZ info@local.gov.uk	Officers' Secretary: Justin Bowden GMB 22 Stephenson Way London NW1 2HD justin.bowden@gmb.org.uk
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Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

National Joint Council for Local Government Services

Employers' Secretary:
Sarah Messenger

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**To: Chief Executives in England, Wales and N Ireland
(copies for the Finance Director and HR Director)
Members of the National Joint Council**

16 May 2016

Dear Chief Executive,

2016 and 2017 PAYSCALES & ALLOWANCES

The rates of pay applicable from **1 April 2016** and **1 April 2017** are attached at **Annex 1**.

The new rates for allowances up-rated in line with the headline pay increase of one per cent in each year are set out at **Annex 2**.

Agreement has been reached with the NJC Trade Union Side on these rates, (with UNISON and GMB voting to accept).

Joint Reviews of Term-Time Working and the National Pay Spine:

The NJC will shortly agree and publish Terms of Reference and timetables for these reviews.

Yours sincerely

Sarah Messenger
Justin Bowden
Fiona Farmer
Heather Wakefield

Joint Secretaries

SCP	1 April 2016		1 April 2017	
	per annum	per hour*	per annum	per hour*
6	£14,514	£7.52	£15,014	£7.78
7	£14,615	£7.58	£15,115	£7.83
8	£14,771	£7.66	£15,246	£7.90
9	£14,975	£7.76	£15,375	£7.97
10	£15,238	£7.90	£15,613	£8.09
11	£15,507	£8.04	£15,807	£8.19
12	£15,823	£8.20	£16,123	£8.36
13	£16,191	£8.39	£16,491	£8.55
14	£16,481	£8.54	£16,781	£8.70
15	£16,772	£8.69	£17,072	£8.85
16	£17,169	£8.90	£17,419	£9.03
17	£17,547	£9.10	£17,772	£9.21
18	£17,891	£9.27	£18,070	£9.37
19	£18,560	£9.62	£18,746	£9.72
20	£19,238	£9.97	£19,430	£10.07
21	£19,939	£10.34	£20,138	£10.44
22	£20,456	£10.60	£20,661	£10.71
23	£21,057	£10.91	£21,268	£11.02
24	£21,745	£11.27	£21,962	£11.38
25	£22,434	£11.63	£22,658	£11.74
26	£23,166	£12.01	£23,398	£12.13
27	£23,935	£12.41	£24,174	£12.53
28	£24,717	£12.81	£24,964	£12.94
29	£25,694	£13.32	£25,951	£13.45
30	£26,556	£13.76	£26,822	£13.90
31	£27,394	£14.20	£27,668	£14.34
32	£28,203	£14.62	£28,485	£14.76
33	£29,033	£15.05	£29,323	£15.20
34	£29,854	£15.47	£30,153	£15.63
35	£30,480	£15.80	£30,785	£15.96
36	£31,288	£16.22	£31,601	£16.38
37	£32,164	£16.67	£32,486	£16.84
38	£33,106	£17.16	£33,437	£17.33
39	£34,196	£17.72	£34,538	£17.90
40	£35,093	£18.19	£35,444	£18.37
41	£36,019	£18.67	£36,379	£18.86
42	£36,937	£19.15	£37,306	£19.34
43	£37,858	£19.62	£38,237	£19.82
44	£38,789	£20.11	£39,177	£20.31
45	£39,660	£20.56	£40,057	£20.76
46	£40,619	£21.05	£41,025	£21.26
47	£41,551	£21.54	£41,967	£21.75
48	£42,474	£22.02	£42,899	£22.24
49	£43,387	£22.49	£43,821	£22.71

*hourly rate calculated by dividing annual salary by 52.143 weeks (which is 365 days divided by 7) and then divided by 37 hours (the standard working week in the National Agreement 'Green Book')

Part 3 Paragraph 2.6(e) Sleeping-in Duty Payment:

1 April 2016	1 April 2017
£34.34	£34.68

**RATES OF PROTECTED ALLOWANCES AT 1 APRIL 2016 and 1 APRIL 2017
(FORMER APT&C AGREEMENT (PURPLE BOOK))**

Paragraph 28(3) Nursery Staffs in Educational Establishments - Special Educational Needs Allowance

1 April 2016	1 April 2017
£1,227	£1,239

Paragraph 28(14) Laboratory / Workshop Technicians

City and Guilds Science Laboratory Technician's Certificate Allowance:

1 April 2016	1 April 2017
£199	£201

City and Guilds Laboratory Technician's Advanced Certificate Allowance:

1 April 2016	1 April 2017
£145	£146

Paragraph 32 London Weighting and Fringe Area Allowances £ Per Annum

Inner Fringe Area:

1 April 2016	1 April 2017
£832	£840

Outer Fringe Area:

1 April 2016	1 April 2017
£579	£585

Paragraph 35 Standby Duty Allowance - Social Workers (1)(a)(i) Allowance - Per Session

1 April 2016	1 April 2017
£27.62	£27.90

FORMER MANUAL WORKER AGREEMENT (WHITE BOOK)

Section 1 Paragraph 3 London and Fringe Area Allowances £ Per Annum

Inner Fringe Area:

1 April 2016
£832

1 April 2017
£840

Outer Fringe Area:

1 April 2016
£579

1 April 2017
£585

Salary Scales

SCP	Job Evaluation Scores (GLPC scheme)	FTE SALARY	MONTHLY	HOURLY (National Living Wage £7.50 from 1/4/2017)	Living Wage Hourly Rate (as at 1st April 2016)
NJC for Local Government (as at 1st April 2017)					
£16,302					
GRADE 1					
6	1 - 247	15014	1251.17	7.78	8.45
7		15115	1259.58	7.83	8.45
GRADE 2					
8	248 - 286	15246	1270.50	7.90	8.45
9		15375	1281.25	7.97	8.45
10		15613	1301.08	8.09	8.45
11		15807	1317.25	8.19	8.45
GRADE 3					
11	287 - 327	15807	1317.25	8.19	8.45
12		16123	1343.58	8.36	8.45
13		16491	1374.25	8.55	
14		16781	1398.42	8.70	
15		17072	1422.67	8.85	
16		17419	1451.58	9.03	
GRADE 4					
16	328 - 369	17419	1451.58	9.03	
17		17772	1481.00	9.21	
18		18070	1505.83	9.37	
19		18746	1562.17	9.72	
20		19430	1619.17	10.07	
21		20138	1678.17	10.44	
GRADE 5					
21	370 - 409	20138	1678.17	10.44	
22		20661	1721.75	10.71	
23		21268	1772.33	11.02	
24		21962	1830.17	11.38	
25		22658	1888.17	11.74	
26		23398	1949.83	12.13	
GRADE 6					
26	410 - 454	23398	1949.83	12.13	
27		24174	2014.50	12.53	
28		24964	2080.33	12.94	
29		25951	2162.58	13.45	
30		26822	2235.17	13.90	
31		27668	2305.67	14.34	
GRADE 7					
31	455 - 499	27668	2305.67	14.34	
32		28485	2373.75	14.76	
33		29323	2443.58	15.20	
34		30153	2512.75	15.63	
35		30785	2565.42	15.96	
36		31601	2633.42	16.38	
GRADE 8					
36	500 - 544	31601	2633.42	16.38	
37		32486	2707.17	16.84	
38		33437	2786.42	17.33	
39		34538	2878.17	17.90	
40		35444	2953.67	18.37	
GRADE 9					
40	545 - 589	35444	2953.67	18.37	
41		36379	3031.58	18.86	
42		37306	3108.83	19.34	
43		38237	3186.42	19.82	
GRADE 10					
43	590 +	38237	3186.42	19.82	
44		39177	3264.75	20.31	
45		40057	3338.08	20.76	
46		41025	3418.75	21.26	
Other		0	0.00	0.00	

SCP	FTE SALARY	MONTHLY	HOURLY
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JNC CHIEF OFFICERS (as at 1st April 2017)

OM2			
1	44744	3728.67	23.19
2	47097	3924.75	24.41
3	49146	4095.50	25.47
4	51596	4299.67	26.74
5	54049	4504.08	28.02

OM1			
1	54673	4556.08	28.34
2	57710	4809.17	29.91
3	60748	5062.33	31.49
4	63620	5301.67	32.98
5	66626	5552.17	34.53

Chief Off/Asst Dir			
1	83240	6936.67	43.15

Director			
1	122412	10201.00	63.45

Corp Dir			
1	132613	11051.08	68.74

JNC CHIEF EXECUTIVE (as at 1st April 2017)

Chief Executive			
1	173417	14451.42	89.89

NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE (as at 1st October 2016)

NMW - Point 1 (16 to 17 years of age)			
1	7717	643.08	4.00

NMW - Point 2 (18 to 20 years of age)			
2	10707	892.25	5.55

NMW - Point 3 (21 years and above)			
3	13408	1117.33	6.95

Apprentice Rate			
1	6560	546.67	3.40

Teacher (Main Pay Range)

			Daily Rate (195ths)
1	22467	1872.25	115.22
2	24243	2020.25	124.32
3	26192	2182.67	134.32
4	28207	2350.58	144.65
5	30430	2535.83	156.05
6	33160	2763.33	170.05

Teacher (Upper Pay Range)

			Daily Rate (195ths)
1	35571	2964.25	182.42
2	36889	3074.08	189.17
3	38250	3187.50	196.15

Unqualified Teacher

			Daily Rate (195ths)
1	16461	1371.75	84.42
2	18376	1531.33	94.24
3	20289	1690.75	104.05
4	22204	1850.33	113.87
5	24120	2010.00	123.69
6	26034	2169.50	133.51

Leadership Group Range

	Min	Max
Group 1	44,102	58,677
Group 2	46,335	63,147
Group 3	49,976	67,963
Group 4	53,712	73,144
Group 5	59,264	80,671
Group 6	63,779	88,984
Group 7	68,643	98,100
Group 8	75,708	108,283

* Scale points to be applied **only** to head teachers at the top of the school group range in the academic year 2015/16, indicating no uplift for 2016/17.

e.g
Headteacher on Grade 12-18 (moves to sp18 on Sept 2016)
Salary Range £51,127 - £58,677 (no uplift on point 18)

Headteacher on Grade 15-21 (moves to sp18 on Sept 2016)
Salary Range £55,049 - £63,779 (sp18 = £59,264)

Leading Practitioner Range

LP01 - LP05		LP02 - LP06		LP03-LP07	
1	38,984	2	39,960	3	40,958
2	39,960	3	40,958	4	41,978
3	40,958	4	41,978	5	43,023
4	41,978	5	43,023	6	44,102
5	43,023	6	44,102	7	45,290
LP04-LP08		LP05-LP09		LP06-LP10	
4	41,978	5	43,023	6	44,102
5	43,023	6	44,102	7	45,290
6	44,102	7	45,290	8	46,335
7	45,290	8	46,335	9	47,492
8	46,335	9	47,492	10	48,711
LP07-LP11		LP08-LP12		LP09-LP13	
7	45,290	8	46,335	9	47,492
8	46,335	9	47,492	10	48,711
9	47,492	10	48,711	11	49,976
10	48,711	11	49,976	12	51,127
11	49,976	12	51,127	13	52,405
LP10-LP14		LP11-LP15		LP12-LP16	
10	48,711	11	49,976	12	51,127
11	49,976	12	51,127	13	52,405
12	51,127	13	52,405	14	53,712
13	52,405	14	53,712	15	55,049
14	53,712	15	55,049	16	56,511
LP13-LP17		LP14-LP18			
13	52,405	14	53,712		
14	53,712	15	55,049		
15	55,049	16	56,511		
16	56,511	17	57,810		
17	57,810	18	59,264		

Leadership Pay Range

1	38,984
2	39,960
3	40,958
4	41,978
5	43,023
6	44,102
7	45,290
8	46,335
9	47,492
10	48,711
11	49,976
12	51,127
13	52,405
14	53,712
15	55,049
16	56,511
17	57,810
18*	58,677
18	59,264
19	60,733
20	62,240
21*	63,147
21	63,779
22	65,363
23	66,982
24*	67,963
24	68,643
25	70,349
26	72,089
27*	73,144
27	73,876
28	75,708
29	77,583
30	79,514
31*	80,671
31	81,478
32	83,503
33	85,579
34	87,694
35*	88,984
35	89,874
36	92,099
37	94,389
38	96,724
39*	98,100
39	99,081
40	101,554
41	104,091
42	106,699
43*	108,283

JNC YOUTH AND COMMUNITY (as at 1st September 2016)

SCP	FTE SALARY	MONTHLY	HOURLY	Living Wage Hourly Rate (as at 1st April 2016)
				£16,302
02	15507	1292.25	8.04	8.45
03	17241	1436.75	8.94	
04	17828	1485.67	9.24	
05	23445	1953.75	12.15	
06	23445	1953.75	12.15	
07	25194	2099.50	13.06	
08	28852	2404.33	14.95	
09	28852	2404.33	14.95	
10	34129	2844.08	17.69	

SCP	FTE SALARY	MONTHLY	HOURLY
T00 1			
11	21467	1788.92	11.13
12	22441	1870.08	11.63
13	23445	1953.75	12.15
14	24485	2040.42	12.69

T00 2			
18	27396	2283.00	14.20
19	28123	2343.58	14.58
20	28852	2404.33	14.95
21	29672	2472.67	15.38

T00 3			
20	28852	2404.33	14.95
21	29672	2472.67	15.38
22	30601	2550.08	15.86
23	31505	2625.42	16.33

T00 4			
22	30601	2550.08	15.86
23	31505	2625.42	16.33
24	32413	2701.08	16.80
25	33329	2777.42	17.28

T00 4A			
24	32413	2701.08	16.80
25	33329	2777.42	17.28
26	34243	2853.58	17.75
27	35159	2929.92	18.22

T00 5			
27	35159	2929.92	18.22
28	36085	3007.08	18.70
29	37005	3083.75	19.18
30	37924	3160.33	19.66

SCP	FTE SALARY	MONTHLY	HOURLY
T00 HRLY			
02	15507	1292.25	8.04
03	16117	1343.08	8.35
04	16681	1390.08	8.65
05	17241	1436.75	8.94
06	17828	1485.67	9.24
07	18450	1537.50	9.56
08	19069	1589.08	9.88
09	19856	1654.67	10.29
10	20472	1706.00	10.61
11	21467	1788.92	11.13
12	22441	1870.08	11.63
13	23445	1953.75	12.15
14	24485	2040.42	12.69
15	25194	2099.50	13.06
16	25935	2161.25	13.44
17	26662	2221.83	13.82
18	27396	2283.00	14.20
19	28123	2343.58	14.58
20	28852	2404.33	14.95
21	29672	2472.67	15.38
22	30601	2550.08	15.86
23	31505	2625.42	16.33
24	32413	2701.08	16.80

SCP	FTE SALARY	MONTHLY	HOURLY
EAI			
01	33730	2810.83	17.48
02	34938	2911.50	18.11
03	36078	3006.50	18.70
04	37234	3102.83	19.30
05	38383	3198.58	19.89
06	39533	3294.42	20.49
07	40741	3395.08	21.12
08	41902	3491.83	21.72
09	43256	3604.67	22.42
10	44463	3705.25	23.05
11	45655	3804.58	23.66
12	46809	3900.75	24.26
13	48116	4009.67	24.94
14	49280	4106.67	25.54
15	50567	4213.92	26.21
16	51731	4310.92	26.81
17	52897	4408.08	27.42
18	54042	4503.50	28.01
19	55223	4601.92	28.62
20	55833	4652.75	28.94
21	57005	4750.42	29.55
22	58027	4835.58	30.08
23	59152	4929.33	30.66
24	60160	5013.33	31.18
25	61239	5103.25	31.74
26	62291	5190.92	32.29
27	63367	5280.58	32.84
28	64457	5371.42	33.41
29	65551	5462.58	33.98
30	66643	5553.58	34.54
31	67725	5643.75	35.10
32	68824	5735.33	35.67
33	69924	5827.00	36.24
34	71050	5920.83	36.83
35	72173	6014.42	37.41
36	73329	6110.75	38.01
37	74465	6205.42	38.60
38	75615	6301.25	39.19
39	76748	6395.67	39.78
40	77880	6490.00	40.37
41	79019	6584.92	40.96
42	80156	6679.67	41.55
43	81293	6774.42	42.14
44	82435	6869.58	42.73
45	83574	6964.50	43.32
46	84715	7059.58	43.91
47	85860	7155.00	44.50
48	86995	7249.58	45.09
49	88135	7344.58	45.68

SCP	FTE SALARY	MONTHLY	HOURLY
EDPSY A			
01	35377	2948.08	18.34
02	37173	3097.75	19.27
03	38969	3247.42	20.20
04	40764	3397.00	21.13
05	42558	3546.50	22.06
06	44353	3696.08	22.99
07	46044	3837.00	23.87
08	47734	3977.83	24.74
09	49317	4109.75	25.56

SCP	FTE SALARY	MONTHLY	HOURLY
EDPSY B			
01	44353	3696.08	22.99
02	46044	3837.00	23.87
03	47734	3977.83	24.74
04	49317	4109.75	25.56
05	50902	4241.83	26.38
06	52380	4365.00	27.15
07	52987	4415.58	27.46
08	54120	4510.00	28.05
09	55243	4603.58	28.63
10	56386	4698.83	29.23
11	57506	4792.17	29.81
12	58649	4887.42	30.40

ALLOWANCES

Single Status Contractual Allowances - NJC 37 Hours

Wage Type	Wage Type Text	£/Hours/Units	Comments
1253	Travel Allowance	£	Cash Amount. Payments will be not considered unless the additional expenditure exceeds £3.03 per week and payments should continue for a period of 1 year from the date of transfer, whichever is the shorter
1306	Protected Allowance	£	SOP Protected Allowance
1324	Dress Allowance	£	Cash Amount £21.81
1403	Secondment allowance	£	Cash Amount for External Secondment
1405	Acting Up Allowance	£	Cash Amount
1421	AMHP Payment	£	£1800 PA pro rata , amount auto populates
1510	Term Time Only Wks	Units	44 Weeks Max
1515	Term Time Leave Ent Days	Units	27 or 32 Days
1600	Contractual Overtime	Hours	SCP * 1.5
1605	Night Allowance	Hours	SCP * 1/3
1610	Shift Allowance 10%	£	10% of Annual Salary, amount auto populates
1615	Standby Duty	Units	£28.67 per session
1620	Weekend Work	Hours	SCP * 1/2
1625	SEN	£	£461.57 PA, £38.46 monthly amount auto populates
1630	First Aid Allowance	£	£172.71 PA, £14.39 monthly amount auto populates
1632	Living Wage Supplement	£	Cash amount and only payable for scp 6-12

Single Status Contractual Allowances - JNC Craft/Assoc

Wage Type	Wage Type Text	£/Hours/Units	Comments
1253	Travel Allowance	£	Cash Amount. Payments will be not considered unless the additional expenditure exceeds £3.03 per week and payments should continue for a period of 1 year from the date of transfer, whichever is the shorter
1403	Secondment allowance	£	Cash Amount for External Secondment
1405	Acting Up Allowance	£	Cash Amount
1510	Term Time Only Wks	Units	44 Weeks Max
1515	Term Time Leave Ent Days	Units	27 or 32 Days
1600	Contractual Overtime	Hours	SCP * 1.5
1605	Night Allowance	Hours	SCP * 1/3
1610	Shift Allowance 10%	£	10% of Annual Salary, amount auto populates
1615	Standby Duty	Units	£28.67 per session
1620	Weekend Work	Hours	SCP * 1/2
1630	First Aid Allowance	£	£172.71 PA, £14.39 monthly amount auto populates
1632	Living Wage Supplement	£	Cash amount and only payable for scp 6-12
1634	Tool Allowance 1	£	£175.72 PA, £14.64 monthly amount auto populates
1636	Tool Allowance 2	£	£373.86 PA, £31.16 monthly amount auto populates

Contractual Allowances - Chief Officers

Wage Type	Wage Type Text	£/Hours/Units	Comments
1253	Travel Allowance	£	Cash Amount. Payments will be not considered unless the additional expenditure exceeds £3.03 per week and payments should continue for a period of 1 year from the date of transfer, whichever is the shorter
1403	Secondment allowance	£	Cash Amount for External Secondment
1405	Acting Up Allowance	£	Cash Amount
1510	Term Time Only Wks	Units	44 Weeks Max
1515	Term Time Leave Ent Days	Units	27 or 32 Days
1630	First Aid Allowance	£	£172.71 PA, £14.39 monthly amount auto populates

Contractual Allowances - JNC Youth & Comm

Wage Type	Wage Type Text	£/Hours/Units	Comments
1253	Travel Allowance	£	Cash Amount. Payments will be not considered unless the additional expenditure exceeds £3.03 per week and payments should continue for a period of 1 year from the date of transfer, whichever is the shorter
1403	Secondment allowance	£	Cash Amount for External Secondment
1405	Acting Up Allowance	£	Cash Amount
1510	Term Time Only Wks	Units	44 Weeks Max
1515	Term Time Leave Ent Days	Units	34 or 39 Days (Actual AL are 30 or 35)
1630	First Aid Allowance	£	£172.71 PA, £14.39 monthly amount auto populates
1632	Living Wage Supplement	£	Cash amount and only payable for CE1 scp 1 - 8, CE2 scp 1-2

Contractual Allowances - Soulbury

Wage Type	Wage Type Text	£/Hours/Units	Comments
1253	Travel Allowance	£	Cash Amount. Payments will be not considered unless the additional expenditure exceeds £3.03 per week and payments should continue for a period of 1 year from the date of transfer, whichever is the shorter
1403	Secondment allowance	£	Cash Amount for External Secondment
1405	Acting Up Allowance	£	Cash Amount
1510	Term Time Only Wks	Units	44 Weeks Max
1515	Term Time Leave Ent Days	Units	29 or 34 Days (Actual AL are 25 or 30)
1630	First Aid Allowance	£	£172.71 PA, £14.39 monthly amount auto populates

Contractual Allowances - Teachers

Wage Type	Wage Type Text	£/Hours/Units	Comments
1313	Pay Supplement	£	Cash Amount
1360	SEN - Teacher	£	Cash Amount - please refer chart below
1375	First Aid - Teachers	£	£172.71 PA, amount auto populates
1376	TLR1	£	Cash Amount - please refer chart below
1377	TLR2	£	Cash Amount - please refer chart below
1378	Safeguard Payment	£	Fixed term cash amount - normally ends after 3 years
1386	TLR3	£	Fixed term cash amount - requires an end, please refer to chart below
1388	Discretionary Payment HT	£	Cash Amount

Start Date	End Date	Allowance	Min	Max
01/09/13	31/08/14	SEN - Teacher	£2,022	£3,994
01/09/14	31/08/15	SEN - Teacher	£2,043	£4,034
01/09/15	31/08/16	SEN - Teacher	£2,064	£4,075
01/09/16		SEN - Teacher	£2,085	£4,116
01/09/13	31/08/14	TLR 1	£7,397	£12,517
01/09/14	31/08/15	TLR 1	£7,471	£12,643
01/09/15	31/08/16	TLR 1	£7,546	£12,770
01/09/16		TLR 1	£7,622	£12,898
01/09/13	31/08/14	TLR 2	£2,561	£6,259
01/09/14	31/08/15	TLR 2	£2,587	£6,322
01/09/15	31/08/16	TLR 2	£2,613	£6,386
01/09/16		TLR 2	£2,640	£6,450
01/09/13	31/08/14	TLR 3	£505	£2,525
01/09/14	31/08/15	TLR 3	£511	£2,551
01/09/15	31/08/16	TLR 3	£517	£2,577
01/09/16		TLR 3	£523	£2,603

CABINET MEETING: 16 MARCH 2017

**POPULATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR CARDIFF AND THE
VALE OF GLAMORGAN****REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES****AGENDA ITEM: 7**

**PORTFOLIO: HEALTH, HOUSING AND WELLBEING (COUNCILLOR
SUSAN ELSMORE)****Reason for this Report**

1. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (SSWB Act) requires the local authorities and the Local Health Board within each region to jointly prepare and publish before April 2017 an assessment of the care and support needs of their population, including carers who need support. A report of the assessment for the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan region is attached at Appendix 1. The local authorities and the Local Health Board are required formally to approve the population assessment report. This needs to be done by the Board of the Local Health Board and, in the case of the local authority, by the full Council on submission by the executive so that the information contained within the report is considered at the most senior levels within these organisations.

Background

2. The SSWB Act 2014 introduced a duty on local authorities and the Local Health Board within each region to jointly prepare and publish an assessment of the care and support needs of the population, including carers who need support. A report of the assessment for the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan region is attached at Appendix 1. Before final publication, the document will have a small amount of professional graphic design work done.
3. The report must be formally signed off by both Councils and the Cardiff & Vale University Health Board and published before April 2017.
4. The Part 2 Code of Practice (General Functions) of the SSWB Act sets out how a population needs assessment should be undertaken. Part 2 also requires the statutory Regional Partnership Board (RPB) to exercise the principal governance role in overseeing the production of the needs assessment. The Cardiff and Vale RPB is chaired by the City of Cardiff Council's Cabinet member for Health, Housing and Wellbeing

5. The assessment must identify:
 - the extent to which those needs are not being met;
 - the range and level of services required to meet those needs;
 - the range and level of services required to deliver the preventative services required in section 15 of the Act; and
 - how these services will be delivered through the medium of Welsh.
6. The purpose of the population needs assessment is to ensure that local authorities and Local Health Boards jointly produce a clear and specific evidence base in relation to care and support needs and carers' needs to underpin the delivery of their statutory functions and inform planning and operational decisions. This will ensure services are planned and developed in an efficient and effective way by public sector partners, in order to promote the well-being of people with care and support needs. A population needs assessment is intended to drive change, partly by enabling both local authorities and Local Health Boards to focus on preventative approaches to care and support needs. It will provide the information required to support resource and budgetary decisions; ensuring services and outcomes are targeted, sustainable, effective and efficient. It will underpin the integration of services and particularly support the duties set out in Part 9 of the Act which deals with collaborative working.
7. Upon completion, population needs assessment reports must be published on the websites of all local authorities and Local Health Boards involved in their production. A copy of the report must also be sent to Welsh Ministers at the time of publication. The report should be drafted using accessible language so that it can be considered by members of the public. It is important that the report explains clearly how the local authorities and the Local Health Board have arrived at their decision in relation to the needs identified and the level of services required to meet those needs.
8. Local authorities and Local Health Boards must produce one assessment report per local government electoral cycle. They must be forward looking and consider the needs for care and support and needs for carers for the whole period up until the next population assessment is due for publication.
9. However, given that circumstances may change, the partnership arrangement established to carry out the assessment must keep it under review. The report should be reviewed as required but at least once mid-way through the population assessment period. If this review identifies a significant change in the needs for care and support or the needs of carers, an addendum should be produced and similarly be published and sent to Welsh Ministers.
10. In addition to supporting other statutory planning processes, the assessment should inform local the production of an Area Plan for the region, setting out the region's response to the needs identified in the assessment; this will be prepared during the period Apr 2017-Mar 2018.

Issues

11. The assessment was undertaken at the same time as the Well-being Assessments in each local authority area, required under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Wherever possible, evidence from the assessments has been shared and the assessments inform each other.
12. The Act and associated statutory guidance require that the report is presented under a number of themed headings. The report includes information on the methods used to undertake the assessment, as well as information on care and support needs, assets, and prevention needs under each topic area. Specific findings for each topic are given in the relevant chapter.
13. A number of overarching care and support needs emerged which were identified in more than one topic area. These were:
 - **Improving information and access to services** including access to information about support and services available; timely access to mental health and primary care services; accessibility of services and information; transport to aid access to services; improving awareness, signposting and access to different forms of advocacy
 - **Tackling social isolation and loneliness** across our populations, but especially older people
 - **Support for carers** including support for young and adult carers, and respite for young and adult carers
 - **Improving transitions** between children's and adult services
 - **Links with education** including improving involvement and engagement with schools; and vocational educational opportunities, apprenticeships and adult learning
 - **Appropriate housing** to meet individuals' varied needs, and to enable people to remain independent as they age
 - **Community involvement** including increasing engagement with individual care and support plans; engagement with service planning and design; and supporting volunteers and volunteering
 - **Dementia** meeting the needs of people with dementia and their carers
 - **Joining up / integrating services** across the statutory sector and working with the third sector, including improved communication between services
 - **Substance misuse** including responding to changing patterns of misuse
14. Key prevention issues identified were:
 - **Building healthy relationships** including emotional and mental health, sexual health; prevention of child sexual exploitation (CSE); support for children and young people affected by parental relationship breakdown
 - **Practical life skills** including financial skills (for all ages)
 - **Healthy behaviours** including tobacco use, alcohol, diet and physical activity

- **Healthy environment and accessible built environment** including tackling air pollution, and making it easier for people, particularly older people and those with disabilities or sensory impairment, to get around

15. Key assets identified were:

- **Social capital** including positive social interactions, dementia-friendly communities, volunteers, self-care
- **Buildings and services** including community hubs, one-stop shops and libraries, Dewis Cymru
- **Organisations** including third sector organisations, community groups, statutory services including community pharmacies, multi-stakeholder partnerships
- **Physical environment** including access to green space

Local Member consultation (where appropriate)

16. In contrast to the Well-being Assessment, formal consultation on this assessment is not required. However, guidance clearly states that engagement with the local population should be a core part of the assessment. Care and support services must act in a way that strengthens the voice of residents.
17. A broad range of individuals, groups and organisations have been involved in the process of undertaking the assessment. Significant new engagement with residents through surveys and focus groups has taken place, in addition to engagement with relevant corporate and partner stakeholders (including the third and independent sectors).
18. A draft assessment report was shared and discussed with the Regional Partnership Board and its Strategic Leadership Group, as well as all other stakeholders who have contributed to the process to date. This ensures that the final document represents a balanced and accurate view of the care and support needs of our communities.

Reasons for Recommendations

19. To ensure that Cabinet members can exercise oversight of a key planning document for social care and well-being services and agree future priorities.
20. To secure approval by the full Council as required by the statutory framework for producing the assessment.

Financial Implications

21. There are none at this stage. The requirement for Area Plans to be subsequently developed and implemented, taking into account the findings of the assessment, will have potential resource implications. The priorities for action and detailed plans to address them, along with consequent financial implications, should be discussed and agreed as part of the Area Planning process

Legal Implications

22. The development and publication of a population needs assessment is a legal requirement under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.
23. A number of key population groups must be covered by the assessment, as specified in the Act. The assessment must identify how services will be delivered through the medium of Welsh. There is also a responsibility for an equality impact assessment to be undertaken on the assessment and the subsequent plans to meet needs. Information on equalities and Welsh language is included in relevant sections throughout the document, with additional information in Section C. The impact assessment process will continue and be completed during the development of the Area Plans.

HR Implications

24. There are none at this stage. The requirement for Area Plans to be subsequently developed and implemented, taking into account the findings of the assessment, may have potential HR implications.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet are recommended to

1. Note the content and findings of the population needs assessment.
2. Approve the population needs assessment for consideration by Council.

TONY YOUNG

Director

10 March 2017

The following appendices are attached:

Appendix 1 – Population needs assessment for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan

The following background papers have been taken into account

Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 Part 2 Code of Practice (General Functions)

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol



Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan

Population needs assessment

for the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014

An assessment of the care and support needs of people
living in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan,
by listening to residents and local professionals
and reviewing service and population data

Version control

Version no.	Date	Comments
Draft	13 Feb 2017-3	Final draft of text. For approval by Cardiff Council and Vale of Glamorgan Council.

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Executive summary

Background to the assessment

The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 introduced a duty on local authorities and Local Health Boards to prepare and publish an assessment of the care and support needs of the population, including carers who need support. This is a report of the that assessment, for the region covering Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. The Act and its statutory guidance requires the presentation of the report under a number of themed headings.

The assessment was undertaken at the same time as the Wellbeing Assessments in each local authority area, required under the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Wherever possible evidence from the assessments has been shared and the assessments inform each other.

How the assessment was undertaken

The assessment was undertaken between February 2016 and January 2017. The aim was to identify the key care and support needs, prevention issues, and assets (such as people, buildings, organisations or services which contribute to enhancing or maintaining wellbeing) in the region.

Information was brought together from a number of sources: public surveys tailored to the audience; focus group interviews with local residents; a survey of local professionals and organisations providing care or support, including the third sector; service and population data; key documents, and previous work. Engagement work was carried out under the 'Let's Talk' brand.

A series of workshops with lead professionals in the area were held in November 2016 to start to collate and interpret the findings.

The work was overseen by representatives from the City of Cardiff Council and the Vale of Glamorgan Council, and Cardiff and Vale University Health Board, and reported to the Regional Partnership Board for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. Learning from the assessment process is included in the future recommendations in the document.

Background demography

In 2015 there were estimated to be 357,160 people living in Cardiff, and 127,592 living in the Vale of Glamorgan. The population of the Vale is projected to increase by around 1% over the next 10 years; however this masks significant growth in the number of people aged 65 or over. The population of Cardiff is projected to increase by around 10% over the next 10 years, or around 35,000 additional people. While much of this growth is among people aged 65 or over, there is also projected to be considerable growth in the number of children and young people aged under 16.

The population of South Cardiff is ethnically very diverse compared to the rest of Wales. Cardiff is an initial accommodation and dispersal centre for asylum seekers.

There are stark and persistent inequalities in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. A man living in one of the most deprived parts of Cardiff can expect to live 24 fewer years in good health compared with someone in one of the least deprived areas. In the Vale of Glamorgan a man living in one of the most deprived areas can expect to live 21 fewer years in good health compared with someone in one of the least deprived areas.

Key findings

Detailed findings across eleven population groups are presented in the main report. A number of findings were common to one or more of these groups, and addressing these is recommended as a priority. Underlying each of these issues is the broader and persistent issue of **inequality** between and within our communities. The cross-cutting findings are:

Care and support needs

- **Improving information and access to services** including access to information about support and services available; timely access to mental health and primary care services; accessibility of services and information; transport to aid access to services; improving awareness, signposting and access to different forms of advocacy
- **Tackling social isolation and loneliness** across our populations, but especially older people
- **Support for carers** including support for young and adult carers, and respite for young and adult carers
- **Improving transitions** between children's and adult services
- **Links with education** including improving involvement and engagement with schools; and vocational educational opportunities, apprenticeships and adult learning
- **Appropriate housing** to meet individuals' varied needs, and to enable people to remain independent as they age
- **Community involvement** including increasing engagement with individual care and support plans; engagement with service planning and design; and supporting volunteers and volunteering
- **Dementia** meeting the needs of people with dementia and their carers
- **Joining up / integrating services** across the statutory sector and working with the third sector, including improved communication between services
- **Substance misuse** including responding to changing patterns of misuse

Prevention issues

- **Building healthy relationships** including emotional and mental health, sexual health; prevention of child sexual exploitation (CSE); support for children and young people affected by parental relationship breakdown
- **Practical life skills** including financial skills (for all ages)
- **Healthy behaviours** including tobacco use, alcohol, diet and physical activity
- **Healthy environment and accessible built environment** including tackling air pollution, and making it easier for people, particularly older people and those with disabilities or sensory impairment, to get around

Assets

- **Social capital** including positive social interactions, dementia-friendly communities, volunteers, self-care
- **Buildings and services** including community hubs, one-stop shops and libraries, Dewis Cymru
- **Organisations** including third sector organisations, community groups, statutory services including community pharmacies, multi-stakeholder partnerships
- **Physical environment** including access to green space

What happens next

The scale and breadth of the care and support needs and prevention issues identified in this assessment are significant and should not be under-estimated. Part of the next stage in addressing the issues presented will be to understand the best mechanisms for delivering action against each. This will feed into corporate planning processes, Area Plans, and other mechanisms as appropriate.

It will be necessary to flesh out what is achievable, and in what time frame, for each issue; as well as whether the issue aligns with existing statutory responsibility for delivery.

There will also be a need to prioritise what the public sector itself has the capacity and resource to directly deliver. This assessment and the Social Services and Wellbeing Act itself present a new opportunity to work increasingly closely with third sector organisations including charities, social enterprises and co-operatives, and communities themselves by building on their assets, to jointly meet the needs of the population.

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Section A.

Background, methods and general findings

A1. Background to the assessment

Legal requirement

The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 introduced a duty on local authorities and Local Health Boards to prepare and publish an assessment of the care and support needs of the population, and carers who need support.^{d82} Areas should also identify assets which benefit and support wellbeing in the community.

This assessment should inform local plans for provision of care and support services, and measures to prevent and delay care and support needs. The Act requires the first population needs assessment to be published by the end of March 2017. There will then be a one year period from April 2017 to March 2018 for local areas to prepare their plans in response to this assessment.

There is also a legal duty on statutory bodies for this assessment to inform routine planning, such as Health Board Integrated Medium Term Plans, and local Homelessness Strategies.

The Region

Population needs assessments (PNAs) should be undertaken at a 'regional' level. For us, the region is defined as Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, although the assessment should include information at lower geographic levels where available, including local authority level.

A statutory Regional Partnership Board (RPB) has been set up for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, including representation from the City of Cardiff Council, Vale of Glamorgan Council, Cardiff and Vale University Health Board (UHB), the third sector and County Voluntary Councils. The RPB has a duty to oversee implementation of the Act including the population needs assessment and subsequent plans.

Core themes

The Act and its statutory guidance requires us to publish the findings under certain core themes (such as Children and young people, Older people, etc.), although we are also allowed to add further themes as relevant to our population. In Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan we have therefore added Asylum seekers and refugees, Veterans, and Substance Misuse as important additional areas.

The themes presented here are:

- Children and young people
- Older people
- Health and physical disabilities
- Learning disability and autism
- Mental health
- Sensory loss and impairment
- Carers who need support
- Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Offenders
- Asylum seekers & refugees
- Veterans
- Substance Misuse

It is recognised that many individuals and their needs will fall into two or more of these themes and sometimes needs do not neatly relate to a particular aspect of an individual's background or history. Therefore the grouping into themes should be treated as one particular way to describe the population but many others are valid. Each theme chapter suggests other chapters which are likely to contain related needs.

A glossary at the end of the report explains acronyms and some technical terms which you may come across in this document.

Welsh language and equality profile

The Act requires that as part of the process of the PNA and subsequent planning, Welsh language needs are taken into account and plans are put in place for Welsh medium provision of services as required.

The Act also requires that an Equality Impact Assessment is undertaken on the process of the assessment and subsequent planning.

Within this PNA, therefore, an equality profile including information on Welsh language and needs specific to particular groups with protected characteristics, is also presented. An assessment of the impact of specific plans, and description of planned Welsh medium provision to meet the needs identified, will be undertaken as part of the subsequent area planning process.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

Following a similar timescale to the population needs assessment, local areas are also required to produce a Wellbeing Assessment in support of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.^{d83} Wellbeing Assessments have a wider focus than the PNA, including a broader social, environmental, cultural and economic assessment, and consider a longer time period of 10-20 years. There will however be some overlap between the Wellbeing Assessment and the PNA, and each should inform the other.

Wellbeing Assessments are overseen by Public Services Boards (PSBs). In our area there are two PSBs, one for Cardiff and one for the Vale, and two Wellbeing Assessments in preparation.

Wherever possible the processes for this PNA and the Wellbeing Assessments has been aligned to reduce duplication of effort. For more information see section A2, How the assessment was undertaken. The main findings from the Wellbeing assessments are summarised in section A5.

A2. How the assessment was undertaken

Timeframe

This assessment was undertaken during the period February 2016-January 2017.

Methods used

A number of methods and sources were used to gather information for this assessment, to give a balanced and rounded view of the main care and support needs and assets in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

These were:

- public surveys, for adults and for young people
- focus group interviews with local residents
- a survey for local professionals and organisations providing care or support
- service and population data
- information from key documents and previous work
- a series of workshops for professional leads

These are described below. In many cases there are technical documents available which go into more detail about each of the methods and their findings. A single brand for engagement activities, 'Let's Talk', was agreed and used across both the PNA and the Wellbeing assessments being undertaken during a similar time frame.

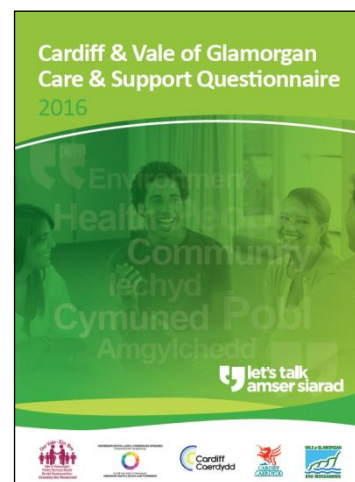
In the context of this assessment, 'assets' are people, buildings, organisations or services which contribute to enhancing or maintaining wellbeing.

a. public surveys, for adults and for young people

Two public surveys were developed, one for adults and the other for young people.

The adult survey was for people resident in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. It was made available online and in paper form, in English and Welsh, and distributed at public venues across the two counties. The survey was live between 14 September 2016 until 25 November 2016. Awareness of the survey was raised through press releases, council, Health Board and third sector websites, and 4,000 hard copies of the survey in public locations.

Direct links to the electronic survey were also sent to Citizens' Panels run by Cardiff Council (approx. 6,000 people) and Vale of Glamorgan Council (approx. 1,200 people). People completing the survey were asked to say whether they were completing the survey for themselves or on behalf of someone else, for example someone they cared for.



A total of 1,278 surveys were completed. Of those specifying where they lived (four in five respondents), around 83% were from Cardiff, and 17% from the Vale of Glamorgan. This indicates a slight over-representation of people from Cardiff, who represent 74% of the combined population of Cardiff and the Vale. One in five people did not say which area they came from. Analysis of the findings for both Cardiff and the Vale was undertaken by Cardiff Research Centre. Further detail on the breakdown of people who answered the survey is available in a separate report. 456 respondents said they would like to receive information on the outcomes of the assessment; and 432 indicated they would be interested in getting involved in future engagement work.

The surveys were complemented with a postcard to raise awareness of the assessment and asking three general questions about care, support and wellbeing in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

The children and young people's survey was developed in conjunction with a group of young people, and made available online. Awareness of the survey was raised via Twitter and 'the Sprout', a news and event website for young people in Cardiff but accessed across Cardiff and the Vale. A total of 78 surveys were completed online.

b. focus group interviews with local residents

Twenty five bespoke focus group interviews were carried out with local residents. 18 of these were carried out by a commissioned market research organisation, Beaufort Research, on behalf of the statutory organisations. A separate detailed report is available giving more information about the focus groups and the information gleaned from them. A list of the main focus groups commissioned is given in the Appendix. Third sector organisations across Cardiff and Vale were also invited via the County Voluntary Councils (GVS and C3SC) to participate in collecting views from local residents, and free training on running focus groups was offered to prospective organisations, resulting in a small number of additional focus groups (see Appendix).

In addition at all stages of the PNA existing engagement information, such as that collected for previous exercises but still valid and relevant, has been sought. This has been included where available.

c. a survey for local professionals and organisations providing care or support

This survey was for professionals and organisations working with people in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, and who provide care, support or advice. It was made available online in English and Welsh. Awareness of the survey was raised by cascaded email and organisational intranets within the statutory organisations, and via the County Voluntary Councils to third sector organisations, and to social enterprises and private service providers.

145 surveys were completed. Just over half of these were completed on behalf of an organisation, with two in five completed by individual professionals representing their own views. Over 80 different organisations were represented in responses. The most common responses were from the third sector (36.9%), local authorities (21.5%), the NHS (17.4%), and independent care providers (10.1%). 8 in 10 organisations (79.9%) served people in Cardiff, while half (49.3%) served the Vale.

Analysis of the findings was undertaken by Cardiff Research Centre. Further detail on the breakdown of professionals and organisations who answered the survey is available in a separate report.

d. service and population data

Relevant service and population data were collated and analysed. A starting point was the all-Wales data catalogue developed by the Welsh Local Government Data Unit for the population needs assessments. Professional leads were also asked to identify any additional datasets which were available which told us about local care and support needs.

e. information from key documents and previous work

Relevant background strategy, policy and needs documents were identified by professional stakeholders for their relevant area, and by web searches for relevant topics. Key messages relevant to our population were identified. In many cases national (Wales or UK) work is quoted which can help either in confirming

local findings, or filling a gap in our local knowledge. In this case an assumption has to be made that similar issues are found locally.

f. a series of workshops of professional leads

Three half-day workshops were held out in November 2016 to agree the key needs, assets and actions in each themed area. Professional statutory leads, relevant third sector partners, the Community Health Council were invited to the workshops. Each workshop focused on 3-5 of the key themes and attendees used initial information available from the surveys, quantitative datasets, and focus group engagement, to agree the main findings and also any outstanding gaps and additional data sources to include.

Suggested areas for action

Suggested areas for action to address the needs identified were discussed and agreed at the professional workshops held in November 2016 and are given in the relevant topic chapter.

Under the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act population needs assessments should include the needs, assets and prevention issues in the first section of the report, with the range and level of services required to address these identified in section two. To aid readability of this report, each themed chapter includes information required for both sections 1 and 2 of the Act for that topic.

The recommendations begin to identify the areas of service and support provision which require review. These recommendations are not exhaustive or conclusive, and a more detailed assessment of the range and level of services required to meet the needs identified will be formalised and confirmed as part of the Area planning process (see A3, What happens next?) over the next year. A set of over-arching, cross-cutting recommendations are described in chapter B13.

Oversight of assessment

The assessment process was overseen by an operational Steering Group which met fortnightly and reported to the Regional Partnership Board. At the start of the process an Engagement sub-group with wider membership was convened to agree the overall approach to engagement. It was from this subgroup that the idea for a single engagement 'brand' across the PNA and the Wellbeing assessments originated and was agreed.

The Steering Group included lead representatives from the statutory agencies responsible for collating the assessment, with the overall lead agency agreed by the RPB to be Cardiff and Vale UHB. A Consultant in Public Health Medicine in Cardiff and the Vale chaired the Steering Group.

Alignment between the PNA process and the simultaneous Wellbeing assessment process being undertaken in both local authority areas was discussed at each meeting, to ensure that wherever possible information and processes were shared and aligned between the two assessments.

Critique and limitations of assessment

Within the timeframe given for the assessment it is felt that the views sought and included here through the engagement approaches described represent a good cross-section of local residents and professionals. However, it became clear during the engagement process that trying to engage with service users, the third sector, statutory organisations, and local residents over the summer period presented a challenge due to the holiday period.

The use of focus groups across a variety of population groups provided a rich source of information about local needs and assets and would definitely be recommended for future assessments. In terms of planning these, commissioning an external organisation to undertake this work was successful. Third sector organisations kindly helped with arranging the logistics for many of these focus groups. An earlier approach, of offering free training in running focus groups and asking third sector organisations if they could help with this process, had mixed results. Although many organisations were keen to support this approach and attended training, ultimately because of understandable capacity issues in these often small organisations, it was difficult for them to run the groups within the timeframe of the assessment.

The public survey had a good response rate, although lower than some similar surveys, possibly due to the time of year it was taking place. Fewer responses were received from people living in the Vale of Glamorgan compared with Cardiff than would be expected, with 17.4% of responses coming from the Vale, which makes up around 26.3% of the population of the region. Older people aged 75 and over were also under-represented in the survey responses.

Some population groups of interest proved difficult to arrange focus groups within the time available. These included older carers, prisoners, and people who accessed or wished to access services in the Welsh language.

The Social Services and Wellbeing Act introduced a number of new duties on local authorities, in addition to the requirement to carry out this assessment. As many of these other duties (for example duties around carers, and new data collection processes) are still in the initial phase of implementation, this assessment process is too early to report on their impact. However, they should be picked up in future assessments.

Recommendations on future assessment process

The overall approach taken to the assessment seemed successful, but to improve future assessments the following are recommended:

- Scope a co-ordinated function across public sector bodies in the region, and the third sector, to maintain an up-to-date knowledge of current and recent engagement exercises, with a complementary function of maintaining a bank of questions local policymakers would like answered. This would make it easier to identify existing engagement material, where the gaps are, and how best to undertake and log new activity
- Agree the frequency and nature of future updates to this assessment. While the Act requires one mid-term refresh and then a new assessment in 5 years' time, the value of a maintaining an up-to-date, 'live', resource which represents the current state of knowledge on local care and support needs, should be reviewed

A3. What happens next

Taking forward the suggested actions

The actions at the end of each chapter in this assessment ('Suggested areas for action') are an initial response to the findings presented. At this stage they deliberately do not identify the organisations best placed to deliver on these actions, or how to co-ordinate and oversee their implementation. A set of priority cross-cutting findings is given in chapter B13.

The scale and breadth of the care and support needs and prevention issues identified in this assessment are significant and should not be under-estimated. Part of the next stage in addressing the issues presented will be to understand the best mechanisms for delivering action against each. Some of these may optimally sit with the Regional Partnership Board itself, while others may be better delivered through the Public Services Boards, or other partnership mechanisms. This will feed into corporate planning processes, Area Plans, and other mechanisms as appropriate. Area plans must be agreed by each region by April 2018 in response to this assessment.

It will be necessary to flesh out what is achievable, and in what time frame, for each issue; as well as whether the issue aligns with existing statutory responsibility for delivery.

There will also be a need to prioritise what the public sector itself has the capacity and resource to directly deliver. This assessment and the Social Services and Wellbeing Act itself present a new opportunity to work increasingly closely with third sector organisations including charities, social enterprises and co-operatives, and communities themselves by building on their assets, to jointly meet the needs of the population.

A4. Background demography

Population structure and growth

In 2015 there were estimated to be 357,160 people living in Cardiff, and 127,592 living in the Vale of Glamorgan.^{d74}

The population age structure of the Vale of Glamorgan is very similar to the Wales average, with the exception of a slightly lower number of young adults (20-24yrs). The population of the Vale will increase modestly over the next 10 years, by around 1% or 1,255 people. However, this masks significant growth in the over 65s category.^{d35}

The Vale has a relatively stable population size which reflects a low net migration rate, and roughly equal birth and death rates.

The population of Cardiff is growing rapidly in size, currently projected to increase by 10% between 2016-26, significantly higher than the average growth across Wales and the rest of the UK. An extra 35,000 people will live in and require access to health and wellbeing services.^{d35}

The Cardiff population is relatively young compared with the rest of Wales, with the proportion of infants (0-4 yrs) and young working age population (20-39yrs) significantly higher than the Wales average. This reflects in part a significant number of students who study in Cardiff. There will be significant increases in particular in people aged 0-16 and the over 65s.^{d35}

Table. Projected percentage increase in population of (a) Cardiff; and (b) the Vale of Glamorgan, by broad age group, over 3, 5 and 10 years from 2016. Source: StatsWales (2014-based projections)

(a) Cardiff

Age group	Projection year		
	2019	2021	2026
0-4	1.1	3.8	11.7
5-16	6.4	10.3	16.0
17-64	1.5	2.5	5.4
65-84	5.7	9.5	23.1
>84	7.2	12.5	26.6
All	2.7	4.6	9.8

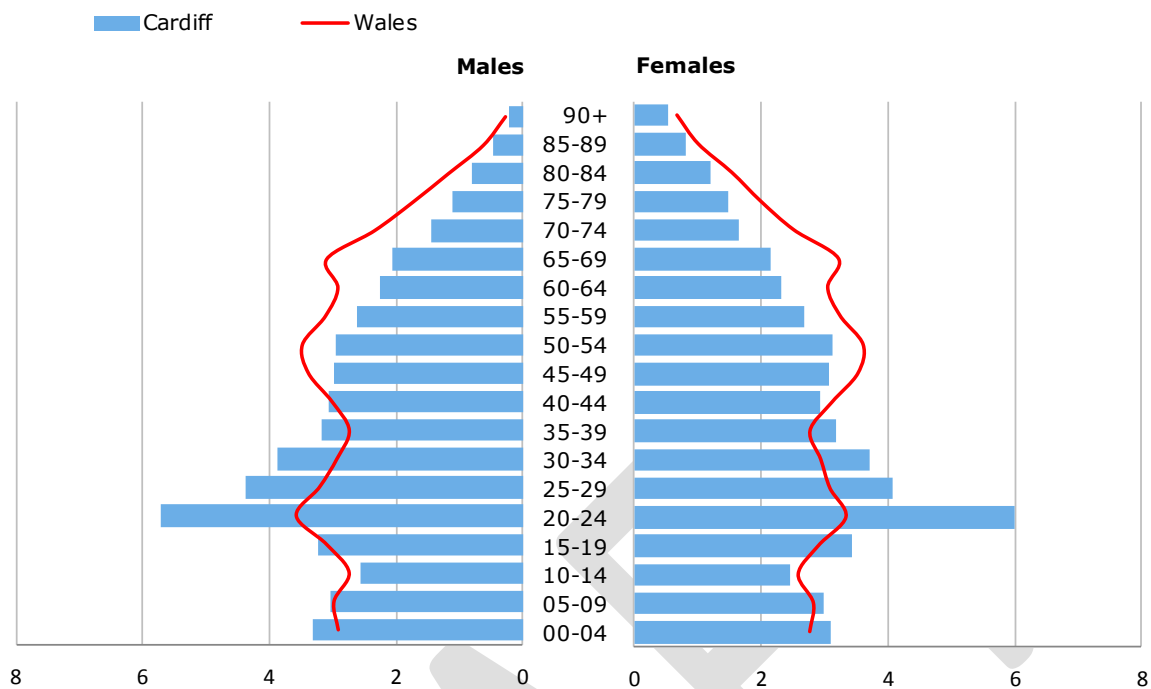
(b) Vale of Glamorgan

Age group	Projection year		
	2019	2021	2026
0-4	-3.2	-3.4	-3.8
5-16	1.4	2.2	-0.3
17-64	-1.6	-2.8	-5.5
65-84	5.9	9.7	19.5
>84	7.1	13.0	36.2
All	0.3	0.6	1.0

Figure. Percentage of population by age and sex, (a) Cardiff and (b) Vale of Glamorgan (2015)

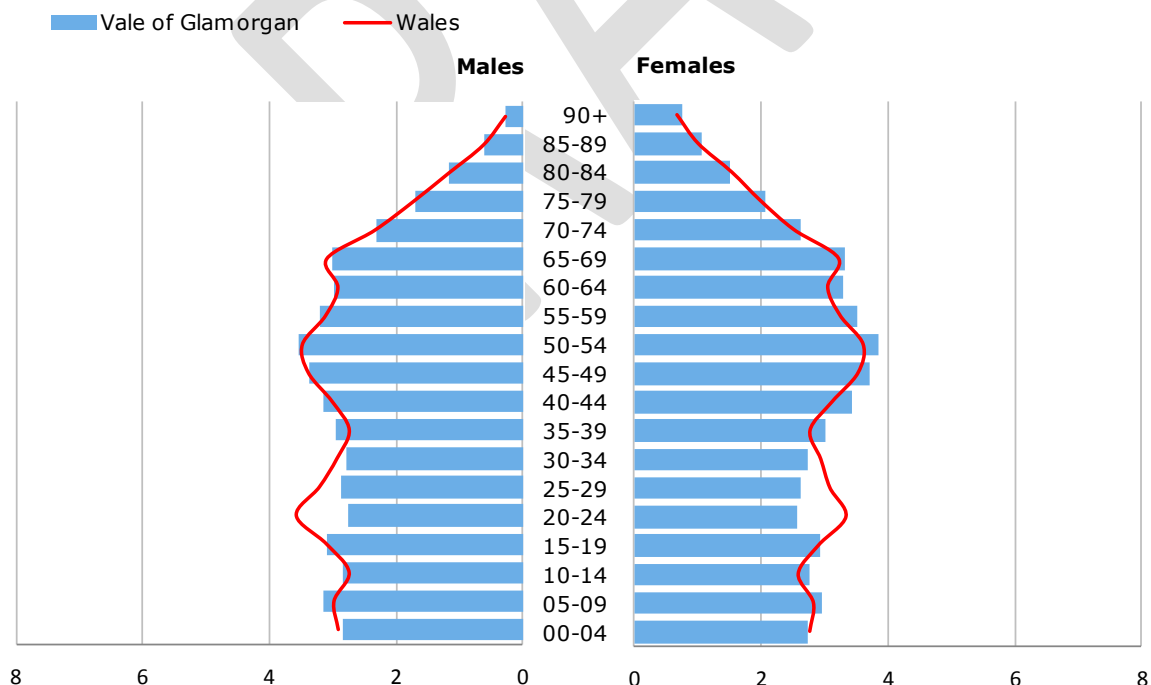
Percentage of population by age and sex, Cardiff and Wales, 2015

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using MYE (ONS)



Percentage of population by age and sex, Vale of Glamorgan and Wales, 2015

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using MYE (ONS)



The significant increase in the size of the population in Cardiff is driven principally by a birth rate which exceeds the death rate, contributing to around 0.5% growth each year, and net in-migration, which contributes around 0.3% growth annually. In-migration rates have over recent years declined slightly in Cardiff, and is running at around 1000-2000 people per year (net).

The population of South Cardiff is ethnically very diverse, particularly compared with much of the rest of Wales, with a wide range of cultural backgrounds and languages spoken. Arabic, Polish, Bengali and Chinese are the four most common languages spoken after English and Welsh. Cardiff is an initial accommodation and dispersal centre for asylum seekers.^{d35}

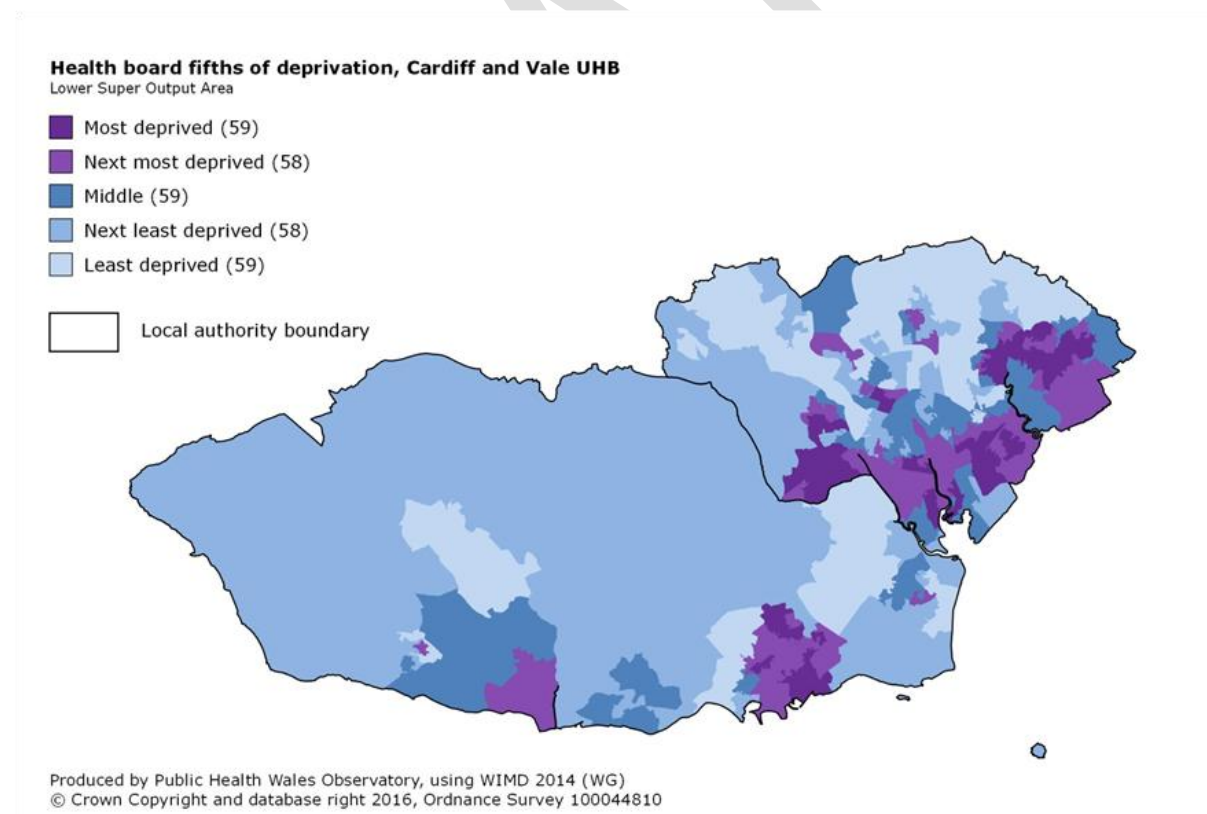
Inequalities

There are stark and persistent inequalities in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.^{d21} While both Cardiff and the Vale are home to some of the most affluent parts of Wales, they each also have areas of significant deprivation. The gap between the most and least deprived shows no sign of reducing. The Wellbeing assessments for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan both highlight inequality as a key issue in our communities.^{d125,d129}

Cardiff has the third highest proportion of most deprived local areas out of all local authorities in Wales, behind Blaenau Gwent and Newport, with over 1 in 6 (17.6%) people in Cardiff living in these areas.^{d43} For young people under 18, this proportion rises to nearly a quarter (23.1%). Many of the more deprived areas are in and around south Cardiff, contrasting with the northern half of the City.

Within the Vale of Glamorgan 14% of local areas are among the most deprived in Wales, clustered in the central Vale around Barry, but there are also significant pockets in the Western Vale too.

Figure. Fifths of deprivation across Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2014 data)



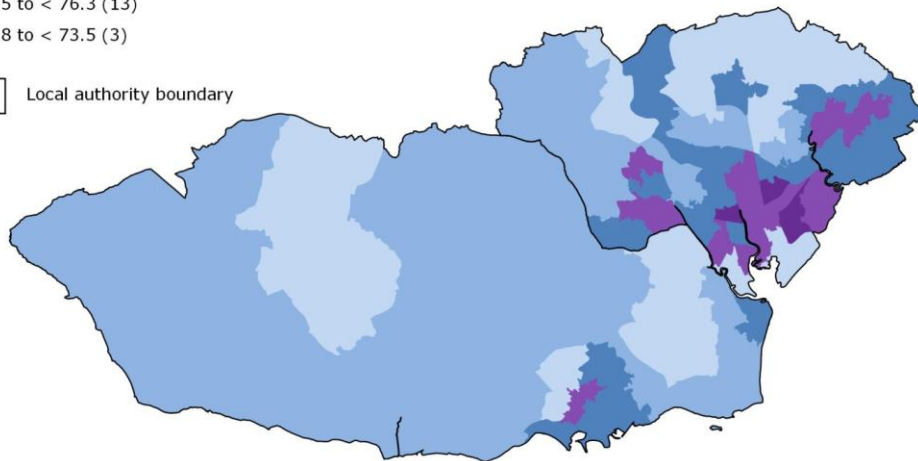
Within Cardiff, men in the most deprived areas can expect to live on average 11 years less than those in the least deprived areas. For healthy life expectancy the gap is even wider, with 24 fewer years of healthy life experienced by men in the most deprived areas. For the Vale of Glamorgan, the gap is 8 years and 21 years respectively. See figure.

Figure. Life expectancy at birth for males across Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2010-14)

Life expectancy at birth, males, Cardiff and Vale UHB, 2010-14
Middle Super Output Area

- 81.8 to 84.6 (12)
- 79.0 to < 81.8 (15)
- 76.3 to < 79.0 (20)
- 73.5 to < 76.3 (13)
- 70.8 to < 73.5 (3)

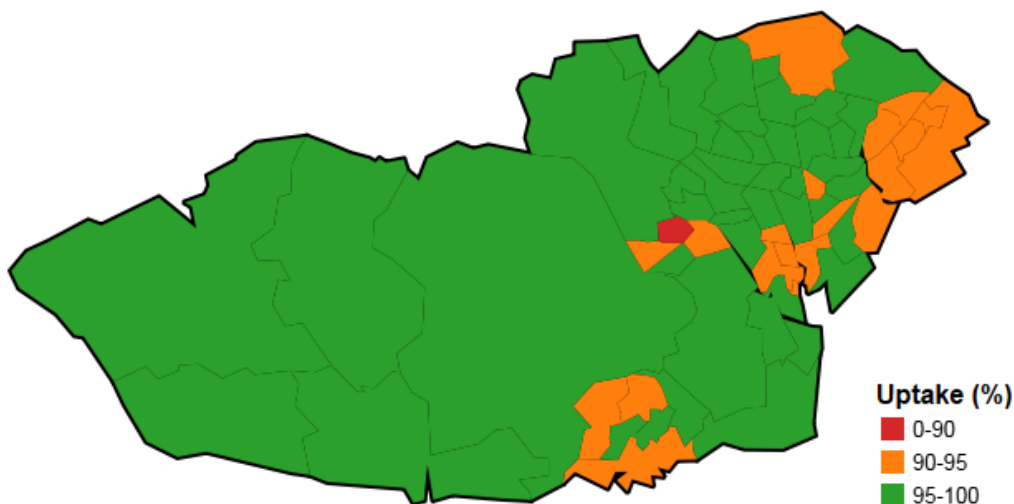
Local authority boundary



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using PHM & MYE (ONS)
© Crown Copyright and database right 2016, Ordnance Survey 100044810

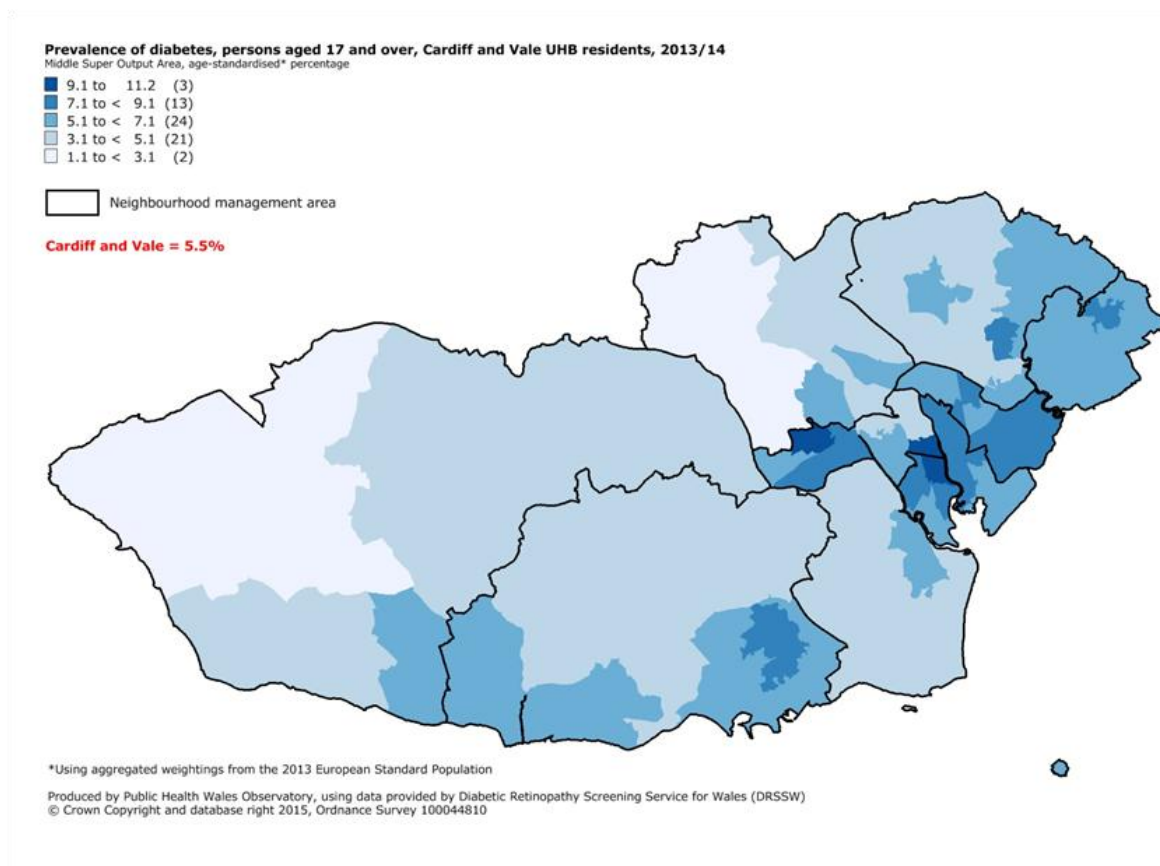
Inequalities are seen across health behaviours and outcomes, too. For childhood immunisations, for example, there is a significant variation in uptake by area of residence:

Figure. Uptake of the 5 in 1 primary immunisation in resident children reaching one year of age between Oct 2015-Sep 2016, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. (Source: Vaccine Preventable Disease Programme, Public Health Wales)



Rates of many chronic diseases are also higher in more deprived areas, such as diabetes:

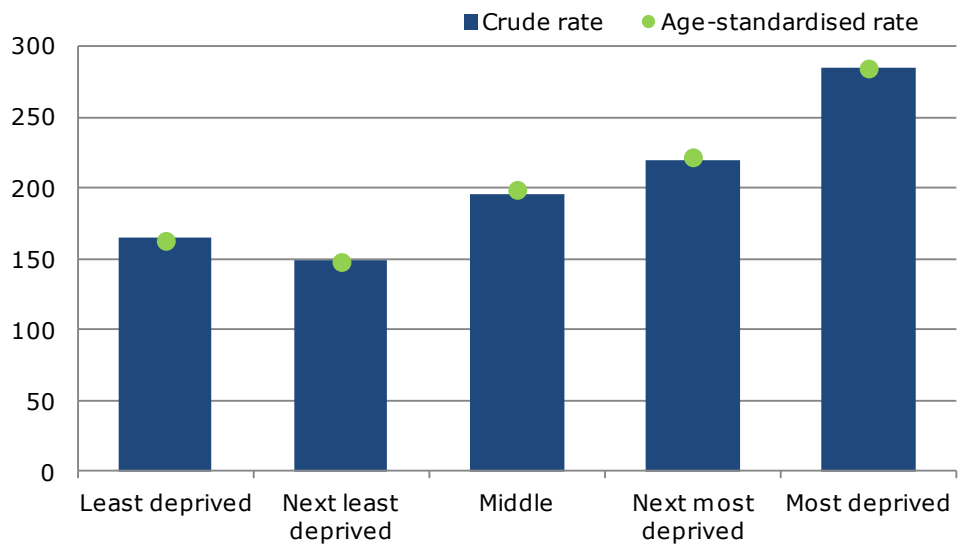
Figure. Prevalence of diabetes among adults across Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2013/14)



People living in more deprived areas are more likely to attend the Emergency Department than those in less deprived areas:

Figure. Attendances at Emergency Unit, University Hospital of Wales, by deprivation fifths (2013)

Emergency Unit attendances, University Hospital of Wales, crude and European age-standardised rate per 1,000, Cardiff and Vale residents by deprivation fifth, 2013
 Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WIMD (WG), MYE (ONS) and UHW EU dataset (Cardiff & Vale UHB Information Dept.)



Recognition of these inequalities - which reflect differing community needs at a neighbourhood and locality level within Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan - is vital to addressing needs successfully. Because of this, many of the actions and issues identified in this assessment will require a bespoke approach to be taken in each neighbourhood and locality area, based on the importance of the issue is in that area and the local assets and resources available.

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A5. General findings and housing need

5.1 General information from local residents and service users

Overall level of wellbeing was reported as 'very good' by nearly 2 in 5 respondents (38.1%) from Cardiff, compared to a quarter (25.4%) from the Vale of Glamorgan. Three-fifths of respondents reported having 'full control' over their daily life, although this figure was lower in the Vale of Glamorgan (53.8% compared with 61.1% in Cardiff). Physical ability, emotional or mental health, and lack of money, were the most commonly cited factors preventing individuals having control over their life.

Around two-fifths of respondents (43.1%) felt there was somewhere (e.g. a place, club, community group etc.) in their community which made a positive difference to their wellbeing. There were many diverse answers given but the most common were local gyms, leisure centres and exercise facilities; religious centres; parks and open spaces; and volunteering as an activity. Of people who wished to use community facilities, the main reasons given for not accessing them were a lack of information; finances; emotional or mental health; transport; physical difficulties; nothing currently available; and unsuitable times.

More than half the respondents (54.8%) had received help, advice or support with the aim of preventing or reducing problems in the future. The most common of these were immunisation; exercise/keeping active; counselling; and care services. More than half of respondents specified that the help they had received had come from their GP (commonest responses given in table).

Table. Source of preventive advice, service or support among respondents to public survey in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2016)

Source of preventive advice, service or support	No.	%
GP	301	55.3
Hospital	138	25.4
Somewhere else	112	20.6
Other Health Services	90	16.5
Internet	71	13.1
Charity, volunteer or community group	70	12.9
Family/friends or neighbour	60	11.0
Social worker	54	9.9
Library or Community Hub	39	7.2
Pharmacist	36	6.6
Education Services	31	5.7

Nearly one in five respondents (19.8%) found it difficult or very difficult to find information and advice on the help available to them.

In terms of services which people felt were not currently available to them, but which would benefit their independence and wellbeing, the commonest responses related to: mental health and counselling; practical help with things like gardening and shopping; transport; community based social activities; accessible advice services; and clear signposting to where help can be found.

Nearly half the survey respondents (46.4%) identified themselves as belonging to one or more of the population groups in part B of this report. A third reported a long term health condition or physical disability.

Just over 1 in 10 (12%) of all respondents were currently in receipt of care and support services or had previously received them. Of those who received services, 7 in 10 (69.3%) reported they were happy with the services they received. 6 in 10 (59%) felt they were sufficiently involved in decisions about their care and support, with a further quarter (23.7%) saying they were sometimes involved. 1 in 10 (10.8%) did not feel sufficiently involved in these decisions.

5.2 General information from professionals

In the survey of professionals and organisations carried out for this assessment, the most commonly cited reasons for people having difficulty accessing services and groups in their community were: lack of information; emotional or mental health issues; availability of local services; transport; and finances.

In terms of advice, services or support which is not currently available which professionals felt would benefit the wellbeing of the people they support, common responses included mental health, counselling and emotional support services, and transport.

Professionals felt their service users were most likely to seek advice from their GP; family/friends or neighbour; the internet; third sector organisations; social workers; and libraries or Community Hubs.

Nearly two thirds of respondents (63.8%) felt that the public would find it difficult to find information on advice and help available to them. Interestingly this is higher than the small but still significant proportion of respondents to the public survey identifying this as an issue.

Among professionals, 7 in 10 (70.3%) thought their service users were sufficiently involved in decisions about their care, slightly higher than the 6 in 10 reported by service users (see above).

5.3 General information from other sources

Accessing information about advice, support and services

A report by Citizens Advice on accessing and paying for social care in Wales^{d38} found that there was a general lack of awareness of how the social care system works and people don't know how to access care, felt confused about the process and didn't feel able to challenge decisions. There was strong support for a single centralised source of information for advice about accessing care. Although this report was Wales-wide, this is a similar finding to the responses to the survey and focus groups in our area.

Dewis Cymru (www.dewis.wales) is a new pan-Wales website which aims to be a single point of information for care and support, for both the public and professionals. The website was formally launched in June 2016 but is not yet widely recognised by members of the public, with only one in six (16.9%) aware of the website, while only 1 in 20 had actually used the site. Awareness and use of the site were higher in the Vale of Glamorgan than Cardiff.

According to Ofcom, which regularly reviews household use of the internet across the UK, 86% of adults in Wales regularly use the internet, similar to the 87% across the UK as a whole.^{d107} Among people aged under 45, regular use of the internet exceeds 95% across the UK, but drops to 72% among 65-74 year olds and to 42% among over 75s. Of people who use the internet regularly in Wales, nearly half (47%) seek information on health-related issues, higher than the UK average of 44%. A third (33%) seek information or services on

Government or council websites. Interestingly this figure is significantly lower than a similar question asked in the National Survey for Wales which found that, out of internet users in Wales, nearly two thirds (62%) had sought information on government or public service websites. This figure is higher among owner occupiers (64%) compared with people living in social housing (52%).^{d108} Figures in the National Survey for Wales also suggest household access to the internet is 15% lower (71% compared with 86%) in the most deprived areas in Wales compared with the least deprived.

Tackling Poverty Programmes

Four major tackling poverty programmes funded by Welsh Government are run in local authorities across Wales. These are Families First, Communities First, Flying Start and Supporting People.

Families First provides early help and prevention for families with children, particularly those on low incomes or who are vulnerable in some other way.

The grants received by local authorities to commission Families First projects was reduced in 2016/17, with a consequent impact on service provision. Welsh Government has now given local authorities notification of indicative funding at the same level for 2017/18. Interim guidance on commissioning the next Families First programme has been released, focusing on parenting and youth support, further building the Team Around the Family (TAF) model, and with continued support for families affected by disability. Under this approach some existing elements of the current programmes which could potentially be supported via other routes, including services such as childcare, support into work, financial education and sexual health education, may no longer be funded by Families First.

Communities First is a community-focused programme to reduce persistent poverty. Communities First Delivery Teams work with residents, community organisations, business and other key partners in geographical areas called 'Clusters'. Clusters are drawn from the most deprived areas in Wales and cover a population of 10,000-15,000 people. The focus is on achieving the long-term sustainability and wellbeing of communities.

Within Cardiff and Vale there are 5 Communities First clusters, one in the Vale of Glamorgan (Barry) and four in Cardiff (Caerau and Ely; Splott, Tremorfa, Adamsdown and Roath; Butetown, Grangetown and Riverside; and East Cardiff, Llanedeyrn and Pentwyn).

It has recently been announced by Welsh Government that the Communities First programme will be reviewed, with a new approach focusing on employment, early years and empowerment.^{d44}

Flying Start supports parents of children under the age of 4 in more deprived areas by providing health advice, learning skills support and practical ideas to help them give the best possible start to their children. The core elements of Flying Start are free part-time quality childcare; parenting support; intensive health visitor support; and support for early language and literacy.

In Cardiff, Flying Start is offered to eligible families in 43 lower superoutput areas (LSOAs) across the City, which include 8 primary school catchment areas. 4,901 0-3 year olds are supported in these areas. The Flying Start programme in Cardiff receives an overall budget of £10.3m from Welsh Government.

In the Vale of Glamorgan, Flying Start is offered to eligible families in 17 lower superoutput areas (LSOAs), although only 7 of these are covered in their entirety, across the ward areas of Gibbonsdown, Buttrills, Cadoc, Castleland, Court, and Illtyd. Six primary schools are included in these areas. 1,200 0-3 year olds are

supported in these areas. The Flying Start programme in the Vale receives an overall budget of £2.6m from Welsh Government.

Supporting People is a national framework for planning, delivering and monitoring housing related support services.

5.4 Housing need

Cardiff

In the public survey, two thirds (67.4%) of respondents in Cardiff felt their home met their needs very well.

The Cardiff Housing Strategy 2016-21 describes housing need in the City.^{d32} The Council and Housing Associations have in total around 24,000 units of social rented accommodation. Demand for housing is high across all wards, with new units planned for popular wards near the City centre. An average of 1,644 lets are made by social landlords in Cardiff each year. In 2014/15 there were around 9,500 applicants waiting for housing in Cardiff. Of these people, less than 1% (0.3%) had an immediate need (38 applications), with a further 6.4% (577 applications) banded as an 'urgent need'. Of those on the waiting list, a quarter (26%) had a medical need, and nearly a third (29%) of the households were living in overcrowded conditions. There were nearly 2,000 applicants on the waiting list aged 50 and over. The weekly average of rough sleepers in Cardiff is 42, of whom on average 15 are long-term rough sleepers who refuse or whose lifestyle is too chaotic, to access provision. The number of rough sleepers varies significantly over the course of the year. The household Benefit Cap is being reduced in 2016/17, affecting 500 households in Cardiff.

The Welsh Housing Quality Standard in Social Housing was introduced in 2002 to provide a minimum standard that all social housing should meet. In 2012 Cardiff became the first local authority area in Wales to meet the WHQS.

For the Gypsy and Traveller community, there are 43 households on the waiting list for Council-operated sites in Cardiff. An accommodation needs assessment was undertaken in 2015 of the two sites to plan for future development, which demonstrated a clear need in Cardiff for the provision of additional permanent and transit socially rented Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.^{d114}

The most common specific needs among people accessing Supporting People funding were: age (older or young person); mental health; domestic abuse; refugee issues; and learning disabilities. The Cardiff Supporting People Team annual grant is £16.3m.

Housing advice is available at the Community Hubs in Cardiff in St Mellons, Ely, Llanrumney, Grangetown, Butetown, Fairwater, and a partnership hub in Rumney. These Hubs provide information and support on a variety of public services. A new hub in Llandaff North has recently opened, and planned future hubs include Splott, Llanedeyrn and Llanishen.

In July 2016, CSSIW recorded that there were 38 care homes for older people in Cardiff, of which 18 offered nursing care. In November 2016 there were 63 domiciliary care providers in Cardiff.

Vale of Glamorgan

In the public survey, nearly three quarters (73.7%) of respondents in the Vale of Glamorgan felt their home met their needs very well.

The Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Strategy 2015-20 describes housing need in the county.^{d89} The average house price in the Vale of Glamorgan is high, and second only to Monmouthshire among local authorities in Wales. This does however vary significantly within the Vale. In terms of housing need, the households in the Vale most likely to find private housing unaffordable are lone parents, single people and single pensioners; in the rural Vale families with children are most likely to be priced out of the market. 7.2% of households are living in unsuitable housing, and in April 2014 151 households were living in temporary accommodation. The key outcome of the Local Housing Market Assessment in 2010 was that there was a need for 915 additional units of affordable housing per year in the Vale, mostly in Barry and Penarth areas (including Dinas Powys and Sully). The quality, suitability, adaptability and affordability of housing for older people are recognised as key factors enabling individuals to continue to live independently for as long as possible. Among over 65s in the Vale, the majority are owner occupiers, with around one in ten (11.9%) living in social housing and a minority (4.1%) in private rented accommodation. In 2015 nearly half (47.5%) the homes owned by social landlords in the Vale met the Welsh Housing Quality Standard. An assessment of the need for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation was undertaken in the Vale of Glamorgan in 2013, identifying a need for 18 permanent pitches to be provided in the Vale.

In the Vale the number of people assessed for homelessness varies between around 270-430 per year. The most common reasons for homelessness are the loss of rented or tied accommodation; being asked to leave friends' or families' homes; moving on from institutional care; and fleeing domestic abuse. Most people accepted as homeless are single people.

The Vale of Glamorgan Supporting People Team annual grant is £3.5m. Over 2500 service users are supported every week and 95% of users were happy with the support they received.^{d89} Priorities for new services include supported housing for people with personality disorders; people experiencing domestic abuse; fully wheelchair accessible accommodation; adult placements for people with learning difficulties or mental health issues; and ExtraCare clients who require additional support and care but wish to live independently.

In July 2016, CSSIW recorded that there were 22 care homes for older people in the Vale of Glamorgan, of which 8 offered nursing care. In July 2016 there were 39 domiciliary care providers in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Housing need among children & young people

Both Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan have 'one stop shops' for young people who are at risk of homelessness. In each area the 'one stop shop' is made up of third sector organisations and Children's Services. In Cardiff there is also representation from the Housing Department and Careers Wales.

Both areas also have mediation services for young people over the age of 13 and Supported Housing and specialist Floating Support Services funded by Supporting People for young people aged over 16.

In October 2015 the Young Person's Gateway was launched in Cardiff, with the aim of offering housing solutions for young people aged between 16 and 21. The service is offered to clients who are under a duty of Children's Services or homelessness legislation, or those who are in need of supported accommodation within a young person project.

Fuel poverty

A household in Wales is defined as being in fuel poverty if they spend 10% or more of their income on energy costs, including Housing Benefit, Income Support or Mortgage Interest or council tax benefits on

energy costs. People who struggle to keep their homes warm usually have low incomes and are often the most vulnerable people in our communities.

Of the 52,100 households in the Vale of Glamorgan, it is estimated that just over 1 in 5 (22.4%, 11,692) are living in fuel poverty.^{d100} In Cardiff, nearly a quarter (23.8%, 33,060) of households are estimated to experience fuel poverty.

There is a growing body of evidence to show that there is a close association between cold homes, fuel poverty, and poor health. This includes impacts on both physical and mental health, and on illness and death rates, in younger and older people.^{d99} By taking action on fuel poverty and cold homes, the burden on the health and social care system can be reduced, as well as helping to address both the causes and effects of climate change.

5.5 Wellbeing assessments

Headline needs identified in the Wellbeing assessments in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan which are relevant to this assessment are listed below.^{d125,d129}

Cardiff

- Over the next 20 years Cardiff is projected to grow faster than all major British cities apart from London. It will put pressure on the city's physical and social infrastructure and public services. There will be a need for more health services. The growth in the city's older population will mean greater demand on health and care services
- Large inequalities exist within the city. Some of the poorest wards in Wales are to be found within walking distance of some of the most affluent
- Levels of wellbeing vary significantly across the city, with stark differences in how prosperous, safe, healthy, skilled, clean and green Cardiff is in the most affluent and more deprived communities
- Housing, a central component of quality of life, remains relatively unaffordable in Cardiff and recent years have seen a substantial increase in the number of people who are homeless or sleeping rough
- After 10 years of continual growth in Cardiff's total economic output in the years preceding the economic crash, economic output per capita is only now returning to pre-crisis levels. The proceeds of economic growth have not been felt by all the city's residents. The large disparities in levels of unemployment, household poverty and workless households closely align with health, crime and educational inequalities across the city
- Cardiff is a comparatively safe city. Over the last 10 years crime has fallen dramatically. However there has not been an equivalent fall in the fear of crime. The city's deprived communities are more likely to suffer the effects of crime
- A small number of people - particularly children and women - are subject to abuse, violence and exploitation
- There is a significant and growing gap in healthy life expectancy between those in the least and most deprived areas of the city, which now stands at over 20 years. In terms of healthy lifestyles, more than half of the population are overweight, obese or underweight, comparatively few people undertake physical activity and there is a high number of people smoking and drinking to excess
- Too many young people are failing to make transition from school into education, employment or training
- Over 60% of residents think that transport in the city is a serious or very serious problem

Vale of Glamorgan

- Clear inequalities between the 'haves' and the 'have nots' often masked by local authority level statistics
- The largest inequality gap in healthy life expectancy in Wales for females
- High levels of alcohol consumption particularly by older people in rural areas
- Green spaces may not always found in the areas where they are needed most to have a positive impact on well-being
- Engaging with harder to reach groups still proves challenging and new innovative ways to reach all of our population must be considered
- A risk of isolating those in rural areas who find it difficult to access services
- A lack of data in relation to a number of equality groups to better understand the needs and assets of all of our population
- Long term economic impacts of the EU referendum result are unknown, residents of the Vale are concerned about this
- High house prices which may become unaffordable to local people and the impact this has on a feeling of belonging and community cohesion
- The impact of further welfare reforms increasing the divide between those in the most and least deprived areas
- An increased demand for services due to an ageing population at a time of financial austerity
- Linked to an ageing population particularly in rural areas an increased risk of social isolation due to concerns around transport links in rural communities
- The impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences on life chances with high levels of harmful behaviours concentrated in the most deprived areas

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Section B.

Findings by population theme

Guide to information presented in each chapter

Each of the chapters B1-B12 in this section are laid out in the same way so that information can be found readily. B13 is a summary of themes common to more than one population group

Summary *A brief summary of the key needs, preventive needs and assets for the group*

What do we know about this group?

Information from population and service data *Including information from statutory services where relevant, national surveys and the Census*

Information from residents and service users *Including information from the public survey and focus groups.*

Quotes from residents and service users show this symbol: 

Information from professionals working with this group *Including information from the professional and provider survey, and professional workshops*

Information from other sources *Including information from relevant government strategies, policies and research*

Gaps in our knowledge

Main needs *Key care and support needs identified in the group*

Prevention recommendations *Key prevention recommendations identified for the group*

Assets *Key assets which support the wellbeing of the group*

Suggested areas for action *Actions for consideration in the region. The mechanism for this will vary for each action; for more details see A3, 'What happens next?'*

B1. Children and young people

Including carers who are children or young people; and mental health of children and young people

Note: In general this chapter uses the legal definition of 'child', which includes all individuals between birth and 18 years old. However, in some specific circumstances services use other definitions, for example catering for individuals up to 21 or 25 years old. These groups are included here where relevant

Other chapters of relevance: Asylum seekers and refugees; health and physical disabilities; learning disability and autism; mental health; offenders; sensory loss and impairment; violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Summary Children and young people

Care and support needs Support for children and young people affected by parental relationship breakdown and domestic violence; access to services including primary care and mental health; support for people with ADHD and autism; access to services for looked after children and children in need; support for young carers; more involvement of children in decisions about them; smoother transitions from child to adult services; accommodation; vocational education and apprenticeships; increasing complexity of needs; specific needs of children and young people with a disability

Prevention issues Building healthy relationships; practical life skills including financial skills; healthy lifestyles including healthy eating, physical activity and play; increased focus on adverse childhood experiences (ACEs); actions to reduce proportion of children becoming not in education, employment or training (NEET), especially in Cardiff

Assets Positive social interactions; respite care for young carers; counselling services; positive physical environment; careers advice; Families First projects and Flying Start; arrangements for engaging with children and young people; bespoke support for individuals; Family group conferencing (Cardiff); paid and volunteer workforce; funding for children and young people with a disability

1.1 What do we know about this group?

1.1.1 Information from population and service data

The population of Cardiff is relatively young compared with the rest of Wales, with the proportion of infants (0-4yrs) significantly higher than the Wales average. There will be an increase in the next 10 years in the number of people aged 5-16.^{d15} The proportion of young people in the Vale of Glamorgan is similar to the Wales average.

The rate of referrals to children's services in Cardiff is in line with the Wales rate, while the rate in the Vale of Glamorgan is lower. Given Cardiff's higher proportion of young people in the population compared with Wales in practice this suggests a lower rate than the Wales age-adjusted average for Cardiff too.

Safeguarding and child protection

Social Services have a statutory responsibility to investigate situations where a child or young person may be suffering abuse or neglect, or is at risk of suffering abuse or neglect. Referrals are received from a number of sources including families themselves, the police, schools, health visitors, GPs, hospitals and members of the public.

In Cardiff in March 2016 there were 340 children on the child protection register. In the Vale of Glamorgan the figures was 100. Over the course of the year the number of children on the register increased by 33.7% in Cardiff and 12.2% in the Vale, compared with a Wales average increase of 4.2%, although with relatively small numbers (from a statistical perspective) some variation would be expected. In both Cardiff (46) and the Vale (37) the rate of children on the protection register out of 10,000 people aged under 18 was below the all-Wales average of 49.^{d121}

In Cardiff, 58% of children were on the child protection register due to neglect; 25% due to emotional abuse; 16% physical abuse; and 1% sexual abuse. In the Vale of Glamorgan the corresponding figures were 57% emotional abuse; 35% neglect; 8% physical abuse; and 1% sexual abuse. Further information on child sexual exploitation is given in chapter B8, Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence.

Looked after children and children in need

A child who is being looked after by their local authority is known as a looked after child. They might be living: with foster parents; at home with their parents under the supervision of social services; in residential children's homes; other residential settings like schools or secure units. They may have been placed in care voluntarily by parents struggling to cope, or Children's Services may have intervened because a child was at significant risk of harm.

Looked after children are more likely to have a statement of special educational needs, be excluded from school, and to leave school with no qualifications, compared with children in the general population. Looked after children are also more likely to experience emotional and mental health issues.

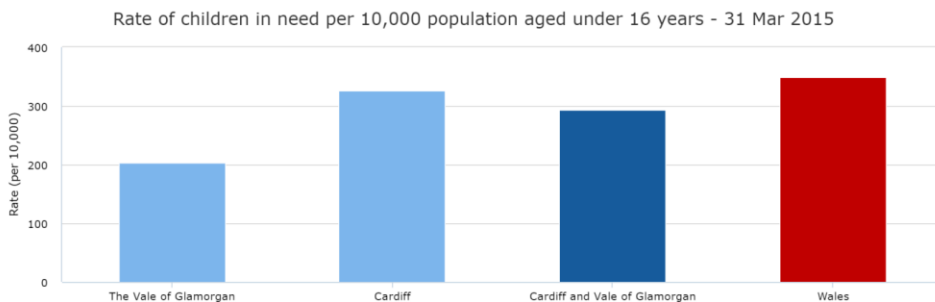
In Cardiff in 2015 there were a total of 2,135 children in need, including 620 looked after children. In the Vale of Glamorgan there were 480 children in need, including 120 looked after children.^{d74}

In 2017 a Corporate Parenting Strategy is being introduced across the Cardiff partnership to set out how looked after children will be cared for.^{d52} In the Vale of Glamorgan a cross-party Corporate Parenting Panel actively considers issues affecting looked after children.^{d124}

In 2015 in both Cardiff (91%) and the Vale of Glamorgan (90%), school attendance rates of children in need were marginally below the all-Wales average of 92%.^{d74} Across Wales, 35% of children in need achieve 5 or more A*-G GCSE passes. In Cardiff the rate was 31% and in the Vale it was 37%.

Figures for the number of children seen by Youth Offending Services is given in chapter B10, Offenders.

Figure. Rate of children in need per 10,000 population aged under 16, Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan (2015)



	31 Mar 2015
The Vale of Glamorgan	203
Cardiff	327
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	294
Wales	349

Source: Welsh Government (WG)

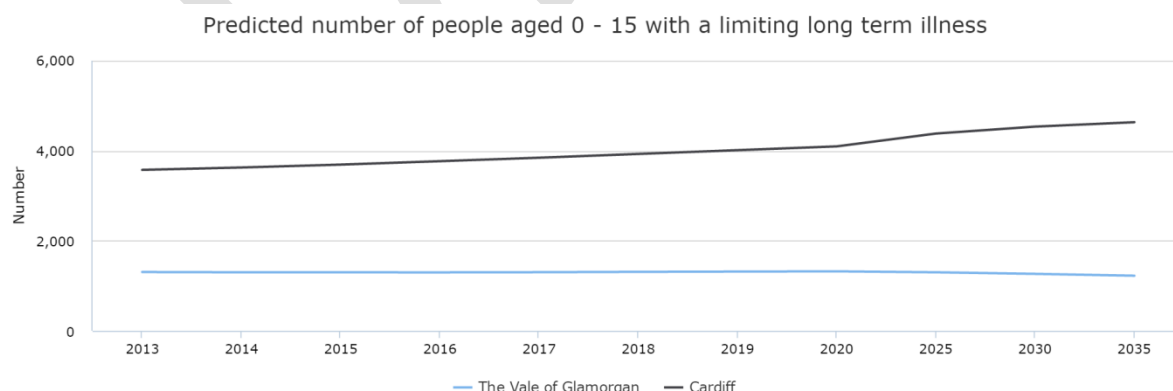
Care leavers

During 2015/16, there were 20 care leavers reaching the age of 19 in the Vale of Glamorgan, of whom 10 were not in education, employment or training (NEET), and the remainder were. In Cardiff, there were 65 care leavers reaching the age of 19, of whom 30 were NEET (note numbers are rounded for confidentiality purposes).^{d74}

Long term illness and disability among children and young people

The number of people aged 15 and under with a long term illness is predicted to increase significantly over the next 20 years, with a period of particularly high growth starting in 2020. A similar increase is projected for rates of severe disability in Cardiff. The rates of both long term illness and severe disability in the Vale of Glamorgan are projected to be stable.

Figure. Predicted number of children and young people with a limiting long term illness, Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan



Source: Welsh Government (WG)

In the Vale of Glamorgan, 393 children and young people were registered on the voluntary index of children and young people with disabilities and additional needs in March 2016. In the previous year, 107 new registrations had been added and 39 children removed. Over half (51%) are between 4 and 11 years old, and a third (34%) are involved with Social Services. Nearly half (45%) live in Barry. The primary reason

for registration in nearly a third (31%) is autism spectrum disorder (ASD).^{d2} The Disability Index was extended to Cardiff in September 2016, as a regional approach to understanding the needs of disabled children and young people in our area. 90 children and young people were registered on the index in Cardiff in January 2017, with registrations expected to rise over the next 2 years in Cardiff as the approach is embedded.

In Cardiff, there has been a shift in the threshold in recent years at which children with disabilities receive support from the local authority, with fewer children now receiving support, whereas caseloads in the Vale of Glamorgan have remained roughly similar. Increases have been seen in Cardiff in the number of children with disabilities and their families accessing services through Families First.

Education

In 2015/16 in Cardiff there were 53,744 pupils. This included 33,086 in primary schools, 19,821 in secondary school, and 552 in special schools.^{d74} In the Vale of Glamorgan there were 22,184 pupils in total, including 12,575 in primary schools, 8,104 in secondary school, and 234 in special schools.^{d74}

In 2010/11 there 50,361 pupils in schools in Cardiff, and 21,892 pupils in schools in the Vale. This represents an increase of 6.7% in Cardiff and 1.3% in the Vale.

Not in education, employment or training (NEET)

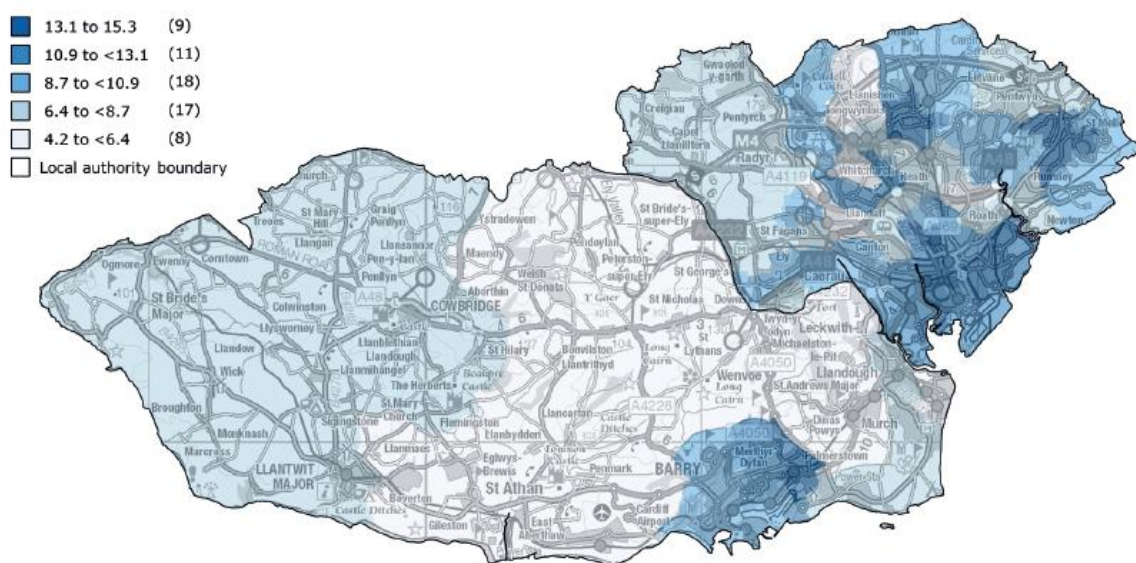
In the Vale of Glamorgan, the percentage of year 11 pupils who go on to be not in education, employment or training (NEET) continues to decrease year on year, and is below the Welsh average.^{d5} Levels in Cardiff have also declined but remain high compared with the rest of Wales.^{d43}

Preventive health needs

Many children are developing unhealthy behaviours in terms of physical activity and diet.^{d35} Teenage pregnancies, while falling in Cardiff, remain above the Wales average; teenage pregnancies in the Vale are below the average.^{d79}

In a Europe-wide survey of the health behaviour of school aged children in 2013/14, 3% of young people in Cardiff and Vale aged 11 to 16 reported smoking at least once a week, and 4% reported drinking alcohol.^{d136} 8% reported taking any drugs. Over a third (36%) reported being bullied in the past two months. 18% reported trying e-cigarettes occasionally or regularly, higher than the Wales average of 12%. 44% reported walking or cycling to school, the highest rate in Wales.

Figure. Proportion of children who are obese, 3 years combined data, 2012/13-2014/15, Children aged 4 to 5 years, Cardiff and Vale UHB



Due to smaller sample sizes at MSOA level, caution should be taken when making comparisons between areas.

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using CMP data (NWIS)
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Families First in Cardiff

Families First in Cardiff has service users throughout the City, with the highest number in Ely, Caerau, Grangetown, Trowbridge, Splott, Pentwyn and Riverside.^{d25} The highest proportion of service users were in the Child and Youth Engagement; Emotional Health and Wellbeing; and Early Years packages. The highest proportion of referrals were in the 12-16 age group, followed by 8-11 and 0-4 year olds. 15.2% of service users were children with a disability, 4.7% adults with a disability, with the remainder not experiencing a disability. Over 500 families with more complex needs were referred in 2014-15 for support, an increase of over 200 on the previous year.^{d27} Nearly all (98%) of these families said the services involved met their needs.

In terms of sources of referrals, schools and education, and self-referrals were the principal sources, although the source varied considerably by Package. Third sector organisations and health visitors also made a significant number of referrals. The Families First Freephone telephone line is an important central point of information and support to access services, used by professionals and families. Parenting is one of the services in greatest demand.

Families First in the Vale of Glamorgan

The Vale of Glamorgan Families First programme consists of a series of interlinked commissioned projects supporting a centralised Team Around the Family (TAF), branded as the FACT team.^{d90} In 2015/16, 2,717 individuals accessed and benefited from the programme in the Vale, representing a small increase (0.8%) compared with the previous year. Over half the individuals (1,551) were children and young people themselves, 1,166 were family members, and 145 were professionals.

In common with TAF services across Wales, FACT are experiencing cases of increasing complexity, longer periods of intervention and more children bordering on 'children on need' rather than early prevention.

1 in 10 (9.5%) of individuals accessing the programme were in contact with the TAF, a decrease on the previous year. It is thought this was in response to the implementation of the Families First Freephone Advice line which was accessed by 2.5% (68).

Nearly 1 in 5 (18%) of people accessing Families First accessed a Disability Strand Project, and 2 in 5 (40%) accessed specific projects commissioned as part of Families First to meet families' needs.

Integrated Family Support Service (IFSS)

The Vale of Glamorgan and Cardiff IFSS undertakes intensive direct work with families through time-limited, family-focused interventions, as well as providing advice to practitioners and agencies on engaging with complex families with parental substance misuse. During 2015/16 the IFSS received 137 referrals and worked with 93 families, 71 in Cardiff and 22 in the Vale of Glamorgan. This was a significant increase compared with the previous year, when the IFSS worked with 36 families.^{d124}

Young carers

A young carer is someone aged 18 or under who helps look after a relative who has a condition, such as a disability, illness, mental health condition, or a drug or alcohol problem. Most young carers look after one of their parents or care for a brother or sister.

At the 2011 Census, 1,579 young carers were identified in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan,^{d46} although the Census is recognised as underestimating the number of young carers when compared with surveys of schoolchildren across the UK in which they are asked if they have caring responsibilities.

Young adult carers are defined as carers aged 18-25. This group is particularly vulnerable to transition on leaving school, and are more likely to be not in education, employment or training (NEET), or experience difficulties balancing caring with college or university.^{d126}

1.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

In a survey for this PNA of young people across Cardiff and Vale the commonest issues which were reported to affect young people in their everyday lives (most common first) were: emotional and mental health; body image; family issues; school; relationship problems; housing; discrimination; and sexual health.

Friends, parents and schools/colleges were the main source of help and support, followed by the doctor, siblings, grandparents and online support. One in six had sought help at school/college but not been able to get it.

In terms of what makes someone useful to turn to for support, the commonest answer given was that they were open minded and non-judgemental. Having knowledge/experience and being caring and kind were also key attributes (Box 1A).

Box 1A. What makes someone useful to turn to for support



Understanding, not patronising, takes you seriously, patient, open-minded, always readily available, confidential, compassionate, kind, personal, adaptable approach (C&YP survey)

Non-judgmental listening. Helps if someone has been through similar experiences (C&YP survey)

An open mind. Patience. Experience (C&YP survey)

In terms of what could make a positive difference to health and wellbeing in their community, young people answering the survey came up with a variety of answers, including youth centres, 'more talk about mental health in schools' and better access to GP facilities.

Assets identified by young people in focus groups included positive social interactions and activities with friends (box 1B), and respite care (1C)

Box 1B. Positive social interactions and activities



Being with my mates, my best friend [is important to me]. (Young person with disability / learning difficulties)

Box 1C. Respite care for young carers



We get the opportunity to do what we want when we go to youth club because without that opportunity we'd be having day to day troubles but thanks to the [charity] we get the support we need and we get time off and get to relax. (Young carer)

Other assets identified include support by third sector organisations to develop social skills and self-confidence; the ability to get involved with activities including sport, leisure and trips; the influence of access to a positive environment on wellbeing (Box 1D); and counselling services (although it was separately raised that access to services could be difficult). For one young person careers' advice they received was really valued, although for others who were not in education, employment or training (NEET) they thought more could have been done to ensure there was a clear pathway for them when they left education.

Box 1D. Impact of access to environment on wellbeing



I'd just say getting out of my local area makes me feel a lot better. Being around nice areas in the countryside, things like that. . . . My father, when he's off, he takes us up the coastal areas whenever he can. (NEET)

One focus group participant, who was a carer for her child, highlighted how she had finally found someone who is trying to find the right solution for her child's particular needs, rather than a predetermined 'off the shelf' solution (Box 1E). Others also highlighted that services need to be more flexible with a recognition that 'one size doesn't fit all'.

Box 1E. Tailored support for children



I've finally got the authorities to accept that there is no provision for my [child] in Wales. So the last couple of weeks, I've had somebody working with me, who for the first time is going not, 'Here's the box, how do you fit [the child] in it?' But, 'What are [the child's] needs and how do we accommodate them?' . . . [The child] has for the first time in two years actually engaged with somebody, albeit for an hour or so in a day. So the last two weeks have been better probably, certainly than the last two years. (Parent carer)

In terms of needs identified in the focus groups, reduced support and availability of some services was highlighted, particularly around respite and mental health services. Better support for young people who cared for other members of their family was also highlighted. (Box 1F)

Box 1F. Reduced support and availability of some services



The social worker [was someone we could turn to]. They're good and there's this one person on Thursday they normally come to the house and work with my brother but they've stopped now because they finished their course. . . . (Young carer)

There's people there who really need help, but then they just can't, they can't access it, because it's just too late by that point, and... they're low on psychiatrists or therapists. When I went there was only the psychiatrist and one therapist out of the whole service in Cardiff and Vale I think. (Mental health young people)

Some young people indicated they could not be as independent as they would like, or as involved in decision making as they would like (Box 1G). A pilot consultation was undertaken in 2016 by Cardiff and Vale substance misuse Area Planning Board into the views of young people aged 16-18 in Cardiff and Vale.^{d3} One of the key findings of the survey was that a major barrier to young people accessing services was a perception that professionals didn't always listen to and respect young people. This was followed by lack of confidence, embarrassment and anxiety.

Box 1G. Lack of independence and involvement in decision making



I didn't really know what was going on when I was getting support, it was just kind of going with it, and I think I didn't really have much of a voice or as much control as I would like. There was a time where the psychiatrist kicked me out of the room to speak to my parents on my behalf. (Mental health illness)

In my house at the moment, I've got to say this, not enough privileges that I get because, like, say I want to go out with my mates, . . . they have to do all risk assessments and everything. . . . It's all the risk assessments they have to do for me and it's just absolutely rubbish. Everything. One thing, oh, I'll go down to the shop for munch, and stuff like that, they have to do a risk assessment just for going to the shop. (NEET)

At a day long youth conference in December 2015, young people from high schools, colleges, universities and others, discussed the main challenges facing Cardiff and suggested actions to address these.^{d26} Key challenges young people identified included:

- Obesity, alcohol use, smoking
- Transport - more reliable public transport
- Level of pupil support across schools, quality of work experience, variety of course options in year 9
- Health services including waiting times and mental health service access
- Gender inequalities, support for people with disabilities, poverty

Assets identified in Cardiff included its facilities, events, parks and open spaces; shopping and activities in the City Centre, and its culture and diversity. Libraries and youth centres were also identified. There needs to be an increased awareness of what health services are available, and services should be available in local areas.

Both Cardiff and the Vale took part in the youth participation 'Make Your Mark' campaign in 2016. In Cardiff over 9,500 young people took part, with the top issues voted for being: 'a curriculum which prepares us for life', tackling racism and religious discrimination, and first aid education.

In the Vale over 4,100 young people took part, with the top issues vote for being: 'a curriculum which prepares us for life', votes at 16 and transport. In the Vale of Glamorgan the Vale Youth Cabinet enables young people to voice their opinions about local issues and influence policy decisions.^{d31}

Transport, managing money and 'life skills' were also themes in the focus group discussions (Box 1H), as well as difficulty with the transition from children's to adult services.

Box 1H. Managing money and 'life skills'



Participant 1: They can teach us how to learn to read and write but they don't teach us about money or financial education. They don't really teach that. Participant 2: School didn't help me at all. (NEET)

I'd like [schools] to ask us about jobs when we are older. I want lessons where they are asking us about what we want to do and stuff [others in group agree]. And how you use your

money and stuff. (Young people)

Thinking about what you said about the transition to adulthood I guess, I can't really see the harm in having a couple of lessons to give to Year 11s in school, because I think that's the last year they're officially in school, after that they have their choice then, and I think what's the harm in teaching them a few life skills. (Mental health young people)

Long waiting lists for NHS mental health services for children were highlighted (Box 1I).

Box 1I. Waiting lists for child mental health services



[NHS mental health service] are not very good because they take forever don't they? Like my brother was supposed to get a diagnosis in the summer [for a child] and they've pushed it back again. (Parent carer)

One participant explained that advocacy services were extremely difficult to access for children. There was a suggestion for a single point of contact to 'navigate through this quagmire'. This seemed to be the case particularly for children with complex needs. (Box 1J)

Box 1J. Children with complex needs



Where it really comes unstuck seemingly is when there's complex needs. So all I get all the time is, 'Oh [the child] is complex. We don't have a diagnosis so we don't know what it is, but we all think it's comorbidity or something'. . . . If there's a linear line where you get a referral from a GP into [a young person's mental health service], there's a diagnosis, it seems to be better. (Parent carer)

Initial findings were available from new survey data collected under the Social Services and Wellbeing Act from children and young people accessing Social Services in the Vale of Glamorgan.^{d137} This information wasn't yet available for Cardiff. In the Vale, most young people responding to the survey were happy with where they live, with a few exceptions. They are also satisfied with the people they live with and are able to do most of the things they like to do. Some regretted not living with their parents but they were still happy with the people they live with. There was generally a good level of awareness of support they can access if they feel they need to. Young people generally felt listened to, and mostly had the information and advice they need, and are satisfied with the support they receive.

Care leavers

A listening event in 2016 with care leavers in Cardiff^{d55} found that young people would like more council housing to be available to avoid reliance on the private rented sector; more children's residential homes as an alternative to foster care and supported lodgings; better out of hours social workers/personal advisors

for young people, and out of hours advice and support services to be widely promoted; clear guidance on what care leavers are entitled to when leaving care and further education. Fears of young people preparing to leave care included budgeting and money, needing emotional support and loneliness.

Young carers

Engagement with young carers in Cardiff and the Vale in 2015/16 identified that, in terms of support, improvements could be made in communication, having someone to talk to, and in improving awareness of what young carers do and how they can be supported, for example by schools and colleges.^{d56} Many get information and support through the Young Carers' Project, family members, other carers and the internet, and would like more information available through school and the health service (hospitals, pharmacies and doctors). Nearly 6 in 10 (57%) say they are never or are only sometimes given the right support at school, and half would like more school.

1.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

7 in 10 (70.3%) of respondents to the professional survey identified that sexual health advice as a significant need. Just over half (55.1%) also suggested better access to parenting classes as a need.

In the PNA workshops, professionals working with children and young people highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
Building healthy relationships - role of education in supporting resilience, emotional and mental health and wellbeing, and sexual health, and prevention of child sexual exploitation (CSE)	The Sprout (Cardiff)
Practical life skills including financial skills, online safety	Families First projects
Support for C&YP affected by parental relationship breakdown or domestic violence	Arrangements for listening to voice of C&YP
Support for young carers including respite	Family group conferencing (Cardiff)
Enabling smoother transitions from child to adult services	Paid and volunteer workforce including education services, social services, health
Improved support for people with ADHD and autism	Integrated autism service funded by WG
Safe, secure and appropriate accommodation	Neurodevelopment service funded through Together for Children and Young People
Vocational educational opportunities and apprenticeships	
Healthy lifestyles including healthy eating, physical activity and play	
Youth mentoring and school-related support	
Access to appropriate services in a timely fashion (including specialist mental health services)	

Children and young people with a disability

In professional feedback, it has been highlighted that in Cardiff following the change in support thresholds there are families who don't meet the threshold but are still significantly affected by disability. Another effect of the change in threshold is that it is more difficult to understand the needs and outcomes of disabled children in the area as a whole, making it harder to plan for them. This is in contrast to the Vale of

Glamorgan where caseloads within the Child Health and Disability Team have remained static and the register for disabled children well embedded.

Across the region there are a number of parent-led groups that bring together parents of children with disabilities who form their own support network and arrange activities. These groups have a strong voice in supporting the development of services and are open to engagement. However, these groups do not capture the wider voice of all disabled children. The Cardiff and Vale Parents' Federation provide some support in this area, and has a focus on both children and adults with disabilities.

Transition for young people with disabilities

There are approximately 30–40 young people with disability who transition from Child Health and Disability Teams to adult services every year in Cardiff. Case studies from recent years highlight both good practice alongside ongoing improvements that need to be made to support more effective transitions. There is a strong case for developing lifespan services to enhance the experience of the young person, reduce duplication and reduce disruption. Transition planning responsibilities within Cardiff Child Health and Disability Team are held with each social worker, with transition meetings held across Children and Adults Services to support effective communication. There is a transition 'team' within adult learning disabilities services in Cardiff who receive the majority of cases moving into adult services.

Two additional social workers have been funded through the Intermediate Care Fund to support an early approach to transition planning with young people aged 16–25 years in Cardiff with the most complex needs.

In the Vale of Glamorgan, between 12–18 young people with disability transition each year between Children's and Adult services. There is a dedicated transition team within Child Health and Disability Team in the Vale who plan every young person's transition, and who liaise on a quarterly basis with all adult services to support long term planning into adult services. There is a transition team in adult services in the Vale.

The Vale of Glamorgan have embedded a Transition Management System (TRIG) which provides a formal forum to ensure that all young people transitioning from Children's Services are effectively supported into adulthood.

Through the regional Disability Futures Programme, this Transition Management System will be rationalised across Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan to provide a consistent approach for those young people with disabilities moving into adult hood.

It is anticipated the Additional Learning Needs (ALN) Bill will also have a significant impact in this area when implemented.^{d86} The ALN Bill places support for learners in Further Education (FE) Institutions on a more equal footing with support for learners in schools and should therefore improve transition between school and post-16 education. In some cases local authorities will need to secure specialist post-16 education or training for a young person to meet their needs for additional learning provision.

1.1.4 Information from other sources

Mental wellbeing

Across Wales, while the majority of children and young people enjoy good levels of mental wellbeing, around 1 in 5 report low life satisfaction.^{d4} Just under 1 in 3 children and young people reported two or more physical symptoms per week which could indicate poor mental wellbeing, and it is estimated that

around 1 in 8 10-15 year olds has a mental health problem. While a majority of young people can rely on the support of family and peers when things go wrong, around a third do not feel that is the case. There is a consistent and significant relationship between reported low levels of mental wellbeing and family affluence; young people from less affluent backgrounds are more likely to report poorer wellbeing. Bullying is reported by just over 1 in 10 children in Wales and is associated with higher levels of anxiety, depression, underachievement and substance misuse.^{d4}

Children who are looked after or in need are known to be at greater risk of mental health problems.^{d4} There is a potential for a greater role for school nurses in supporting mental and emotional health with school age children. A national report has also identified a lack of connectivity between different policy and service areas working in children's mental health.^{d4} Rates of admission to hospital where there is a mention of mental or behavioural issues related to the admission has risen significantly over the last 5 years across Wales.^{d4}

Together for Mental Health is the Welsh Government 10 year strategy to improve mental health and wellbeing.^{d33} Many of the themes identified here are included in the strategy, including supporting the resilience and emotional wellbeing of children and young people; supporting children and young people with additional learning needs, including those with mental health needs; and ensuring timely access to services for people with neurodevelopmental conditions (including autism spectrum disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder).

Child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) have recently been reviewed in Cardiff and Vale, including the introduction of a new Emotional Wellbeing Service providing emotional wellbeing support and brief interventions for young people up to 18 years of age. The review noted an increasing recognition of stress, anxiety, depression and behavioural issues including risk taking among children and young people. Access to timely risk assessment and specialist services were also highlighted.^{d127} Primary mental health support has transferred to the Community Child Health department, and a new neurodevelopmental disorder service has also been introduced.

In the Vale of Glamorgan a number of schools have been using a web-based system ('Selfie') to survey pupils about their wellbeing. Since its introduction in 2015, over 9,000 children in Vale schools have been surveyed. This has helped identify children with lower levels of wellbeing and helped target action plans to improve their wellbeing. It has also been possible to identify whole school issues with bullying, worry and social experiences and work with headteachers to explore this further. Information is also available from the detailed Schools Super Survey.

Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)

In terms of reducing the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training, a review of the literature suggests that working across organisational and geographic boundaries, and basing interventions on features of other successful programmes, are recommended.^{d6} In addition the review found support for: acting early (strategies implemented before age 16); tackling barriers and obstacles; working with local employers; and tracking people and monitor progress;

Sexual health

Regarding sexual health services, NICE guidance recommends offering culturally appropriate, confidential advice tailored to the young person; ensuring young people understand their information will be treated confidentially; providing contraceptive services after pregnancy and abortion; encouraging the use of

condoms as well as other forms of contraception; and advises how schools and other education settings can provide contraceptive services.^{d7}

Parenting support

Welsh Government guidance on parenting sets out a number of recommended evidence-based parenting programmes for local implementation.^{d116}

Transition

There is best practice guidance from NICE on transitions from children's to adult services for young people using health and social care services.^{d9} There is additional evidence on best practice from the Social Care Institute for Excellence on mental health service transitions for young people.^{d10}

Housing and homelessness

Safe, secure and appropriate accommodation is a basic need. The profile of statutorily homeless households in Wales changed significantly between 2009/10 and 2014/15, with an increase in the number of people fleeing domestic abuse (up 19%) and people with poor mental health or learning disabilities (up 24%).^{d14}

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are stressful experiences occurring during childhood that directly harm a child (e.g. sexual or physical abuse) or affect the environment in which they live (e.g. growing up in a house with domestic violence). Nearly half (47%) of adults in Wales experienced at least one ACE during childhood, and 14% suffered 4 or more. Compared to people with no ACEs, people with 4 or more ACEs are 6 times more likely to smoke; 6 times more likely to have had underage sex; 15 times more likely to have committed violence against another person in the previous year; 16 times more likely to have used heroin or crack cocaine; and 20 times more likely to be incarcerated during their lifetime.^{d28}

In Wales, a quarter (23%) of adults were exposed to verbal abuse as a child; a fifth (20%) to parental separation; 17% to physical abuse; 16% to domestic violence; 14% to mental illness; 14% to alcohol abuse; 10% to sexual abuse; and 5% each to drug use or incarceration of a parent. Figures at local authority level are not currently available.

1.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

- Voices of children with a disability who are not accessing services
- It has been noted that recorded rates of disability among children are dependent on whether the rate reflects those who meet a particular threshold to receive services (a threshold which can vary between local authorities), or self-identified needs

1.2 Main needs

- Increased support for children and young people affected directly or indirectly by parental relationship breakdown and domestic violence
- Access to appropriate services in a timely fashion, including primary care and mental health services, and services and support for young people with ADHD and autism
- Access to appropriate services for looked after children and children in need, recognising increased rates of emotional and mental health issues

- Increased support for young carers including respite, and increased awareness of what young carers do
- Increased involvement by children and young people in decisions made about them
- Enabling smoother transitions from child to adult services
- Safe, secure and appropriate accommodation
- Vocational educational opportunities and apprenticeships
- Increasing complexity of needs
- Children and young people with a disability
 - Recommissioning of services which are bespoke to needs and delivered regionally
 - Transition across services and through difficult periods
 - Access to timely support from relevant services to meet needs
 - Awareness of needs particular to this group at a strategic level, especially during times of austerity

1.3 Prevention recommendations

- Building healthy relationships
 - Supporting resilience, emotional and mental health and wellbeing, sexual health, and healthy relationships
 - Prevention of child sexual exploitation
 - Body image
 - Discrimination
 - Youth mentoring and school-related support
 - Potentially increased role for schools and education in this
- Practical life skills including financial skills, online safety
- Healthy lifestyles including healthy eating, physical activity and play
- Increased focus on decreasing adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in order to improve children's prospects
- Continued actions to reduce the proportion of young people going on to be not in education, employment or training (NEET), especially in Cardiff

1.4 Assets

- Positive social interactions with friends and family, and help and support from schools
- Respite care for young carers
- Counselling services
- Positive physical environment
- Careers advice
- Families First projects and Flying Start
- Arrangements for engaging with children and young people
- Bespoke support for individuals
- Family group conferencing (Cardiff)
- Paid and volunteer workforce
- Children and young people with a disability
 - Ring fenced disability funding (Welsh Government and Families First)

- Intermediate Care Fund support for children with complex needs, with strong links to regional adult learning disabilities services
- Engaging families who are able to articulate needs
- Opportunities to redesign services across a regional footprint under the Local Safeguarding Children Board
- Healthy Schools and Healthy and Sustainable Pre-School scheme

1.5 Suggested areas for action

- Increase engagement and involvement with schools around preventing future care and support needs, including healthy relationships (emotional, mental and sexual health), practical life skills, online safety, and promoting healthy lifestyle choices
- Increase support for young carers including access to respite
- Improve timely access to services
- Recognise the diversity of children and young people and tailor services to meet individual needs
- Improve parenting and family support and family wellbeing
- Improve experience of transition from children's to adult services, across service areas
- Provide complementary support in targeted services for vulnerable groups e.g. young carers at risk of homelessness
- Support sustainable services for children and young people with disabilities, and their carers
- Support young people at risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE)
- Support bespoke and vocational education and training opportunities and apprenticeships
- Increase engagement of young people in decisions about them, and in planning services
- Take advantage of technology to communicate with children and young people where appropriate

B2. Older people

Other chapters of relevance: Asylum seekers and refugees; adult carers; health and physical disabilities; learning disability and autism; adult mental health and cognitive impairment; offenders; sensory loss and impairment; veterans; violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Summary Older people

Care and support needs Maintenance and sustainability of key services; access to information and advice; integrated management of mental health and physical health issues; integration of health, housing and social care; social isolation and loneliness while maintaining independence; practical help with day-to-day tasks; needs of those with dementia and their carers; suitable housing for life; accessible built environment; increased consistency and quality of care home places commissioned; improved transport; access to different types of advocacy; digital inclusion; intergenerational integration in communities

Prevention issues Financial management; healthy environment and behaviours; falls prevention; outcomes-based commissioning for domiciliary care

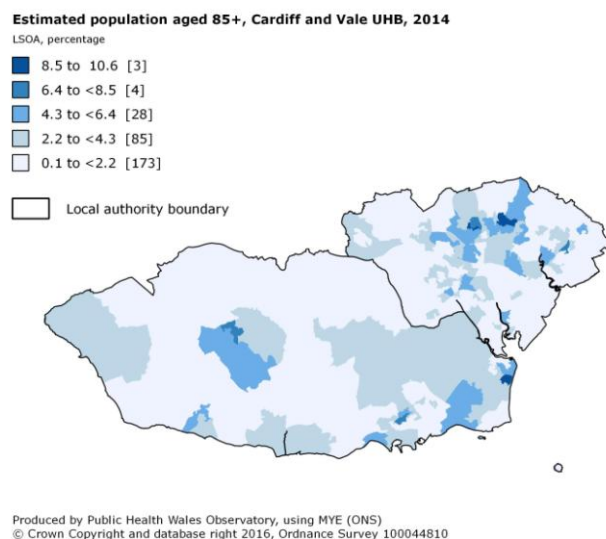
Assets Social interactions; physical activity and green spaces; volunteering; community centres, lunch clubs, churches; dementia strategy and supportive communities; relationships with third sector partners; intermediate care fund; unpaid carers; private sector; social enterprises and alternative delivery models; independent living services; telecare

2.1 What do we know about this group?

2.1.1 Information from population and service data

The demography of Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan differ considerably. In general, Cardiff has a younger population while the Vale's population has a larger older age population more in line with the Wales average. In both areas however there is projected to be a continued increase in the number of people aged over 65, and over 85. The areas with the highest proportion of people aged over 85 are shown below:^{d11}

Figure. Estimated population aged 85 and over, Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan (2014)



The tables illustrate that the proportion of the population aged over 65 will increase across Wales, including in both Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.^{d74}

Table. Projected population age structure, (a) Cardiff and (b) Vale of Glamorgan (2015)

Age (yrs)	Proportion of population			
	2015		2025 (projected)	
	All Wales	Cardiff	All Wales	Cardiff
0-4	5.9%	6.6%	5.4%	6.4%
5-16	13.2%	12.8%	13.7%	14.0%
17-64	60.8%	66.9%	58.3%	64.7%
65-84	17.5%	11.7%	19.1%	12.6%
>85	2.6%	2.0%	3.5%	2.3%

Age (yrs)	Proportion of population			
	2015		2025 (projected)	
	All Wales	Vale	All Wales	Vale
0-4	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%
5-16	13.2%	13.9%	13.7%	13.7%
17-64	60.8%	60.2%	58.3%	56.8%
65-84	17.5%	17.5%	19.1%	20.5%
>85	2.6%	2.8%	3.5%	3.8%

Dementia

The number of people living with dementia is also projected to rise significantly.^{d15} The driver for this is mostly the increase in the over 85 population (see above). There is evidence that the risk of developing dementia at any given age is actually starting to fall, but this decline does not sufficiently offset the rise in the population size. Similarly to diabetes, there are thought to be many people currently living with dementia whose condition has not yet been diagnosed.

Table. Estimated number of people with dementia in Cardiff and Vale, 2015 to 2025 (Source: Daffodil Cymru)^{d88}

Age group	Year		
	2015	2020	2025
30-64 yrs (early onset dementia)	109	116	121
65-69 yrs	282	269	291
70-74 yrs	465	576	554
75-79 yrs	813	894	1,110
80-84 yrs	1,262	1,375	1,540
85 yrs and over	2,565	2,875	3,355
65 yrs and over (total)	5,387	5,988	6,849

For more information on the needs of people with dementia please see chapter B5, Adult mental health and cognitive impairment, and for the needs of their carers see chapter B6, Adult carers.

Multi-morbidity and risk factors for disease

As described in chapter B3, Health and physical disabilities, the number of people with 2 or more chronic illnesses is increasing, and as people age they are more likely to experience multiple conditions at the same time ('multi-morbidity'). Unhealthy behaviours are common in older people too, just as with the rest of the population. In particular there is concern over significant numbers of older people who drink excessive alcohol.^{d135}

Frailty

Whether someone is frail is affected by many factors, especially the presence or absence of long-term illness. A detailed modelling exercise has been undertaken across Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan which suggests that overall, the number of frail older people is estimated to be higher in Cardiff North and West (3,550 people) and the Vale (2,280) compared with Cardiff South and East (1,780).^{d30} However, this represents a far higher proportion of older people in Cardiff South and East, because more have long-term illness. The model projects that, based on frailty, demand for services will increase by 31% in the Vale over the next 10 years, 25% in Cardiff North and West, and 18% in Cardiff South and East. The number of older people with both frailty and dementia is estimated as 1,271, with the proportion of older people in this cohort increasing with age.

Delayed transfers of care

For information on delayed transfers of care (DTOC) please see chapter B3, Health and physical disabilities.

2.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

Just over a quarter (26.7%, 330 people) of responses to the public survey were from people aged 65 or over.

In focus groups, older people highlighted the benefits to wellbeing of social interaction with others (Box 2A).

Box 2A. The impact of social interaction on wellbeing



I think belonging to a number of organisations that involves a lot of different meetings [is important to well-being]. (Older person)

I'll talk to anyone and everybody because people are so interesting. Really that gives you something else to think about besides yourself, to put my life in a nutshell. (Older person)

The benefits of physical activity and green spaces were also highlighted by participants (Box 2B)

Box 2B. Physical activity and green spaces



Exercise, sometimes if you're not well yourself you go along to these groups and you get inspired by other people. . . . That's what I get out of it personally and the exercise as well. (Older person)

You're with the trees, the nature, it's quiet and you meet people and have a chat with them. You don't know them, but you stop and have a nice chat. So it's a big part of my quality of life. (Older person)

In terms of independence, access to the bus network and free bus pass helped, as did living near amenities. Volunteering also had a positive impact on wellbeing (Box 2C)

Box 2C. Volunteering



Volunteering I think is wonderful because you just meet so many different people. (Older person)

I really believe that what we are, what our identity is actually a reflecting back of our contact with other people. You're learning about them and they're learning about you. (Older person)

A number of statutory and third sector services were also mentioned by older people in the focus groups as services which help maintain their wellbeing. Services which help with home adaptations are welcomed, increasing confidence and personal safety, with a very high level of satisfaction.^{d54}

In terms of needs identified during the focus groups, there was a perception of reductions in statutory services supporting older people (Box 2D)

Box 2D. Reductions in statutory services



Everybody in social care is rationing their services wherever they can. They're trying to put people off or signpost them somewhere else because they haven't got the money to actually provide the service. (Older person)

I get support from small voluntary or communities from the church. Little groups, but as the local authorities and to some extent the Health Service increasingly restrict what's available, then they leave it to what we call the third sector voluntary organisations. But those voluntary organisations themselves are under immense strain. . . . (Older person)

Regarding accessing services, some participants in focus groups were unhappy with the way in which they felt they were being pushed to having to interact with organisations online (Box 2E). This also applied to directories of services such as Dewis Cymru.

There were also concerns raised about the difficulty in getting through on the phone to make GP appointments, and NHS waiting times more generally.

Box 2E. Perception of push to interacting with organisations online



Everyone usually wants to correspond with you through emails. So when I said, 'I haven't got internet access at home they just say, 'Why haven't you got internet access?' . . . Council officials [said it]. 'Well you provide it and I'll have it, but at the moment I can't do those things'. (Older person)

Many older people do not use the internet so would not be able to access Dewis so wider distribution of written information is needed (Public survey)

There was feedback from participants that it would be beneficial to promote more widely services and support available for older people, for example through a 'one stop shop', and that there should be more integration between services (Box 2F)

Box 2F. 'One stop shop' and integration of services



One week I had three hospital appointments it cost me £xx pounds in taxis. Well I didn't know I could use the National Health Ambulance Service until I was told. So I couldn't claim my money back for my taxis they told me, but I didn't know I could use those ambulances. (Older person)

GPs, health authorities, councils, you've all these different departments and you can be sent to them all. One person should be in control, so you've only got to tell your story once. (Older person)

In the public survey, better transport was the most commonly cited support or service which could be made available to help with people's independence and wellbeing now or in the future. Of people responding to this section, a quarter (26.0%) mentioned transport, including references to relying more heavily on transport as one ages. (Box 2G)

Box 2G. Better transport



If I had reduced mobility I would want more community transport - perhaps volunteer drivers to take me to social activities and exercise classes - taxis are so expensive (Public survey)

In the future - reliable transport for hospital visits, GP visits and other important appointments (Public survey)

A better public transport system. I have a train station very close but the service is hideously crowded, dirty and unreliable (Public survey)

Practical and flexible help with things like gardening/shopping etc. was an area where resources were currently felt to be lacking but that assistance with these day to day tasks could make a real difference to individual wellbeing (Box 2H).

Box 2H. Practical help with gardening, shopping etc.



We care for an elderly relative with dementia and desperately want to keep her at home, but it's the juggling of the more practical things e.g. housework, garden maintenance, changing beds etc. that we find difficult alongside working and looking after our own family and home." (Public survey)

"Practical help with gardening and small repairs. I used to be able to do this all myself alone, but I can't do this now." (Public survey)

"I have a big garden and I would like some help in maintaining it as it upsets me that it is becoming overgrown now that I can't get out to tend to it." (Public survey)

2.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

Respondents to the professional survey were keen to highlight the importance of local libraries, Hubs, community centres and cafes as these are the places that for many enable regular social interaction and combat isolation. A full, varied and accessible range of activity's based in these locations was viewed as crucial to improving individual wellbeing with dancing, singing, exercise, cooking and crafts all suggested as suitable classes (Box 2I)

Box 2I. Places and activities which have a positive impact on wellbeing



“Luncheon clubs not only bring individuals together but also ensure that individuals get a healthy meal, access to information and support.” (Professional survey)

Café 50 (Pontyclun) “offers somewhere for the older generation to go on a daily basis, to socialise, have lunch and talk to people” (Professional survey)

“Community Centre and local churches and religious organisations foster a sense of community, belonging and connectedness” (Professional survey)

In the professional survey, access to appropriate transport such as volunteer/community drivers, was suggested as something which would help older people be more independent and improve wellbeing by allowing access to doctors’ appointments and social activities.

Professionals also identified, in common with the results from the public survey, that provision of information online was not suitable for all older people.

In the PNA workshops, professionals working with older people highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
Social isolation while maintaining independence Needs of those with dementia and their carers Access to information and advice Financial management Integration of health, housing and social care One-stop shop for all information, advice and services Volunteers Healthy environment and behaviours Suitable housing for life e.g. when regenerating an area or new builds Accessible built environment Transport Access to different types of advocacy Digital inclusion Intergenerational integration in communities	Volunteers Dementia strategy Dementia supportive communities Good relationships with third sector partners Intermediate care fund Unpaid carers - ensure supported Private sector e.g. corporate social responsibility Social enterprises / alternative delivery models

2.1.4 Information from other sources

National Strategy for Older People

In the national Strategy for Older People in Wales,^{d12} the needs of older people across Wales are summarised as: ‘I have a sense of purpose and good relationships’ (social resource), ‘I live in a community that is sensitive to my needs’ (environmental resource) and ‘I can afford a good quality of life’ (financial resource).

The Strategy also highlights: feeling like older people belong is important to them; having something to do and feeling needed and productive makes older people feel better; accessible information and advice to enable access to services and opportunities are important; carers have support so they can balance their own needs with their caring role.

Regarding the environment: cost, transport, poor pavements, lighting and lack of public toilets are typical barriers to engagement; public and community transport alone are not sufficient to meet their needs and running a car or paying for a taxi is beyond their means; and their housing needs change as they age and the home or its location needs to adapt to their changing needs.

When discussing finances, the national Strategy found older people felt: many people rely on means testing to supplement their income above the state pension; increasing costs are forcing people to use savings; older people are cutting expenditure on food and fuel, and reducing social activities; paying for energy is a particular issue for some older people; older people want more opportunities and support to find new employment.

Ageing Well in Wales sets out a number of key aims, including:^{d13} age-friendly communities; improving falls prevention; building and promoting dementia-friendly communities; continued learning and employment; reduce levels of loneliness and isolation.

Advocacy

Independent advocacy is a service for individuals to ensure their wellbeing is placed at the centre of services which support them. Across Wales there has been a pattern of advocacy services broadening their scope, with fewer focused on older people specifically, but a larger number available for people of wider age groups.^{d58} While the total number of advocates has increased in the last three years, there was a concern among advocacy providers about their long-term funding.

The Ageing Without Children charity highlights that many people who are getting older and who do not have children are concerned that they will not have anyone to speak for them or that they may be ignored or mistreated.^{d65} Themes in their research with older people without children included feeling invisible; being judged for not having children; practical support; and losing touch with other generations. Implicit assumptions may be made that people can rely on family help. The charity estimates that between 1 in 4 and 1 in 5 older people are without children, and notes that this rate is considerably higher among LGBT people, and people with disabilities.

Digital inclusion

Many older people have sight loss, and a study by RNIB across the UK among people aged 65 and over who were blind or partially sighted found that there were a series of barriers to using the internet.^{d57} These included a perception that sight loss prevents people from getting online (while it can be more difficult to use the internet, there are various tools and access technologies to enable this, although some come at a cost); fears about online safety; and a lack of awareness of the potential uses and benefits of going online. Ultimately however around half those responding in the study (51%) said they were not online because they did not want to use the internet.

Health and social care integration

Whole Systems Partnership undertook a review of community health and social care services and options for integration in 2015.^{d30} This review found a lack of clarity and consistency on out of hospital community services for older people, meaning patients were not necessarily being directed to and seen by the service which best meets their needs. In particular, it found that older people's physical and mental health problems were often managed separately. The review made a number of specific recommendations including:

- Create a single point of access across Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan for health, social care, third sector services, and potentially housing services too;
- ‘Virtual’ integration of many services with a single team and management of services, single assessment and case manager, operating at locality level

The review also projected future needs relating to frailty, indicating that over a 10 year period demand for services in the Vale and Cardiff North and West would outstrip population growth in over 65s alone, because of higher prevalence of frailty in this population. Over the next 4 years, the report estimates 245 additional people in Cardiff and 134 additional people in the Vale would require support in their home or a care home, compared with the current situation.

Care homes

In 2013/14 the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales (CSSIW) found that around a quarter of care homes in Wales did not meet the inspectorate’s requirements. The Older People’s Commissioner has found that older people living in care homes often became institutionalised, did not have their basic health needs met, were unable to access specialist services, and their emotional needs were not fully recognised.^{d39}

Information on the number of care homes in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan is given in chapter A5, General findings and housing need.

Domiciliary care

A recent national review of domiciliary care by CSSIW^{d41} found that across Wales there is a serious lack of care and support capacity and the market for domiciliary care is very fragile, and this places increased pressure on delayed transfers of care from hospitals. The report calls for flexible, outcome-based commissioning and more standardised ways of working, and also further encouraging an increase in the number of people who choose to use direct payments. A linked report for Cardiff^{d42} found a positive impact of a recently adopted online purchasing system called Matrix, but risks to the sustainability of the domiciliary care market in Cardiff.

In 2016 there were 63 providers of domiciliary care in Cardiff, and 39 in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Resilience in older people

A detailed review of the literature was conducted by the Social Services Improvement Agency in Wales into factors which enable older people to be more resilient, and those which were more likely to lead to increased need for care and support.^{d109} Key factors which enhanced older people’s resilience included: having choices and being in control (including having the right to take risks); having a strong sense of identity, continuity and belonging; coping with worry and uncertainty; planning for change and transitions; and feeling socially connected. Triggers for crisis were broadly themed into: loneliness and isolation; loss of confidence; fall/accident; carer break-down/bereavement; crime or abuse; health deterioration (especially dementia); and external changes.

Reducing loneliness and isolation

AgeUK reviewed the academic literature as well as promising approaches being taken around the UK to reduce loneliness and isolation, particularly in old age.^{d64} Whilst they found a lack of high quality evidence to demonstrate the impact of interventions on loneliness, a number of approaches were felt to be promising by experts in the field. Interestingly these were not those which historically have often been implemented, such as lunch clubs and social groups, but either ‘foundation services’ (focused on individuals

at the stage before they started to access lunch clubs, book groups, etc.), or 'structural enablers' (how the community itself rather than formal services respond to the challenge of loneliness). It also recognised 'gateway services' including transport and technology, which play a critical role in enabling new social connections to be made, and existing ones to be maintained. Traditional interventions ('direct interventions') such as group-based and one-to-one services were not dismissed but it was felt other opportunities were being missed if the focus was solely on these. Foundation services included data sharing between public services to enable targeted home visits to individuals at highest risk of loneliness, to offer them a menu of support options. Structural enablers include a neighbourhood environment approach, asset-based community development, and promoting volunteering. The research highlighted a gap in knowledge on effective interventions for BME and LGBT communities.

An additional review into the triggers of loneliness and some of the interventions people would find helpful has recently been published.^{d134} Triggers included intrinsic factors (such as health, income), community factors (such as ability to socialise, transport infrastructure), work/life balance and the rise of digital and online engagement.

2.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

No significant gaps have been identified.

2.2 Main needs

- Maintenance and sustainability of key services supporting older people
- Access to information and advice, not just online, e.g. 'one stop shop' model
- Integrated management of mental health and physical health issues
- Integration of health, housing and social care
- Social isolation and loneliness while maintaining independence
- Practical help with day-to-day tasks such as shopping and gardening
- Needs of those with dementia and their carers
- Suitable housing for life e.g. when regenerating an area or new builds
- Accessible built environment, including good lighting and toilets
- Increased consistency and quality of care home places commissioned
- Improved transport
- Access to different types of advocacy
- Digital inclusion
- Intergenerational integration in communities

2.3 Prevention recommendations

- Financial management
- Healthy environment and behaviours
- Falls prevention
- Outcomes-based commissioning for domiciliary care

2.4 Assets

- Social interactions
- Physical activity and green spaces
- Volunteering

- Community centres, lunch clubs, churches
- Dementia strategy
- Dementia-friendly communities
- Good relationships with third sector partners
- Intermediate care fund
- Unpaid carers - ensure supported
- Private sector e.g. corporate social responsibility
- Social enterprises / alternative delivery models
- Independent living services
- Telecare

2.5 Suggested areas for action

- Tackle social isolation in communities, while helping people maintain independence
- Improve access to information and advice through a number of mechanisms, including 'offline' mechanisms
- Recognise diversity of people within the 'older people' group and tailor services to meet individual needs
- Manage people's mental and physical health conditions together in a holistic way
- Increase focus on prevention, including identifying joint working strategies around lifestyle behaviours such as alcohol use
- Improve access to high quality domiciliary care
- Ensure new building developments are fit for a growing older population, and provide a variety of housing options to meet different needs
- Support older people to remain independent at home for as long as possible
- Support and expand dementia-friendly communities
- Increase access and signposting to advocacy
- Pilot inter-generation projects in communities, e.g. self-sustaining communities, street parties etc.
- Make optimal use of community resources and assets, e.g. GP surgeries, Hubs etc.
- Promote and support social enterprises and co-operatives as an alternative model of service delivery
- Tackle environmental pollution (action in conjunction with Public Services Boards)
- Improve transport for older people (action in conjunction with Public Services Boards)
- Scope use of pooled budgets to allow for joint long term planning, projects and developments

B3. Health and physical disabilities

Other chapters of relevance: Asylum seekers and refugees; adult carers; children & young people; learning disability and autism; adult mental health and cognitive impairment; offenders; older people; sensory loss and impairment; veterans; violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Summary Health and physical disabilities

Care and support needs Access to information and services; maintaining and increasing provision and sustainability of community services and support; improved flexibility of services, including services closer to home; transition points; joining up services; vulnerable groups; transport & social isolation; better use of existing public sector buildings; appropriate housing; unhealthy behaviours widespread; increasing prevalence of long term conditions

Prevention issues Reduce social isolation; ensuring adequate nutrition; immunisations, sexual health, stop smoking support; improved access to counselling; falls prevention; improve air quality

Assets Home adaptations; volunteering and time credits; self care; community Hubs, libraries; community groups; dementia-friendly communities; prevention services e.g. self management classes

3.1 What do we know about this group?

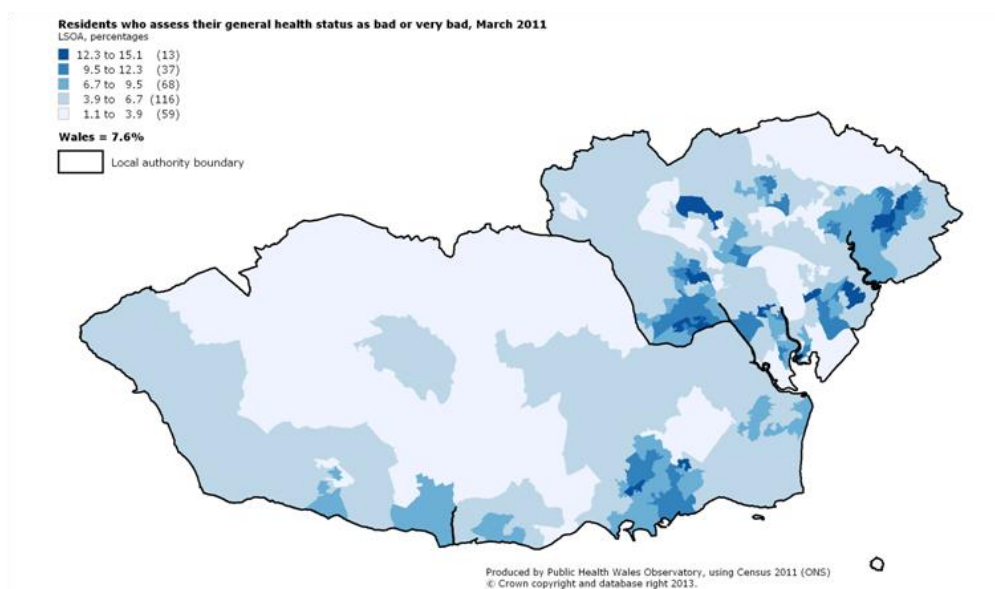
3.1.1 Information from population and service data

Over 30,000 people in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan classified themselves in 'bad' or 'very bad' health, a rate of 6.4%.

Within local neighbourhoods in Cardiff the proportion of residents reporting bad or very bad health ranged from 1.2% in the Cathays area (LSOA 032C) to 15% in the Rumney area (LSOA 016A). However these are crude percentages only and do not take into account the age structure of the population. The areas with the highest percentages are found in the Rumney and Llanrumney areas of Cardiff.

Within the Vale of Glamorgan the areas with the highest proportion of people reporting bad or very bad health are found in the Cadoc and Buttrills areas.

Figure. Self-reported general health status, Cardiff and Vale (2011)



This compares with the Wales average of 7.6%. Across Cardiff and Vale, the broad ethnic group with the most people rating themselves in 'bad' or 'very bad' health is white, at 6.7%; all other ethnic groups are below the average of 6.4%, with Asian/British Asian ranking the lowest, with 3.7% rating their health as bad.

The proportion of people who self report 'bad' or 'very bad' health is lower in Cardiff and Vale among people who can read, write and speak Welsh (1.9%) compared with people without Welsh language skills (7.4%).^{d84}

Around 1 in 7 (15%) of the adult population in Cardiff and Vale considered their day-to-day activities were limited a lot by a long-term health problem or disability. A third (32%) had a limitation of any sort. These rates are slightly lower than the Wales average of 16% and 34% respectively.

Burden of disease across Primary Care Clusters

Recorded chronic illness varies across the area.^{d15} Within Cardiff, many parts of South Cardiff have higher recorded rates of disease than the Wales average, with particularly high rates of diabetes recorded in Cardiff City and South. In the Vale of Glamorgan, Eastern and Western Vale have lower rates of chronic illness than the Wales average, in marked contrast to Central Vale which is above the average for all chronic diseases with the exception of heart failure. It should be noted that while recorded rates are a helpful guide to actual illness in the population, a higher rate may reflect better diagnosis and a lower rate may mask undiagnosed cases in the community.

Heart disease, lung cancer and cerebrovascular disease are the leading causes of death in men and women.

Risk factors for disease

Unhealthy behaviours which increase the risk of disease are endemic among adults in Cardiff and the Vale, although tobacco and alcohol use are showing signs of improving.^{d35, d43} Many (but not all) of the most common chronic conditions and causes of death may be avoided by making changes in health-related behaviours.

- Two fifths drink above alcohol guidelines (42% Cardiff, 42% Vale)
- Around two thirds don't eat sufficient fruit and vegetables (64% Cardiff, 68% Vale)
- Over half are overweight or obese (52% Cardiff, 53% Vale)
- Around three quarters don't get enough physical activity (72% Cardiff, 71% Vale)
- Around one in five smoke (19% Cardiff, 18% Vale)

There is considerable variation in rates of unhealthy behaviours within Cardiff and the Vale, leading to health inequalities:^{d35}

- Smoking rates vary between 13% and 34% across Cardiff, and between 16% and 30% across the Vale
- Similar patterns are seen for other behavioural risk factors for disease
- Many children in Cardiff and Vale are also developing unhealthy behaviours
- Two thirds (67%) of under 16s don't get enough physical activity
- Over a third (34%) of under 16s are overweight or obese

Some of these are illustrated on maps in chapter A4, Background demography.

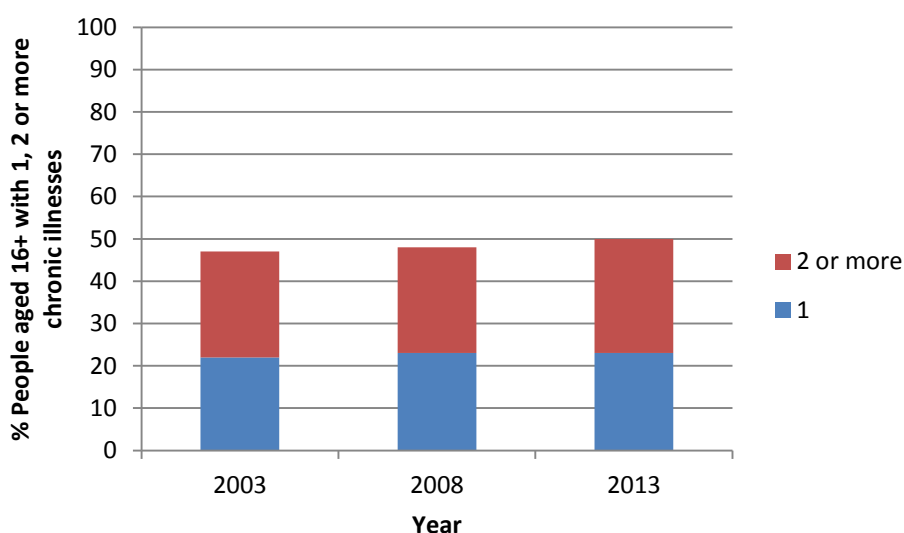
Air pollution is a significant cause of illness and deaths:^{d35}

- It is estimated 143 deaths each year in Cardiff and 53 each year in the Vale among over 25s are due to man-made air pollution. The burden and impact of environmental air pollution is worse with increased deprivation, and Cardiff has the worst air pollution measured by PM_{2.5} levels in Wales
- It is estimated that long-term exposure to man-made air pollution is responsible for 5.1% of all deaths in Cardiff and Vale

The disease profile in Cardiff and Vale is changing:^{d35}

- The number of people with two or more chronic illnesses in Cardiff and Vale has increased by around 5,000 in the last decade, and this trend is set to continue.

Figure. Percentage of individuals in Wales with 1, 2 or more illnesses by year^{d76}



- Around 1 in 7 (15%) people consider their day-to-day activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability

- Many people with chronic conditions are not diagnosed and do not appear on official registers
- Due to changes in the age profile of the population and risk factors for disease, new diagnoses for conditions such as diabetes and dementia are increasing significantly

Food poverty

An estimated 5.6% of people aged 15 or over in the UK reported struggling to get enough food to eat and a further 4.5% report that, at least once, they went a full day without anything to eat.^{d117}

Although no official government figures exist for local areas in the UK, in 2015 in Cardiff as part of the Ask Cardiff survey, 5.4% of respondents reported that they or a family member had missed a meal in the past fortnight because of a lack of money. This figure ranged from 4.2% in Cardiff North to 7.8% in Cardiff South East.

The Trussell Trust foodbanks in the Vale of Glamorgan gave 3,200 three-day emergency food supplies to people in crisis in 2015.^{d140} In Cardiff the figure was 12,140.^{d141}

Health service use

Around 1 in 5 adults have visited their GP within a 2 week period; and nearly three quarters visit a pharmacy over a year period. The highest rates of attendance at the Emergency Department are from people living in more deprived areas of Cardiff and Vale.

In 2015-16, there were 54 delayed transfers of care (DTOCs) in the Vale of Glamorgan, and 263 in Cardiff. In December 2016, this equated to 3% (1 in 30) of Cardiff and Vale UHB beds which were occupied as a result of a delayed transfer of care.^{d74} The rate of delayed transfers of care was higher in Cardiff (17.8 per 10,000 people aged 75+) and the Vale (18.1 per 10,000 people aged 75+) compared with Wales (15.1 per 10,000 people aged 75+) The rate was particularly high for mental health beds.

The Cardiff Council Reablement service helped around three quarters (76.6%) of people achieve independence who accessed the service.^{d36} In the Vale of Glamorgan, 80% of people who access the service report increased independence.^{d93}

3.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

In the public survey, a third of respondents (33.3%, 426 people) said they had a long term health condition or physical disability.

In response to a question in the public survey over control over their daily life, just over 1 in 10 respondents (12.8%) said they had either no control (1.8%) or some control but would like more (11.0%). Of these individuals, nearly half (47.8%) identified physical ability as a factor preventing them from having sufficient control in their life, and this was also the most common factor identified.

Among people identifying with one or more of the thematic groups in this report, around a fifth (21.8%) said they sometimes or never are able to leave their home, in contrast to 1.5% of people not in these groups. Nearly 4 in 10 (39.2%) of people in these groups said they sometimes or never could get to all the places they want, compared with 5.5% of people not in these groups. Physical difficulties was also a common reason given for not being able to access places or activities in the community.

Of respondents in one of the thematic groups in this report, one in ten (10.4%) said their home meets only some of their needs or is totally inappropriate for their needs. Of these people, the commonest reasons for

this were that their home needed adaptations; had poor access (e.g. too many steps), was too small, or was in a poor state of repair. In Cardiff, demand for adaptations to housing for people with disabilities is increasing annually, with nearly 3000 adaptations carried out in Cardiff in 2014/15.³²

Nearly a third (29.7%) of respondents in one of the thematic groups reported not being able to prepare nutritious meals by themselves, and 7.3% said they didn't have enough to eat or drink.

Over a quarter of respondents in the groups (26.8%) reported feeling unsafe from falling inside or outside the home.

In the professional survey the most common answer to where people were most likely to look for advice was the GP (11%), and over half (55.3%) of respondents to the public survey said they had received advice or support from their GP practice.

The Wellbeing assessment in the Vale of Glamorgan found that local residents highlighted that improving the transport system would help with wellbeing.^{d125} This included increased and improved train and bus times to make travel to larger areas and activities easier. There were also suggestions that access to mental health support including counselling and one to one support, could be improved.

In focus group discussions, things which support health and wellbeing among people with a health issue or disability included access personal mobility solutions such as an electric wheelchair, Motability car or automatic car. Some people had also had good experiences with the bus network, although others found accessibility difficult.

Box 3A. Access to mobility



I have a Motability car, which is my Motability buggy. I did have a period of using Cardiff buses. I thought all in all a very good experience actually [with the buses]. (Physical disability)

One participant had a good experience in accessing adaptations for her home (Box 3B), although others described how they had to pay for adaptations themselves, or how they felt adaptations may have been done by the Local Authority at a higher price than was necessary.

Box 3B. Home adaptations for physical disability



There's enough help for me to access [adaptations] if I wanted to access it I think. I've been told I could get a stair lift, fitted shower. I mean I only rang up and asked if they could lower my cupboards because they were too high, because the arthritis, reaching up. I couldn't stand on a stool because of high blood pressure, and the next they come out and refitted the kitchen. You open the cupboards and down come these baskets, and touch them like that and they go up again. So there's plenty for me. No problem there I think. Everywhere I've gone has all been acceptable for my needs. (Mental health illness and physical disability)

Other factors which improved wellbeing in this group included: having access to a local library/Hub as a source of information and to meet with friends; being able to shop online and have home deliveries; being able to exercise; and volunteering.

In terms of advocacy, a request was made in one of the focus groups for a Commissioner for Disabled People in Wales in the same way there are existing commissioners for Older People and Children.

In the public survey over half of respondents said they had received help to prevent or reduce problems in the future. The most common of these was immunisation (23.4% of all respondents), with others including exercise and keeping active (12.1%) and physiotherapy (9.8%) (Box 3C).

Box 3C. Support and services which were helpful



Flu jab available promptly at pharmacy without need to book appointment or sit around waiting for long period (Public survey)

Physiotherapy services very well organised, available nearby(ish), quick to get appointment, with friendly and knowledgeable staff. Helped before & after surgery for knee issue. (Public survey)

Without the Stroke Association help, I would not have known about the council tax help I have been able to get, nor the vital assistance I eventually have been able to receive via the DWP (Public survey)

The pulmonary rehab course was very beneficial in allowing me to understand and cope with day to day issues relevant to my condition (Public survey)

The X-Pert Course to manage my Diabetes was excellent at helping me take responsibility for my own health. (Public survey)

Cardiff and Vale UHB ran a feedback exercise called 'Values into Action' in 2016, receiving nearly 700 contributions from patients.^{d63} Patients' priorities for an improved experience included: improving two-way communication between clinical teams, patients and carers; excessive waiting for appointments, test results, in clinics, for discharge; build on examples of good patient experience already happening; and improving parking, reducing anxiety, and better food.

In a focus group with homeless people and their support workers, the significance of being able to access the GP in a timely way was emphasised, with knock on impacts if this wasn't possible (Box 3D).

Box 3D. Significance of being able to access the GP in a timely way



There are repercussions based on not getting a doctor's appointment or missing one and not being able to get another one for a month... loss of sick note means loss of benefit, means loss of housing (Homelessness support worker)

3.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

Professionals at a workshop for the PNA felt that in terms of providing easy access to information on services for the public, there were too many different systems and mechanisms to update, which was a very repetitive process. It was felt that in future Dewis may be a logical solution to this.

At the workshop, professionals working in health and with people with disabilities highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
Access to information and services	Volunteering and time credits
Maintaining and increasing provision and sustainability of community services and support	Self care including Wellbeing4U and expert patient programme
Improving flexibility of services	Community hubs
Transition points (e.g. child to adult services)	Community groups
Joining up services	Dementia-friendly communities
Vulnerable groups	
Transport & social isolation	
Better use of existing buildings	
Appropriate housing	
Public health information	

In the professional survey, when asked what factors most prevent people from accessing services and groups in their community, physical ability was a common response. In terms of prevention, immunisation, sexual health advice, counselling, social interaction, physiotherapy, help to stop smoking, keeping active, and helping to prevent trips and falls, were identified as significant areas which could benefit from more availability.

Access to appropriate transport such as volunteer/community drivers, was suggested as something which would help disabled people be more independent and improve wellbeing by allowing access to doctors' appointments and social activities.

In terms of accessing information and advice, the most common source identified by respondents to the professional survey was the GP, followed by family, friends and neighbours, and the internet.

3.1.4 Information from other sources

Breaking the Barriers

An event held in 2015 to look at the barriers faced by disabled people in our area identified a host of needs, including:^{d98} disabled people's dignity and respect should be central to social services care package delivery; improved integration and multi-agency working around continuing healthcare (CHC); difficulty accessing primary care, in particular lack of availability of appointments which take into account times when a carer is able to accompany someone, and lack of availability of British Sign Language, community translation and interpreter services; improving involvement of service users in assessing their care needs; advocacy, especially for people with learning difficulties; preventative services; bullying of young disabled people in mainstream school; lack of consistency in support during education transitions; lack of disability awareness and support by public transport operators; and accessibility of the built environment.

Shaping Our Future Wellbeing strategy

During the development of the Cardiff and Vale UHB 10 year strategy, *Shaping our Future Wellbeing*,^{d128} the views of local residents on what they wanted to see from their health service were summarised and included:

- I want to know how to minimise my risk of developing disease and be supported to make any lifestyle changes that enable me to live a healthy life;
- I want to understand the available treatment options and be supported to choose one which is best for me, accounting for my personal, cultural and physical needs;
- I want services that accommodate my needs as an individual, respecting the roles I play in my personal and family life;
- I want to decide how and where my care is delivered at the end of my life;
- I need to understand my condition and its treatments so that I can be involved in the planning of my care, play a role in monitoring my condition and recognise times where I need to access health care services;
- I need rapid access to knowledgeable healthcare professionals who can advise me what to do when my health deteriorates;
- I need care which is delivered close to where I live and work, so I can continue to lead as normal a life as possible;
- I want to maintain my independence and have the best quality of life possible;
- I want to receive joined up care from a range of health professionals who communicate effectively with each other and work as a team

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are stressful experiences occurring during childhood that directly harm a child (e.g. sexual or physical abuse) or affect the environment in which they live (e.g. growing up in a house with domestic violence). Nearly half (47%) of adults in Wales experienced at least one ACE during childhood, and 14% suffered 4 or more.^{d28} Figures for ACEs are currently only available at an all-Wales level.

Compared with people with no ACEs,^{d29} people aged under 70 with 4 or more ACEs were 4 times more likely to develop type 2 diabetes, 3 times more likely to develop heart disease, and 3 times more likely to develop respiratory disease. Over a year period this group of individuals were also twice as likely to have frequently visited a GP, three times more likely to have attended A&E and three times more likely to have stayed overnight in hospital.

Making a difference

Public Health Wales summarised the priority areas for prevention including a series of 'best buy' interventions in its 2016 report, *Making a difference*.^{d146} These interventions included smoking cessation counselling; active transport strategies; promotion of physical activity and healthy eating in workplaces, schools and communities; safe green spaces; and low emissions zones.

3.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

No significant gaps have been identified.

3.2 Main needs

- Access to information and services

- Maintaining and increasing provision and sustainability of community services and support
- Improved flexibility of services, including services closer to home
- Transition points (e.g. child to adult services)
- Joining up services
- Vulnerable groups
- Transport & social isolation
- Better use of existing public sector buildings
- Appropriate housing
- Unhealthy behaviours widespread
- Increasing prevalence of long term conditions
- Air pollution
- Food poverty

3.3 Prevention recommendations

- Reduce social isolation
- Ensuring adequate nutrition
- Immunisations, sexual health, stop smoking support
- Improved access to counselling
- Falls prevention
- Improve air quality

3.4 Assets

- Home adaptations
- Volunteering and time credits
- Self care including Wellbeing4U and expert patient programme
- Community Hubs, Libraries
- Community groups
- Dementia-friendly communities
- Prevention services e.g. self management classes
- Making every contact count (MECC)

3.5 Suggested areas for action

- Improve access and waiting times for primary and secondary care services
- Ensure information for public and service users is correct and easy to understand
- Streamline people's journey through services - ensure services are flexible to meet the needs of each individual, and people get the right service at the right time
- Further embed awareness and messages around healthy lifestyle choices
- Tackle environmental pollution
- Improve transport for people with health and physical disabilities
- Embed co-production and citizen-based approach in service design, ensuring vulnerable groups are represented
- Progress integration of services across agencies, as a way of enabling other actions
- Ensure planning is long term, sustainable, and strategic

B4. Learning disability and autism

Other chapters of relevance: Adult carers; children & young people; health and physical disabilities; adult mental health and cognitive impairment; offenders; older people; sensory loss and impairment

Summary Learning disability and autism

Care and support needs Increased accessibility of information and services; accessible and affordable transport; respite accessible for all people; complex day opportunities; enable people who require services to make decisions about their support needs; recognise and support people who fall between gaps in service provision

Prevention issues Increase routine involvement of people with learning disabilities and autism in public sector consultations

Assets Socialising; physical activity; respite funding; staff in supported accommodation; local in-house day services for complex needs; ground-floor supported living; establishment of Integrated Autism Service; Intermediate Care Fund support for children with complex needs

4.1 What do we know about this group?

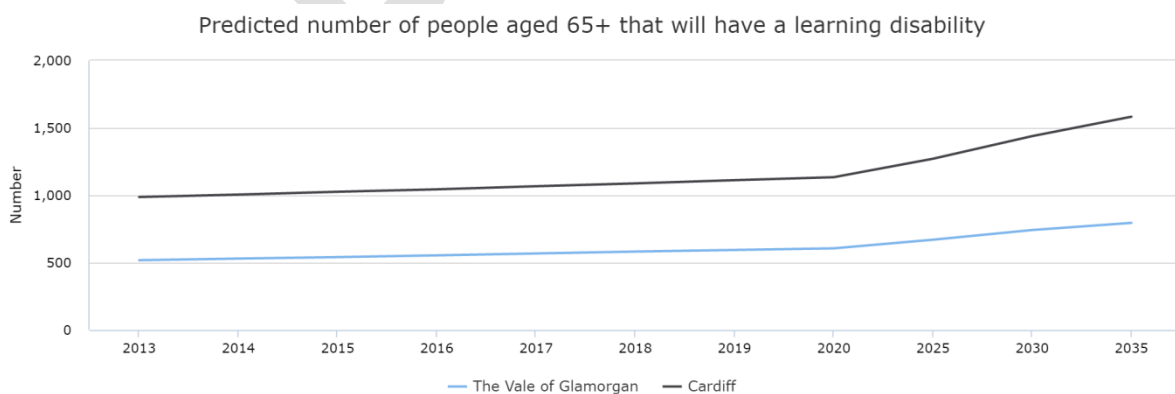
4.1.1 Information from population and service data

Learning disability

There were 1,426 people registered with learning disability in Cardiff in 2015-16, and 542 in the Vale of Glamorgan.^{d74} These numbers have stayed roughly stable in the Vale over the last 10 years but have risen significantly in Cardiff, by around 40%.

A significant increase is projected in the number of older people with learning disability in both Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

Figure. Predicted number of older people aged 65 and over with a learning disability, Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan



Source: Welsh Government (WG)

Increases are also projected in the number of children and young people with learning difficulty or autism spectrum disorder.

As the population of young people with disabilities and life-long conditions rises, this increases the number of people transitioning from children's to adult services, and those with long-term needs as an adult.

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)

UK research suggests that around 1.2% (116 per 10,000) of children and young people have ASD (autism spectrum disorder).^{d142} However, not all these people will be formally diagnosed.

Applied to the population of Cardiff gives an estimate of 553 children aged 5-16 with ASD, and 2,778 people aged 17-64 with ASD. In the Vale of Glamorgan this gives an estimate of 210 children aged 5-16 with ASD, and 887 people aged 17-64 with ASD.

4.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

In the focus groups, several participants talked about activities they took part in which contributed to their wellbeing (Box 4A)

Box 4A. Positive impact of socialising on wellbeing



I enjoy going out to open mic nights and karaoke. I like walking as well. (Learning disability / autism)

Swimming makes me relax, it takes away all the aches and pains. (Learning disability / autism)

What I like doing is socialising with friends and getting out and about. (Learning disability / autism)

Staff in supported accommodation and systems to help with personal finances were also described positively (Box 4B). Physical health related support included a physiotherapist, GP, dietitian and a chiropodist. Help with filling in forms and using Hubs to access Council services including housing were also mentioned.

Box 4B. Support services



My community help me because they've got intercoms in the system. And even like in the mornings, 'Are you all right, [name]?'. (Learning disability / autism)

The money situation's pretty healthy thankfully. But what happens is we do a weekly planner, I put down all the activities I'm doing and how much money I'm going to need each day. (Learning disability / autism)

In terms of needs, access to services was an issue for some people, including services which were no longer running (Box 4C), and access to the GP.

Box 4C. Access to services



I like going to the gym. I used to [go] with my physio, but I can't at the moment because he's finished. . . . I'd like to find out if someone else is doing that to help me again. (Learning disability / autism)

In the focus groups there were calls to ensure the voices of disabled and autistic people were heard by statutory authorities. There was also requests for material e.g. on consultations to be available in easy-read format. (Box 4D)

Box 4D. Consultation with people with learning disabilities and autism



Make it easier for us to have our say directly to all the major departments. That's the council departments, Hubs, buses. (Learning disability / autism)

4.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

In the professional survey how venues welcome people with a learning disability was highlighted as a barrier to accessing services (Box 4E).

Box 4E. Accessibility of services



"Many venues are not welcoming to people with a learning disability or expect them to have a carer with them - often an individual only needs a little friendly support to ensure they are safe and welcome" (Professional survey)

At the PNA workshop, professionals working with people with learning disability and autism highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
Accessible and affordable transport Respite accessible for all people Complex day opportunities Enabling people who require services to make decisions about their support needs Accessible information for all People who fall between gaps in service provision	Respite funding Local in-house day services for complex needs Ground-floor supported living

The mechanism for how specialist health support for people with learning disabilities is commissioned, with provision by Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board, was also raised as a potential issue by a professional. There was concern that there may be insufficient control over the model of provision and that this arrangement would benefit from being reviewed.

4.1.4 Information from other sources

Consultation with people with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), their carers and families

As part of an updated Welsh Government strategy to support people with ASD, their carers and families, detailed feedback and consultation was undertaken.^{d102} This found broadly similar issues among adults and children. Assessment and diagnosis in children was a major issue, specifically long waiting times, lack of information around the assessment, and insufficient information at the point of, and immediately after, diagnosis. In terms of ongoing support, issues included: support for emotional and behavioural issues; support for ASD-specific issues and life skills; and access to social and leisure opportunities within the local community. Other general issues raised included a lack of skills and knowledge among staff in generic and community services to support individuals with ASD; people with higher functioning ASD falling into gaps between mental health and learning disability services; and adaptation of generic community support to make it suitable for people with ASD. Many of these areas have planned actions to address them in the refreshed strategy which resulted.^{d101}

Integrated Autism Service

Welsh Government guidance on development of an Integrated Autism Service describes the strategic direction for the region over the next 3 years in development of services for people with autism.^{d101} Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan have a well embedded Autism Strategy and action plan, with a regional steering group in place overseeing the development of services. This has engagement from a wide range of services, partners and parents.

Development of integrated autism services locally will be based on a lifespan model. This will be the first service across the region to deliver in this way. This will be a new service but will encompass existing support services for people with autism delivered across Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, including alignment with Adult Mental Health services and the Children's Neurodevelopment Service. Diagnostic services for adults with ASD will be aligned with NICE guideline recommendations,^{d144} with a multi-agency diagnostic process being developed.

4.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

No significant gaps have been identified.

4.2 Main needs

- Increased accessibility of information and services
- Accessible and affordable transport
- Respite accessible for all people
- Complex day opportunities
- Enable people who require services to make decisions about their support needs
- Recognise and support people who fall between gaps in service provision

4.3 Prevention recommendations

- Increase routine involvement of people with learning disabilities and autism in public sector consultations

4.4 Assets

- Socialising
- Physical activity
- Respite funding
- Staff in supported accommodation
- Local in-house day services for complex needs
- Ground-floor supported living
- Establishment of Integrated Autism Service, launching May 2017
- Intermediate Care Fund support for children with complex needs, with strong links to regional adult learning disabilities services

4.5 Suggested areas for action

- Work with partners to make information accessible for all
- For complex health needs, improve access to day opportunities and reduce number of out of County placements
- Increase availability of accessible accommodation
- Review specialist health provision for people with learning disabilities
- Recognise and support people who fall between gaps in current service provision
- Expand education and employment project (Project SEARCH)
- Improve access to information and interventions which are autism-specific
- Work with partners to improve access to assessments without raising unrealistic expectations
- Develop better transport options for people with complex needs
- Improve mechanisms for engaging with people with learning disability and autism in partnership planning

B5. Adult mental health and cognitive impairment

'Adult mental health' here refers to individuals aged 18 and over. For young people see the Children & young people chapter.

Other chapters of relevance: Asylum seekers and refugees; adult carers; children & young people; health and physical disabilities; learning disability and autism; offenders; older people; sensory loss and impairment; veterans; violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence; substance misuse

Summary Adult mental health and cognitive impairment

Care and support needs Increased timely access to low level mental health services; joined up information, advice and services; loneliness and social isolation, especially among people with dementia and some BME groups; access to appropriate housing & support; continuing partnership approach between statutory agencies and with third sector; support for families of people with mental health issues; community hubs and one-stop shops; supporting GPs with decisions around referrals; dementia-specific needs and recommendations; peer support and mentoring to guide people through system

Prevention issues Self-help, behaviour change and lifestyle choices; increased social contact; training for staff on mental health to improve awareness and knowledge of how to support people

Assets Socialising; compassionate healthcare professionals; libraries, Hubs, cafes, community centres; positive environment; gyms, leisure centres; employment and volunteering; counselling (once accessed); peer support, mentoring and self-help; shared training; multi-stakeholder partnerships; community assets including social capital; online communities; third and private sector organisations providing support

5.1 What do we know about this group?

5.1.1 Information from population and service data

Self-reported mental wellbeing in Cardiff and Vale UHB area is in line with the Wales average, although this masks a slightly lower score in Cardiff compared with the Vale.^{d76} Consistent with this, UK-wide self-reported happiness scores in 2015-16 were slightly above the average of 7.5 out of 10 in the Vale of Glamorgan (7.68) but below the average in Cardiff (7.41). However, these figures are subject to considerable annual fluctuation.^{d77}

Dementia

A recent health needs assessment of people with dementia in Cardiff and Vale highlighted that dementia has overtaken heart disease as the leading cause of death among women in England and Wales.^{d73} There are estimated to be 5,000 people with dementia in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, nearly 6 in 10 (58%) of whom have a diagnosis.

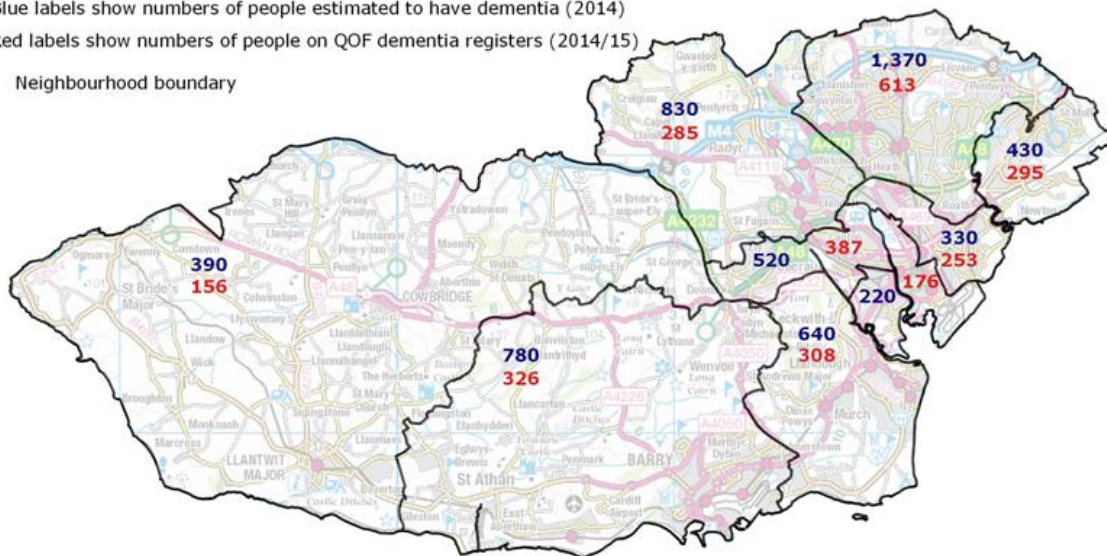
Figure. Estimated number of people with dementia in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2016)

People with dementia, 2014 / 2014/15
Neighbourhood management areas in Cardiff & Vale UHB

390 Blue labels show numbers of people estimated to have dementia (2014)

156 Red labels show numbers of people on QOF dementia registers (2014/15)

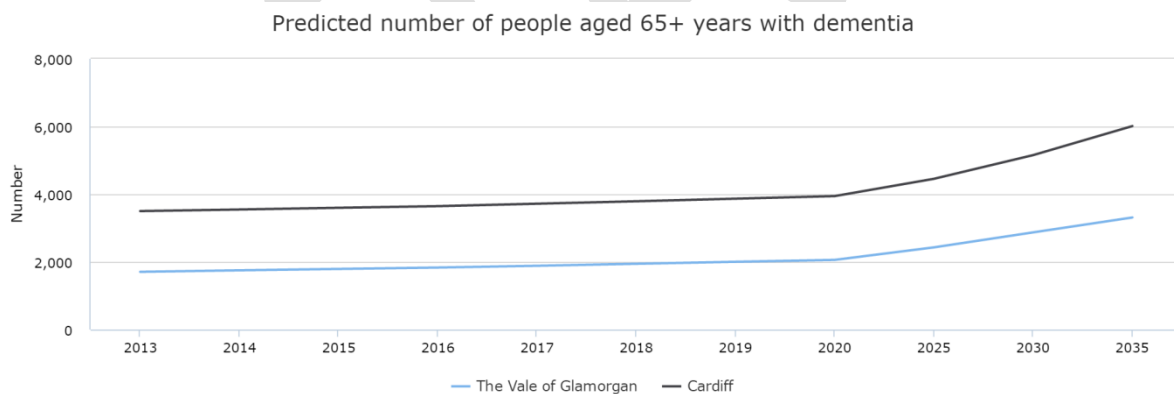
□ Neighbourhood boundary



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using MYE (ONS), Daffodil & QOF (WG)
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Due to a growing and ageing population this number is expected to increase to nearly 7,000 by 2025.

Figure. Predicted number of older people aged 65 and over with dementia in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan



Source: Welsh Government (WG)

Suicide

Suicide is a major cause of death amongst the 15 to 44 age group.^{d81} In Wales over the period 2010 – 2012 it accounted for almost one in five deaths in males aged 15 to 24 years and just over one in ten deaths amongst women of that age. Rates are higher in our more deprived communities and this gap appears to be widening in Wales.

NHS mental health services

Benchmarking data in 2014 showed that the Adult Community Mental Health Team caseload per 10,000 people (weighted population) was 147 within Cardiff and Vale, similar to the UK average of 140.^{d118} Within the service, there were 252 contacts per whole time equivalent member of staff, compared to 240 across

the UK. The number of admissions per 100,000 people was 245 locally, compared to 234 across the UK. Bed occupancy in Cardiff and Vale was 115%, whereas across the UK it was 91% on average.

Rates of hospital admissions for mental health issues in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (26.3 per 10,000) are below the Wales average (31.6 per 10,000 population).^{d75}

5.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

In response to a question in the public survey over control over their daily life, just over 1 in 10 of all respondents (12.8%) said they had either no control (1.8%) or some control but would like more (11.0%). Of these individuals, around two fifths (42.8%) identified emotional or mental health as a factor preventing them from having sufficient control in their life. This was the second most common response after physical ability.

Of all respondents, 1 in 7 (15.2%) said they feel lonely some (12.4%) or all/most of the time (2.8%). These proportions were around the same between Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. Among people belonging to one of the thematic groups featured in this report, the proportion feeling lonely some or all of the time increased to nearly 1 in 4 (23.3%).

In terms of current support for wellbeing, participants in focus groups discussed the ability to talk with other people, support groups, courses and therapy (Box 5A).

Box 5A. Positive impact of socialising with other people



Seeing other people there that are going through the same sort of thing that I'm experiencing, because you feel alone, as much as you know you're not alone, you feel alone and you feel nobody else is around you, you're like an island. (Mental health illness)

It was about that not feeling like you're the only one, and going into a room and other people talking about their symptoms, what they were thinking, how they were feeling, and just that sense of, it's not just me then. I'm not mad. (Mental health illness)

A group in a local community centre was described which gave people the opportunity to make friends and chat, and share food with others. Participants in that group had found out about it through word of mouth. Groups run by their own members also contributed to positive wellbeing. There was also praise for some GPs (Box 5B) and community mental health services.

Box 5B. Compassionate healthcare professionals



In all fairness, the GPs have been absolutely fantastic. They've been very supportive. They've spent the time. I haven't gone in there, I've run over the 10 minutes if you like when I've had to express how I'm feeling. (Mental health illness)

Libraries and Hubs were referred to as helpful sources of information. The latter were described as being convenient, for example, to access computers, advice on seeking employment, benefits, housing and Citizens' Advice. Gym and art classes also contributed to positive wellbeing.

Green spaces, parks, woods, fishing spots and the coast were also mentioned in the focus groups as having a positive impact on wellbeing, as did physical exercise. The safety of the area was also important. In the public survey, of the 473 people who described places or activities which helped their wellbeing, a quarter (25.8%) referred to local gyms, leisure centres and exercise facilities. Churches and religious centres were mentioned by one in five (19.5%). Parks and open spaces were mentioned by one in eight (13.1%) respondents. These areas were important for walking, exercise, relaxation and contemplation. (Box 5B2) Ironically in the same survey emotional and mental health issues, including a lack of confidence, were a common barrier given to being able to access these same places, along with physical difficulties, transport and finances. There is also evidence that community regeneration programmes such as Communities First can have a positive impact on mental wellbeing and reduce inequalities in mental health.^{d59}

Box 5B2. Places which help with wellbeing



The local leisure centre - I regularly attend the gym there which helps me keep fit and well, both mentally and physically. (Public survey)

Tai chi helps with emotional and physical wellbeing (Public survey)

The church provides me with a lot of informal support and friendship (Public survey)

Bute Park. It helps me escape the city and makes for great walking (Public survey)

I also enjoy the parks and gardens, in particular Roath Park lake area - just to walk amongst the trees and see the lovely flowers lifts the spirit. (Public survey)

Employment and volunteering significantly contributed to people's wellbeing (Box 5C). In the public survey, a tenth (9.9%) of those naming places or activities which helped with their wellbeing, identified volunteering. Volunteering activity included sports clubs, befriending services, gardening and litter picks. Participation was described as providing rewards including a sense of purpose and an opportunity for social interaction.

Box 5C. Employment and volunteering



Work at the moment is helping me. It's the one that I'll get up and go to. . . . I think it's routine. (Mental health illness)

They're supporting me with moving on from social networks, social care to life... and that could be training or finding a job or volunteering and they've managed all that, so they've helped me identify a volunteering position. (Mental health illness and substance misuse)

For me at the minute it's [a Welsh Government funded programme that's most important] because I do a lot of volunteer work with them and we've done litter picks and we get time

credits and the community centre has loads of things going on. (Mental health illness)

In the public survey over half of respondents said they had received help to prevent or reduce problems in the future. This included counselling (10.2% of all respondents) and other mental wellbeing (8.8%) (Box 5C2)

Box 5C2. Support and services which helped prevent or reduce problems



I have started counselling sessions for anxiety. So far I have only had two sessions but feel much more happy and at ease already (Public survey)

The call from the Primary Mental Health Support Services was very supportive and professional and I felt reassured that someone understood my specific needs as an individual. In addition I received all the necessary information that we had talked about via the phone sent in the post (Public survey)

In terms of need, some people in the focus groups mentioned a lack of support and understanding from friends and family (Box 5D). There was also a suggestion that in some cases people struggled to receive professional help unless their situation was 'really extreme', with long waiting lists for lower-level services such as counselling.

Box 5D. Lack of support and understanding from friends and family



I've not really got anybody supporting me at the moment, I've got a disabled daughter who I support, so that's quite hard. (Mental health illness)

I don't think there is much support for families because I've found that, as I said earlier, my [ex] husband didn't understand depression at all and I think it was a real fear as though it might be catching but also embarrassed - he was really embarrassed about me having a mental illness. (Mental health illness)

A lack of information about services available was mentioned, along with long waits for general and specialist mental health treatment. Issues with accessing GP appointments were also raised. Participants described seeking private treatments such as reflexology and hypnotherapy, and requested the ability to be prescribed alternatives to medication such as yoga or meditation. One participant described how she felt mental health services focused more on what to do if she had a 'crisis' rather than ongoing support and crisis prevention (Box 5E).

Box 5E. Mental health services focused on 'crisis' rather than prevention



The problem I've found with the mental health services is that I always feel like I'm in the middle, I'm at the stage now where I'm not ill enough to be going into hospital, but I'm not well. . . . [The NHS service] have sent me a load of stuff in the post. Then it was, I had to motivate myself to go and get help. (Mental health illness)

Improved mental health services. My husband could do with support but we don't know where to turn (Public survey)

Bounced from doctor to doctor so repeatedly having to explain specific problems, resulting in no clear information. Responses from GP mostly pushed drug based solutions and wait 6 months - year to receive any counselling (Public survey)

Memory clinic waiting list was long and info didn't materialise until the diagnosis, but the info I eventually got would have been helpful earlier (Public survey)

Other participants mentioned that there was insufficient availability of counselling, with a fixed number of sessions only available. Better access to counselling was a very strong theme in the public survey and mentioned in a number of areas as something people would like, to prevent problems in the future (Box 5E2).

Box 5E2. Improved access to counselling



Initial 6 week counselling for depression via GP good but not long enough, only just started 16 week course with MIND after 10 month wait (Public survey)

Length of time taken to see counsellor (6 month waiting list so by the time I saw a counsellor the original reasons for seeking counselling were long since passed. (Public survey)

Easy access to mental health support (talking therapies) before getting to crisis stage where intervention is guaranteed i.e. preventative care before reaching breaking point. (Public survey)

I think mental health support needs to be acted on faster. I have been asking for counselling for 15 years but have repeatedly been sent away with anti-depressants which have only made my problems worse. (Public survey)

There was also a suggestion from some participants that it was better to receive firm direction on attending sessions and have pre-booked appointments, rather than leave up to individuals to make the first contact (Box 5F) There was also a request for the ability for participants to meet informally again after a course has finished, for example facilitated by a room being provided for this purpose.

Box 5F. Preference for receiving firm direction rather than relying on self-motivation



I would rather somebody said, right, this is somebody you need to speak to, we've made an appointment, you need to go there at this time, that day, that's when it is. Rather than, it's a bit flimmy flimmy, it's just 'yes here's some people who could help you, have a look and see

what you want to do'. (Mental health illness)

Opportunities for social contact were mentioned by 1 in 10 (9.5%) people in the public survey who answered a question about things which could make a positive difference to wellbeing now or in the future (Box 5G)

Box 5G. Opportunities for social contact



Companionship occasionally at home and for visits to theatres or other performances or on holidays. (Public survey)

Maybe a community centre that caters for activities such as bowls, skittles get together to have a coffee on a morning or drink an entertainment on an evening, or local sports centre for all activities. (Public survey)

Groups that bring people together are so necessary... I am surprised there seem to be no community centres where charitable groups can meet others for free. (Public survey)

During engagement with service users for the recent dementia needs assessment,^{d73} nine key themes were identified: isolation and loneliness (Box 5H); kindness and compassion; co-ordination of services; caring for carers; what to do in a crisis; moving support to primary care; inequality in access to services; dementia is everyone's business; prevention is essential. Transport was also highlighted, particularly if someone with dementia was previously able to get to places by driving themselves.

Box 5H. Living with dementia



I just miss my husband so much, and not being able to go out. I get lonely, very lonely... I just wish more people would pop in and say hello, but they have got their lives. I wish I had my car (Person with dementia, dementia needs assessment)

I love getting together with other people in groups... there is a need for people to be able to get together to do hobbies, or to talk and share even a cup of tea. (Person with dementia, dementia needs assessment)

A regular mental health 'feedback fortnight' was run in 2016 across Cardiff and the Vale.^{d62} This included an online and paper survey, focus groups held by CAVAMH and Hafal, and a 'Celebrating Recovery' event. 44 surveys were completed, and a further 128 people were involved through focus groups or the event. Themes identified included:

- Relationships: the relationship with care providers was important in whether people considered their needs were met. Where professionals have good relationships with clients this is seen as an asset; where there is a lack of understanding, sympathy or knowledge, this is a need
- Communication: communication between service users and carers/service providers was important, and communication between service providers - this meant there was less necessity for service users to repeat themselves
- Education: some people felt that the skills of some staff could be boosted with specialist training on supporting people with their mental health issues; and some people recognised their own lack of knowledge about mental health and wanted more training themselves
- Community services: service users and carers valued non-statutory support as well as statutory support, including services which were not time-limited and which operated out of hours
- Access to services: while people valued the support they got from services, there were many instances where they would value quicker access and longer periods of support

Needs raised in a discussion at the Cardiff and Vale Mental Health forum in November 2016 included:^{d61} having meaningful care and treatment plans; address financial, housing and social issues for people with mental health issues; focus on quality relationships, both within and between staff and patients, to improve recovery times; increase service user and carer involvement; improve communications, including links with third sector organisations, police, housing, and signposting from GPs. Prevention was seen as a key issue, including giving prevention more emphasis across the NHS and recognising the value of the natural environment.

5.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

In the professional survey, when asked what factors most prevent people from accessing services and groups in their community, 'emotional and mental health issues' were the joint most popular response, corresponding to a similar finding in the public survey.

Respondents to the professional survey were also keen to highlight the importance of local libraries, Hubs, community centres and cafes as these are the places that for many enable regular social interaction and combat isolation.

Two thirds (67.6%) of professionals identified increased availability of counselling as something which would be beneficial for their client group in the future. A similar proportion (64.7%) also identified more social interaction as being beneficial for their clients in future.

In the PNA workshops, professionals working in adult mental health highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
Joined up information, advice and services	Peer support, mentoring and self-help
Access to appropriate housing & support	Shared training
Self-help, behaviour change and lifestyle choices	Multi-stakeholder partnerships
Continuing partnership approach between statutory agencies and with third sector	Community assets including social capital
Community hubs, one-stop shops etc. to improve access to services	Neighbourhoods and communities of interest
Supporting GPs with decisions around referrals	Online communities
Dementia	
Peer support and mentoring to guide people through system	

5.1.4 Information from other sources

Prevention of dementia

The recent dementia needs assessment also highlighted that one in five cases of dementia may be preventable with exercise, diet, diabetes prevention, and early treatment of depression.^{d73}

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are stressful experiences occurring during childhood that directly harm a child (e.g. sexual or physical abuse) or affect the environment in which they live (e.g. growing up in a house with domestic violence). Nearly half (47%) of adults in Wales experienced at least one ACE during childhood, and 14% suffered 4 or more.^{d28}

The prevalence of low mental wellbeing in adults increases with the number of ACEs experienced in childhood.^{d34} On average, one in five (19%) adults have low mental wellbeing. This is slightly lower (14%) for people who experienced no ACEs as a child, compared with two in five (41%) of people who experienced four or more ACEs as a child.

Welsh Government strategies

Together for Mental Health is the Welsh Government 10 year strategy to improve mental health and wellbeing.^{d33} Many of the themes identified here are included in the strategy, including improving access to information and advice to promote mental wellbeing, including low-level interventions; reduce loneliness and unwanted isolation; and improving integration between public sector and third sector provision.

Talk to me 2 is the Welsh Government strategy on suicide and self-harm, which highlights the key groups who are at higher risk of suicide and self harm.⁸¹ Individual risk factors include those who: are male; are of low socioeconomic status; have restricted educational achievement; have a mental illness; have a major physical or chronic illness; experience alcohol or substance misuse. Stressful life events, including job loss and divorce/separation also put people at higher risk.

Welsh Government launched a consultation on a new dementia strategy in January 2017.^{d80} This includes a focus on: risk reduction and health promotion; recognition and identification of dementia; assessment and diagnosis; living well with dementia; and support in the community.

Access to mental health services

The report 'Is Wales Fairer?' highlights the need to improve access to mental health services, and reduce the rate of suicide especially among men.^{d39} The Cardiff and Vale Mental Health Forum principles call for 'recovery focused, person-centred services, responsive to the needs of those using services and their carers'; and that people using services must have the opportunity to be involved in the planning and delivery of services.^{d60}

Minority Ethnic Elder Advocacy (MEEA) project

MEEA provides independent advocacy services to minority ethnic elders aged 50 and over across Wales. Of over 800 people registered with the MEEA project, around 10% believe they suffer from bad or very bad mental health. These rates are even higher among Bangladeshi and mixed race participants (23% and 21%

respectively). 4 in 10 (41%) of MEEA beneficiaries report feeling lonely sometimes or often, much higher than the level found in the public survey for the PNA. However, loneliness may be a reason for participating in the MEEA project, and this group also reported a low level of oral English skills, which could also contribute to this effect.^{d40}

Five ways to mental wellbeing

Five ways to mental wellbeing is an evidence-based approach which encourages individuals to do five things each day to improve their personal wellbeing:^{d87} connect; be active; take notice; keep learning; and give.

5.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

- Number of people receiving domiciliary care who have dementia (figure not known)
- Data completeness for coding of ethnicity within mental health databases for community and inpatient care

5.2 Main needs

- Increased timely access to low level mental health services including counselling and family support
- Joined up information, advice and services
- Loneliness and social isolation, especially among people with dementia and some BME groups (including asylum seekers and refugees)
- Access to appropriate housing & support
- Continuing partnership approach between statutory agencies and with third sector
- Support for families of people with mental health issues
- Community hubs, one-stop shops etc. to improve access to services
- Supporting GPs with decisions around referrals
- Dementia-specific needs and recommendations
- Peer support and mentoring to guide people through system

5.3 Prevention recommendations

- Self-help, behaviour change and lifestyle choices
- Increased social contact
- Up-to-date training for staff on mental health to improve their awareness and knowledge of how to support people
- Further promotion of dementia friends training and dementia-friendly cafes

5.4 Assets

- Socialising
- Compassionate healthcare professionals
- Libraries, Hubs, cafes, community centres
- Positive environment
- Gyms, leisure centres
- Employment and volunteering
- Counselling (once accessed)
- Peer support, mentoring and self-help

- Shared training
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Community assets including social capital
- Online communities and tools
- Third and private sector organisations providing support

5.5 Suggested areas for action

- Improve access to low level mental health services, counselling and family support
- Scope actions to address loneliness and social isolation
- Scope provision of a single point of contact for mental health issues
- Explore where best to deliver mental health services to maximise access while reducing stigma
- Improve clarity of referral pathways and criteria, shared through partnerships and networks, and support professionals in decision-making
- Ensure provision of appropriate training of staff in mental health issues
- Explore where joint funding of services would benefit public / service user experience
- Implement recommendations from dementia health needs assessment
- Share examples of good practice between partner organisations

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B6. Adult carers

For young carers and young adult carers please see the Children and young people chapter

Other chapters of relevance: Children & young people; health and physical disabilities; learning disability and autism; adult mental health and cognitive impairment; older people; sensory loss and impairment

Summary Adult carers

Care and support needs Access to information including financial support and services available; access to services including transport; ensure discharge planning process involves consultation with carer; housing; respite care; mental health support; social isolation; raise awareness of who is a carer; improve access to carers' assessments; transitions (child to adult); address perceptions of feeling judged by services

Prevention issues Increase and enable peer support groups for carers; ensure health and social care professionals receive appropriate training on carers' issues

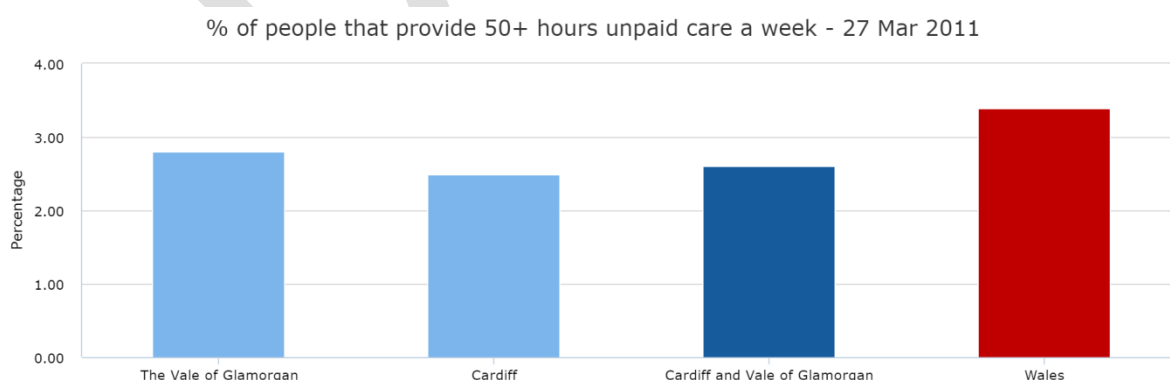
Assets Physical activity and access to outdoor space; community services including third sector; carers themselves and their social networks; GPs and community pharmacies

6.1 What do we know about this group?

6.1.1 Information from population and service data

At the 2011 Census, 50,580 carers were recorded in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. This represented a 12% rise over the number in the previous Census 10 years earlier.^{d46} The percentage of people in the population who identify as carers is below the Wales average in both Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

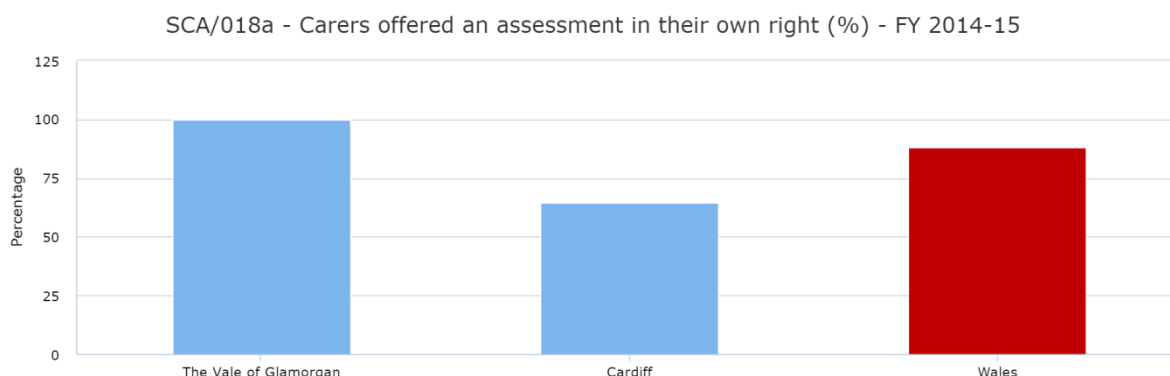
Figure. Proportion of people who provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week, Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan (2011)



In 2014/15, over 6 in 10 (64%) of known carers were offered an assessment by Cardiff Council, a significant increase on the previous year, although the rate of completion of the assessment was only 1 in 4 (26.3%),

and the rate remained below the Wales average.^{d36} The rate in the Vale was reported as 100% in the same year.

Figure. Proportion of carers offered an assessment (2014/15)



A survey of adult carers in Cardiff and the Vale was undertaken in 2011, with 292 respondents.^{d47} Of the respondents, the majority were female (72%) and caring full time (72%). Most people cared for one person (87%) although over one in ten (13%) cared for two or more. Two thirds of carers (67%) had been caring for more than 5 years, including nearly half (46%) caring for over 10 years. Three quarters (77%) were aged 40 or over, including a quarter (24%) who were 75 or over.

6.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

85 people (6.7%) responding to the public survey identified themselves as a carer. Three quarters of these individuals also identified themselves as belonging to one or more of the other specified groups. Half of respondents reported spending 25 hours or more per week on unpaid caring responsibilities, whilst just over a quarter were spending 45 hours or more per week. An additional 9 people answered on behalf of someone else in a caring capacity.

Out of all respondents to the survey, 1 in 10 (10.1%) said they had unpaid help from a spouse/partner at the same address, 4.2% from another family member at the same address, 7.6% from a family member living elsewhere, and 4.1% from a friend/neighbour.

Support which enabled parents of children with a disability or learning difficulty to work was considered to have a significant effect on their wellbeing (Box 6A), as were other services to support carers. Support for siblings of children who had a parent carer was also valued.

Box 6A. Support for carers



We go to the 'forget me not' choir and the dementia cafes... they are a great support (Carer, dementia needs assessment)

Without the support I receive I would not have been able to care for my husband at home for the past 10 years (Public survey)

They pay a few days a week for [my child] to go into childcare so I can work. . . . [Also] through them [the child] goes to a youth club which obviously gives me a lovely two hours in the evening twice a week. . . . That's my most positive, because like I said where [my child]

can't go out in our area, it's somewhere else to go. Also the school holidays where I can go to work. (Parent carer)

Physical activity and access to outdoor space was mentioned by participants as providing a mental release for carers (Box 6B)

Box 6B. Physical activity and access to outdoor space



I feel refreshed and happy and you get relaxed [after swimming]. So you can continue your caring role. (Parent carer)

I love being outdoors and at the moment that's so important to me because as I said my child's pretty much nearly agoraphobic, not leaving the house. I'm an outdoor person so that's really, really hard and that's all I do have, that's my social contact is other dog walkers (Parent carer)

Social media was used as a source of information for example to identify potential support options.

In terms of needs, focus group participants described a lack of independence and guilt associated with having time to themselves, and the need for respite (Box 6C) One potential solution offered was if carers were offered more help in organising their own face-to-face support groups.

Of individuals who responded in the public survey saying they had insufficient control over their lives, a quarter (25.8%) identified responsibilities such as caring for another person, as a factor in this. One parent carer described services for her son as inflexible, causing her to have to give up work (Box 6C). A lack of emergency respite was also highlighted as an area of anxiety for carers in a Cardiff consultation with adult carers.⁴⁵

Box 6C. Lack of independence, and need for respite



We're so depended upon [as carers] it makes it difficult, the whole guilt trip about if you do have an evening out. The inability to have a night off, go away for a weekend. Lack of respite. . . It's that total 24/7 care, so independence doesn't really exist. (Parent carer)

As a mother of a disabled child, I'd love if [the child] has more respite. [The child] has only three hours in a week, and is very active and always ask to go outside. It will be good for me to have a rest and for [the child] because [the child] has a lot of energy. . . And for my well-being as well, because I have another child, so he needs time. (Parent carer)

Complete inflexibility in services provided for my son. No respite or unpaid help. Having to give up working to fight for adequate provision for my son. (Public survey response)

Carers highlighted that delays in accessing specialist services on behalf of the person they care for became a worry and concern for them as the carer too, as they were having to do the chasing up, thus affecting their wellbeing. Similarly, regular changes in staff and a lack of continuity of care meant that carers had to repeat their story often and felt rapport was lost (Box 6D) This was also echoed in the Cardiff carers' consultation.⁴⁵

Box 6D. Changes of staff and lack of continuity of service



This is through Social Services, so we got a social worker, but it's [my child's] fourth social worker, they've changed it, in a year, and [the child has] had four different people coming in now to tell the same story to. It's not good. (Parent carer)

It was felt that often it could be difficult to find information on relevant services and eligibility, for example, for the disability living allowance, and this often came about through word of mouth (Box 6E)

Box 6E. Difficulty finding information about services and conditions



It got to the age of 11 and I was like, 'What are we going to do now? [A contact in the Council] was saying, 'Well the person you want to speak to is [name]', and gives me her mobile phone number. That's how you access, it is word of mouth. (Parent carer)

I've had nothing that I haven't sourced myself through my own research on my own - there's been nothing. (Parent carer)

It would be nice to have a little booklet that told you of other people's experience. A lot of people say I wish I knew now, what I knew at the end. (Carer, dementia needs assessment)

There was a view that the third sector was often more respectful and less judgemental than Social Services, but friends could also be judgemental. Some people felt that this perception of being judged affected how they acted in front of staff (Box 6F)

Box 6F. Feeling judged



At the same time once you're involved in the voluntary sector there's a lot more support, they're more accessible. The way they deal with you is more respectful, it's less judgemental, it's more supportive and understanding. (Parent carer)

F: Constantly judged, constantly, constantly judged. . . F: Yeah constantly have to prove that it's not your mistakes that these children are having difficulties. F: And that's not just professionals, that's so-called friends. (Parent carers)

If you cry too much about how badly things are going, I think there's that very fine balance between, 'This person's struggling so we'll go and support them', compared to, 'This family's really struggling so we'll look at taking the child'. That's a concern I have at the moment. (Parent carer)

In the Cardiff carers' consultation, many carers did not know about carers' assessments or had been unsuccessful in accessing them.⁴⁵ Similarly, there was a lack of knowledge around Direct Payments, and a feeling the system was too complicated. There was also a view that the health service, especially GPs, should be more involved with supporting carers. Carers would value a 'one-stop shop' where they can get information on support and services for them from one phone number.

In a 2014 survey of carers undertaken across Wales found for Cardiff and the Vale that nearly 8 in 10 (79%) did not receive the carers' allowance, 83% haven't been offered a carers' assessment, 6 in 10 (62%) weren't registered as a carer with their GP.^{d46} Two thirds (67%) did say they felt involved in the development of social care plans for the people they cared for. An older, 2011, survey in Cardiff and Vale^{d47} found that respondents were nearly evenly split in saying they did or didn't have a positive care/life balance. Six in ten (61%) of respondents reported caring having a negative impact on their own health and wellbeing (including 47% who reported a negative impact on their mental health), 43% a negative impact on their family relationships, and 48% a negative impact on their relationships with friends. Where there had been a recent hospital admission by the person they cared for, three quarters were consulted on their discharge, but one in five (19%) reported not being consulted. While 60% felt the timing of the discharge was appropriate, a quarter (26%) felt it was too early.

The Cardiff and Vale dementia needs assessment included the needs of carers of people with dementia.^{d73} Themes from engagement with carers included: support for carers is crucial; access to information on the condition; and difficulty navigating the complex system.

A recent survey of the Cardiff and Vale UHB workforce found that only 14% of the respondents had training on carers in the last 3 years, and there was confusion over what defined someone as an adult carer, with many staff including people who look after relatives' children as carers.^{d53} This reflects a more general confusion in wider society. It also found a genuine willingness from staff across all specialities to involve carers, especially at discharge.

6.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

In the professional survey, when asked what factors most prevent people from accessing services and groups in their community, responsibilities including caring for another person, was a common response.

In the PNA workshops, professionals working with adult carers highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
Access to information including financial support and services available Respite care Raising awareness of who is a carer Accessing carers' assessments Access to services including transport Social isolation Discharge planning Housing Transitions (child to adult) Mental health support	Community services including third sector Carers themselves and their social networks GPs and community pharmacies

At a stakeholder workshop for the Wellbeing Assessment in the Vale of Glamorgan, it was noted by a professional that some carers do not come forward for an assessment because they felt that the term 'carers' assessment' meant the process would involve an assessment of a carer's competence, rather than their own needs as an individual.

6.1.4 Information from other sources

Under the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014, local authorities must now offer a carer's assessment to any carer where it appears to the authority that the carer may have a need for support. This is a significant change, as previously a carer could only request a carer's assessment.^{d82}

Carers UK undertakes an annual survey of carers. Out of respondents in Wales, findings included:^{d110} three quarters (75%) of carers are concerned about the impact of caring on their health over the next year; 3 in 5 (61%) are worried about the impact their caring role will have on relationships with friends and family; over half (53%) report financial difficulties, with a third of this group reporting cutting back on essentials such as food and heating; and a quarter (23%) of working carers are worried about their ability to remain in work over the next year.

6.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

No significant gaps have been identified.

6.2 Main needs

- Access to information including financial support and services available, e.g. from a 'one stop shop'
- Access to services including transport
- Ensure discharge planning process involves consultation with carer
- Housing
- Respite care, especially emergency respite
- Mental health support
- Social isolation
- Raise awareness of who is a carer
- Improve access to carers' assessments
- Transitions (child to adult)
- Address perceptions of feeling judged by services

6.3 Prevention recommendations

- Increase and enable peer support groups for carers
- Ensure health and social care professionals receive appropriate training on carers' issues

6.4 Assets

- Physical activity and access to outdoor space
- Community services including third sector
- Carers themselves and their social networks
- GPs and community pharmacies

6.5 Suggested areas for action

- Implement carer engagement model, based on best practice
- Raise awareness around caring and carers among public and health and social care professionals, for example through Making Every Contact Count
- Increase access to respite care including emergency respite
- Ensure hospital discharge planning processes involve carers
- Provide consistent information to carers and relatives through existing information points such as primary care, libraries
- Support the development of informal support for carers, e.g. befriending and volunteers
- Develop carer-friendly communities

For information on the care and support needs of young carers, please see chapter B1, Children and young people.

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B7. Sensory loss and impairment

Other chapters of relevance: Adult carers; children & young people; health and physical disabilities; learning disability and autism; adult mental health and cognitive impairment; older people; veterans

Summary Sensory loss and impairment

Care and support needs Accessible communication and information; mobility and rehabilitation; review purpose and use of registers for sensory impairment; social interaction including impact on mental health and wellbeing; person-centred equipment and technology; independent living; appropriate access to specialist services and assessments; partnership between the third sector and health; recognise people with complex needs with additional sensory impairment, requiring additional support; plan for increase in prevalence of people with sight loss; undiagnosed hearing impairment among older people in care homes

Prevention issues Increase awareness of day to day needs of people with sensory impairment among public and third sector staff, transport operators

Assets Social interactions; friends, families and neighbours; third sector support; advocacy; housing adaptations; access to outdoor spaces; technology including Next Generation Text; access to work programmes

7.1 What do we know about this group?

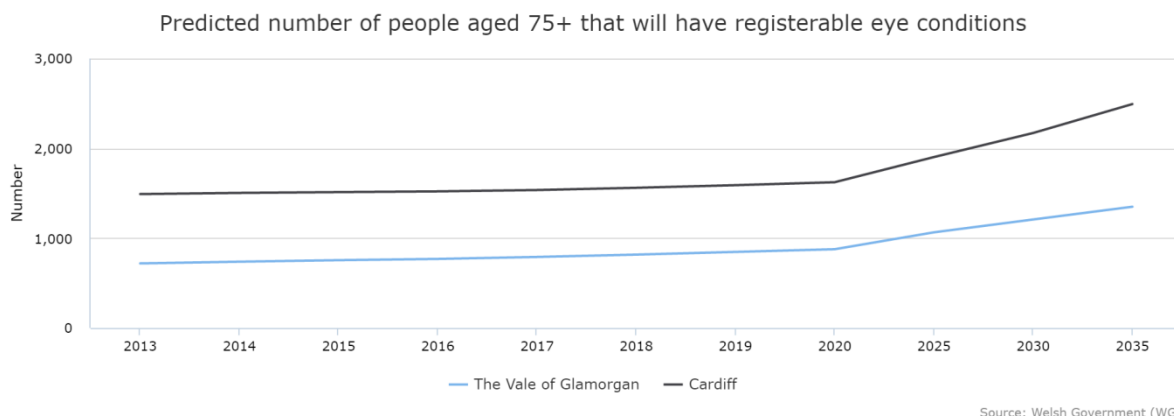
7.1.1 Information from population and service data

Sight loss

There are an estimated 9,430 people living with some degree of sight loss in Cardiff, and 4,560 people in this group in the Vale of Glamorgan.^{d22} This includes 137 people aged 0-16 in Cardiff, and 51 people in this age group in the Vale. Of these, 1,230 are living with severe sight loss in Cardiff and 610 in the Vale. In terms of registrations with the local authorities of people who are blind or partially sighted, these number 2,057 in Cardiff (2013/14) and 685 in the Vale. The rate of registrations is slightly higher in Cardiff (585 per 100,000) than the Wales average (550 per 100,000), and slightly below the average in the Vale (539 per 100,000). Around £17m is spent by the NHS in Cardiff and Vale on vision problems.^{d22}

The RNIB sight loss data tool provides estimates of the numbers of people living with sight threatening eye conditions.^{d22} This includes estimates of the number of people with early age-related macular degeneration (AMD) of 11,980 (Cardiff) and 6,030 (Vale); people living with cataracts of 2,870 (Cardiff) and 1,450 (Vale) and people with diabetic retinopathy of 7,230 (Cardiff) and 2,560 (Vale). The number of people with early stage AMD is expected to increase by nearly a third locally (30% Cardiff, 31% Vale) between 2016 and 2030. Higher rises are expected in the number of people living with cataract (40% Cardiff, 50% Vale). For diabetic retinopathy, the number is expected to rise significantly in Cardiff (17% compared with Wales average 6%), and 5% in the Vale.

Figure. Predicted number of people aged 75 or over who will have a registerable eye condition



It is estimated 40 severe falls each year are directly attributable to sight loss in Cardiff, and 20 in the Vale.

Hearing loss

It is estimated 28,900 people have a moderate or severe hearing impairment in Cardiff, and 14,100 in the Vale.^{d22}

Dual sensory loss

It is estimated that 1,840 people are living with dual sensory loss (i.e. sight and hearing) of any severity in Cardiff, and 860 in the Vale. In 2015-16 there were 73 people registered in Cardiff with severe sight impairment and hearing impairment, and 16 people in the Vale.^{d74}

7.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

Focus group participants described that much of their support was from family and friends rather than the state (Box 7A)

Box 7A. Support from friends and family



The help I get from friends like a five [out of five]. I never had no help from Social Services at all. I just have to ask people, friends. It's like next door neighbour, her mother runs a cleaning service, so she comes in fortnightly to do my cleaning for me, and they're excellent. (Sight loss participant)

Third sector support for people with sensory impairment was praised (Box 7B). One third sector organisation for people with sight loss was spoken of very highly, providing a number of benefits including: helping keep people active and independent (e.g. gardening, music, singing, rambling), education and learning new skills (e.g. computer courses); support with travel (e.g. taking a participant to a GP surgery); the ability to volunteer; and help with admin (e.g. applying for a new passport). It felt like a 'family'. A deaf participant praised the work of a number of sensory impairment third sector organisations which provided a range of support for people's wellbeing, e.g. providing financial advice, advocacy and information provided through the medium of British Sign Language (BSL).

Box 7B. Support from the third sector



F: It's not just the gardening club, they have music clubs, they have singing club. . . . M: Without CIB [Cardiff Institute for the Blind] a lot of people wouldn't have a social life at all. (Sight loss participant)

I had to go to the doctor's right, and [name] came with me because I didn't want to go on my own, so that's the girl from [the charity], which they didn't have to, but they did. (Sight loss participant)

[Advocacy in] going to the Job Centre, supporting people in the Job Centre. Because the Job Centre isn't deaf aware. (Deaf participant)

Opportunities for social interaction and being with other people who understood your situation were also a benefit to wellbeing (Box 7C).

Box 7C. Social interaction



[This deaf charity] gives opportunities for people to volunteer, and provides a service for young children and parents. They have a youth service and it's a great place for the elderly, deaf community to meet as well. (Deaf participant)

It is hard work sometimes, so it's just to relax with people who understand your situation. (Sight loss participant)

Support from third sector organisations and housing associations to ensure accommodation was suitable was beneficial, for example replacing a bath with a shower; and a non-digital thermostat instead of a digital one for a focus group participant with sight loss who couldn't use the thermostat because of the digital controls.

Some services were praised which had 'actually listened' to concerns from sight loss advocates, for example a transport provider had included information at bus stops in large print; and the Council had left streetlights on permanently when it was dark so a participant was able to cross the road without tripping.

Access to outdoor spaces, including parks, allotments and the Taff trail, were felt to contribute to wellbeing. Technology including social media were highlighted as having a positive impact on independence and wellbeing (Box 7D). Next Generation Text (NGT) was a beneficial service to deaf people as it provided 'open access for deaf-to-hearing people'.

Box 7D. Technology



I think in terms of technology, to be honest with you, Facebook has a massive effect for me and the deaf community. (Deaf participant)

Being able to work and volunteer was highlighted by some individuals as giving them a sense of self-worth. This was helped in one case by a project set up by a deaf third sector organisation which provided sign language interpreters to help overcome barriers to employment (Box 7E).

Box 7E. Working and volunteering



The access to work scheme. Without sign language interpreters. I could not communicate with my hearing colleagues. I couldn't do the work. I wouldn't be able to talk to someone and maybe express myself, and if I couldn't do that then there'd be frustrations. (Deaf participant)

Among people with sight loss, participants often commented that routine activities for sighted people regularly became difficult for those with sight loss. Examples were given of transport staff telling them to use a ticket machine or look at the front of the bus to see what number it was. In a hospital setting participants found it could be 'very distressing' waiting alone in the hospital for ambulance transport, hearing their name called but unable to make eye contact.

Challenges at home included dressing and washing, and trips and falls. Council refuse collectors sometimes left bins in different places in the block of flats one participant lived in which meant they became obstacles.

Cuts to valuable services were described, including dedicated training of social workers around sensory loss. (Box 7F)

Box 7F. Cuts to services



I do get care, care package, but it got cut the other year and one of the things I got cut on was shopping, and when with people with sight loss, that's the main thing that you need it for. . . . I like to go shopping; I don't want somebody else to go and do it for me (Sight loss participant)

The worst thing, and I think you'll all agree with me, Cardiff Council ever did, that we used to have dedicated social workers that were trained in sensory loss and they're no longer, they're just social workers. (Sight loss participant)

Lack of availability of key information in BSL was a barrier to a deaf participant. He described that the social services eligibility assessment was not accessible in full BSL, and another participant faced an 'impasse' when there was disagreement between the local authority and housing association over who should pay for a BSL interpreter (Box 7G) Another example was a GP practice refusing to provide a BSL interpreter for an appointment. Similar issues were described with private organisations such as banks and were felt to be commonplace and wearing for deaf people. Makaton is another language programme which uses signs and symbols to help people to communicate, and is often used with children and with people with learning disabilities.

Box 7G. Lack of availability of information in BSL



'We need to talk to you and then you talk to the housing association'. So, okay, what's the solution? I physically can't hear them on the phone, so what are the choices? It has to go through a third person, which they won't do, and they don't understand that I physically can't hear. It's just a lack of common sense. (Deaf participant)

Yesterday I actually went to the GP myself. It was a simple issue, I didn't require an interpreter, but I actually got to a point where I couldn't express myself because I had difficulty understanding the GP. And I felt like I came away without full information. I didn't feel good about the whole situation. (Deaf participant)

Participants felt more could be done to raise awareness of support available, mostly from third sector organisations. Other concerns which were expressed included that parents should not have to pay to learn sign language to communicate with their deaf child, and lessons should be cheaper; teachers, family members and health professionals / other service providers should be encouraged to proactively support deaf people in learning to sign from an early age; ensuring staff in hospitals know how to use loop systems (Box 7H); and ensuring specialist mental health for deaf people is available in BSL.

Box 7H. Ensuring staff understand how to use loop systems



The amount of places I've gone in and banks, even a hospital clinic and I couldn't hear what the woman was saying, and I said, 'Is your t-mode switched on?' She didn't know how to switch it on and none of the staff knew how to switch it on, and this was in an NHS hospital. (Sight loss and hearing loss participant)

7.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

At the workshop, it was identified that throughout childhood, independent living skills for children are important, as they encourage confidence, inclusion in the community, support emotional wellbeing and mental health. They also lead to better outcomes as an adult.

In the professional survey the accessibility of services to people with hearing loss/deafness was highlighted as a barrier to accessing services (Box 7I). Similarly, there was concern about the provision of information on the internet for people with visual impairment.

Box 7I. Accessibility of services



Services are inaccessible i.e. communication barriers prevent people with hearing loss/deafness taking part (lack of BSL interpretation, lack of hearing loops etc.) (Professional survey)

Although not strictly a sensory impairment, speech and language impairment (dysphasia and/or dysarthria) such as that following a stroke also requires that communication needs are taken into account for people to easily access care, support and information.^{d143}

In the PNA workshops, professionals working with people with sensory impairment highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
Access to accessible communication and information Mobility and rehabilitation Review use of registers for sensory impairment Social interaction including impact on mental health and wellbeing Equipment and technology - person-centred Independent living Specialist services and assessments Partnership between the third sector and health Recognise people with complex needs with additional sensory impairment, requiring additional support	<i>None specifically identified at workshop</i>

At a workshop held for the PNA with professionals working with people with sensory impairment, it was felt that knowledge of British Sign Language (BSL) shouldn't be assumed, particularly among black and minority ethnic groups and people who speak English as a second language.

7.1.4 Information from other sources

Older people with sight loss are almost three times more likely to experience depression than those with good vision.^{d23} Nearly half of blind and partially sighted people feel 'moderately' or 'completely' cut off from people and things around them. Some BME groups are at higher risk of glaucoma.

Older people in care homes are particularly likely to have undiagnosed deafness, hearing loss or tinnitus.^{d23}

A UK research report on the needs of the deaf community in interacting with the health service raises a number of issues.^{d66} These included: difficulty making appointments and communicating in appointments with health professionals (for example the report found 3% of deaf people want to communicate with their doctor by lipreading but 40% are forced to); poor diagnosis (for example being more likely to live with high blood pressure or high blood sugar levels without a formal diagnosis being made); and less comprehensive treatment for diagnosed conditions compared with others. Recommendations include offering deaf awareness training to all frontline staff; and ask and record patients' preferences for communication during consultations; ensure access to interpreters as required (e.g. for British Sign Language).

There is a notable gap across Wales between educational attainment of deaf children and young people, compared to children who do not have a special educational need. The percentage of children achieving the Core Subject Indicator varies by stage of education but is around 7-15% lower among deaf children. The largest gap is in Key Stage 2 when 98% of children without a special educational need achieve the Core Subject Indicator, compared with 83.6% of deaf children.^{d103}

7.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

No significant gaps have been identified.

7.2 Main needs

- Access to accessible communication and information, including information on services available
 - Including in British Sign Language and, where appropriate to audience, Makaton

- But recognise that some may not know BSL
- Don't rely solely on internet for information dissemination
- Mobility and rehabilitation
- Review purpose and use of registers for sensory impairment
- Social interaction including impact on mental health and wellbeing
- Equipment and technology - person-centred
- Independent living
- Appropriate access to specialist services and assessments
- Partnership between the third sector and health
- Recognise people with complex needs with additional sensory impairment, requiring additional support
- Plan for increase in prevalence of people with sight loss
- Recognise and address undiagnosed hearing impairment among older people in care homes

7.3 Prevention recommendations

- Increase awareness of day to day needs of people with sensory impairment among public and third sector staff, transport operators

7.4 Assets

- Social interactions
- Friends, families and neighbours
- Support from third sector organisations
- Advocacy
- Housing adaptations
- Access to outdoor spaces
- Technology including Next Generation Text
- Access to work programmes

7.5 Suggested areas for action

- Improve access to communication, and accessibility of information throughout pathways, from information through to initial contact to service provision
- Ensure support for children with sensory impairment is flexible as child's needs change as they grow older, and that who provides support is clear
- Recognise and improve support for children and adults with complex needs and additional sensory impairment
- Recognise and improve support for children and adults with dual sensory loss
- Ensure staff carrying out specialist assessment and service provision are appropriately trained, with broad awareness training across all staff groups regarding the needs of people with sensory impairment
- Increase partnership working between statutory and third sector
- Increase support for mobility, rehabilitation and independent living
- Review the process and purpose of formal registration for sensory impairment
- Prepare services and support for projected increase in number of people with sight loss
- Scope actions to improve social interactions, mental health and wellbeing for people with sensory impairment in accordance with the Social Services and Well-being Act

- Improve availability of technology and equipment relevant to the individual's need
- Increase engagement with people with sensory impairment to understand changing needs over time
- Make equality and health impact assessments more readily available to local residents, especially those for whom there is a possible impact

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B8. Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Other chapters of relevance: Asylum seekers and refugees; adult carers; children & young people; health and physical disabilities; adult mental health and cognitive impairment; offenders; older people; veterans

Summary Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Care and support needs Prevention - children and schools; male role models; children in household where there is domestic abuse; adverse childhood experiences (ACEs); ensure approaches are needs-led as well as risk-led; increase accountability of perpetrators; early reporting; improve transparency in family courts; access to information on services and support; community involvement; access to appropriate housing; availability of age-appropriate counselling; 'honour'-based violence

Prevention issues Awareness-raising in schools; community involvement; information; dispersed refuge provision

Assets Third sector; Live Fear Free helpline; local research pilots; refuge provision; SARC (sexual assault referral centre); IDVAs (Independent domestic violence advisers); Free2Be; HomeStart

8.1 What do we know about this group?

8.1.1 Information from population and service data

In Cardiff during 2015/16 there were 2,362 incidents of violence against the person (either gender), 2,263 domestic incidents, and 57 sexual offences reported to South Wales Police.^{d68} In the Vale of Glamorgan the corresponding figures were 2,279 incidents of violence against the person, 1,936 domestic incidents, and 204 sexual offences reported.

Given the sizes of the respective populations, it is felt that there is likely to be under-reporting or inadequate capture of information about offences in Cardiff. The quality of data on domestic violence, abuse and sexual violence across the UK has historically been highly variable, but efforts are being made to improve its accuracy.^{d145}

In Cardiff, 3,145 referrals were made by the Police relating to domestic abuse, including 1,060 high risk referrals. During this period BAWSO received 780 calls and Cardiff Women's Aid 1,892 calls. 272 clients (all female) were supported during the year at a refuge, out of 326 referrals. 61 clients received supported housing. Of the clients supported by a refuge, over a third (37%) were aged 16-25, and in supported housing over half (53%) were in this age group.

The main needs identified by clients were: feeling safe, accommodation issues, managing money, and staying healthy mentally.

1,014 cases were referred by Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) to the MARAC (multi agency risk assessment conference), involving 1,489 children, and of which 17% were repeat cases. The majority of

victims were female, although 4% were male. Of high risk cases, two thirds (65%) reported feeling safer and nearly 6 in 10 (58%) feeling the risk had been reduced.

In the Vale of Glamorgan, 1936 referrals were made by the Police, including 63 high risk referrals. 46 females were supported during the year at a refuge, of whom one fifth (20%) were aged 16-24. 54 clients received supported housing, of whom just over a fifth (22%) were aged 16-24. The main needs identified by clients were: feeling safe, accommodation issues, and managing money. 216 cases were referred by the Independent domestic violence adviser (IDVA) to the MARAC. 134 (62%) were repeat cases, and 1 in 20 (5%) were males.

Children in need

Of children in need in Cardiff, 15% in 2015 had a record of domestic abuse being a factor.^{d74} In the Vale of Glamorgan this figure was much higher, at 51%. Across Wales the figure was 23%.

8.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

In the public survey, of people who were in one or more of the thematic groups in this report, one in six (16.2%) felt unsafe from verbal abuse, and one in ten (10.2%) from physical abuse.^{d67}

In a recent survey of 160 people experiencing domestic abuse in Cardiff and the Vale, just over a fifth (22.2%) were aged 16-24. 17.6% identified themselves as having a mental health issue, and less than 5% each identified as having a learning disability, physical disability, hearing impairment or visual impairment. A fifth of respondents were male. Over a quarter (28.8%) reported abuse from a current intimate partner, and nearly two thirds (64.5%) from an ex-intimate partner. Just over 1 in 10 (11.4%) reported abuse from a close relative. Two thirds of respondents reported physical abuse, nearly nine in ten (88.1%) psychological or emotional abuse, 43.1% financial abuse, 7 in 10 (70%) coercion, and a quarter (23.8%) sexual abuse.

Satisfaction among service users was highest in Cardiff for the Women's Centre, Llamau Women's services, Refuge, Bawso, Sexual Assault Referral Centre and Victim Support - Witness Support, with all users rating these as good or very good. Conversely, ratings for adult social services were poor, although the sample size was small. In the Vale of Glamorgan, satisfaction was highest for Atal y Fro, the Sexual Assault Referral Centre, Health Visitors, Live Fear Free/All Wales Domestic Abuse and Sexual violence helpline, and midwives. Satisfaction was again poor for social services.

Respondents reported most commonly telling friends, the Police, relatives or healthcare professionals, about the abuse. Of people who hadn't told anyone about the abuse, reasons given included: being ashamed, didn't know who to tell, didn't realise it was abuse, thought they wouldn't be taken seriously, people would not believe a man would be the victim.

In terms of where respondents would like to see information about domestic abuse, GP surgeries, schools/colleges/universities, hospitals, council buildings, leisure centres, police stations, shopping centres / supermarkets, public transport, pubs/bars/clubs, and dentists were all identified by over half of respondents, suggesting strong support for widespread availability of information through a number of routes.

A focus group was held with sex workers in Cardiff, most of whom usually work on the street. In terms of support which helps their wellbeing, a third sector organisation funded by Welsh Government to support sex workers was described as helping them with accessing housing, applying for benefits, lifts to appointments, and signposting and encouragement to use other services(Box 8A). Other positive support

came from faith-based organisations, including help with finding a participant something to eat when they had no money or food.

Box 8A. Help with housing



I feel quite happy at the moment because I'm in a better place than I have been for a long time. Feels good to say that. . . I'm on script now and I'm not using as often and I've got my own property. I haven't had one for a long time so things are looking up. (Sex worker)

A lack of housing was highlighted as a significant barrier to wellbeing (Box 8B).

Box 8B. Lack of housing



If me and my ex had somewhere to live I wouldn't be where I am now. Because it put a strain on our relationship. (Sex worker)

There was also a suggestion that staff who work with sex workers or people dealing with substance misuse should have first-hand experience of the issues to better understand them. A lack of knowing what services were out there to help was also highlighted. During a discussion hearing others talk about various services, one participant acknowledged that she 'hadn't heard of half these places'.

8.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

Just over half (55.6%) of respondents to the professional survey identified that more support for those experiencing domestic abuse is needed for the client group they support.

In the PNA workshops, professionals working in this area highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
Prevention - children and schools Male role models Children in household where there is domestic abuse Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Ensure approaches are needs-led as well as risk-led Increase accountability of perpetrators Early reporting - ask & act Improve transparency in family courts Access to information on services and support Community involvement	Third sector Live Fear Free helpline Local research pilots Refuge provision SARC (sexual assault referral centre) IDVAs (Independent domestic violence advisers)

Child sexual exploitation

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves abusive situations, contexts and relationships where they receive 'something' (e.g. affection, gifts, food, accommodation, drugs) as a result

of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. The perpetrator exercises power over the victim and will often use violence or intimidation.

Not enough is currently known about the true nature and extent of child sexual exploitation in Wales. Historically victims have not been willing to speak about their abuse and in some cases did not recognise the relationship as abusive. Welsh Government released a National Action Plan to Tackle Child Sexual Exploitation in 2016,^{d123} implementation of which is a priority and led locally by the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Local Safeguarding Children Board.^{d122}

8.1.4 Information from other sources

Are you listening and am I being heard?

Recommendations made by survivors of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, were reported on in the all-Wales document 'Are you listening and am I being heard?'^{d1}

- Of the 10 key recommendations made in the document, these included ensuring sufficient availability of age-appropriate counselling and therapeutic services for survivors; and also that there should be compulsory prevention education in all schools and colleges to prevent violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence from happening in the first place.
- The report quotes one survivor (not necessarily from Cardiff or the Vale) as saying 'It's at least 6 months or more just to get counselling... Why don't the domestic abuse services have their own counsellors for everyone woman who needs it'.
- The document also highlights the value of holistic specialist services, with survivors referring to them as a 'lifeline'. The document recommends high quality specialist support services in every area which are independent of state agencies, including community outreach and advocacy support, refuges with dedicated support for survivors and their children, age-appropriate specialist services for children and young people, perpetrator programmes with partner support; specialist services for black and minority ethnic families; and access to specialist services in a range of community locations including co-location with other agencies
- High quality specialist support services are recommended

Is Wales fairer?

Across Wales there has been an increase in the number of people who are statutorily homeless who are fleeing domestic abuse.^{d39} Young people, women, disabled people and lesbian, gay, bisexual and other people are more likely to report being a victim of sexual violence in the past 12 months than other groups.^{d39} The number of referrals from the police to the Crown Prosecution Service for 'honour' based offences of violence in Wales and England rose between 2012/13-2013/14.^{d39}

Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015

The Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 was the first law of its kind in the UK.^{d104} The Act aims to improve leadership and co-ordination across the public sector in response to violence of this sort; provide a more consistent focus on the way these issues are tackled in Wales; help victims; and stop the abuse happening in the first place. The Act addresses domestic abuse and sexual violence regardless of gender or sexual orientation. There is also no age limit in the Act so it also covers children and older people.

The Act is complemented by a National Strategy in Wales.^{d106} The Strategy includes a National Training Framework to help professionals deal with disclosures of abuse, and 'Ask and Act' which requires professionals including Health Visitors and Housing Officers to identify symptoms of abuse and ask clients if they are being abused. It also addresses the issues of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage and 'honour'-based violence, and increases the focus on holding perpetrators to account.

IRIS and SEEDS

The IRIS (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety) programme aims to improve the identification of, and response to patients who are or have been affected by domestic violence and abuse across general practices in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. It also aims to establish care and referral pathways to specialist domestic violence services for people in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan experiencing domestic violence or abuse. Training has been delivered to 26 surgeries to date, which includes 358 staff.

SEEDS (Survivors empowering and educating services) is a survivor-led project which empowers women through training and learning from each other. It has recently been established in Wales.

Human trafficking and slavery

In 2014 there were 50 recorded referrals of potential victims of trafficking in Wales. In the first six months of 2015, there were 51 referrals made. This increase is likely to be as a result of increased awareness of human trafficking and modern slavery.^{d132} Trafficking is known to be happening in our region for the purpose of sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and domestic servitude. Evidence demonstrates that trafficking is increasing, for all types and for all reasons.^{d133}

United Nations recognition of violence against women

The UN has designated 25 November each year as International Day for the Eradication of Violence Against Women. The White Ribbon Campaign started in Canada in 1991 and is now a global movement led by and aimed at men, to stop male violence against women and girls. The White Ribbon Campaign was officially launched in the UK in 2004 and has adopted 25 November each year as White Ribbon Day.^{d105} Cardiff has held White Ribbon City status for the past 2 years and is in the process of reapplying.

8.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

Accuracy of reported figures on domestic and sexual violence.

8.2 Main needs

- Prevention - children and schools
- Male role models
- Children in household where there is domestic abuse
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- Ensure approaches are needs-led as well as risk-led
- Increase accountability of perpetrators
- Early reporting - ask & act
- Improve transparency in family courts
- Access to information on services and support
- Community involvement
- Access to appropriate housing

- Availability of age-appropriate counselling
- Child sexual exploitation
- 'Honour'-based violence

8.3 Prevention recommendations

- Awareness-raising in schools
- Community involvement
- Information
- Dispersed refuge provision - gender neutral - 1 year pilot in VOG to be regional next year

8.4 Assets

- Third sector organisations
- Live Fear Free helpline
- Local research pilots
- Refuge provision
- SARC (sexual assault referral centre)
- IDVAs (Independent domestic violence advisers)

8.5 Suggested areas for action

- Improve education and awareness around VAWDASV issues, including in primary and secondary schools, further education, and among people who are not in education employment or training (NEET)
- Embed IRIS across all GP surgeries in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, and further embed the use of 'Ask and Act'
- Continue to implement National Action Plan to tackle child sexual exploitation, through Local Safeguarding Children Board
- Scope single point of contact, integrated across services
- Develop and implement perpetrator toolkits
- Scope actions to increase awareness and understanding of VAWDASV issues among public, e.g. through media, male role models
- Identify and share good practice between partners

B9. Asylum seekers and refugees

Other chapters of relevance: Children & young people; health and physical disabilities; adult mental health and cognitive impairment; older people

Summary Asylum seekers and refugees

Care and support needs Lack of fluency in English or Welsh; access to ESOL (English for speakers of other languages); routine access to interpretation for public services; access to information and accessibility of services; access to labour market; establishing links in the community; childcare; transport; engaging with schools; improved access to community mental health services

Prevention issues Training and awareness of asylum status and migration patterns for statutory and third sector partners

Assets CHAP (Cardiff Health Access Practice); third sector including Oasis, Trinity Centres, Welsh Refugee Council; wider community support; Supporting People teams; Communities First; Community centres, Hubs

9.1 What do we know about this group?

9.1.1 Information from population and service data

Cardiff is both an initial accommodation centre and dispersal centre for UK asylum seekers. The maximum potential number of new asylum seekers in Cardiff is set at a ratio of one asylum seeker per 200 people in the population as a whole. If the actual number reaches 75% of this level then a review is triggered; current numbers of entrants are below that level. Since the number of entrants is linked to the population size, with projected growth in the Cardiff population the ceiling level for new asylum seekers will also increase over time.

Many asylum seekers have complex health and social care needs.^{d15} Pregnant women, unaccompanied children, those with significant mental health problems, and those who have experienced traumatic events such as rape or torture, are likely to be particularly vulnerable. Asylum seekers are located across Cardiff, but with the highest concentration in South Cardiff. The Syrian Resettlement Programme operates in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

At the time of the 2011 Census, 15% of people living in Cardiff were non-UK born, compared with 6% in the Vale and 7% in Wales as a whole.^{d19} About a quarter (27%) of non-UK born people in Wales lived in a household where no one reported English or Welsh as their main language.

Migrants in Wales are more likely to be newer migrants to the UK than those in England.^{d19} In terms of settling populations, individuals from the other EU15 countries (members of the EU prior to 1 May 2004) settled first (73% before 2004), then non-EU born migrants, and latterly people from EU accession countries. Between 2006-2014, over three quarters of international inflows to Wales were non-British, although only 4% of all non-British nationals arriving to the UK reported Wales as their destination. In 2015 Cardiff had the highest positive net level of international migration compared to the rest of Wales, with around 1,900 net international immigrants.

Of people using Dewis between 1 April-9 November 2016, one of the most popular searches in Cardiff (9th most searched for) was for 'Asylum seekers'.

Reported hate crimes have increased by 71% in Cardiff from 748 in 2012/13 to 1282 in 2014/15.^{d18} While it is likely that actual cases of hate crime have risen in Cardiff, it is thought that people are now more likely to report it too.

9.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

A focus group held for the Cardiff Wellbeing Assessment facilitated by the Welsh Refugee Council found that learning English was key for many participants, and that many would like to be more involved in the City through groups like the Rotary Club.^{d51} Most were not involved in social activities outside their own community, and cited family ties as a key factor in maintaining good mental health; this was helped by having family with them or by knowing other people from their country of origin. All agreed they have information on healthy behaviours to help them lead a healthy life. Many were unable to find work which reduced their links to other people and the wider community.

A focus group was held with asylum seekers in Cardiff at which community support, and security of accommodation and food were seen as contributing to wellbeing. There was a discussion in which some participants said they felt unsafe in Cardiff at times (Box 9A)

Box 9A. Feeling unsafe



Don't feel safe in Cardiff and would like to go back to London. Waiting for Home Office to relocate (Asylum seeker)

Feel scared when going outside in the dark because of people who speak very angrily to me (Asylum seeker)

Assets identified by participants included third sector organisations including Oasis, Trinity Centres and Welsh Refugee Council.

9.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

At the workshop it was felt that there was a need for improved access to community mental health services.

Statutory and third sector partners need to better understand local migration patterns and their implications.^{d17} Implementation of the Syrian Resettlement Programme (SRP) and Afghan Relocation Scheme require support with planning, and communications to identify and mitigate any community tensions.

In the professional survey, assets included community centres and hubs; Communities First; Oasis; and Advocacy Matters. Gaps in services identified included mental wellbeing services; social interaction and clubs; and counselling. In terms of things which aren't currently available, easier access to information on local services was highlighted; along with improved access to counselling; and support for people to access work.

In terms of areas professionals in Cardiff and Vale would like more support, advice or training, asylum status was the top response.

In the PNA workshops, professionals working with asylum seekers and refugees highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
ESOL (English for speakers of other languages) Access to information and accessibility of services Access to labour market Establishing links in the community - integration and community cohesion, tackling hate crime Childcare Transport Engaging with schools	CHAP (Cardiff Health Access Practice) Third sector including Oasis, Trinity Centres, Welsh Refugee Council Wider community support Supporting people teams

It should also be recognised that the needs between asylum seekers (i.e. those seeking refugee status) and refugees (i.e. people whose request to stay has been granted) can differ.

9.1.4 Information from other sources

Overall health status

There is evidence that non-UK born individuals residing in the UK have poorer outcomes for physical and mental health than other residents, although this varies by migration history.^{d49} Socioeconomic circumstances and immigration regulations affecting some migrant groups impact negatively on their access and use of health care. Rates of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and HIV, are higher than for non-migrants.^{d49} A lack of awareness of eligibility for healthcare, language issues, and a fear of being reported to the UK Border Agency, can be barriers to accessing care.^{d49,d50}

Mental health

A 2009 report by Mind into mental health provision for refugees and asylum seekers across England and Wales found:^{d48}

- There is a variable and limited use of interpreting services within mainstream mental health services, with use of friends and family as interpreters still common
- There is a lack of cultural awareness and understanding of refugee issues among statutory and third sector staff
- There is a lack of services to address intermediate mental health needs, as well as specialist services for people who have experienced torture, and for children and young people who are refugees
- Mainstream third sector mental health services are often not accessed by refugees and asylum seekers

Local professionals feel that these issues exist currently in our area. Access to specialist services is due to be improved with a planned post-traumatic stress disorder clinic.

There is evidence of higher levels of depression and anxiety among asylum seekers and refugees compared with the national population, and much research has focused on the physical and mental impact of conflict

and war in countries of origin.^{d49} Particularly vulnerable groups are children, and women who have suffered sexual and physical abuse.

Barriers faced by vulnerable migrants

A report into the first year of an ongoing Vulnerable Migrant project run by Mind summarises some of the barriers faced by this group:^{d111} limited English language skills; limited knowledge of host country and culture; lack of cultural awareness among service providers; stigma within own community; discrimination from host community; practical issues stemming from immigration and asylum systems. 'System' challenges identified include accessing appropriate translation services; differing perceptions of mental health; and services and systems predicated on a Western view of mental health.

9.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

Available data on migrants' health in the UK is limited, including data that distinguishes between migrants in different socioeconomic groups.^{d49}

9.2 Main needs

- Lack of fluency in English or Welsh
 - Access to ESOL (English for speakers of other languages)
 - Routine access to interpretation for public services
- Access to information and accessibility of services
- Access to labour market
- Establishing links in the community - integration and community cohesion, tackling hate crime
- Childcare
- Transport
- Engaging with schools
- Improved access to community mental health services

9.3 Prevention recommendations

- Training and awareness of asylum status and migration patterns for statutory and third sector partners

9.4 Assets

- CHAP (Cardiff Health Access Practice)
- Third sector including Oasis, Trinity Centres, Welsh Refugee Council
- Wider community support
- Supporting people teams
- Communities First
- Community centres, Hubs
- Free2Be, HomeStart

9.5 Suggested areas for action

- Provide flexible access to ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) classes from day one
- Build community networks and resilience
- Improve access to specialist physical and mental health services

- Improve access to labour market and volunteering opportunities
- Increase sustainability of work, to promote community integration and cohesion
- Scope actions to reduce exploitation in labour market and housing
- Improve access to community childcare services
- Take good practice from Syrian Resettlement Programme (SRP) and apply for all asylum seeker and refugee groups
- Integrate pathways between services
- Use evidence-based approach to migration messages
- Improve access to information on hate crime, education, health and service provision by statutory and third sector organisations
- Offer training to health and social care staff in statutory and third sector organisations on asylum status, rights to services, and migration patterns
- Build capacity to meet needs of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC)
- Include vulnerable migrants in future planning and consultation in this area

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B10. Offenders

Other chapters of relevance: Children & young people; health and physical disabilities; learning disability and autism; adult mental health and cognitive impairment; older people; violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Summary Offenders

Care and support needs Access to mental health services, substance misuse, counselling post-release; increase in use of new psychoactive substances (NPS); family stability and support; housing; employment and benefits support; youth clubs; sexual health; schooling, education, socialisation; improved communication between services and partnership working; life skills; adult learning

Prevention issues Improve access to prevention services; peer education to reduce risky sexual behaviour post-release; increase awareness in primary and secondary care of prison health processes

Assets Resettlement; clinical working group for frequent attenders; sexual health / blood-borne virus services; Pact and Through the gate mentoring

10.1 What do we know about this group?

10.1.1 Information from population and service data

HMP Cardiff

A comprehensive health needs assessment was undertaken in HMP Cardiff in 2015-16.^{d70} Much of the information here is taken from that assessment, which also provides more detail on the issues.

HMP Cardiff is a local prison serving the courts and holding offenders serving sentences of up to 2 years. In December 2016 HMP Cardiff held 771 men and had an operational capacity of 820. The prison has a high turnover, or 'churn', of prisoners due to the nature of its operations. HMP Cardiff has a high proportion of prisoners who are on remand (unconvicted or convicted unsentenced prisoners) or who have short sentences. It has an average of 384 new prisoners (receptions) per month and an estimated 4,602 annually. In 2015, 36% of the prison population were on remand. This compares to around 13% of the prison population in England overall. Of those that had been sentenced, 34% of prisoners had sentences of less than 6 months in 2015 respectively.

Around half of offenders at HMP Cardiff give a home address in the Cardiff area, with fewer than 5% from the Vale of Glamorgan.^{d85}

Over half the offenders are aged 21-39, and all are male. A small number of female offenders from Cardiff are held in HMP Eastwood Park, with few from the Vale of Glamorgan.^{d85}

The National Offender Management Service (NOMS) warns that the data presented here on numbers and types of prisoners and their home address, should be taken as approximate. This is because of possible data entry or processing errors with any large administrative IT system. In addition, for prisoners' residence this information is provided by prisoners on reception into prison. Where no address is given, a prisoner's committal address is used as a proxy to determine the area in which a prisoner is resident.

Youth offending

During 2015/16, 164 offences were committed by young people seen in the Youth Offending Service in the Vale of Glamorgan, and 510 in Cardiff. The most common offences in the Vale were violence against the person, criminal damage and public order offences. In Cardiff, the most common offences were theft, violence against the person, and motoring offences.^{d112}

10.1.2 Information from offenders

Unfortunately despite efforts to arrange focus group interviews with a group of prisoners in Cardiff, this was not possible during the timeframe of the assessment.

In a focus group with homeless people, there was a discussion around how the process of leaving prison for someone with a substance misuse problem could be better supported (Box 10A)

Box 10A. Transition between prison and community with substance misuse issues



There should be a hostel for prisoner leavers as part of their licensing conditions providing drug tests and breathalysers every week, that will help you stay clean... this is a crucial period of time (Homelessness)

Going straight to a hostel from prison where there is a kick out time of 8am and an opening time of 9pm, that's a very long day, and if someone offers you drink or drugs, you do it to make the day go quicker (Homelessness)

10.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

The HMP Cardiff health needs assessment identified a number of key issues among prisoners. Those which relate specifically to need which impacts on or is affected by the community are listed below.

Substance misuse

- A high proportion of the prisoners will have drug or alcohol need, or both
- Use of new psychoactive substances (NPS) such as 'Spice' may be increasing within the prison and their use has been linked to deaths, psychosis and aggressive behaviour. However, staff training and prisoner education on NPS is underway
- There is often limited time for substance misuse services to engage with prisoners at HMP Cardiff following their detox, due to the high churn rate and limited staff resources
- There is much variation in the provision of substance misuse services in the community for prisoners following release, but work is currently underway to harmonise this
- There is limited available substance misuse support for prisoners in the weeks immediately following release, due to difficulties in getting appointments

Mental health

- HMP Cardiff may be experiencing particularly high prevalence of anxiety and depressive disorders compared to comparator prisons
- Co-morbidity of mental health conditions is likely to be very common in the prison population

- Staff report large increases in psychiatric morbidity in recent years, particularly psychotic disorders and ADHD. However, a spot audit found prevalence of ADHD to be similar to that expected in the community
- Mental healthcare resources are felt to be unable to meet the needs of all clients, particularly in secondary care
- Mental health post-release care in the community may be delayed and not available during a critical period for prisoners when released

Sexual health

- Incidence rates of some sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are much higher at HMP Cardiff than for men in the community in Cardiff and Vale local authority areas
- The evidence base suggests that peer education may be effective in reducing risky sexual health behaviour in prisoners following release

Other issues

- There are delays in transfers to tertiary care due to high demand and insufficient resources. This has the potential to prevent prisoners receiving care prior to release
- Lack of communication between SystmOne and information systems in the community increases the risk of losing patients to follow-up
- The short sentences and remand status of a large proportion of the population of HMP Cardiff is likely to result in greater social care need following release than many other prisons
- There is felt to be a lack of understanding in general practice in the community and in hospitals regarding processes within the prison

In the PNA workshops, professionals working with offenders highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
Family stability and support Housing Employment and benefits support Access to prevention services Youth clubs Primary mental health, substance misuse, counselling Sexual health Schooling, education, socialisation Improved communication between services and partnership working Life skills, adult learning	Resettlement Clinical working group for frequent attenders Sexual health / Blood-borne virus services Pact and Through the gate mentoring

10.1.4 Information from other sources

Mental health

Together for Mental Health is the Welsh Government 10 year strategy to improve mental health and wellbeing.^{d33} It includes plans to ensure timely and appropriate mental health services for people in contact with the criminal justice system.

NICE guidance on the mental health of adults in contact with the criminal justice system is due to be published in March 2017.

Youth offending

The Youth Justice Strategy for Wales has developed a tiered approach to prevention of youth offending:^{d138} tier 1 - early intervention and preventative services; tier 2 - targeted YOS prevention; tier 3 - alternatives to police charging and diversion. In the Vale of Glamorgan Youth offending prevention strategy it is noted that the majority (95%) of first time entrants to the criminal justice system had been involved in substance misuse. It also notes that many of these children and young people will have experienced inter-familial violence, and that the majority of offences committed in public will be under the influence of alcohol or illicit substances.^{d139} This has clear links with the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) research described in chapter B1, Children and young people.

10.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

10.2 Main needs

- Access to mental health services, substance misuse, counselling post-release
- Increase in use of new psychoactive substances (NPS)
- Family stability and support
- Housing
- Employment and benefits support
- Youth clubs
- Sexual health
- Schooling, education, socialisation
- Improved communication between services and partnership working
- Life skills, adult learning

10.3 Prevention recommendations

- Improve access to prevention services
- Peer education to reduce risky sexual behaviour post-release
- Increase awareness in primary and secondary care of prison health processes

10.4 Assets

- Resettlement
- Clinical working group for frequent attenders
- Sexual health / Blood-borne virus services
- Pact and Through the gate mentoring
- Probation service
- Community rehabilitation company (CRC)

10.5 Suggested areas for action

- Improve access to, and continuity of, services including preventative services, between secure estate and community. This includes services addressing substance misuse, mental health issues, and sexual health, in adults and young people
- Strengthen preventative services to provide family stability and support, for example through Families First and addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- Provide appropriate accommodation in community on release from prison, and develop housing support in prisons to prevent homelessness on release where possible

- Continue to improve partnership working, e.g. networking, communication, joint working where appropriate

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B11. Veterans

Other chapters of relevance: Adult carers; health and physical disabilities; adult mental health and cognitive impairment; offenders; older people

Summary Veterans

Care and support needs Mental health - diagnosis and care; social isolation; housing; financial advice; ensure adequate provision for conditions other than post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); substance misuse and self medication; early diagnosis & preventative treatment; transition support; improved access to services; safeguarding issues relating to domestic violence

Prevention issues Increase knowledge and resilience of families to support veterans and prevent family breakdown; awareness among mainstream services of veterans' needs

Assets Veterans' NHS Wales; Welsh Veterans' Partnership

11.1 What do we know about this group?

11.1.1 Information from population and service data

There are around 5.61 veterans per 1000 residents in Cardiff and Vale, below the Wales average of 6.24 and the second lowest rate in Wales.^{d24} However, this masks a very low rate in Cardiff (3.29) compared with the highest rate in Wales in the Vale of Glamorgan, at 11.96 per 1000 residents.

The Royal British Legion (RBL) carried out an extensive household survey in 2014 of the ex-service community.^{d78} The 'ex-Service community' includes both veterans (of whom 89% are men) and their dependants (of whom 96% are women). Overall the survey estimates that around 1 in 10 (9.5-9.6%) of the total UK population are veterans. Unfortunately while it doesn't break down information at the local authority level in Wales, it does give a significant amount of information about veterans and their needs. This notes that veterans especially from Iraq and Afghanistan have a higher prevalence of heavy drinking compared with the rest of the population. PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) rates are around 1 in 25 (4%) of veterans.

The survey identifies that the majority of the ex-Service community are older people: nearly half are over 75 and two thirds (64%) are over 64. This corresponds to the finding that the average time since a veteran left service was 41 years. The total number of veterans is also declining in size. Among the working age ex-Service community, the survey found that unemployment rates were higher than the rest of the population (8% compared with 5%) and more likely to be economically inactive (32% compared with 22%). Working-age ex-Service community are also more likely to report long-term limiting illness compared with the rest of the population (24% compared with 13%), including higher rates of depression, back problems, limb problems, heart problems, diabetes, hearing and sight problems. Working-age veterans are also twice as likely to report having unpaid caring responsibilities than the rest of the population (23% compared with 12%).

Issues highlighted among over 75s include loneliness and isolation, mobility problems and self-care difficulties. Interestingly health problem among veterans in this age group are less common than in the rest

of the population of a similar age - in contrast to the higher rates seen among working age veterans (above).

11.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

38 people (3.3%) responding to the public survey identified as an armed forces service leaver (veteran), and 32 people (2.8%) had a veteran in their household. 14 people had a member of their household currently serving in the forces.

11.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

In the PNA workshops, professionals working with veterans highlighted the following key needs and assets:

Key needs (including preventative)	Key assets
Mental health - diagnosis and care Social isolation Housing Financial advice Awareness Substance misuse and self medication Early diagnosis & preventative treatment Transition support	<i>None specific identified at workshop</i>

11.1.4 Information from other sources

UK Government Command paper

A UK Government Command paper in 2008 set out two overarching principles: The Armed Forces Community should not face disadvantage compared to other citizens in the provision of public or commercial services; and special consideration is appropriate in some cases, especially for those who have given most, such as the injured or bereaved.^{d71} The Armed Forces Covenant of 2011 states “Veterans receive their healthcare from the NHS and should receive priority treatment where it relates to a condition which results from their service in the Armed Forces, subject to clinical need... For those with concerns about their mental health... they should be able to access services with health professionals who have an understanding of Armed Forces culture.”^{d72}

Forces in Mind Trust report

A recent Forces in Mind Trust report for Wales makes a number of recommendations,^{d24} including:

- Armed Forces Forums and Champions to work more effectively and consistently
- A more strategic approach required to planning and commissioning across regions and sectors

A number of needs were highlighted including:^{d24}

- Insufficient capacity and sustainability of Veterans’ NHS Wales to meet the demand for care from veterans
- Reluctance of veterans to seek help and frustration at waiting times/waiting lists for treatment
- Build cultural competence of mainstream services to ensure veterans’ needs are met
- Over-emphasis on post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

- Multi-agency response required to complex-psychosocial needs, especially Early Service Leavers, dual diagnosis (mental health and substance misuse) patients, and veterans with mental health problems involved in the criminal justice system
- Safeguarding issues around domestic violence and long-term effect on children's mental health and wellbeing, requiring a holistic response
- Need to build capacity in families so they have knowledge and resilience to support veterans with their problems and needs, to prevent family breakdown

Mental health

Together for Mental Health is the Welsh Government 10 year strategy to improve mental health and wellbeing.^{d33} It includes plans to ensure mental health services for veterans are sustainable and able to meet needs in a timely manner.

Veterans' NHS Wales

Veterans' NHS Wales is a primary care service for veterans, with a focus on people who have, or are suspected to have, a mental health condition. A review of the service in 2014 highlighted issues with waiting times for access, and also noted female veterans, early leavers and prisoner veterans were under-represented in service use.^{d130}

11.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

Improvements should be made to collecting more detailed information on veterans to inform long-term local planning, including data on female veterans, veterans with a dual diagnosis, veterans within the CJS, and veterans' families^{d24}

11.2 Main needs

- Mental health - diagnosis and care
- Social isolation
- Housing
- Financial advice
- Ensure adequate provision for conditions other than post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Substance misuse and self medication
- Early diagnosis & preventative treatment
- Transition support
- Improved access to services
- Safeguarding issues relating to domestic violence

11.3 Prevention recommendations

- Increase knowledge and resilience of families to support veterans and prevent family breakdown
- Awareness among mainstream services of veterans' needs

11.4 Assets

- Veterans' NHS Wales
- Welsh Veterans' Partnership

11.5 Suggested areas for action

- Scope actions to address social isolation among veterans
- Work with Veterans NHS Wales to ensure adequate provision for veterans for conditions in addition to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Commission a detailed needs assessment for veterans in Cardiff and, particularly, the Vale of Glamorgan, with results feeding into NHS and local authority plans

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B12. Substance misuse

Other chapters of relevance: Asylum seekers and refugees; adult carers; children & young people; health and physical disabilities; learning disability and autism; adult mental health and cognitive impairment; offenders; older people; sensory loss and impairment; veterans; violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

Please note: For a detailed description of substance misuse needs in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan please refer to the Substance Misuse Area Planning Board needs assessment for Cardiff and Vale.^{d20} This chapter presents a summary of the information in that assessment, along with information collected specifically for the PNA.

Summary Substance misuse

Care and support needs Increased number of people buying illicit substances online; growing 'hidden population' misusing prescription and over the counter medication; misuse of neuropathic medications; synthetic cannabinoids and nitrous oxide; increasing awareness of dual diagnosis; increasing prevalence of alcohol-related brain damage (ARBD); growing impact of 'legal highs' on emergency services; increased distribution of more potent heroin; rising trend of older people (50+) misusing alcohol; review access to substance misuse services; improve co-ordination between services

Prevention issues Improve information on services available; review 'aftercare' arrangements for people finishing treatment and support; additional targeted information and support for older people regarding alcohol use

Assets Recovery third sector organisations; community activities, volunteering; help with employment; libraries and Hubs

12.1 What do we know about this group?

12.1.1 Information from population and service data

The number of males referred to substance misuse services in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan is consistently higher than the number of females, despite there being slightly more women in the region than men.

Alcohol is the most misused substance for which referrals are made to substance misuse services in Cardiff and the Vale, followed by heroin, cannabis and cocaine. (Table)

Table. Number and proportion of substances misused, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2011-15)

Primary Substance	2014-15		2013-2014		2012-2013		2011-2012	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alcohol	1600	58.6%	2870	63.2%	2312	61.5%	2465	57.5%
Heroin	640	23.4%	870	19.1%	734	19.5%	998	23.3%
Cannabis	246	9.01%	343	7.56%	277	7.36%	323	7.54%

Cocaine	132	4.83%	187	4.12%	234	6.22%	242	5.65%
Amphetamines	52	1.90%	129	2.84%	94	2.50%	156	3.64%
Other Opiates	58	2.12%	138	3.04%	108	2.87%	99	2.31%
Total	2728	100%	4537	100%	3759	100%	4283	100%

The Welsh National Database for Substance Misuse (WNDSM) reveals a slight increase (1.1%) in the combined number of young people aged 0-17 years referred to a substance misuse service between 2013/14 and 2014/15. However there were changes to how this information was collected in 2014 so caution should be used in interpreting the data.

A continuing upward trend in young people aged 0-17 in Cardiff could potentially indicate the need for increased targeted prevention education within schools and youth settings with a view to alleviating rising numbers of young people referred to more structured tiered services later on.

In 2014/15 4,679 clients were seen across Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan by needle exchanges. The full needs assessment includes this information broken down by site of needle exchange.

12.1.2 Information from local residents and service users

In terms of assets, focus group participants credited recovery third sector organisations with saving their lives. (Box 12A)

Box 12A. Recovery third sector organisations



Went to court Monday morning, got out of court, went straight back to [the charity], because I just didn't know what to do, where to go, and that was my only thought; I need to go and find out how to start again in a sense, and between [the two charities], I've got back on track. But if it wasn't for those places, I think I wouldn't be here now. (Recovering alcoholic)

Participants also found that keeping busy and volunteering helped them in their recovery by tackling isolation, developing a sense of self-worth, and helping them prepare for what is required to get back into paid employment. (Box 12B)

Box 12B. Keeping busy and volunteering



It gets me out of the house so I'm not lonely and bored and sat there thinking about booze, and it helps them [her supporting older people]. (Recovering alcoholic)

In a focus group with sex workers in Cardiff, help addressing substance misuse benefited some individuals' wellbeing. A substance misuse and wellbeing third sector organisation was a positive source of support with useful courses related to employment and education.

The local library and Hubs were praised as places which help with recovery (Box 12C)

Box 12C. Libraries and Hubs helping recovery



Library is my primary vehicle for communication, emails, catching up on administration aspect of my life. Then all the research I want to do while I'm here and I've got a couple of hours of gaps, libraries are close to me. (Recovering alcoholic)

I was at a loss, I felt I'd lost everything. Going there [Hub] for a bit of direction on where they can point me with money advice, legal advice, practical advice, debt management. (Recovering alcoholic)

In terms of barriers to wellbeing faced by participants in the sex worker group, reference was made to the wait in obtaining methadone on prescription, and an observation that NHS substance misuse services were overstretched. This had the effect that people sometimes found themselves with others at different stages of recovery.

In an alcohol recovery focus group, confusion over which services to access and when, and communication between services, were highlighted by participants. It was also felt that opening hours should reflect times when drinkers may be at risk of relapse, i.e. the evening. (Box 12D)

Box 12D. Confusion over what services are available and communication between services; and appropriate access times



First time I came up to Cardiff I sort of stumbled across [a charity] in a way, or get recommended from someone, and it's quite confusing about who's who. (recovering alcoholic)

There's about 50 million of them don't know what the other one's are doing at all, and in fact they've actually admitted that now and they got a big meeting together last week. (Recovering alcoholic)

Every one of us should be grateful for the services we have. Now the problem is, for a lot of people with addiction they use in the evening and there is not anywhere open in the evening for people to access. (Recovering alcoholic)

Participants also felt that there could be more 'after care' following the end of a recovery course, with ongoing access to help and support to prevent relapse (Box 12E). Some participants suggested that people in recovery might be helped to create their own peer support groups. It was also suggested that social workers didn't know enough about substance misuse.

Box 12E. Ongoing support to prevent relapse



There is a tendency to give you your cards when you haven't even proved yourself, say after maybe a couple of months of being abstinent. Bye, you're on your own now. That is terrible. There's nothing more, this is the worst feeling of despondency. . . You leave people when

they need you the most. (Recovering alcoholic)

In a focus group with homeless people who have substance misuse issues, there was a strong feeling that people with substance misuse problems are constantly judged, including by services. (Box 12F)

Box 12F. Feeling judged



Anyone with a substance misuse problem is seen as lower than lower class (Substance misuse/homelessness)

[Would like to see...] services that tackle discrimination and prejudices (Substance misuse/homelessness)

12.1.3 Information from professionals working with this group

Of respondents to the professional survey, over half (56.3%) felt that more advice on alcohol or drugs was needed now or in the future.

As part of engagement for the substance misuse needs assessment, frontline staff and practitioners were asked to identify new and emerging trends in Cardiff and Vale concerning substance misuse. These were:

- Increased number of people buying illicit substances online
- Growing 'hidden population' misusing prescription and over the counter medication
- Misuse of neuropathic medications, with alcohol and drugs
- Synthetic cannabinoids and nitrous oxide
- Increasing awareness of dual diagnosis (substance misuse and mental health issues in one individual)
- Growing impact of 'legal highs' on emergency services
- Increased distribution of more potent heroin
- Rising trend of older people (50+) misusing alcohol through loneliness and boredom

Generally speaking there are two cohorts of older people who misuse substances; those who begin misusing during adolescence and those who due to adverse changes in life events e.g. loss of partners, retirement or loneliness misuse later on.

12.1.4 Information from other sources

Older people and alcohol

In 2014 Alcohol Concern identified a growing trend in the number of older people drinking alcohol in excess of recommended unit guidelines. As a result the APB commissioned the Wallich to conduct a comprehensive needs analysis via quantitative and qualitative feedback mechanisms with older people living in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

The report found approximately 16,902 older people are regularly consuming alcohol in excess of unit guidelines, to which there is a clear need for targeted information and awareness of services available. Of the total respondents who participated in the study, a large proportion were not engaged in any services

seemingly due to embarrassment, denial or a lack of knowledge of where to get advice and support. Cultural norms also accounted for relaxed attitudes towards daily alcohol intake.

Alcohol-related brain damage

A profile of alcohol-related brain damage (ARBD) in 2015 identified that existing services often fail to meet the needs of those with ARBD, and that its prevalence is increasing across the UK.^{d119} ARBD patients are typically males in the age range 50-60. ARBD incorporates a number of related conditions which impair thought and memory in people who have chronic exposure to alcohol, including Wernicke's encephalopathy and Korsakoff's syndrome. The review found that in some cases there was under-prescribing of the injectable vitamin thiamine, which can help prevent ARBD.

12.1.5 Gaps in our knowledge

There is evidence that people who are gay or bisexual are at substantially increased risk of recreational substance use (UK Drug Policy Commission),^{d120} being over three times more likely to misuse drugs than heterosexual people, although specific data for Wales is lacking.

12.2 Main needs

- Increased number of people buying illicit substances online
- Growing 'hidden population' misusing prescription and over the counter medication
- Misuse of neuropathic medications, with alcohol and drugs
- Synthetic cannabinoids and nitrous oxide
- Increasing awareness of dual diagnosis (substance misuse and mental health issues in one individual)
- Increasing prevalence of alcohol-related brain damage (ARBD)
- Growing impact of 'legal highs' on emergency services
- Increased distribution of more potent heroin
- Rising trend of older people (50+) misusing alcohol through loneliness and boredom
- Review access to substance misuse services, including opening hours for services
- Improve co-ordination between services

12.3 Prevention recommendations

- Improve information on services available
- Review 'aftercare' arrangements for people finishing treatment and support, to prevent relapse
- Additional targeted information and support for older people regarding alcohol use

12.4 Assets

- Recovery third sector organisations
- Community activities, volunteering
- Help with employment
- Libraries and Hubs

12.5 Suggested areas for action

- Deliver existing actions commissioned by Area Planning Board

- Update substance misuse commissioning strategy implementation plans in line with needs identified here

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B13. Cross-cutting findings

Summary Cross-cutting findings

Care and support needs Improving information and access to services; tackling social isolation and loneliness; support for carers; improving transitions; links with education; appropriate housing; community involvement; dementia; joining up and integrating services; substance misuse

Prevention issues Building healthy relationships; practical life skills; healthy behaviours; healthy environment and accessible built environment

Assets Positive social interactions; third sector organisations; community pharmacies; volunteers; self-care; physical environment and green space; community hubs, one-stop shops and libraries; Dewis Cymru; community groups; dementia-friendly communities; multi-stakeholder partnerships

A number of cross-cutting themes, both needs and assets, are common to more than one of population groups described here. These priority areas may each benefit from an overarching approach rather than a series of parallel interventions in the different topic areas. Underlying each of these issues is the broader and persistent issue of inequality between and within our communities.

Care and support needs identified in more than one group

- Improving information and access to services
 - Easy access to information about support and services available
 - Timely access to mental health services including diagnosis and counselling
 - Timely access to primary care
 - Timely access to other services
 - Accessibility of services and information
 - Transport to aid with access to services
 - Maintaining provision and sustainability of community services and support
 - Improve awareness, signposting and access to different forms of advocacy
- Tackling social isolation and loneliness
- Support for carers
 - Support for young and adult carers
 - Respite for young and adult carers
- Improving transitions
 - Enabling smoother transitions from child to adult services
- Links with education
 - Engagement with schools
 - Vocational educational opportunities and apprenticeships, adult learning
- Appropriate housing
- Community involvement
 - Engagement with service planning and design
 - Engagement with individual care and support plans
 - Support volunteers

- Dementia
 - Needs of people with dementia and their carers
- Joining up / integrating services
 - Across statutory sector and working with third sector, including improved communication between services
- Substance misuse

Prevention issues identified in more than one group

- Building healthy relationships
 - Emotional and mental health, sexual health
 - Prevention of child sexual exploitation (CSE)
 - Support for children and young people affected by parental relationship breakdown
- Practical life skills
 - Including financial skills (for all ages)
- Healthy behaviours
 - Including tobacco use, alcohol, diet and physical activity
- Healthy environment and accessible built environment

Assets identified for more than one group

- Positive social interactions
- Third sector organisations
- Community pharmacies
- Volunteers
- Self care
- Physical environment / green space
- Community hubs, one-stop shops and libraries
- Dewis Cymru
- Community groups
- Dementia-friendly communities
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships

Suggested areas for action

- Scope the best mechanism for delivering action against each of the common care and support needs and priority prevention issues, and for supporting common assets. Some may benefit from action being co-ordinated at the regional partnership level, rather than individual organisations and departments
- Ensure action is co-ordinated, where relevant, with Public Services Boards on common issues
- Ensure actions formulated as part of Area Plans prioritise approaches which reduce rather than maintain or increase inequalities

C. Equality profile and Welsh language

Summary Equality profile and Welsh language

Equality profile Information on protected characteristics is included in theme chapters where relevant. Particular issues related to protected characteristics include: child poverty; ageism; abuse and harassment against disabled people; higher levels of poverty among some minority ethnic groups; sensitivity of services to gender-specific issues. There is significant uncertainty about the number of people identifying as 'trans' in our area as this information is not officially collected

Welsh language The proportion of Cardiff and Vale residents of all ages who have one or more language skills in Welsh is 16.2%, with around 1 in 10 people in Cardiff (11.1%) and the Vale (10.8%) identifying themselves as fluent. However, over one in four young people aged 15 and under speak Welsh in our area (26.7% in Cardiff and 29.6% in the Vale of Glamorgan). It is important for services to be able to meet the needs of Welsh speakers in their language of choice.

Introduction

This profile describes how information on protected characteristics in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan has been incorporated into the population needs assessment. Wherever relevant, equalities information has been analysed and included under the relevant population group chapter in section B of this document. Additional pertinent information is included below, along with information on Welsh language use in our area.

As detailed Area Plans are developed in response to the needs presented in this document (see A3, What happens next?), this process of reviewing protected characteristics will continue with an analysis of impact on each group (equality impact assessment).

Sources of information regarding protected characteristics

Individuals with protected characteristics and groups representing them have been engaged through a number of routes during the assessment process, and evidence sources relating to protected characteristics used throughout the assessment. These are described here.

Public survey

Information on protected characteristics was collected as part of the public survey.

Focus groups

The majority of focus groups included people with one or more protected characteristics. A full list of the focus groups carried out is given in the Appendix.

Organisations which helped arrange these focus groups included Diverse Cymru; Safer Wales; Disability Team Around the Family (Cardiff); YMCA; Salvation Army; Barnardos; Communities First; Change, Grow, Live; Cardiff Institute for the Blind; Disability Access Forum; Age Connects; and the Oasis Centre in Cardiff.

The findings from these groups are summarised either in the relevant topic chapter, or here.

Professional and provider survey

This survey had 145 respondents, representing 80 organisations. Population groups supported by these organisations are given in the Table. Some of the specific organisations responding included Adult Autism Advice, the Alzheimer's Society, Barnardos, the FAN charity, Vision 21, and the Welsh Refugee Council.

Table. Percentage of respondents in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan replying to the professional and provider survey reporting that their organisation supports particular population groups (2016)

Group(s) supported by respondents' organisation	No.	% of respondents
Those with long term health condition or physical disability	85	60.3
Those with a Mental Health condition/s	83	58.9
Older people (Aged65+)	77	54.6
Those with sensory impairment	64	45.4
Those with a learning disability or autism	63	44.7
Those with substance misuse problems	62	44.0
Children or Young People	59	41.8
Carers	58	41.1
Those who have experienced domestic abuse or sexual violence	53	37.6
Refugees/asylum seekers	44	31.2
Adults in residential care	42	29.8
Veterans of the armed forces	33	23.4
Looked after children	31	22.0
Care leavers (aged under 24)	30	21.3
Other	18	12.8
None of the above	2	1.4

Professional workshops

Three workshops were held during November with professional leads for each of the main population groups. Each workshop had a series of tables focusing on a particular population group, so all were covered over the three workshops, and the last workshop also had a table focusing on protected characteristics and Welsh language.

Other evidence sources

While information relating to protected characteristics were included in a number of the documents referenced in this assessment, a smaller number looked in more depth at related issues, including 'Is Wales Fairer?'^{d39} This document looked at issues on an all-Wales basis so care needs to be taken in applying and interpreting the findings locally.

Protected characteristics

Age

Information on the age profile of the population can be found in section A4, Background demography.

Child poverty has been highlighted as a significant need across Wales, as well as the ability for older people and children to access care.^{d39} These two ends of the age spectrum - young people and older people - are

also referred to in particular across Wales as requiring protection against abuse, neglect and ill treatment.^{d39}

In the focus groups some older people described how they felt 'invisible' to others, with the feeling that sometimes cognitive ability was perceived as being lower because people were older (Box A).

Box A. Perceptions of ageism



Ageism. You know sometimes you become invisible, people talk over you. (Older person)

I'm finding as I'm getting older as a negative point, because I'm white haired and I'm looking older they think there's not a lot up there. . . . It's demoralising. (Older person)

Disability

Information and engagement relating to different types of disability can be found in sections B3 (Health and physical disabilities), B4 (Learning disability and autism), B5 (Adult mental health and cognitive impairment), B7 (Sensory loss and impairment) and B11 (Veterans).

Across Wales, the need to close the educational attainment gap has been highlighted, particularly with reference to children with Special Educational Needs.^{d39} The same report also describes increased poverty among people with a disability; increased homelessness among people with poor mental health or a learning disability; and violence, abuse and harassment against disabled people; and the need to improve access to mental health services in general.^{d39}

In the focus groups, concerns were raised over generally negative public perception of disability based on media portrayal of 'benefits scroungers' which were felt to be 'hugely damaging'.

Marriage and civil partnership

The 2011 Census recorded marital and civil partnership status, and the pattern of this is different in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.^{d84}

In Cardiff, 45% of people aged 16 and over were single, 38.5% married, 0.2% in a registered same-sex civil partnership, 2.1% were separated but still legally married or legally in a civil partnership, 8.2% were divorced, and 6% were widowers.

In the Vale of Glamorgan, 30.8% of people aged 16 and over were single, 49.1% married, 0.2% in a registered same-sex civil partnership, 2.3% were separated but still legally married or legally in a civil partnership, 10% were divorced, and 7.6% were widowers.

Pregnancy and maternity

During 2014/15 there were 4,624 births in Cardiff and 1,321 births in the Vale of Glamorgan.^{d74}

In terms of conception rates there were an estimated 72.6 per 1000 in the Vale of Glamorgan in 2014. Among under 20s, the rate was 34 per 1000. These rates include live births, stillbirths and abortions, but exclude miscarriages.

In Cardiff the conception rate was estimated as 70 per 1000 in 2014. Among under 20s the rate was 35.2 per 1000.

These rates compare with 72.9 per 1000 across Wales as a whole, and 40.3 per 1000 among under 20s, suggesting the overall birth rate is in line with the Welsh average and the teenage pregnancy rate is lower in both areas than the Welsh average.

Race

Nearly two thirds (62.8%) of respondents to the survey considered themselves to be Welsh. In terms of ethnicity, 90% of respondents (1114 people) identified themselves as White British, 3.3% White other, 1.5% White Irish, 0.5% other. All other groups had respondents, but fewer than 0.5% of the total sample size.

A question in the public survey asked if people felt services they had received were sensitive to their culture. 141 people out of 1,278 respondents answered this question. Of those answering, 4 in 10 (41.8%) said 'Yes', 5% said 'Sometimes' and 1.4% said 'No'. 46.8% answered 'not applicable'. A comment in the survey relating to single sex services and culture is shown in Box B.

Box B. Cultural identity



Women only things seem to be specifically BME. What about white women who cannot cope in mixed groups? Or men who may prefer a health related single sex group for support?
(Public survey)

Across Wales, the need to close the educational attainment gap has been highlighted, particularly with reference to Gypsy and Traveller children; higher levels of poverty among minority ethnic groups was also noted; and a higher incidence of violence, abuse and harassment against ethnic minority people and Muslim people.^{d39} The Welsh Government Community Cohesion National Delivery Plan includes a number of recommendations for action to reduce hate crimes and better understand local patterns of migration.^{d17}

Additional information on race and ethnicity can be found in section A4, Background demography.

Religion or belief (including lack of belief)

Half of respondents (50%, 617) reported not belonging to any particular religion. Of those who said they did belong to a religion (44.2%), 88.7% specified themselves as Christian, 3.7% as 'other', 2.2% as Jewish, 2% as Muslim, 2% preferred not to say, and less than 1% each specified Buddhist, Hindu, or Sikh.

In the focus groups, a number of participants reported how they received emotional support from being part of a local faith based organisation (e.g. church, mosque) One participant described a local community centre which focused on minority ethnic culture. (Box C)

Box C. Community centre focusing on minority ethnic culture



They celebrate all the festivals, like the Diwali and everything. Then they run various programmes, which are customised kind of care facilities. They teach languages, they teach mostly Hindu values. I go there every day. . . . The spiritual, it is very quiet. (Mental health illness)

Sex

In both Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan the number of females slightly outnumber males (50.8% Cardiff, 51.4% Vale of Glamorgan), in common with the rest of Wales (50.8%). However, significantly more than half of respondents to the public survey identified as female (706, 57.8%).

A question in the public survey asked if people felt services they had received were sensitive to their gender identity. 140 people out of 1,278 respondents answered this question. Of those answering, half (49.3%) said 'Yes', 5.7% said 'Sometimes' and 2.1% said 'No'. 37.9% answered 'not applicable'. Comments provided by those who felt that their gender identity had not always been taken into account are shown in Box D:

Box D. Gender identity



My family were asked previously if I would prefer male or female carers to attend to my personal needs, but this has not been carried out accordingly (Public survey)

Usually female carers but not too much of a problem (Public survey)

The rate of suicide is higher among men than women.^{d39}

A third sector organisation focusing on gender equality in health services in Wales, with a particular focus on the condition endometriosis, conducted an online survey with its members on issues they faced.^{d95}

Many findings were similar to the wider findings in this assessment (i.e. affecting both sexes), including: timely access to GP appointments; excessive waiting lists; access to information on services; access to mental health services; financial concerns due to long term conditions; transport; lack of social housing; lack of joined up thinking/services between statutory sector organisations; lack of advocates; easier mechanisms for feedback to statutory services. In addition there were a number of female-specific needs which were highlighted, including: lack of appropriate people in schools/workplaces with whom to discuss intimate female health concerns; diseases such as endometriosis not taken seriously despite it causing significant disability for some people; difficulty finding out about and accessing relevant specialist services; and a feeling that some physical symptoms are dismissed as psychological.^{d95}

Sexual orientation and Gender reassignment

Approximately 6 out of 7 (86.7%) respondents to the survey specified their sexual orientation as heterosexual, with 3% specifying gay man, 2.6% bisexual, 1.7% gay woman/lesbian, and 0.6% 'other'. 6.1% preferred not to say.

There are no official estimates currently available of the number of 'trans' people in the UK, or in towns or regions. UK research carried out in 2009 estimated that there are between 300,000 and 500,000 transgender people living in the UK, or between 0.6% to 1% of the population aged over 15.^{d96} If applied

directly to the Cardiff and Vale population, this would suggest there are 2,300 and 3,900 adults in our area who identify as trans, but that is only an estimate and official data collection would aid with appropriate service planning for this group.

The need to reduce violence, abuse and harassment against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people has been highlighted at an all-Wales level.^{d39}

Equality impact assessment process

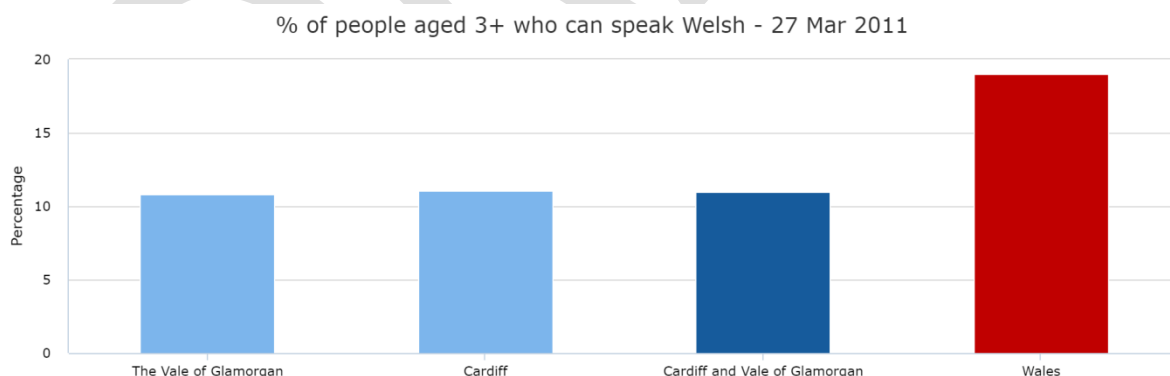
During 2017/18 as Area Plans are developed in response to this plan, the equality impact assessment process will continue, based on specific actions under consideration in the Area Plans and their impacts.

Welsh language

The public survey was available in both English and Welsh, in printed and online versions. Of the 1,278 people completing the survey, which was available online and in paper format in both Welsh and English, 31 (2.4%) chose to respond in the Welsh language.

The proportion of Cardiff and Vale residents of all ages who have one or more language skills in Welsh is 16.2%, with around 1 in 10 people in Cardiff (11.1%) and the Vale (10.8%) identifying themselves as fluent, below the Wales average of 19%. Between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, the proportion of people who speak Welsh in the Vale dropped slightly (from 11.3% in 2001) and rose very slightly in Cardiff (from 11.0%).^{d94} However, it is important to note that these percentages represent a significant number of people (36,735 in Cardiff and 13,189 in the Vale) and that there is likely to be an increase in the number of Welsh speakers in our region in future as need for Welsh medium primary and secondary schools has increased. The ability of services to meet this increasing language need will be challenging, with fewer Welsh-speaking staff currently than other regions of Wales.

Figure. Percentage of people aged 3 and over who can speak Welsh, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2011)

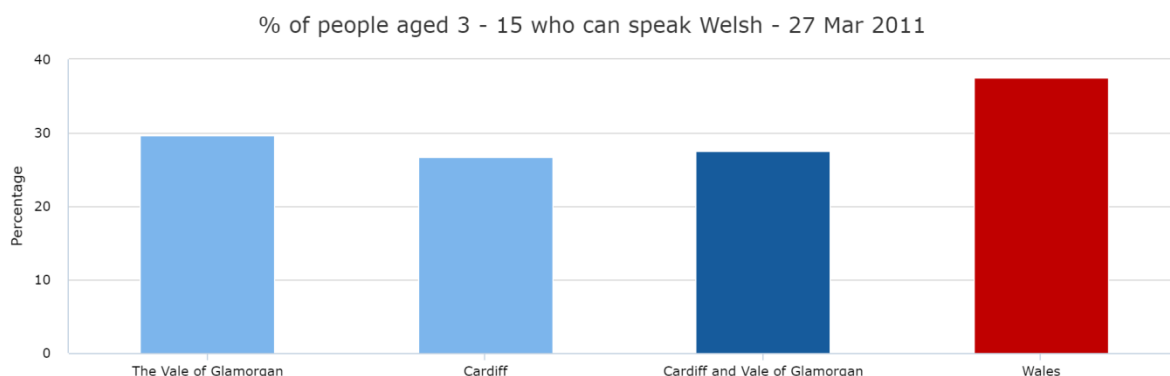


	27 Mar 2011
The Vale of Glamorgan	10.8
Cardiff	11.1
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	11.0
Wales	19.0

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Notably, over one in four young people aged 15 and under speak Welsh in our area (26.7% in Cardiff and 29.6% in the Vale of Glamorgan), although this is still below the Wales average for that age group (37.6%).

Figure. Percentage of people aged 3 to 15 who can speak Welsh, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2011)

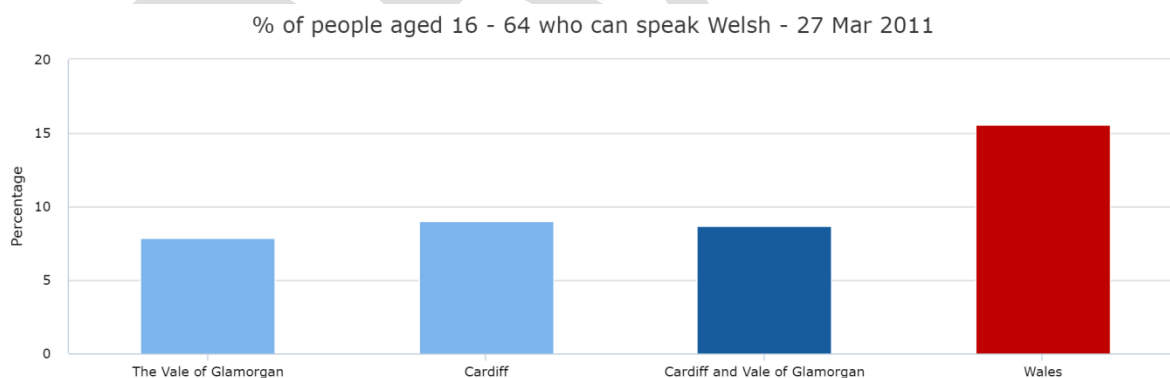


	27 Mar 2011
The Vale of Glamorgan	29.6
Cardiff	26.7
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	27.5
Wales	37.6

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Among the adult population, the proportion who can speak Welsh is consistently below the all Wales average and decreases with age, with 1 in 20 people aged 65 and over able to speak Welsh in our area (5%), compared with a Wales figure of 1 in 6 (16.2%)

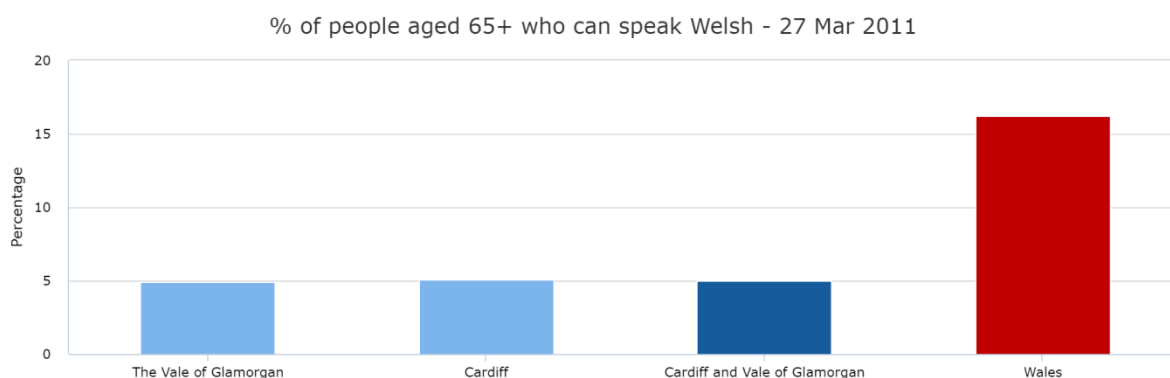
Figure. Percentage of people aged 16 to 64 who can speak Welsh, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2011)



	27 Mar 2011
The Vale of Glamorgan	7.9
Cardiff	9.0
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	8.7
Wales	15.6

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Figure. Percentage of people aged 65 and over who can speak Welsh, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2011)



	27 Mar 2011
The Vale of Glamorgan	4.9
Cardiff	5.1
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	5.0
Wales	16.2

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The proportion of people who self report 'bad' or 'very bad' health is lower in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan among people who can read, write and speak Welsh (1.9%) compared with people without Welsh language skills (7.4%).^{d84}

The Welsh Language Commissioner's report into the use of Welsh in primary care in Wales had a number of significant findings relating to Welsh language use and needs:^{d94}

- Some people feel they can describe their symptoms and feelings better if they do so through the medium of Welsh
- The ability to express oneself in language of choice was particularly important in relation to mental health services, and for children whose first language was Welsh
- Similarly, the British Medical Association gave evidence to the Inquiry that since the history of an illness is an essential part of the process of making a correct diagnosis, allowing people the ability to express themselves in their first language can lead to better diagnosis and care
- In South and Mid Wales, 4 in 10 (42%) of Welsh speaking primary care users worried that they would be labelled a 'difficult person' when dealing with healthcare professionals if they requested a Welsh language service, and 6 in 10 (61%) felt it could adversely affect waiting times for services
- Two thirds (66%) of Welsh-speaking primary care users in Mid and South Wales did not know how they could find a primary care professional who spoke Welsh in their area
- Many people who spoke Welsh as their first language did not want to push the issue and accepted the English language services they were offered, but would have preferred Welsh if it had been proactively offered

Just under a quarter (23.5%) of GP surgeries in Cardiff and the Vale display the Working Welsh (Iaith Gwaith) symbol indicating consultations can be undertaken in Welsh.^{d97} Across Cardiff and Vale there are 30 GPs on the 'performers list' who are listed as Welsh speakers, out of a total of 514 (5.8%).

Although there has not been an equivalent Commissioner's review into the use of Welsh in social care, the same issues and principles will apply, particularly that being able to use your first language leads to a more accurate assessment of need and more appropriate provision of care and support. This is particularly important in relation to the safeguarding of children and adults, as outlined in Welsh Government's recently updated framework on Welsh language in health and social care, 'More than Just Words'.^{d113} Action plans from this strategy have been combined with the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards by both Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Councils, and will be adopted in future by Cardiff and Vale UHB when the language standards come into force for Health Boards. Organisations must plan, commission and provide health and social care services based on the 'active offer' of services in Welsh.

Priority actions

A series of priority actions were discussed at the professionals' workshop in November 2016 relating to protected characteristics and Welsh language. In summary, these were:

- Improve co-ordination of community engagement

Previous engagement mechanisms should be reviewed, good practice from other local authority areas considered, and proposals for streamlined and effective community research and engagement activities across all statutory and third sector partners should be agreed

- Develop and implement a shared vision for person-centred services

A meaningful and inclusive set of activities should be agreed for partners including the statutory and third sector to collectively identify what "person-centred services" mean to them, in the context of community diversity, and the Social Services and Wellbeing Act.

- Improve access to accessible information and mechanisms to provide feedback on services

Public services information needs to be easier to access, and methods found to make it easier for people with different communication needs to provide feedback on the services they receive. This includes for example, Braille users, British Sign Language users, speakers of other languages, and people with sensory loss and impairment, and learning disabilities.

- Improve staff diversity and inclusion awareness

Agree across partners appropriate standards and means for ensuring employees have access to appropriate development and understanding in diversity and inclusion, not just relying on training but a range of potential opportunities including shadowing in third sector organisations.

- Deliver diverse and inclusive services across current organisational boundaries

Scope increased collaboration between partner organisations on developing and supporting equality standards, policies and practices

- Increase knowledge around local transgender community and its needs

Carry out a needs assessment on local transgender community to understand estimated numbers of trans people and implications for policy and support requirements to meet their needs

- Support ageing well

Recognise increasing number of older people in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan and pressures on services when planning

- Younger people

Consider in more detail the impact of employment and benefit entitlement changes, education and housing costs on younger people, and consequent support and service needs

- Develop bilingual communities

Services should be planned, commissioned and delivered to meet the needs of the projected increase in the number of people who speak Welsh, in addition to their requirements under the Welsh Language Measure (2011)

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Appendix

The following focus groups were carried out specifically for this assessment:

- Young people with a disability / learning difficulty (aged 15-22)
- Young carers (aged 13-16)
- Young people attending youth club (aged 13)
- Disengaged young people (aged 16-21)
- Young people with a mental health illness (aged 18-22)
- Parent carers of young people with a disability / learning difficulty
- Vulnerable families: parents of young children; included some parents with health illness / disability
- Adults with autism / learning disability
- Adults with sight loss
- Adults with a disability including sensory impairment
- Older people / adult with a disability
- Adults with a mental health illness (x2)
- Street based sex workers
- Alcohol misusers in recovery and an adult with a mental health illness
- Alcohol misusers in recovery
- Diversity based group: mainly older people; preventing isolation; some with health issues; some parent carers; small number of BME participants
- Well-being community group: mix of ages; preventing isolation; some with a mental health illness
- Mental health and well-being community group
- Community group with a mix of needs
- Asylum seekers and refugees
- Substance misusers who are homeless
- People who are homeless (general group)
- Older people x2

In addition, information has been included from engagement carried out with people with dementia and their carers, in a contemporaneous needs assessment.^{d73}

Acknowledgements

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Glossary

ACE(s)	Adverse Childhood Experience(s), stressful experiences during childhood which directly harm a child or affect its environment when growing up
ALN	Additional learning needs
Area Planning Board (APB)	Organisation which plans services for substance misusers
ARBD	Alcohol-related brain damage
ASD	Autism spectrum disorder
BAWSO	A third sector organisation providing specialist advice for BME communities
BME	Black and minority ethnic
BSL	British Sign Language
C&YP	Children and young people
C3SC	Cardiff Third Sector Council, the County Voluntary Council in Cardiff
CAMHS	Child and adolescent mental health services
CAVAMH	Cardiff and Vale Action for Mental Health, a local third sector organisation
CHAP	Cardiff Health Access Practice, an NHS primary care service providing essential services for some of Cardiff's most vulnerable groups
CHC	Continuing healthcare
Communities First	A Welsh Government community-focused programme to reduce persistent poverty in local areas
County Voluntary Council	Organisation bringing together and working with third sector organisations in each County
CSSIW	Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales
Dewis Cymru	A website containing information about health, social care and wellbeing support and services available in local areas across Wales
DTOC	Delayed transfer of care
ESOL	English for speakers of other languages, an education course
EU15	Member countries of the European Union prior to 1 May 2004
FACT	Families Achieving Change Together, the Team around the Family (TAF) for Families First in the Vale of Glamorgan
Families First	A Welsh Government programme to provide early help and prevention for families with children, particularly those on low incomes or who are vulnerable
FGM	Female genital mutilation
Flying Start	A Welsh Government programme to support parents of children under the age of 4 in more deprived areas
GP	General practitioner
GVS	Glamorgan Voluntary Services, the County Voluntary Council in the Vale of Glamorgan
HMP	Her Majesty's Prison
Hub	A centre providing information and support on a variety of public services
IDVA	Independent domestic violence adviser
Looked after child (LAC)	A child who is being looked after by their local authority. They might be living: with foster parents; at home with their parents under the supervision of social services; in residential children's homes; other residential settings like schools or secure units
LGBT	Lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people
LSOA	Lower super output area, a small geographic area covering 1,000-2,000 people
MEEA	Minority Ethnic Elder Advocacy project
NEET	Not in education, employment or training
NGT	Next Generation Text, a system to help deaf, hard of hearing and speech-impaired people communicate on the telephone
NHS	National Health Service
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

PNA	Population needs assessment (this document)
PSB	Public Services Board. A group of partner organisations which meet in each local authority area, set up under the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
Resilience	The ability of an individual, family or group of people to cope with and recover quickly from challenges faced
RPB	Regional Partnership Board
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
Supporting People	A Welsh Government framework for planning, delivery and monitoring housing related support services
SystemOne	A primary care computer system
TAF	Team around the Family, part of the Families First model
Third sector organisations	Non-profit organisations which are neither public or private, including charities, voluntary groups, members' associations, social enterprises and co-operatives
UASC	Unaccompanied asylum seeking children
UHB	University Health Board, the organisation which plans and provides local NHS services
WG	Welsh Government
YOS	Youth Offending Service

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DRAFT

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD
CITY OF CARDIFF COUNCIL**



CABINET MEETING: 16 MARCH 2017

CHILD RIGHTS PARTNERS PROGRAMME

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING

AGENDA ITEM: 8

PORTFOLIOS: EARLY YEARS, CHILDREN & FAMILIES (COUNCILLOR SUE LENT) AND SKILLS, SAFETY AND ENGAGEMENT (COUNCILLOR DAN DE'ATH)

Reason for this Report

1. To enable the Cabinet to consider a recommendation to enter into a three-year partnership with Unicef UK, to deliver a 'Child Rights Partners Programme' in Cardiff, which will underpin the Council's ambition to become a 'Child Friendly City'.

Background

2. The Council's Corporate Plan 2016 – 2018 set out a commitment to work towards Cardiff becoming a Child Friendly City by March 2017. This commitment is followed through in the new draft Corporate Plan 2017 – 2019 and embedded within the Council priority to work together to transform services.
3. The ambition to deliver a Child Friendly City, directly contributes to the Council's new obligations under the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The Act requires the Council to involve people in all that we do, and to act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs- the 'sustainable development' principle.
4. During the summer of 2016, Unicef UK, as the promoter of the global Child Friendly Cities initiative, signalled their intention to expand this scheme in the UK under the designation the Child Rights Partners Programme.
5. Following an introductory meeting with Unicef UK in Cardiff, a range of events were held with key stake holders, including two Grand Council events involving 180 children and young people, and discussions with nominated officers representing service areas across the Council and public and third sector partners to identify potential areas of work to take forward with Unicef.

Key issues raised by a wide range of children and young during the engagement sessions were the need to:

- Raise awareness and champion children's rights across the city
 - Provide children's rights training for adults who work with or support children.
 - Have more of a voice on decision making in communities.
 - Offer 'rights based' programmes in schools to enable children to learn about and claim their rights.
 - Provide opportunities for children and young people to shape and design services.
6. These engagement activities demonstrated wide ranging interest across young people, diverse service areas in the Council, and public service and third sector partners to build on existing practice in engaging young people through following up participation in the Unicef UK programme.
7. In December 2016, Informal Cabinet approved the submission of an expression of interest to join the new Unicef UK - Child Rights Programme from 2017. In January 2017, a formal invitation to join this programme was received from Unicef UK. This statement of invitation noted that the application from the City of Cardiff Council demonstrated a commitment to children's rights, high aspirations for children and young people in the local authority and a coherent vision for how to use the programme as a vehicle for change.
8. The City of Cardiff is one of only five cities in the UK invited to join the 2017 Child Rights Partners Programme. Acceptance of the offer to form a partnership with Unicef UK to deliver the Child Rights Partners Programme in Cardiff will lead to a three-year collaboration, to embed a child rights-based approach across the city.

An overview of the Unicef UK Child Rights Partners Programme: 2013 - 2016

9. The UK Child Rights Partners Programme was launched by Unicef UK and seeks to embed children's human rights in the UK's public services. It is predicated on a commitment to equity – ensuring positive outcomes for all children, including the most vulnerable – and seeks to develop local implementation of children's human rights in practice. The Child Rights Partners Programme is the UK model of the global Child Friendly Cities initiative.
10. A report from Unicef regarding the UK Child Rights Partners programme highlights the importance of a rights based approach in the delivery of public services for children and young people:

'Public services play a vital role in the lives of children and young people. Through universal, targeted and specialist services, local authorities and their partners safeguard and nurture the well-being of all children and young people in their community. Children and young people's experience of these services has a huge impact on their lives, both now and in the

future. It is therefore vital that these services are effective, equitable, responsive and sensitive to the unique circumstances that each child and young person brings with them. Despite this, services are seldom designed around the experiences and voices of children. Children in vulnerable situations in particular are even less likely to have their views heard and taken into account, leaving them in danger of becoming marginalised and falling through the cracks. By approaching children as passive recipients defined by a set of needs rather than capable and resourceful individuals entitled to legally enshrined rights, services systematically exclude the group they aim to support’.

11. Unicef UK has been running five pilots of the Child Rights Partners programme since November 2013, in the following local authorities: Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Tower Hamlets and Derry and Strabane. Each local authority has approached the programme differently to meet their own needs:
 - **Leeds** has used a child rights-based approach to improve the experience of young people leaving care, with a particular focus on the support provided to young people as they move to independence.
 - **Glasgow** has developed a rights-based approach to services for care experienced young people, with a specific focus on those who are parents or expecting a baby. Glasgow is also using the child rights principles to change the planning and delivery of early year’s services and has made child rights training mandatory for all its members.
 - **Newcastle** is applying a rights-based approach in their children’s social care services.
 - **Tower Hamlets** is embedding child rights principles in the way it commissions services for children and young people. The council started with the commissioning of services for young people affected by drug and alcohol misuse.
 - **Derry and Strabane** is embedding children’s rights in their community plan and ensuring that children and young people are involved in developing the council’s new plan.
12. These pilots capitalised on local insights and knowledge about children and young people in a specific area and led to Unicef announcing a new programme in the UK, commencing in April 2017.

Proposed Scope of a Child Rights Partners Programme in Cardiff

13. In line with the Council’s clear commitment to embrace the requirements of the Well- Being of Future Generations Act, in particular to involve people in what we do and ensure that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the Council serves, it is proposed that we take a two dimensional approach to the implementation of a Child Rights Partners programme in Cardiff. The approach seeks to enable a cultural shift in ensuring the consideration of children’s rights in all Council policy and decisions, along with a number of focused initiatives which will seek to ensure purposeful engagement of children and young people in specific areas.

13. At a whole Council level it is proposed that a range of cross cutting thematic approaches will embed an awareness of children's rights in all we do. The areas of priority would be:

- Securing cross party political commitment from all members, through a programme of member training and development.
- Developing an understanding of, and commitment to, children's rights across the workforce of the Council, through workforce training and practical project activity.
- Ensuring that expertise is accessible to facilitate the participation of children and young people in policy decisions, major consultations and needs assessments etc.
- Ensuring a consistent approach to the consideration of children's rights across programmes of work that are enabling the implementation of the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations Act and the Social Services and Well-being Act.
- Creating capacity to lead on innovation in children's rights, share best practice and celebrate success.

All activity would ensure the consolidation and enhancement of the wide range of good practice that is already happening across the Council.

14. In parallel with these cross cutting themes, involvement in in the Child Rights Partners Programme would focus on the development of the active participation of children and young people in the following priority areas:

- **City Space**

The Council is committed to delivering a high quality city environment, including new sustainable transport strategies. Through the Unicef UK programme, we will aim to ensure that children and young people are given the opportunity to participate fully in developments that affect them, including active travel and the physical design and operation of city streets.

- **Children Looked After**

Collaboration with Unicef UK will provide an invaluable opportunity to support the Corporate Parenting Board to deliver its mission to ensure the best possible outcomes for children who are looked after or who have left care, so that they can be happy and lead a fulfilling life. Using the experience of Unicef UK, we propose to strengthen the voice of Children Looked After by the City of Cardiff Council and support all those individuals involved in delivering services to and supporting these children.

- **Commissioning and Procurement**

This programme will seek to embed children's rights in the City of Cardiff Council's corporate approach to Strategic Commissioning

frameworks. As an extensive commissioner of services, the Council can play an influential role in promoting children's rights in significant developments which are commissioned by the Council and delivered under contract by other bodies.

- **A locality approach to integration of services for children and young people**

The Council seeks to work with partners in the public and third sectors to maximise integration and alignment of services and community assets on a locality/place basis. This approach has initially been focused on service for older people. We propose to apply a similar approach to the delivery of services for children and young people, initially in a specific locality, drawing on the experience of cities in the UK and elsewhere of developing 'Children's Zones'.

15. The dual approach of both thematic and specific action in collaboration with the Unicef UK programme seeks to build on the existing strong practice in the engagement of children and young people in the public life of the city, and to maximise the impact of existing activities and resource allocations impacting on children and young people, across the full range of Council services and also those of partners in the public sector and third sector in the city.

The Way Forward

16. Those cities that have been invited to participate in the 2017 Child Rights Partners programme must formally accept the invitation to form a partnership with Unicef UK and enter into a service level agreement to define the scope of the partnership. This will clearly set out the requirements of both parties on how to work collaboratively and creatively with local stakeholders and children and young people over the next three years.

Programme Timeline:

- Formal acceptance of invitation and development of service level agreement by April 2017.
- Establishment of a Children and Young People's Advisory Board for the programme to enable a wide range of children and young people to have a voice throughout the programme, including those most vulnerable.
- Programme initiation May 2017.
- Engagement workshops to develop outline 3-year programme plan.
- Initial high level training for strategic officers and elected members by Unicef UK June 2017
- National programme launch November 20th 2017 in conjunction with Unicef UK.

Financial Implications

17. The estimated revenue costs associated with this programme are £80,000 for each of the three financial years commencing April 2017. This amount comprises the £25,000 annual programme fee to Unicef and costs in relation to staffing, administration and operations totalling £55,000.
18. As part of the 2017/18 Council budget process, a financial pressure bid of £80,000 was approved for use in connection with this initiative. This amount has been allocated to the base revenue budget for the Education directorate and the costs outlined in this report will be funded from within this allocation.

Legal Implications

19. At this stage there are no direct Legal implications arising from the submission of the bid.

HR Implications

20. At this stage there are no direct HR Implications arising from the submission of the bid. Should the Council proceed with the programme; the HR implications arising from individual projects will be assessed and dealt with in line with the Council's corporate policies and procedures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cabinet is recommended to:

1. Accept the invitation from Unicef UK to enter into a three-year partnership to deliver the Child Rights Partners Programme in Cardiff from April 2017.
2. Delegate responsibility to the Director of Education and Lifelong Learning, in conjunction with Cabinet members for Early Years, Children & Families and Skills, Safety & Engagement, to lead the partnership arrangements to deliver the Child Rights Partners Programme.

NICK BATCHELAR

Director

10 March 2016



CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD

CYFARFOD Y CABINET: 16 MAWRTH 2017

ADDYSG: CYNLLUN STRATEGOL CYMRAEG MEWN ADDYSG 2017-2020

ADRODDIAD Y CYFARWYDDWR ADDYSG A DYSGU GYDOL OES

EITEM AGENDA:9

PORTFFOLIO: ADDYSG (Y CYNGHORYDD SARAH MERRY)

Rhesymau dros yr Adroddiad hwn

1. Nod yr adroddiad hwn yw cymeradwyo'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg 2017 – 2020 ac mae'n cynnwys crynodeb o'r ymatebion a gafwyd i'r ymgynghoriad.

Cefndir

2. Bob tair blynedd mae gofyn i bob awdurdod lleol gyflwyno Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg am dair blynedd. Cynllun sy'n manylu'r cyfeiriad strategol ar gyfer cynllunio a gweithredu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysg Gymraeg yn yr awdurdod yw'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg.
3. Roedd CSCA cyntaf Caerdydd ar gyfer 2014-2017. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn cafwyd buddsoddiad sylweddol a chynnydd mewn addysg Gymraeg yn y ddinas gan gynnwys:
 - 2012 - agor trydedd ysgol gyfun Gymraeg yng Nghaerdydd, Bro Edern, ym Mhen-y-lan.
 - 2013 - ysgol gynradd Gymraeg 3DM yn Nhreganna, Ysgol Treganna.
 - 2015 - cynnydd o 0.5dM (15 lle) yn Ysgol-y-Wern.
 - 2016 - ysgol gynradd Gymraeg 2DM newydd i Butetown, Ysgol Hamadryad, a meithrinfa newydd â 48 lle sy'n gyfatebol â rhai rhan amser yn Ysgol Glan Ceubal.
4. Bydd CSCA newydd Caerdydd ar gyfer 2017-2020. Ategir a llywir y cynllun gan Strategaeth Addysg Gymraeg gyfredol Llywodraeth Cymru (Ebrill 2010) a datganiad polisi 2016-17 (Mawrth 2016) ynghyd â strategaeth ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru: Miliwn o Siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050. Mae hefyd yn rhan graidd o Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwylieithog pum mlynedd Caerdydd (202017-2022).

5. Mae dyheadau CSAC Caerdydd yn unol â strategaeth pum mlynedd Caerdydd Ddwyieithog ac adlewyrchir hyn drwy ddatganiadau cenhadaeth a gweledigaethau ategol. Gweledigaeth CSCA Caerdydd yw:

Bydd system addysgol Caerdydd yn brif gymhellydd er mwyn sicrhau bod plant yn gallu datblygu eu sgiliau Cymraeg a chreu siaradwyr newydd er mwyn cynorthwyo gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o sicrhau miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050.

6. Cyflwynwyd canllaw Llywodraeth Cymru ar gynhyrchu Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg 2017-2020 i Adran Addysg Caerdydd ym mis Awst 2016 ar sail canllaw a gyflwynodd Gweinidogion Cymru dan adran 87 Deddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013. Mae'r canllaw yn cynnig templed ar gyfer y cynlluniau ac mae'r mesurau safonol wedi eu manylu.
7. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi bod angen cynnwys saith canlyniad (mae pump ohonynt yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar bum canlyniad y Strategaeth Addysg 2010), sef:

- **Canlyniad 1**

Mwy o blant 7 oed yn cael eu haddysgu'n Gymraeg.

- **Canlyniad 2**

Mae rhagor o ddysgwyr yn parhau i wella eu sgiliau iaith wrth bontio o ysgol gynradd i ysgol uwchradd.

- **Canlyniad 3**

Rhagor o ddysgwyr o 14-16 oed yn astudio ar gyfer cymwysterau trwy gyfrwng Cymraeg.

- **Canlyniad 4**

Rhagor o ddysgwyr o 16-19 oed yn astudio ar gyfer cymwysterau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

- **Canlyniad 5**

Rhagor o ddysgwyr gyda sgiliau gwell yn y Gymraeg.

- **Canlyniad 6**

Gwasanaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer dysgwyr gydag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol (AAA).

- **Canlyniad 7**

Cynllunio'r gweithlu a datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus (DPP).

Proses Ymgynghori

8. Cafwyd cyfnod ymgynghori strategol o 8 wythnos rhwng 2 Rhagfyr 2016 a 27 Ionawr 2017.

9. Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru restr o ymgynghoreion y mae'n rhaid i bob awdurdod lleol ymgynghori â nhw, awdurdodau lleol cyfagos, penaethiaid a chyrrff llywodraethu pob ysgol a gynhelir, a'r corff crefyddol priodol os yw'r ysgol yn un grefyddol.
10. Ymhlith y rhanddeiliaid gwahoddwyd Cadeiryddion cyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion, penaethiaid ysgolion, Mudiad Meithrin, Meter Caerdydd, RhAG, awdurdodau lleol cyfagos, Consortiwm Canolbarth Y De, Colegau Addysg Bellach, yr Esgobaeth ac eraill i ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad. Gallai rhanddeiliaid eraill weld y ddogfen ar-lein.
11. Roedd y broses ymgynghori'n cynnwys:
 - Cyhoeddwyd strategaeth ddrafft ar wefan y Cyngor
 - Dosbarthwyd y CSCA drwy e-byst i amryw rhanddeiliaid
 - Cafwyd cyfarfodydd â phenaethiaid Cymru
 - Cafwyd cyfarfodydd â Fforwm y Gymraeg mewn Addysg Caerdydd
 - Anfonwyd dolen we i'r strategaeth drwy sianeli cyfryngau cymdeithasol y Cyngor
12. Cynrychiolwyd y farn a fynegwyd drwy'r sianeli priodol ac o fewn cyfnod yr ymgynghoriad isod ac yn Atodiad 2.
13. Cafwyd 28 ymateb. Yn eu plith roedd ymatebion gan:
 - Y Cyhoedd
 - Cyrrff Llywodraethu a Phenathiaid ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd Cymraeg ledled Caerdydd
 - RhAG
 - Mudiad Meithrin
 - Menter Caerdydd
 - Comisiynydd y Gymraeg
 - Cymdeithas yr Iaith
 - Ymgyrch TAG
 - Prifysgol Caerdydd
14. Mynegwyd ystod o farn. Crynhowyd yr ymatebion i nodi themâu cyffredin, a oedd yn cynnwys y canlynol:

Canlyniad 1 – Mwy o blant 7 oed yn cael eu haddysgu'n Gymraeg

- Rhagor o addysg Gymraeg ar lefel cyn ysgol, y cylchoedd, ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd gan gynnwys niferoedd derbyn a chapasiti a gyhoeddwyd
- Darpariaeth bresennol ac adnoddau ariannol.
- Goblygiadau'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol (CDLI) a'r galw am addysg Gymraeg
- Hyrwyddo
- Data a Rhagfynegiadau
- Hyfforddiant i staff rheng flaen
- Dalgylchoedd
- Cymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig ac addysg Gymraeg

- Trafnidiaeth Dysgwyr

Canlyniad 2 – Mwy o ddysgwyr yn parhau i wella eu sgiliau iaith o symud i'r ysgol gynradd i'r ysgol uwchradd

- Cyfraddau trosglwyddo
- Trosglwyddiadau yn ystod y flwyddyn
- Canolfan Drochi yn y Gymraeg

Canlyniad 3 a 4 – Rhagor o fyfyrwyr 14-16 oed yn astudio am gymwysterau yn Gymraeg a mwy o fyfyrwyr 14-19 oed yn astudio pynciau yn Gymraeg mewn ysgolion, colegau a dysgu yn y gweithle

- Cymwysterau TGAU
- Cymraeg Ail Iaith

Canlyniad 5 – Mwy o fyfyrwyr â sgiliau datblygedig yn y Gymraeg

- Darpariaeth Lefel A
- Darpariaeth allgyrsiol
- Sector Addysg Uwch

Canlyniad 6 – Darpariaeth Gymraeg i ddysgwyr ag ADY

- Angen mwy o ddarpariaeth ADY yn enwedig o ran plant ag anghenion ymddygiadol

Canlyniad 7 – Cynllunio'r gweithlu a datblygu proffesiynol parhaus

- Rolau Arwain
- Ymarferwyr Addysgu
- Cynnwys Myfyrwyr

Materion yn codi o'r ymgynghoriad

15. Croesawodd mwyafrif yr ymatebion gynigion y Cyngor i ddatblygu, ehangu, a hyrwyddo addysg Gymraeg.
16. Ond roedd rhai ymatebwyr o'r farn nad oedd y ddogfen yn mynd i'r afael yn ddigonol â'r angen i:
 - ddarparu digon o lefydd cyfrwng Cymraeg ledled y ddinas ar bob cam, yn benodol o ran y CDLI
 - gwella argaeledd darpariaeth Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol (ADY) yn y sector Cymraeg (yn benodol ynghylch darpariaeth ymddygiadol ADY)
 - ymrwymo ymhellach i sicrhau bod digon o lefydd ar gael mewn ysgolion uwchradd erbyn y bydd plant ysgolion cynradd Cymraeg yn symud i ysgolion uwchradd
 - sicrhau bod gweledigaeth gref yn nodi'r hyn y mae'r Cyngor am ei gyflawni mewn partneriaeth i gynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yn y brifddinas fel rhan o'r targed cenedlaethol ehangach
 - sicrhau ffocws cryfach ar gamau gwella yn hytrach na datblygiadau diweddar

17. I gael crynodeb llawn o'r holl ymatebion a gafwyd yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad ac arfarniad y Cyngor o bob mater a godwyd, gweler Atodiad 2. Mae'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg wedi cynnwys newidiadau o ganlyniad i'r broses ymgynghori.
18. O ganlyniad i'r ymgynghoriad ychwanegwyd Datganiad Cenhadaeth i'r strategaeth i nodi dyhead y Cyngor i ddatblygu'r Gymraeg yn y ddinas a newidiwyd y Weledigaeth i atgyfnerthu gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o 1m o siaradwyr erbyn 2050. Diwygiwyd rhagfynegiadau a thargedau hefyd ar ôl cael adborth.
19. I gael rhestr lawn o'r holl newidiadau a wnaed i'r CSCA ar ôl ymgynghori, gweler Atodiad 3.

Gweithredu a Monitro

20. Mae'r Pwyllgor Craffu Plant a Phobl Ifanc wedi ystyried y WESP a dogfennau cysylltiedig. Roedd y Pwyllgor yn falch o weld yr adroddiad, a gwnaethant gytuno i gymeradwyo'r adroddiad i'r Cabinet. Mae cyngor y Pwyllgor ar yr adolygiad o'r adroddiad i'w weld mewn llythyr gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor i'r Aelod Cabinet dros Addysg yn Atodiad 4.
21. Mae gan y Gweinidog y pwerau canlynol i gymeradwyo'r cynllun fel y'i cyflwynwyd, ei gymeradwyo ag addasiadau neu ei wrthod a pharatoi un arall. Cyflwynwyd drafft o'r CSCA eisoes i Lywodraeth Cymru a chaiff y ddogfen derfynol ei chyflwyno ddiwedd Mawrth.
22. Yn dilyn cymeradwyaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i'r strategaeth, byddai angen ei rhoi ar waith o 1 Ebrill 2017. Ar ôl hynny rhaid i'r Cyngor gyhoeddi'r cynllun (neu gynllun diwygiedig) erbyn 1 Mehefin 2017 drwy ei osod ar wefan yr awdurdod lleol, rhyddhau copïau o'r cynllun i'r cyhoedd allu eu gweld yn swyddfeydd yr awdurdod lleol, ac unrhyw leoedd eraill sy'n briodol.
23. Rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol ddiwygio'r CSCA bob blwyddyn i gyfleu cynnydd a chynnwys unrhyw newidiadau angenrheidiol i fwrw targedau yn ystod cyfnod gweithredu tair blynedd y Cynllun. Dylai cynlluniau diwygiedig gael eu cyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cymru erbyn 20 Rhagfyr bob blwyddyn.
24. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi awgrymu bod bwriad i adolygu'r CSCAau fel rhan o adolygiad ehangach i'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol i'r Gymraeg fel y nodir yn 'Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu / 18/01/2014 Rhif 244'.

Rheswm dros yr Argymhellion

25. Mae drafftio a chyhoeddi'r CSCA yn ofyniad statudol a dilynwyd holl ganllawiau a rheoliadau Llywodraeth Cymru.
26. Gan ystyried holl ymatebion yr ymgynghoriad a'r canllawiau a roddodd Llywodraeth Cymru, mae'r CSCA bellach yn ddogfen rhanddeiliaid gyflawn ac o ganlyniad argymhellir i Gabinet y Cyngor gymeradwyo Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg Caerdydd 2017-2020.

Goblygiadau Ariannol

27. Nid oes goblygiadau ariannol yn deillio'n uniongyrchol o gymeradwyo'r cynllun. Bydd unrhyw gamau gweithredu a gyflawnir o ran y cynllun sy'n arwain at gostau i ysgolion unigol neu'r gyfarwyddiaeth Addysg yn gorfod cael eu talu o ddyraniadau adnoddau presennol.

Goblygiadau Cyfreithiol (yn cynnwys Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb)

28. Dan Ddeddf Addysg 1996, mae gan y Cyngor rwymedigaeth statudol gyffredinol i hyrwyddo safonau uwch mewn addysg ac i ystyried dewis rhieni sy'n cynnwys dewis am addysg Gymraeg.
29. Mae Adran 84 ac 85 Deddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013 a Rheoliadau Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg ac Asesu'r Galw am Addysg Gymraeg (Cymru) 2013 yn nodi'r rhwymedigaethau statudol i'r holl awdurdodau lleol baratoi, cyflwyno, cyhoeddi ac adolygu Cynlluniau Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (CSCA).
30. Rhaid i'r Cyngor hefyd fodloni dyletswyddau sector preifat dan Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 (gan gynnwys dyletswyddau penodol sector cyhoeddus Cymru). Yn unol â'r dyletswyddau cyfreithiol hyn, wrth wneud penderfyniadau rhai i Gynghorau roi sylw dyledus i'r angen i (1) gwaredu gwahaniaethu anghyfreithlon, (2) datblygu cyfle cyfartal a (3) meithrin perthnasau da ar sail y nodweddion a ddiogelir. Y nodweddion a ddiogelir yw:
- Oedran
 - Ailbennu rhywedd
 - Rhyw
 - Hil – gan gynnwys tarddiad ethnig neu genedlaethol, lliw neu genedligrwydd
 - Anabledd
 - Beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth
 - Priodas a Phartneriaeth Sifil
 - Cyfeiriadedd rhywiol
 - Crefydd neu gred - gan gynnwys diffyg cred
31. Diben yr Asesiad O'r Effaith Ar Gydraddoldeb yw sicrhau bod y Cyngor wedi deall effeithiau posibl y cynnig o ran cydraddoldeb fel y gall sicrhau ei fod yn gwneud penderfyniadau cymesur a rhesymegol o ran ystyried ei ddyletswydd cydraddoldeb sector cyhoeddus. Rhaid i'r Cyngor fod yn ystyriol o Fesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011 a Safonau'r Gymraeg wrth wneud unrhyw benderfyniadau ar bolisi ac ystyried yr effaith ar y Gymraeg, yr adroddiad a deliau Asesiad O'r Effaith Ar Gydraddoldeb gyda'r holl rwymedigaethau hyn.
32. I weld yr Asesiad O'r Effaith Ar Gydraddoldeb ar gyfer y CSCA gweler Atodiad 5.

Goblygiadau Adnoddau Dynol

33. Er nad oes goblygiadau uniongyrchol Adnoddau Dynol yn deillio o'r adroddiad hwn, bydd Gwasanaethau Pobl Ad yn dal i gefnogi Penaethiaid a Chyrff Llywodraethu ysgolion Cymraeg i fynd i'r afael ag unrhyw heriau recriwtio y gallent ddod ar eu traws. Bydd cyngor hefyd yn dal ar gael o ran cynllunio'r gweithlu a strwythurau staffio ysgol gyfan.

Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb

34. Cwblhawyd Asesiad O'r Effaith Ar Gydraddoldeb a daw'r i'r casgliad y câi CSCA 2017 – 2020 effaith gadarnhaol ar ddatblygiad y Gymraeg.

ARGYMHELLION

Argymhellir bod y Cabinet yn Cymeradwyo CSCA Cyngor Caerdydd 2017-2020 i'w roi ar waith o 1 Ebrill 2017.

NICK BATCHELAR

Cyfarwyddwr
10 Mawrth 2017

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys yr atodiadau canlynol:

Atodiad 1 - CSCA 2017-2020

Atodiad 2 – Crynodeb o Ymatebion Ymgynghori CSCA

Atodiad 3 – Rhestr o newidiadau a wnaed i'r CSCA

Atodiad 4 – Llythyr gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu Plant a Phobl Ifanc

Atodiad 5 – Adnodd Sgrinio Statudol / Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb

Ystyriwyd y dogfennau cefndirol canlynol:

- Strategaeth Iaith Gymraeg Llywodraeth Cymru 2012-17 a'r strategaeth ddrafft: Miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050 (2016).
- Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg ac Asesu'r Galw am Addysg Gymraeg (Cymru) 2013.
- Strategaeth Addysg Gymraeg gyfredol Llywodraeth Cymru (Ebrill 2010) a datganiad polisi ar gyfer 2016-17 (Mawrth 2016)
- Ailysgrifennu'r Dyfodol: codi uchelgais a chyrhaeddiad yn ysgolion Cymru, 2014.
- Dyfodol Llwyddiannus: Adolygiad Annibynnol o'r Cwricwlwm a'r Trefniadau Asesu Yng Nghymru, yr Athro Donaldson, Chwefror 2015
- Cynllun Corfforaethol Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd 2016-18 a Strategaeth Partneriaeth Integredig Beth Sy'n Bwysig
- Caerdydd 2020: gweledigaeth newydd i addysg yng Nghaerdydd.
- Caerdydd Ddwylieithog: Strategaeth 5 mlynedd i'r Gymraeg, 2017 – 2022.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol



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Addysg
2017 - 2020

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1.0 Cyflwyniad

Mae'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (CSCA) hwn ar gyfer y cyfnod 2017-2020, ac mae'n adeiladu ar y momentwm a'r ymrwymïadau gan y CSCA cynharach o 2014. Tra'i fod yn seiliedig ar y saith canlyniad allweddol, bydd yn datblygu gweledigaeth y Cyngor ymhellach, ac yn gwella cyflenwi twf a darpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar draws y ddinas.

Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu Caerdydd Ddwyeithog. Bydd y Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (CSCA) 2017-2020 yn helpu Caerdydd i gefnogi gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i weld miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg ar draws Cymru erbyn 2050.

Er mwyn i Gaerdydd chwarae ei rhan wrth gyflawni gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, byddai angen i ni gynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg (oed 3+) yng Nghaerdydd gan 15.9%, o 36,735 (Cyfrifiad 2011) i 42,584 (Cyfrifiad 2021). Eisoes mae sector addysg Caerdydd wedi cyfrannu at gyflawni 58% o'r targed hwn hyd yma trwy gynyddu nifer y plant sy'n cael mynediad i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar y pwynt mynediad cyntaf ar lefel gynradd.

Mae'r CSCA hwn yn rhan annatod o Strategaeth 5 Mlynedd Caerdydd Ddwyeithog y Cyngor. Seilir maes mwyaf amlwg y gyd-ddibyniaeth rhwng ddwy strategaeth ar faes strategol 1: Teuluoedd, Plant a Phobl Ifanc. Mae'r blaenoriaethau yn y maes hwn yn seiliedig ar hyrwyddo, darpariaeth a chynnydd. Mae'r agweddau hyn yn gyflenwadau craidd o fewn canlyniadau 1 a 2 yn y CSCA hwn.

Amcana'r Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwyeithog at gynyddu nifer y siaradwyr a dysgwyr Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd yn ogystal â chynyddu'r defnydd o'r iaith Gymraeg yn y ddinas. Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn cydnabod bod y system addysg yn elfen allweddol o ran sicrhau bod plant yn gallu datblygu eu sgiliau Cymraeg, a chreu siaradwyr newydd.

Hefyd bydd y CSCA yn cyfrannu at y saith nod lles cenedlaethol sydd yn Neddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, yn arbennig o ran Cymru ffyniannus sy'n darparu addysg a hyfforddiant o safon uchel i blant a phobl ifanc, gyda'r bwriad o hybu cyfleoedd cyflogaeth, hyfforddiant ac addysg bellach/uwch yn yr iaith o'u dewis.

Hefyd datblygwyd y strategaeth hon o fewn y cyd-destun polisi strategol a ddarperir gan:

- Strategaeth yr Iaith Gymraeg 2012-17 a drafft strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru: Miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050 (2016).
- Cynlluniau Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg a Rheoliadau Asesu'r Galw am Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg (Cymru) 2013.
- Ailysgrifennu'r Dyfodol: codi uchelgais a chyrhaeddiad yn ysgolion Cymru, 2014.
- Dyfodol Llwyddiannus: Adolygiad Annibynnol o Drefniadau Cwricwlwm ac Asesu yng Nghymru, yr Athro Donaldson, Chwefror 2015.
- Cynllun Corfforaethol 2016-18 Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd a Strategaeth Partneriaeth Integredig Beth sy'n Bwysig
- Caerdydd 2020: gweledigaeth newydd ar gyfer addysg yng Nghaerdydd.
- Caerdydd Ddwyeithog: Strategaeth Iaith Gymraeg 5 Mlynedd, 2017-2022.

Bydd y CSCA hwn yn canolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod yr holl ddysgwyr, beth bynnag fo'u cefndir economaidd-gymdeithasol, yn cael cyfle cyfartal i gyflawni eu disgwyliadau drwy gyflwyno addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg o'r ansawdd uchaf. Mae'r Cyngor hefyd yn

cydnabod pwysigrwydd hanfodol datblygu partneriaethau cryf a throsglwyddiad di-dor ym mhob cyfnod allweddol i ddatblygu dinas wirioneddol ddwyieithog gyda system addysg ffyniannus yng Nghymru.

Datganiad Cenhadaeth

Mae bob plentyn yn ein dinas yn teimlo'n hyderus yn y Gymraeg erbyn 2050, i gyfrannu tuag at greu Gaerdydd wirioneddol ddwyieithog lle mae'r iaith Gymraeg yn cael ei diogelu a'i meithrin fel y gall cenedlaethau'r dyfodol ei defnyddio a'i mwynhau.

Gweledigaeth

Bydd system addysg Caerdydd yn gweithredu fel sbardun allweddol i sicrhau bod plant yn gallu datblygu eu sgiliau Cymraeg, a chreu siaradwyr newydd, i gefnogi gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o gael miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050.

Gwerthoedd

Dros y tair blynedd nesaf, 2017-2020, nodau strategol y Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg yw sicrhau darpariaeth addysg lle:

- Mae addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg **ar gael** i bawb, gyda throsglwyddiad effeithiol rhwng oedrannau a chyfnodau;
- Mae disgyblion â **gwell rhuglder** ac yn defnyddio'r iaith Gymraeg ar draws yr holl ysgolion cymunedol, ffydd a sylfaen yng Nghaerdydd;
- Mae darpariaeth yn **gynhwysol**, gan oresgyn rhwystrau, a darparu cyfleoedd i unrhyw berson ifanc gael addysg dda trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg;
- Rydym yn **dathlu** a hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg, drwy addysgu o ansawdd uchel a herio galluoedd dysgu plant;
- Rydym yn **hyrwyddo** defnydd ehangach o'r Gymraeg y tu allan i'r ystafell ddosbarth trwy gyfleoedd chwarae, hamdden a gofal gwyliau, ac ieuencid yn ogystal â thu hwnt i'r ysgol mewn Addysg Bellach ac Uwch, hyfforddiant a chyflogaeth.

Cyd-destun

Mae cyd-destun dinas Caerdydd yn newid. Mae ei phoblogaeth yn cynyddu'n gyflym a disgwylir iddi gynyddu 26% erbyn 2036, oddeutu 91,500 o drigolion newydd. Bydd cynnwys y twf hwn yn golygu adeiladu 41,000 o gartrefi newydd a chreu 40,000 o swyddi newydd. Bydd hyn hefyd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol cael niferoedd sylweddol o sefydliadau ysgol newydd ar draws y ddinas, gan gynnwys darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn y sectorau cynradd, uwchradd ac arbennig.

Bydd addasu i'r demograffig newidiol hwn yn heriol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Cyngor wedi ymrwymo i fanteisio ar y cyfleoedd a ddaw yn ei sgil i gefnogi'r weledigaeth ar gyfer Caerdydd Ddwylieithog trwy ei darpariaeth addysg.

Rhwng 2011/12 a 2015/16, bu cynnydd o 985 o ddisgyblion mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar draws y ddinas. Erbyn 2020, disgwylir i hyn godi o 798 o ddisgyblion pellach, sef cynnydd

rhagamcanedig o gyfanswm y disgyblion a addysgir drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg i 15% (a ddangosir yn nhabl 1).

Digwyddodd hyn yn rhannol o ganlyniad i gynnydd yn y boblogaeth ac o ganlyniad i ehangu'r ddarpariaeth o fewn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg a sefydlu ysgolion newydd. Yn nodedig, cynhwysa hyn agor y drydedd Ysgol Uwchradd Cyfrwng Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd, Bro Edern ym Mhen-y-lan yn 2012, ac yna yn 2013, adeiladu'r ysgol gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd 3DM yn Nhreganna, a arweiniodd at uno Ysgol Tan yr Eos a Threganna a chynnydd o un dosbarth y flwyddyn (1DM).

Yn ogystal â hyn, cynyddodd Ysgol Gynradd Ysgol-y-Wern yn Llanisien o ran capasiti o 0.5 dosbarth y flwyddyn (15 lle) ym mis Medi 2015. Ategwyd hyn ymhellach gyda sefydlu ysgol gynradd gychwynnol cyfrwng Cymraeg 2DM newydd ar gyfer Butetown, Ysgol Hamadryad, a agorwyd ym mis Medi 2016 ac a fydd yn symud i ysgol newydd yng ngwanwyn 2018.

Mae cynlluniau eraill i gynyddu'r capasiti o fewn y sector cynradd yn cynnwys estyniad 1DM i Ysgol Glan Morfa yn Sblot i fod yn weithredol o fis Medi 2017 gyda'r ysgol yn symud i adeilad newydd yng ngwanwyn 2018. Hefyd gwelir cynnydd yn yr ystod oedran o 4 - 11 oed i 3 -11 oed yn Ysgol Glan Ceubal yn Ystum Taf, drwy ddarparu meithrinfa newydd gyda 48 o leoedd Cyfwerth Rhan-amser (CARh) o fis Medi 2016. Cymeradwywyd adeilad newydd i Gabalfa/ Ysgol Glan Ceubal gan Bwyllgor Cynllunio'r Cyngor ym mis Chwefror.

Gweler isod y twf hwn yn y sector yn Nhabl 1.

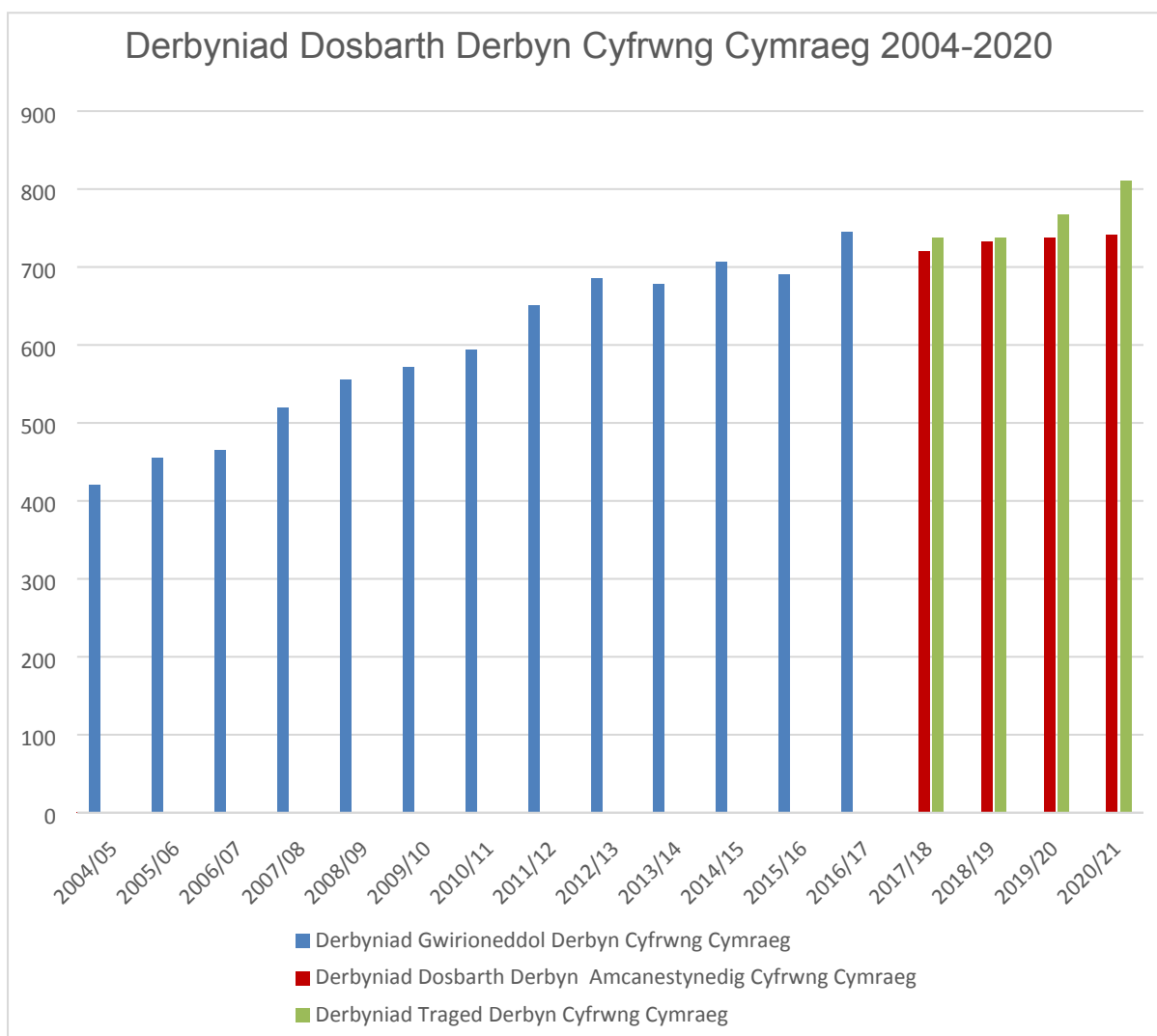
Tabl 1: Plant a phobl ifanc 4-18 oed mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg llawn-amser

Blwyddyn Ysgol	Disgyblion wedi'u cofrestru mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg 4-18 oed.	% 4-18 oed mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg fel % o gyfanswm y garfan
2011/12	6,025	13.0%
2012/13	6,241	13.3%
2013/14	6,541	13.7%
2014/15	6,867	14.2%
2015/16	7,010	14.3%
2016/17 (amcanestyniad)	7,222	14.4%
2017/18 (amcanestyniad)	7,429	14.7%
2018/19 (amcanestyniad)	7,628	14.9%
2019/20 (amcanestyniad)	7,808	15.0%
2020/21 (amcanestyniad)	7,967	15.1%
2021/22 (amcanestyniad)	8,107	15.2%

Ffynonellau: Data CYBLD 2011/ 12 i 2015/16 a gyflenwyd gan ysgolion (lonawr); amcanestyniadau 2016/17 i 2019/20 seiliedig ar ddata CYBLD 2016 a data GIG.

Mae'r twf cyffredinol o addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg llawn amser ar gyfer disgyblion rhwng 4-18 oed yn dangos cynnydd o 985 o ddisgyblion o 2011/12 i 2015/16. Rhwng 2016/17 a 2021/22, rhagwelir y bydd nifer y disgyblion 4-18 oed a addysgir mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn cynyddu o 12.3% (o 7,222 i 8,107), gan wneud cyfraniad sylweddol i gwrdd â'r targedau a osodwyd yn Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwylieithog 5 Mlynedd y Cyngor.

Darperir darlun o dwf addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg trwy edrych ar nifer y disgyblion sy'n cael mynediad i'r dosbarth Derbyn. Rhwng 2004/5 a 2016/17 bu cynnydd o 77.0% yn nifer y disgyblion sy'n mynd i mewn i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, mewn cyfnod pan gynyddodd nifer gyffredinol y disgyblion sy'n dechrau addysg gynradd o 28.9%.



Yn 2015/16, derbyniwyd 15.9% o ddisgyblion oed derbyn i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, o'i gymharu â 12.6% yn 2004/05.

Tabl 2: Derbyniad Dosbarth Derbyn 2004 - 2016

Blwyddyn Ysgol	Derbyniad Gwirioneddol (CC)	Derbyniad Gwirioneddol (CC, CS a Ffydd)	% Derbyniad Gwirioneddol (CC)
2004/05	421	3333	12.6%
2005/06	455	3402	13.4%
2006/07	465	3257	14.3%
2007/08	519	3463	15.0%
2008/09	555	3474	16.0%
2009/10	572	3683	15.5%
2010/11	594	3859	15.4%
2011/12	651	4019	16.2%
2012/13	686	4221	16.3%
2013/14	678	4256	15.9%
2014/15	706	4246	16.6%
2015/16	690	4335	15.9%
2016/17	745	4297	17.3%

Ffynhonnell: CYBLD 2004 – 2015 a NOR – Hydref 2016

Dengys y data ar gyfer y flwyddyn ysgol 2016/17 bod 17.3% o ddisgyblion wedi eu derbyn i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae hyn yn cynrychioli cynnydd sylweddol o'i gymharu â 2015/16. Gwelir isod amcanestyniadau a thargedau, fodd bynnag; bydd angen dadansoddi data cyfrifiad ysgolion 2017 yn ddiweddarach yn y flwyddyn i ystyried yn llawn beth fydd yr effaith ar yr amcanestyniadau i'r dyfodol.

Tabl 3: Derbyniad Dosbarth Derbyn amcanestynedig a tharged 2017 - 2020

Blwyddyn Ysgol	Derbyniad amcanestynedig (CC)	Derbyniad amcanestynedig (CC, CS a Ffydd)	% Derbyniad amcanestynedig (CC)	Derbyniad targed (CC)	% Derbyniad targed (CC)
2017/18	720	4343	16.6%	720	16.6%
2018/19	733	4139	17.7%	738	17.8%
2019/20	737	4189	17.6%	767	18.3%
2020/21	741	4220	17.6%	811	19.2%

Ffynhonnell: Data Cofrestriadau â Meddygon Teulu GIG 2016 ac amcanestyniadau seiliedig ar CYBLD

Bydd y Cyngor yn sicrhau bod disgyblion ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn trosglwyddo i dair ysgol uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg o fewn y ddinas. Cydnabyddir bod sicrhau twf parhaus yn y sector cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn golygu bod angen cynnydd yn y ddarpariaeth sector uwchradd; fodd bynnag, ni ragwelir y bydd hyn yn ofynnol tan ar ôl 2022, sydd y tu allan i amserlen y CSCA hwn. Mae 16% o leoedd gwag net o fewn y sector uwchradd ar hyn o bryd. Bydd y Cyngor yn parhau i fonitro amcanestyniadau ysgolion cynradd, gan gynnal astudiaethau dichonolrwydd ac ymgymryd â gwaith cynllunio datblygu dros gyfnod y cynllun hwn er mwyn sicrhau y bydd mewn sefyllfa i sicrhau digonolrwydd lleoedd uwchradd Cymraeg pan fo angen darpariaeth uwchradd bellach.

Yr hyn sy'n rhaid ei gydnabod hefyd yw'r effaith a gaiff y ddau safle tai mawr yn y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol (CDLI) ar y ddarpariaeth addysg ar draws y ddinas. Mae dau safle tai wedi'u cynnwys yn y CDLI ac mae'r rhain i'w cael yng Ngogledd-ddwyrain y ddinas rhwng ardaloedd Llys-faen a Phontpennau ac yng Ngorllewin y ddinas, yn yr ardal rhwng Radur a'r Tyllgoed. Rhagwelir y bydd y ddwy ardal hyn yn golygu hyd at 12,000 o gartrefi newydd rhwng nawr a 2026. Fel rhan o'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r ardaloedd hyn, bydd yn ofynnol cael tua 22 dosbarth y flwyddyn yn y sector cynradd i wasanaethu'r cymunedau newydd, ynghyd â dwy ysgol uwchradd newydd fawr.

Ymgynghorwyd yn eang â rhanddeiliaid ar y strategaeth hon yn ystod ei datblygiad ac fel strategaeth dinas-eang, bydd gweithredu a chyflwyno'r CSCA yn cael ei rannu gyda nifer o randdeiliaid. Bydd y rhanddeiliaid hyn yn cynnwys penaethiaid a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg, y Mudiad Meithrin, Menter Caerdydd, y Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd, Consortiwm Canolbarth y De a'r Fforwm Addysg Gymraeg gan gynnwys RhAG, sy'n rhannu'r cyfrifoldeb am hyrwyddo a hwyluso'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg ar draws y ddinas.

Mae Fforwm y Gymraeg mewn Addysg (FfGA) yn cyfarfod yn dymhorol ac mae wedi dod yn rhan annatod o'r Cynllun Trefniadaeth Ysgolion, yn ogystal â chyfarfod yn chwarterol gyda nifer o Benaethiaid Cymraeg i helpu i arwain a llywio datblygiad addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar draws y ddinas. Nododd ymatebwyr i'r ymgynghoriad nifer o randdeiliaid eraill y gellid eu cynnwys ar aelodaeth y Fforwm Addysg Gymraeg gan gynnwys Prifysgol Caerdydd, llywodraethwyr ysgolion, y Bwrdd Iechyd, yr Amgueddfa Genedlaethol a'r Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol.

Cyfrifoldeb y Cyngor yw sicrhau bod addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gael i bawb ac i ddatblygu'r ddarpariaeth. Nid yw'r FfGA yn gorff gwneud penderfyniadau ond mae'n gwneud cyfraniad pwysig i gynllunio lleoedd ysgol yn y ddinas. Yn destun i gymeradwyaeth, prif amcanion y FfGA yw:

- I gyfrannu at ddatblygiad a gweithrediad y Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg ar gyfer Dinas Caerdydd mewn cydymffurfiaeth â'r Ddeddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013).
- I sicrhau cyfranogiad rhanddeiliaid wrth baratoi, cyflwyno ac adolygu'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg ar gyfer Caerdydd.
- I fynd ati'n weithredol i lywio'r gwaith o gynllunio lleoedd cyfrwng Cymraeg trwy gyfrannu at dynnu sylw at feysydd sydd angen eu datblygu, monitro'r niferoedd derbyn, yn ogystal â chyfraddau trosglwyddo rhwng cyfnodau o fewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.
- I gyfrannu at ddatblygu a hyrwyddo addysg a gweithgareddau cyfrwng Cymraeg i gefnogi rôl ehangach y Gymraeg tu allan i'r dosbarth trwy ddathlu canlyniadau cadarnhaol a nodi/rhannu arferion gorau a chynorthwyo i ddatblygu strategaethau gwella.
- I gyfrannu at y dyheadau y bydd addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn cael eu hintegreiddio'n llawn yn y Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwyeithog (2017-2022).

Trafnidiaeth i Ddysgwyr

Mae Cyngor Caerdydd yn darparu trafndiaeth am ddim o'r cartref i'r ysgol i ddisgyblion cyfrwng Cymraeg sydd o oedran ysgol statudol (5 i 16) ac sy'n byw 2 filltir neu fwy, (i ddisgyblion cynradd), neu 3 milltir neu fwy, (i ddisgyblion uwchradd) (a fesurir trwy'r pellter cerdded byrraf sydd ar gael) o'u hysgol dalgylch sydd agosaf i'w cyfeiriad cartref.

Noda polisi trafndiaeth cartref i'r ysgol presennol Cyngor Caerdydd fod 4 categori/math o ysgol briodol agosaf, sef:-

1. Yr Ysgol Gymunedol cyfrwng Saesneg agosaf
2. Yr Ysgol Gymunedol cyfrwng Cymraeg agosaf
3. Yr Ysgol Eglwys yng Nghymru agosaf
4. Yr Ysgol Gatholig agosaf

Yn unol â pholisi presennol y Cyngor, darperir trafndiaeth am ddim i ddisgyblion sy'n byw fwy na'r pellter cerdded statudol o'u hysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg dalgylch agosaf, p'un a oes ysgol cyfrwng Saesneg neu Ffydd yn nes neu beidio.

Pan agorir ysgolion newydd ac y dynodir dalgylchoedd ar gyfer pob math/categori o ysgol, mae Caerdydd yn defnyddio'r un egwyddor i bob ysgol, yn yr ystyr bod y dalgylch newydd yn berthnasol i'r holl ddisgyblion sy'n dechrau mewn ysgol o'r mis Medi pryd y daw'r newid yn effeithiol. Mae'r dalgylch newydd hefyd yn berthnasol i unrhyw ddisgyblion sy'n dechrau yn yr ysgol ym mhob blwyddyn ddilynol ar ôl hynny.

Bydd Ysgol Hamadryad, yr ysgol gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg 2DM newydd yn Butetown, yn treialu dulliau newydd o deithio cynaliadwy. Y nod yw sicrhau bod 70% o boblogaeth yr ysgol yn defnyddio dulliau cynaliadwy o deithio i'r ysgol, yn bennaf ar ffurf cerdded. Mae timau'r Cyngor ac aelodau'r grŵp Teithio Byw i'r Ysgol yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r Pennaeth a'r Corff Llywodraethu i gynllunio mentrau priodol.

2.0 Canlyniadau Strategol

Mae'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg wedi datblygu a monitro saith canlyniad strategol allweddol. Defnyddir y rhain fel sail ar gyfer cynllunio a darparu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar draws y ddinas.

Nodir y rhain isod yn yr adrannau canlynol ac maent yn sefydlu dyheadau'r ddinas ar gyfer addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg hyd at y flwyddyn 2020.

Canlyniad 1:

Mwy o blant 7 oed yn cael eu haddysgu

trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg

Canlyniad strategol cyntaf y CSCA yw cael mwy o blant saith oed yn cael eu haddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn ysgol gynradd. Uchelgais Canlyniad 1 yw cynyddu hyn o 1.2 pwynt canrannol erbyn 2019/20, drwy amrywiaeth o gamau gweithredu gan gynnwys cynyddu darpariaeth gynradd a blynyddoedd cynnar, a thrwy weithio mewn partneriaeth a hyrwyddo wedi'i dargedu.

Dengys Tabl 4 isod fanylion am y Derbyniad dosbarth Derbyn diweddar i ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg a dosbarthiadau cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn ysgolion cynradd dwy ffrwd, sy'n symud i flwyddyn 2 a sut y bydd y ffigwr hwnnw'n symud ymlaen gyda dyrchafiad oedran hyd at 2023. Amlinella Colofnau 5 a 6 ddyheadau'r Cyngor i gynyddu'r targedau ar gyfer plant ym mlwyddyn 2, yn ychwanegol at ddyrchafiad oedran.

Dylid nodi na fydd y cynnydd o blant mewn dosbarthiadau Derbyn cyfrwng Cymraeg ym mlwyddyn academaidd 2018/19, o ganlyniad i weithgareddau hyrwyddo a/neu ddarpariaeth blynyddoedd cynnar ychwanegol, yn cael ei ddangos fel cynnydd ym mhiant blwyddyn 2 (7 oed) tan y flwyddyn academaidd 2020/21.

Tabl 4: Amcanestyniadau a thargedau Blwyddyn 2 cyfrwng Cymraeg hyd at 2022/23.

Dyddiad targed	Cyfanswm poblogaeth Blwyddyn 2 (CC, CS a Ffydd)	Disgyblion amcanestynedig Blwyddyn 2 CC	% CC amcanestynedig	Targed disgyblion CC	% Targed CC
2015/16 Cyfredol	4,303	658	15.2%	-	-
2016/17	4,304	683	15.9%	-	-
2017/18	4,390	670	15.3%	-	-
2018/19	4,457	724	16.2%	-	-
2019/20	4,187	687	16.4%	687	16.4%
2020/21	4,238	699	16.5%	704	16.6%
2021/22	4,232	703	16.6%	732	17.3%
2022/23	4,232	707	16.7%	774	18.3%

Ffynonellau: Data Cofrestrïadau â Meddygon Teulu GIG 2016, CYBLD 2013 – 2016, NOR Hydref 2016, Amcanestyniadau CYBLD Ionawr 2016.

Mae mesur cyflawni Canlyniad 1 fel a ganlyn: -

Mesur 1.1: Cynyddu'r nifer o blant saith oed sy'n cael eu haddysgu trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg o 1.2%, o 15.2% yn Ionawr 2016 i 16.4% erbyn 2020.

Ni welir effaith y gweithgareddau hyrwyddo ac eraill i gynyddu nifer y plant mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg i mewn i'r dosbarth Derbyn ar niferoedd disgyblion Blwyddyn 2 tan ar ôl oes y CSCA cyfredol. Gellir gweld hyn yn Nhabl 4 uchod, lle y rhagwelir erbyn 2022/23, y gallai gweithgareddau ychwanegol, ynghyd â chynnydd mewn capasiti, uwchben ac uwchlaw dyrchafiad oedran, arwain at gynydd yn nifer y plant ym mlwyddyn 2 o hyd at 3.1%, i 18.3% yn gyffredinol.

Mesur 1.2: Cynyddu nifer y plant oedran Derbyn sy'n mynd i addysg Gymraeg bob blwyddyn

Camau gweithredu i ymdrin â Chanlyniad 1:

- 1. Cynyddu darpariaeth** – I gynyddu darpariaeth lleoedd ysgol gynradd gymunedol cyfrwng Cymraeg o 60 erbyn mis Medi 2017 trwy gynyddu capasiti Ysgol Hamadryad ac Ysgol Glan Morfa, a chyflenwi adeiladau ysgol newydd yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd 2017/18. I ddechrau uwchgynllunio ysgolion Cymraeg newydd a sefydlir yn sgil safleoedd tai mawr y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol yng Ngogledd a Gorllewin Caerdydd erbyn 2020, er mwyn cynyddu nifer y plant saith oed a addysgir trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn blynyddoedd diweddarach
- 2. Creu Partneriaethau Cryfach** - I greu dull partneriaeth cryfach i gynllunio a hyrwyddo cyfleoedd cyfrwng Cymraeg. Cyflawnir hyn drwy ragor o weithio mewn partneriaeth rhwng y Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd, Ymwelwyr Iechyd, Mudiad Meithrin ac ysgolion i greu cyfleoedd partneriaeth, gwella cyfathrebu a nodi blaenoriaethau cyn-ysgol. Drwy weithio gyda'i gilydd i yrru galw o'r gwaelod i fyny a rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd i wybodaeth fel y gall rhieni wneud dewis gwybodus cyn i'w plant gyrraedd yr oedran ysgol statudol.
- 3. Cryfhau Darpariaeth y Blynyddoedd Cynnar** – Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn cydnabod bod darparu Cylch Meithrin sy'n bartner i ysgol gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn darparu dilyniant naturiol ar gyfer dyrchafiad oedran addysg statudol. Bydd hyn hefyd yn annog datblygu sgiliau a gweithio mewn partneriaeth agosach yn y blynyddoedd cynnar er mwyn sicrhau trosglwyddiad llwyddiannus. Bydd Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd a'r Mudiad Meithrin yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i gipio gofynion gweithredol a dichonoldeb y trefniadau hyn, a byddant yn cael eu hystyried wrth gynllunio lleoedd cyfrwng Cymraeg ar draws y ddinas yn y dyfodol.
- 4. Cynyddu Gweithgaredd Hyrwyddo** - I gynyddu hyrwyddo darpariaeth addysg ysgol Gymraeg drwy'r ddinas er mwyn galluogi rhieni i wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus yn gynnar ynglŷn â mantais addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Bydd hyn yn cael ei gyflawni trwy i ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg hyrwyddo a chynnal diwrnodau agored yn eu hysgolion cyn bod rhaid i rieni wneud cais am le Derbyn, i ddarparu cyfleoedd ar gyfer hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg, i dorri i lawr y canfyddiadau sy'n bodoli ynglŷn ag addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac i gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth a dealltwriaeth o'r hyn y gall addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ei gynnig. Bydd staff yr ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn gallu egluro'r cysyniad o addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn gynnar a holi pam fod rhieni/gofalwyr plant oed Derbyn wedi dewis addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer eu plant, a bwydo hyn yn ôl i'r awdurdod lleol i helpu gyda chynllunio yn y dyfodol. Hefyd cynyddir hyrwyddo drwy roi gwybodaeth i rieni am opsiynau iaith a'r cysyniad o addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn gynnar, a thynnu sylw at gyfleoedd i ddisgyblion drosglwyddo i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn y Llyfryn Derbyn i Ysgolion 2018/19.

Gweler gwybodaeth ychwanegol i gefnogi'r camau gweithredu ar gyfer Canlyniad Un, gan gynnwys rhestr o ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd, yn Atodiad A ar dudalen 33.

Canlyniad 2:

Mwy o ddysgwyr yn parhau i wella eu sgiliau iaith ar drosglwyddiad o ysgolion cynradd i ysgolion uwchradd.

Ail ganlyniad strategol y CSCA yw sicrhau bod dysgwyr yn parhau i wella eu sgiliau iaith pan fyddant yn trosglwyddo o addysg gynradd i addysg uwchradd. Mesurir hyn mewn dwy ffordd wahanol. Yn gyntaf, drwy fesur nifer y disgyblion sy'n cael eu hasesu ym mlwyddyn 9 drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a cheisio cynyddu'r ffigwr hwn hyd at 2020, a fyddai'n dangos twf yn y sector. Yn ail, drwy olrhain y cyfraddau trosglwyddo rhwng y cyfnodau allweddol a'r Uned Drochi Gymraeg i sicrhau bod dysgwyr yn parhau mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Dengys Tabl 5 isod nifer y disgyblion sydd ar hyn o bryd ar y gofrestr ym mlwyddyn 9 a sut y bydd y ffigwr hwnnw yn symud ymlaen gyda dyrchafiad oedran. Dengys y canrannau y disgyblion blwyddyn 9 sydd mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg fel canran o'r garfan gyffredinol ym mlwyddyn 9 mewn addysg cyfrwng Saesneg, cyfrwng Cymraeg a Ffydd.

Yr hyn sy'n rhaid ei gydnabod, fodd bynnag, yw na welir effaith y gweithgareddau i gynyddu nifer y plant mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn achos carfanau blwyddyn 9 tan ar ôl 2020. Mae hyn oni bai fod y ddinas yn gweld nifer sylweddol o ddisgyblion yn trosglwyddo i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn hytrach na symud ymlaen trwy'r grwpiau oedran, a/neu effaith Canlyniad 1, a bod cyflawniad y targed uchelgeisiol yn cyflenwi cynnydd yn y nifer o blant 7 oed sydd mewn cyfrwng Cymraeg yn gynharach.

Tabl 5: Dysgwyr ym mlwyddyn naw a asesir mewn Cymraeg (laith Gyntaf) mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg neu ffrydiau cyfrwng Cymraeg

NOR/ dyddiad targed (Ionawr)	NOR ym Mlwyddyn 9 ledled y ddinas	Disgyblion cyfrwng Cymraeg at Flwyddyn 9	% o ddisgyblion mewn CC
2015/16 Cyfredol (Ion 2016)	3,268	422	12.9%
2016/17 (Ion 2017 - targed)	3,389	456	13.5%
2017/18 (Ion 2018 - targed)	3,346	470	14.0%
2018/19 (Ion 2019 – targed)	3,616	479	13.2%
2019/20 (Ion 2020 - targed)	3,711	534	14.4%

Ffynhonnell: Ffurflen CYBLD Ionawr 2016 ac Amcanestyniadau CYBLD

Felly, y mesurau a ddefnyddir i gyflawni Canlyniad 2 yw fel a ganlyn: -

Mesur 2.1: Cynyddu'r nifer o ddysgwyr blwyddyn naw a asesir mewn Cymraeg (laith Gyntaf) o 1.5% i 14.4% erbyn 2020.

Mesur 2.2: Cynnal neu wella'r raddfa drosglwyddo gyfartalog ledled y ddinas rhwng Cyfnod Sylfaen i CA2, CA2 i CA3 a CA3 i CA4 o 95% erbyn 2020.

Mesur 2.3: Cynnal trosglwyddiad o 100% o'r Uned Drochi Gymraeg i ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg erbyn 2020.

Camau gweithredu i ymdrin â Chanlyniad 2:

- 1. Cynnal Graddfeydd Trosglwyddo** – Ar hyn o bryd mae'r cyfraddau trosglwyddo cyfartalog rhwng Cyfnod Sylfaen i CA2, CA2 i CA3 a CA3 i CA4 mewn cyfrwng Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd yn uchel iawn, gyda chyfradd gyfartalog o 95%. Gwelir y graddfeydd trosglwyddo isaf rhwng CA2 (Blwyddyn 3) i CA3 (Blwyddyn 7) tra bo'r graddfeydd trosglwyddo uchaf rhwng CA3 (Blwyddyn 7) a CA4 (Blwyddyn 10) (gweler Atodiad D am fanylion).

Mae poblogaeth Caerdydd yn tyfu'n gyflym; fodd bynnag, cydnabyddir bod lefel uchel o symudedd o fewn y ddinas ac o fewn y ddinas-ranbarth ehangach. Felly, efallai na fydd cyflawni cynnydd o 100% drwy'r camau hyn yn bosibl. Fodd bynnag, bydd tîm cynllunio Addysg Cyngor Caerdydd yn ymchwilio i'r tueddiadau sy'n weladwy o fewn y data, ac yn arbennig y Cyfraddau Trosglwyddo rhwng:

- dechrau'r Cyfnod Sylfaen (Derbyn) a dechrau CA2 (Blwyddyn 3)
- dechrau'r Cyfnod Sylfaen (Derbyn) a diwedd CA2 (Blwyddyn 6)
- diwedd CA2 (Blwyddyn 6) a dechrau CA3 (Blwyddyn 7)
- dechrau CA3 (Blwyddyn 7) a dechrau CA4 (Blwyddyn 10)
- diwedd CA3 (Blwyddyn 9) a diwedd CA4 Blwyddyn 11

Awgryma'r data cychwynnol a gynhwyswyd yn Atodiad D bod angen gwella'r gyfradd drosglwyddo rhwng CA2 a CA3 fel blaenoriaeth; fodd bynnag, bydd y Cyngor yn adolygu pob cyfnod allweddol gyda'r nod o sicrhau bod mwy o unigolion yn cwblhau taith gyfan o ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ystod eu haddysg. Bydd y Cyngor yn gweithio'n agos gydag ysgolion Cymraeg i liniaru colled rhai o'r disgyblion hynny a allai adael y sector o ganlyniad i beidio â chyflawni eu canlyniadau disgwylidig.

- 2. Annog Trefniadau Trosglwyddiad Cynnar** - Cydnabyddir bod rhai plant yn ymuno â'r sector cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ystod blynyddoedd olaf yr ysgol gynradd. Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn cefnogi hyn trwy ddarparu Uned Drochi Gymraeg dinas-eang. Yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ehangwyd y ddarpariaeth drochi hon i gynnwys plant o flwyddyn 6 (a lleoliadau y tu allan i'r sir) sy'n trosglwyddo i ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg. Cydnabyddir bod yr uned hon wedi bod yn llwyddiannus wrth integreiddio plant i mewn i'r sector cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gam diweddarach; fodd bynnag, mae dyhead am i'r rhai sy'n dymuno derbyn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg drosglwyddo ar y cyfle cyntaf posibl. Bydd Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn cefnogi'r rhai sy'n dymuno newid cyfrwng iaith trwy gydweithio'n agos ag ysgolion a chyrrff llywodraethu i ddal dewisiadau rhieni yn gynnar. Yn ogystal â hynny, cefnogir hyn gan sefydliad parhaol o ddarpariaeth drochi cyfrwng Cymraeg.
- 3. Ymgysylltu â Rhanddeiliaid i Hysbysu Cynllunio Lleuedd Ysgol Cyfrwng Cymraeg** – Mae poblogaeth Caerdydd yn tyfu'n gyflym. Agwedd bwysig ar y boblogaeth gynyddol yw sicrhau, o fewn Caerdydd Ddwieithog, bod cynllunio lleuedd ysgol yn ystyried y galw cynyddol am ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn y sectorau cynradd ac uwchradd. Mae hon yn ddyletswydd statudol ar y Cyngor i sicrhau digonolrwydd o leoedd ysgol. Rhan bwysig o gynllunio lleuedd ysgol yw ymgysylltu'n llawn â rhanddeiliaid, gan gynnwys ysgolion, cyrrff llywodraethu, rhieni, darparwyr blynyddoedd cynnar, ymwelwyr iechyd, y Mudiad Meithrin, y Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd, Menter Caerdydd a'r ystod estynedig o fudiadau iaith Gymraeg, er mwyn sicrhau bod y galw yn cael ei ddal yn effeithiol.

Gweler gwybodaeth ychwanegol i gefnogi'r camau gweithredu ar gyfer Canlyniad Dau yn Atodiad B ar dudalen 38.

Canlyniad 3:

Mwy o fyfyrwyr 14-16 oed yn astudio am gymwysterau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Trydydd canlyniad strategol y CSCA yw cynyddu nifer y disgyblion 14-16 oed sy'n astudio ar gyfer cymwysterau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mesurir hyn mewn dwy ffordd. Yn gyntaf, drwy fesur canran y dysgwyr a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer TGAU Cymraeg (iaith gyntaf) sy'n astudio am o leiaf dau gymhwyster lefel 1 neu lefel 2 pellach drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, ac yn ail canran y dysgwyr a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer TGAU Cymraeg (iaith gyntaf) sy'n astudio o leiaf bum cymhwyster lefel 1 neu lefel 2 pellach drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Dengys Tabl 6 isod nifer a chanran y dysgwyr ym mlwyddyn 11 a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer TGAU Cymraeg (iaith gyntaf) sy'n astudio am o leiaf ddau gymhwyster lefel 1 neu lefel 2 pellach trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Ar hyn o bryd mae tua 99.7% o ddisgyblion mewn Ysgolion Uwchradd Cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ennill o leiaf 2+ o gymwysterau ar Lefel 1 neu 2 mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf. Mae'r targed ar gyfer 2020 wedi ei osod ar 100%, fodd bynnag, cydnabyddir na fydd hyn yn cynnwys y plant hynny sydd â datganiadau penodol o angen addysgol arbennig.

Tabl 6: Cyfanswm y garfan ym mlwyddyn 11 gyda nifer y cofrestrïadau ar gyfer 2+ o gymwysterau lefel 1 neu lefel 2 pellach mewn Cymraeg (iaith Gyntaf)

Blwyddyn	Niferoedd ym Mlwyddyn 11 mewn CC	Wedi cofrestru fel CIG	Nifer yn astudio	% yn astudio
			2+ o gymwysterau L1 neu L2 CC pellach	
2015/16 Cyfredol	365	361	360	99.7%
2016/17 (lon 17 - targed)	382	382	382	100%
2017/18 (lon 18 - targed)	417	417	417	100%
2018/19 (lon 19 – targed)	451	451	451	100%
2019/20 (lon 20 - targed)	464	464	464	100%

Ffynhonnell: CCyD - Cyflenwad data dros dro CA4 2016 (cymwysterau iaith Gymraeg a llenyddiaeth Gymraeg wedi'u heithrio o'r cyfrifiadau).

Dengys Tabl 7 isod nifer a chanran y dysgwyr ym mlwyddyn 11 a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer TGAU Cymraeg (iaith Gyntaf) sy'n astudio o leiaf bum cymhwyster lefel 1 neu lefel 2 pellach trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Ar hyn o bryd mae tua 92% o ddisgyblion mewn Ysgolion Uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn cyflawni 5+ o gymwysterau ar Lefel 1 neu 2 mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf. Mae'r targed i fod i gynyddu o 1% o'r naill flwyddyn i'r llall i gyrraedd 95% erbyn 2020. Fodd bynnag, cydnabyddir na fydd hyn yn cynnwys y plant hynny sydd â datganiadau penodol o angen addysgol arbennig.

Tabl 7: Cyfanswm y garfan ym mlwyddyn 11 gyda nifer y cofrestriadau ar gyfer 5+ o gymwysterau lefel 1 neu lefel 2 pellach mewn Cymraeg (laith Gyntaf)

Blwyddyn	Niferoedd ym Mlwyddyn 11 mewn CC	Cofrestru ar fel CIG	Nifer yn astudio	% yn astudio
			5+ o gymwysterau L1 neu L2 CC pellach	
2015/16 Cyfredol	365	361	332	92%
2016/17 (lon 17 - targed)	382	382	355	93%
2017/18 (lon 18 - targed)	417	417	392	94%
2018/19 (lon 19 – targed)	451	451	428	95%
2019/20 (lon 20 - targed)	464	464	441	95%

Ffynhonnell: CCyD - Cyflenwad data dros dro CA4 2016 (cymwysterau laith Gymraeg a llenyddiaeth Gymraeg wedi'u heithrio o'r cyfrifiadau).

Felly, y mesurau a ddefnyddir i gyflawni Canlyniad 3 yw fel a ganlyn: -

Mesur 3.1: Cynnal y ganran o ddysgwyr a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer TGAU Cymraeg (laith Gyntaf) sy'n astudio am o leiaf ddau gymhwyster lefel 1 neu lefel 2 pellach trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar 100% erbyn 2020 (Noder nad yw hyn yn cynnwys y plant hynny sydd â datganiad AAA).

Mesur 3.2: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer TGAU Cymraeg (laith Gyntaf) o leiaf bum cymhwyster lefel 1 neu lefel 2 pellach trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg o 3% i 95% erbyn 2020 (Noder nad yw hyn yn cynnwys y plant sydd â datganiadau AAA).

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod y bydd yr holl ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn anelu at gynhyrchu 100% o ddysgwyr â dau gymhwyster Cymraeg ar o leiaf Lefel 1. Tanategir y mesur hwn a'i yrru gan fesurau perfformiad ysgol gan gynnwys:

- Trothwy Lefel 1
- Trothwy Lefel 2
- Lefel 2 + gan gynnwys Saesneg/Cymraeg a Mathemateg
- Perfformiad yn y 9 Gorau.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig nodi, er bod targed 100% ar lefel 1 yn gyraeddadwy ar y cyfan mewn ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg, nid yw'n darged perthnasol ar gyfer myfyrwyr mewn Canolfannau Adnoddau Arbenigol a'r rhai sydd â datganiadau penodol o AAA. Felly hyd nes y bydd y disgyblion hyn wedi cael eu gwahanu, ni fydd yn darged cyraeddadwy. Bydd ysgolion uwchradd Cymraeg yn parhau i osod targedau ar gyfer gwelliannau, ac i godi safonau.

Camau gweithredu i ymdrin â Chanlyniad 3:

- 1. Annog Ehangder a Dewis Cwricwlwm i bobl ifanc 14-16 oed** – Dengys Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau 2009 bod gan ddisgyblion yn CA4 yr hawl i roi cynnig ar ugain pwnc Lefel 2, y mae rhaid i bump ohonynt fod yn Lefel 2 Galwedigaethol. Er mwyn cynnal a darparu cwricwlwm amrywiol sy'n addas i ddi-ddordebau, galluoedd ac anghenion disgyblion, mae'r ysgolion uwchradd Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd yn parhau i weithio gyda'i gilydd mewn partneriaeth 14-19 i ddiwallu a chyflenwi'r Mesur. Anogir ysgolion i ddefnyddio eu Grant Gwella Addysg i'r diben hwn gan y Consortiwm a'r Awdurdod Lleol ac anogir disgyblion o bob un o'r tair ysgol uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg i fanteisio ar bynciau na chynigir gan eu hysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg gartref mewn ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg letyol, neu Sefydliad Addysg bellach lle bo'n berthnasol ac yn briodol.

- 2. Hyrwyddo Cyfleoedd Drochi Cymraeg** – Fel y nodwyd yng Nghanlyniad 2, cydnabyddir bod y gyfradd drosglwyddo rhwng ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg ac ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn uchel iawn ar hyn o bryd. Er mwyn sicrhau bod trosglwyddo cyfrwng Saesneg i gyfrwng Cymraeg rhwng ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd ar gael, bydd yr Awdurdod Lleol yn edrych i barhau i gefnogi'r Uned Drochi Gymraeg.

Ar hyn o bryd, nifer cyfyngedig sy'n manteisio ar y ddarpariaeth hon ar lefel uwchradd, gan adlewyrchu'r manteision i ddysgwyr o gael mynediad neu drosglwyddo i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar y pwynt derbyn cynharaf. Fodd bynnag, bydd rieni/gofalwyr yn dal i dderbyn cyhoeddusrwydd am yr opsiwn hwn ar gyfer y rhai sy'n dymuno trosglwyddo o gyfrwng Saesneg i gyfrwng Cymraeg.

- 3. Codi Safonau** - Mae'r Awdurdod Lleol a Chonsortium Canolbarth y De ill dau'n herio'r tair ysgol uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd er mwyn gwella'n barhaus eu safonau yn erbyn dangosyddion perfformiad. Ar ben hynny, mae'r tair ysgol uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn parhau i gefnogi ei gilydd yn eu datblygiad cwricwlwm trwy'r bartneriaeth 14-19, yn ogystal â thrwy rwydweithiau allanol a fforymau fel CYDAG. Mae'r gefnogaeth, her ac ymyrraeth hon yn darparu cyfleoedd datblygiad proffesiynol a datblygiadau yn y cwricwlwm, sy'n cefnogi gwella ysgolion yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg.
- 4. Dathlu'n Weithredol Lwyddiannau Ysgolion Uwchradd Cyfrwng Cymraeg** – Bydd y Cyngor yn cysylltu ag Ysgolion Uwchradd Cyfrwng Cymraeg i hyrwyddo llwyddiannau carfanau er mwyn ysgogi ymwybyddiaeth a diddordeb yn y sector addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Canlyniad 4:

Mwy o fyfyrwyr 14-19 oed yn astudio pynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn ysgolion, colegau ac yn y gweithle

Pedwerydd canlyniad strategol y CSCA yw cynyddu nifer y dysgwyr 14-19 oed sy'n astudio pynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, mewn ysgolion, colegau ac yn y gweithle. Mesurir hyn yn ôl canran y dysgwyr 16-19 oed sy'n astudio 2 neu fwy o bynciau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, fel y dangosir yn y tabl isod.

Tabl 8: Nifer a chanran y dysgwyr sy'n astudio 2 neu fwy o bynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar Safon Uwch:

Blwyddyn	Carfan 17 oed mewn CC yng Nghaerdydd	Nifer yn astudio yng Nghaerdydd	% yn astudio
		2+ o gymwysterau trwy CC	
2015/16 Cyfredol (lon 2016)	252	229	90.9%
2016/17 – (lon 2017 targed)	258	239	92.0%
2017/18 – (lon 2018 targed)	270	252	93.3%
2018/19 – (lon 2019 targed)	294	277	94.2%
2019/20 – (lon 2020 targed)	318	302	95.0%

Ffynhonnell: CCC - Cyflenwad data dros dro CA4 2016.

Ar hyn o bryd, o garfan o tua 252, mae tua 229 neu 90% o bobl ifanc 17 oed yn astudio 2 neu fwy o bynciau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar lefel uwch mewn ysgolion, colegau, ac yn y gweithle yn Ninas Caerdydd. Y targed yw cynyddu'r nifer o ddisgyblion yn flynyddol i gyrraedd targed o 95% erbyn 2020.

Felly, y mesur a ddefnyddir i gyflawni Canlyniad 4 yw fel a ganlyn: -

Mesur 4.1: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr 17 oed sy'n astudio 2 neu fwy pynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg o 4% erbyn 2020.

Camau gweithredu i ymdrin â Chanlyniad 4:

- 1. Annog Ehangder a Dewis Cwricwlwm i bobl ifanc 16-19 oed** – Dengys Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau 2009 bod gan ddisgyblion 16-19 oed yr hawl i roi cynnig ar ddeg ar hugain o bynciau Lefel 3, y mae rhaid i bump ohonynt fod yn Lefel 3 Galwedigaethol. Er mwyn cynnal a darparu cwricwlwm amrywiol sy'n addas i ddiddordebau, galluoedd ac anghenion disgyblion, mae'r ysgolion uwchradd Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd yn parhau i weithio gyda'i gilydd mewn partneriaeth 14-19 i ddiwallu a chyflenwi'r Mesur. Anogir disgyblion o bob un o'r tair ysgol uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg i fanteisio ar bynciau na chynigir gan eu hysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg gartref mewn ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg letyol, neu Ganolfan Dysgu yn y Gwaith neu Addysg Bellach, lle bo'n berthnasol ac yn briodol. Dylai ysgolion ddefnyddio Gwybodaeth am y Farchnad Lafur gan Arsyllfa Dysgu a Sgiliau Cymru i lywio cynllunio'r cwricwlwm 16-19 i adlewyrchu'r farchnad lafur, gan gyfeirio'n benodol at y Diwydiannau Siarad Cymraeg.

Mynegwyd pryderon ynghylch rhai pynciau, er enghraifft, Gofal Plant a Safon Uwch Cymraeg laith Gyntaf. Mae hyn oherwydd bod y data ALPs 2012-2015 yn dangos y bu gostyngiad cyson yn nifer y bobl sy'n manteisio ar Gymraeg laith Gyntaf yn genedlaethol. Rhaid nodi, fodd bynnag, fod y nifer sy'n manteisio ar hyn yng Nghaerdydd wedi tyfu ychydig yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf a dengys y data bod 13 wedi cofrestru yn 2014, 12 yn 2015 a 18 yn 2016. Fodd bynnag, mae'r niferoedd hyn yn parhau i fod yn gyfyngedig er gwaethaf cyflawniad mewn TGAU Cymraeg laith

Gyntaf. Gallai peth o effaith hyn, ond nid y cyfan ohono, yn y tymor hir yng Nghymru fod yn brinder staff a all ddysgu Cymraeg iaith Gyntaf ac anhawster recriwtio ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyfieithu, ac felly mae angen ymdrin â hyn ar lefel genedlaethol.

2. **Codi Safonau** - Bydd yr Awdurdod Lleol a Chonsortiw m Canolbarth y De ill dau'n herio'r tair ysgol uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd er mwyn gwella'n barhaus eu safonau yn erbyn dangosyddion perfformiad. Bydd data ALPS yn parhau i lywio a chefnogi gwelliant parhaus yn ansawdd y ddarpariaeth chweched dosbarth yn y sector uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg gan gymryd i ystyriaeth y wybodaeth gwerth ychwanegol wrth benderfynu ar ei gynnydd cymharol. Ar ben hynny, mae'r tair ysgol uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn parhau i gefnogi ei gilydd yn eu datblygiad cwricwlwm trwy'r bartneriaeth 14-19, yn ogystal â thrwy rwydweithiau allanol a fforymau fel CYDAG (sy'n hyrwyddo addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a dwyieithog) a bydd yn adolygu'r cyfleoedd i ddatblygu cysylltiadau pellach yn y gweithle.
3. **Gwella Cyngor ac Arweiniad Diduedd** - Mae ymwybyddiaeth y disgyblion, staff, rhieni / gofalwyr o Wybodaeth am y Farchnad Lafur a'r Economi a swydd y farchnad leol yn cael ei godi er mwyn i ddisgyblion wneud dewisiadau gwybodus yn eu cwricwlwm 16-19. Bydd cyngor gyrfaoedd a ddarperir gan Gyrfa Cymru fod yn gyfredol, yn gywir ac yn adlewyrchu'r economi sy'n siarad Cymraeg. Bydd addysg a Chymraeg Alumni Siarad Uwch yn cael ei ddefnyddio i amlygu a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o broffesiynau sy'n defnyddio Cymru er mwyn codi dyheadau pobl ifanc sydd am ddilyn llwybr gyrfa yr iaith Gymraeg. Bydd yr ysgolion uwchradd tair cyfrwng Cymraeg codi ymwybyddiaeth o bobl broffesiynol sy'n defnyddio'r iaith Gymraeg yn ddyddiol yn eu gyrfaoedd proffesiynol i godi dyheadau dysgwyr i ddilyn llwybr gyrfa iaith Gymraeg.

Canlyniad 5:

Mwy o fyfyrwyr â sgiliau uwch yn y Gymraeg

Mae pumed canlyniad strategol y CSCA yn canolbwyntio ar gynyddu nifer y myfyrwyr sydd â sgiliau uwch yn y Gymraeg. P'un a yw disgyblion yn mynychu ysgolion Cymraeg neu Saesneg, mae'r Cyngor am gynyddu cyfran y bobl ifanc sy'n defnyddio'r Gymraeg yn hyderus. Rhennir y canlyniad i dri phrif faes:

- *Gwella darpariaeth a safonau mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf* – Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr Cyfnod Sylfaen, Cyfnod Allweddol 2, Cyfnod Allweddol 3 a Chyfnod Allweddol 4 sy'n cyflawni'r canlyniadau disgwylidig mewn Cymraeg (Iaith Gyntaf)
- *Gwella darpariaeth a safonau mewn Cymraeg Ail Iaith* - Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr Cyfnod Sylfaen, Cyfnod Allweddol 2, Cyfnod Allweddol 3 a Chyfnod Allweddol 4 sy'n cyflawni'r canlyniadau disgwylidig mewn Cymraeg (Ail Iaith).
- *Mwy o ddysgwyr â sgiliau iaith Gymraeg lefel uwch* - Codi safonau a gwella cyrhaeddiad mewn Cymraeg a Chymraeg Ail Iaith ar lefel Safon Uwch.

Felly, rhennir y mesurau a ddefnyddir i gyflawni Canlyniad 5 i'r tri maes uchod fel a ganlyn: -

Gwella darpariaeth a safonau mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf

Cyfnod Sylfaen

Mae'n amlwg dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf y bu cynnydd yn y canlyniadau cyrhaeddiad mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf ar ddiwedd pob cyfnod allweddol. Ar ddiwedd y Cyfnod Sylfaen, mae tua 93% o'r disgyblion yn cyflawni canlyniad 5 mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg ar hyn o bryd. Mae hyn yn gynydd o 3 phwynt canrannol yn y pedair blynedd diwethaf ac yn dangos bod y rhan fwyaf o'r disgyblion yn cyflawni'n dda yn y Cyfnod Sylfaen. Felly, y targed ar gyfer 2020 yw cynyddu'r ganran hon i 95%.

Mesur 5.1: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd y Cyfnod Sylfaen sy'n cyrraedd o leiaf Canlyniad 5 yn y Cyfnod Sylfaen mewn Sgiliau Iaith, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg i 95% erbyn 2020.

Dengys Tabl 9 isod bod Caerdydd yn perfformio uwchlaw cyfartaledd Cymru.

Tabl 9: Caerdydd a Chymru CIG Cyfnod Sylfaen – Cyrhaeddiad Canlyniad 5+ 2013-2020

CS C5+	2013	2014	2015	2016	Targed 2020
Caerdydd	86.9%	90.5%	92.8%	93.1%	95%
Cymru	86.7%	89.8%	91.3%	90.7%	i'w gadarnhau

Cyfnod Allweddol 2

Ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 2 mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf, mae tua 96.1% o ddysgwyr ar hyn o bryd yn cyrraedd lefel 4+ mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf. Mae hyn wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf gan 6.6 pwynt canrannol o ffigwr o 89.5% yn 2013. Er bod hwn yn dangos gwelliant cyffredinol, cydnabyddir bod cyfradd cyrhaeddiad o 96% yn darged realistig i'w gynnal yn y dyfodol.

Mesur 5.2: Cynnal y ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 2 sy'n cyrraedd o leiaf Lefel 4+ mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf ar 96% erbyn 2020.

Dengys Tabl 10 isod bod Caerdydd yn perfformio uwchlaw cyfartaledd Cymru.

Tabl 10: Caerdydd a Chymru CIG Cyfnod Allweddol 2 – Cyrhaeddiad Lefel 4+ 2013-2020

CA2 L4+	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020
Caerdydd	89.5%	90.1%	93.7%	96.1%	96%
Cymru	86.7%	88.1%	90.5%	90.8%	i'w gadarnhau

Fodd bynnag, byddai Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn hoffi gweld cynnydd yn nifer y disgyblion sy'n cyrraedd lefel 5+ ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 2. Yn 2015/16, perfformiodd y ddinas yn well na'r cyfartaledd cenedlaethol o ran disgyblion yn cyrraedd yn uwch na'r lefel ddisgwyliedig.

Tabl 11: Cyfnod Allweddol 2 – Lefel 5+, 2015/16

CA2 L5+	2016
Caerdydd	47.6%
Cymru	38.0%

Cyfnod Allweddol 3

Ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 3, mae 93.1% o ddysgwyr yn cyrraedd o leiaf lefel 5 mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf. Mae hyn eto wedi cynyddu dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf gan 4.6% pwynt canranool, o ffigur o 88.5% yn 2013. Y targed ar gyfer 2020 yw cynyddu'r ffigur hwn i 95%, gan gydnabod na fydd nifer o ddisgyblion sydd â datganiadau o anghenion addysgol arbennig yn cyrraedd y canlyniad hwn o bosib.

Mesur 5.3: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 3 sy'n cyrraedd o leiaf Lefel 5 mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf i 95% erbyn 2020.

Dengys Tabl 12 isod bod Caerdydd yn perfformio uwchlaw cyfartaledd Cymru.

Tabl 12: Caerdydd a Chymru Cyfnod Allweddol 3 – Cyrhaeddiad Lefel 5+ 2013-2020

CA3 L5	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020
Caerdydd	88.5%	94.0%	92.8%	93.1%	95%
Cymru	87.6%	90.1%	90.9%	92.4%	i'w gadarnhau

Byddai Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn hoffi gweld cynnydd yn y disgyblion sy'n cyrraedd L6 ac L7 yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 3 i helpu i gefnogi targedau uwch yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4.

Cyfnod Allweddol 4

Yn 2016, cyflawnodd 79% o ddysgwyr A*-C mewn TGAU Cymraeg iaith gyntaf. Cynyddodd hyn dros y pedair blynedd ddiwethaf o 75% yn 2012; fodd bynnag, nid yw'r duedd yn gyson. Yn 2014 a 2015, y ganran oedd 83% a 84% yn y drefn honno, felly, o gymharu â 2015, gwelwyd gostyngiad mewn cyflawniad o 5%. O ystyried hyn, y targed ar gyfer 2020 yw cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr sy'n cyflawni A*-C mewn TGAU Cymraeg iaith gyntaf i 85%. Bydd hyn wedyn yn rhagori ar y safle a gyflawnwyd yn 2015.

Mesur 5.4: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 4 sydd yn cyflawni graddau A*-C mewn TGAU Cymraeg iaith gyntaf i 85% erbyn 2020.

Dengys Tabl 13 isod bod Caerdydd yn perfformio uwchlaw cyfartaledd Cymru.

Tabl 13: Caerdydd a Chymru CIG Cyfnod Allweddol 4 – Cyrhaeddiad TGAU A* 2013-2020

CA4 A*-C	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020
Caerdydd	81.6%	83.0%	84.1%	79.8%	85%
Cymru	73.6%	73.7%	75.2%	75.1%	i'w gadarnhau

P'un a yw disgyblion yn mynychu ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg neu gyfrwng Saesneg, uchelgais y Cyngor yw cynyddu cyfran y bobl ifanc sy'n defnyddio'r Gymraeg yn hyderus.

Mesur 5.5: Sicrhau bod 20% o'r cohort blwyddyn 11 yn gallu siarad Cymraeg erbyn 2020.

Gwella darpariaeth a safonau mewn Cymraeg Ail iaith

Mae safonau Cymraeg Ail iaith ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 2 a 3 yn 77% a 80% yn y drefn honno, a'r uchelgais yw gwella'r ffigyrau hyn erbyn 2020. Ar hyn o bryd mae canran y dysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 4 sy'n ennill graddau A*-C mewn TGAU Cwrs Llawn Cymraeg Ail iaith yn 83.2%. Dim ond 49% yw'r ganran gyfredol o ddisgyblion sy'n cyrraedd graddau A*-C mewn TGAU Cymraeg ail iaith cwrs byr

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn newid y ffordd y caffaelir cymwysterau Cymraeg ail iaith. Asesir cymwysterau presennol Cymraeg ail iaith, y cwrs llawn a'r cwrs byr, am y tro olaf yn yr haf 2018, a dim ond un cymhwyster mewn Cymraeg ail iaith fydd ar gael o fis Medi 2018. Bydd y cymhwyster cwrs byr Cymraeg ail iaith yn cydreddeg â'r cwrs llawn Cymraeg ail iaith newydd o fis Medi 2017, a dim ond un cymhwyster Cymraeg ail iaith fydd ar gael o fis Medi 2018.

O ran addysgu Cymraeg yn y cwricwlwm, mae disgwyliad statudol ar ysgolion i addysgu Cymraeg i bob disgybl hyd at ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 4. Fodd bynnag, nid yw canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru yn datgan y bydd yr arholiad ar gyfer y cwrs llawn newydd yn statudol. O ran cymwysterau, byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn hoffi i bob ysgol uwchradd cyfrwng Saesneg gyflwyno'r cwrs llawn iaith Gymraeg newydd.

Ar hyn o bryd mae disgyblion mewn ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Saesneg yn gallu cwblhau cyrsiau Cymraeg Ail iaith ym mlwyddyn 10 neu rannu'r cyrsiau 50/50 ar draws blwyddyn 10 a blwyddyn 11. Noda canllawiau newydd Llywodraeth Cymru mai dim ond 25% o asesiad y cwrs llawn newydd y gall disgyblion ei gwblhau ym mlwyddyn 10 gyda'r 75% sy'n weddill ym mlwyddyn 11, gan ddileu'r opsiwn i gwblhau cymhwyster Cymraeg ail iaith yn gynnar.

Er mwyn lliniaru unrhyw effeithiau negyddol y newidiadau hyn, bydd y tri Hwb Cymraeg Ail iaith o fewn Consortiwm Canolbarth y De (Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd, Treorci a'r Bont-faen) yn ogystal â chynrychiolwyr o Gonsortiwm Canolbarth y De (CCyD) a Gwasanaeth Cyflawniad Addysg ar gyfer De Ddwyrain Cymru (EAS) yn cyfarfod ym mis Chwefror 2017 i drafod y ffordd orau ymlaen. Yn dilyn hyn, bydd Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth ag ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Saesneg a Chonsortiwm Canolbarth y De er mwyn monitro effaith y newidiadau ar y cwricwlwm a'r nifer sy'n sefyll TGAU Cymraeg ail iaith a cheir diweddariad cynnydd blynyddol trwy gyfrwng y CSCA. Gellir cael mwy o wybodaeth ar y ddolen ganlynol: <http://http://qualificationswales.org/development/changes-to-gcse-welsh-second-language/?lang=cy&>

Mesur 5.5: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 2 sy'n cyrraedd o leiaf Lefel 4 mewn Cymraeg ail iaith i 80% erbyn 2020.

Mesur 5.6: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 3 sy'n cyrraedd o leiaf Lefel 5 mewn Cymraeg ail iaith i 83% erbyn 2020.

Mesur 5.7: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr sy'n astudio'r cwrs llawn TGAU Cymraeg ail iaith i o leiaf 80% erbyn 2020.

Mesur 5.8: Cynyddu'r ganran o'r cohort blwyddyn 11 sy'n cyflawni graddau A*-C mewn TGAU Cymraeg ail iaith i 40% erbyn 2020.

Mwy o ddysgwyr â sgiliau iaith Gymraeg lefel uwch

Ar hyn o bryd mae canran y disgyblion sy'n astudio ar gyfer Safon Uwch Cymraeg Iaith Gyntaf fel canran o'r rhai a oedd yn ei hastudio ar lefel TGAU yn sefyll ar 4.8%. Mae hyn yn dangos cynnydd ymylol yn ystod y tair blynedd ddiwethaf o lai na 1%, a gall hyn adlewyrchu'r ffaith mai dim ond 15% o ddisgyblion mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg sy'n dod o gartrefi Cymraeg eu hiaith. Er bod nifer a chanrannau'r disgyblion yn isel, mae'r data serch hynny yn dangos cynnydd yn y nifer sy'n manteisio ar Safon Uwch Cymraeg (Iaith Gyntaf). Mae'r Cyngor wedi ymrwmo i weithio mewn partneriaeth ag ysgolion i sicrhau bod nifer y rhai sy'n manteisio ar y cymhwyster safon uwch hwn yn aros yn gyson, gyda tharged i gynyddu'r nifer i 5.5% o'r garfan erbyn 2020.

Yn ogystal, mae canran y disgyblion sy'n astudio ar gyfer Safon Uwch Cymraeg Ail Iaith fel canran o'r rhai a oedd yn ei hastudio ar lefel TGAU yn sefyll ar ddim ond 1.2%. Cydnabyddir nad yw'r cymhwyster hwn yn ddewis amlwg ymhlith oedolion ifanc ac efallai mai un o'r rhesymau dros y nifer isel iawn yw'r ffaith nad ydynt mor hyderus wrth ddefnyddio'r iaith i ennill cymhwyster safon uwch ar hyn o bryd. Serch hynny, mae'n uchelgais a rennir gan y cyngor a'r ysgolion i geisio gwella hyn, gyda tharged o 2% erbyn 2020.

Mesur 5.9: Cynyddu cyfanswm y rhai sy'n cofrestru ar gyfer Safon Uwch Cymraeg iaith gyntaf (fel canran o gofrestrïadau TGAU Cymraeg iaith gyntaf ddwy flynedd ynghynt) i 5.5% erbyn 2020.

Mesur 5.10: Cynyddu cyfanswm y rhai sy'n cofrestru ar gyfer Safon Uwch Cymraeg Ail iaith (fel canran o gofrestrïadau Cwrs Llawn TGAU Cymraeg Ail iaith ddwy flynedd ynghynt) i 1% erbyn 2020.

Camau gweithredu i ymdrin â Chanlyniad 5:

- 1. Gwella Llythrennedd Gymraeg** – Mae codi safonau mewn llythrennedd Gymraeg/iaith Gymraeg yn flaenoriaeth gwelliant benodol yng nghynllun busnes Consortïwm Canolbarth y De. Golyga hyn bod cyflawni gwelliant mewn canlyniadau dysgwyr yn y Gymraeg yn ffactor allweddol pan fydd y consortïwm yn cynllunio darpariaeth hyfforddiant ysgol hwb a phob agwedd arall ar ei weithgarwch gwella ysgolion. Mae'r canlyniadau ar gyfer y Gymraeg wedi gwella'n ddramatig ar draws y rhanbarth ers 2012, gyda chynnydd arbennig o arwyddocaol mewn canlyniadau sydd uwchlaw'r lefelau disgwylidig yn y Cyfnod Sylfaen i CA3. Cynyddodd canran y disgyblion sy'n cyflawni gradd A-C mewn TGAU Cymraeg ar draws y consortïwm o bron i 9 pwynt canran ers 2012/13, i 85.9%. Ceir gwelliannau pellach drwy, er enghraifft, barhau i ddatblygu rhaglenni dysgu proffesiynol ar gyfer ymarferwyr a ddyluniwyd:
 - I wella sgiliau ieithyddol yr ymarferwyr eu hunain
 - I wella addysgu trwy e.e. darparu hyfforddiant ar y cynllun NAiD (asesu ar gyfer dysgu, cinio cynnydd, datblygu dysgu rhyngddibynnol, dysgu seiliedig ar ymholi, datblygu gweithgareddau)
 - I wella arweinyddiaeth drwy ddarparu rhaglenni arweinyddiaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg i benaethiaid newydd ac arweinwyr canol.

- I ymgorffori arfer addysgu Cymraeg llwyddiannus mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg ar draws y rhanbarth (rhaglenni a gynigir gan ysgolion y mae eu darpariaeth Cymraeg Ail Iaith gyfredol yn dda).

2. Ystyried yr iaith Gymraeg o fewn Datblygiad Ehangach y Ddinas - Mae mewnfudo ac allfudo yn cael effaith fawr ar ardaloedd ar draws Caerdydd. Symudodd llawer o bobl ifanc, rhai ohonynt yn siarad Cymraeg a rhai'n ddi-Gymraeg, o'u cymunedau i chwilio am waith yn y ddinas. Mae angen i Gaerdydd allu cynnig cyfleoedd i'r holl siaradwyr Cymraeg ddefnyddio'r iaith ym mhob agwedd ar fywyd a'u hannog i wneud hynny, beth bynnag fo lefel eu rhuglder. I gefnogi'r nod hwn mae'r Cyngor wedi sefydlu Canolfan Gymraeg yn yr Hen Lyfrgell i hyrwyddo a hwyluso'r Gymraeg yng nghanol y brifddinas.

Mae Caerdydd yn ddinas amlddiwylliannol ac mae ganddi uchelgais i fod y brifddinas orau i fyw ynddi yn Ewrop. Dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, denwyd cryn dipyn o fewnffuddsoddiad i Gaerdydd, i sectorau megis Gwasanaethau Ariannol, Proffesiynol a Busnes; Sectorau Creadigol a Digidol; Gweithgynhyrchu Uwch a Gwyddorau Bywyd. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r cwmnïau hyn yn gwasanaethu marchnadoedd cenedlaethol a rhyngwladol a'u blaenoriaeth recriwtio yw sicrhau sylfaen o weithwyr gyda'r sgiliau cywir a'r wybodaeth dechnegol ar gyfer eu sector, a all gynnwys capasiti ieithyddol. Ystyriaeth bwysig i gwmnïau sy'n gwasanaethu marchnadoedd lleol o fewn ac ar draws Cymru yw cyflogi gweithwyr sydd â sgiliau iaith Gymraeg lefel uwch. Mae'r sectorau sydd â rhyngwyneb uwch yng Nghaerdydd gyda marchnadoedd lleol yn cynnwys: Hamdden a Lletygarwch, Adrannau'r Llywodraeth a Phrosiectau Adfywio Lleol. Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn rhagweld lefel uchel barhaus o fuddsoddi ac adfywio yn y ddinas. Ar gyfer y cwmnïau hynny a allai fod â diddordeb mewn gwasanaethu Cymru neu rannau o Gymru, bydd y cyngor yn parhau i hyrwyddo galluoedd iaith amrywiol, gan gynnwys yr iaith Gymraeg, i ddenu cyfleoedd mewnffuddsoddi.

Hefyd bu'r Cyngor yn paratoi adroddiadau sector ar economi Caerdydd i helpu ysgolion ddeall newidiadau yn y farchnad lafur leol ac i nodi cyfleoedd gyrfa newydd. Rhennir y rhain gydag ysgolion fel y rhoddir mwy o bwyslais ar gynllunio a sgiliau'r gweithlu, gan fod y Cyngor yn cydnabod dyhead Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei Strategaeth Dyfodol Llwyddiannus i weld anghenion cyflogwyr a'r gweithle fel elfennau hanfodol os yw pobl ifanc i symud ymlaen yn esmwyth ac yn llwyddiannus i gyflogaeth.

3. Mwy o amlygiad i'r iaith Gymraeg tu allan i oriau ysgol – Yn dilyn cyfnod gwyliau'r haf o'r ysgol, awgryma adborth anecdotaidd gan ymarferwyr ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg bod nifer o ddisgyblion nad ydynt yn siarad Cymraeg yn ystod y cyfnod hwn angen amlygiad dwys tymor byr i'r iaith. Er mwyn sicrhau bod y Gymraeg yn dod yn iaith fyw yng Nghaerdydd, bydd y Cyngor yn parhau i ddarparu cyfleoedd i ddysgwyr ddefnyddio ac ymarfer eu sgiliau iaith Gymraeg mewn sefyllfaoedd ffurfiol ac anffurfiol trwy, er enghraifft, hyrwyddo darpariaeth gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg tu allan i'r ysgol drwy'r Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd. Mae angen i bob darparwr fabwysiadu dull amlasiantaeth o hyrwyddo beth sydd ar gael a phryd, gan y dylai hyn ganiatáu i gynulleidfa fwy gael mynediad i'r gwasanaethau.

Trwy dîm cyfathrebu corfforaethol y Cyngor ac ysgolion unigol, byddwn yn hyrwyddo cyfleusterau sydd ar gael ar draws y ddinas lle ceir cyfleoedd i ddefnyddio'r iaith Gymraeg, megis Yr Hen Lyfrgell yn cynnig clybiau fel gweithdai animeiddio a dawns a Bwrlwm, Sesiynau Chwarae Mynediad Agored cyfrwng Cymraeg, a drefnir mewn

partneriaeth rhwng Menter Caerdydd, Adran Chwaraeon Urdd Gobaith Cymru a Chyngor Caerdydd.

Mae'n bwysig ac arwyddocaol fod Dinas Caerdydd yn cynnal Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru yn 2018 ac Eisteddfod yr Urdd yn 2019, gan roi nifer o gyfleoedd i deuluoedd a phobl ifanc ddefnyddio eu sgiliau iaith Gymraeg y tu allan i oriau ysgol mewn amgylchedd ddiwylliannol ysgogol ac amrywiol.

Os yw disgyblion sy'n mynychu ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg yn dod o deuluoedd di-Gymraeg, maent yn tueddu i droi'n ôl at y Saesneg ar ôl iddynt adael yr ysgol am y dydd, a bydd yn bwysig i ysgolion gynyddu eu gwaith ac ymgysylltu gyda Menter Caerdydd ac Urdd i gynyddu defnydd cymdeithasol o'r Gymraeg.

4. Meithrin partneriaethau rhwng ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg a chyfrwng Cymraeg

– Yn ogystal â darparu lleoedd mewn ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd, mae'r Cyngor hefyd yn rhoi cyfleoedd pellach i ddisgyblion mewn ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Saesneg dderbyn mwy o amlygiad i'r iaith Gymraeg. Gellid cyflawni hyn drwy gyflwyno cynlluniau peilot i ddatblygu ymhellach bartneriaethau ysgol gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg gydag ysgol gynradd cyfrwng Saesneg, er mwyn cynyddu'r rhyngweithio rhwng disgyblion ac athrawon trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Canlyniad 6:

Darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg i ddysgwyr gydag Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol (ADY)

Chweched canlyniad strategol y CSCA yw sicrhau darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer dysgwyr ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol (ADY). Bydd Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn mesur y canlyniad hwn trwy nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael mewn CAA cyfrwng Cymraeg. Cydnabyddir gyda chynnydd yn y boblogaeth amrywiol o fewn y ddinas y bydd angen am leoedd CAA ychwanegol mewn ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Dengys Tabl 14 isod nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, neu ar y gweill, mewn Dosbarthiadau Ymyrryd yn Gynnar (DYG) CAA cynradd ac uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg).

Tabl 14: Nifer o leoedd mewn CAAau cyfrwng Cymraeg a'r cynnydd capasiti cynlluniedig

Blwyddyn	Nifer o leoedd CAA & DYG Cynradd	Nifer o leoedd CAA Uwchradd	Nifer o leoedd CA2 EIC	Nifer o leoedd BESD Uwchradd	Cyfanswm lleoedd
2015/16 Cyfredol	8	10	-	-	18
2016/17 – (lon 2017)	8	12	8	-	28
2017/18 – (lon 2018)	8	16	8	2	34
2018/19 – (lon 2019)	8	20	8	4	40
2019/20 – (lon 2020)	8	20	8	6	42

Ffynhonnell: CCC – Uwch Arweinydd Cyflawniad - Cynhwysiant

Felly, y mesurau a ddefnyddir i gyflawni Canlyniad 6 yw fel a ganlyn: -

Mesur 6.1: Cynyddu nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael mewn CAAau cynradd ac uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg o 18 o leoedd i 42 erbyn Medi 2020.

Camau gweithredu i ymdrin â Chanlyniad 6:

- 1. Adolygu'r CAA Cynradd a chynyddu nifer sy'n manteisio ar leoedd o 50% i 100%** - Yn 2016-17 mae nifer y disgyblion sy'n mynychu'r CAA wedi gostwng i 4. Ceir disgyblion yn y sector a fyddai'n bodloni'r meini prawf i fynychu, ond mae eu rhieni wedi dewis cefnogaeth yn y brif ffrwd fel eu darpariaeth ddewisol. Bydd yr awdurdod lleol yn gweithio gydag ysgolion a'r gwasanaeth partneriaeth â rhieni (SNAP) i nodi'r rhesymau dros y dewis hwn, a nodi sut i wneud y defnydd mwyaf posibl o'r lleoedd CAA. Yn dibynnu ar ganfyddiadau'r adolygiad, gallai'r dewisiadau ar gyfer datblygu yn y dyfodol gynnwys:
 - a. Codi proffil y CAA i ddenu mwy o rieni; neu
 - b. Newid y dull o weithredu i CAA allgymorth Cymraeg, gan ddarparu cymorth arbenigol i ddisgyblion CAA yn eu hysgol leol eu hunain, os mai dyma ddewis y rhieni.
- 2. Sefydlu lleoliad tymor hir ar gyfer y Dosbarth Ymyrraeth Gynnar Cynradd a chynyddu nifer sy'n manteisio ar leoedd o 60% i 100%** - Agorwyd y dosbarth hwn yn nhymor yr haf 2016, i ddarparu lleoedd cyfyngedig o ran amser i 8 o ddisgyblion CA2 sy'n profi anawsterau ymddygiad cymdeithasol ac emosiynol. Mae'r dosbarth wedi ei leoli dros dro ar safle uwchradd ond bydd angen ei drosglwyddo i leoliad ysgol gynradd parhaol yn 2017. Nid yw'r dosbarth yn llawn ar hyn o bryd, gyda 5 allan o 8 lle a ariennir wedi eu llenwi, gan roi cyfle i ateb y galw wrth i hyn gynyddu.

3. Ymestyn capasiti yn y CAA Uwchradd (yn Ysgol Glantaf) o 12 lle i 20, gyda lle i ehangu ymhellach ar ôl 2020 - Er bod mwyafrif y disgyblion ag anghenion dysgu cymhleth yn mynychu eu hysgol gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg leol, drwy ddewis y rhieni, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r teuluoedd yn dewis lle CAA yn y cyfnod uwchradd. Mae'r lleoedd a ariennir wedi cynyddu o 7 yn 2012, i 12 yn 2016. Rhagamcanir y bydd y galw yn cyrraedd 20 erbyn 2018-19. Mae'r llety wrthi'n cael ei adolygu ar hyn o bryd, gyda golwg ar ymestyn y lleoedd, gan gynnwys hyblygrwydd ar gyfer twf pellach yn y blynyddoedd dilynol.

4. Sefydlu lleoedd uwchradd ar gyfer disgyblion ag anghenion ymddygiad emosiynol cymdeithasol (BESD) gyda nifer derbyn o 1-3 o leoedd bob blwyddyn –

Mae CAA Glantaf yn arbenigo mewn cymorth ar gyfer anawsterau dysgu cymhleth ond mae hefyd angen cynyddol am leoedd arbenigol ar gyfer disgyblion sy'n cyflwyno gyda BESD tymor hir, difrifol.

Mae gweithgor o Benaethiaid cyfrwng Cymraeg, CAAA a staff arbenigol wedi cael ei sefydlu i adolygu'r ddarpariaeth ADY bresennol, a bydd yn cynnwys ystyried data disgyblion. Gweithredir y broses hon gyda golwg ar gytuno ar lefelau priodol o ddarpariaeth ar gyfer plant ag ADY yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg yn y dyfodol. Fel rhan o hyn, mae angen gwneud ymarferiad mapio a fydd yn llywio'r cynlluniau ar gyfer darpariaeth arbenigol yn y dyfodol, i BESD ac ASD. Datblygir ffyrdd priodol o weithredu'r lefelau cytunedig o ddarpariaeth y tu allan i'r gweithgor hwn, gyda mewnbwn gan randdeiliaid.

Canlyniad 7:

Cynllunio'r gweithlu a datblygu proffesiynol parhaus

Mae seithfed canlyniad strategol y CSCA yn ffocysu ar dri maes:

- Datblygu sgiliau iaith Gymraeg a'r gallu i addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg y gweithlu addysgu.
- Adnabod a datblygu arweinwyr ysgolion i'r dyfodol i ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg.
- Datblygu'r cymorth ysgol i ysgol ymhellach drwy strwythurau ysgol hwb ac arloesi

Bydd Consortiwm Canolbarth y De (CCyD) yn chwarae rôl allweddol o ran cyflwyno archwiliadau sgiliau iaith Gymraeg a chynllunio a chyflenwi cynllunio'r gweithlu a datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Camau gweithredu i ymdrin â Chanlyniad 7

- 1. Datblygu'r gweithlu addysgu** - Nid yw nifer yr athrawon/ lefel y sgiliau sydd eu hangen i weithredu'r cwricwlwm newydd ar gyfer y Gymraeg eto'n glir. Fodd bynnag, bydd y consortiwm yn defnyddio data gweithlu i barhau i gynllunio rhaglenni dysgu proffesiynol sy'n adlewyrchu anghenion y gweithlu rhanbarthol. Mae'r Consortiwm hefyd yn gweithio'n agos gyda darparwyr Hyfforddiant ac Addysg Gychwynnol Athrawon i ddatblygu a chyflenwi ar y cyd raglenni i athrawon sydd newydd gymhwyso (gan ysgolion a SAUau). Mae'r rhain yn cael eu cynllunio i adlewyrchu gofynion y cwricwlwm newydd a byddant yn cynnwys datblygu gweithlu â chymwysterau addas i gyflwyno'r continwmm Cymraeg.

Yn y tymor byrrach, mae recriwtio i swyddi addysgu penodol mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn parhau i fod yn her. Mae Mathemateg, Gwyddorau a Saesneg yn arbennig o heriol. Ymdrinnir â hyn drwy ddarpariaeth 'hwb' sy'n cynnig hyfforddiant i'r rhai nad ydynt yn arbenigwyr er mwyn eu galluogi i addysgu pynciau heblaw eu prif arbenigedd yn effeithiol. Nid yw nifer y cynorthwywyr addysgu/ lefel y sgiliau iaith sydd eu hangen i weithredu'r cwricwlwm newydd ar gyfer y Gymraeg yn effeithiol eto'n glir. Fodd bynnag, bydd y consortiwm yn defnyddio data gweithlu i barhau i gynllunio rhaglenni dysgu proffesiynol sy'n adlewyrchu anghenion y gweithlu rhanbarthol. Mae cyrff llywodraethu ysgolion a Phenaethiaid yn gweithio gyda swyddogion yn adrannau Addysg ac Adnoddau Dynol yr ALL er mwyn cydymffurfio â Chynllun Iaith Gymraeg y Cyngor a'r polisi recriwtio wrth hysbysebu swyddi ar gyfer ymarferwyr i gefnogi addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Hefyd bydd yr Awdurdod Lleol a'r CCyD yn gweithio gydag ysgolion er mwyn datblygu'r gweithlu:

- Penaethiaid i sicrhau bod nifer ddigonol o ymarferwyr i gyflwyno addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.
- Cyrff llywodraethu i sicrhau eu bod yn cydymffurfio â pholisi cynllun iaith Gymraeg a recriwtio'r Cyngor wrth hysbysebu ar gyfer ymarferwyr i gefnogi addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.
- Consortiwm Canolbarth y De i hyrwyddo rhaglenni arweinyddiaeth lefel ganol ledled y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg.
- Consortiwm Canolbarth y De i hyrwyddo'r rhaglenni darpar arweinwyr gydag arweinwyr lefel ganol a Dirprwy Benaethiaid mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg.

- Ysgolion Caerdydd i sicrhau bod capasiti yn cael ei adeiladu i mewn i uwchsgilio arweinwyr posibl yn y dyfodol.
- Ysgolion i sicrhau bod yr holl gynorthwyyr addysgu sydd newydd eu penodi yn ymarferwyr ieithyddol medrus.
- Ysgolion i gefnogi cyfleoedd hyfforddiant i ddatblygu sgiliau ieithyddol cynorthwyyr dosbarth.
- Consortiwm Canolbarth y De i ddadansoddi anghenion datblygu'r gweithlu er mwyn cynllunio rhaglenni arweinyddiaeth a datblygu addysgu yn y dyfodol.

2. Sicrhau Arweinyddiaeth Cyfrwng Cymraeg Effeithiol - Mae recriwtio i swyddi penaethiaid ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn heriol. Mae nodi, datblygu a chefnogi arweinwyr ysgolion hefyd yn flaenoriaeth strategol i'r rhanbarth ehangach. Cynhwysa'r cymorth, datblygu a strategaeth recriwtio gynyddu nifer y rhaglenni hyfforddi sydd ar gael i arweinwyr ysgolion yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae hefyd wedi cynnig gwneud y rhaglenni ar gael i ranbarthau eraill. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys:

- Rhaglen achrededig 'Newydd i Brifathrawiaeth' i gael ei chyflenwi drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd 2016/17;
- Mae'r rhaglen 'Prifathrawiaeth Nawr' (i arweinwyr canol sydd eisiau dilyn gyrfa fel penaethiaid) yn cael ei threalu ar hyn o bryd.
- Bydd yr ysgolion 'hwb' uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn cyflenwi rhaglen 'arweinyddiaeth ganol' yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd hon.

Mae mentrau eraill yn cynnwys: -

- Uwch Arweinydd mewn Addysg yn cael ei recriwtio ar hyn o bryd i ddatblygu a chefnogi arweinyddiaeth mewn ysgolion sy'n wynebu her.
- Cyllidir yr ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg i weithio mewn Grŵp Gwella Ysgolion ar arweinyddiaeth: datblygu arweinwyr canol, rhannu arfer da, a nodi arweinwyr y dyfodol.
- Ceir ymgyrch recriwtio sy'n anelu at ddenu arweinwyr i weithio fel penaethiaid yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys penaethiaid cyfredol sy'n ymarferwyr Cymraeg eu hiaith, sy'n gweithio rywle arall ar hyn o bryd.
- Mae'r consortiwm yn cyflwyno rhaglen cymorth ar gyfer ysgolion sy'n dymuno ffedereiddio. Mae hon yn agored i bob ysgol. Bydd yn ofynnol i ysgolion a ddewisir ar gyfer y rhaglen gymorth ddangos y bydd ffedereiddio yn:
 - Cael effaith gadarnhaol ar ddysgwyr
 - Cynyddu capasiti arweinyddiaeth yn yr ysgolion

Noder: Mae gwerthuso effaith ar ymarferwyr a dysgwyr y rhaglenni, hybiau a gweithgarwch y Grŵp Gwella Ysgolion yn rhan o raglen ymchwil barhaus y consortiwm ar y cyd â Phrifysgol Caerdydd.

3. Datblygu gwaith Hwb/Arloesi - Mae ysgolion yn symud yn gynyddol i fodel lle maent yn nodi eu hanghenion cymorth, ac yn comisiynu'r cymorth hwnnw gan ddarparu'r effeithiol o fewn y sector. Mae ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd (Ysgol Glantaf, Ysgol Bro Edern ac Ysgol Plasmawr) yn darparu rhaglenni cwricwlwm a dysgu proffesiynol i ysgolion ar draws y rhanbarth. Mae hyn yn rhan o fodel 'hwb' newydd lle mae'r ysgolion yn dadansoddi eu hanghenion datblygu a chael gafael ar/ cynnig y cymorth sydd ei angen yn seiliedig ar werthusiad o arfer gorau.

Hefyd mae ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg ar draws y rhanbarth wedi ffurfio ffederasiwn y maent i gyd yn perthyn iddo. Bydd y ffederasiwn, a gefnogir gan CCyD,

yn gyrru'n gynyddol gynnig cefnogaeth y rhanbarth drwy adnabod anghenion cefnogaeth y sector. Mae'r ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd yn weithgar iawn mewn gwaith grŵp gwella ysgol, sydd wedi'i ddylunio'n benodol i ymateb i angen y sector. Er enghraifft. arweinir y gwaith ar ddatblygu arweinyddiaeth ysgolion gan Ysgol Treganna.

Mae gan y Consortiwm bedwar Ymgynghorydd Her sydd wedi'u halinio i ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg, i sicrhau bod ysgolion yn cael eu paratoi i ysgogi a chynnal gwelliannau o ran codi safonau a darparu darpariaeth addysgol o ansawdd uchel.

Paratôdd Hwb Uwchradd Cymru gyfres o raglenni ar gyfer ymarferwyr Cymraeg Ail Iaith yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd. Maent hefyd yn cynnig cymorth pwrpasol am ddim i ysgolion sydd yn y categorïau coch neu oren. Bydd gwella sgiliau iaith staff, yn enwedig mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg yng Nghaerdydd, yn hanfodol wrth weithredu'r weledigaeth Dyfodol Llwyddiannus. Mae gan ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Saesneg fynediad at raglen eang ac amrywiol o DPP trwy raglen y Gwasanaeth Cyflawni Addysg o hyfforddiant iaith a methodoleg.

Bydd y consortiwm hefyd yn:

- Parhau i gefnogi rhwydweithiau ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg i rannu a datblygu arfer da.
- Gweithio gyda'r rhwydwaith hwb/arloesi i ddatblygu'r continwmm Cymraeg a sicrhau bod rhaglen ddysgu broffesiynol y consortiwm wedi ei chynllunio i ymateb i anghenion datblygu'r gweithlu mewn perthynas â'r cwricwlwm newydd.

Mae Consortiwm Canolbarth y De wedi penodi swyddog safonau a pholisi Cymraeg i gefnogi'r Siarter Iaith Gymraeg a phroject Cefnogi Arferion Pobl Ifanc.

3.0 Symud Ymlaen

Mae Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg Caerdydd yn cwmpasu cyfnod o dair blynedd yn dechrau Ebrill 2017 - Mawrth 2020. Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod bod y system addysg yn elfen allweddol i sicrhau bod plant yn gallu datblygu eu sgiliau Cymraeg, ac i greu siaradwyr Cymraeg newydd.

Mae gan Gaerdydd, fel prifddinas Cymru, rôl allweddol i sicrhau bod y Gymraeg yn parhau i fod yn iaith fyw a bywiog a bod dwyieithrwydd yn cael ei ddathlu drwy'r cyfan o addysg ein plant a phobl ifanc yn ein dinas ddeinamig.

Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd y CSCA o ran cyfrannu at gyflawni gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o filiwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050, yn ogystal ag un o amcanion Deddf Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol 2015 lle mae "gan Gymru iaith Gymraeg fywiog a ffyniannus".

Mae CSCA Caerdydd 2017-2020 hefyd yn rhan annatod o strategaeth 5 Mlynedd Caerdydd Ddwyieithog gyda'r ddwy ddogfen yn rhannu uchelgais i greu Gaerdydd ddwyieithog lle mae'r iaith Gymraeg yn cael ei diogelu a'i meithrin i genedlaethau'r dyfodol ei ddefnyddio a'i mwynhau. Blwyddyn gyntaf gweithredu Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwyieithog fydd 2017. Fel y cyfryw, bydd cynnydd blynyddol y CSCA hefyd yn cael ei gefnogi gan yr ymyriadau a chymau gweithredu a ddarperir yn y strategaeth ledled y ddinas.

Mae'r CSCA tair blynedd hwn yn nodi targedau clir sy'n cyfrannu at y gweledigaethau uchod ac mae'n cynnwys 19 o fesurau i olrhain a monitro'n effeithiol sut mae Caerdydd yn cyflenwi ei hymrwymiad i sicrhau mynediad at addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg o'r ansawdd orau i bawb. Amlinellir y rhain trwy'r ddogfen ac fe'u crynhoir yn Atodiad D.

Mae'r CSCA hwn yn cydnabod y gwelliannau a wnaed yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ond mae'n nodi bod angen gwneud mwy, a gellir gwneud mwy. Mae awydd cryf o fewn y system a sefydliadau ysgolion ar draws Caerdydd i sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc yn gallu datblygu eu sgiliau Cymraeg ac i greu siaradwyr newydd. Golyga hyn bod rhaid i gyfleoedd ar gyfer siarad a defnyddio'r Gymraeg fod yn eang ac amrywiol drwy gydol eu plentyndod ac i mewn i fywyd fel oedolion er mwyn cyflawni hyn.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod adnoddau yn gyfyngedig, felly mae ffocws gwirioneddol ar sicrhau defnydd effeithiol ac effeithlon o adnoddau, ac i ddatblygu partneriaethau cryf sy'n ein galluogi i gyflwyno canlyniadau gwell o sylfaen adnoddau sy'n lleihau.

Atodiad A – Gwybodaeth atodol i Ganlyniad 1:

Mwy o blant 7 oed yn cael eu haddysgu trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg

Darparu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg

Mae mwyafrif yr ysgolion Cymraeg yn y ddinas yn darparu addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg (ffrydiau cyfrwng Cymraeg yn unig). Golyga hyn bod pob disgybl sy'n mynychu'r ysgolion hyn yn derbyn eu holl wersi yn y Gymraeg. Mae dwy ysgol yn y ddinas, Gwaelod y Garth a Chreigiau, sy'n cynnig mynediad dwy ffrwd. Nid oes gan Gaerdydd unrhyw ysgolion dwyieithog.

Dengys Tabl 15 isod yr ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg ar draws y ddinas, y Nifer Derbyn Cyhoeddedig ar gyfer pob ysgol, niferoedd y disgyblion sydd wedi cofrestru, a capasiti cyflawn yr ysgolion..

Tabl 15: Ysgolion sy'n cyflenwi addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar draws Caerdydd:

Enw'r Ysgol	Ward	PAN Medi 2016	Disgyblion y dosbarth Derbyn (Hyd 16)	Capasiti Cyflawn	NOR (Hydref 2016)
Ysgol Gynradd Creigiau (Ffrwd CC)	Creigiau & Sain Ffagan	29	26	210	182
Ysgol Bro Eirwg	Llanrhymni	60	60	411	397
Ysgol Coed-Y-Gof	Tyllgoed	60	59	389	355
Ysgol Glan Ceubal	Ystum Taf	30	23	147	95
Ysgol Glan Morfa	Sblot	30	29	210	181
Ysgol Gwaelod Y Garth (Ffrwd CC)	Pentyrch	26	30	184	194
Ysgol Hamadryad	Grangetown / Butetown	30	17	30	17
Ysgol Melin Gruffydd	Yr Eglwys Newydd & Thongwynlais	60	59	420	412
Ysgol Mynydd Bychan	Gabalfa	30	29	192	204
Ysgol Nant Caerau	Caerau	30	31	210	200
Ysgol Pwll Coch	Treganna	60	59	510	440
Ysgol Pen y Groes	Pentwyn	30	27	169	96
Ysgol Pen Y Pil	Trowbridge	30	31	210	170
Ysgol Pencae	Llandaf	30	30	186	210
Ysgol Y Berllan Deg	Pentwyn	60	61	420	393
Ysgol Treganna	Treganna	90	90	540	528
Ysgol Y Wern	Llanisien	75	84	525	493
Lleoedd/disgyblion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg (Derbyn)		760	745		
Disgyblion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg (4-11 oed)					4,567
Ysgol Bro Eder	Pen-y-lan	180	133	900	513
Ysgol Glantaf	Ystum Taf	240	193	1,500	850
Ysgol Plasmawr	Tyllgoed	180	176	1,140	885
Lleoedd/disgyblion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg (Blwyddyn 7)		600	502		
Disgyblion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg (11-16 oed)					2,248

*Ffynhonnell: NOR Hydref 2016 (PAN – Nifer Derbyn Cyhoeddedig; NOR = Nifer ar y Gofrestr)

Ar hyn o bryd mae 2% o leoedd gwag net ar fynediad i'r Sector Cynradd Cymraeg, gyda 31 o leoedd ar gael o hyd ar fynediad i'r Dosbarth Derbyn mewn 9 o ysgolion ar draws y ddinas. Fodd bynnag, roedd y lleoedd gwag ar draws y sector cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn 8% ym Medi 2016. Mae hyn yn cymharu â 5% o leoedd gwag yn y sector cynradd cyfrwng Saesneg. Hefyd mae tua 16% o leoedd gwag net ar fynediad i'r sector uwchradd gyda 98 o leoedd ar gael ym mlwyddyn 7 ar draws y tair ysgol uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Trefniadaeth ysgolion

Cynyddwyd y Nifer Derbyn Cyhoeddedig yn Ysgol y Wern i 75 (2.5DM) a chafodd ei sefydlu'n barhaol ym Medi 2015. Cwblhawyd y gwaith adeiladu i ddarparu ar gyfer y cynnydd ffisegol hwn ym mis Awst 2016.

Fel y nodir yn Nghod Trefniadaeth Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru, gellir caniatáu ehangu eiddo ysgol, a fyddai'n cynyddu capasiti, hyd at gynnydd o 25% o gapasiti ychwanegol, neu 200 o ddisgyblion ychwanegol o'i gymharu â'r capasiti ysgol ar ddyddiad priodol. Roedd ehangu dros dro Ysgol y Wern yn bodloni'r gofyniad hwn.

Aeth y Nifer Derbyn Cyhoeddedig yn Ysgol y Wern yn uwch na'r ffigwr a ganiateir dros dro i ganiatáu hyd at 15 o leoedd ychwanegol mewn mynediad i'r dosbarth Derbyn ar gyfer Derbyniad 2016/17. Mae hyn oherwydd bod amcanestyniadau ar gyfer yr ardal leol wedi dangos y byddai cynnydd sylweddol yn y galw am fynediad yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg a chyfrwng Saesneg o'i gymharu â'r tri Derbyniad blaenorol. Dangosodd data poblogaeth cyn-ysgol ar draws y ddinas a gafwyd gan y GIG ers 2014 bod y garfan a dderbyniwyd i ysgolion cynradd yn 2016 yn flwyddyn boblogaeth 'pinac' yn ardal Llanisien/Thornhill, yn hytrach na bod cynnydd parhaus yn y boblogaeth. Felly cedwir y galw cymesur ar gyfer lleoedd mewn ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn nalgylch Ysgol y Wern dan adolygiad, gan ddod â chynigion newydd i gydbwysu'r cyflenwad a'r galw am leoedd ymlaen lle bo angen.

Cymeradwyodd y Cabinet sefydlu ysgol newydd cyfrwng Cymraeg 2DM yn Butetown, a enwyd yn Ysgol Hamadryad. Agorodd dosbarth dechreuol yr ysgol hon ym Medi 2016 ar y safle blaenorol a ddefnyddiwyd gan Ysgol Tan yr Eos. Nifer y disgyblion oed Derbyn a gafodd fynediad ym mis Medi 2016 oedd 17. Cychwynnodd pennaeth parhaol newydd yn ei swydd o fis Medi 2016 er mwyn darparu parhad tra bod yr ysgol newydd ym Mharc Hamadryad yn cael ei datblygu. Roedd y pennaeth a benodwyd yn dod o ysgol gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg a oedd eisoes wedi sefydlu yn y ddinas. Bydd Ysgol Hamadryad yn trosglwyddo o'i safle dros dro i'w safle parhaol yng Ngwanwyn 2018. Cynyddir y Nifer Derbyn Cyhoeddedig i 60 o fis Medi 2017, ynghyd â darpariaeth feithrin newydd.

Hefyd, cymeradwyodd y Cabinet gynllun i atgyfnerthu Ysgol Glan Ceubal ar 1DM i wasanaethu ardal Ystum Taf y ddinas ac i gynyddu'r ystod oed drwy ddarparu meithrinfa newydd gydag 48 o leoedd Cyfwerth Rhan Amser (CRhA) yng Nglan Ceubal o fis Medi 2016. Eisoes cafodd pedwar deg-chwech o'r pedwar deg wyth o leoedd meithrin llawn amser eu llenwi. Cymeradwywyd cynlluniau ar gyfer adeilad newydd gefn yn gefn i Ysgol Glan Ceubal ac Ysgol Gynradd Gabalfa ym Mhwyllgor Cynllunio'r Cyngor ym mis Chwefror (2017). Yn ogystal ag ehangu Ysgol Glan Ceubal, bydd Ysgol Glan Morfa yn cynyddu o 1DM, gyda 30 o blant ychwanegol yn cael eu derbyn bob blwyddyn yn y Dosbarth Derbyn, mewn ysgol newydd sbon ar safle yn Sblot. Mae'r cynlluniau adeiladu hyn yn amodol ar dderbyn cymeradwyaeth Achos Busnes Llawn gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar ddechrau 2017.

Yn y tair ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg gynradd gymunedol adeiladu newydd (Ysgol Hamadryad, Ysgol Glan Morfa, Ysgol Glan Ceubal), bydd uned feithrin yn gysylltiedig â phob ysgol (yn dibynnu ar gyfyngiadau'r safle). Bydd hyn yn helpu disgyblion iau i ddatblygu eu sgiliau iaith ar ddechrau eu haddysg statudol, gan fod Cyngor Caerdydd yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd

hanfodol datblygu partneriaethau cryf gydag addysg cyn ac ôl-orfodol, sy'n anelu at ddarparu trosglwyddiad di-dor (Ailysgrifennu'r Dyfodol, Mehefin 2014).

Erbyn Medi 2017, bydd 60 lle ychwanegol ar gael ar fynediad i'r Dosbarth derbyn (yn Ysgol Hamadryad ac Ysgol Glan Morfa) a fydd yn cynyddu'r cyfanswm o leoedd ar fynediad i ddsbarth Derbyn mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg o 760 i 820 o leoedd.

Band B yw'r gyfran nesaf o gyllid ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn ysgolion a bydd yn rhedeg o 2019-2024. Mae Caerdydd yn dechrau ymchwilio i flaenoriaethau ar gyfer Rhaglen Band B yr Awdurdod Lleol. Bydd y dadansoddiad anghenion a'r broses gynllunio ar gyfer Rhaglen Band B yn tynnu sylw at y blaenoriaethau a phwysau ar draws y ddinas.

Newidiadau Ardaloedd Dalgylch

Ymgynghorwyd ar y newid i ddalgylchoedd ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg o Ysgol Plasmawr ac Ysgol Glan Taf drwy drosglwyddo dalgylch Ysgol Pencae o Ysgol Plasmawr i ddalgylch Ysgol Glan Taf a chytunodd Cabinet y Cyngor ar ei weithredu er mwyn cael gwell cyfatebiaeth rhwng y cyflenwad a'r galw, ac i sicrhau safonau cyson uchel o ddarpariaeth addysg. Daw'r newid hwn i rym o fis Medi 2017.

Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod bod angen gosod dalgylch i Ysgol Hamadryad sydd newydd ei sefydlu cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Awgryma dadansoddiad cychwynnol y byddai'r Cyngor yn ymgynghori ar ddalgylch i gynnwys Butetown a rhannau o Grangetown. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn gwneud hyn yn gywir, bydd angen adolygu data o dderbyniadau cynradd ar gyfer Derbyniad 2017/18 i weld a oes unrhyw effaith ar ysgolion o amgylch, yn ogystal â dadansoddi ffiniau dalgylchoedd cyfagos i Ysgol Hamadryad. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod y berthynas rhwng y sefydliad ysgolion sy'n bodoli eisoes a dalgylchoedd yn cael ei hystyried yn llawn cyn i unrhyw gynigion gael eu hystyried. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, byddai'n ddoeth i'r Cyngor beidio ag ymgynghori ar newidiadau i ddalgylchoedd yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori presennol ar gyfer trefniadau derbyn (o 1^{af} Medi 2016 i 1^{af} Mawrth 2017). Bydd unrhyw gynigion yn destun i drafodaeth a chytundeb.

Nid oes unrhyw gynigion presennol i newid dalgylchoedd ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg eraill ond byddai newidiadau yn cael eu hystyried wrth i ddarpariaeth ychwanegol gael ei dwyn ymlaen.

Hyrwyddo Addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg

Er mwyn targedu twf addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg mae Cyngor Caerdydd yn anelu i yrru'r galw o'r gwaelod i fyny. Golyga hyn cyn i'r plant gyrraedd oedran ysgol statudol, y bydd eu rhieni wedi cael digon o wybodaeth iddynt wneud dewis gwybodus am y cyfrwng iaith y byddai'n well ganddynt i'w plentyn ei dderbyn. Os yw hyn i fod yn llwyddiannus, byddai angen i'r AALL weithio gyda chydweithwyr yn y sector iechyd i sicrhau bod gwybodaeth gywir ar gael i friffio ymwelwyr iechyd er mwyn caniatáu iddynt drafod opsiynau addysg gyda chleientiaid cyn geni ac ar ôl geni.

Hefyd bydd Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn archwilio'r cyfle i ddatblygu partneriaethau gyda Chyrff Iechyd i ddatblygu cyfleoedd ar gyfer cydweithredu a gweithio ar y cyd pellach. Gallai hyn gynnwys rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd i wybodaeth am beth yw addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a'r manteision o gael addysg i blant drwy gyfrwng arall, mewn papurau newydd Cymraeg, staff ar wardiau mamolaeth, a thrwy ymwelwyr iechyd.

Caiff cyfraddau trosglwyddo Cylchoedd Meithrin eu monitro, ac maent yn dangos gostyngiad yng nghanran y plant sy'n trosglwyddo i ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg rhwng 2014/15 a 2015/16, o 85% i 84%. O'r 14 lleoliad Cylch, dengys 8 niferoedd is yn mynychu'r lleoliadau

o'u cymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol gyda 5 lleoliad yn dangos cynnydd yn y nifer o fynychwyr. Gweler Atodiad C am ddata Cyfradd Drosglwyddo'r Mudiad Meithrin.

Mae addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn cael ei hyrwyddo i rieni/gofalwyr drwy Wasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd Caerdydd. Mae'r tîm hwn yn cynnal cronfa ddata o'r holl ddarpariaeth gofal plant cofrestredig gan gynnwys darparwyr cyfrwng Cymraeg. Yn ogystal, mae'n cynnwys manylion y darparwyr nad oes rhaid iddynt gofrestru gydag Arolygiaeth Gofal a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru (AGGCC), am eu bod yn gweithredu am lai na dwy awr, os ydynt wedi rhoi eu manylion i'r Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys clybiau ar ôl ysgol, brecwast, cinio a gwyliau. Mae gwefan Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd yn darparu gwybodaeth am yr hawl i addysg feithrin am ddim i blant 3 a 4 oed, yn ogystal ag amrywiaeth o wybodaeth ar y Gwasanaethau Cymorth i Deuluoedd a Gweithgareddau trwy gyfeiriaduron ar-lein ar www.ggd-caerdydd.info. Yn ogystal, gall y Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd gyfeirio rhieni'n effeithiol at raglen Dechrau'n Deg Caerdydd lle y bo'n briodol. Mae llenyddiaeth hyrwyddo, yn cynnwys posteri a thafleuni gwybodaeth a gynhyrchir gan y Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd yn ddwyieithog, fel y mae'r wefan Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd a chyfeiriaduron ar-lein Gofal Plant, Gwasanaethau Cymorth i Deuluoedd a gweithgareddau.

Mae Gwasanaethau Cymorth Busnes Gofal Plant yn helpu i gynnal y ddarpariaeth bresennol ac yn gwella ansawdd gofal plant yng Nghaerdydd. Gall y gwasanaethau gynnwys: - helpu gyda pholisïau a gweithdrefnau, ceisiadau AGGCC, marchnata, recriwtio staff, cynhyrchu incwm a cheisiadau cyllid grant. Mae Gwasanaethau Cymorth Busnes Gofal Plant ar gael i ddarparwyr gofal plant presennol a newydd; mae swyddogion ar gael i weithio gydag ysgolion, grwpiau chwarae, meithrinfeydd dydd, clybiau ar ôl ysgol a gwyliau, Cylchoedd Meithrin, Crèches a Gwarchodwyr Plant. Mae'r holl wasanaethau cymorth ar gael drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg.

Asesu'r Galw am Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg

O dan Ddeddf Gofal Plant 2006, mae gan bob un o'r 22 Awdurdod Lleol yng Nghymru ddyletswydd statudol i sicrhau gofal plant digonol ar gyfer anghenion rhieni/gofalwyr yn eu hardal i blant hyd at 14 oed, neu hyd nes eu bod yn cyrraedd 18 oed yn achos plant ag anabledd. Cynhaliodd y Cyngor arolwg asesiad digonolrwydd gofal plant yn 2013/14 i gynorthwyo i ddatblygu darpariaeth gofal plant ac asesu'r galw am addysg cyfrwng Saesneg, cyfrwng Cymraeg, ac addysg mewn ysgolion ffydd. Cafwyd cyfradd ymateb isel o 268 o ymatebion, ac roedd y rhaniad canran o rieni/gofalwyr yr oedd yn well ganddynt i'w plentyn/ plant gael eu haddysgu mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg a chyfrwng Cymraeg yn 60% Saesneg a 40% Cymraeg.

Fel rhan o'r Asesiad o Ddigonolrwydd Gofal Plant 2016/17, gweinyddwyd holiadur rhieni/gofalwyr newydd ym Medi/Hydref 2016 er mwyn adnabod lefelau'r galw a'r bylchau o ran digonolrwydd. Cafwyd 482 o ymatebion, cynnydd sylweddol ar y nifer o ymatebwyr yn yr arolwg blaenorol. Pan ofynnwyd ym mha iaith yr oedd yr ymatebwyr eisiau darpariaeth gofal plant yn y dyfodol, atebodd 22% yn Gymraeg, 21% yn ddwyieithog a 57% yn Saesneg.

Dengys Tabl 16 isod ddadansoddiad o'r iaith mae ymatebwyr yn ei defnyddio ac eisiau ar gyfer darpariaeth gofal plant ar hyn o bryd ac yn y dyfodol:

Tabl 16: Ymatebwyr sy'n defnyddio ac eisiau darpariaeth iaith wahanol i'r ddarpariaeth gofal plant bresennol ac yn y dyfodol:

	Cymraeg	Dwyieithog	Saesneg
Defnydd ar gyfer gofal plant presennol	57 14%	54 13%	291 72%
Defnydd ar gyfer gofal plant yn y dyfodol	91 22%	89 21%	235 57%

Ffynhonnell: Tablau data amrwd AoDdGP 2016.

Roedd gan yr arolwg AoDdGP adran benodol yn ymwneud â'r iaith Gymraeg. Pan ofynnwyd i ymatebwyr a oeddent yn bwriadu anfon eu plentyn/ plant i leoliad addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg dywedodd 34% ie, dywedodd 57% na, ac nid oedd 9% yn sicr.

Y fethodoleg a ffeirir gan y Cyngor ar gyfer rhagamcanu'r galw am leoedd yw defnyddio data poblogaeth gwasanaeth iechyd cyn-ysgol unigol i ragamcanu ar lefel dalgylch ysgolion unigol, gan ddefnyddio model goroesi carfanau safonol ac ystyried y nifer cymesur diweddar sy'n manteisio ar leoedd a gyflenwir gan ysgolion. Mae'r Gwasanaeth Addysg hefyd yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth agos â swyddogion Cynllunio Strategol i sicrhau bod ei methodoleg yn gwneud rhagamcan digonol o'r cynnyrch disgyblion o ddatblygiadau tai newydd, a bod y cyflenwad o leoedd mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg ychwanegol i wasanaethu cymunedau newydd (ar gyfran o 20% trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg/ 80% o leoedd cyfrwng Saesneg) yn uwch na'r galw presennol mewn ardaloedd cyfagos.

O dan Reoliadau Cynlluniau Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (Cymru) 2013, mae gan weinidogion Cymru'r pŵer i hysbysu'r awdurdod lleol bod angen cynnal asesiad addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg fel modd o asesu'r galw am addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg os na wnaed asesiad yn y 3 blynedd union cyn y flwyddyn asesu. Gan nad yw Caerdydd wedi cynnal asesiad addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ers o leiaf bum mlynedd, bydd y tîm Cynllunio Ysgolion yn gweithio gyda'r Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd a'r Mudiad Meithrin i gynnal asesiad addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ystod oes y cynllun hwn.

Atodiad B: Gwybodaeth atodol i Ganlyniad 2:

Mwy o ddysgwyr yn parhau i wella eu sgiliau iaith ar drosglwyddiad o ysgol gynradd i ysgol uwchradd

Yr Uned Drochi Gymraeg

Mae'r Awdurdod Lleol yn croesawu hwyrdyfoidiaid i'r Uned Drochi Gymraeg, a sefydlwyd ym mis Gorffennaf 2010 ac sydd wedi ei lleoli yn Gabalfa. Mae Caerdydd wedi parhau â'r ymrwymiad i gefnogi a chynnal cynllun hwn ledled y ddinas.

Mae'r disgyblion sy'n mynychu'r uned yn hwyrdyfoidiaid i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac maent yn cynnwys disgyblion sydd wedi byw y tu allan i Gymru, yn trosglwyddo o addysg cyfrwng Saesneg, neu yn cael eu maethu neu eu mabwysiadu. Mae'r uned yn derbyn disgyblion pan fyddant wedi cael eu cofrestru mewn ysgol gynradd neu uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Treulia'r disgyblion dymor yn yr Uned Drochi Gymraeg (h.y. pan fyddant yn dod yn siaradwyr Cymraeg rhugl) ac maent yn derbyn cymorth yn eu hysgol gofrestredig am gyfnod ar ôl gadael. Mae mwyafrif y disgyblion o oedran Cyfnod Sylfaen, ond mae llawer o ddisgyblion CA2 wedi mynychu, rhai yn ystod eu tymor olaf yn yr ysgol gynradd ac wedi integreiddio'n llwyddiannus i addysg uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg. Ar ddiwedd blwyddyn academiaidd 2015/16, roedd 7 disgybl a drosglwyddodd i mewn i'r Uned Drochi Gymraeg o ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Saesneg ac roedd 1 disgybl yn dod o Gasnewydd.

Mae disgyblion CA3 wedi cael cymorth mewn ysgolion uwchradd mewn amgylchiadau penodol lle mae disgyblion wedi dychwelyd i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Bu cyfradd drosglwyddo'r Uned Drochi Gymraeg yn barhaus o uchel dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf ac mae'r Cyngor yn anelu ati sicrhau bod y gyfradd drosglwyddo uchel yn parhau.

Tabl 17: Derbyniadau disgyblion i'r uned a'r raddfa drosglwyddo:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2019/20
Disgyblion yn y Cyfnod Sylfaen	17	14	10	11	I'w gadarnhau
Disgyblion yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 2	5	4	11	12	I'w gadarnhau
Disgyblion yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 3	1	3	1	1	I'w gadarnhau
Cyfanswm disgyblion	23	21	22	24	I'w gadarnhau
Disgyblion a drosglwyddwyd i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg	23	21	21	20	I'w gadarnhau
% o ddisgyblion a drosglwyddwyd i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg	100%	100%	95%	83%	Targed 100%

Ffynhonnell: Yr Uned Drochi Gymraeg

Atodiad C: Mudiad Meithrin 2015-16 Data Caerdydd

Enw'r Cylch Meithrin / Cylch Ti a Fi /lleoliad gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg nas cynhelir	Nifer sy'n mynychu'r Cylch	Nifer y plant a drosglwyddodd i ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg	% o ddisgyblion a drosglwyddodd i ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg	Nifer sy'n mynychu'r Cylch	Nifer y plant a drosglwyddodd i ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg	% o ddisgyblion a drosglwyddodd i ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg
	2014/15			2015/16		
Creigiau	39	32	82.1%	20	20	100.0%
Caerau (Trelái Yr Ail Gynt)	11	9	81.8%	22	16	72.7%
Dechrau'n Deg Blodau Bychain	2	2	100.0%	6	6	100.0%
Glan Morfa	19	19	100.0%	17	14	82.4%
Grangetown a'r Bae	12	6	50.0%	26	19	73.1%
Nant Lleucu	27	16	59.3%	26	16	61.5%
Parre-baen	15	15	100.0%	15	13	86.7%
Pila Pala	60	50	83.3%	41	36	87.8%
Rhiwbeina	45	42	93.3%	39	34	87.2%
Trelai	25	13	52.0%	39	24	61.5%
Tŷ'r Cymry	12	9	75.0%	4	3	75.0%
Y Coed	11	11	100.0%	20	17	85.0%
Y Parc	38	36	94.7%	32	30	93.8%
Eglwys Newydd	60	59	98.3%	58	58	100.0%
Y Raddfa Drosglwyddo ar Draws y Ddinas	376	319	84.8%	365	306	83.8%
Y Raddfa Drosglwyddo Genedlaethol	I'w gadarnhau	I'w gadarnhau	85.2%	I'w gadarnhau	I'w gadarnhau	86.4%

Atodiad D: Crynodeb o Fesuriadau CSCA

Canlyniad 1: Mwy o blant 7 oed yn cael eu haddysgu trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg					
Ymestyn darpariaeth	Cyfredol 2015/16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Mesur 1.1: Cynyddu'r nifer o blant saith oed sy'n cael eu haddysgu trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg o 1.2% i 16.4% erbyn 2020.	15.2%	15.9%	15.3%	16.2%	16.4%
Mesur 1.2: Cynyddu nifer y plant oedran Derbyn sy'n mynd i mewn i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg bob blwyddyn	690	745 *	720	738	767

Ffynhonnell: Data cofrestru gan Feddygon Teulu GIG 2016, CYBLD 2013 – 2016, NOR Hydref 2016, Amcanestyniadau CYBLD Ionawr 2016

** Roedd 2016 yn flwyddyn frig o ran disgyblion yn mynd i ddsbarthiadau derbyn ar draws y ddinas. Dengys yr amcanestyniadau ar gyfer y dyfodol bod llai o blant yn cael eu derbyn i addysg gynradd o 2017-2019 ac mae'r duedd hon yn cael ei hadlewyrchu yn yr amcanestyniadau uchod. Nid yw'r amcanestyniadau yn cymryd i ystyriaeth y safleoedd tai strategol a gynigir yn y CDLI.*

Canlyniad 2: Mwy o ddysgwyr yn parhau i wella eu sgiliau iaith ar drosglwyddiad o ysgol gynradd i ysgol uwchradd					
	Cyfredol 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Nifer o ddisgyblion Blwyddyn 9 CC	422	456	470	479	534
Mesur 2.1: I gynyddu'r nifer o ddysgwyr blwyddyn naw a asesir mewn Cymraeg (Iaith Gyntaf) o 1.5% i 14.4% erbyn 2020.	12.9%	13.5%	14.0%	13.3%	14.4%

Ffynhonnell: CYBLD Data – Ionawr 2016 & Amcanestyniadau CYBLD

Trosglwyddo effeithiol a dilyniant ieithyddol					
	Cyfredol 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Addysg feithrin Cylch Meithrin i addysg feithrin gymunedol Gymraeg a ariennir	84%	I'w gadarnhau	I'w gadarnhau	I'w gadarnhau	I'w gadarnhau
Cyfnod Sylfaen (4/5 oed - Derbyn) i Gyfnod Allweddol 2 (7/8 – Blwyddyn 3)	96%	96%	95%	96%	97%
Cyfnod Allweddol 2 (7/8 oed – Blwyddyn 3) i Gyfnod Allweddol 3 (11/12 oed – Blwyddyn 7)	91%	89%	94%	88%	94%
Cyfnod Allweddol 3 (11/12 oed – Blwyddyn 7) i Gyfnod Allweddol 4 (14/15 oed – Blwyddyn 10)	97%	99%	98%	97%	98%
Mesur 2.2: I gynnal neu wella'r raddfa drosglwyddo gyfartalog ledled y ddinas rhwng Cyfnod Sylfaen i CA2, CA2 i CA3 a CA3 i CA4 o 95% erbyn 2020.	95%	95%	96%	94%	96%
Mesur 2.3: I gynnal trosglwyddiad o 100% o'r Uned Drochi Gymraeg i ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg erbyn 2020.	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Ffynhonnell: Data 2016 y Mudiad Meithrin, CYBLD NOR & Uned Drochi Gymraeg

Canlyniad 3: Mwy o ddysgwyr 14-16 oed yn astudio am gymwysterau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg

	Cyfredol 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Mesur 3.1: Cynnal y ganran o ddysgwyr a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer TGAU Cymraeg (laith Gyntaf) sy'n astudio am o leiaf ddau gymhwyster lefel 1 neu lefel 2 pellach trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar 100% erbyn 2020 (Noder nad yw hyn yn cynnwys y plant hynny sydd â datganiadau penodol o AAA).	99.7%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mesur 3.2: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr a gofrestrwyd ar gyfer TGAU Cymraeg (laith Gyntaf) o leiaf bum cymhwyster lefel 1 neu lefel 2 pellach trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg gan 3% i 95% erbyn 2020 (Noder nad yw hyn yn cynnwys y plant hynny sydd â datganiadau penodol o AAA).	92%	93%	94%	95%	95%

Ffynhonnell: CCyD - Cyflenwad data dros dro CA4 2016 (cymwysterau laith Gymraeg a llenyddiaeth Gymraeg wedi'u heithrio o'r cyfrifiadau)

Canlyniad 4: Mwy o ddysgwyr 16-19 yn astudio pynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn ysgolion

	Cyfredol 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Mesur 4.1: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr 17 oed sy'n astudio 2 neu fwy pynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg o 4% erbyn 2020.	90.9%	92.6%	93.3%	94.2%	95.0%

Ffynhonnell: CCC - Cyflenwad data dros dro CA4 2016

Canlyniad 5: Mwy o fyfyrwyr â sgiliau uwch yn y Gymraeg

Gwella darpariaeth a safonau Cymraeg laith Gyntaf

	Cyfredol 2015-16	2019-20
Mesur 5.1: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd y Cyfnod Sylfaen sy'n cyrraedd o leiaf Canlyniad 5+ y Cyfnod Sylfaen mewn Sgiliau laith, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg i 95% erbyn 2020.	93.1%	95%
Mesur 5.2: Cynnal y ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 2 sy'n cyrraedd o leiaf Lefel 4+ mewn asesiad athro yn y Gymraeg ar 96% erbyn 2020.	96.1%	96%
Mesur 5.3: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 3 sy'n cyrraedd o leiaf Lefel 5+ mewn asesiad athro yn Gymraeg i 95% erbyn 2020.	93.1%	95%
Mesur 5.4: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 4 sydd yn cyflawni graddau A*-C mewn TGAU Cymraeg iaith gyntaf i 85% erbyn 2020.	79.8%	85%

Ffynhonnell: Cronfa Ddata Graidd Cymru Gyfan Llywodraeth Cymru Ion 2016

Gwella darpariaeth a safonau Cymraeg Ail iaith

	Cyfredol 2015-16	2019-20
Mesur 5.5: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 2 sy'n cyrraedd o leiaf Lefel 4 mewn Cymraeg Ail iaith i 80% erbyn 2020.	76%	80%
Mesur 5.6: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Allweddol 3 sy'n cyrraedd o leiaf Lefel 5 mewn Cymraeg Ail iaith i 83% erbyn 2020.	80%	83%
Mesur 5.7: Cynyddu'r ganran o ddysgwyr sy'n astudio'r cwrs llawn TGAU Cymraeg ail iaith i o leiaf 80% erbyn 2020.	38%	80%
Mesur 5.8: Cynyddu'r ganran o'r cohort blwyddyn 11 sy'n cyflawni graddau A*-C mewn TGAU Cymraeg ail iaith i 40% erbyn 2020.	32%	40%

Ffynhonnell: Data dros dro CCyD 2016

Yn Sefyll Cymraeg Ail iaith

	Cyfredol 2015-16
Canran y garfan yn sefyll TGAU Cymraeg ail iaith Cwrs Llawn	37.89%
Canran y garfan yn sefyll TGAU Cymraeg ail iaith cwrs byr	43.77%
Canran y garfan nad oedd yn sefyll am naill ai CAI cwrs llawn na chwrs byr	18.38%

Ffynhonnell: Cyflenwad Data CA4 Dros Dro CCyD 2016

Mwy o ddysgwyr â sgiliau Cymraeg lefel uwch

	2015-16	2019-20
Mesur 5.9: Cynyddu cyfanswm y rhai sy'n cofrestru ar gyfer Safon Uwch Cymraeg iaith gyntaf (fel canran o gofrestrïadau TGAU Cymraeg iaith gyntaf ddwy flynedd ynghynt) i 5.5% erbyn 2020.	4.8%	5.5%
Mesur 5.10: Cynyddu cyfanswm y rhai sy'n cofrestru ar gyfer Safon Uwch Cymraeg Ail iaith (fel canran o'r Cwrs Llawn TGAU Cymraeg Ail iaith ddwy flynedd ynghynt) i 2% erbyn 2020.	0.44%	1%

Ffynhonnell: Data dros dro CCyD

Canlyniad 6: Darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer dysgwyr ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol (ADY)

	Cyfredol 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Mesur 6.1: Cynyddu nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael mewn CAAau cynradd ac uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg o 18 o leoedd i 42 erbyn Medi 2020	18	28	34	40	42

Ffynhonnell: Uwch Arweinydd Cyflawniad - Cynhwysiant

Ymatebion o Ymgynghoriad WESP wedi'u crynhoi**Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd**

Roedd y consensws cyffredin ar draws yr ymgynghoriad yn croesawu bwriad ac ymrwymiad y Cyngor i gefnogi'r gwaith o ddatblygu, ehangu, a hyrwyddo darpariaeth ar gyfer addysg Gymraeg yn y ddinas.

Roedd y mwyafrif o ymatebion yn ymwneud â sicrhau darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg digonol ledled y ddinas ar bob cam, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â'r CDLI yn ogystal â sicrhau bod cynlluniau wedi'u creu ar gyfer darpariaeth uwchradd o fewn hyd oes y WESP a gwella'r ddarpariaeth ADY yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg. Crybwyllwyd nifer o ddiffygion o'r adroddiad gan gynnwys pwyslais y cynllun ar gamau gwella yn hytrach na disgrifio datblygiadau diweddar.

O ganlyniad i'r ymgynghoriad mae datganiad o fwriad wedi'i ychwanegu a'r weledigaeth wedi'i chryfhau i ddarlunio uchelgais y Cyngor i ddatblygu'r iaith Gymraeg yn y ddinas.

(Mae'r ymatebion a dderbyniwyd wedi'u crynhoi isod mewn italig).

Canlyniad 1: Mwy o blant 7 oed yn cael eu haddysgu trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg**1.1 Darpariaeth Ychwanegol o Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg*****Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad***

Nododd nifer sylweddol o randdeiliaid yr angen i sicrhau bod capasiti addas yn y sectorau cyn ysgol, cynradd ac uwchradd. Amlygodd ymatebwyr yr angen i gynnwys cynlluniau ar gyfer darpariaeth ychwanegol, yn ogystal â'r cynlluniau cymeradwy ar gyfer Ysgol Hamadryad ac Ysgol Glan Morfa, yn WESP 2017-2020. Fe wnaeth ymatebwyr hefyd gynnwys awgrymiadau penodol ar gyfer cynlluniau yn cynnwys ysgolion unigol.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Bydd angen i unrhyw fuddsoddiad cyfalaf, ar gyfer ehangu neu greu ysgolion newydd, gael ei fodloni o fewn y cyllid ar gyfer rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain ganrif Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae Caerdydd wrthi'n darparu cynlluniau a nodwyd fel blaenoriaethau i'w cynnwys o fewn Rhaglen Band A Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif. Mae Caerdydd wedi ymrwymo'r holl gyllid cyfalaf yn llawn o fewn Band A.

Band B yw'r cam cyllid nesaf ar gyfer buddsoddiad ysgolion a bydd yn rhedeg o 2019 - 2024. Mae Caerdydd yn dechrau ymchwilio blaenoriaethau ar gyfer Rhaglen Band B yr Awdurdod Lleol. Bydd y broses dadansoddi anghenion a chynllunio ar gyfer Rhaglen Band B yn amlygu blaenoriaethau a phwysau ledled y ddinas.

Bydd yr holl dystiolaeth ansoddol a meintiol, gan gynnwys awgrymiadau penodol trwy'r broses hon, yn sail i'r dadansoddiad anghenion parhaus ar gyfer Band B. Mae'r Grŵp Atgyfeirio Rhanddeiliaid wedi'i greu i sicrhau bod safbwyntiau rhanddeiliaid yn cael eu hystyried yn ystod proses dadansoddi anghenion Band B.

1.1.1 Darpariaeth Cyn Ysgol***Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad***

Roedd ymatebion yn nodi bod darpariaeth ar gyfer blynyddoedd cynnar yn hanfodol a bod angen cynyddu gofal plant a darpariaeth feithrin Cymraeg, a fydd yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar nifer y plant sy'n cyrchu addysg gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg. Yn

ogystal â chynyddu nifer y lleoedd Dechrau'n Deg Cymraeg i sicrhau mynediad i leoedd Cymraeg mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn cydnabod bod ymgysylltu ar y cyfle cynharaf gyda phlant y blynyddoedd cynnar yn hanfodol i dyfu'r sector addysg Gymraeg. Trwy weithio mewn partneriaeth gyda Mudiad Meithrin mae'r Cyngor yn ceisio rhoi'r cyfle i bob plentyn yng Nghymru elwa o wasanaethau a phrofiadau blynyddoedd cynnar trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mae Mudiad Meithrin yn arbenigo mewn darpariaethau blynyddoedd cynnar cyfrwng Cymraeg. Penododd Llywodraeth Cymru Mudiad Meithrin i ddarparu'r project Cymraeg i Blant. Diben y Rhaglen Cymraeg i Blant yw cynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg ymysg plant ifanc. Mae'r rhaglen Cymraeg i Blant yn atgyfnerthu gwaith Mudiad Meithrin i sicrhau bod llwybr clir o enedigaeth i oed ysgol ar gael yn Gymraeg. Mae Cymraeg i Blant a Mudiad Meithrin yn defnyddio Twitter, Facebook a gwefannau i gynyddu ymgysylltiad â rhieni ifanc trwy'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol. Un o'r argymhellion o'r ymgynghoriad oedd adolygu ffynonellau gwybodaeth sydd ar gael i gynorthwyo â chynnydd o ran marchnata targedig i rieni newydd (a darpar-rieni).

Mae gan staff ar draws Dechrau'n Deg ddull rhagweithiol iawn i annog teuluoedd i dderbyn darpariaeth Dechrau'n Deg Cymraeg. Mae bob aelod o staff yn derbyn DPP ar ddatblygiad iaith plant ac mae hyn yn cynnwys cyngor ar y manteision i ddatblygiad plant â dwyieithrwydd ac amlieithrwydd. Caiff staff eu hannog i hyrwyddo mynediad i wasanaethau cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Bydd Ymwelydd Iechyd yn gofyn i'r holl deuluoedd Dechrau'n Deg, ar gam cynnar ac yna cyn derbyn gofal plant, os hoffent i'w plentyn fynychu gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae'r Ymwelwyr Iechyd hefyd yn annog cyfranogiad rhieni mewn clybiau Ti a Fi, i helpu rhieni i wneud eu dewisiadau ynghylch gofal plant, hefyd, mae grwpiau rhianta Dechrau'n Deg megis Aros a Chwarae a chysiau megis Chwarae Plant a Iaith a Chwarae, oll yn hyrwyddo dwyieithrwydd ac yn darparu adnoddau Cymraeg fel rhan o'r gwasanaeth.

Mae Dechrau'n Deg ar hyn o bryd yn prynu 108 o leoedd Cymraeg allan o gyfanswm o 1029. Mae hyn yn gyfwerth â 10% o'r holl leoedd gofal plant a gynigir i blant 2-3 oed cymwys. Mae 108 o leoedd sydd ar gael yn ateb galw rhieni Dechrau'n Deg sy'n dewis gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg. Lle bo bwch mewn darpariaeth o fewn ardal benodol, mae Dechrau'n Deg a Thîm Cymorth Busnes Gofal Plant Cyngor Caerdydd yn rhagweithiol wrth gefnogi datblygiadau newydd.

1.1.1.2 Cylch Meithrin ac Addysg Statudol

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Ceir hefyd sylwadau mewn perthynas â darparu Cylchoedd Meithrin mewn adeiladau addysg ac yn enwedig yr adeiladau Ysgol Hamadryad ac Ysgol Glan Morfa newydd.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Fel y nodwyd ar dudalen 14 o WESP, bydd Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd a Mudiad Meithrin yn gweithio ynghyd i geisio'r gofynion gweithredol ac ymarferoldeb y trefniadau hyn a byddant yn cael eu hystyried yn y gwaith o gynllunio lleoedd cyfrwng Cymraeg ledled y ddinas ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Cynhaliwyd yr ymgynghoriad ar gyfer cynyddu ac adleoli Ysgol Glan Morfa rhwng 12 Hydref 2015 a 23 Tachwedd 2015, gan nodi bod y gynulleidfa ar gyfer lleoedd cynradd Cymraeg yn ardal Adamsdown a Sblot yn cynnwys darparwyr gofal plant lleol. Fel y nodwyd, mae Cylch Meithrin (Cylch Meithrin Glan Morfa) yn gweithredu o Ysgol Glan Morfa ar hyn o bryd gan gynnig lleoedd meithrin nas cynhelir, gofal plant Dechrau'n Deg a gofal cofleidiol yn y cyfleuster meithrin yn ystod y prynhawn. Bwrriedir i'r ysgol newydd ganiatáu i wasanaethau

Cylch Meithrin barhau i weithredu o safle'r ysgol ar ôl trosglwyddo i'r safle newydd, a arweinir gan y Corff Llywodraethu.

Cynhaliwyd yr ymgynghoriad ar gyfer sefydlu Ysgol Hamadryad rhwng 7 Medi 2015 a 19 Hydref, gan nodi bod y gynulleidfa ar gyfer lleoedd cynradd Cymraeg yn ardal Grangetown a Butetown yn cynnwys darparwyr gofal plant lleol. Yn dilyn hynny sefydlwyd Ysgol Hamadryad ym Medi 2016 ac mae wedi'i leoli dros dro yn safle Ysgol Gynradd Parc Ninian gan nodi bod gan y Corff Llywodraethu Ysgol gyfrifoldeb am y datblygiad pellach ac unrhyw ymholiadau dilynol. Wrth ddatblygu'r elfen adeilad ysgol newydd caiff unrhyw arferion da gan gynnwys gofal cofleidiol eu hystyried fel sy'n briodol.

Mae'r cynllun wedi'i gyflwyno i'r adran gynllunio, lle gellir gweld y dyluniad ar y ddolen ganlynol http://planning.cardiff.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=summary&keyVal= CARDIFF_DCAPR_118515 a chroesewir adborth trwy'r porthol hwn.

1.1.2 Darpariaeth Gynradd

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Roedd ymatebion mewn perthynas â darpariaeth gynradd ychwanegol yn ymwneud yn bennaf â:

De-orllewin y ddinas a gorllewin y ddinas.

Arweiniodd yr ymateb gan Gymdeithas yr Iaith at greu deg ysgol gynradd Gymraeg newydd ledled y ddinas o fewn y pum mlynedd nesaf a chafwyd eu barn am yr addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg sydd ar gael ledled y ddinas.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod bod mwy o alw na chyflenwad ar gyfer ysgolion Cymraeg yng ngorllewin y ddinas. Mae hyn yn cael ei fonitro ynghyd ag effaith darpariaeth ychwanegol o fis Medi 2017 yn yr Ysgol Hamadryad newydd ac ehangu Ysgol Glan Morfa. Mae'r holl faterion sy'n ymwneud â phatrymau cyflenwad a galw ar draws pob sector yn cael eu hystyried fel rhan o raglen cyfalaf Band B Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif a byddant yn cynnwys mewnbyn gan gynrychiolwyr o'r sector Cymraeg (ysgolion a WEF) fel rhan o hyn.

1.1.2.1 Niferoedd Derbyn Cyhoeddedig

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Nodwyd nad yw ehangiad "brys" Ysgol y Wern gan 15 lle ychwanegol i gynyddu'r nifer derbyn i 90 wedi bod trwy weithdrefn statudol llawn ond er gwaetha hyn ... mae'n dangos y cynnydd o ran y galw am leoedd Cymraeg yng ngogledd Caerdydd.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Fel y nodwyd yng Nghod Sefydliad Ysgol Llywodraeth Cymru, mae ehangu safle ysgol, a fyddai'n cynyddu'r capasiti, yn bosibl ar gyfer cynyddu'r capasiti gan 25%, neu 200 o ddisgyblion ychwanegol o gymharu â chapasiti'r ysgol ar y dyddiad priodol. Roedd ehangu Ysgol y Wern dros dro yn bodloni'r gofyniad hwn.

Aethpwyd dros y Nifer Derbyn Cyhoeddedig yn Ysgol y Wern dros dro i ganiatáu hyd at 15 lle ychwanegol yn y dosbarth derbyn ar gyfer 2016/17. Mae'r data poblogaeth cyn ysgol dinas eang o'r GIG ers 2014 yn awgrymu bod y niferoedd a oedd yn dechrau yn yr ysgol gynradd yn 2016 yn digwydd bod yn flwyddyn â phoblogaeth uchel yn ardal Llanisien / Thornhill, yn hytrach na'n dangos cynnydd parhaus o ran poblogaeth. Cynyddwyd y lleoedd Cymraeg a Saesneg i fodloni'r nifer cynyddol o blant yn yr ardal leol. Felly bydd y galw cyfatebol am leoedd cynradd Cymraeg yn nalgylch Ysgol y Wern yn cael ei adolygu, a bydd

cynigion newydd i gydbwysu'r cyflenwad a'r galw am leoedd yn cael eu cyflwyno lle bo angen.

1.1.2.2 Capasiti

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Nododd ymatebwyr bod y ganran capasiti dros ben o 2% ar gyfer y sector cynradd Cymraeg ledled y ddinas yn ganran fach, sy'n dangos nad yw llawer o rieni bob amser yn cael mynediad i addysg Gymraeg o fewn eu cymunedau. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe bai'r Cynllun yn canolbwyntio ar ysgolion Cymraeg lle mae nifer y lleoedd gwag yn llai na 10%. Bydd twf y sector Cymraeg yn fwy cywir drwy edrych ar fynediad i'r dosbarth derbyn yn hytrach na phlant a phobl ifanc 4-18 oed. Er bod capasiti dros ben, yng Nghaerdydd, nid yw'n amlwg a yw'r lleoedd dros ben wedi'u lleoli yn yr ardaloedd cywir a dylai darpariaeth leol fod ar gael i blant lleol.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Er eglurder, roedd y ganran o leoedd dros ben ar fynediad i'r ysgol gynradd (derbyn) yn 2016 yn 2%, gyda 31 o leoedd ar gael ar fynediad i'r dosbarth derbyn mewn 9 ysgol ledled y ddinas (Hydref 2016). Fodd bynnag, roedd y ganran dros ben yn y sector cynradd Cymraeg yn 8% ym mis Medi 2016. Mae hyn yn cymharu â capasiti dros ben o 5% yn y sector cynradd Saesneg. Bydd dau ddosbarth mynediad pellach ar gael ar fynediad i'r dosbarth derbyn yn y sector cynradd Cymraeg o fis Medi 2017. Mae'r Cyngor yn derbyn y byddai'r niferoedd derbyn ar gyfer y dosbarth derbyn yn cynnig dull arall i ddangos y twf yn y sector Cymraeg. O'r herwydd, caiff y data ei ychwanegu i'r ddogfen WESP.

Mae'r cyfeiriad o 10% dros ben yn un a gymerwyd o'r Cod Adrefnu Ysgolion: "Ni ddylai fel arfer fod angen darparu lleoedd ychwanegol mewn ysgolion pan fo eraill o'r un math â lleoedd dros ben o fewn pellter rhesymol. Fodd bynnag, gallai cynigion i gynyddu nifer y lleoedd mewn ymateb i'r galw am fath penodol o ddarpariaeth e.e. Cyfrwng Cymraeg, dal fod yn briodol; yn enwedig os yw darpariaeth effeithiol o leoedd ysgol wedi'i chynllunio ar gyfer ardal yr awdurdod lleol."

Nid oes targed Llywodraeth Leol i gyflenwi o leiaf 10% dros ben mewn unrhyw ddarpariaeth ysgol, ar lefel ysgol unigol nac ar sail ardal. Mae'n gyfeiriad at bwynt y dylai'r Awdurdod Lleol gymryd camau i leihau lleoedd dros ben.

Mae polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion y Cyngor a'r meini prawf pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd yn cael ei briodoli ar sail daearyddol gan roi blaenoriaeth i'r rheiny sy'n byw o fewn dalgylch ysgol ac hefyd yn ystyried pellter o'r cyfeiriad ysgol i'r cartref. Mae hyn yn ceisio cynnal, lle y bo'n bosibl, plant yn mynychu ysgol leol.

1.1.3 Darpariaeth Uwchradd

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Mynegwyd barn gyffredin gan ymgynghoreion ac er eu bod yn cydnabod na fyddai angen darpariaeth uwchradd ychwanegol o fewn cyfnod y cynllun hwn, mae angen sicrhau bod proses gynllunio effeithiol ar gyfer ehangu darpariaeth uwchradd yn cael ei chynnal mewn modd amserol (cyn 2020). Awgrymwyd hefyd model 3-18 y gellid ei ystyried.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae'r Cyngor wedi nodi na fydd angen darpariaeth uwchradd ychwanegol tan ar ôl 2022. Mae hyn yn seiliedig ar 21DM angen addysg uwchradd Cymraeg yn 2020 a 2021, sydd dros y 20DM sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd. Ni ddylai hyn greu problem, gan fod capasiti ar gael trwy

gynllunio cwricwlwm priodol yn unol â'r niferoedd yn yr ysgolion uwchradd Cymraeg yn y tymor byr.

Mae'r Cyngor yn ystyried y safbwyntiau i baratoi cynlluniau trylwyr ar gyfer darpariaeth uwchradd Cymraeg ar y cyfle cynharaf posibl a bydd yn sicrhau bod gwaith cynllunio Band B yn ystyried anghenion y sector Cymraeg. Bydd angen i Gaerdydd fabwysiadu dull creadigol yn gysylltiedig â buddsoddiad ysgolion wrth fynd ymlaen gan fod y Cyngor angen cyflawni'r gwerth gorau o'i adnoddau ariannol cyfyngedig, a fydd angen cynnwys ffyrdd newydd o weithio a datrysiadau arloesol.

1.2 Darpariaeth Bresennol ac Adnoddau Ariannol

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Mae'r cynllun yn crybwyll adeiladau a datblygiadau newydd yng Nghaerdydd ond dylai fod ffocws cadarn ar gyfleusterau presennol mewn ysgolion sefydledig i sicrhau bod cyfleusterau a darpariaeth bresennol yn addas i'r diben.

Gofynnodd un Corff Llywodraethu Ysgol a fyddai mwy o adnoddau ariannol ar gyfer ysgolion Cymraeg ac roedd dau ymateb yn bryderus ynghylch yr arian yn cael ei ddyrannu'n gyfartal ac yn gynaliadwy rhwng ysgolion Cymraeg a Saesneg.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae gan addysg gyllideb cyfalaf cynnal a chadw asedau blynyddol y gellir ei dyrannu i ymdrin â materion o fewn yr ystâd bresennol. Fel y nodwyd yng Nghynllun Rheoli Asedau Corfforaethol y Cyngor 2016/17, roedd gan ysgolion Caerdydd ôl-groniad cynnal a chadw o tua £71.5m (Ebrill 2016). Cyllideb cynnal a chadw blynyddol ar gyfer sefydliadau addysgol sy'n dod i gyfanswm o £18.760m dros y cyfnod pum mlynedd rhwng y blynyddoedd ariannol 2017/18 a 2021/22, yn unol â chymeradwyaeth o gyllideb 2017/18 y Cyngor. Mae'r dyraniad hwn ar gyfer gwaith adnewyddu ac addaswydd asedau. Felly, mae angen blaenoriaethu gwaith mewn ysgolion presennol ledled y ddinas. Mae tîm Arlwyio Addysg Dinas Caerdydd hefyd yn asesu ceginau ysgolion ar raglen adnewyddu treigl trwy gynigion cyfalaf gyda gwariant cyfyngedig ar gael.

Bydd angen i unrhyw ddarpariaeth ychwanegol, ailsiapio darpariaeth ar raddfa fwy gael ei gynnwys yn rhaglen buddsoddi cyfalaf Band B; fodd bynnag, ni fydd y cyllid hwn yn cynnwys materion sy'n ymwneud â digonolrwydd ac amodau sy'n bodoli. I nodi, mae Cyllid Cyfalaf Cyffredinol Llywodraeth Leol a ddyrannwyd i'r Cyngor wedi lleihau gan 35% ers 2010/11. Mae'r Cyngor yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â Llywodraeth Cymru ac wedi dyrannu adnoddau sylweddol i ariannu cynlluniau Band A yr 21ain Ganrif fel rhan o raglen fuddsoddi £164m. Bydd hefyd angen penderfynu ar fodel ariannol ymarferol ar gyfer unrhyw gynigion Band B a gyflwynir gan y Cyngor ar gyfer cymeradwyaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o 2019/20.

Mae ysgolion presennol yn derbyn cyllid ar gyfer atgyweiriadau a chynnal a chadw o fewn eu cyllideb refeniw fformwla blynyddol a, gan bod hwn yn gyllid dirprwyedig, mae penderfyniadau o ran sut maen nhw'n gwario'r dyraniad hwn yn cael eu gwneud ar ddisgresiwn Corff Llywodraethu a Phennaeth bob ysgol. Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod bod blaenoriaeth i nodi cyfrifoldebau clir mewn perthynas â rheoli ystâd eiddo ysgolion Caerdydd. Gall buddsoddiad Cyngor ychwanegol yn yr ysgolion presennol a holl flaenoriaethau eraill y Cyngor ond ddod o elw gwerthu tir neu o fenthyciad ychwanegol. Mae gan fenthycia oblygiadau o ran cyllidebau refeniw, ac mae angen iddo fod yn fforddiadwy, nawr yn ogystal ag yn y dyfodol.

Felly, bydd angen i uchelgeisiau a nodau o fewn y WESP gael eu rhannu gyda'r holl bartneriaid a rhanddeiliaid i weithredu a chyflawni sy'n golygu dull partneriaeth o ran datblygu'r iaith Gymraeg ledled y ddinas.

Caiff cyllid referniw a ddarperir i ysgolion ei ddsbarthu ar sail fformwla, a arweinir yn bennaf gan niferoedd disgyblion. Caiff unrhyw gynnydd o ran y swm cyffredinol o gyllid sydd ar gael i ysgolion dirprwyedig ei ddsbarthu rhwng ysgolion Cymraeg a Saesneg yn gyfartal. O'r herwydd, ni wneir unrhyw ddyraniadau ar wahân mewn perthynas â'r fenter hon; fodd bynnag, bydd ysgolion Cymraeg yn derbyn cyfran briodol o'r cynnydd cyffredinol o ran y cyllid sydd ar gael ar gyfer ysgolion dirprwyedig ar sail blynyddol.

1.3 Goblygiadau'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol (CDLI) a'r Galw Cymraeg

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Mynegodd ystod o randdeiliaid pa mor bwysig yw'r angen i'r ddarpariaeth Gymraeg gael ei chynllunio o fewn y 22 dosbarth mynediad ychwanegol a fydd yn ofynnol o ganlyniad i'r ardaloedd CDLI. Nid yw mabwysiadu'r dull o ymateb i'r galw yn unig yn ddigon a dylid mabwysiadu'r cyfle i gymryd dull uchelgeisiol drwy gynnig dewis iaith teg ym mhob cymuned. Derbyniwyd cwestiynau a oedd yn gofyn sut oedd y 22 dosbarth mynediad ychwanegol wedi'u cyfrifo, pa ganran o'r ddarpariaeth fydd yn ddarpariaeth Gymraeg neu Saesneg, graddfeydd amser cysylltedig a ph'un a all y CDLI newid, gan effeithio ar y nifer o ddsbarthiadau mynediad ychwanegol sydd eu hangen.

Mynegwyd pryderon hefyd o ran na fydd ymateb i'r galw yn unig yn gwireddu gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o greu 1m o siaradwyr erbyn 2050 a bod angen dull mwy rhagweithiol nid yn unig i ddiwallu'r galw ond hefyd i greu galw. Awgrymwyd bod angen ymchwil ac arolygon i ddarparu sylfaen gadarn ar gyfer cynllunio'r galw. I gefnogi hyn, nododd nifer o ymatebwyr y byddai gallu olrhain disgyblion trwy'r system addysg sy'n cael gwrthod lle mewn addysg Gymraeg yn y lle cyntaf yn ddefnyddiol.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Nid yw'n bosibl cwblhau'r prosesau statudol a fyddai'n ofynnol i sefydlu darpariaeth ysgol newydd o fewn oes y WESP (2017 - 2020). Yn ystod oes y WESP, 2017-2020, ni ddisgwylir i'r cyfanswm o ddisgyblion sy'n dechrau addysg (un ai cyfrwng Saesneg neu Gymraeg) o ddatblygiadau tai newydd, gan gynnwys Melin Trelái a Phlasdŵr, fod yn fwy na'r gostyngiad o ran y boblogaeth cyn ysgol o gymharu â niferoedd derbyn diweddar. Ceisir cyfraniadau datblygwyr lle na ellir bodloni'r galw am leoedd ysgol ychwanegol o fewn darpariaeth ysgol bresennol a bydd darpariaeth ychwanegol yn cael ei gyflwyno fel sy'n briodol. Bydd CTY yn parhau i fonitro dyddiadau a rhagamcaniadau datblygiadau tai a bydd yn rhoi ystyriaeth strategol ddyledus i'r rhain.

Mae'r fethodoleg a ffefrir gan y Cyngor ar gyfer rhagdybio'r galw am leoedd yn defnyddio data poblogaeth gwasanaeth iechyd cyn ysgol unigol i ragfynegi ar lefel dalgylch pob ysgol unigol gan ddefnyddio model goroesi safonol carfan ac ystyried y lleoedd a gymerwyd mewn ysgolion yn ddiweddar yn gymesur â hyn. Mae'r Gwasanaeth Addysg hefyd yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth agos â swyddogion Cynllunio Strategol i sicrhau bod ei fethodolegau ar gyfer rhagfynegi niferoedd disgyblion o ddatblygiadau tai newydd yn cael eu diwallu'n ddigonol.

Fodd bynnag, mae pob lle ysgol cymunedol, beth bynnag fo'r cyfrwng iaith ar agor i holl breswylwyr Caerdydd. Mae dewis rhieni yn cadarnhau'r ysgol a ffefrir, yn ogystal â'r cyfrwng iaith; lle bydd eu plant yn derbyn eu haddysg.

Mae'n rhaid i'r Cyngor ddangos y galw i sicrhau llwyddiant gydag unrhyw geisiadau cyllid (e.e. a106 neu fuddsoddiad cyfalaf ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru).

Bydd Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn ogystal â'r Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd yn trafod gweithredu asesiad galw cyfrwng Cymraeg ymhellach gyda Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae Prifysgol Caerdydd hefyd wedi amlygu yr hoffent wneud ymchwil o ran galw, a'r achosion a'r rhesymau dros ddewis ac argaeledd cyfrwng Cymraeg felly mae posibilid o ymuno â hwy i

ymchwilio ymhellach yn ogystal â defnyddio panel Holi Caerdydd a weinyddir gan Ganolfan Ymchwil Caerdydd i gynorthwyo â chynllunio'r continwm cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Bydd y Cyngor yn gweithio gyda phartneriaid i ddyfeisio cynllun gweithredu a fydd yn darparu ymyraethau i gyflawni'r uchelgeisiau a nodir yn y strategaeth.

1.4 Hyrwyddo Cyfrwng Cymraeg

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Mynegodd nifer o ymatebwyr gredoau cryf bod angen mwy o ymdrech i wella gwybodaeth o ran yr hyn y mae addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ei gynnig a chynyddu'r gwaith o hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg a darpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg sydd ar gael; yn enwedig ar y cyfle cynharaf ac o fewn ardaloedd Dechrau'n Deg. Mae angen mwy o wybodaeth yn y llyfryn 'Derbyn i Ysgolion', sydd â 114 o dudalennau a llai na hanner tudalen ar addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg (ac eithrio ar gyfer y rhestr o ysgolion ar ddiwedd y ddogfen). Nododd ymatebwyr fod gan nifer sylweddol o ddarpar-rieni gamsyniadau ynghylch addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae'r Cyngor eisoes yn gweithio gyda nifer o bartneriaid i hyrwyddo addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a gofal plant cyn ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg. Cafodd darpariaeth ymdrochi Cymraeg ei chynnwys am y tro cyntaf yn llyfryn derbyn i ysgolion 2017/18. Mae'r tîm addysg yn cydnabod y gall y Llyfryn Gwybodaeth i Ysgolion elwa o gael adran cyfrwng Cymraeg estynedig a chynigir y dylid sefydlu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i ystyried y ffordd orau o gael gwared ar fythau am gyrchu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a chynnwys mwy o wybodaeth am y prosesau sy'n gysylltiedig â chyrchu darpariaeth y Ganolfan Ymdrochi Cymraeg yn Llyfryn Derbyn i Ysgolion 2018/19. Bydd Fforwm Addysg Gymraeg Caerdydd, dan eu cylch gwaith i gyfrannu at y gwaith o ddatblygu a hyrwyddo addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, yn adolygu drafft o'r testun cyn ei gynnwys yn y ddogfen derfynol.

1.5 Data a Rhagfynegiadau

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Fe wnaeth nifer o ymatebwyr gwestiynu'r fethodoleg ar gyfer y rhagfynegiadau, y sail ar gyfer yr ystadegau a pham bod rhai rhagfynegiadau yn ymddangos fel petaent yn rhy isel. Yn benodol, mynegwyd pryder mewn y nifer o ymatebion mewn perthynas â'r targed ar gyfer mwy o blant saith oed. Dywedodd nifer o ymatebwyr nad oedd y targedau yn ddigon uchelgeisiol neu heriol, eu bod yn siomedig ac yn amcangyfrif rhy isel o lawer. Mae angen i'r rhagfynegiadau a wneir gan y Cyngor adlewyrchu'r darlun cywir.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae rhagfynegiadau seiliedig ar ardal yn dilyn model goroesi carfan safonol sy'n ystyried data poblogaeth (a gyflenwir yn flynyddol gan y GIG) a data PLASC sy'n cael ei ddarparu a'i wirio gan ysgolion yn flynyddol. Mae'r set data PLASC a wiriwyd yn fwyaf diweddar ar gael i'w ddadansoddi o Ionawr 2016 pan gafodd 690 o ddisgyblion eu cofrestru mewn dosbarthiadau derbyn Cymraeg.

Yn y blynyddoedd diweddar, mae nifer y disgyblion sy'n dechrau addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ledled y ddinas wedi cynyddu'n gyson ac yn gymesur â'r twf mewn poblogaeth. Mae data GIG yn nodi y bydd llai o blant yn cael eu derbyn i addysg gynradd o 2017 i 2019, o gymharu â'r brig yn 2016, ac felly mae rhagfynegiadau sy'n dangos twf o ran canran (ond gostyngiad mewn niferoedd) yn adlewyrchu'r tuedd hwn o ran poblogaeth.

Mae WESP Caerdydd yn nodi gwaelodlin o ran sut, pe bai tueddiadau a'r nifer cyfatebol sy'n derbyn lleoedd yn dilyn patrymau diweddar, y byddai'r nifer sy'n derbyn lleoedd ym mlwyddyn 2, h.y. rhagfynegiadau, yn cynyddu i 16.4% erbyn 2019/20 ac i 16.7% erbyn 2022/23. Fodd bynnag, mae colofn ychwanegol wedi'i hychwanegu sy'n adlewyrchu targedau ar gyfer disgyblion blwyddyn 2.

Mae'r targedau ar gyfer disgyblion a asesir yn saith oed fel arfer wedi'u cyfyngu gan fformat y WESP i'r cyfnod tair blynedd 2017-2020. Yn amlwg, ni all y Cyngor ddylanwadu llawer ar rieni i addysgu plant trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg pan fo disgyblion eisoes wedi dechrau ar addysg llawn amser statudol, ac eithrio targedu disgyblion sydd wedi cyflwyno cais trosglwyddo ysgol a gweithio'n agos gydag ysgolion i leihau nifer y disgyblion sy'n dewis trosglwyddo.

Byddai disgyblion a aseswyd yn saith oed yn 2017-2018 a 2018-19 wedi dechrau addysg gynradd ym mis Medi 2015 a 2016 yn y drefn honno; mae disgyblion a aseswyd yn 7 oed yn 2019-2020 wedi cyflwyno ffurflenni cais i ddechrau addysg gynradd ym mis Medi 2017. Byddai prosesau statudol a allai fod wedi'u cymryd i gynyddu nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael ar gyfer y garfan o blant 7 oed yn 2019/20, megis yr ymgynghoriad ar drefniadau derbyn a'r penderfyniad arnynt, wedi'u cwblhau. Felly mae'r WESP yn gallu rhoi manylion mesurau a gymerwyd eisoes i gynyddu nifer y plant saith oed sydd wedi dechrau addysg yn ddiweddar, a'r rheiny a fyddai'n cofrestru ym mis Medi 2017 a 2018.

Mae WESP Caerdydd yn gosod targedau uchelgeisiol sy'n sylweddol fwy na'r nifer a ragfynegwyd, gan 5 disgybl yn 2020/21, gan 29 disgybl yn 2021/22 a chan 67 disgybl yn 2022/23.

1.6 Hyfforddiant i Staff Rheng Flaen

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Staff rheng flaen e.e. Dylai Ymwelwyr Iechyd, bydwragedd, Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd gael y cyfle i gael eu hyfforddi o ran manteision addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a manteision dwyieithrwydd.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Gwneir llawer o waith trwy weithio â'r sector gofal plant i annog y gweithlu i ddewis CPD iaith Gymraeg a chyrsgiau cyfreithiol a rheoliadol i annog y farchnad. Yn y cyd-destun fodd bynnag, mae tîm Canolfan Achrededig a Gweithlu Gofal Plant y Cyngor wedi cael problemau yn llenwi'r cyrsiau Cymraeg sydd wedi cael eu cynnig i'r sector.

Yn ystod 2016/17 cynigiodd y tîm 4 sesiwn blas ar y Gymraeg trwy Campiaith, roedd rhaid canslo 2 gan nad oedd digon wedi archebu. O'r 2 gwrs a gynhaliwyd, dim ond 19 o'r 40 lle oedd ar gael a lenwyd. Roedd y tîm hefyd yn cynnig cwrs iaith Gymraeg Pellach 1 diwrnod, gan fod yr adborth gan ddarparwyr gofal plant yn nodi eu bod eisiau mwy na sesiwn ragarweiniol. Fodd bynnag, roedd rhaid canslo'r cwrs gan mai dim ond 3 lle a gafodd eu harchebu.

Trefnodd y tîm ddau gwrs Cyfreithiol a Rheoliadol (2 x Hylendid Bwyd a 2 x Deall Amddiffyn Plant) trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, fodd bynnag cafodd bob un o'r cyrsiau hyn eu canslo gan mai dim ond 1 lle a archebwyd.

Ymddengys er bod yr ymgynghoriad anghenion hyfforddiant blynyddol ar gyfer y sector yn dangos bod galw am gyrsiau iaith Gymraeg neu gyrsiau a ddarperir trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, pan ddaw'r adeg i archebu a thalu am le ar gwrs o'r fath, nid yw'r galw yno. Anfonir yr ymgynghoriad i'r gweithlu gofal plant yng Nghaerdydd ac eleni, mae'r ymateb a dderbyniwyd yn dangos mai dim ond 13% o ymatebwyr a nododd y byddent yn mynychu hyfforddiant trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

O ganlyniad i'r wybodaeth hon, mae'r Cyngor yn cynnig nodi rhesymau posibl dros y diffyg diddordeb a rhoi camau mwy penodol ar waith.

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn buddsoddi £3m ychwanegol yn y Ganolfan Genedlaethol ar gyfer Dysgu Cymraeg i wella a chynyddu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg yn y gweithle. Mae'r Ganolfan Genedlaethol ar gyfer Dysgu Cymraeg yn gyfrifol am ddarparu arweiniad strategol i'r sector Cymraeg i Oedolion. Mae'r rôl hon yn cynnwys datblygu a darparu cyrsiau Cymraeg i Oedolion yn y gweithle, yn enwedig i gyrff sy'n dod dan y gyfundrefn safonau iaith. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweithio'n agos â'r Ganolfan Genedlaethol i ddatblygu cynllun ar gyfer yr arian ychwanegol a glustnodwyd yng nghytundeb cyllideb 2017-18 gyda Plaid Cymru. Mae'r Cynllun yn cynnwys pump llinyn ac mae un llinyn yn ymwneud yn benodol â chysiau ar gyfer gweithle'r blynyddoedd cynnar 'Cymraeg Cynnar/Early Welsh'. Bydd y tîm Cyrhaeddiad, gan gynnwys y Gwasanaethau Gofal Plant, yn cynyddu'r llinyn ar gyfer cyrsiau gweithlu'r blynyddoedd cynnar ar ran y Cyngor drwy gyfeirio a hyrwyddo cyfleoedd Cymraeg Cynnar sydd ar gael trwy'r cynllun 'Cymraeg Gwaith'.

1.7 Dalgylchoedd

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Cafwyd ystod o ymatebion a oedd yn pwysleisio'r angen am ddalgylch ar gyfer Ysgol Hamadryad a'r angen am ymgynghoriad cynnar gyda rhanddeiliaid os bydd unrhyw newidiadau i drefniadau dalgylchoedd yn y ddinas.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Er mwyn sefydlu pob dalgylch ysgol unigol mae'n rhaid i'r Cyngor gynnal ymgynghoriad ffurfiol. Mae'r Cyngor, yn ei rôl fel awdurdod derbyn, yn ymgynghori ag ysgolion yn flynyddol mewn perthynas â threfniadau derbyn i ysgolion, gan gynnwys dalgylchoedd ysgolion.

Ni all unrhyw newidiadau i drefniadau derbyn i ysgolion megis diwygio dalgylchoedd gael eu rhoi ar waith tan fis Medi 2019 ar y cynharaf, yn unol â gofynion Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru. Disgwylir, yn dilyn dadansoddiad pellach o'r lleoedd derbyn a lenwyd ym Medi 2016 a 2017, y byddai unrhyw newidiadau arfaethedig i ddalgylchoedd ysgolion yn cael eu hymgyngori arnynt yn gynnar yn 2018 neu 2019, i drefniadau gael eu rhoi ar waith ym Medi 2019 neu Medi 2020.

1.8 Cymunedau Amlddiwylliannol ac Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Roedd ymatebwyr yn annog y Cyngor i gyfeirio at nifer y plant o gefndiroedd lleiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n cyrchu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg gan nodi bod cyfranogiad mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn is mewn cymuneau ethnig.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae datganiad o fwriad y Cyngor a gwerthoedd o fewn y Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (2017-2020) yn ymwneud â bod pob plentyn yn teimlo'n hyderus yn y Gymraeg gydag addysg a gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gael i bawb a bod addysg Gymraeg yn gynhwysol. Mae rhieni ledled y ddinas yn gallu ymgeisio am leoedd ysgol cymunedol p'un a ydynt yn lleoedd Cymraeg neu Saesneg, a waeth beth fo'u cefndir ethnig.

Mae trosolwg o ystadegau yn dangos bod canran is o blant o gefndiroedd lleiafrifoedd sy'n manteisio ar addysg Gymraeg fodd bynnag i roi darlun llawnach, byddai'n rhaid gwneud ymchwil penodol i ddeall y darlun dinas-eang a'r nifer sy'n dewis addysg Gymraeg o gefndiroedd lleiafrifoedd ethnig.

Mae'r Cyngor yn gweithio gyda RhAG, partneriaid Cymraeg gan gynnwys Menter Caerdydd, Mudiad Meithrin, Cyngor Ffoaduriaid Cymru ac aelodau eraill o'r gymuned ar broject a gefnogir gan gyllid Llywodraeth Cymru i ledaenu'r neges o addysg Gymraeg mewn cymunedau amlddiwylliannol, yn enwedig Butetown, i sefydlu Ysgol Hamadryad. Mae Gwasanaeth Ethnig a Theithwyr y Cyngor yn gweithredu fel cyswllt rhwng y project a theuluoedd a disgyblion. Yn dilyn trafodaethau gyda rhanddeiliaid, bydd y project yn cynhyrchu ffilm fer i hyrwyddo addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Wrth i boblogaeth y ddinas ddod yn fwy amrywiol, gallai'r ffilm hon ddod yn adnodd gwerthfawr ar gyfer cefnogi datblygiad addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn cymunedau amlddiwylliannol.

Mae'r Cyngor wedi gweithio'n agos â Chorff Llywodraethu Ysgol Hamadryad i sicrhau bod yr ysgol yn cael ei gweld fel dewis ystyrlon i'r cymunedau lleol. Mynychodd pennaeth a llywodraethwyr yr ysgol nifer o ddiwyddiadau cymunedol hefyd gyda'r nod o gyrraedd cymunedau amrywiol Butetown a Grangetown.

Mae Caerdydd hefyd yn gallu cynnig darpariaeth wych i newydd ddyfodiaid i'r ddinas ar ffurf uned drochi Gymraeg. Mae'r Uned Drochi Gymraeg yn darparu addysg iaith Gymraeg ddwys i alluogi plant i ddod yn ddigon rhugl i drosglwyddo i addysg mewn Ysgol Gymraeg.

1.9 Trafnidiaeth Dysgwyr

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Mynegodd ymatebwyr yr angen i sicrhau bod bob rhiant a bob plentyn yn cael dewis teg rhwng ysgolion Cymraeg a Saesneg. Roedd ymatebion eraill yn nodi angen i wahaniaethu rhwng ysgolion cymunedol Cymraeg ac ysgolion ffydd, oherwydd bod rhai rhieni dan yr argraff bod y meini prawf derbyn sy'n cynnwys y gallu i siarad Cymraeg yn cael eu hystyried wrth dderbyn plant i ysgolion Cymraeg yn yr un ffordd ag y mae amodau crefyddol yn berthnasol i brosesau derbyn mewn ysgolion ffydd.

Cafwyd sylwadau ynghylch yr angen am fysis ar gyfer disgyblion cyfrwng Cymraeg i deithio i'w hysgolion uwchradd Cymraeg ac anghytundeb gyda'r geiriad yn yr adran Trafnidiaeth Dysgwyr "[...] Nid oes gofyniad statudol i Gyngor Caerdydd ddarparu trafnidiaeth am ddim i unrhyw ysgol Gymraeg...."

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae polisi trafnidiaeth o'r cartref i'r ysgol presennol Cyngor Caerdydd yn nodi bod 4 categori / math o'r ysgol briodol agosaf, sef:-

1. Yr Ysgol Gymunedol Saesneg agosaf
2. Yr Ysgol Gymunedol Gymraeg agosaf
3. Yr Ysgol yr Eglwys yng Nghymru agosaf
4. Yr Ysgol Gatholig agosaf

Darnau o'r Cod Canllaw Trafnidiaeth Teithwyr a gyhoeddwyd ym Mehefin 2014, datganiad cwestiynau cyffredin:-

12. Ydyw'n ofyniad cyfreithiol i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu trafnidiaeth am ddim i ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd Cymraeg?

Dan y ddeddfwriaeth trafnidiaeth ysgol bresennol, mae dysgwr yn gymwys i drafnidiaeth am ddim i ysgol Gymraeg os yw'r ysgol honno yn cael ei hystyried gan yr awdurdod lleol fel ysgol addas agosaf y dysgwr a bod y dysgwr yn diwallu'r meini prawf pellter sy'n benodol i'w hoedran. Mae disgyblion cynradd yn gymwys i drafnidiaeth am ddim os ydynt yn byw 2 filltir neu fwy o'r ysgol addas agosaf tra bo disgyblion uwchradd yn gymwys i drafnidiaeth am ddim os ydynt yn byw 3 milltir neu fwy o'r ysgol addas agosaf.

Mae Adran 1 – 1.40 yn nodi: gall rhieni a dysgwyr fynegi dewis am ysgol benodol, math penodol o ddarpariaeth iaith neu ysgol ffydd, ond nid yw'r Mesur yn rhoi hawliau i rieni a dysgwyr i drafnidiaeth am ddim i'w ysgol a neu leoliad o ddewis, oni bai bod yr awdurdod

Ileol yn ystyried taw'r ysgol honno yw ysgol addas agosaf y dysgwr a bod y dysgwr yn diwallu'r meini prawf pellter.

Canlyniad 2: Mwy o ddysgwyr yn parhau i wella eu sgiliau iaith o symud i'r ysgol gynradd i'r ysgol uwchradd

2.0 Cyfraddau trosglwyddo

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Dylai Caerdydd fod yn uchelgeisiol a cheisio sicrhau cyfraddau trosglwyddo o 100% ar draws pob cyfnod a chynnyddu cyfraddau trosglwyddo o Gylchoedd Meithrin lle ceir cyfraddau trosglwyddo isel. Pa gamau penodol fydd yr Awdurdod Lleol yn eu cymryd i wella'r gyfradd trosglwyddo rhwng CA2 a CA3?

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Bydd yr Awdurdod Lleol yn gweithio gydag ysgolion i nodi grwpiau o ddisgyblion sy'n dewis trosglwyddo allan yn ystod addysg gynradd Cymraeg ac wrth bontio o ysgol gynradd i uwchradd. Bydd y Cyngor yn sicrhau bod mwy o gyfathrebu rheolaidd yn digwydd gyda phenaethiaid i nodi trosglwyddiadau a'r rhesymau drostynt. Mae'r gyfradd trosglwyddo dinas-eang cyfartalog wedi cynyddu o 95% i 96%. Mae hyn oherwydd bod y Cyngor eisieu dangos uchelgais tra'n cydnabod bod gan boblogaeth y ddinas lefel uchel o symudedd a bod dewis rhieni yn agwedd bwysig o addysg disgybl, felly'n gosod targed uchelgeisiol, ond realistig fel y gofynnwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Roedd Cyfraddau trosglwyddo o'r Cylchoedd yn 86% yn 2013, 85% yn 2014 a 84% yn 2015. Mae'r cyfraddau trosglwyddo o Cylch Meithrin Grangetown a'r Bae wedi bod fel a ganlyn:

2013-14	19%
2014-15	50%
2015-16	73%

Mae'r data uchod yn dangos bod y gyfradd trosglwyddo o Cylch Meithrin Grangetown a'r Bae wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol dros y 3 blynedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, bydd Mudiad Meithrin yn adolygu'r cyfraddau trosglwyddo mewn mwy o fanylder i ddeall pam bod y cyfraddau yn gostwng a byddant yn gweithio gyda'r Tîm Cymorth Busnes Gofal Plant i barhau i wella'r cyfraddau trosglwyddo o Grangetown a'r Bae i gyd-fynd â chyrhaeddiad Ysgol Hamadryad. Gallai Mudiad Meithrin hefyd edrych ar Gylchoedd gyda chyfraddau trosglwyddo uwch a chreu partneriaeth gyda Chylchoedd sydd â chyfraddau is i weld os gellir dysgu gwersi i adeiladu llwyddiannau a chynnaladwyedd tra'n sicrhau bod pob cylch yn ddewis ystyrlon i gymunedau.

Bydd Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn ymchwilio i dueddiadau mewn cyfraddau trosglwyddo rhwng gwahanol oeddrannau a chyfnodau'r continwm iaith Gymraeg. Bydd canlyniadau'r gwaith hwn yn arwain at gamau pellach fodd bynnag; mae'n rhy gynnar i ddweud beth gellid ei wneud, oherwydd bydd hyn yn dibynnu ar ganlyniadau'r ymchwiliadau. Mae'r Comisiynydd Iaith wedi rhoi gwybod bod tystiolaeth yn dangos y bydd canolbwyntio ar gryfhau addysg Gymraeg mewn un cyfnod allweddol yn aflwyddiannus o ran creu nifer sylweddol o siaradwyr Cymraeg newydd a rhugl. Yn hytrach, rhaid cryfhau darpariaeth Gymraeg o'r cychwyn cyntaf ac ym mhob un o'r cyfnodau allweddol dilynol er mwyn sicrhau bod nifer uwch o unigolion yn cwblhau siwrne gyfan o ddarpariaeth Gymraeg yn ystod eu gofal ac addysg. Caiff hyn ei ystyried wrth gymllunio camau pellach.

2.1 Trosglwyddiadau yn ystod y flwyddyn

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Crybwyllwyd p'un a oedd y Cyngor yn rhagweithiol o ran cynnig darpariaeth Gymraeg gyda throsglwyddiadau yn ystod y flwyddyn.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

O ran trosglwyddiadau yn ystod y flwyddyn, bydd pob un sy'n cael gwrthod lle yn derbyn rhestr gyffredinol o leoedd sydd ar gael ym mhob ysgol Gymraeg a Saesneg sydd ag ond ychydig o leoedd ar gael a dywedir wrth ymgeiswyr y gallant ymgeisio am eu dewisiadau o'r rhestr. Ar gyfer ceisiadau yn ystod y flwyddyn, os bydd rhieni yn nodi eu bod yn ffafrio darpariaeth Gymraeg neu Saesneg bydd y tîm yn helpu gyda gwybodaeth ar ysgolion mewn perthynas â'r cyfrwng y maent wedi gofyn amdano. Os bydd rhieni yn dweud eu bod yn symud i Gaerdydd, bydd pob ysgol yn yr ardal leol sydd â lleoedd gwag yn cael eu hamlygu, beth bynnag fo'r cyfrwng iaith.

2.2. Canolfan Trochi Gymraeg (CTG)

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Dylai Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd gael eu canmol am sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth hon yn bodoli a dylid croesawu'r pwyslais ar drochi cynnar, fodd bynnag, mae angen mwy o gyhoeddusrwydd am ei fodolaeth a sut i gael lle. Mae'r gyfradd drosglwyddo o 100% yn uchelgeisiol iawn.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

I gynorthwyo â chynllunio lleoedd ledled y ddinas, bydd y tîm derbyn i ysgolion yn gwella'r broses o rannu gwybodaeth gyda'r Ganolfan Drochi Gymraeg. Gall disgyblion o ledled y ddinas fynychu'r uned lle maent yn mynychu am dymor neu'n hirach roi sgiliau Cymraeg iddynt.

Ym mis Medi 2016, roedd gofyniad i ddsbarth trochi uwchradd gael ei sefydlu i ddisgyblion sy'n mynychu Ysgol Bro Edern ond ddim o gefndir addysg gynradd Cymraeg. Cafodd ei sefydlu i gyd-fynd â'r dosbarth cynradd, i alluogi rhannu adnoddau. Mae'r Cyngor yn bwriadu sefydlu darpariaeth drochi Gymraeg barhaol.

Bydd y gyfradd trosglwyddo targed ar gyfer y Ganolfan Drochi Gymraeg yn parhau ar 100% fodd bynnag; mae angen targedu disgyblion a allai ystyried y ddarpariaeth hon fel opsiwn ar gam cynharach, er enghraifft, cyn dechrau blwyddyn 6, yn lle ei adael tan y gwneir penderfyniad ar ysgol uwchradd. Cynigir rhaglenni trochi yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Cymru i ddisgyblion ym mlwyddyn 3 fel "cyfle euraidd" neu "cyfle olaf" i ddod yn ddwyieithog, a rhennir holl fanteision dwyieithrwydd ac addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg gyda hwy. Bydd y Cyngor yn ymdrechu i sicrhau cyfradd trosglwyddo 100% ac yn olrhain llwyddiant y grŵp blwyddyn 7 presennol.

Canlyniad 3 a 4: Mwy o fyfyrwyr rhwng 14 a 16 oed yn astudio am gymwysterau yn Gymraeg a mwy o fyfyrwyr 14-19 oed yn astudio pynciau yn Gymraeg mewn ysgolion, colegau a dysgu yn y gweithle

3.1 Cymwysterau TGAU

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Cafwyd sylwadau na all Glantaf gyflawni 100% ar gyfer Cymraeg iaith Gyntaf oherwydd bod ganddi uned arbennig i blant ag anabledau difrifol na all wneud TGAU.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae'r targed ar gyfer 2020 wedi'i osod ar 100%, fodd bynnag, cydnabyddir na fydd yn cynnwys y plant hynny â datganiadau penodol o angen addysgol arbennig. Mae hyn wedi'i nodi ar dudalen 17.

3.2 Cymraeg Ail iaith

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Nododd un ymatebwr fod y cwricwlwm Cymraeg ail iaith yn newid a bod angen i'r targed Cymraeg ail iaith ar gyfer 2020 gael ei adolygu. Amlygodd un arall nad oedd y strategaeth yn cynnwys unrhyw ddata am gyraeddiadau Saesneg disgyblion mewn ysgolion Cymraeg.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn newid y ffordd y caiff cymwysterau Cymraeg ail iaith eu cyrchu. Caiff y cymwysterau Cymraeg ail iaith presennol, cwrs llawn a chwrs byr, eu hasesu am y tro olaf yn yr haf 2018. Bydd cymhwyster cwrs byr Cymraeg ail iaith yn cael ei gydredeg gyda'r cwrs llawn Cymraeg ail iaith o fis Medi 2017 a dim ond un cymhwyster Cymraeg ail iaith fydd ar gael o fis Medi 2018.

Ceir rhagor o wybodaeth am y newidiadau ar y ddolen ganlynol: <http://qualificationswales.org/development/changes-to-gcse-welsh-second-language/?lang=en&>. Mae'r strategaeth wedi'i diweddarau i adlewyrchu'r newidiadau hyn.

Mewn ysgolion Cymraeg, cyflwynir yr iaith Saesneg ym mlwyddyn 3 a chaiff ei asesu gydol Cyfnod Allweddol 2. Mae hyn yn parhau i'r cyfnod uwchradd lle caiff cynnydd a chanlyniadau disgyblion yn Saesneg eu holrhain a'u gwerthuso ynghyd â phynciau craidd eraill - Mathemateg a Gwyddoniaeth. Mae'r WESP yn strategaeth ar gyfer yr iaith Gymraeg.

Canlyniad 5: Mwy o fyfyrwyr â sgiliau datblygedig yn y Gymraeg

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

5.1 Darpariaeth Lefel A

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Nododd ymatebwyr duedd cenedlaethol o ostyngiad yn y nifer sy'n gwneud Lefel A ac o'r herwydd mynegwyd safbwyntiau bod y nod o gynyddu'r niferoedd sy'n gwneud Lefel A Cymraeg iaith gyntaf (fel canran o niferoedd TGAU Cymraeg iaith gyntaf ddwy flynedd yn gynharach) i 6% erbyn 2020 yn rhy uchelgeisiol oherwydd y niferoedd gostyngol sy'n dewis dilyn Lefel A Cymraeg iaith gyntaf. Cafodd rôl darparwyr Addysg Bellach ei chwestiynu mewn perthynas â helpu'r ddinas i gyflawni targedau Lefel A gan amlygu'r angen i hyrwyddo cyfleoedd i ddysgu trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ymysg disgyblion sy'n dewis gyrfaoedd.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod bod y gostyngiad o ran myfyrwyr lefel A Cymraeg iaith gyntaf yn ffenomen cenedlaethol a bydd yn gweithio gyda Chonsortium Canol y De a Llywodraeth Cymru ar strategaethau i wrthdroi'r tuedd hwn. Yn dilyn adborth o'r ymgynghoriad mae'r targed lefel A yn 2020 wedi'i leihau o 6% i 5.5% (gweler Atodiad D).

Bydd yr ysgolion uwchradd yn ymchwilio pam nad yw lefel A Cymraeg iaith gyntaf yn ddewis deniadol ymysg eu myfyrwyr ac yn darparu canlyniadau'r ymchwil hwn i'r Cyngor i helpu gyda nodi camau pellach y gellid eu cymryd i gynyddu'r garfan sy'n dewis Cymraeg iaith gyntaf yn Lefel A.

Mae Consortium Canol y De yn darparu data i fesur canlyniad 3 a 4 i'r holl awdurdodau lleol. Mae'r data hwn yn ymwneud ag ysgolion sydd â blwyddyn 13, i ddarparu cysondeb rhanbarthol, wedi'i ddefnyddio i gyfrifo'r mesurau hyn.

5.2 Darpariaeth allgyrsiol

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Mae'r mwyafrif o ddisgyblion mewn addysg Gymraeg yn dod o gartrefi nad ydynt yn siarad Cymraeg felly mae'n hanfodol bod y gwasanaethau allgyrsiol yn rhan allweddol o Strategaeth Addysg Gymraeg Caerdydd. Dylid rhoi mwy o gyfleoedd i ddisgyblion o bob oed i ymarfer siarad Cymraeg y tu allan i'r ystafell ddosbarth mewn ysgolion Cymraeg a Saesneg, yn ogystal â chynyddu darpariaeth ffurfiol ac anffurfiol mewn ysgolion Cymraeg a Saesneg.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae'r Cyngor eisoes yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth gyda nifer o sefydliadau gan gynnwys Menter Caerdydd i hyrwyddo ac ehangu'r defnydd o'r iaith Gymraeg drwy gynyddu cyfleoedd i gymunedau gyrchu gweithgareddau allgyrsiol, clybiau gwyliau a gofal ar ôl ysgol trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mae'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir mewn partneriaeth â'r sefydliadau hyn yn benodol i sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc yn cael y cyfle i ymarfer defnyddio'r Gymraeg y tu allan i'r ystafell ddosbarth / gweithle mewn ystod o leoliadau ledled y ddinas. Fodd bynnag, mae pob ysgol yn arwain ar weithgareddau allgyrsiol a bydd angen cysylltu â'u partneriaid i sicrhau y gellir darparu ystod eang o weithgareddau allgyrsiol.

Fodd bynnag, y nod yw datblygu hyn i ddarparu strategaeth ehangach sy'n fwy perthynol i'r 'Siarter Iaith Gymraeg' a ddatblygwyd gan Gwynedd yn 2014. Mae gan y Siarter Iaith Gymraeg amcan cyffredinol o ddarparu fframwaith y gellir ei ddefnyddio i hyrwyddo a chynyddu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg mewn cyd-destun cymdeithasol gan blant mewn ysgolion

Cymraeg. Drwy ddathlu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg ar iard yr ysgol, gyda rhieni ac yn cyd-destun ehangach o'r gymuned ysgol, y nod yw datblygu nifer y plant sy'n siarad Cymraeg yn ddyddiol. Mae'r Siarter yn seiliedig ar yr egwyddor y gall pob ysgol unigol osod ei gweledigaeth heriol a chyraeddadwy ei hun mewn cysylltiad â hyrwyddo'r defnydd o'r iaith Gymraeg. Mae hyn yn cydnabod y gall amgylchiadau amrywio o ysgol i ysgol ac mae'n rhoi cyfle i bob ysgol weithredu ei rhaglen ei hun a chyflawni ei gweledigaeth ei hun.

Mae fersiwn Ail Iaith ar gyfer ysgolion Saesneg sy'n dilyn yr un canllawiau ac wedi'i dylunio gan ERW a elwir Cymraeg Campus, ond ar hyn o bryd nid yw'n cael ei chefnogi gan Llywodraeth Cymru. Bydd Consortiwm Canol y De yn gweithio gyda rhanddeiliaid i ymchwilio p'un a yw hwn yn broiect y gellid ei ailadrodd gydag ardal Consortiwm Canol y De oherwydd bydd angen i rhanddeiliaid gefnogi ei ddatblygiad.

Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn ymwybodol bod Prifysgol Caerdydd yn cynnig darpariaeth Cymraeg i Oedolion Caerdydd (<https://welshforadults.cardiff.ac.uk/cy>) sy'n cynnwys cyrsiau 'Cymraeg i'r Teulu' ac mae Prifysgol Caerdydd wedi mynegi diddordeb i ddatblygu partneriaethau ysgolion ymhellach.

5.3 Sector Addysg Uwch

Gwnaed ceisiadau i ddatblygu cyfleoedd gyda'r sector Addysg Uwch, yn enwedig gyda Phrifysgol Caerdydd a'r Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol, i hyrwyddo llwybrau dysgu yn y sector Addysg Uwch.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae Prifysgol Caerdydd wedi amlygu yr hoffent ffurfio partneriaethau pellach gyda'r Ysgolion, y Cyngor a Chonsortiwm Canol y De i ddatblygu cynlluniau i gynyddu niferoedd ymhellach, gan gynnwys cynnig gweithdai mewn ysgolion a chynadleddau / diwrnodau astudio ar gampws y Brifysgol. Wrth i'r boblogaeth gynyddol barhau drwy'r continwm iaith Gymraeg, bydd partneriaid yn adolygu eu rôl o ran datblygu darpariaeth addas.

Canlyniad 6: Darpariaeth Gymraeg i ddysgwyr ag ADY

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Codwyd ystod o faterion yn gysylltiedig â darpariaeth ADY a ddarperir trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg gan gynnwys BESD, Anogaeth ac ASD. Roedd y themâu cyffredin a nodwyd yn cynnwys niferoedd uwch o fyfyrwyr ag anghenion BESD yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg, bod angen darpariaeth BESD yn ychwanegol i'r ddarpariaeth drws troi, bod angen darpariaeth BESD ar lefel uwchradd, bod angen dosbarthiadau anogaeth ar gyfer disgyblion, lleoliad parhaol ar gyfer darpariaeth BESD yn ogystal â darpariaeth ASD a darpariaeth SRB ar gyfer anghenion dysgu.

Gofynnwyd cwestiynau ynghylch tegwch a pharedd ADY yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg o gymharu â'r sector Saesneg a nifer y disgyblion sy'n gadael addysg Gymraeg oherwydd ADY. Fe wnaeth safbwynt cyffredin amlygu'r angen i gynnwys rhanddeiliaid mewn trafodaethau a chynlluniau cyn gwneud penderfyniadau. Cafwyd sylwadau hefyd a nododd yr angen am fwy o athrawon arbenigol a'r angen am adolygiad o'r sector i gael darlun cyflawn ac opsiynau ar gyfer ymyraethau priodol.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Yn y sectorau Cymraeg a Saesneg, mae'r awdurdod lleol yn cymryd camau i ddatblygu darpariaeth mewn ymateb i anghenion sy'n dod i'r amlwg. Mae'r lefel AAA mewn ysgolion Cymraeg yn llawer is na mewn ysgolion Saesneg ac mae hyn yn atebol am y patrwm darpariaeth gwahanol. Wrth i'r sector dyfu, mae'n amlwg bod y lefel AAA yn codi, a bod hyn yn cyfiawnhau datblygu lleoedd arbenigol ychwanegol. Mae lleoedd wedi cynyddu dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf ac mae ymrwymiad i dyfiant pellach dros y 3-4 blynedd nesaf.

Bydd yr Awdurdod Lleol yn cymryd camau i nodi p'un a yw disgyblion ag AAA yn trosglwyddo o addysg Gymraeg i addysg Saesneg ac yn ceisio gwybodaeth gan rieni o ran eu rhesymau. Bydd unrhyw faterion a nodir yn sail i gynllunio a chefnogaeth yn y dyfodol i ddisgyblion yn y sector Cymraeg.

Bydd yr awdurdod lleol yn cynnal adolygiad o ddarpariaeth SRB cynradd ar gyfer anghenion dysgu mewn partneriaeth â'r ysgolion Cymraeg ac yn ceisio safbwyntiau rhieni fel sail i unrhyw newidiadau a allai fod eu hangen i gynyddu nifer y lleoedd a lenwir. Mae'r awdurdod lleol yn gweithio'n agos gydag Ysgol Glantaf i ddatblygu lleoliad SRB uwchradd ar gyfer anghenion dysgu ac i sicrhau y bydd hyn yn ddigonol ar gyfer twf yn y dyfodol.

Mae gweithgor o benaethiaid Cymraeg, Cydlynwyr AAA a staff arbenigol wedi'i sefydlu i adolygu darpariaeth ADY cyfredol yn ogystal â data disgyblion gyda golwg ar ddatblygu cynllun datblygu darpariaeth cytunedig ar gyfer y sector Cymraeg. Mae ymarfer mapio anghenion yn cael ei gynnal a fydd yn sail i gynllunio ar gyfer darpariaeth arbenigol yn y dyfodol, ar gyfer BESD ac ASD. Caiff Cynllun Gweithredu ADY ei ddatblygu allan o'r gweithgor hwn, gyda mewnbwn gan randdeiliaid.

Mae capasiti siarad Cymraeg yn y mwyafrif o dimau arbenigol ac mae hyn yn gymesur â'r lefel o angen yn y sector Cymraeg. Lle bo bylchau, mae hyn oherwydd eu bod wedi colli staff sy'n siarad Cymraeg trwy ymddeoliadau ac ati. Lle bo diffyg athrawon sy'n siarad Cymraeg gyda chymwysterau arbenigol, caiff swyddi eu hysbysebu fel cyfleoedd hyfforddi i athrawon sy'n siarad Cymraeg sy'n dymuno datblygu eu gyrfaoedd fel arbenigwyr. Gwneir gwaith pellach i archwilio anghenion cyfredol ac arfaethedig, yn ogystal â sgiliau staff ac athrawon, i gynllunio ar gyfer datblygu'r gweithlu yn y dyfodol mewn partneriaeth â'r ysgolion.

Caiff partneriaethau rhanbarthol eu hadeiladu er mwyn rhannu arfer da ac arbenigaeth ac i ymchwilio i gyfleoedd ar gyfer cydweithredu.

Canlyniad 7: Cynllunio'r gweithlu a datblygu proffesiynol parhaus

7.1 Rolau Arwain

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Fe wnaeth ymatebwyr gydnabod er mwyn cynyddu addysg Gymraeg mae'n arbennig o bwysig bod Consortiwm Canol y De yn hyrwyddo'r "rhaglenni arweinwyr ysbrydoledig ag arweinwyr lefel canol a Dirprwy Athrawon mewn ysgolion Cymraeg" ac yn datblygu potensial sgiliau arweinwyr y dyfodol. Mae sicrhau cyflenwad o benaethiaid ar gyfer y dyfodol yn flaenoriaeth allweddol.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn derbyn bod datblygu arweinyddiaeth yn flaenoriaeth allweddol ar gyfer y dyfodol sydd wedi arwain at gynnwys arweinyddiaeth Gymraeg yng Nghlanlyniad 7. Hefyd, mae Melin Gruffydd yn cynnal cwrs arweinwyr canol ar gyfer Ysgolion Cynradd Cymraeg. Mae holl Benaethiaid Ysgolion Uwchradd wedi dod ynghyd i greu 'Gyda'n Gilydd', fel rhan o'r rhaglen gefnogaeth maen nhw wedi creu cwrs arweinwyr canol ar gyfer arweinwyr adran a Darpar Uwch Arweinwyr. Mae'r ddau uchod yn rhai Cymraeg.

O fewn y Consortiwm mae peilot arweinyddiaeth newydd yn cael ei gynnal ar gyfer Dirprwy Benaethiaid, 'Gwella Sgiliau Arweinyddiaeth ar gyfer Dirprwy Athrawon'. Nid yw hwn trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ond bydd ar agor i'r holl ysgolion ar ôl llwyddiant y peilot. Mae'r rhaglen NPQH yn cael ei gynnal ac rydym yn ymwybodol o'r angen i ddatblygu capasiti arweinyddiaeth ymhellach mewn lleoliadau cyfrwng Cymraeg.

7.2 Ymarferwyr Addysgu

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Mae angen datblygu cyrsiau cyfrwng Cymraeg i athrawon, tynnwyd sylw arbennig i'r Cynllun Sabothol Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Hyfforddiant Iaith Gymraeg. Ariennir y cynllun hwn gan Lywodraeth Cymru i gynyddu nifer yr ymarferwyr all addysgu trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg neu'n ddwyieithog ac i gynnig cyfleoedd datblygu proffesiynol parhaus arbenigol mewn addysg. Mae'n cynnig cyfle i ymarferwyr presennol mewn addysg i ddysgu Cymraeg drwy fanteisio ar gyrsiau sabothol sydd ar gael yn ogystal â chynnig cyrsiau gloywi dwys i'r athrawon hynny sy'n fodlon trosglwyddo i addysg Gymraeg.

Dylai'r holl gyd-ymarferwyr newydd i'r gweithlu allu addysgu trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg – pa bynnag sefydliad addysgol y byddant yn gweithio ynddo – i sicrhau defnydd ehangach o'r Gymraeg fel ffordd o gyfathrebu mewn ysgolion Saesneg.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae Consortiwm Canol y De yn creu Cwrs Mentora ITE a Chwrs GTP gyda gwahanol Brifysgolion ac mae gan y ddau ffocws Cymraeg.

Cynhelir y cynllun Sabothol gan Brifysgol Caerdydd a bydd y cyrsiau Sabothol yn cefnogi ymarferwyr sydd eisoes mewn ysgolion megis Cynorthwywyr Addysgu ac Athrawon. Mae'r cyrsiau am ddim ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn talu am gostau cyflenwi yn ogystal â chostau teithio. Darperir yr hyfforddiant yng Nghaerdydd: <http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/cy/welsh/courses/professional-courses-and-welsh-for-adults/sabbatical-scheme>. Mae'r Brifysgol wedi croesawu nifer o ymarferwyr ar y cyrsiau ac

maen nhw'n awyddus i weithio gyda'r Cyngor a Chonsortiw m Canol y De i hyrwyddo'r cynllun cyffrous hwn ymhellach.

7.3 Cynnwys Myfyrwyr

Ymatebion o'r Ymgynghoriad

Mae Prifysgol Caerdydd yn datblygu darpariaeth israddedigion newydd wrth gaffael ac addysgu Cymraeg, a fydd yn rhoi'r cyfle i fyfyrwyr dreulio cyfnod ar leoliad yn yr ysgol (cynradd neu uwchradd). Nid bwriad y modiwl yw darparu hyfforddiant ffurfiol fel athrawon, ond i edrych ar y system addysg Gymraeg o bersbectif academiaidd a'r nod yw eu hannog i ddatblygu syniadau gwreiddiol yn yr ysgolion. Hoffai Prifysgol Caerdydd gydweithredu ag ysgolion Cymraeg ac athrawon Cymraeg yn y sector Saesneg.

Arfarniad o Safbwyntiau

Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn cydnabod y ddarpariaeth hon a byddai'r Awdurdod Lleol yn fodlon cydlynu trafodaethau rhwng y Brifysgol a'r Consortiw m i ddatblygu'r cynllun, os ystyrir bod hyn yn briodol.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Newidiadau a wnaed i Gynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (WESP) Caerdydd yn dilyn ymgynghoriad

Mae'r newidiadau sydd wedi'u gwneud i'r WESP drafft a gymeradwywyd yn flaenorol o ganlyniad i'r ymgynghoriad wedi'u nodi isod:

- Mae niferoedd derbyn ar gyfer pob blwyddyn wedi'u hychwanegu i ddangos twf yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg.
- Mae cyfeiriad at estyniad dros dro i PAN Ysgol y Wern wedi'i ychwanegu i wneud pethau'n gliriach.
- Mae paragraff am gyllid buddsoddi cyfalaf Band B wedi'i ychwanegu i ddangos cylch buddsoddi cyfalaf yr ysgol.
- Ychwanegwyd Datganiad Cenhadaeth i'r strategaeth i nodi dyhead y Cyngor, a newidiwyd y Weledigaeth i atgyfnerthu gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o 1m o siaradwyr erbyn 2050.
- Ychwanegwyd cyfeiriadau at ofal plant a gofal gwyliau i'r adran Gwerthoedd.
- Ychwanegwyd cyfeiriadau ac ystadegau i'r WESP o ran cynnydd Caerdydd yn cyflawni gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, wedi'u halinio â chynnwys strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwyeithog.
- Mae amcanestyniadau 4-18 mlynedd wedi'u hestyn i 2021/22 i alinio ag amserlenni Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwyeithog.
- Ychwanegwyd graff i ddangos nifer y plant sy'n mynd i addysg Gymraeg i adlewyrchu'r twf yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg.
- Diweddarwyd darpariaeth feithrin newydd yn Ysgol Glan Ceubal.
- Diweddarwyd y Cylch Gorchwyl arfaethedig ar gyfer y Fforwm Addysg Gymraeg.
- Diweddarwyd yr adran Trafnidiaeth Dysgwyr.
- Ychwanegwyd y bydd y Cyngor yn ymchwilio i dueddiadau cyfraddau trosglwyddo rhwng:
 - dechrau'r Cyfnod Sylfaen (Derbyn) a dechrau CA2 (blwyddyn 3),
 - dechrau CA3 (blwyddyn 7) a dechrau CA4 (blwyddyn 10) a
 - diwedd CA3 (blwyddyn 9) a diwedd CA4 (blwyddyn 11).
- Cynyddu cyfraddau trosglwyddo cyfartalog ledled y ddinas i adlewyrchu dyheadau.
- Ychwanegwyd ffigurau cyrhaeddiad Cymru gyfan ar gyfer Cymraeg iaith gyntaf i'r data yng Nghanlyniad 5 i ddangos sefyllfa Caerdydd yn erbyn y sefyllfa genedlaethol.
- Mae'r targed cwrs byr Cymraeg ail iaith wedi'i ddileu oherwydd newidiadau i'r cwricwlwm.
- Geiriad wedi'i ychwanegu i egluro'r newidiadau Cymraeg ail iaith ynghyd â nifer yr ymgeiswyr am gymwysterau Cymraeg ail iaith.
- Targed Safon Uwch is, o 6% i 5.5%.
- Ychwanegwyd uchelgais y Cyngor i gyrraedd lefelau uwch ym mhob cyfnod allweddol mewn Cymraeg iaith gyntaf.
- Nodwyd capasiti dros ben ledled y sector addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ogystal â chapasiti dros ben mewn Dosbarthiadau Derbyn mewn ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg.
- Eglurwyd capasiti ychwanegol darpariaeth ADY drwy dorri niferoedd i lawr yn y tabl i ddarpariaethau penodol.
- Newidiwyd darpariaeth ASA ychwanegol i ddarpariaeth AYECh.
- Diweddarwyd Canlyniad saith – Cynllunio'r Gweithlu a DPP
- Diwygiwyd y casgliad i alinio'n agosach ag uchelgeisiau Caerdydd 2020.
- Ychwanegwyd cyfraddau trosglwyddo cenedlaethol ar gyfer y Cylchoedd Meithrin.
- Mae cyfanswm capasiti pob ysgol wedi'i ychwanegu at Dabl 15.
- Ychwanegwyd mesuriad ychwanegol i Ganlyniad 1 i fonitro nifer y plant sy'n mynd i addysg Gymraeg bob blwyddyn.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Fy Nghyf: Scrutiny/Correspondence/MJH

8 Mawrth 2017

Y Cyngorydd Sarah Merry
Aelod Cabinet – Addysg a Sgiliau
Neuadd y Sir
Glanfa'r Iwerydd
CAERDYDD
CF10 4UW



County Hall
Cardiff,
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Neuadd y Sir
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CF10 4UW
Ffôn: (029) 2087 2088

Annwyl Sarah

Ar ran y Pwyllgor, hoffwn ddiolch i chi am fynychu cyfarfod diwethaf y Pwyllgor Craffu Plant a Phobl Ifanc ar 7 Mawrth 2017 i roi datganiad agoriadol ac i ateb cwestiynau ar yr eitem agenda **Cynllun Strategol y Gymraeg mewn Addysg 2017-2020 – Adroddiad Cabinet drafft**. Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i Nick Batchelar a Michele Duddridge Hussain am gyflwyno'r adroddiad ac am ateb cwestiynau'r Aelodau.

Roedd y Pwyllgor yn falch o weld yr adroddiad gan gytuno i gymeradwyo'r adroddiad i'r Cabinet. Fodd bynnag, pan drafodwyd y ffordd ymlaen yn y cyfarfod roedd yr Aelodau'n bryderus braidd ynghylch argaeledd athrawon uwchradd sy'n siarad Cymraeg. Felly, hoffai'r Pwyllgor gefnogi'r camau sy'n cael eu cymryd fel rhan o Ddeiliant 7, cynllunio'r gweithlu a datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus, a byddant yn disgwyl gweld gwelliant o ran recriwtio dros y flwyddyn nesaf.

Ystyriodd y Pwyllgor sylwadau a wnaed bod diffyg gweithgareddau cymdeithasol i blant sy'n dysgu Cymraeg y tu allan i'r ysgol. Felly, awgrymodd y Pwyllgor y gellid cyfeirio'r adnoddau sy'n cael eu defnyddio ar hyn o bryd i gynnal Yr Hen Lyfrgell ar yr Aes, yn fwy effeithiol i gefnogi cyfleusterau ieuenctid Cymraeg eu hiaith yng Nghaerdydd.

Yn gywir

Y CYNGHORYDD SIR RICHARD COOK
Cadeirydd - Pwyllgor Craffu Plant a Phobl Ifanc

CC: Nick Batchelar, Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes
Michele Duddridge Hussain, Rheolwr Gweithredol: Cynllunio a Gwasanaethau

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg

Cyngor Caerdydd Canllaw Teclyn Sgrinio Statudol

Os ydych yn datblygu strategaeth, polisi neu weithgaredd sy'n debygol o effeithio ar bobl, cymunedau neu ddefnydd tir mewn unrhyw ffordd, mae nifer o ofynion statudol perthnasol. Gall peidio â chydymffurfio â'r gofynion hyn neu beidio â dangos ystyriaeth ddyledus, olygu bod y Cyngor yn agored i her gyfreithiol neu gerydd ar ffurf arall.

Er enghraifft, bydd hyn yn berthnasol i strategaethau (h.y. Strategaeth Dai neu'r Strategaeth Chwarae i Blant Anabl), polisiau (e.e. y Polisi Caffael) neu weithgaredd (e.e. datblygu ardal chwarae newydd).

Bydd cwblhau'r Teclyn Sgrinio Statudol yn sicrhau bod holl strategaethau, polisiau a gweithgareddau Cyngor Caerdydd yn cydymffurfio â'r gofynion a'r cyfrifoldebau statudol perthnasol. Os oes angen ystyried mater mewn mwy o fanylder, bydd y Teclyn Sgrinio yn adnabod a oes unrhyw angen am asesiad effaith llawn, fel bo angen.

Mae'r prif ofynion statudol y mae'n rhaid i strategaethau, polisiau neu weithgareddau eu hadlewyrchu yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- **Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 - Asesiad Effaith Cydraddoldeb**
- **Bil Datblygu Cynaliadwy** Llywodraeth Cymru
- **Canllaw Statudol Llywodraeth Cymru - Diben Cyffredin, Gweithredu ar y Cyd**
- **Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn**
- **Egwyddorion y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn**
<http://www.olderpeoplewales.com/wl/about/UN-principles.aspx>
- **Mesur y Gymraeg 2011**
- **Asesiad o Effaith ar Iechyd**
- **Asesiad o Reoliadau Cynefinoedd**
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/cy/uksi/2007/1843/introduction/made>
- **Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol**

Mae'r Teclyn Sgrinio Statudol yn rhoi'r gallu i ni ateb gofynion yr holl ddeddfwriaethau hyn fel rhan o ddull sgrinio cyfannol nad yw fel arfer yn cymryd hwy nag awr.

Gellir cwblhau'r Adnodd Sgrinio fel hunan asesiad neu fel rhan o sesiwn gyda hwylusydd petai angen rhagor o gymorth arnoch. Am ragor o wybodaeth neu os oes angen sesiwn gyda hwylusydd arnoch, cysylltwch â'r Tîm Polisi, Partneriaethau a Chanolbwyntio ar Ddinasyddion ar 2078 8563 neu e-bostiwrch: siadavies@caerdydd.gov.uk
Sylwch:

- **Mae'n rhaid cyflwyno'r Adnodd Sgrinio fel atodiad gyda'r adroddiad Cabinet.**
- **Cyhoeddir yr adnodd sgrinio wedi ei gwblhau ar y fewnwyd.**

Adnodd Sgrinio Statudol

Enw'r Strategaeth / Polisi / Gweithgaredd: Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg	Dyddiad Sgrinio: Ionawr 2017
Gwasanaeth / Isadran: Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes	Swyddog Arweiniol: Janine Nightingale
Yn bresennol: Hunanasesu	

Beth yw amcanion y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth	Rhowch wybodaeth gefndirol am y Polisi/Strategaeth/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth ac unrhyw waith ymchwil sydd wedi'i wneud [e.e. data defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn erbyn ystadegau demograffig, AEGau tebyg wedi'u gwneud ayyb.]
<p>Cynllun sy'n manylu'r cyfeiriad strategol ar gyfer cynllunio a gweithredu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysg Gymraeg yn yr awdurdod yw'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg.</p>	<p>Mae'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg hwn ar gyfer y cyfnod o 2017 i 2020 ac mae'n adeiladu ar y momentwm a greodd y Cynllun blaenorol ers 2014 a'r ymrwymadau ynddo.</p> <p>Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn ymrwmo i ddatblygu Caerdydd ddwyieithog. Bydd Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg 2017-2020 yn helpu Caerdydd i gynorthwyo gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghymru erbyn 2050.</p> <p>Mae'r Cynllun yn rhan hanfodol o Strategaeth Pum Mlynedd Caerdydd Ddwyieithog y Cyngor. Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod bod sicrhau sector addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg cryf a chynhwysol yn hanfodol er mwyn i Gaerdydd ddatblygu fel dinas sy'n wir ddwyieithog lle mae'r Gymraeg yn iaith fyw lewyrchus.</p> <p>Nod Strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwyieithog yw cynyddu nifer siaradwyr Cymraeg Caerdydd a hyrwyddo defnyddio'r iaith ledled y ddinas. Mae Cyngor Caerdydd yn cydnabod bod y system addysg yn elfen allweddol o sicrhau bod plant yn gallu datblygu eu sgiliau yn y Gymraeg, ac o greu siaradwyr newydd.</p> <p>Bydd Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg hefyd yn cyfrannu at y saith targed lles cenedlaethol sydd yn Neddff Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, yn benodol at Gymru lewyrchus sy'n cynnig addysg a hyfforddiant o safon uchel i blant a phobl ifanc gyda'r nod o greu cyfleoedd cyflogaeth, hyfforddiant ac</p>

addysg bellach/uwch yn yr iaith ddewis yn ogystal â chyfrannu tuag at ddiwylliant byw i Gymru a Chymraeg sy'n ffynnu.

Rhan 1: Effaith ar ganlyniadau ac ystyriaeth ddyledus i Ddatblygu Cynaliadwy

Defnyddiwch y raddfa ganlynol wrth ystyried pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd yn wneud:		
+	Cadarnhaol	Cyfraniad cadarnhaol at y canlyniad
-	Negyddol	Cyfraniad negyddol at y canlyniad
ntrl	Niwtral	Cyfraniad niwtral at y canlyniad
Ansicr	Ddim yn siŵr	Ansicr a oes unrhyw gyfraniad at y canlyniad

	A ystyriwyd sut y bydd y Strategaeth/Polisi/Gweithgaredd yn effeithio ar un neu ragor o'r 7 Canlyniad sy'n Canolbwyntio ar Ddinasyddion Caerdydd?	Ticiwch				Tystiolaeth neu awgrym ar gyfer gwella/lliniaru
		+	-	Ntrl	Ansicr	
1.1 Page 471	<p>Mae pobl yng Nghaerdydd yn iach; Ystyriwch yr effaith posibl ar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hybu iechyd da, atal ymddygiad niweidiol, hyrwyddo bwyta'n dda/bywyd actif a.y.b. dinasyddion sy'n agored i niwed ac ardaloedd gydag amddifadedd lluosog Mynd i'r afael ag achosion o anghydraddoldeb iechyd 	X				<p>Bydd Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg 2017-2020 yn canolbwyntio ar sicrhau y bydd pob dysgwr, o bob cefndir economaidd-gymdeithasol, yn cael cyfle cydradd i gyrraedd eu disgwyliadau trwy ddarpariaeth addysg gyfrwng Cymraeg o'r safon orau.</p> <p>Mae Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg 2017-2020 yn cyfeirio ar ardaloedd Dechrau'n Deg, ardaloedd difreintiedig ac mae'n edrych yn benodol ar nifer y llefydd sydd ar gael mewn darpariaeth blyneddodd cynnar trwy gyfrwng Cymraeg. Gofynnir i bob teulu Dechrau'n Deg a hoffent i'w plant gael lle mewn lleoliad gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae nifer y llefydd sydd ar gael yn ateb galw rhieni Dechrau'n Deg sy'n dewis gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg.</p>
1.2	<p>Amgylchedd glân, deniadol a chynaliadwy i bobl yng Nghaerdydd ; Ystyriwch yr effaith posibl ar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> achosion a chanlyniadau Newid yn yr Hinsawdd a chreu dinas carbon isel annog cerdded, beicio a defnyddio trafndiaeth gyhoeddus a 			X		dd/b
				X		dd/b

	A ystyriwyd sut y bydd y Strategaeth/Polisi/Gweithgaredd yn effeithio ar un neu ragor o'r 7 Canlyniad sy'n Canolbwyntio ar Ddinasyddion Caerdydd?	Ticiwch				Tystiolaeth neu awgrym ar gyfer gwella/lliniaru
		+	-	Ntrl	Ansic r	
	<i>gwella mynediad i'r wlad a manau agored</i>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>gostwng llygredd amgylcheddol (tir, aer, sŵn a dŵr)</i> 			X		dd/b
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>gostwng defnydd o ynni ac annog gostwng gwastraff, aildefnyddio ac adfer</i> 			X		dd/b
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>annog bioamrywiaeth</i> 			X		dd/b
1.3	Pobl Caerdydd yn Ddiogel ac yn Teimlo'n Ddiogel; <i>Ystyriwch yr effaith posibl ar:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>gostwng trosedd, ofn trosedd a gwella diogelwch unigolion</i> <i>mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol</i> <i>diogelu oedolion a phlant sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghaerdydd rhag niwed neu gamdriniaeth</i> 			X		dd/b
1.4	Economi sy'n ffynnu ac yn llewyrchu yng Nghaerdydd; <i>Ystyriwch yr effaith posibl ar:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ysbryd cystadlu economaidd (gweithgarwch menter, mentrau cymdeithasol, enillion cyfartalog, gwella cynhyrchedd)</i> <i>Helpu'r rhai nad ydynt mewn Addysg, Cyflogaeth na Hyfforddiant</i> <i>atynnu a chadw gweithwyr (swyddi a chyfleoedd hyfforddi newydd, cynyddu gwerth cyflogaeth)</i> <i>hybu cyfleoedd caffael lleol neu wella gallu cwmnïau lleol i gystadlu</i> 	X				<p>Pedwerydd canlyniad strategol y Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg yw cynyddu nifer y dysgwyr 14-19 oed sy'n astudio pynciau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn ysgolion, colegau ac sy'n dysgu yn y gweithle.</p> <p>Mae'r pumed canlyniad yn cyfeirio at economi sy'n ffynnu ac mae'r strategaeth yn sôn bod y Cyngor wedi bod yn paratoi adroddiadau sector ar economi Caerdydd er mwyn helpu i ysgolion newydd ddeall y newidiadau yn y farchnad lafur leol ac adnabod cyfleoedd gwaith newydd. Rhennir y rhain gydag ysgolion er mwyn rhoi rhagor o bwysau ar gynllunio'r gweithlu a sgiliau oherwydd bod y Cyngor yn cydnabod uchelgais Llywodraeth Cymru yn y Strategaeth Dyfodol Llwyddiannus o ystyried anghenion cyflogwyr a'r gweithle fel hanfodol er mwyn i bobl ifanc fynd i gyflogaeth yn ddiffwdan ac yn llwyddiannus.</p>
1.5	Pobl Caerdydd yn Cyflawni eu Llawn Botensial; <i>Ystyriwch yr effaith posibl ar:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>hyrwyddo a gwella mynediad i ddysgu gydol oes yng Nghaerdydd</i> <i>codi lefelau sgiliau a chymwysterau</i> <i>rhoi'r dechrau gorau i blant</i> 	X				<p>Mae'r pedwerydd canlyniad yn y strategaeth yn berthnasol i godi cyrhaeddiad pobl 14-16 oed ac mae'r pumed canlyniad yn berthnasol i godi cyrhaeddiad o'r Cyfnod Sylfaen hyd at Lefel A.</p>

	A ystyriwyd sut y bydd y Strategaeth/Polisi/Gweithgaredd yn effeithio ar un neu ragor o'r 7 Canlyniad sy'n Canolbwyntio ar Ddinasyddion Caerdydd?	Ticiwch				Tystiolaeth neu awgrym ar gyfer gwella/lliniaru
		+	-	Ntrl	Ansic r	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gwella'r ddealltwriaeth o gynaliadwyedd • mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant (tlodi ariannol, diffyg mynediad a diffyg cyfranogi) • Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn ac Egwyddorion ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn 					
1.6	Mae Caerdydd yn Lle Gwych i Fyw, Gweithio a Chwarae ynddo Ystyriwch yr effaith posibl ar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hybu amrywiaeth ddiwylliannol Caerdydd • hybu cyfranogiad a mynediad i weithgarwch corfforol, hamdden a diwylliant i bawb • cyfleoedd chwarae ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc • diogelu a gwella'r dirwedd a threftadaeth hanesyddol Caerdydd • hyrwyddo cysylltiadau rhyngwladol y ddinas 	X				Holl ethos y Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg yw cyfrannu at hyrwyddo amrywiaeth diwylliannol y ddinas ac mae weledigaeth ganlynol ganddo: Bydd system addysgol Caerdydd yn brif gymhellydd er mwyn sicrhau bod plant yn gallu datblygu eu sgiliau Cymraeg a chreu siaradwyr newydd er mwyn cynorthwyo gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o sicrhau miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050.
Page 473	Mae Caerdydd yn gymdeithas deg, gyfiawn a chynhwysol. Ystyriwch yr effaith posibl ar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gwaredu gwahaniaethu, aflonyddu neu erlid ar gyfer grwpiau cydraddoldeb 	X				Gweler yr Asesiad O'r Effaith Ar Gydraddoldeb isod ac wedi ei atodi
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A yw'r gymuned neu'r rhanddeiliaid wedi ymwneud â datblygu'r strategaeth/polisi/gweithgarwch? • sut yr anogir cyfranogiad dinasyddion (ac annog gweithredoedd a fydd yn ystyried gwahanol ffurfiau ar ymgynghori trwy ymgysylltu mwy trylwyr i gyfranogiad llawn o ran datblygu a darparu gwasanaeth)? 	X				Fel strategaeth dinas gyfan, bydd rhanddeiliaid sy'n gyfrifol am hyrwyddo a hwyluso defnyddio'r Gymraeg ledled y ddinas yn rhannu'r cyfrifoldeb o weithredu strategaeth addysg Gymraeg trawsbynciol. Mae'r Fforwm Addysg Gymraeg yn cyfarfod bob tymor ac mae aelodau sy'n cynrychioli datblygu'r Gymraeg ar draws y ddinas yn cynnwys Mudiad Meithrin, Menter Caerdydd, Caerdydd Ddwieithog, RhAG, Consortiwm Canolbarth y De a phenaethiaid ysgolion Cymraeg. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfodydd a gweithdai gyda phenaethiaid ysgolion Cymraeg ar hyd y ddinas. Roedd y ddau fforwm hyn yn gysylltiedig â datblygu'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg ac yn cyfrannu ato. Bydd y fforymau

	A ystyriwyd sut y bydd y Strategaeth/Polisi/Gweithgaredd yn effeithio ar un neu ragor o'r 7 Canlyniad sy'n Canolbwyntio ar Ddinasyddion Caerdydd?	Ticiwch				Tystiolaeth neu awgrym ar gyfer gwella/lliniaru
		+	-	Ntrl	Ansic r	
						hefyd yn monitro gweithredu'r Cynllun. Bu'r cyfnod ymgynghori ar y Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg am gyfnod statudol o 8 wythnos rhwng 2 Rhagfyr 2016 a 27 Ionawr 2017.
	ASESIAD O'R EFFAITH AR GYDRADDOLDEB (Mae hwn yn atodol, ar dudalen XX)					
1.8 Page 474	Mae'r Cyngor yn sicrhau canlyniadau cadarnhaol ar gyfer y ddinas a'r dinasyddion trwy bartneriaethau cryf <i>Ystyriwch yr effaith posibl ar:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> atgyfnerthu partneriaethau gyda'r sectorau busnes a gwirfoddol yr agenda gydweithio a'r potensial ar gyfer gwasanaethau a rennir, gweithio trawsffiniol ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd 	X				Fel strategaeth ddinas gyfan, rhennir gweithredu a gwireddu'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg gyda nifer o randdeiliaid yn cynnwys Cyrff Llywodraethu a Phenaeithiaid ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg, Mudiad Meithrin, Menter Caerdydd, Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd, Consortiwm Canolbarth y De a'r Fforwm Addysg Gymraeg, sy'n rhannu'r cyfrifoldeb dros hybu a hwyluso defnyddio'r Gymraeg trwy'r ddinas. O'r herwydd, ymgynghorwyd ar y strategaeth hon yn eang gyda rhanddeiliaid yn ystod y cyfnod datblygu.

CRYNODEB O'R GWERTHUSIAD (amlygu effeithiau cadarnhaol a negyddol y polisi/cynllun/project a asesir, dangos sut y mae'n cyfrannu at gynaliadwyedd economaidd, cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol y ddinas):

Cynllun sy'n manylu ar y cyfeiriad strategol ar gyfer cynllunio a gweithredu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysg Gymraeg yn yr awdurdod yw'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg. Mae'r Gymraeg yn un o drysorau Cymru. Nod Strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru yw dyblu bron nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn canol y ganrif. Mae'r syniad bod y system addysg yn elfen allweddol o sicrhau bod plant yn gallu datblygu eu sgiliau yn y Gymraeg, ac o greu siaradwyr newydd, yn un a dderbynnir yn gyffredinol.

Economaidd

Bydd canlyniadau'r strategaeth yn effeithio'n gadarnhaol ar nifer y plant sy'n mynd i ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ogystal â gwella ymwybyddiaeth plant uwchradd o'r gyrfaoedd sydd ar gael trwy'r Gymraeg. Dylai hyn ysgogi cynnydd yn y nifer sy'n cymryd lefel TGAU a Lefel A trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ac yn cyfrannu at ddatblygu economi sy'n ffynnu a llewyrchu.

Cymdeithasol

Cydnabyddir mai trwy sicrhau bod digon o wasanaeth ar gael ar gyfer plant y blynyddoedd cynnar a thrwy sicrhau rhagor o hyrwyddo, a hyrwyddo'r iaith a'r sector addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn eglur, y sicrheir y caiff plant y cyfle cynharaf bosibl i ddatblygu eu sgiliau yn y Gymraeg. Bydd y strategaeth hon yn cyfrannu tuag at gyfoethogi diwylliant ein dinas a gwneud Caerdydd yn lle gwych i fyw, gweithio a chwarae ynddi.

PA GAMAU GWEITHREDU SYDD WEDI EU NODI NEU PA NEWIDIADAU SYDD WEDI EU GWNEUD I'R POLISI/CYNLLUN/PROJECT O GANLYNIAD I'R GWERTHUSIAD:

Dd/B

Rhan 2: Sgrinio Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol

		Ydy	Nac ydy
2.1	Ydy'r cynllun neu raglen yn nodi'r fframwaith ar gyfer cydsynio i ddatblygu yn y dyfodol?		X
2.2	Ydy'r cynllun neu raglen yn debygol o gael effaith amgylcheddol arwyddocaol, cadarnhaol neu negyddol?		X

Oes angen Sgrinio Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol Llawn?	Oes	Nac oes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Os yw atebion cwestiynau 2.1 a 2.2 ill dau yn gadarnhaol, yr ateb yw 'oes' ▪ Os oes angen Sgrinio AAS Llawn, cysylltwch â'r Uned Datblygu Cynaliadwy er mwyn trefnu (manylion isod) 		X

Os oes gennych unrhyw amheuaeth o ran eich atebion i'r cwestiynau uchod o ran yr AAS, cysylltwch â'r Uned Datblygu Cynaliadwy ar 2087 3228 datblygucynaliadwy@caerdydd.gov.uk

Rhan 3: Asesiad Rheoleiddio Cynefinoedd (ARHC)

		Oes	Nac oes	Ddim yn siŵr
3.1	Fydd y cynllun, project neu raglen yn arwain at weithgaredd y gwyddys sy'n effeithio ar safle Ewropeaidd, megis Aber Afon Hafren neu Goedwigoedd Ffawydd Caerdydd?		X	
3.2	Fydd y cynllun, project neu raglen, sy'n arwain y datblygiad tuag at ardal sy'n cynnwys safle Ewropeaidd, megis Aber Afon Hafren neu Goedwigoedd Ffawydd Caerdydd yn effeithio'n anuniongyrchol ar safle Ewropeaidd?		X	
3.3	Oes angen Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd llawn?		X	

Anfonir manylion y strategaeth at yr Ecolegydd Sir yng nghan cwblhau'r broses er mwyn penderfynu a oes angen Asesiad Rheoleiddio Cynefinoedd. Am ragor o wybodaeth, ffoniwch 2087 3215 neu e-bostiwch bioamrywiaeth@caerdydd.gov.uk

Cyngor Caerdydd

Asesiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb

Templed Corfforaethol

Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth:

Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg

Newydd

Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am lunio a gweithredu'r Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth?

Enw: Janine Nightingale	Teitl y Swydd: Pennaeth Trefniadaeth Ysgolion, Mynediad a Chynllunio
Tîm Gwasanaeth: Pennaeth Trefniadaeth Ysgolion, Mynediad a Chynllunio	Gwasanaeth: Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes
Dyddiad Asesu: 08/02/17	

1. Beth yw amcanion y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth?

Mae Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg yn manylu ar y cyfeiriad strategol ar gyfer cynllunio a gweithredu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysg Gymraeg yn yr awdurdod hyd at 2020.

2. Rhowch wybodaeth gefndirol am y Polisi/Strategaeth/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth ac unrhyw waith ymchwil sydd wedi'i wneud [e.e. data defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn erbyn ystadegau demograffig, AEGau tebyg wedi'u gwneud ayyb.]

Bob tair blynedd mae gofyn i bob awdurdod lleol gyflwyno Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg am dair blynedd. Cynhyrchwyd Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg cyntaf Caerdydd yn 2014 ac roedd yn berthnasol ar gyfer y cyfnod 2014-2017.

Mae gan Gaerdydd Gynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg wedi ei ddiweddararu ar gyfer 2017-2020. Mae Strategaeth Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg Llywodraeth Cymru (Ebrill 2010) a'r datganiad polisi ar gyfer 2015-16 (Mawrth 2016) yn sail ac yn ffynhonnell gwybodaeth i'r Cynllun ac mae'r Cynllun hefyd yn rhan annatod o Strategaeth Pum Mlynedd Caerdydd Ddwyieithog (2017-2022).

Cyflwynwyd canllaw Llywodraeth Cymru ar gynhyrchu Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg 2017-2020 i Adran Addysg Caerdydd ym mis Awst 2016 ar sail canllaw a gyflwynodd Gweinidogion Cymru dan adran 87 Deddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013. Mae'r canllaw yn cynnig templed ar gyfer y cynlluniau ac mae'r mesurau safonol wedi eu manylu.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi bod angen cynnwys saith canlyniad (mae pump ohonynt yn parhau i ganolbwyntio ar bum canlyniad y Strategaeth Addysg 2010):

Canlyniad 1

Rhagor o blant saith oed yn derbyn addysg trwy gyfrwng Cymraeg.

Canlyniad 2

Mae rhagor o ddysgwyr yn parhau i wella eu sgiliau iaith wrth bontio o ysgol gynradd i ysgol uwchradd.

Canlyniad 3

Rhagor o ddysgwyr o 14-16 oed yn astudio ar gyfer cymwysterau trwy gyfrwng Cymraeg.

Canlyniad 4

Rhagor o ddysgwyr o 16-19 oed yn astudio ar gyfer cymwysterau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Canlyniad 5

Rhagor o ddysgwyr gyda sgiliau gwell yn y Gymraeg.

Canlyniad 6

Gwasanaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer dysgwyr gydag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol (AAA).

Canlyniad 7

Cynllunio'r gweithlu a datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus (DPP).

Mae'r dyheadau yng Nghynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg Caerdydd yn unol â Strategaeth Pum Mlynedd Caerdydd Ddwylieithog.

3 Asesu Effaith ar y Nodweddion a Ddiogelir

3.1 Oedran

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar bobl iau/hŷn?

	Bydd	Na fydd	Dd/B
3 i 11 oed	X		
11 i 18 oed	X		
18 – 65 mlwydd oed	X		
Dros 65 mlwydd oed			X

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.

Mae'r Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg yn bennaf ar gyfer plant 2-18 oed. Canlyniad cyntaf y Cynllun yw cynyddu nifer y plant saith oed sy'n derbyn addysg trwy gyfrwng Cymraeg.

Mae Canlyniad 2 yn canolbwyntio ar gynnal a chynyddu cyfraddau pontio o ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg i ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg (disgyblion 11 oed).

Mae Canlyniad 3 a 4 yn trafod cyrhaeddiad a chymwysterau Cymraeg a Chymraeg ail iaith ar gyfer disgyblion 14-19 oed.

Mae'r Cynllun yn sôn am gyrsiau Cymraeg i Oedolion sydd ar gael ar gyfer grwpiau hŷn, fodd bynnag; mae'r Cynllun yn rhan annatod o strategaeth Caerdydd Ddwylieithog 2017-2022 sy'n trafod datblygu'r Gymraeg ymhlith pob grŵp oedran.

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Dd/B

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

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3.2 Anabledd a Mynediad

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar bobl anabl?

	Bydd	Na fydd	Dd/B
Nam ar y clyw			X
Nam corfforol			X
Nam ar y golwg			X
Anabledd Dysgu			X
Salwch neu Gyflwr Iechyd tymor hir			X
Iechyd Meddwl			X
Camddefnyddio Sylweddau			X
Arall	X		X

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.
Mae'r strategaeth yn cynnig rhagor o wasanaeth ADY yn y sector addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ystod cyfnod y cynllun.
Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?
Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

3.3 Ailbennu Rhywedd

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth yma yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar bobl drawsryweddol?

	Bydd	Na fydd	Dd/B
Pobl Drawsryweddol (Pobl sy'n bwriadu mynd trwy, yn mynd trwy neu sydd wedi mynd trwy broses [neu ran o broses] i ailbennu eu rhyw trwy newid nodweddion ffisiolegol neu nodweddion eraill rhyw)			X

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.
Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?
Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:
dd/b

3.4. Priodas a Phartneriaeth Sifil

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth yma yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar briodas a phartneriaeth sifil?

	Bydd	Na fydd	Dd/B
Priodas			X
Partneriaeth Sifil			X

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.
Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:
dd/b

3.5 Beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth yma yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar feichiogrwydd a mamolaeth?

	Bydd	Na fydd	Dd/B
Beichiogrwydd			X
Mamolaeth			X

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.
Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?
Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:
dd/b

3.6 Hil

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar y grwpiau canlynol?

	Bydd	Na fydd	Dd/B
Gwyn		X	
Grwpiau Cymysg / Aml-ethnig		X	
Asiaidd / Asiaidd Prydeinig		X	
Du / Affricanaidd / Caribiaidd / Du Prydeinig		X	
Grwpiau Ethnig Eraill		X	

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.
Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?
Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:
Ni fyddai'r cynnig yn cael effaith wahaniaethol ar unrhyw grŵp ethnig penodol oherwydd y byddai'r gwasanaeth ar gael i bawb. Fodd bynnag, mae trosolwg ar yr ystadegau'n dangos bod canran is o blant o gefndir lleiafrifol yn manteisio ar addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a chydabyddir bod disgyblion o gefndir Cymraeg yn gallu cael mynediad i ystod fwy o wasanaethau trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, a fyddai'n fuddiol. Mae'r Cyngor yn sicrhau bod Canolfan Drochi yn y Gymraeg ar gyfer disgyblion y mae angen gwella eu sgiliau Cymraeg arnynt cyn mynd i ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg, ac felly yn sicrhau mynediad teg i bawb.

3.7 Crefydd, Cred neu Ddi-gred

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar bobl gyda gwahanol grefyddau, credoau neu ddiffyg cred?

	Bydd	Na fydd	Dd/B
Bwdiaidd		X	
Cristnogion		X	
Hindŵiaid		X	
Dyneiddwyr		X	

Iddewon		X	
Mwslemaid		X	
Siciaid		X	
Arall		X	

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

Ni fyddai'r cynnig yn cael effaith wahaniaethol ar ffydd oherwydd y byddai'r gwasanaeth ar gael i bawb. Nid oes cynigion i gyflwyno ysgolion ffydd cyfrwng Cymraeg oherwydd y byddai'r rhain yn ysgolion gwirfoddol a gynorthwyr na fyddai'r Cyngor yn eu cynnig. Byddai'n rhaid i'r Awdurdod Esgobaethol perthnasol eu cynnig.

3.8 Rhyw

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth yma yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar ddynion a/neu ferched?

	Bydd	Na fydd	Dd/B
Dynion		X	
Menywod		X	

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

Ni fyddai'r cynnig yn cael effaith wahaniaethol ar ryw oherwydd y byddai'r gwasanaeth ar gael i bawb.

3.9 Cyfeiriadedd rhywiol

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar y grwpiau canlynol?

	Bydd	Na fydd	Dd/B
Deurywiol			X
Dynion hoyw			X
Menywod Hoyw			X
Heterorywiol			X

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

dd/b

3.10 Iaith

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar y Gymraeg?

	Bydd	Na fydd	Dd/B
Y Gymraeg	X		
leithoedd eraill	X		

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.

Mae'r strategaeth yn rhoi cyfeiriad strategol ar gyfer cynllunio a darparu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysg Gymraeg yn yr awdurdod hyd at y flwyddyn 2020. Bu cynnydd yn y ddarpariaeth addysg Gymraeg o ganlyniad i'r cynigion yn ystod cyfnod y Cynllun cyntaf (2014-17). Mae targedau wedi eu cynnwys yng Nghynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg 2017-2020 er mwyn gwella cyrhaeddiad mewn cymwysterau Cymraeg ac o'r herwydd, bydd Cynllun 2017-2020 yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar ddatblygiad y Gymraeg.

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

4. Ymgynghori a Chysylltu

Pa drefniadau sydd wedi eu gwneud i ymgynghori/cysylltu â'r amryw Grwpiau Cydraddoldeb?

Cynhaliwyd cyfarfodydd a gweithdai gyda phenaethiaid ysgolion Cymraeg rhwng mis Mai 2016 a mis Ionawr 2017 a bu cyfarfodydd gyda'r Fforwm Addysg Gymraeg rhwng mis Mehefin 2016 a mis Ionawr 2017 gyda chyfleoedd i drafod a datblygu Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg yn brif eitem ar yr agenda.

Cynhaliwyd cyfarfodydd unigol hefyd gyda Dechrau'n Deg, Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd, Cymorth Busnes Gofal Plant, adrannau mewnol y Cyngor megis Addysg a Datblygu Economaidd, Mudiad Meithrin, Caerdydd Ddwieithog a Chymdeithas yr Iaith.

Anfonwyd drafft o'r strategaeth at y Tîm Cydraddoldeb i'w anfon at gadeiryddion yr holl rwydweithiau cydraddoldeb.

5. Crynodeb y Camau Gweithredu [Rhestrir yn yr Adrannau uchod]

Grwpiau	Camau Gweithredu
Oedran	
Anabledd	
Ailbennu rhywedd	
Priodas a Phartneriaeth Sifil	
Beichiogrwydd a Mamolaeth	
Hil	
Crefydd/Cred	
Rhyw	
Cyfeiriadedd rhywiol	
Iaith	
Cyffredinol [perthnasol i'r holl grwpiau uchod]	Caiff Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg Mewn Addysg 2017-2020 effaith gadarnhaol ar ddatblygiad y Gymraeg.

6. Camau Gweithredu Pellach

Dylech gynnwys unrhyw argymhellion ar gyfer camu gweithredu yr ydych yn bwriadu eu cymryd o ganlyniad i'r Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb (a restrir yn y Gynodeb o Gamau Gweithredu) fel rhan o Gynllun Busnes eich gwasanaeth i'w fonitro'n rheolaidd.

7. Awdurdodi

Dylai Prif Swyddog y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Swyddogaeth gwblhau'r Templed a dylai Rheolwr pob Gwasanaeth ei gymeradwyo.

Llenwyd gan: Angela Withey	Dyddiad: Chwefror 2017
Swydd: Rheolwr Projectau Strategol, Trefniadaeth Ysgolion, Mynediad a Chynllunio	
Cymeradwywyd gan: Janine Nightingale	
Swydd: Pennaeth Trefniadaeth Ysgolion, Mynediad a Chynllunio	
Gwasanaeth: Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes	

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol



CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD

CYFARFOD Y CABINET: 16 MAWRTH 2017

TREFNIADAU DERBYN I YSGOLION 2018/2019 A TREFNIADAU DERBYN ADDYSG UWCHRADD CYDLYNOL 2018-2020

ADRODDIAD Y CYFARWYDDWR ADDYSG

EITEM AGENDA:10

PORTFFOLIO: ADDYSG (Y CYNGHORYDD SARAH MERRY)

Rhesymau dros yr Adroddiad hwn

1. Yn unol ag Adran 89 Deddf Safonau a Fframwaith Ysgolion 1998 a Rheoliadau Addysg (Penderfynu ar Drefniadau Derbyn) (Cymru) 2006, mae gofyn i'r Awdurdodau Derbyn adolygu eu Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion yn flynyddol.
2. Bydd yr adroddiad hwn yn hysbysu'r Cabinet o'r ymatebion a dderbyniwyd yn dilyn ymgynghoriadau ar:
 - Drefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion y Cyngor 2018/19
 - y cynnig i roi'r Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion Uwchradd Cydlynol ar gyfer y cyfnod 2018-2020 ar waith

Cefndir

Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion 2018/19

3. Er mwyn cydymffurfio â'r ddeddfwriaeth uchod, rhaid i'r Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion ar gyfer eu rhoi ar waith yn y flwyddyn academaidd 18/19 (h.y. o fis Medi 2018) gael eu penderfynu ar 15 Ebrill 2017 neu cyn hynny.
4. Gosododd Rheoliadau Addysg (Penderfynu ar Drefniadau Derbyn) (Cymru) 2006 a'r Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion y weithdrefn y dylai awdurdodau derbyn eu dilyn wrth benderfynu ar eu trefniadau derbyn, gan gynnwys bod rhaid cynnal ymgynghoriad priodol a phenderfynu ar drefniadau derbyn 15 Ebrill yn y flwyddyn ysgol yn dechrau dwy flynedd cyn y flwyddyn ysgol y mae'r trefniadau ar eu cyfer. Y rheswm dros hyn yw rhoi'r cyfle i'r holl randdeiliaid roi sylwadau llawn yn yr ymgynghoriad ac i rieni gael sicrwydd o 15 Ebrill wrth wneud eu trefniadau ar gyfer addysg eu plant. Pe na bai'r Cyngor yn cynnal ymgynghoriad priodol a/neu'n oedi wrth benderfynu ar y trefniadau

derbyn gallai arwain at her cyfreithiol ar ffurf adolygiad barnwrol. Mae'n rhaid i'r Cyngor hefyd ddangos bod y trefniadau derbyn yn gyfreithlon, o ran eu bod yn cydymffurfio â'r ddeddfwriaeth berthnasol a'r Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion, mewn ymateb i bob apêl a ddaw gerbron y Panel Apeliadau Derbyn i Ysgolion Annibynnol. Os na all y Cyngor ddangos bod y trefniadau yn gyfreithlon a bod disgybl wedi'i effeithio gan y methiant, bydd apêl yn llwyddiannus, sy'n golygu bod rhaid i'r disgybl gael ei dderbyn i ysgol sydd eisoes yn llawn. Gan fod y Cyngor yn derbyn tua 500 apêl y flwyddyn, os yw nifer helaeth yn llwyddiannus oherwydd yr ystyrir bod y trefniadau derbyn yn anghyfreithlon a bod nifer helaeth o ddisgyblion wedi'u heffeithio gan hyn, mae risg sylweddol o orboblogi mewn nifer o ysgolion ledled Caerdydd, a fyddai'n mynd yn erbyn prif ddyletswydd y Cyngor i hyrwyddo safonau addysg uchel.

5. Cyflwynwyd Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft y Cyngor 2018/19 (gweler Atodiad 1) ar gyfer ymgynghoriad ar 05 Rhagfyr 2016 a daeth i ben ar 23 Ionawr 2017.
6. Cafwyd newid mân i'r polisi ar gyfer 2018/19. Roedd y newid a wnaed fel a ganlyn:
 - Esboniad dros y mesur pellter ar gyfer disgyblion sy'n byw yn yr un adeilad h.y. fflatiau. Mewn achosion o'r fath, caiff yr asesiad llwybr ei bennu o brif fynediad pob annedd.

Peilot Trefniadau Derbyn Cydlynol

7. Ar y cyd â'r ymgynghoriad ar Drefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion 2018/19, cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar y cynnig i gyflwyno trefniadau derbyn cydlynol ar gyfer y grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7 ar gyfer derbyniadau ym Medi 2018, Medi 2019 a Medi 2020 (gellir gweld copi o'r ddogfen ymgynghori yn Atodiad 2). Nid yw'r newid hwn yn golygu newid i'r polisi ond yn hytrach yn cynnig system ddiwygiedig ar gyfer gweinyddu'r broses derbyniadau ar y cyd ag awdurdodau derbyn eraill sy'n gweithredu yng Nghaerdydd.
8. Cyflwynwyd trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn Lloegr dan delerau Rheoliadau Derbyn i Ysgolion (Cydlynu Trefniadau Derbyn) (Lloegr) 2007.
9. Ar hyn o bryd nid oes trefniadau derbyn cydlynol ffurfiol yng Nghymru er gwaethaf y ffaith bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod bod gan Gaerdydd 30 Awdurdod Derbyn (llawer mwy nag unrhyw Awdurdod Lleol arall yng Nghymru) gyda 23 ohonynt yn Gyrrff Llywodraeth Ysgolion Cynradd, 6 yn Gyrrff Llywodraethu Ysgolion Uwchradd a'r Cyngor yn 1.
10. Ar hyn o bryd mae rhieni yn ymgeisio am leoedd addysg uwchradd drwy gyflwyno ffurflen derbyn i ysgolion i Awdurdod Derbyn yr ysgol a ffefrir ganddynt. Rhaid i unrhyw gais ar gyfer Ysgol Ffydd neu

Sefydledig gael ei wneud yn uniongyrchol i Gorff Llywodraethu yr ysgol honno. Rhaid i unrhyw geisiadau ar gyfer Ysgol Gymunedol gael eu gwneud i'r Cyngor.

11. Er y gall rhieni ymgeisio am sawl ysgol a rhoi gwybod i'r Cyngor pa ysgolion cymunedol yw'r dewis(iadau) y ffeirir ganddynt, nid oes rhaid iddynt gadarnhau p'un a ydynt wedi gwneud ceisiadau i awdurdodau derbyn eraill na pa ysgol ddi-gymunedol yw eu dewis uchaf neu isaf. O ganlyniad, gallai rhieni gael cynnig mwy nag un lle ysgol i'w plentyn gyda rhai rhieni yn dewis 'dal' cynigion am fwy nag un ysgol, gan atal plant eraill rhag cael cynnig y lleoedd hyn.
12. O ganlyniad, tra bo rhai rhieni yn derbyn cynigion i'w plentyn am sawl ysgol, mae rhieni eraill wedi bod yn aflwyddiannus yn sicrhau lle yn unrhyw un o'u dewisiadau ysgol.
13. O ganlyniad, mae ansicrwydd o ran pa ddisgyblion fydd yn dechrau ym mha ysgolion gan fod y drefn o ran dewisiadau ysgol rhieni yn aneglur ar adeg y cais a bydd rhai disgyblion heb gael cynnig lle ar ôl y rownd dyrannu cyntaf.
14. Nod y cynnig yw creu system decach o ran dyrannu lleoedd ysgol yng Nghaerdydd.

Materion

Crynodeb o'r Ymgynghoriad ar Drefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion y Cyngor 2018/19

15. Cyflwynwyd Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft y Cyngor 2018/19 ar gyfer ymgynghoriad ar 05 Rhagfyr 2016 i bawb y mae gofyn i'r Cyngor ymgynghori â hwy fel y nodir yng Nghod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru (Penaethiaid, Cyrff Llywodraethu, Cyfarwyddwyr Esgobaethol, Awdurdodau Addysg Lleol cymdogol).
16. Hefyd cyflwynwyd y Polisi ar wefan y Cyngor a roddodd y cyfle i rieni a phartïon eraill â diddordeb roi sylwadau. Gofynnwyd i ymatebion gael eu dychwelyd erbyn 23 Ionawr 2017.

Ymatebion a dderbyniwyd yn gysylltiedig â'r polisi yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori.

17. Derbyniwyd cyfanswm o 47 ymateb, gan gynnwys ymateb gan Gorff Llywodraethu Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough ac ymateb ar y cyd gan Aelodau Lleol Pen-y-lan.
18. Roedd y safbwyntiau a fynegwyd yn ymwneud yn bennaf â dalgylch Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough a'r galw am leoedd / mwy o alw na lleoedd yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd.

19. Mae'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn yr ymgynghoriad wedi'u nodi mewn llythrennau italig isod ac wedi'u grwpio yn ôl y materion a godwyd lle y bo'n briodol. Gellir gweld ymateb y Cyngor i bob pwynt isod, dan y pennawd "*Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd.*"

Ymateb Corff Llywodraethu Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough

20. Roedd ymateb gan Gorff Llywodraeth Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough yn cynnwys y pwyntiau canlynol (gellir gweld copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 3):
21. *Yn dilyn cyfarfod gyda rhieni, mae'r Corff Llywodraethu yn poeni bod y meini prawf presennol a ddefnyddir pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd yn cosbi teuluoedd sy'n byw yn nalgylch yr ysgol gynradd oherwydd eu pellter daearyddol i Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd o gymharu â'r tair ysgol gynradd arall.*
22. *Mae'r Corff Llywodraethu wedi cynnig y dylai hyd preswyliaid teuluoedd (neu feini prawf tebyg eraill sy'n cael gwared ar yr annhegwch o ran pellter) gymryd blaenoriaeth dros bellter.*
23. *Mynegodd y Corff Llywodraethu hefyd bryder er y tynnir sylw rhieni at yr ymgynghoriad ar y Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion Uwchradd Cydlynol, nad oeddent yn cael gwybod yn yr un modd am yr ymgynghoriad ar y trefniadau derbyn i ysgolion arfaethedig ar gyfer 2018/19.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

24. Fel gydag unrhyw feini prawf derbyn i ysgolion, pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd, bydd rhai ymgeiswyr yn cael eu derbyn a chaiff rhai mo'u derbyn.
25. Caiff y meini prawf preswyliaid o fewn dalgylch ysgol ond eu rhoi ar waith pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd, ac nid fel meini prawf cymhwys. Ni ellir sicrhau dan y ddeddfwriaeth berthnasol bod yr holl ddisgyblion mewn unrhyw ddalgylch yn cael eu derbyn i'w hysgol ddalgylch.
26. Ni fyddai cyflwyno maen prawf "hyd preswyliaid dalgylch" yn cael ei gydnabod fel arfer gorau. Cyfeirir at y pwynt hwn yng Nghod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru 2.63, sy'n cyfeirio at ysgolion cynradd bwydo ac sy'n nodi os bydd Awdurdodau Derbyn yn defnyddio'r maen prawf hwn, i wneud hynny gyda gofal, oherwydd gall trefniadau o'r fath roi plant sy'n symud i ardal yn hwyrach dan anfantais a dylent ystyried yr effaith y caiff trefniadau o'r fath ar allu ysgol i wasanaethu ei hardal leol. Byddai'r un gofal a'r anfantais posibl yn berthnasol i faen prawf "hyd preswyliaid dalgylch".
27. Dan Adran 19 Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010, caiff gwahaniaethu anuniongyrchol ei wahardd a dan Adran 85 mae gwahaniaethu mewn

perthynas â Derby'n i Ysgolion hefyd wedi'i wahardd. Mae'r Cyngor hefyd yn rhwym i'r Ddyletswydd Cydraddoldeb Sector Cyhoeddus o ran pob un o'i benderfyniadau. Mae meini prawf "hyd preswyliaid dalgyllch" yn enghraifft o wahaniaethu anuniongyrchol o bosibl gan fod y rheiny a allai fod dan anfantais gan y maen prawf hwn yn fwy tebygol o ddod o grwpiau cymdeithasol agored i niwed gyda nodweddion a ddiogelir; er enghraifft, plant Sipsiwn a Theithwyr, Ceiswyr Lloches / Ffoaduriaid a disgyblion tramor.

28. Mae Cod Derby'n i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru o ran gwahardd y maen prawf annymunol pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd, 2.29 yn nodi: "Wrth osod meini prawf pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd ni ddylai awdurdodau dderbyn: Allgau ymgeiswyr o grŵp cymdeithasol neu grefyddol penodol." Mewn perthynas â phlant Sipsiwn a Theithwyr, mae Cod Derby'n i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru, 3.26 yn nodi "Rhaid i drefniadau fod ar waith i blant Sipsiwn a Theithwyr gael eu cofrestru'n gyflym mewn ysgol p'un a ydynt yn byw'n barhaol neu dros dro yn yr ardal. Mae canllaw ar arfer gorau mewn perthynas â mynediad i addysg ar gyfer y grŵp hwn o ddysgwyr i'w weld yng Nghylchlythyr Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 003/2008 'Symud Ymlaen – Addysg Teithwyr Sipsiwn'".
29. Mae'r newid arfaethedig i'r meini prawf pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd a gynigir gan rieni plant sy'n mynychu Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough yn amlwg mewn ymateb i'r meini prawf pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd. Rhaid i'r Cyngor, fel yr Awdurdod Derby'n i Ysgolion ar gyfer yr holl ysgolion cymunedol yng Nghaerdydd, ystyried Caerdydd yn ei chyfanrwydd a'r effaith ar y boblogaeth. Mae'r defnydd o bellter rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol fel y rhestrir yng Nghod Derby'n i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru (2.48) "meini prawf clir a gwrthrychol pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd sy'n ddefnyddiol wrth ddyrannu'r lleoedd olaf".
30. Mae dadansoddiad o ddisgyblion yn y dalgyllch (234 ar 25 Ionawr 2017) y mae eu rhieni wedi ymgeisio am le iddynt ar ôl i'r rownd blyneddol o geisiadau gael ei gynnal h.y. ymgeiswyr 'yn ystod y flwyddyn' ar gyfer blwyddyn academaidd 2016-17, hyd yn hyn, yn dangos y carfannau a fyddai o bosibl, ym marn y Cyngor, yn cael eu gwahaniaethu drwy weithredu maen prawf "hyd preswyliaid dalgyllch":
 - Mae 12% (29) o ddisgyblion yn ddyfodiaid diweddar i'r DU h.y. plant sydd a fu'n byw yn y DU am gyfnod sydd heb fod yn fwy na dwy flynedd;
 - Mae 1% (3) yn Geiswyr Lloches (heb eu cynnwys uchod);
 - Mae 15% (34) o ddisgyblion yn ddyfodiaid diweddar i Gaerdydd o ardaloedd eraill o'r DU;
 - Mae 26% (61) o ddisgyblion wedi symud cyfeiriad o fewn ffin sirol Caerdydd.

31. Felly, o bosibl, byddai **(127)** 54% o'r holl ymgeiswyr yn y dalgylch yn ystod y flwyddyn ar gyfer blwyddyn academaidd 2016-17 hyd yn hyn, wedi cael eu heffeithio'n negyddol gan y maen prawf hwn. O ran pa rai o'r ymgeiswyr hyn all honni eu bod wedi cael eu gwahaniaethu'n anuniongyrchol mewn perthynas â nodwedd a ddiogelir (yn ôl Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010), gweler y wybodaeth isod:
- Crefydd – y garfan y gwahaniaethir fwyaf yn eu herbyn fyddai'r rheiny o ffydd Islamaidd (35%) **[39 o ddisgyblion]**.
 - Hil – y garfan a gwahaniaethir fwyaf yn eu herbyn fyddai'r rhai Gwyn Prydeinig (35%) **[39 o ddisgyblion]**. A'r ail garfan a gwahaniaethir fwyaf yn eu herbyn fyddai'r garfan Arabig (13%) **[14 o ddisgyblion]**.
32. O ystyried y potensial ar gyfer gwahaniaethu anuniongyrchol dan y maen prawf "hyd preswylad dalgylch", ni argymhellir ei gynnwys ym Mholisi Derbyn i Ysgolion y Cyngor.
33. I gynnwys maen prawf o'r fath byddai gofyn sefydlu torbwynt h.y. tystiolaeth foddhaol o breswylad dros gyfnod penodol. Byddai hyn yn gosod gofyniad ar ymgeiswyr i gadw a chyflwyno dogfennaeth wreiddiol dros gyfnod estynedig megis cyfnod cyflawn addysg gynradd y plentyn er mwyn profi hyd preswylad, y gall llawer o rieni gael trafferth ei wneud. Byddai maen prawf o'r fath yn rhoi rhieni sydd wedi byw o fewn dalgylch am y cyfnod penodol o amser ond nad ydynt yn gallu cynhyrchu dogfennaeth briodol dan anfantais.
34. Pe bai'r Cyngor yn ystyried gwneud newid i'w Bolisi Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft 2018/19, i gynnwys maen prawf fel "hyd preswylad dalgylch", byddai hyn yn cael ei ystyried fel newid sylweddol a byddai hyn yn golygu ymgynghoriad pellach, na fyddai'n bosibl o fewn y cyfnod amser i ystyried trefniadau derbyn i ysgolion 2018-19.
35. Ymgynghorwyd ar Bolisi Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft y Cyngor 2018/19 yn unol â gofynion Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru (adran 2.5).
36. Fel y rhestrir ym mharagraff 6 gwnaethpwyd mân newidiadau i Bolisi Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft y Cyngor 2018/19. Nid oes gofyniad o fewn y Cod i ymgynghori â rhieni ar drefniadau derbyn i ysgolion arfaethedig, fodd bynnag cafodd y polisi ei gyhoeddi ar wefan y Cyngor a roddodd y cyfle i rieni a phartïon eraill â diddordeb roi sylwadau. Hefyd gofynnwyd i ysgolion roi gwybod i rieni am yr ymgynghoriad trwy eu dulliau cyfathrebu arferol e.e. e-bost, cylchlythyr, cyfryngau cymdeithasol ac ati.
37. Mae'r cynnig i gyflwyno trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn newid sylweddol a chafodd rhieni wybod am yr ymgynghoriad er mwyn sicrhau ymwybyddiaeth o'r newid arfaethedig.

Ymateb Aelodau Lleol

38. Roedd ymateb ar y cyd gan Gynghorwyr Pen-y-lan (y Cynghorydd Joe Boyle, y Cynghorydd Bill Kelloway a'r Cynghorydd Tricia Burfoot) yn cynnwys y pwyntiau canlynol (mae copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 3):
39. *Mae'r system bresennol o ddyrannu lleoedd ar sail pellter wrth ddyrannu'r lleoedd olaf pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd yn annheg. Mae'r defnydd o bellter yn dibynnu ar un mesur mympwyol, yn creu annhegwch a gall gael ei gamddefnyddio.*
40. *Mae'r ymgynghoriad ar drefniadau cydlynol yn cyfeirio at y ffaith bod angen system decach, fwy cydradd o ddyrannu lleoedd ysgol yng Nghaerdydd heb gael effaith negyddol ar y gymuned. Mae hwn yn gydnabyddiaeth bod angen i'r Cyngor ddelio â phroblemau ehangach o fewn y broses gyfredol, gyda'r maen prawf pellter yn cael ei ystyried fel yr esiampl mwyaf amlwg o sut mae annhegwch yn dod yn rhan o'r system.*
41. *Fel y nodir yng Nghod Derbyn i Ysgolion LIC, ni ddylai derbyniadau fod yn seiliedig ar feini prawf sy'n 'fympwyol o ran natur'. Byddem yn dadlau bod pellter (pellter i'r ysgol) yn fesur mympwyol ac yn sicr ddim yn fwy neu'n llai mympwyol nag unrhyw fesur hanfodol arall, sef amser (hyd y preswylad). Nid yw para 2.29 y Cod yn crybwyll amser na phellter. Felly mae rhoi blaenoriaeth i un dros y llall yn benderfyniad mympwyol. Gallai paragraffau 2.48 – 2.5 y cod gael ei ailysgrifennu'n hawdd fel 'mae hyd preswylad mewn dalgylch yn faen prawf clir a gwrthrychol pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd ac yn ddefnyddiol wrth ddyrannu'r lleoedd olaf' yn lle 'pellter rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol' fel y nodir ar hyn o bryd.*
42. *Rydym yn awgrymu bod y cyngor yn ailysgrifennu'r polisi ac yn cynnwys un ai maen prawf hyd preswylad mewn dalgylch neu'n dyrannu'r lleoedd olaf yn seiliedig ar bwyntiau (gweler yr ymateb am fanylion llawn). Nid yw'r polisi yn addas i'r diben ac nid yw'n diwallu nodau'r cyngor o gyflwyno polisi teg ar gyfer derbyn i ysgolion. Rydyn ni'n credu ein bod wedi cyflwyno dau opsiwn a allai gael gwared ar annhegwch o'r broses derbyn.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

43. Fel y nodir yng Nghod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru (2.48) mae'r defnydd o bellter rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol yn "faen prawf clir a gwrthrychol pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd ac yn ddefnyddiol wrth ddyrannu'r lleoedd olaf".
44. Eir i'r afael â'r awgrym o ran cynnwys 'hyd preswylad' fel maen prawf pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd ym mharagraffau 24 - 34.

Ymatebion eraill a gafwyd

Maen prawf hyd preswyliaid

45. O'r 47 o ymatebion a gafwyd, gofynnodd y mwyafrif i'r maen prawf hyd preswyliaid o fewn dalgylch yr ysgol uwchradd cyn 'pellter' gael ei gynnwys yn y polisi er bod llawer yn cydnabod na fyddai hyn yn bosibl efallai ar gyfer 2018/19.
46. Roedd y safbwyntiau a fynegwyd yn cynnwys y canlynol.
47. *Mae'r defnydd presennol o bellter fel maen prawf wedi arwain at nifer o deuluoedd yn byw dros dro yn nalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd er mwyn sicrhau lle yn yr ysgol. Mae hyn yn cael effaith negyddol ar y plant hynny sy'n byw yn nalgylch Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough ac sydd wedi bod yn byw yn nalgylch yr ysgol uwchradd am gyfnod hirach.*
48. *Mae tystiolaeth o Gronfa Ddata EMS One Live y Cyngor (07 Rhagfyr 2016 Disgyblion ym Mhob Grŵp Blwyddyn yn YUC sy'n byw yn nalgylch YUC), yn rhoi tystiolaeth ar y sail bod y nifer derbyn yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd yn 240, bod 10 teulu wedi symud allan cyn i'w plentyn ddechrau yn YUC ac yn ystod blwyddyn 7 bod 31 arall wedi gadael y dalgylch gan roi cyfanswm o 41.*

Blwyddyn	Disgyblion yn y Dalgylch
7	230
8	199
9	192
10	200

49. *Mae'r niferoedd yn arwyddocaol ac yn dangos cydberthynas amlwg rhwng symud i mewn ac allan o'r dalgylch a phellter i Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd gan y rheiny o du allan i ddalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd. Mae'r data ar gyfer blynyddoedd 8,9,10 hefyd yn dangos bod y symudiad naturiol nodweddiadol i mewn ac allan o'r dalgylch oherwydd digwyddiadau mewn bywyd ac ati. Mae'r niferoedd ym mhob blwyddyn yn dangos bod y niferoedd gwirioneddol yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd yn llawer is na'r nifer a gyhoeddwyd (a'r uchafswm o ran niferoedd) y gall yr ysgol ei dderbyn.*
50. *Nid yw'r system derbyn presennol yn addas i'r diben ac mae'n rhoi plant sy'n byw ym Mhen-y-lan dan anfantais gan eu bod yn byw ymhellach o Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd na'r rheiny sy'n mynychu ysgolion cynradd eraill y dalgylch. Byddai cyflwyno maen prawf hyd preswyliaid o fewn dalgylch ysgol uwchradd uwchben pellter yn ddatrysiaid effeithiol.*

51. *Trwy gyflwyno maen prawf hyd preswyliaid uwchben pellter ond yn is na meini prawf 1-5 ni fyddai hynny'n gwahaniaethu yn erbyn unrhyw un o'r grwpiau a nodir yn y Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb ac ni fyddai'n effeithio ar y rheiny a ystyrir fwyaf agored i niwed.*
52. *Mae pellter yn rhoi disgyblion sy'n byw yn y rhannau hynny o ddalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd sy'n bellach o'r ysgol dan anfantais mewn ffordd systematig a mympwyol. Mae plant Marlborough dan anfantais oherwydd eu bod yn byw ymhellach o Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd a dylent fod yn yr un sefyllfa â'r rheiny sy'n mynychu ysgolion cynradd eraill y dalgylch.*
53. *Ni fyddai cynnwys cymal hirhoedledd yn rhoi'r rheiny sy'n symud i ddalgylch dan anfantais. Pe bai teulu yn symud i ardal lle mae mwy o alw na lleoedd yn yr ysgol, bydd ganddynt ddewisiadau. Pe bai'n ymarferol, gallent aros yn eu hysgol wreiddiol; gallent fynd ar y rhestr aros ar gyfer eu hysgol ddalgylch ac aros i gael cynnig lle. Gallai'r maen prawf hirhoedledd arfaethedig fod yn well i'r teulu hwn oherwydd byddai'r polisi cyfredol yn golygu y gall y teulu hwn fod yn byw yn yr ardal ac ar y rhestr aros yn hirach tra y gallai teulu arall symud yn nes a chael cynnig lle yn gynt.*
54. *Awgrymwyd y gallai cyflwyno maen prawf hirhoedledd effeithio ar deuluoedd sy'n symud i mewn fodd bynnag mae'r nifer yma'n fach iawn o gymharu â'r nifer fawr o deuluoedd sydd bellach ddim yn siŵr p'un a fydd eu plentyn yn cael lle yn ysgol uwchradd y dalgylch.*
55. *Gallai cynnwys maen prawf hyd preswyliaid gael effaith gadarnhaol ar gymunedau eraill y tu hwnt i ddalgylch Marlborough/YUC.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

56. Mae 86% o ddisgyblion yn y grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7 ar hyn o bryd yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd wedi bod yn byw yn nalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd am 3 blynedd a mwy a 77% am 5 mlynedd a mwy.
57. Mae hyn yn cymharu â chyfartaledd ar gyfer holl Ysgolion Uwchradd Saesneg Cymunedol Caerdydd o ddisgyblion sydd wedi bod yn byw yn eu dalgylchoedd am 3 blynedd a mwy o 85% a 76% am 5 mlynedd a mwy.
58. Felly, nid yw hyn yn awgrymu bod gan ddalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd nodweddion preswyliaid derbyn sy'n wahanol iawn i unrhyw ysgolion uwchradd Saesneg cymunedol eraill yng Nghaerdydd.
59. Mae hefyd yn awgrymu er nad yw hyd preswyliaid yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel maen prawf derbyn, mae nifer sylweddol o ddisgyblion eisoes yn breswylwyr hir dymor yn nalgylchoedd eu hysgol uwchradd Saesneg.

60. Hefyd, mae nifer y disgyblion ym Mlwyddyn 7 sydd wedi bod yn byw yn nalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd am lai na blwyddyn yn 1.36% yn erbyn cyfartaledd o 2.17% ym mhob Ysgol Uwchradd Saesneg yng Nghaerdydd.
61. O'r deg o blant a nodwyd fel rhai y tu allan i'r dalgylch yn Nata One Live EMS (07 Rhagfyr 2016), cafodd 7 eu derbyn i Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd fel rhan o'r rownd dyrannu arferol ar gyfer Blwyddyn 7 gan ddiwallu'r meini prawf a ddefnyddir pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd trwy Dderbyn Gofal / Fod Wedi Derbyn Gofal neu fod yr ysgol wedi'i henwi ar Ddatganiad o Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig. Yn ôl deddfwriaeth mae gofyn i'r disgyblion hyn gael eu derbyn a chael y blaenoriaeth uchaf lle bynnag y bônt yn byw.
62. Nid oes sylfaen i'r awgrym bod disgyblion yn symud i ddalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd dros dro er mwyn cael lle yn yr ysgol.
63. O ran niferoedd y disgyblion mewn blynyddoedd cwricwlwm hŷn, mae'n gamarweiniol dehongli'r gwahaniaeth rhwng y niferoedd ar y gofrestr a nifer y disgyblion sy'n mynychu Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd o'r dalgylch, fel arwydd o fabwysiadu cyfeiriad dros dro er cyfleuster.
64. Yn hanesyddol, mae Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd wedi gallu ateb yr holl alw am leoedd o'r dalgylch ac wedi gallu darparu lleoedd (ar sail y meini prawf derbyn cyhoeddedig), i rai disgyblion o'r tu allan i'r dalgylch.
65. Mae nifer y disgyblion a dderbynnir i Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd ar sail y meini prawf dalgylch sydd ar y gofrestr yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd ar gyfer Blynyddoedd Cwricwlwm 7-11 nad ydynt yn byw yn nalgylch yr ysgol mwyach yn cyfateb i tua 10 y flwyddyn.
66. O ran y mater o mwy o alw na lleoedd o fewn dalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd yn ddiweddar, dylid nodi nad yw bod yn breswlydd o fewn dalgylch yn ofyniad ar gyfer cymhwyso na'n sicrhau lle mewn unrhyw ysgol. Mae digon o leoedd ar gael yn y sector uwchradd yng Nghaerdydd gyda rhai disgyblion na chafodd lle ym mlwyddyn 7 yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd o fis Medi 2016, sy'n byw yn nalgylchoedd Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd ac Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough, sy'n byw yn nes at Ysgol Uwchradd Cathays a/neu Ysgol Uwchradd Willows.
67. Mae Cronfa Ddata One Live EMS o 07 Rhagfyr 2016 y cyfeirir ati yn ymwneud â nifer y disgyblion o ddalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd sy'n mynychu'r ysgol ac nid cyfanswm y disgyblion ym mhob grŵp blwyddyn.
68. Mae'r awgrym o ran cynnwys 'hyd preswiliad' fel maen prawf pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd yn cael ei nodi ym mharagraffau 24 - 34.

Graddfeydd Amser

69. *Os na ellir gweithredu newidiadau i'r polisi megis 'hyd preswyliaid' ar gyfer blwyddyn ysgol 18/19, gallai'r rhain gael eu hystyried ar gyfer 19/20.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

70. Fel y rhestrir ym mharagraff 34, byddai cynnwys maen prawf fel "hyd preswyliaid dalgylch" yn y Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion 2018/19 drafft yn cael ei ystyried fel newid sylweddol a byddai hyn yn golygu ymgynghoriad pellach, na fyddai'n bosibl o fewn y cyfnod amser i ystyried trefniadau derbyn i ysgolion 2018-19.
71. Bydd ystyriaeth bellach gan gynnwys ymchwil ehangach i'r meini prawf a ddefnyddir pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd yn gysylltiedig ag ysgolion cymunedol mewn awdurdodau eraill yn cael ei wneud cyn ymgynghori ar bolisi 2019/20.

Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd

72. *Roedd y Cyngor yn ymwybodol o'r galw cynyddol am leoedd yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd ac wedi ymrwymo i ymdrin â hyn ond wedi methu gwneud hynny hyd yn hyn. Bydd derbyn mwy o ddisgyblion mewn tair o'r pedair ysgol gynradd partner yn cael effaith bellach ar allu disgyblion i gael lle yn yr ysgol.*
73. *Dros amser bydd disgyblion o ysgolion cynradd cymunedol sy'n agosach at Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd nag Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough yn dechrau ei chael hi'n anodd cael lle yno.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

74. Bu'r Cyngor yn ymwybodol o'r niferoedd cynyddol o ddisgyblion o fewn ysgolion cynradd dalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd, fodd bynnag mae digon o leoedd ysgol o fewn y sector uwchradd yng Nghaerdydd. Mae'r disgyblion na chafodd lle yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd o fis Medi 2016, sy'n byw yn nalgylchoedd Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd ac Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough, yn byw yn agosach at Ysgol Uwchradd Cathays a/neu Ysgol Uwchradd Willows.
75. Fel rhan o'r broses ar gyfer cynllunio lleoedd ysgol, mae'r Cyngor yn adolygu capasiti uwchradd a'r angen newidiol am leoedd yn barhaus. Caiff cynigion eu cyflwyno i sicrhau bod digon o gapasiti i ddiwallu'r galw am leoedd uwchradd Saesneg o fewn dalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd. Fodd bynnag, gall y galw cyfredol am leoedd Saesneg gael ei ddiwallu o fewn y ddarpariaeth ysgol bresennol, gan fod digon o leoedd ar gael mewn ysgolion cyfagos, ac mewn rhai achosion, mewn ysgolion mwy lleol.

76. Fel y rhestrwyd yn y penderfyniad yng nghyfarfod y Cyngor ar 24 Mawrth 2016, eir i'r afael â chynllunio lleoedd ysgol ledled y ddinas (drwy ymgynghori priodol) drwy ehangu'r ddarpariaeth bresennol, adeiladu ysgolion newydd a diwygio dalgylchoedd ysgolion fel y bo angen.

Effaith ar ddisgyblion yng Nghymuned Pen-y-lan

77. *Yr ansicrwydd presennol o ran p'un a yw plant sy'n byw yn nalgylch Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough yn cael eu heffeithio'n negyddol a'u niweidio'n emosiynol. . Ar hyn o bryd, mae plant o ddalgylch Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough yn mynd i fynd i nifer o ysgolion gwahanol, a fydd yn rhannu grwpiau o gyfoedion. Ceir tystiolaeth helaeth bod cynnal grwpiau o cyfoedion yn ffynhonnell pwysig ar gyfer datblygiad cymdeithasol, emosiynol ac academaidd (NFER 2006, Young Minds, a Nuffield Foundation 2005, Pratt a George 2005)*
78. *Mae'r defnydd presennol o feini prawf pellter nid yn unig yn rhoi plant Marlborough dan anfantais o ran cael eu derbyn i Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd ond hefyd yn eu rhoi dan anfantais wrth wneud cais am le mewn ysgol heb fod yn eu dalgylch. Mae risg y bydd plant yn cael lle ym mha bynnag ysgol sydd ar ôl wedi i bawb arall gael lle, a allai fod cryn bellter o'u cartref a'u cymuned.*
79. *Mae'r ansicrwydd yn effeithio ar gydlynid cymunedol. Mae plant sydd wedi byw eu bywyd cyfan yn y gymuned leol yn cael gwrthod lle yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd ac nid yw hynny'n deg nac yn gyson â'r nod o greu cymunedau cynaliadwy fel y nodir yn y Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol.*
80. *Ni fydd teuluoedd eisiau byw ym Mhen-y-lan a bydd enw da Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough yn dioddef.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

81. Cydnabyddir bod ymchwil fel yr astudiaeth o 30 o blant a gynhaliwyd gan Pratt a George (2005) sy'n amlygu effaith rhwydweithiau cymdeithasol wrth gefnogi pontio. Mae hefyd amrywiaeth helaeth o ymchwil gan gynnwys adroddiadau eraill a welwyd gan yr ymatebydd, sy'n dangos bod nifer o ffactorau sydd yr un mor bwysig os nad yn bwysicach o ran cefnogi pontio effeithiol o addysg gynradd i uwchradd.
82. Mae ymchwil arall (Weller, S. 2006), yn awgrymu bod cael cydnabyddion o'r grŵp cyfoedion hefyd yn rhoi'r cynefindra gofynnol wrth ddechrau addysg uwchradd a rhoi'r gefnogaeth sydd ei hangen wrth bontio gan helpu plant i setlo yn ystod y cyfnod pontio cychwynnol hyd yn oed os nad ydynt yn parhau'n ffrindiau. Yn achos Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough, ni ddisgwylir i blant bontio i ysgol uwchradd arall ar eu pen eu hunain ac felly byddent yn elwa o symud ymlaen gyda rhai o'u ffrindiau. Anogir/ disgwylir i ysgolion cynradd sicrhau bod

trefniadau pontio clir ar waith gyda'r ysgol uwchradd y bydd eu disgyblion yn ei mynychu.

83. Hefyd, nid yw'n dilyn y bydd plant sy'n mynychu'r un ysgol uwchradd yn *parhau'n ffrindiau*, yn enwedig gan fod ysgolion yn aml yn cymysgu'r disgyblion ac yn rhoi'r plant mewn dosbarthiadau gwahanol, '*gyda chyfeillgarwch ymysg disgyblion cynradd yn parhau'n well ymysg y rheiny mewn ysgolion uwchradd gwahanol na phlant yn yr un ysgol ond mewn dosbarth gwahanol*'.
84. Fe wnaeth y mwyafrif o gyfranogwyr yn yr ymchwil Families and Social Capital ESRC a drafodwyd gan Weller, setlo yn eu hysgol uwchradd newydd a chreu cyfeillgarwch newydd. Dangosodd nifer o'r adroddiadau fod lleiafrif yn elwa o bontio gyda ffrindiau yn enwedig plant agored i niwed sy'n cael trafferth gyda phontio. Yn yr un modd, i nifer gall wynebau cyfarwydd (gan gynnwys cydnabyddion) helpu i fagu hyder a chreu ymdeimlad o berthyn. Fodd bynnag, '*Mae'r mwyafrif o blant yn wydn, ac yn gallu addasu a datblygu ffrindiau mewn amgylchiadau newydd*' ac mae'r ystod o fesurau pontio a roddir mewn lle gan ysgolion yn cefnogi creu perthnasau effeithiol gyda chyfoedion er mwyn lleihau pryder a chefnogi integreiddio'r holl ddisgyblion yn eu hawyrgylch newydd.
85. Mae'r meini prawf pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd yn cael ei briodoli ar sail daearyddol gan roi blaenoriaeth i'r rheiny sy'n byw o fewn dalgyllch ysgol ac hefyd yn ystyried pellter o'r cyfeiriad ysgol i'r cartref. Mae hyn yn ceisio cynnal, lle y bo'n bosibl, plant yn mynychu ysgol leol.

Trefniadau teithio

86. *Mae'r arfer o deuluoedd yn symud i ddalgyllch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd dros dro er mwyn sicrhau lle yn yr ysgol yn arwain at blant yn teithio ar draws y ddinas i fynychu ysgolion y tu allan i'w dalgyllchoedd.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

87. Mae'r awgrym bod teuluoedd yn symud i ddalgyllch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd dros dro er mwyn sicrhau lle yn yr ysgol yn cael ei grybwyll ym mharagraffau 56 – 67.
88. Mae nifer y disgyblion a dderbynnir i Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd ar sail y meini prawf dalgyllch sydd ar y gofrestr yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd ar gyfer Blynnyddoedd Cwricwlwm 7-11 nad ydynt yn byw yn dalgyllch yr ysgol mwyach yn cyfateb i tua 10 y flwyddyn. Ni ddisgwylir i nifer y disgyblion o'r tu allan i'r dalgyllch sy'n mynychu'r ysgol gael effaith sylweddol ar y rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth.

Y Peilot Tair Blynedd

89. *Fel gyda'r cynnig derbyn i ysgolion cydlynol, gellid ystyried cynllun peilot tair blynedd o faen prawf 'hyd preswylid' i alluogi adolygiad.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

90. Sonnir am yr awgrym i gyflwyno 'hyd preswylid' ym mharagraffau 24-34.

Meini Prawf Brodyr a Chwiorydd

91. *Dylai'r cysylltiad brodyr/ chwiorydd gael ei ymestyn i gynnwys chweched dosbarth fel yn Ysgol Esgob Llandaf ac Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys Newydd..*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

92. Ar hyn o bryd mae darpariaeth chweched dosbarth ar gael mewn 12 o'r 19 ysgol uwchradd yng Nghaerdydd, yn ogystal â Choleg Caerdydd a'r Fro a Choleg Chweched Dosbarth Catholig Dewi Sant.
93. Mae'r Cyngor wedi cytuno i roi'r cyfrifoldeb o benderfynu ar drefniadau derbyn ar gyfer darpariaeth chweched dosbarth, gan gynnwys y prosesau gweinyddol a ddefnyddir i ystyried derbyniadau i'r chweched dosbarth, i Gyrrff Llywodraethu Ysgolion Uwchradd Cymunedol. Mae'r chweched dosbarth yn anstatudol a gall awdurdodau derbyn osod trefniadau yn seiliedig ar ddawn. Mae'r Cyngor yn credu taw'r chweched dosbarth ddylai reoli'r gwaith o gynllunio ar gyfer yr ystod o bynciau sydd ar gael ar lefel Addysg Bellach a'u darparu.
94. Pe bai'r Cyngor yn ystyried gwneud newid i'w Bolisi Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft 2018/19, i gynnwys meini prawf fel "brodyr / chwiorydd yn y chweched dosbarth", byddai hyn yn cael ei ystyried fel newid sylweddol a byddai hyn yn golygu ymgynghoriad pellach, na fyddai'n bosibl o fewn y cyfnod amser i ystyried trefniadau derbyn i ysgolion 2018-19.

Preswylid mewn dalgylch

95. *Mae'r gwiriadau i sicrhau preswylid mewn dalgylch yn annigonol. Dylai'r meini prawf derbyn gael eu haddasu i nodi bod rhaid darparu tystiolaeth ddogfennol.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

96. Ni cheisir tystiolaeth ddogfennol o breswylid fel mater o drefn h.y. mewn perthynas â dewisiadau ar gyfer ysgolion sydd â llai o alw na lleoedd (llai o ymgeiswyr na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael).

97. Pan fo dewisiadau rhieni am ysgol yn fwy na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, cynhelir prosesau gwirio cyfeiriad.
98. Mae'r Cyngor yn archwilio gwybodaeth a gynhelir gan ysgolion (gan gynnwys hanes cyfeiriad disgybl) a gwybodaeth Treth Gyngor a Chofrestr Etholiadol (a gynhelir gan y Cyngor), i baru disgyblion a rhieni gyda chyfeiriadau a gyflwynwyd yn ystod y broses ymgeisio).
99. Ceisir gwybodaeth ychwanegol pan fo anghysondeb a / neu pan fo pryder o ran dilysrwydd y wybodaeth. Os oes anghysondeb rhwng y wybodaeth a ddelir gan y Cyngor a'r wybodaeth a gyflwynwyd gan yr ymgeisydd neu fod unrhyw bryder o ran dilysrwydd y wybodaeth hon, cynhelir ymchwiliadau pellach a gofynnir am wybodaeth bellach, megis:
- Gwybodaeth credyd
 - Cyfriflenni banc
 - Gwybodaeth budd-dal plant
 - Trwydded yrru
100. Nid yw'r rhestr hon yn gyflawn. Cynhelir ymweliadau swyddog os bydd angen.
101. Fel y nodir yng Nghod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru (3.40) "Pan fo awdurdod derbyn wedi cynnig lle ysgol, yn gyfreithiol ni all dynnu'r cynnig hwnnw'n ôl oni bai am mewn rhai amgylchiadau. Gall y rhain gynnwys pan gynigiodd yr awdurdod derbyn le ar sail cais twyllodrus neu fwriadol gamarweiniol gan riant neu berson ifanc (er enghraifft, honni'n anwir eu bod yn byw yn y dalgylch) a arweiniodd at wrthod lle i blentyn â chais cryfach."
102. Gwneir pob ymdrech i wirio preswylid ymgeiswyr yn y dalgylch ar gyfer ysgolion sy'n derbyn mwy o geisiadau na lleoedd cyn i'r cynigion gael eu gwneud. Fodd bynnag, pe bai'r Cyngor yn cael tystiolaeth o wybodaeth dwyllodrus i gael lle mewn ysgol na fyddai'r disgybl wedi cael lle ynddi fel arall, caiff y cynnig am le ei dynnu'n ôl. Dyna ddigwyddodd yn ystod yr ail rownd o ddyrannu i Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd ar gyfer derbyniadau i grŵp oedran blwyddyn 7 ym mis Medi 2016, pan gafodd lle ei dynnu'n ôl a'i ail-ddyrannu i blentyn a fyddai wedi cael lle yn y rownd dyrannu cyntaf.

Blaenoriaethu disgyblion o ysgolion cynradd Saesneg am leoedd yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd

103. *Mae nifer o rieni a ddewisodd addysg gynradd Gymraeg neu ffydd yn dewis newid i addysg uwchradd gymunedol Saesneg sy'n ei gwneud hi'n anodd iawn i'r Cyngor gynllunio lleoedd ar gyfer y pedair ysgol gynradd gymunedol Saesneg yn nalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd. Yn lle maen prawf hyd gellid blaenoriaethu parhad addysg i'r rheiny sydd wedi dewis ysgol gynradd gymunedol Saesneg ac mae'r un peth yn wir i'r rheiny sydd wedi dewis addysg Gymraeg neu ffydd.*

104. *Nid oes opsiynau dalgylch eraill ar gael i ddisgyblion Marlborough gan nad ydynt yn siarad Cymraeg. Gall y polisi hwn wahaniaethu i ddisgyblion gwyn, anghrefyddol h.y. os yw disgybl wedi mynychu ysgolion crefyddol neu Gymraeg cynradd, dylai'r rhain gael eu cynnig fel eu dewis cyntaf pe bai mwy o geisiadau na lleoedd mewn ysgolion megis Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

105. Yn y sector addysg a gynhelir yng Nghaerdydd, mae mathau o ysgolion yn cynnwys y canlynol: Cymunedol Saesneg; Sefydledig; Catholig; yr Eglwys yng Nghymru a Chymunedol Cymraeg. Ar unrhyw bwynt yn ystod addysg plentyn gall rhieni fynegi dewis ar gyfer y math o addysg y maent yn ei dymuno i'w plentyn. I'r rheiny sy'n dymuno trosglwyddo i addysg Gymraeg yn ddiweddarach, mae'r Cyngor yn gweithredu unedau Ymdrochi'r Gymraeg yn ystod addysg gynradd ac uwchradd i hwyluso'r trosglwyddiad.
106. Fel y nodir ym Mholisi Llywodraeth Cymru, *Iaith Pawb: Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cymru Ddwylieithog*, sy'n ymwneud â chreu Cymru ddwyieithog, hynny yw, gwlad lle gall pobl ddewis byw eu bywydau trwy'r Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg a lle bo'r ddwy iaith yn ffynhonnell o falchder a chryfder i bob un ohonom, mae rhieni o bob cefndir wedi cael y cyfle i ddewis i'w plentyn fynychu ysgol Gymraeg neu Saesneg.
107. Dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf o dderbyn disgyblion ym Mlwyddyn 7, dim ond 9% o'r holl blant o ysgolion cynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru neu Gatholig Caerdydd sydd wedi cael eu derbyn mewn ysgol uwchradd anghrefyddol yng Nghaerdydd. Yn yr un modd, dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf o dderbyn disgyblion ym Mlwyddyn 7 ym mis Medi, mae llai na 9% o'r holl blant o ysgolion cynradd Cymraeg Caerdydd wedi cael eu derbyn i ysgol uwchradd Saesneg yng Nghaerdydd.
108. Fel y rhestrir yng Nghod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru (E.10), mae Deddf Hawliau Dynol 1998 yn cyflwyno hawl mynediad i addysg. Nid yw hyn yn golygu sicrhau lle mewn ysgol benodol. Fodd bynnag, mae angen i Awdurdodau Derbyn ystyried rhesymau rhieni dros fynegi dewis pan fônt yn gwneud penderfyniadau am ddyrannu lleoedd ysgol, i ystyried hawliau rhieni dan y Ddeddf, er efallai na fydd hyn o angenrheidrwydd yn arwain at ddyrannu lle'.
109. Ni all y Cyngor weithredu meini prawf seiliedig ar flaenoriaeth heb barchu cefndir crefyddol neu anghrefyddol ymgeisydd neu ddymuniad am gyfrwng addysg neu byddai'n gwahaniaethu'n anghyfreithlon yn erbyn y rheiny gyda'r nodweddion hynny (yn ôl Deddf Cydraddoldeb

2010). Er bod hyn yn berthnasol o ran penderfynu ar y meini prawf derbyn ar gyfer Ysgolion Cymunedol Cymraeg a Saesneg, mae eithriad yn berthnasol dan God Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru 2.29 sy'n nodi: "Wrth osod meini prawf pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau beidio â: Rhoi blaenoriaeth i blant ar sail ffydd grefyddol ac eithrio pan fo'r ysgol wedi'i dynodi fel un â chymeriad crefyddol (Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010)." Felly, dim ond Awdurdodau Derbyn ysgolion ffydd all ddewis blaenoriaethu derbyn plant ar ffydd grefyddol.

Dylid rhoi ystyriaeth i bellter pwynt canolog

110. *Dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth i bellter pwynt canolog yn y dalgylch a / neu hyd presenoldeb yn un o'r pedair ysgol gynradd yn nalgylch Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

111. Ni fyddai'n rhesymol defnyddio meini prawf pellter pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd a fesurir i bwynt cyfeiriad ac ohono ac eithrio ysgol (megis o bwynt canolog dalgylch). Byddai'r disgyblion hynny sy'n bwy agosaf at ysgol yn cael eu hystyried fel blaenoriaeth is na'r rheiny sy'n bwy agosaf at bwynt mympwyol ond sy'n byw ymhellach o'r ysgol.
112. Mae Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru 2.48 yn nodi "mae'r pellter rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol yn faen prawf clir a gwrthrychol pan fo mwy o alw na lleoedd."

Y Broses Apelio

113. *Diffyg eglurder o ran y broses apelio. Dim 'meini prawf llwyddiant' ar gyfer apêl felly nid yw rhieni yn gwybod yr hyn mae'n rhaid iddynt ei ddangos yn yr apêl ac nid yw'r rheiny sy'n beirniadu'r apêl yn gwybod p'un a ddylid ystyried yr apêl yn llwyddiannus ai peidio sy'n golygu bod yr apêl yn aflwyddiannus.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

114. Mae'r broses apeluadau ysgol yn annibynnol ar broses dderbyn y Cyngor ar gyfer ysgolion.
115. Mae'r broses apelio yng Nghaerdydd yn eglur ac yn cydymffurfio â Chod Apeliadau Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru, sy'n nodi'r profion cyfreithiol y mae'r Panel Apeliadau Derbyn i Ysgolion Annibynnol yn eu defnyddio wrth ystyried apeluadau. Mae'r broses ei hun yn cynnwys 3 aelod panel annibynnol yn clywed yn uniongyrchol gan rieni ynghylch amgylchiadau personol eu teulu ar gyfer pob apêl ac mae ymgynghorydd cyfreithiol (Clerc i'r Panel) yn bresennol drwyddi

draw. Diweddarodd y Panel ei Gwestiynau Cyffredin yn ddiweddar a'u hanfon at bob apelydd i geisio cynorthwyo rhieni gyda'r broses; roedd yn cynnwys rhesymau cyffredin a gyflwynir gan rieni eraill, fodd bynnag gan fod bob apêl yn wahanol nid yw'n bosibl rhoi "meini prawf llwyddiant."

116. Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn ffodus o gael bron i 20 o aelodau panel annibynnol sy'n derbyn hyfforddiant rheolaidd ynghylch y profion cyfreithiol sydd ganddynt ac maent yn brofiadol iawn wrth benderfynu ar p'un a yw apêl yn llwyddiannus ai peidio. Maent hefyd yn cynnig safbwynt cwbl annibynnol o'r Cyngor ac yn defnyddio'u barn eu hunain wrth ddefnyddio egwyddorion cyfiawnder naturiol wrth ystyried apeliadau. Mae gan rieni yr hawl i gwyno i'r Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus os ydynt yn anhapus gyda'r broses Apeliadau ac er gwaetha'r ffaith bod Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd wedi hwyluso bron i 1500 o apeliadau yn y tair blynedd ysgol lawn ddiwethaf (2013/14 i 2015/16), ni chynhaliodd yr Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus unrhyw gwynion yn gysylltiedig â'r broses apeliadau.

Canllawiau cliriach ar sail feddygol a chymdeithasol cymhellol

117. *Mae angen canllawiau cliriach ar yr hyn sy'n cyfateb i sail feddygol neu gymdeithasol cymhellol.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

118. Caiff yr holl geisiadau gan gynnwys gwybodaeth ategol eu hasesu'n unigol. Gall plant ond gael eu blaenoriaethu i'w derbyn dan y meini prawf "Disgyblion y mae'r Cyngor yn credu bod sail feddygol cymhellol neu sail gymdeithasol cymhellol dros eu derbyn i ysgol benodol ynglŷn â nhw" pan fo argymhelliad ysgrifenedig clir gan ymgynghorydd meddygol neu weithiwr cymdeithasol neu weithiwr proffesiynol tebyg, yn esbonio y dylai'r plentyn gael ei dderbyn i ysgol benodol". Mae'r canllaw hwn ar holl ffurflenni cais derbyn i ysgolion y Cyngor a dogfennaeth sy'n ymwneud â'r cais.

System Ysgol Fwydo

119. *Mae'r Cyngor yn creu swigen eiddo y gellir ei hosgoi drwy ddadflaenoriaethu agoswydd i'r ysgol a'i ddisodli gyda system 'ysgol fwydo' lle rhoddir blaenoriaeth i'r rheiny sy'n byw yn y dalgylch ac yn mynychu ysgol gynradd bartner dros rai eraill sy'n byw yn y dalgylch, neu brawf o ba mor hir y mae'r plentyn wedi bod yn byw yn y dalgylch (preswylid).*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

120. Sonnir am yr awgrym i gyflwyno 'system ysgol fwydo'/'hyd preswylid' ym mharagraffau 24-34.

Darpariaeth Chweched Dosbarth

121. *A fyddai'n bosib dod â cheisiadau chweched dosbarth i mewn i'r Cyngor er mwyn capio, tracio a rheoli niferoedd fel sy'n cael ei gynnig dan drefniant derbyn cydlynol i helpu i gynllunio addysg ôl-16 ledled y ddinas?*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

122. *Sonnir am yr awgrym ynghylch darpariaeth chweched dosbarth ym mharagraffau 92-94.*

Dewisiadau Amgen

123. *Nid yw hyn yn golygu y byddai newid ysgol uwchradd dalgylch Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough yn ddewis amgen rhesymol, fel y mae rhai aelodau cyngor wedi'i awgrymu. Byddai angen i unrhyw adolygiad o'r fath ystyried yr ysgolion uwchradd amgen ar gyfer pob ardal yn nalgylch presennol Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd. Mae dalgylch Parc y Rhath, er enghraifft, yn eithaf agos i Ysgol Uwchradd Cathays.*
124. *O ystyried y galw am lleoedd, dylid ystyried sefydlu ysgol 3-16 ar safle Howardian gan gymryd bod safle o faint priodol ar gael.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

125. *Fel y nodir ym mharagraff 76, eir i'r afael â chynllunio lleoedd ysgol ledled y ddinas (drwy ymgynghori priodol) drwy ehangu'r ddarpariaeth bresennol, adeiladu ysgolion newydd a diwygio dalgylchoedd ysgolion fel y bo angen.*
126. *Mae'r Awdurdod Lleol ar hyn o bryd yn edrych ar anghenion ar draws y ddinas o ran y lleoedd sydd ar gael ac yn ystyried a oes digon o le fel rhan o broses gynllunio Band B Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif, sy'n cynnwys ystyried darpariaeth gynradd Gymraeg a Saesneg.*
127. *Byddai unrhyw gynigion newydd sy'n cael eu dwyn ymlaen yn amodol ar ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus llawn.*

Trefniadau ardal dalgylch

128. *Dylid ystyried dileu ardaloedd dalgylchoedd deuol sy'n rhoi mantais i'r bobl sy'n byw yn yr ardaloedd hynny dros eraill.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

129. *Mae pob disgybl o oedran uwchradd sy'n byw yng Nghaerdydd yn byw yn ardal un ysgol uwchradd Saesneg ac un ysgol uwchradd Gymraeg.*

130. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o ddisgyblion o oedran cynradd sy'n byw yng Nghaerdydd yn byw yn nalgylch un ysgol gynradd Saesneg ac un ysgol gynradd Gymraeg, gyda'r eithriadau canlynol:
- Gweithredwyd trefniadau rhannu dalgylchoedd cynradd Saesneg yn Llanisien, Llys-faen a Draenen Pen-y-graig fel rhan o broses i ad-drefnu darpariaeth er mwyn lliniaru pryderon lleol a godwyd gan randdeiliaid, gan gynnwys Ysgolion, Llywodraethwyr a Rhieni yn yr ardal.
 - Mae dalgylch cynradd Saesneg yn cael ei rannu ers cryn amser yn Nhreganna. Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad ar newidiadau i ddalgylchoedd, gan gynnwys dileu'r trefniant rhannu, yn 2016, ond mewn ymateb i bryderon a godwyd gan randdeiliaid, gan gynnwys Ysgolion, Llywodraethwyr a Rhieni yn yr ardal, penderfynwyd cadw'r trefniadau presennol.
 - Mae ysgolion dwy ffrwd yn gwasanaethu rhannau o ogledd-orllewin Caerdydd, lle mae rhai cyfeiriadau'n cael eu gwasanaethu gan un ysgol ar gyfer darpariaeth Gymraeg a darpariaeth Saesneg.
131. Nid oes cynigion i ddiwygio'r dalgylchoedd hyn ar hyn o bryd. Byddai unrhyw newidiadau arfaethedig i ddalgylchoedd yn amodol ar ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus llawn.

Cymorth i ysgolion

132. *Dylid ystyried dyrannu adnoddau ychwanegol i gefnogi ysgolion sy'n cael llai o geisiadau neu o leiaf gynyddu'r gwaith o hyrwyddo'r hyn y gall ysgolion ei gynnig fel y gall rhieni wneud dewisiadau hyddysg yn hytrach na dibynnu ar ganfyddiadau.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

133. Mae'r Cyngor yn gweithio'n agos gyda chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion i sicrhau bod safonau mewn ysgolion yn uchel, bod yr addysgu'n dda a bod yr arweinyddiaeth a'r llywodraethiant yn gadarn.
134. Fel y nodir yn *Caerdydd 2020: gweledigaeth newydd ar gyfer addysgu a dysgu yng Nghaerdydd*, mae'r Cyngor wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod pob plentyn a pherson ifanc yng Nghaerdydd yn mynychu ysgol wych ac yn datblygu'r wybodaeth, y sgiliau a'r nodweddion a fydd yn eu harwain i fod yn llwyddiannus, yn gynhyrchiol yn economaidd ac yn ddinasyddion cydwytodol.

Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015

135. *Mae Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Cyngor ystyried buddion plant a phobl ifanc. Mae'r polisi presennol yn groes i hyn.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

136. Mae Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyrff cyhoeddus sicrhau bod eu penderfyniadau'n ystyried yr effaith y gallent ei chael ar bobl sy'n byw yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Mae'r Cyngor wedi gwneud hyn mewn perthynas â'i drefniadau derbyn arfaethedig. Mae holl Awdurdodau Derbyn Cymru'n gyfreithiol rwym wrth Adran 84 Deddf Safonau a Fframwaith Ysgolion 1998 (Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru) ac mae'r Cyngor hefyd wedi cydymffurfio â'r ddeddfwriaeth honno. Ystyrir hefyd gyfrifoldeb y Cyngor i ddarparu a hyrwyddo safonau Addysg uchel dan Deddf Addysg 1996.

Rhestrau Aros

137. *Os bydd rhieni'n derbyn lle mewn ysgol ddewis is, a fydd disgyblion yn aros ar y rhestr aros ar gyfer eu hysgol ddewis uwch?*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

138. Mewn amgylchiadau lle cynigiwyd dewis uwch yr ymgeisydd, caiff dewisiadau is eu tynnu'n ôl yn awtomatig. Lle cynigiwyd ail ddewis neu is, caiff yr ymgeisydd ei roi'n awtomatig ar y rhestr/au aros ar gyfer yr ysgol/ion dewis uwch. Oni bai bod rhiant yn dewis tynnu plentyn oddi ar restr aros neu fod rhestr aros wedi dirwyn i ben (ddim yn gynharach na 30 Medi mewn perthynas â'r rownd dderbyn arferol, yn unol â Chod Derbyn i Ysgolion 3.27 Llywodraeth Cymru), ni ellir tynnu'r ymgeisydd oddi ar restr aros ond os cynigir lle iddo yn yr ysgol.

Crynodeb

139. Roedd nifer o ymatebion yn awgrymu newidiadau i'r meini prawf derbyn i ysgolion. Byddai unrhyw newid sylweddol yn gofyn am ystyriaeth bellach, gan gynnwys ymchwil ehangach i'r meini prawf pan fo mwy o geisiadau na lleoedd a ddefnyddir ar gyfer derbyn i ysgolion cymunedol mewn awdurdodau eraill. Byddai unrhyw newidiadau yn sgil hyn yn amodol ar ymgynghoriad.

Crynodeb o'r Ymgynghoriad ar Drefniadau Derbyn Ysgolion Uwchradd Cydlynol arfaethedig ar gyfer y cyfnod 2018-2020

140. Fel y nodir ym mharagraff 7, cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad penodol ar gyflwyno trefniadau derbyn cydlynol ar gyfer y grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7 ar gyfer derbyn ym mis Medi 2018, mis Medi 2019 a mis Medi 2020.
141. Rhedodd yr ymgynghoriad rhwng 05 Rhagfyr 2016 a 23 Ionawr 2017.
142. Roedd y broses ymgynghori yn cynnwys:

- Cyhoeddi Dogfen Ymgynghori ar wefan y Cyngor (mae copi o'r Ddogfen Ymgynghori yn Atodiad 2);
- Dosbarthu llythyr drwy ysgolion i rieni pob disgybl mewn ysgolion meithrin a chynradd a gynhelir yn amlinellu'r cynnig ac yn rhoi manylion am sut i gael gafael ar y Ddogfen Ymgynghori ar-lein (mae copi o'r llythyr yn Atodiad 4);
- Chwe sesiwn galw heibio i'r cyhoedd lle roedd swyddogion ar gael i ateb cwestiynau;
- Slip ymateb i'w ddychwelyd drwy'r post neu e-bost, wedi'i atodi i'r Ddogfen Ymgynghori;
- Ffurflen ymateb ar-lein yn www.caerdydd.gov.uk/trefniadauderbyn.

143. Mae safbwyntiau a fynegwyd mewn sesiynau galw heibio a drefnwyd gan y Cyngor ac ar bapur neu'n electronig drwy'r sianelau priodol wedi'u cofnodi.

Ymatebion a gafwyd ynghylch y cynnig i gyflwyno trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori

144. Cafwyd 149 ymateb. Roedd y mwyafrif yn y sesiynau galw heibio ac mewn gohebiaeth ysgrifenedig yn cefnogi'r trefniadau derbyn uwchradd cydlynol arfaethedig ar gyfer y grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7.
145. Cafwyd ymatebion ffurfiol gan chwe Awdurdod Derbyn â chyfrifoldeb am dderbyn i ddarpariaeth uwchradd yng Nghaerdydd: Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Teilo Sant, Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Esgob Llandaf, Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Illtyd Sant, Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Corpus Christi, Ysgol Uwchradd Mair Ddihalog, Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys Newydd.
146. Cafwyd ymatebion hefyd gan nifer o ysgolion cymunedol y mae'r Awdurdod Lleol yn Awdurdod Derbyn arnynt. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys: Ysgol Gyfun Radur, Ysgol Uwchradd Cathays, Ysgol Uwchradd Fitzalan, Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Plasmawr ac Ysgol Gynradd Springwood.
147. Cyflwynwyd ymateb ar y cyd gan Aelodau Lleol Pen-y-lan.
148. Mae'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn yr ymgynghoriad wedi'u nodi mewn llythrennau *italig* isod ac wedi'u grwpio yn ôl y materion a godwyd lle y bo'n briodol. Gellir gweld ymateb y Cyngor i bob pwynt isod, dan y pennawd "*Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd.*"

Ymatebion Awdurdodau Derbyn

Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Teilo Sant

149. Roedd yr ymateb gan Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Teilo Sant yn cynnwys y pwyntiau canlynol (gellir gweld copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 5):

150. *Mewn egwyddor, mae'r Corff Llywodraethu yn cefnogi'r broses rydych chi'n ymgynghori arni. Aeth cynrychiolwyr o'r Corff Llywodraethu a'r ysgol i'ch cyfarfod diweddar a mynegi'r farn hon.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

151. Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod y farn a fynegwyd.

Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Esgob Llandaf

152. Roedd yr ymateb gan Ysgol Uwchradd Esgob Llandaf yn cynnwys y pwyntiau canlynol (gellir gweld copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 5):
153. *Barn y llywodraethwyr yw fod y broses dderbyn arfaethedig yn ychwanegu lefel arall at broses sydd eisoes yn ddiangen ar gyfer yr ysgol. Mae prosesau eisoes ar waith ar gyfer derbyn i'r ysgol ac maent yn cael eu rheoli'n effeithiol. Mae'r llywodraethwyr yn deall y cymhlethdodau o amgylch y broses dderbyn ond ar hyn o bryd nid ydynt o'r farn y bydd y fformat newydd yn fuddiol.*
154. *Ar dudalen 5 nodir bod eisoes gan yr awdurdod lleol system ar-lein ar gyfer ceisiadau, ond fel rydych yn gwybod, nid yw hynny'n wir am Esgob Llandaf. Yn sgil hyn, mae newid i'r system ar-lein gydlynol yn gam mwy ar gyfer yr ysgol hon nag y byddai ar gyfer eraill. A fyddai system ar-lein a rennir? Pwy fyddai'n cynnal y system, a phwy fyddai'n talu?*
155. *Mae'n anodd dilyn y rhesymeg ar dudalen 7, sef y byddai mwy o ddisgyblion yn cael cynnig lle yn eu hysgol ddewis o ganlyniad i'r system gydlynol. Mae cyfyngiadau ar yr ysgol o ran nifer y lleoedd Sylfaen a Chymunedol y gall eu cynnig. Ni all y system ymgeisio effeithio ar hyn. Yn yr un modd, nid yw gwybod pa blant gaiff eu derbyn yn helpu'r ysgol i gynllunio ei chyllideb, trefniadau dosbarth na threfniadau staffio.*
156. *O ran adnoddau, byddai graddio'r holl ymgeiswyr yn cynyddu llwyth gwaith y staff gweinyddol yn sylweddol. Nid yw'n amlwg pam y byddai'r cynnig hwn yn arwain at lai o apeliadau oherwydd bydd niferoedd sylweddol o ymgeiswyr aflwyddiannus o hyd oherwydd y cyfyngiad ar leoedd, nid y system ymgeisio, fel y cydnabyddir yn yr adran ar Drafnidiaeth sy'n cydnabod nad oes newid yn nifer y lleoedd ysgol sydd ar gael.*
157. *Nid yw'r Llywodraethwyr am fod yn rhan o beilot ar gyfer proses mor bwysig o ystyried y tarfu a'r ansicrwydd o gyflwyno'r newid mewn amgylchedd derbyn go iawn. Gofynnwn i'r peilot gael ei gynnal fel y gall yr ysgol ystyried y sefyllfa eto ar ôl i'r problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â system ar gyfer y sir gyfan gael eu datrys.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

158. Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod y farn a fynegwyd. Bydd y peilot (yn amodol ar ei weithrediad) yn cael ei adolygu a chaiff yr ysgol wybod am y datblygiadau.

Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Illtyd Sant

159. Roedd yr ymateb gan Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Illtyd Sant yn cynnwys y pwyntiau canlynol (gellir gweld copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 5):
160. *Hoffai Illtyd Sant fod yn rhan o'r cynllun peilot derbyn hwn.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

161. Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod y farn a fynegwyd.

Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Corpus Christi

162. Roedd yr ymateb gan Ysgol Uwchradd Corpus Christi yn cynnwys y pwyntiau canlynol (gellir gweld copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 5):
163. *Er mwyn ceisio gwneud y system gyfan yn decach i bawb, penderfynwyd cefnogi'r peilot. Cytunwyd hefyd, fodd bynnag, os na fydd y system newydd yn gweithio'n dda y bydd Llywodraethwyr yn ailasesu'r sefyllfa wrth drafod Polisi Derbyn yr ysgol cyn diwedd y peilot.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

164. Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod y farn a fynegwyd.

Ysgol Uwchradd Mair Ddihalog

165. Roedd yr ymateb gan Ysgol Uwchradd Mair Ddihalog yn cynnwys y pwyntiau canlynol (gellir gweld copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 5):
166. *Mae'r ffenestr bresennol ar gyfer gwneud sylwadau ar y cynnig yn rhy gul, ac felly nid oedd yn bosibl cynnal trafodaeth lawn gyda'r Llywodraethwyr. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o Lywodraethwyr yn cwrdd bob hanner tymor sy'n golygu, yn dibynnu ar derfynau amser, y dylai'r Llywodraethwyr allu cwrdd i drafod. Mae'r ffenestr gul yn golygu nad yw hyn yn bosibl, ac mae'n ddechrau sigledig i'r sefyllfa;*
167. *Mae peilot o dair blynedd yn rhy hir o lawer; nid yw rhaglenni o'r fath yn dueddol o bara cyn hired oherwydd yr angen i asesu cynnydd ar unwaith. Byddem yn awgrymu dull gweithredu llai, yn ddaearyddol ac o ran amser;*
168. *Hoffem wybod faint o arian sydd wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer staffio ychwanegol neu alwadau technegol, o ystyried ehangu'r system bresennol.*

169. Nodiadau o'r ddogfen Cynnig Derbyniadau:

- a. T.6 – credwn fod angen eglurhad o 'mae 192 o rieni yn dal 205 o leoedd' – er enghraifft, a ellid datrys hyn drwy weithredu dull llymach o dderbyn lleoedd o fewn ffenestr amser gulach?
- b. T.7 – pa dystiolaeth sydd gennych chi i gefnogi 'Byddai plant yn cael profiad gwell a dechrau mwy effeithiol yn yr ysgol'? Os nad yw rhieni'n hapus gyda'r system bresennol, a fyddai'n bosib i chi amlinellu nifer a math y cwynion rydych chi wedi'u cael?
- c. Beth fyddai'n digwydd pe nodir disgybl yng nghategori 1 ar gyfer sawl ysgol - pwy fyddai'n gwneud y penderfyniad? Pryd a sut y rhoddir gwybod i'r ysgol lwyddiannus? Credwn y byddai angen dull gweithredu clir fel bod ysgolion yn gallu gweld sut cawsant eu graddio gan rieni.
- d. Ble mae'r dewis i rieni os mai dim ond un opsiwn sy'n cael ei gynnig? (t.8) Sut allech chi fod yn siŵr eu bod yn cael cynnig eu hysgol ddewis – pa ddata allwch chi ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi'r dybiaeth hon?
- e. Beth fyddai'n digwydd os na fydd rhiant ond yn dewis un ysgol? Beth fyddai'n digwydd wedyn os na fydd lle yn cael ei gynnig yn yr ysgol honno?
- f. Rydych chi'n dweud y gallai parhau â'r system bresennol arwain at gynnydd mewn anghydraddoldeb; yn ein hysgol ni mae nifer yr apeliadau wedi lleihau (er bod nifer y ceisiadau aflwyddiannus wedi aros yr un peth) gan fod ein systemau wedi dod yn fwy effeithlon o ran cefnogi rhieni.
- g. Beth fyddai'n digwydd os byddai rhieni'n llenwi'r ffurflen gyffredin heb lenwi ffurflen yr ysgol? Sut mae'r ffurflen gyffredin yn edrych (dylem gael gweld hon cyn dod i unrhyw benderfyniad), sut mae'n gweithredu ac a yw'r system TGCh yn ddigon cadarn i ddelio â'r pwysau? Ai dim ond ysgol wirfoddol a gynorthwyir y gall rhieni ei dewis?
- h. Rydych chi'n dweud 'na fydd fawr o effaith, os o gwbl, ar y nifer ar y gofrestr' (t.8). Beth fydd yr effaith? Beth yw eich dystiolaeth?
- i. Sut effeithir ar y system pe byddem yn derbyn disgyblion o fwrdeistref arall?

170. Mae'r rhain yn bwyntiau allweddol y byddai'n rhaid mynd i'r afael â nhw cyn i'r Llywodraethwyr ymrwymo Ysgol Mair Ddihalog i unrhyw system newydd. Credwn fod gormod o ansicrwydd a gormod o dybiaethau di-dystiolaeth i ddod i benderfyniad pendant. Credwn fod angen peilot culach yn bendant i sicrhau y gellir profi'r tybiaethau hyn.

171. Ymatebwyd i'r pwyntiau a godwyd. Yn sgil hyn, mae'r Corff Llywodraethu wedi cadarnhau nad ydynt am i'r Ysgol fod yn rhan o'r peilot ar yr adeg hon, ond eu bod yn agored i gymryd rhan yn y dyfodol. (Mae copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 5).

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys Newydd

172. Roedd yr ymateb gan Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys Newydd yn cynnwys y pwyntiau canlynol (gellir gweld copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 5):
173. *Mae'r cynnig yn atal rhieni rhag gwneud cais i fwy nag un awdurdod derbyn ac felly'n effeithio ar hawliau plant. Nid yw'r ddogfen ymgynghori'n nodi hyn yn glir. Nid yw system sy'n gofyn i rieni restru tair ysgol yn darparu ar gyfer teuluoedd sydd am newid natur yr ysgol y bydd eu plentyn yn ei mynychu.*
174. *Mae'r cynnig fel petai wedi colli golwg ar anghenion plant penodol ac yn canolbwyntio ar wneud y broses dderbyn yn haws ar gyfer awdurdodau derbyn.*
175. *Nid yw'r ffurflen ymateb ar-lein yn berthnasol iawn. Byddai wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol targedu rhieni Blynnyddoedd 3, 4 a 5 mewn ysgolion cynradd, pobl a fyddai'n cymryd rhan yn y cynllun peilot, oherwydd nid oes unrhyw ffordd o wybod a oes gan unrhyw rai o'r ymatebwyr blant yn y blynnyddoedd hyn.*
176. *Mae llawer o heriau'r awdurdod o ran apeliadau derbyn yn sgil problemau'n ymwneud â chynllunio lleoedd ysgol (nid oes digon o leoedd ar gyfer disgyblion yn yr ardaloedd cywir o Gaerdydd). Ni fydd dod ynghyd fel gwasanaeth derbyn a rennir yn datrys hyn. Er bod cynlluniau strategol ar waith i gynyddu lleoedd uwchradd yn Nwyrain a Gorllewin y Ddinas, nid yw'r rhain yn debygol o fod mewn lle ar gyfer 2018, felly mae apeliadau yn debygol o aros ar y lefel bresennol, os nad uwch.*
177. *Byddai'r llywodraethwyr wedi mwynhau ymgynghori â'u rhieni, ac yn arbennig rhieni mewn ysgolion bwydo, ond nid yw'r amserlen yn caniatáu hyn.*
178. *Mae'r llywodraethwyr yn poeni bod y ddogfen ymgynghori'n nodi y byddai'n ofynnol i'r corff llywodraethu ymrwymo i gyfnod o dair blynedd. Gan fod yr ysgol yn Awdurdod Derbyn, credwn na all yr awdurdod lleol ddileu'r hawl statudol hon drwy unrhyw gontract ysgrifenedig ac ni fyddai angen cymeradwyaeth Swyddogion yr awdurdod ar y corff llywodraethu i gyflawni swyddogaethau o'r fath.*

179. *Nid yw'n glir o'r ddogfen ymgynghori a fydd y trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn mynd rhagddynt os na fydd rhai o'r awdurdodau derbyn uwchradd yn cofrestru ar gyfer y trefniadau derbyn cydlynol.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

180. *Ymatebwyd i'r pwyntiau a godwyd gan y Corff Llywodraethu a gwnaeth swyddogion gwrdd ag Is-bwyllgor Derbyniadau'r Corff Llywodraethu ar 28 Chwefror 2017. Cadarnhaodd Cadeirydd y Llywodraethwyr fod y Corff Llywodraethu yn fodlon i'r ysgol fod yn rhan o'r peilot yn amodol ar ei weithredu cyfredol yn llwyddiannus.*

Ymatebion Ysgolion Cymunedol

181. *Dangosodd yr ymatebion a gafwyd gan ysgolion cymunedol gefnogaeth i'r cynnig, gan nodi'r pwyntiau canlynol:*
182. *Byddai'r cynnig yn ei gwneud yn haws i ysgolion ac yn lleddfu pryderon rhai rhieni fod gan rai plant fwy nag un lle.*
183. *O ran Ysgol Uwchradd Cathays, sy'n derbyn disgyblion o bob rhan o'r ddinas ac o nifer fawr o ysgolion cynradd, rydyn ni'n dioddef gan fod rhieni'n gwneud cais am le gyda ni ac ysgolion uwchradd eraill, ac felly nid yw ein nifer derbyn ym mis Mawrth byth yr un peth â'r nifer sy'n dechrau ym mis Medi. Bydd y trefniadau newydd yn golygu y gallwn ddefnyddio'r rhestr sy'n cael ei darparu ym mis Mawrth a chynllunio yn unol â hynny.*
184. *Mae Ysgol Uwchradd Fitzalan wedi bod yn ceisio dod o hyd i ddull cydlynol ers blynyddoedd, felly byddai'r cynnig newydd hwn yn gwneud llawer i ddatrys y broblem hon. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n rhaid i ni ofyn i rieni drwy ein cysylltiadau agos ag ysgolion cynradd i ba ysgol y maent am anfon eu plentyn, ond hyd yn oed wedyn mae'r penderfyniad yn aml wedi newid erbyn mis Medi.*
185. *Fodd bynnag, mae Ysgol Uwchradd Fitzalan yn gweithredu ar draws awdurdodau gwahanol; mae gennym nifer o ddisgyblion sydd â lle yn y Fro a bydd hyn yn parhau. Y prif bryder o hyd yw bod ein clwstwr yn rhy fawr. Hyd yn oed drwy gynyddu nifer y disgyblion i 300 (nad oes gennym le ar eu cyfer), mae mwy na 600 o ddisgyblion yn ein 9 ysgol glwstwr – bydd hyn yn broblem fawr iawn i'n rhieni.*
186. *Mae Ysgol Uwchradd Fitzalan hefyd o'r farn bod angen gwneud mwy i ddarparu ar gyfer y nifer fawr o deuluoedd sydd gennym nad ydynt yn siarad Saesneg ac nad oes ganddynt gyfeiriad e-bost heb sôn am fynediad i'r rhyngwyd yn eu cartref. Mae'r Hyb/system ar-lein newydd wedi bod yn arbennig o heriol eleni, ac felly byddai angen ystyried hyn gydag unrhyw newidiadau yn y dyfodol.*

187. *Rydyn ni (Ysgol Uwchradd Fitzalan) wedi cwrdd â Swyddogion Derbyn eleni i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon hyn a chynnig treialu neu ymgynghori ar effaith unrhyw newidiadau arfaethedig.*
188. *Mae Corff Llywodraethu Ysgol Plasmawr yn cymeradwyo'r cynnig i gydlynu derbyniadau uwchradd ar gyfer y grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7.*
189. *Mae aelodau Corff Llywodraethu Ysgol Plasmawr yn falch o wybod bod swyddogion yn monitro cyfraddau geni, niferoedd yn deillio o dai arfaethedig a phatrymau darpariaeth Gymraeg ar oedran cynradd ac uwchradd gyda golwg ar ddwyn cynlluniau priodol ymlaen i fodloni'r galw cynyddol. Byddai'r Corff Llywodraethu am gael eu cynnwys ar gam cynharach o unrhyw gynnis a fyddai'n effeithio ar nifer derbyn neu ddalgylch presennol Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Plasmawr.*
190. *Dywedodd Pennaeth Ysgol Gynradd Springwood ei fod yn cefnogi'r cynnig.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

191. Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod y farn a fynegwyd.

Ymateb Aelodau Lleol

192. Roedd ymateb ar y cyd gan Gynghorwyr Pen-y-lan (y Cynghorydd Joe Boyle, y Cynghorydd Bill Kelloway a'r Cynghorydd Tricia Burfoot) yn cynnwys y pwyntiau canlynol (mae copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 5):
193. *Rydyn ni'n ysgrifennu fel aelodau etholedig Pen-y-lan i gefnogi cynnig y cyngor am drefniadau derbyn uwchradd cydlynol. Gallent leihau rhywfaint o'r pwysau sydd ar lawer o breswylwyr ein ward yn eu hymdrechion i sicrhau lle i'w plant yn ysgol y dalgylch, Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd.*
194. *Rydyn ni'n hyderus na fydd y cynigion yn cael effaith negyddol ar unrhyw grŵp penodol ac felly nad ydynt yn groes i unrhyw ofynion cydraddoldeb.*
195. *Mae llawer o blant ym Mhen-y-lan yn debygol o fethu allan ar le yn ysgol eu dalgylch ac mae angen datrysiaid tymor hwy ar breswylwyr Pen-y-lan, yn arbennig wrth i fwy a mwy ddod drwy'r system.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

196. Mae'r Cyngor yn cydnabod y farn a fynegwyd.
197. Gweler paragraffau 74-76 am y pwyntiau a godwyd ynghylch y galw am leoedd yn Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd.

Ymatebion eraill a gafwyd

198. Pryderon ynghylch newid y broses dderbyn bresennol i dreialu trefniadau derbyniadau uwchradd cydlynol
199. *Mae'r system bresennol yn decach ac yn rhoi mwy o ddewis i rieni.*
200. *Dydw i ddim yn hyderus y bydd y system newydd yn welliant ac rwyf heb weld unrhyw wybodaeth am sut y gellid defnyddio pwysoliadau os nodir ffafriaeth am ysgolion gwirfoddol a gynorthwyr.*
201. *Mae'n achosi dryswch ac ni fydd yn cael unrhyw effaith ar ysgolion gwirfoddol a gynorthwyr. Dydw i ddim yn gallu gweld y fantais. Y broblem yw nad oes digon o ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg gan fod y rhan fwyaf o'r cyllid yn mynd i ariannu ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg.*
202. *Mae'n bosib na fydd yr ysgol yn derbyn ein cais gan mai hi yw'r unig ddewis.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

203. Fel y nodir yn y Ddogfen Ymgynghori (tudalennau 6 a 7), mae'r Cyngor o'r farn fod y system bresennol yn aneffeithlon gan fod rhai rhieni sy'n gwneud cais am le i'w plentyn mewn addysg uwchradd wedi cael cynnig lle mewn sawl ysgol, tra bod rhieni eraill wedi methu â chael lle i'w plentyn yn unrhyw un o'u dewisiadau.
204. Yn seiliedig ar y dyraniad cychwynnol ar gyfer symud i Flwyddyn 7 ym mis Medi 2016, roedd cyfanswm o 192 o blant yn dal cyfanswm o 397 o leoedd. Roedd hyn yn golygu bod 192 o deuluoedd yn dal 205 o leoedd nad oeddent yn bwriadu eu derbyn, ac yn eu hatal rhag cael eu cynnig i eraill. Ar yr un pryd, ni chafodd 360 o blant gynnig lle mewn unrhyw ysgol.
205. Felly, gwnaeth llawer o deuluoedd golli allan ar eu hysgol/ion dewis neu fethu â chael cynnig lle mewn unrhyw ysgol o gwbl.
206. Dewisodd rhai rhieni 'ddal' cynigion ar gyfer mwy nag un ysgol, gan atal plant eraill rhag cael cynnig y lleoedd hyn, sy'n achosi straen diangen ar deuluoedd ond hefyd anawsterau i ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd sy'n cynllunio ar gyfer symudiadau'r plant.
207. Byddai trefniadau derbyn cydlynol ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd yn rhoi un dewis i fwy o rieni, a fyddai'n system decach, fwy cydradd o ddyrannu lleoedd ysgol yng Nghaerdydd. Byddai plant yn cael profiad pontio gwell a dechrau mwy effeithiol i'w haddysg uwchradd.
208. Fel y soniwyd yn y Ddogfen Ymgynghori (tudalen 7), nod y Cyngor yw cynnig proses dderbyn gydlynol gyda'r sectorau gwirfoddol a gynorthwyr a sefydledig sy'n rhoi darlun clir i rieni o'r dewisiadau o

leoedd ysgol sydd ar gael iddynt a'r tebygrwydd o sicrhau lle yn y dewis cyntaf. Byddai'r cynnig hwn yn cyfrannu at y nod hwn.

209. Disgwylir gweld y manteision canlynol o ganlyniad i'r cynnig hwn:
- Byddai mwy o ddisgyblion yn cael lle mewn ysgol ddewis uwch;
 - Byddai mwy o ddisgyblion yn dawel eu meddwl o gael lle mewn ysgol uwchradd;
 - Byddai mwy o rieni'n gallu cynllunio trefniadau gwaith a gofal plant yn gynharach;
 - Ni fyddai cynifer o rieni'n poeni am le eu plentyn ar restrau aros ysgolion amrywiol;
 - Ni fyddai'n rhaid i gynifer o deuluoedd gyflwyno ceisiadau derbyn pellach na defnyddio'r broses Apêl Annibynnol;
 - Byddai plant sy'n mynd i'r Ysgol Uwchradd am y tro cyntaf yn cael profiad gwell gan fod staff yn gallu manteisio ar effeithlonrwydd y broses dderbyn i gynnig dechrau mwy effeithiol i blant i'w galluogi i gyrraedd eu llawn botensial ar gam cynharach.
210. Fel y soniwyd yn y Ddogfen Ymgynghori (tudalen 9), byddai Ysgolion Gwirfoddol a Gynorthwyr a'r Ysgol Sefydledig yn pennu pa geisiadau sy'n bodloni eu meini prawf derbyn drwy sgorio pob ymgeisydd yn unol â'u meini prawf derbyn, gan gadarnhau eu penderfyniadau ar ôl blaenoriaethu'r rhestr o ymgeiswyr a nodi'r sail dros dderbyn pob disgybl.
211. Cydnabyddir, dan y system bresennol, fod gan rieni'r opsiwn o wneud cais am nifer o leoedd ysgol; ar gyfer mwy na thair ysgol gymunedol. I gydnabod hyn, yn amodol ar weithrediad, bydd rhieni'n cael y cyfle i wneud cais am hyd at bum lle ac yn cael eu hannog i wneud hynny.
212. Cydnabyddir y gall y derminoleg a ddefnyddir achosi dryswch ac mewn ymateb i hyn trefnwyd nifer o sesiynau galw heibio lle roedd swyddogion ar gael i esbonio'r cynnig ac ateb unrhyw gwestiynau. At hynny, rhoddwyd manylion cyswllt yn ôl yr angen i bobl yr oedd angen eglurhad pellach arnynt.
213. Eir i'r afael â'r awgrym nad oes digon o ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg a bod y rhan fwyaf o'r cyllid yn mynd i ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg ym mharagraff 74-76.
214. Mae holl ysgolion a gynhelir yr Awdurdod Lleol (gan gynnwys ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg a chyfrwng Saesneg) yn cael eu hariannu dan ofynion Deddf Safonau a Fframwaith Ysgolion 1998. Dan y ddeddfwriaeth hon, mae Cyllideb yr Ysgol Unigol (swm sy'n cael ei ddirprwyo'n uniongyrchol i ysgolion) yn cael ei phennu drwy fformiwla cyllido y mae o leiaf 70% ohono'n seiliedig ar nifer y disgyblion sydd wedi'u cofrestru yn yr ysgol ac sy'n cael ei asesu drwy'r Uned Pwysoli yn ôl Oedran Disgybl (AWPU). Asesir gweddill yr arian i gynnwys ffactorau fel:

- Maint y safle;
- Anghenion arbennig yn yr ysgol;
- Gwasanaethau cymorth sydd eu hangen (cyfreithiol, ariannol, personél, TGCh, cymorth llywodraethwyr ac ati);
- Gweithrediad parhaus cytundeb llwyth gwaith yr ysgol.

Effaith cynigion ar ddarpariaeth Gymraeg

215. *'Dydw i ddim yn cytuno â'ch asesiad o'r effaith bosibl ar addysg Gymraeg. Mae'n edrych yn debygol y bydd plentyn sydd am gael ei addysgu'n Gymraeg yn fwy tebygol o gael ei wrthod o un o ddim ond tair ysgol uwchradd Gymraeg yn y ddinas.'*
216. *'Dydw i ddim yn hyderus y gallwch ddarparu digon o leoedd uwchradd ar gyfer addysg Gymraeg. Mae angen i chi adeiladu ac agor pedwaredd ysgol uwchradd Gymraeg ar frys. Yn fy marn i bydd eich newidiadau'n trin y Gymraeg yn wahanol i'r Saesneg.'*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

217. Mae cynllunio a derbyn lleoedd mewn ysgolion yn ystyriaeth ar wahân i bennu trefniadau derbyn.
218. Mae'r Cyngor yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau y bydd unrhyw blentyn sydd am gael ei addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn cael cynnig lle mewn ysgol Gymraeg.
219. Ar hyn o bryd, mae tua 15% o'r lleoedd yn y sector uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn wag. Gan fod y boblogaeth disgyblion yn tyfu, bydd lefel y lleoedd gwag yn lleihau yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.
220. Mae swyddogion yn monitro cyfraddau geni, niferoedd yn deillio o dai newydd a phatrymau derbyn mewn ysgolion cymunedol Cymraeg, ysgolion cymunedol Saesneg, Ysgol Uwchradd (Sefydledig) yr Eglwys Newydd ac Ysgolion Ffydd ar oedran cynradd ac uwchradd, gyda golwg ar ddod â chynlluniau priodol yn eu blaen i fodloni unrhyw gynnydd yn y galw. Caiff cynigion eu dwyn ymlaen mewn da bryd i sicrhau bod digon o leoedd i fodloni'r galw am leoedd cyfrwng Cymraeg a chyfrwng Saesneg ym mhob dalgyrch.

Lleoedd Ysgol

221. *Os na fydd mwy o geisiadau na lleoedd yn unrhyw un o'r ysgolion uwchradd, ni ddylai system ymgeisio unol roi unrhyw un dan anfantais. Os bydd mwy o geisiadau na lleoedd, mae'r system hon yn creu a chynnal annhegwch i grwpiau penodol o bobl (h.y. y rheiny sydd wedi mynychu ysgol gynradd gymunedol Saesneg) drwy gyfyngu ar eu dewisiadau dalgyrch i gyn lleied â sero.*

222. *Gallai plentyn beidio â chael cynnig lle yn unrhyw un o'i ysgolion dewis; nid yw hyn yn fwy na chynllwyn i gynyddu'r niferoedd yn ysgolion llai poblogaidd Caerdydd.*
223. *Pryderon ynghylch lleoedd mewn ysgolion poblogaidd, dewisiadau Ysgol Uwchradd yn y dyfodol a diffyg lleoedd yng Ngogledd Caerdydd.*
224. *Pryderon ynghylch plant sy'n mynychu ysgolion nad ydynt yn byw yn y dalgylch lleol, a rhai plant (rhai lleol a rhai sydd wedi'u hintegreiddio yn y gymuned) nad ydynt wedi gallu cael lleoedd yn eu hysgolion dewis.*
225. *Mae rhai ysgolion yn cael mwy o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael ac mae rhai plant dan anfantais gan fod agosrwydd yr ysgol yn cael ei ddefnyddio wrth flaenoriaethu ceisiadau er eu bod wedi bod yn byw yn y dalgylch ers cryn amser. Er mwyn sicrhau system decach dylai'r Cyngor ystyried cynnwys hyd preswylid mewn dalgylch pan fo mwy o geisiadau na lleoedd.*
226. *Mae plant sy'n siarad Cymraeg sy'n dod i mewn i'r ardal o'r tu allan i'r dalgylch yn rhoi plant sydd wedi byw yn y dalgylch a mynychu ysgol 'fwydo' dan anfantais gan nad ydynt yn gallu siarad Cymraeg ac yn methu mynd i ysgol Gymraeg.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

227. Mae'r Cyngor wedi ymrwymo i ateb gofynion rhieni am lleoedd mewn addysg Gymraeg a Saesneg ledled y ddinas. Felly, rydym yn adolygu'r galw lleol a nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael mewn ysgolion yn rheolaidd er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn ateb y galw mor effeithiol â phosibl ac yn gwneud pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod llefydd ar gael o fewn pellter rhesymol o'r cartref fel y nodir yng Nghynllun Strategol Addysg Gymraeg y Cyngor.
228. Mae'r Awdurdod Lleol ar hyn o bryd yn edrych ar anghenion ar draws y ddinas o ran y lleoedd sydd ar gael ac yn ystyried a oes digon o le fel rhan o broses gynllunio Band B Rhaglen Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif, sy'n cynnwys ystyried darpariaeth gynradd Gymraeg a Saesneg.
229. Mae dalgylchoedd yn un o'r meini prawf pan fo mwy o geisiadau na lleoedd ym Mholisi Derbyn i Ysgolion y Cyngor. Mae'r polisi hwn yn bodloni gofynion Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru.
230. Mae hawl gan rieni i nodi ffafriaeth ar gyfer unrhyw ysgol. Os bydd ysgol yn cael mwy o geisiadau na'r lleoedd sydd ar gael, caiff ceisiadau eu hasesu yn erbyn y meini prawf pan fo mwy o geisiadau na lleoedd. Tra bod plant sy'n byw yn dalgylch yr ysgol yn cael blaenoriaeth dros y rheiny nad ydynt yn byw yno, ni ellir atal lle i blant y tu allan i'r dalgylch os oes digon o lleoedd ar gael.

231. Trafodir yr awgrym i gynnwys 'hyd preswylad yn y dalgylch' fel un o'r meini prawf ym mharagraffau 24-34.
232. Trafodir y pryderon ynghylch plant nad ydynt yn siarad Cymraeg yn cael eu rhoi dan anfantais ym mharagraffau 105-109.

Dyrannu lleoedd

233. *Nid yw'n glir sut yn union y caiff lleoedd eu dyrannu ar ôl i'r dewisiadau cyntaf gael eu bodloni.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

234. Caiff dewisiadau ymgeiswyr eu trin yn gydradd. Er enghraifft, os bydd rhywun yn gwneud cais am le mewn ysgol Ffydd, Sefydledig a Chymunedol, yn gyntaf byddai'r Awdurdodau Derbyn, h.y. Cyrff Llywodraethu'r Ysgolion Ffydd a Sefydledig a'r Cyngor (yr Awdurdod Derbyn ar gyfer Ysgolion Cymunedol) yn graddio pob cais a geir erbyn y dyddiad cau yn unol â meini prawf derbyn yr ysgolion.
235. Yna, byddai'r Gronfa Ddata Derbyniadau Ganolog (ar ôl derbyn rhestr blaenoriaethau pob Awdurdod Derbyn) yn dyrannu un lle ysgol ar gyfer dewis cyntaf plentyn lle bo'r plentyn hwnnw yn gymwys i'w dderbyn. Ystyrir pob cais a geir erbyn y dyddiad cau ar yr un pryd.
236. Rhoddir gwybod am ganlyniad y cais ar Ddiwrnod Cynigion Uwchradd Llywodraeth Cymru, sef 1 Mawrth neu'r diwrnod gwaith nesaf.
237. Felly, mae'n hanfodol bod rhieni yn hollol fodlon â threfn eu dewisiadau wrth gyflwyno'r ffurflen gais gyffredin, oherwydd er bod pob cais yn cael ei drin yn gydradd, bydd trefn yr ysgolion yn pennu, yn amodol ar gymhwysedd, i ba ysgol y caiff y plentyn ei ddyrannu.

Estyn y cyfnod ar gyfer derbyn lle mewn ysgol

238. *Dylai'r cyfnod o amser ar gyfer derbyn lleoedd ysgol gael ei ymestyn i roi mwy o amser i'r rhieni ymateb i'r cynnig.*

Arfarniad o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd

239. Gwnaed sawl cais yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori i ymestyn y cyfnod derbyn o 2 wythnos er mwyn rhoi mwy o amser i rieni ymateb i gynigion. Nodwyd y cais hwn. Yn amodol ar weithredu, caiff y cyfnod a ganiateir ar gyfer derbyn/gwrthod ei ymestyn i 3 wythnos.

Crynodeb

240. Mae pedwar o'r chwe Awdurdod Derbyn (Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Teilo Sant, Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Illtyd Sant, Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Corpus Christi ac Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys

Newydd) wedi datgan eu bod yn fodlon cymryd rhan yng ngweithrediad arfaethedig y trefniadau derbyn cydlynol ar gyfer 2018-2020. Mae'r ddau Awdurdod Derbyn arall (Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Esgob Llandaf ac Ysgol Uwchradd Mair Ddihalog) wedi nodi eu bod yn bwriadu adolygu eu sefyllfa wrth i'r peilot symud yn ei flaen.

241. Argymhellir gweithredu'r peilot, er nad yw pob ysgol gymwys yn cymryd rhan, gan fod y manteision a amlinellir ym mharagraff 209 yn debygol o gael eu gwireddu.
242. Ni ddisgwylir gweld unrhyw effeithiau negyddol ar yr ysgolion hynny nad ydynt yn cymryd rhan na disgyblion sydd am fynychu'r ysgolion hynny oherwydd ni fydd y broses ar gyfer gwneud cais am le yn yr ysgolion hyn yn newid a bydd gwybodaeth am dderbyn i'r ysgolion hyn yn parhau i gael ei chynnwys yn Llawlyfr Derbyn i Ysgolion y Cyngor ac ar gael ar wefan y Cyngor.

Ymgynghori ag Aelodau Lleol

243. Ymgynghorwyd â'r holl Aelodau fel rhan o'r broses ymgynghori.
244. Yn ogystal cafodd yr adroddiad a'r materion gynhwysir ynddo eu hystyried gan Bwyllgor Craffu Plant a Phobl Ifanc. Roedd y Pwyllgor yn fodlon i'r adroddiad fynd yn ei flaen i'w ystyried gan y Cabinet.
245. Gellir gweld cyngor y Pwyllgor sy'n codi o adolygiad yr adroddiad, mewn llythyr gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor i'r aelod Cabinet dos Addysg yn Atodiad 7.

Rheswm dros yr Argymhellion

246. Mae'n ofynnol i'r Cyngor adolygu ei drefniadau derbyn i ysgolion bob blwyddyn a chytuno ar y trefniadau yn dilyn ymgynghoriad priodol.

Goblygiadau Ariannol

247. Gallai unrhyw newidiadau o ganlyniad i drefniadau derbyn newydd o bosibl ddod â goblygiadau ariannol. Byddai'n rhaid ystyried y rhain fel rhan o unrhyw newidiadau staffio neu ailstrwythuro o fewn yr adran derbyniadau a byddai gofyn am fewnbwn ar y cam hwnnw.

Goblygiadau Cyfreithiol (gan gynnwys Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb lle bo'n briodol)

248. Mae cyfrifoldeb statudol ar y Cyngor dan Ddeddf Addysg 1996 i hyrwyddo safonau addysg uchel ar gyfer ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd yn ei awdurdod lleol. Mae Adran 89 Deddf Safonau a Fframwaith Ysgolion 1998 fel y'i diwygiwyd gan Ddeddf Addysg 2002

yn nodi bod yn rhaid i Awdurdodau Derbyn gynnal ymgynghoriad cyn penderfynu ar y trefniadau derbyn y byddant yn eu defnyddio.

249. Mae Rheoliadau Addysg (Penderfynu ar Drefniadau Derbyn) (Cymru) 2006 yn nodi'r weithdrefn y dylai Awdurdodau Derbyn ei dilyn wrth benderfynu ar eu trefniadau derbyn, gan gynnwys y broses ymgynghori a hysbysu ac amserlenni. Yn benodol, rhaid i'r Awdurdod Derbyn bennu trefniadau yn y flwyddyn ysgol sy'n dechrau ddwy flynedd cyn y flwyddyn ysgol y mae'r trefniadau ar ei chyfer, cymryd yr holl gamau angenrheidiol i sicrhau y bydd wedi cwblhau'r ymgynghoriad sy'n ofynnol dan adran 89(2) cyn 1 Mawrth a phenderfynu ar y trefniadau derbyn erbyn 15 Ebrill. Yna, rhaid cyhoeddi'r trefniadau o fewn 14 diwrnod o'r penderfyniad a rhoi gwybod i'r cyrff priodol.
250. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi cylchlythyr cyfarwyddyd, 'Mesur Capasiti Ysgolion yng Nghymru', sy'n nodi'r dull y dylai Awdurdodau Lleol ei ddilyn wrth benderfynu ar eu trefniadau derbyn. Rhaid hefyd ystyried y canllawiau yng Nghod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn adlewyrchu'r gofynion hyn.
251. Rhaid i'r Cyngor hefyd fodloni ei ddyletswyddau a'i rwymedigaethau sector cyhoeddus dan Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 (gan gynnwys dyletswyddau penodol sector cyhoeddus Cymru). Yn unol â'r dyletswyddau cyfreithiol hyn, wrth wneud penderfyniadau rhaid i Gynghorau roi sylw dyledus i'r angen i (1) gwaredu gwahaniaethu anghyfreithlon, (2) datblygu cyfle cyfartal a (3) meithrin perthnasau da ar sail y nodweddion a ddiogelir. Ni ddylai'r Cyngor wahaniaethu yn uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol yn erbyn unrhyw ddisgybl yn ei drefniadau derbyn. Golyga hyn na ddylid trin unrhyw ddisgybl neu grŵp o ddisgyblion yn llai ffafriol yn seiliedig ar nodwedd a ddiogelir. Y nodweddion a ddiogelir yw:
- Oedran
 - Ailbennu rhywedd
 - Rhyw
 - Hil – gan gynnwys gwreiddiau ethnig neu genedlaethol, lliw neu genedligrwydd
 - Anabledd
 - Beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth
 - Priodas a phartneriaeth sifil
 - Cyfeiriadedd rhywiol
 - Crefydd neu gred – gan gynnwys diffyg cred
252. Mae'r Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb (gweler Atodiad 6) yn ystyried yn benodol sut gallai'r cynigion effeithio ar ddisgyblion sydd â nodweddion a ddiogelir. Diben yr Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb yw sicrhau bod y Cyngor wedi deall effeithiau posibl y cynnig o ran cydraddoldeb fel y gall sicrhau ei fod yn gwneud penderfyniadau

cymesur a rhesymegol gan ystyried ei ddyletswydd cydraddoldeb sector cyhoeddus.

253. Yn unol â Mesur y Gymraeg (Cymru) 2011 a Safonau'r Gymraeg, rhaid i'r Cyngor hefyd ystyried effaith unrhyw benderfyniad y mae'n ei wneud ar yr iaith Gymraeg ac, yn unol â Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015, rhaid i'r Cyngor ystyried effaith ei benderfyniadau ar genedlaethau'r dyfodol. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn adlewyrchu'r gofynion hynny.

Goblygiadau Adnoddau Dynol

254. O ganlyniad i'r trefniadau derfyn peilot, bydd angen ystyried effaith llwyth gwaith ysgolion ar swyddi derbyniadau ysgolion. Mae hyn yn berthnasol i staff derbyniadau yng Nghyfarwyddiaeth Addysg y Cyngor yn ogystal ag unrhyw swyddogion mewn ysgolion sydd â rôl o ran derbyn i ysgolion. Os bydd angen newid rolau a/neu strwythurau tîm, bydd angen delio â hyn yn unol â threfniadau ailstrwythuro cytunedig y Cyngor a graddau'r rolau a bennwyd yn unol â Statws Sengl.

Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb

255. Mae Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb wedi'i gynnal ar y cynnig hwn. Daeth yr asesiad i'r casgliad na fyddai'r cynnig hwn yn cael effaith negyddol ar grŵp penodol mewn cymdeithas (mae manylion yr Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb yn Atodiad 6).

Asesiad Cynaliadwyedd

256. Mae Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol (AAS) o'r cynnig wedi'i gynnal yn unol â Deddfwriaeth Ewropeaidd. Mae'r asesiad yn cadarnhau bod y cynnig yn gydnaws â'r amcan amgylcheddol a nodir yn Ysgolion yr 21^{ain} Ganrif Caerdydd: Fframwaith Strategol ar gyfer Gwella Adeiladau Ysgolion. (Mae manylion yr Asesiad Cynaliadwyedd yn Atodiad 6).

Trafnidiaeth

257. Dan y cynigion hyn nid oes cynlluniau i newid polisi'r Cyngor ar gludo plant i ac o ysgolion. Gellir gweld polisi trafndiaeth y Cyngor ar gyfer plant ysgol ar wefan y Cyngor (www.caerdydd.gov.uk).

Effaith ar y Gymuned

258. Mae angen system decach, fwy cydradd o ddyrannu lleoedd ysgol yng Nghaerdydd heb gael effaith negyddol ar y gymuned. Barn y Cyngor yw nad yw'r cynnig hwn yn debygol o gael effaith negyddol ar unrhyw gymuned yng Nghaerdydd. Byddai swyddogion yn gweithio gydag unrhyw grwpiau cymunedol er mwyn sicrhau bod y cynnig yn osgoi effeithiau negyddol lle bo hynny'n bosibl. Gallai'r cynnig effeithio ar

ysgolion sy'n cynnig amrywiaeth o weithgareddau ar ôl ysgol ac y gallai fod ganddynt sefydliadau cymunedol sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau o gyfleusterau'r ysgol. Ni ddisgwylir unrhyw effaith negyddol ar y gweithgareddau hyn.

ARGYMHELLION

Gofynnir i'r Cabinet wneud y canlynol:

1. penderfynu ar Drefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft y Cyngor 2018/19 (atodedig) a chytuno ar Bolisi Derbyn 2018/19.
2. awdurdodi swyddogion i ystyried trefniadau derbyn i ysgolion y Cyngor ymhellach, gan gynnwys ymchwil ehangach ar ddewisiadau amgen ac effaith pob un ohonynt cyn ymgynghori ar Bolisi Derbyn i Ysgolion y Cyngor ar gyfer 2019/20.
3. cytuno ar weithrediad y Trefniadau Derbyn Ysgolion Uwchradd Cydlynol ar gyfer y grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7 sy'n dechrau ym mis Medi 2018, mis Medi 2019 a mis Medi 2020.

NICK BATCHELAR

Cyfarwyddwr
10 Mawrth 2017

Atodir yr Atodiadau canlynol:

Atodiad 1 – Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion Drafft
Atodiad 2 – Dogfen ymgynghori Trefniadau Derbyn Cydlynol
Atodiad 3 – Ymatebion Ffurfiol – Polisi Derbyn
Atodiad 4 – Llythyr i rieni
Atodiad 5 – Ymatebion Ffurfiol – Trefniadau Derbyn Cydlynol
Atodiad 6 - Adnodd Sgrinio Statudol
Atodiad 7 – Llythyr Pwyllgor Craffu Plant a Phobl Ifanc

Ystyriwyd y dogfennau cefndirol canlynol

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

This document is available in Welsh / Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg.



**POLISI
DERBYN I
YSGOLION
DRAFFT
2018/2019**

**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD
ADDYSG A DYSGU GYDOL OES**

CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD ADDYSG A DYSGU GYDOL OES

DERBYN I YSGOLION

Mae Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn ymrwymedig i gyfle cyfartal a diddymu gwahaniaethu anghyfreithlon. O ran derbyn i ysgolion, caiff pob disgybl a darpar ddisgybl ei drin yn deg, beth bynnag fo'i ryw, hil, ethnigrwydd, diwylliant, cenedligrwydd, iaith, gallu/anabledd neu gred grefyddol. Cymerir camau i sicrhau nad yw gweithdrefnau derbyn yn rhoi unrhyw grwpiau dan fantais neu anfantais annheg drwy ddefnyddio rheolau neu amodau na all pawb gydymffurfio â hwy.

ARDAL YMGYNGHORI BERTHNASOL

Yn unol â Rheoliadau Addysg (Ardaloedd Ymgynghori Perthnasol ar Drefniadau Derbyn) 1999, yr ardal berthnasol ar gyfer ysgolion cymunedol yng Nghaerdydd yw ardal weinyddol Cyngor Sir Dinas a Sir Caerdydd (y Cyngor Sir). Yr ardal berthnasol ar gyfer ysgolion cynradd gwirfoddol a gynorthwyir ac ysgolion cynradd gwirfoddol a reolir yng Nghaerdydd yw radiws o 3 milltir o'r ysgol ac, ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd gwirfoddol a gynorthwyir, ardal weinyddol Cyngor Sir Dinas a Sir Caerdydd (y Cyngor Sir).

Nifer Derbyn:

Rhaid i bob ysgol a gynhelir dderbyn disgyblion hyd at y nifer derbyn cyhoeddedig.

Ni ellir gwrthod mynediad i unrhyw ysgol hyd nes i'r nifer derbyn gael ei gyrraedd.

Cyfrifwyd y nifer derbyn cyhoeddedig yn unol â methodoleg cyfrifo capasiti ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru, "Mesur Capasiti Ysgolion yng Nghymru". Gan fod y nifer hwn yn seiliedig ar gapasiti ffisegol yr ysgol i dderbyn disgyblion, ni ddylid derbyn mwy na'r nifer hwn dan amgylchiadau arferol.

**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD
ADDYSG A DYSGU GYDOL OES**

POLISI DERBYN I YSGOLION: 2018/2019

DERBYN I DDOSBARTIADAU AC YSGOLION MEITHRIN

Y Cyngor yw'r Awdurdod Derbyn ar gyfer yr holl Ysgolion Meithrin Cymunedol a gynhelir a Dosbarthiadau Meithrin mewn Ysgolion Cymunedol.

Mae gan blant yr hawl i le meithrin rhan amser o ddechrau'r tymor sy'n dilyn eu pen-blwydd yn dair oed, a rhaid iddynt fynychu am bum hanner diwrnod. Mae lle ar wefan Cyngor Caerdydd i rieni roi manylion eu plentyn er mwyn iddynt dderbyn gwybodaeth ar sut i wneud cais am le meithrin ar yr adeg briodol yn unol ag amserlen dderbyn y Cyngor.

Yn achos plant sy'n derbyn gofal gan yr Awdurdod Lleol (yn ôl diffiniad Adran 22 Deddf Plant 1989) neu blant a arferai dderbyn gofal (yn ôl diffiniad dogfen rhif 005/2-13 Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru) yn dilyn ymgynghoriad ar briodoldeb yr ysgol a enwyd o ystyried cefndir ac anghenion y plentyn, mae dyletswydd ar y Cyngor i dderbyn y plentyn i'r ysgol.

DYDDIAD CYHOEDDEDIG: Yn y Polisi hwn, ystyr y dyddiad cyhoeddedig yw'r dyddiad a nodir yn y Nodiadau Canllaw i Rien i Llyfryn Gwybodaeth i Rien 2018/2019.

Bydd y Cyngor yn ystyried pob cais unigol sy'n dod i law erbyn y dyddiad cau a gyhoeddwyd ar gyfer plentyn y mae'n rhaid iddo fod yn dair oed ar sail teilyngdod, gan ddefnyddio'r meini prawf canlynol a restrir yn ôl eu blaenoriaeth, hyd at yr uchafswm y gellir ei dderbyn:

1. Ar gyfer ceisiadau sy'n dod i law erbyn y dyddiad cau cyhoeddedig, sef 19 Chwefror 2018, ar gyfer plant a aned rhwng 1 Medi 2014 a 31 Awst 2015:
 - (a) Plant sy'n derbyn gofal gan yr Awdurdod Lleol (fel y diffinnir gan adran 22 Deddf Plant 1989) neu blant a arferai dderbyn gofal (yn ôl diffiniad dogfen rhif 005/2-13 Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru)
 - (b) Plant y dyrannwyd cyllid meithrin ar eu cyfer gan Banel Asesu'r Blynnyddoedd Cynnar, neu'r Panel Cynghori ar Achosion. Bydd y paneli aml-asiantaeth hyn yn dyrannu cyllid ar gyfer plentyn yn y Blynnyddoedd Cynnar sydd ag anghenion sylweddol a/neu gymhleth drwy Gynllun Datblygu Unigol, fel y gall y plentyn fanteisio ar le meithrin mewn lleoliad a gynhelir.

plant y mae ganddynt frawd a/neu chwaer a fydd ar gofrestr yr ysgol y mae'r dosbarth meithrin ynnddi pan gânt eu derbyn. Rhaid nodi unrhyw gysylltiad â brawd neu chwaer yn glir yn y cais. Pan fo mwy o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, caiff meini prawf d, e ac f eu defnyddio i benderfynu ar ba ddisgyblion eraill a gaiff eu derbyn. At ddibenion derbyn, mae brawd/chwaer yn blentyn sy'n byw yn barhaol yn yr un cyfeiriad â'r disgybl sy'n gwneud cais am le sy'n frawd/chwaer, hanner brawd/chwaer (plant sydd ag un rhiant yn gyffredin) neu'n llys frawd/llys chwaer (lle mae dau blentyn yn perthyn oherwydd bod eu rhieni wedi'u priodi, yn cyd-fyw neu mewn partneriaeth sifil). Mae'r diffiniad hwn hefyd yn cynnwys plant a fabwysiadwyd neu blant maeth sy'n byw yn yr un cyfeiriad.

plant y mae, ym marn y Cyngor, resymau meddygol neu gymdeithasol cryf dros eu derbyn i ysgol/dosbarth meithrin penodol.

Bydd rhaid cyflwyno argymhellion ysgrifenedig gan feddyg ymgynghorol, gweithiwr cymdeithasol neu weithiwr proffesiynol tebyg sy'n nodi rhesymau manwl dros dderbyn y plentyn i ysgol/dosbarth meithrin penodol. Pan fo mwy o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, rhoddir blaenoriaeth i frodyr/chwirydd genedigaeth luosog.

- (e) plant eraill a blaenoriaeth i blant sy'n byw agosaf at yr ysgol/dosbarth feithrin, yn ôl y llwybr cerdded ymarferol byrraf. Mae'r Cyngor yn defnyddio System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) i gyfrifo'r pellter rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol mewn milltiroedd i'r 2 bwynt degol agosaf. Caiff y llwybr cerdded mwyaf diogel ei gyfrifo gan ddefnyddio data llwybr a addaswyd yr Arolwg Ordnans (AO) o gyfeiriad cartref yr ymgeisydd i'r gât ysgol agored agosaf. Pennir cyfesurynnau cyfeiriad cartref ymgeisydd gan ddefnyddio'r Rhestr Tir ac Eiddo Lleol (LLPG) A Data Pwynt Cyfeiriad AO. Man cychwyn asesiad llwybr yw'r man agosaf ar y rhwydwaith llwybrau cerdded at fynediad blaen yr eiddo. Nid yw lonydd na llwybrau preifat yn cael eu cynnwys wrth fesur y pellter. Rhaid i bob llwybr o fewn y rhwydwaith gerdded fod ar gael i'r cyhoedd bedair awr ar hugain y dydd. Mae Cyngor Caerdydd wedi datblygu rhwydwaith o lwybrau cerdded cyfrifiadurol wedi'i seilio ar Ganllaw Gweithredol a Darpariaeth Statudol Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) Mehefin 2014. Defnyddir hwn i sicrhau bod pob disgybl yn cael ei asesu mewn ffordd mor gyson â phosibl. Pan nad oes llwybr cerdded diogel ar gael, bydd y Cyngor yn cyfrifo'r pellter gyrru byrraf rhwng y cyfeiriad cartref a'r gât ysgol agored agosaf, drwy ddefnyddio'r un System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) a ddefnyddir i fesur y llwybr cerdded byrraf a mwyaf ymarferol.

Wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau i dderbyn disgyblion eraill, bydd y Cyngor yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r plant sy'n byw bellaf o'r ysgol arall a gynigir gan y Cyngor, yn ôl y llwybr cerdded ymarferol byrraf. Mae'r Cyngor yn defnyddio System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) i gyfrifo'r pellter rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol mewn milltiroedd i'r 2 bwynt degol agosaf. Caiff y llwybr cerdded mwyaf diogel ei gyfrifo gan ddefnyddio data llwybr a addaswyd yr Arolwg Ordnans (AO) o gyfeiriad cartref yr ymgeisydd i'r gât ysgol agored agosaf. Pennir cyfesurynnau cyfeiriad cartref ymgeisydd gan ddefnyddio'r Rhestr Tir ac Eiddo Lleol (LLPG) A Data Pwynt Cyfeiriad AO.

Man cychwyn asesiad llwybr yw'r man agosaf ar y rhwydwaith llwybrau cerdded at fynediad blaen yr eiddo.

Nid yw lonydd na llwybrau preifat yn cael eu cynnwys wrth fesur y pellter. Rhaid i bob llwybr o fewn y rhwydwaith gerdded fod ar gael i'r cyhoedd bedair awr ar hugain y dydd. Mae Cyngor Caerdydd wedi datblygu rhwydwaith o lwybrau cerdded cyfrifiadurol wedi'i seilio ar Ganllaw Gweithredol a Darpariaeth Statudol Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) Mehefin 2014. Defnyddir hwn i sicrhau bod pob disgybl yn cael ei asesu mewn ffordd mor gyson â phosibl. Pan nad oes llwybr cerdded diogel ar gael, bydd y Cyngor yn cyfrifo'r pellter gyrru byrraf rhwng y cyfeiriad cartref a'r gât ysgol agored agosaf, drwy ddefnyddio'r un System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) a ddefnyddir i fesur y llwybr cerdded byrraf a mwyaf ymarferol.

Yn achos fflatiau penderfynir ar y llwybr asesu o fynedfa flaen pob fflat.

2. O ran ceisiadau a dderbyniwyd erbyn y dyddiad cau a gyhoeddwyd, sef 2 Gorffennaf 2018 ar gyfer plant a aned rhwng 1 Medi 2015 a 31 Rhagfyr 2015: (a) i (f) fel uchod
3. O ran ceisiadau a dderbyniwyd erbyn y dyddiad cau a gyhoeddwyd, sef 3 Gorffennaf 2017 ar gyfer plant a aned rhwng 1 Ionawr 2016 a 31 Rhagfyr 2016: (a) i (f) fel uchod

Gall unrhyw le a gymeradwywyd ar sail preswylfa gael ei dynnu'n ôl os nad yw'r disgybl yn byw yn y cyfeiriad mwyach ar ddechrau'r tymor ysgol y mae'r cais yn berthnasol iddo (gweler dyddiadau tymor ysgolion ar dudalen 54). Ystyrir mai'r cyfeiriad cartref arferol yw prif a gwir breswylfa'r plentyn ar y dyddiad cau perthnasol a gyhoeddwyd, h.y. ble maent yn byw fel arfer ac yn rheolaidd. Caiff unrhyw le a gymeradwywyd ar sail preswylfa ei dynnu'n ôl os nad yw'r disgybl yn byw yn y cyfeiriad yn barhaol ar ddechrau'r tymor ysgol y mae'r cais yn berthnasol iddo (cyhoeddwyd y dyddiadau tymhorau yn y Llyfryn Derbyn i Ysgolion). Y cyfeiriad cartref yw prif a gwir breswylfa'r plentyn a'i riant ar y dyddiad cau cyhoeddedig perthnasol, h.y. lle maent yn byw fel arfer ac yn rheolaidd. Os yw'r plentyn yn byw gyda ffrindiau neu berthnasau (am resymau heblaw am warcheidwaeth), ni chaiff cyfeiriad y ffrindiau neu berthnasau ei ystyried at ddibenion derbyn.

Ar ôl y rownd gyntaf o ddyrannu lleoedd, caiff ceisiadau hwyr eu hystyried yn unol â'r meini prawf derbyn a gyhoeddwyd gan y Cyngor.

Bydd ceisiadau o'r rownd gyntaf o ddyrannu lleoedd a wrthodwyd, ac unrhyw geisiadau hwyr wedi hynny, yn cael eu hystyried ar y cyd ar gyfer unrhyw lleoedd allai godi.

Caiff ceisiadau hwyrach eu prosesu bob mis.

Derbynnir cyfeiriad personél lluoedd arfog y DU os caiff y ffurflen gais ei hanfon gyda llythyr swyddogol gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn sy'n datgan dyddiad dychwelyd pendant a chadarnhad o'r cyfeiriad newydd.

Pan fo rhieni'n rhannu cyfrifoldeb dros blentyn, a bod y plentyn yn byw gyda'r ddau riant am ran o'r wythnos ysgol, ystyrir y cyfeiriad cartref fel y man y mae'r plentyn yn byw ynddo am y rhan fwyaf o'r wythnos ysgol (h.y. 3 allan o 5 diwrnod). Bydd yn rhaid i rieni gyflwyno dogfennau fel tystiolaeth i ategu'r cyfeiriad y maent am iddo gael ei ystyried at ddibenion derbyn.

Nid ystyrir yr ysgol gynradd benodol y mae'r plentyn yn debygol o'i mynychu ar ôl hynny, nac ers faint o amser mae'r ysgol wedi bod yn ymwybodol o fwriad y rhieni i wneud cais am le yn yr ysgol.

Ni fyddwn yn ystyried ceisiadau a fydd yn ein cyrraedd ar ôl y dyddiad cau cyhoeddedig perthnasol yn y rownd gyntaf o ddyrannu lleoedd. Caiff ceisiadau eraill a gawn eu hystyried yn geisiadau hwyr.

Gan fod addysg feithrin yn ddarpariaeth anstatudol, nid oes gan rieni hawl statudol i apelio dan y Ddeddf Safonau a Fframwaith Ysgolion 1998 os na fyddant yn llwyddo i gael lle meithrin.

Cyllid y Blynnyddoedd Cynnar

Lle nad oes lleoedd ar gael mewn ysgolion meithrin neu ddsbarthiadau meithrin cymunedol o fewn dwy filltir o breswylfa plentyn, gall rhieni wneud cais am gyllid i sicrhau lle meithrin gyda darparwr cydnabyddedig a bennir gan Grŵp Plentynod Cynnar Caerdydd.

Lle bo lleoedd ar gael mewn ysgolion meithrin neu ddsbarthiadau meithrin cymunedol lleol o fewn dwy filltir o breswylfa plentyn, bydd y Cyngor ond yn cymeradwyo ceisiadau am gyllid i sicrhau lle meithrin gyda darparwr cydnabyddedig a bennir gan Grŵp Plentynod Cynnar Caerdydd pan fo rhesymau meddygol neu gymdeithasol cymhellol sy'n ei gwneud yn amhriodol i'r plentyn fynychu'r ddarpariaeth feithrin a gynigiwyd gan y Cyngor. Bydd yn rhaid cyflwyno argymhellion ysgrifenedig gan ymarferydd meddygol, gweithiwr cymdeithasol neu weithiwr proffesiynol tebyg.

Dylid gwneud ceisiadau am Gyllid y Blynnyddoedd Cynnar yn ystod y tymor cyn y bydd y plentyn yn gymwys i gael cyllid, neu os bydd plentyn yn dechrau mewn meithrinfa gyda darparwr cydnabyddedig ar ddyddiad diweddarach, dylid cyflwyno ceisiadau yn ystod y tymor y caiff ei dderbyn. Ni fydd y Cyngor yn derbyn ôl-geisiadau am gyllid pan fyddai lle mewn Meithrinfa Gymunedol wedi bod ar gael o fewn 2 filltir o gyfeiriad cartref y plentyn ond nad yw ar gael mwyach gan fod y riant wedi oedi wrth wneud cais.

Hefyd, ni fydd y Cyngor yn cymeradwyo ceisiadau am Gyllid y Blynyddoedd Cynnar pan gynigiodd lle mewn Ysgol neu Ddosbarth Meithrin Cymunedol yn flaenorol ar adeg y cais ond y gwrthodwyd y lle hwnnw gan y rhiant.

Nid yw mynychu dosbarth meithrin gymunedol yn golygu bod gan y plentyn hwnnw hawl awtomatig i gael lle mewn dosbarth derbyn yn yr un ysgol. Rhaid gwneud cais newydd am le mewn Dosbarth Derbyn.

DRAFT

POLISI DERBYN I YSGOLION: 2018/2019

DERBYN I YSGOLION CYNRADD

Y Cyngor yw'r Awdurdod Derbyn ar gyfer yr holl Ysgolion Cynradd Cymunedol – Babanod, Iau a Chynradd - ac mae'n ymrwymedig i ddarparu ysgolion lleol i blant lleol lle y bo'n bosibl.

Cymeradwyir yr holl dderbyniadau gan y Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes.

Derbynnir plant i ddsbarthiadau derbyn yn y mis Medi ar ôl eu pen-blwydd yn bedair oed. Mae lle ar wefan Cyngor Caerdydd i rieni roi manylion eu plentyn er mwyn iddynt dderbyn gwybodaeth ar sut i wneud cais am le meithrin ar yr adeg briodol yn unol ag amserlen dderbyn y Cyngor. Argymhellir i rieni sydd wedi cofrestru manylion eu plentyn â'r Cyngor wneud cais am le yn eu hysgolion dewis yn ystod Tymor yr Hydref gan ddefnyddio Gwasanaeth Gwneud Cais Ar-lein y Cyngor neu drwy lenwi ffurflen dewis. Bydd rhieni a gyflwynodd gais erbyn y dyddiad cau cyhoeddedig sef dydd Llun 8 Ionawr 2018 yn cael gwybod canlyniad eu cais ar ddydd Llun 16 Ebrill 2018.

Nid yw mynychu dosbarth meithrin gymunedol yn golygu bod gan y plentyn hwnnw hawl awtomatig i gael lle mewn dosbarth derbyn yn yr un ysgol. Rhaid gwneud cais newydd am le mewn Dosbarth Derbyn.

Mae gan rieni yr hawl i fynegi dewis a fydd yn cael ei ystyried yn unigol, a bydd y dewis hwn yn cael ei fodloni lle y bo'n bosibl. Mae rhai ysgolion yn cael mwy o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael. Pan mae ysgol yn cael gormod o geisiadau caiff y dewisiadau eu hystyried o hyd ond defnyddir y blaenoriaethau a bennwyd gan y Cyngor. Wrth benderfynu pa blant i'w derbyn i ysgol, bydd y Cyngor yn defnyddio'r meini prawf isod yn ôl blaenoriaeth (1 yw'r flaenoriaeth uchaf) ac yn archwilio teilyngdod pob achos drwy ystyried unrhyw resymau a nodir i ategu'r dewis a fynegwyd. Fel arfer ni fydd y Cyngor yn mynd y tu hwnt i Nifer Derbyn yr ysgol nac yn mynd yn groes i'r cyfyngiadau statudol ar yr uchafswm o ddisgyblion a geir mewn dosbarth (30) lle bo hyn y berthnasol.

Pan mae ysgol wedi'i henwi mewn datganiad o anghenion addysgol arbennig a phan mai'r Cyngor yw'r awdurdod derbyn, mae dyletswydd ar y Cyngor i dderbyn y plentyn i'r ysgol.

Yn achos plant sy'n derbyn gofal gan yr Awdurdod Lleol (yn ôl diffiniad Adran 22 Deddf Plant 1989) neu blant a arferai dderbyn gofal (yn ôl diffiniad dogfen rhif 005/2-13 Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru) yn dilyn ymgynghoriad ar briodoldeb yr ysgol a enwyd o ystyried cefndir ac anghenion y plentyn, mae dyletswydd ar y Cyngor i dderbyn y plentyn i'r ysgol.

DYDDIAD CYHOEDDEDIG: Yn y Polisi hwn, ystyr y dyddiad cyhoeddedig yw'r dyddiad a nodir yn y Nodiadau Canllaw i Rieni a Llyfryn Gwybodaeth i Rieni 2018/2019.

1. Plant sy'n derbyn gofal gan yr Awdurdod Lleol (fel y diffinnir gan adran 22 Deddf Plant 1989) neu blant a arferai dderbyn gofal (yn ôl diffiniad dogfen rhif 005/2-13 Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru).

2. Plant y dyrannwyd cyllid meithrin ar eu cyfer gan Banel Asesu'r Blynnyddoedd Cynnar, neu'r Panel Cyngori ar Achosion.
Bydd y paneli aml-asiantaeth hyn yn dyrannu cyllid ar gyfer plentyn yn y Blynnyddoedd Cynnar sydd ag anghenion sylweddol a/neu gymhleth drwy Gynllun Datblygu Unigol, fel y gall y plentyn fanteisio ar le meithrin mewn lleoliad a gynhelir.

3. (a) Os cyfeiriodd y Cyngor frawd/chwaer hŷn i ysgol arall gan mai'r ysgol honno a arferai fod yn ysgol y dalgylch, os dymuna'r rhiant bydd y Cyngor yn derbyn brodyr/chwiorydd iau i'r ysgol arall honno. Mae hyn ond yn berthnasol pan fo'r brawd/chwaer hŷn yn mynychu'r ysgol arall honno yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd y mae'r cais yn berthnasol iddi. Hefyd, rhaid bod y brawd/chwaer iau yn byw yn yr un cyfeiriad (neu mewn cyfeiriad yn y dalgylch cyn iddo gael ei newid) â'r brawd/chwaer hŷn ar adeg y cais gwreiddiol.

(b) Os cyfeiriodd y Cyngor frawd/chwaer hŷn at ysgol arall gan nad oedd lleoedd ar gael yn ysgol y dalgylch, os dymuna'r rhiant bydd y Cyngor yn derbyn brodyr/chwiorydd iau i'r ysgol arall honno. Mae hyn ond yn berthnasol pan fo'r brawd/chwaer hŷn yn mynychu'r ysgol arall honno yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd y mae'r cais yn berthnasol iddi.

- 4 Disgyblion sy'n byw yn barhaol yn nalgylch diffiniedig* yr ysgol ar y dyddiad cau a gyhoeddwyd ar gyfer cyflwyno ffurflenni dewis, sef 8th Ionawr 2018. Rhaid cyflwyno tystiolaeth o breswylfa barhaus y disgybl os oes gofyn amdani. Pan mae rhagor o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, rhoddir blaenoriaeth i frodyr/chwiorydd aml-enedigaeth a fydd yn byw yn y dalgylch diffiniedig. Yna caiff meini prawf 5, 6, 7, 8 a 9 eu defnyddio i benderfynu pa ddisgyblion eraill a gaiff eu derbyn.

- 5 Plant, ym marn y Cyngor, y mae rhesymau meddygol neu gymdeithasol cryf dros eu derbyn i ysgol benodol. Bydd rhaid cyflwyno argymhellion ysgrifenedig gan feddyg ymgynghorol, gweithiwr cymdeithasol neu weithiwr proffesiynol tebyg sy'n nodi rhesymau manwl dros dderbyn y plentyn i ysgol benodol. Pan mae rhagor o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, caiff meini prawf 6, 7, 8 a 9 eu defnyddio i benderfynu pa ddisgyblion eraill a gaiff eu derbyn.

- 6 Disgyblion y mae ganddynt frawd a/neu chwaer o oedran ysgol statudol a fydd ar gofrestr yr ysgol pan gânt eu derbyn. Wrth ystyried brodyr neu chworydd rhoir blaenoriaeth i geisiadau gan frodyr neu chworydd o enedigaethau lluosog Pan mae rhagor o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, caiff meini prawf 7, 8 a 9 eu defnyddio i benderfynu pa ddisgyblion eraill a gaiff eu derbyn. At ddibenion derbyn, mae brawd/chwaer yn blentyn sy'n byw yn barhaol yn yr un cyfeiriad â'r disgybl sy'n gwneud cais am le sy'n frawd/chwaer, hanner brawd/chwaer (plant â chanddynt un rhiant yn gyffredin) neu'n llys frawd/llys chwaer (lle mae dau blentyn yn perthyn oherwydd bod eu rhieni wedi'u priodi, yn cyd-fyw neu mewn partneriaeth sifil). Mae'r diffiniad hwn hefyd yn cynnwys plant a fabwysiadwyd neu blant maeth sy'n byw yn yr un cyfeiriad.
- 7 Wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau i'w derbyn o ran disgyblion eraill, bydd y Cyngor yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r plant sy'n byw agosaf at yr ysgol fel y mesurir yn ôl y llwybr cerdded ymarferol byrraf. Mae'r Cyngor yn defnyddio System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) i gyfrifo'r pellter rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol mewn milltiroedd i'r 2 bwynt degol agosaf. Caiff y llwybr cerdded mwyaf diogel ei gyfrifo gan ddefnyddio data llwybr a addaswyd yr Arolwg Ordnans (AO) o gyfeiriad cartref yr ymgeisydd i'r gât ysgol agored agosaf. Pennir cyfesurynnau cyfeiriad cartref ymgeisydd gan ddefnyddio'r Rhestr Tir ac Eiddo Lleol (LLPG) A Data Pwynt Cyfeiriad AO. Man cychwyn asesiad llwybr yw'r man agosaf ar y rhwydwaith llwybrau cerdded at fynediad blaen yr eiddo. Nid yw lonydd na llwybrau preifat yn cael eu cynnwys wrth fesur y pellter. Rhaid i bob llwybr o fewn y rhwydwaith gerdded fod ar gael i'r cyhoedd bedair awr ar hugain y dydd. Pan mae rhagor o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, caiff maen prawf 8 ei ddefnyddio i benderfynu ar ba ddisgyblion eraill a gaiff eu derbyn. Mae Cyngor Caerdydd wedi datblygu rhwydwaith o lwybrau cerdded cyfrifiadurol wedi'i seilio ar Ganllaw Gweithredol a Darpariaeth Statudol Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) Mehefin 2014. Defnyddir hwn i sicrhau bod pob disgybl yn cael ei asesu mewn ffordd mor gyson â phosibl. Pan nad oes llwybr cerdded diogel ar gael, bydd y Cyngor yn cyfrifo'r pellter gyrru byrraf rhwng y cyfeiriad cartref a'r gât ysgol agored agosaf, drwy ddefnyddio'r un System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) a ddefnyddir i fesur y llwybr cerdded byrraf a mwyaf ymarferol.
- 8 Wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau i dderbyn disgyblion eraill, bydd y Cyngor yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r plant sy'n byw bellaf o'r ysgol arall a gynigir gan y Cyngor, yn ôl y llwybr cerdded ymarferol byrraf. Mae'r Cyngor yn defnyddio System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) i gyfrifo'r pellter rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol mewn milltiroedd i'r 2 bwynt degol agosaf. Caiff y llwybr cerdded mwyaf diogel ei gyfrifo gan ddefnyddio data llwybr a addaswyd yr Arolwg Ordnans (AO) o gyfeiriad cartref yr ymgeisydd i'r gât ysgol agored agosaf. Pennir cyfesurynnau cyfeiriad cartref ymgeisydd gan ddefnyddio'r Rhestr Tir ac Eiddo Lleol (LLPG) A Data Pwynt Cyfeiriad AO. Man cychwyn asesiad llwybr yw'r man agosaf ar y rhwydwaith llwybrau cerdded at fynediad blaen yr eiddo. Nid yw lonydd na llwybrau preifat yn cael eu cynnwys wrth fesur y pellter. Rhaid i bob

llwybr o fewn y rhwydwaith gerdded fod ar gael i'r cyhoedd bedair awr ar hugain y dydd. Mae Cyngor Caerdydd wedi datblygu rhwydwaith o lwybrau cerdded cyfrifiadurol wedi'i seilio ar Ganllaw Gweithredol a Darpariaeth Statudol Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) Mehefin 2014. Defnyddir hwn i sicrhau bod pob disgybl yn cael ei asesu mewn ffordd mor gyson â phosibl. Pan nad oes llwybr cerdded diogel ar gael, bydd y Cyngor yn cyfrifo'r pellter gyrru byrraf rhwng y cyfeiriad cartref a'r gât ysgol agored agosaf, drwy ddefnyddio'r un System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) a ddefnyddir i fesur y llwybr cerdded byrraf a mwyaf ymarferol.

Yn achos fflatiau penderfynir ar y llwybr asesu o fynedfa flaen pob fflat.

9 Disgyblion y cymeradwyodd y Cyngor eu derbyn i'r ysgol ymlaen llaw.

Dim ond ceisiadau sy'n dod i law erbyn y dyddiad cau a gyhoeddwyd ar gyfer derbyn ceisiadau, sef 9 Ionawr 2017, a gaiff eu hystyried yn y rownd gyntaf o ddyrannu lleoedd. Caiff ceisiadau eraill a gawn eu hystyried yn geisiadau hwyr.

Caiff unrhyw le a gymeradwywyd ar sail preswylfa ei dynnu'n ôl os nad yw'r disgybl yn byw yn y cyfeiriad yn barhaol ar ddechrau'r tymor ysgol y mae'r cais yn berthnasol iddo (cyhoeddwyd y dyddiadau tymhorau yn y Llyfryn Derbyn i Ysgolion). Y cyfeiriad cartref yw prif a gwir breswylfa'r plentyn a'i riant ar y dyddiad a gyhoeddwyd, sef 8 Ionawr 2018 h.y. lle maent yn byw fel arfer ac yn rheolaidd. Os yw'r plentyn yn byw gyda ffrindiau neu berthnasau (am resymau heblaw am warcheidwaeth), ni chaiff cyfeiriad y ffrindiau neu berthnasau ei ystyried at ddibenion derbyn.

Pan fo rhieni'n rhannu cyfrifoldeb dros blentyn, a bod y plentyn yn byw gyda'r ddau riant am ran o'r wythnos ysgol, ystyrir y cyfeiriad cartref fel y man y mae'r plentyn yn byw ynddo am y rhan fwyaf o'r wythnos ysgol (h.y. 3 allan o 5 diwrnod). Bydd yn rhaid i rieni gyflwyno dogfennau fel tystiolaeth i ategu'r cyfeiriad y maent am iddo gael ei ystyried at ddibenion derbyn.

Caiff plant personél lluoedd arfog y DU eu trin fel petaent yn byw yn y dalgylch os caiff y ffurflen gais ei hanfon gyda llythyr swyddogol gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn sy'n datgan dyddiad dychwelyd pendant a chadarnhad o'r cyfeiriad newydd.

Nid oes yn rhaid i blentyn ddechrau yn yr ysgol tan ddechrau'r tymor ar ôl ei ben-blwydd yn bump oed. Pan gynigir lle mewn dosbarth derbyn i rieni cyn bod eu plentyn o oedran ysgol gorfodol, gall y rhieni ddewis i'w plentyn ddechrau yn y dosbarth derbyn yn ddiweddarach yn yr un flwyddyn ysgol. Yn sgîl hynny caiff y lle ei gadw i'r plentyn hwnnw ac ni fydd modd ei gynnig i blentyn arall. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddai'r rhieni yn gallu dewis i'w plentyn ddechrau yn yr ysgol yn hwyrach na'r tymor ar ôl ei ben-blwydd yn bump oed, nac y tu hwnt i'r flwyddyn academaidd y derbyniwyd y cais gwreiddiol ar ei chyfer. Dylai rhieni drafod cynlluniau i'w plentyn ddechrau yn yr ysgol dymor yn hwyrach gyda'r Pennaeth perthnasol.

Rhestrau Aros

Pan fo cais yn cael ei wrthod, bydd y plentyn yn cael ei roi ar restr aros. Bydd ceisiadau a geir fel rhan o'r broses flynyddol o ddyrannu lleoedd yn aros ar y rhestr aros tan Dymor yr Hydref 2018. Bydd ceisiadau a geir y tu allan i'r broses flynyddol o ddyrannu lleoedd sy'n ymwneud â derbyniadau yn ystod y flwyddyn yn aros ar y rhestr aros tan ddiwedd y tymor y mae'r cais yn berthnasol iddo. Ar ôl yr amser hwn disgwylir i rieni gyflwyno cais arall.

Ceisiadau Hwyr

Ar ôl y rownd gyntaf o ddyrannu lleoedd, caiff ceisiadau hwyr eu hystyried yn unol â'r meini prawf derbyn a gyhoeddwyd gan y Cyngor.

Bydd ceisiadau o'r rownd gyntaf o ddyrannu lleoedd a wrthodwyd, ac unrhyw geisiadau hwyr wedi hynny, yn cael eu hystyried ar y cyd ar gyfer unrhyw lleoedd allai godi.

Caiff ceisiadau hwyr eu prosesu bob mis fel arfer.

Ceisiadau Yn Ystod y Flwyddyn

Pe bai'r Cyngor yn cael mwy o geisiadau ar gyfer grŵp oedran na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, bydd lleoedd yn cael eu llenwi drwy ddefnyddio'r meini prawf derbyn uchod. (Mae'r terfynau amser yn cyfeirio at y broses flynyddol o ddyrannu lleoedd i'r grŵp oedran Derbyn ym mis Medi 2018).

Apeliadau Statudol

Os yw rhieni'n anfodlon ar ganlyniad cais ar gyfer Ysgol Gynradd Gymunedol benodol, gellir cyflwyno cais i'r Panel Apeliadau Statudol Annibynnol. Bydd y Cyngor yn rhwym wrth unrhyw benderfyniad a wneir gan y Panel. Os na fydd yr apêl yn llwyddiannus, ni chaiff ceisiadau pellach am le yn yr un ysgol eu hystyried ar gyfer yr un flwyddyn academiaidd oni fydd y Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn penderfynu bod newidiadau sylweddol a pherthnasol i amgylchiadau'r disgybl/rhieni neu'r ysgol.

Ysgol Gynradd Wirfoddol a Reolir

Yn achos Ysgol Gynradd Gwirfoddol a Reolir yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Llaneirwg, mae'r Cyngor wedi cytuno i ddirprwyo cyfrifoldeb dros dderbyniadau i'r Corff Llywodraethu. Felly dylid gwneud ceisiadau yn uniongyrchol i'r ysgol.

* Ceir gwybodaeth am ddaigylchoedd ar wefan y Cyngor.

**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD
ADDYSG A DYSGU GYDOL OES**

POLISI DERBYN I YSGOLION: 2018/2019

DERBYN I YSGOLION UWCHRADD

Y Cyngor yw'r Awdurdod Derbyn ar gyfer yr holl Ysgolion Uwchradd Cymunedol a gynhelir. Cymeradwyir yr holl dderbyniadau gan y Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes.

Mae plant yn symud i addysg uwchradd yn y mis Medi ar ôl eu pen-blwydd yn un ar ddeg.

Yn Nhymor yr Hydref, gwahoddir rhieni disgyblion Blwyddyn 6 mewn Ysgolion Cynradd Cymunedol i enwebu eu hysgol uwchradd ddewis naill ai drwy ddefnyddio Gwasanaeth Gwneud Cais Ar-lein y Cyngor neu drwy gwblhau ffurflen dewis. Rhoddir gwybod i rieni hefyd am ysgol eu dalgylch. Bydd rhieni a gyflwynodd gais erbyn y dyddiad cau cyhoeddedig sef dydd Llun 4 Ionawr 2017 yn cael gwybod canlyniad eu cais ar ddydd Iau 1 Mawrth 2018.

Mae gan rieni yr hawl i fynegi dewis a fydd yn cael ei ystyried yn unigol, a bydd y dewis hwn yn cael ei fodloni lle y bo'n bosibl. Mae rhai ysgolion yn cael mwy o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael. Pan mae ysgol yn cael gormod o geisiadau caiff y dewisiadau eu hystyried o hyd ond defnyddir y blaenoriaethau a bennwyd gan y Cyngor. Wrth benderfynu pa blant i'w derbyn i ysgol, bydd y Cyngor yn defnyddio'r meini prawf isod yn ôl blaenoriaeth (1 yw'r flaenoriaeth uchaf) ac yn archwilio teilyngdod pob achos drwy ystyried unrhyw resymau a nodir i ategu'r dewis a fynegwyd. Ni fydd y Cyngor fel arfer yn derbyn mwy o ddisgyblion na Nifer Derbyn yr ysgol.

Pan mae ysgol wedi'i henwi mewn datganiad o anghenion addysgol arbennig a phan mai'r Cyngor yw'r awdurdod derbyn, mae dyletswydd ar y Cyngor i dderbyn y plentyn i'r ysgol.

Yn achos plant sy'n derbyn gofal gan yr Awdurdod Lleol (yn ôl diffiniad Adran 22 Deddf Plant 1989) neu blant a arferai dderbyn gofal (yn ôl diffiniad dogfen rhif 005/2-13 Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru) yn dilyn ymgynghoriad ar briodoldeb yr ysgol a enwyd o ystyried cefndir ac anghenion y plentyn, mae dyletswydd ar y Cyngor i dderbyn y plentyn i'r ysgol.

DYDDIAD CYHOEDDEDIG: Yn y Polisi hwn, ystyr y dyddiad cyhoeddedig yw'r dyddiad a nodir yn y Nodiadau Canllaw i Rieni a Llyfryn Gwybodaeth i Rieni 2018/2019.

1. Plant sy'n derbyn gofal gan yr Awdurdod Lleol (fel y diffinnir gan adran 22 Deddf Plant 1989) neu blant a arferai dderbyn gofal (yn ôl diffiniad dogfen rhif 005/2-13 Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru).
2. (a) Os cyfeiriodd y Cyngor frawd/chwaer hŷn at ysgol arall gan mai'r ysgol honno a arferai fod yn ysgol y dalgylch, ac os dymuna'r rhiant, bydd y Cyngor yn derbyn brodyr/chwiorydd iau i'r ysgol arall honno. Mae hyn ond yn berthnasol pan fo'r brawd/chwaer hŷn yn mynychu'r ysgol arall honno yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd y mae'r cais yn berthnasol iddi. Hefyd, rhaid bod y brawd/chwaer iau yn byw yn yr un cyfeiriad (neu mewn cyfeiriad yn y dalgylch cyn iddo gael ei newid) â'r brawd/chwaer hŷn ar adeg y cais gwreiddiol.

(b) Os cyfeiriodd y Cyngor frawd/chwaer hŷn at ysgol arall gan nad oedd lleoedd ar gael yn ysgol y dalgylch, os dymuna'r rhiant bydd y Cyngor yn derbyn brodyr/chwiorydd iau i'r ysgol arall honno. Mae hyn ond yn berthnasol pan fo'r brawd/chwaer hŷn yn mynychu'r ysgol arall honno yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd y mae'r cais yn berthnasol iddi. Disgyblion sy'n byw yn barhaol yn nalgylch diffiniedig (b)* yr ysgol ar y dyddiad cau a gyhoeddwyd i gyflwyno ffurflenni dewis, sef 4 Rhagfyr 2017. Rhaid cyflwyno tystiolaeth o breswylfa barhaus y disgybl os oes gofyn amdani. Pan mae rhagor o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, rhoddir blaenoriaeth i frodyr/chwiorydd aml-enedigaeth a fydd yn byw yn y dalgylch diffiniedig. Yna caiff meini prawf 4, 5, 6, 7 a 8 eu defnyddio i benderfynu pa ddisgyblion eraill a gaiff eu derbyn.
3. Plant, ym marn y Cyngor, y mae rhesymau meddygol neu gymdeithasol cryf dros eu derbyn i ysgol benodol. Bydd rhaid cyflwyno argymhellion ysgrifenedig gan feddyg ymgynghorol, gweithiwr cymdeithasol neu weithiwr proffesiynol tebyg sy'n nodi rhesymau manwl dros dderbyn y plentyn i ysgol benodol. Pan mae rhagor o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, caiff meini prawf 5, 6, 7 a 8 eu defnyddio i benderfynu pa ddisgyblion eraill a gaiff eu derbyn.
4. Disgyblion y mae ganddynt frawd a/neu chwaer a fydd ar gofrestr yr ysgol ym Mlynnyddoedd 8 i 11 pan gânt eu derbyn. Wrth ystyried brodyr neu chwiorydd rhoir blaenoriaeth i geisiadau gan frodyr neu chwiorydd o enedigaethau lluosog Rhaid nodi unrhyw gysylltiad â brawd neu chwaer yn glir yn y cais. Pan fydd mwy o geisiadau am leoedd ysgol na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, caiff meini prawf 6, 7 a 8 eu defnyddio i benderfynu ar ba ddisgyblion eraill a gaiff eu derbyn. At ddibenion derbyn, mae brawd/chwaer yn blentyn sy'n byw yn barhaol yn yr un cyfeiriad â'r disgybl sy'n gwneud cais am le sy'n frawd/chwaer, hanner brawd/chwaer (plant â chanddynt un rhiant yn gyffredin) neu'n llys frawd/llys chwaer (lle mae dau blentyn yn perthyn oherwydd bod eu rhieni wedi'u priodi, yn cyd-fyw neu mewn partneriaeth sifil). Mae'r diffiniad hwn hefyd yn

cynnwys plant a fabwysiadwyd neu blant maeth sy'n byw yn yr un cyfeiriad.

5. Wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau i'w derbyn o ran disgyblion eraill, bydd y Cyngor yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r plant sy'n byw agosaf at yr ysgol fel y mesurir yn ôl y llwybr cerdded ymarferol byrraf. Mae'r Cyngor yn defnyddio System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) i gyfrifo'r pellter rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol mewn milltiroedd i'r 2 bwynt degol agosaf. Caiff y llwybr cerdded mwyaf diogel ei gyfrifo gan ddefnyddio data llwybr a addaswyd yr Arolwg Ordnans (AO) o gyfeiriad cartref yr ymgeisydd i'r gât ysgol agored agosaf. Pennir cyfesurynnau cyfeiriad cartref ymgeisydd gan ddefnyddio'r Rhestr Tir ac Eiddo Lleol (LLPG) A Data Pwynt Cyfeiriad AO. Man cychwyn asesiad llwybr yw'r man agosaf ar y rhwydwaith llwybrau cerdded at fynediad blaen yr eiddo. Nid yw lonydd na llwybrau preifat yn cael eu cynnwys wrth fesur y pellter. Rhaid i bob llwybr o fewn y rhwydwaith gerdded fod ar gael i'r cyhoedd bedair awr ar hugain y dydd. Pan mae rhagor o geisiadau na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, caiff maen prawf 7 ei ddefnyddio i benderfynu ar ba ddisgyblion eraill a gaiff eu derbyn. Mae Cyngor Caerdydd wedi datblygu rhwydwaith o lwybrau cerdded cyfrifiadurol wedi'i seilio ar Ganllaw Gweithredol a Darpariaeth Statudol Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) Mehefin 2014. Defnyddir hwn i sicrhau bod pob disgybl yn cael ei asesu mewn ffordd mor gyson â phosibl. Pan nad oes llwybr cerdded diogel ar gael, bydd y Cyngor yn cyfrifo'r pellter gyrru byrraf rhwng y cyfeiriad cartref a'r gât ysgol agored agosaf, drwy ddefnyddio'r un System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) a ddefnyddir i fesur y llwybr cerdded byrraf a mwyaf ymarferol.

Yn achos fflatiau penderfynir ar y llwybr asesu o fynedfa flaen pob fflat.

6. Wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau i dderbyn disgyblion eraill, bydd y Cyngor yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r plant sy'n byw bellaf o'r ysgol arall a gynigir gan y Cyngor, yn ôl y llwybr cerdded ymarferol byrraf. Mae'r Cyngor yn defnyddio System Gwybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) i gyfrifo'r pellter rhwng y cartref a'r ysgol mewn milltiroedd i'r 2 bwynt degol agosaf. Caiff y llwybr cerdded mwyaf diogel ei gyfrifo gan ddefnyddio data llwybr a addaswyd yr Arolwg Ordnans (AO) o gyfeiriad cartref yr ymgeisydd i'r gât ysgol agored agosaf. Pennir cyfesurynnau cyfeiriad cartref ymgeisydd gan ddefnyddio'r Rhestr Tir ac Eiddo Lleol (LLPG) A Data Pwynt Cyfeiriad AO. Man cychwyn asesiad llwybr yw'r man agosaf ar y rhwydwaith llwybrau cerdded at fynediad blaen yr eiddo. Nid yw lonydd na llwybrau preifat yn cael eu cynnwys wrth fesur y pellter. Rhaid i bob llwybr o fewn y rhwydwaith gerdded fod ar gael i'r cyhoedd bedair awr ar hugain y dydd. Mae Cyngor Caerdydd wedi datblygu rhwydwaith o lwybrau cerdded cyfrifiadurol wedi'i seilio ar Ganllaw Gweithredol a Darpariaeth Statudol Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) Mehefin 2014. Defnyddir hwn i sicrhau bod pob disgybl yn cael ei asesu mewn ffordd mor gyson â phosibl. Pan nad oes llwybr cerdded diogel ar gael, bydd y Cyngor yn cyfrifo'r pellter gyrru byrraf rhwng y cyfeiriad cartref a'r gât ysgol agored agosaf, drwy ddefnyddio'r un System Gwybodaeth

Ddaearyddol (GIS) a ddefnyddir i fesur y llwybr cerdded byrraf a mwyaf ymarferol.

Yn achos fflatiau penderfynir ar y llwybr asesu o fynedfa flaen pob fflat.

7. Disgyblion y cymeradwyodd y Cyngor eu derbyn i'r ysgol ymlaen llaw.

Dim ond ceisiadau a geir erbyn y dyddiad cau a gyhoeddwyd ar gyfer derbyn ffurflenni dewis, sef 4 Rhagfyr 2017, a gaiff eu hystyried yn y rownd gyntaf o ddyrannu lleoedd. Caiff ceisiadau eraill a gawn eu hystyried yn geisiadau hwyr.

Caiff unrhyw le a gymeradwywyd ar sail preswylfa ei dynnu'n ôl os nad yw'r disgybl yn byw yn y cyfeiriad yn barhaol ar ddechrau'r tymor ysgol y mae'r cais yn berthnasol iddo (cyhoeddwyd y dyddiadau tymhorau yn y Llyfryn Derbyn i Ysgolion). Y cyfeiriad cartref yw prif a gwir breswylfa'r plentyn a'i riant ar y dyddiad a gyhoeddwyd sef 4 Rhagfyr 2017 h.y. lle maent yn byw fel arfer ac yn rheolaidd. Os yw'r plentyn yn byw gyda ffrindiau neu berthnasau (am resymau heblaw am warcheidwaeth), ni chaiff cyfeiriad y ffrindiau neu berthnasau ei ystyried at ddibenion derbyn.

Pan fo rhieni'n rhannu cyfrifoldeb dros blentyn, a bod y plentyn yn byw gyda'r ddau riant am rannau o'r wythnos ysgol, ystyrir y cyfeiriad cartref arferol fel yr eiddo y mae'r plentyn yn byw ynddo am y rhan fwyaf o'r wythnos ysgol (h.y. 3 allan o 5 diwrnod ysgol). Bydd yn rhaid i rieni gyflwyno dogfennau fel tystiolaeth i ategu'r cyfeiriad y maent am iddo gael ei ystyried at ddibenion derbyn.

Caiff plant personél lluoedd arfog y DU eu trin fel petaent yn byw yn y dalgylch os caiff y ffurflen gais ei hanfon gyda llythyr swyddogol gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn sy'n datgan dyddiad dychwelyd pendant a chadarnhad o'r cyfeiriad newydd.

Rhestrau Aros

Pan fo cais yn cael ei wrthod, bydd y plentyn yn cael ei roi ar restr aros. Bydd ceisiadau a geir fel rhan o'r broses flynyddol o ddyrannu lleoedd yn aros ar y rhestr aros tan Dymor yr Hydref 2018. Bydd ceisiadau a geir y tu allan i'r broses flynyddol o ddyrannu lleoedd sy'n ymwneud â derbyniadau yn ystod y flwyddyn yn aros ar y rhestr aros tan ddiwedd y tymor y mae'r cais yn berthnasol iddo. Ar ôl yr amser hwn disgwylir i rieni gyflwyno cais arall.

Ceisiadau Hwyr

Ar ôl y rownd gyntaf o ddyrannu lleoedd, caiff ceisiadau hwyr eu hystyried yn unol â'r meini prawf derbyn a gyhoeddwyd gan y Cyngor.

Bydd ceisiadau o'r rownd gyntaf o ddyrannu lleoedd a wrthodwyd, ac unrhyw geisiadau hwyr wedi hynny, yn cael eu hystyried ar y cyd ar gyfer unrhyw leoedd allai godi.

Caiff ceisiadau hwyr eu prosesu bob mis fel arfer.

Ceisiadau Yn Ystod y Flwyddyn

Pe bai'r Cyngor yn cael mwy o geisiadau ar gyfer grŵp oedran na nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael, bydd lleoedd yn cael eu llenwi drwy ddefnyddio'r meini prawf derbyn uchod. (Mae'r terfynau amser yn cyfeirio at y broses flynyddol o ddyrannu lleoedd i'r grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7 ym mis Medi 2018).

Apeliadau Statudol

Os nad yw rhieni yn fodlon ar ganlyniad cais am le mewn ysgol Uwchradd Gymuned benodol, gallant gyflwyno apêl i'r Panel Apeliadau Statudol. Bydd yn rhaid i'r Cyngor gydymffurfio ag unrhyw benderfyniad a wneir gan y Panel. Os na fydd yr apêl yn llwyddiannus, ni chaiff ceisiadau pellach am le yn yr un ysgol eu hystyried ar gyfer yr un flwyddyn academaidd oni fydd y Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn penderfynu bod newidiadau sylweddol a pherthnasol i amgylchiadau'r disgybl/rhieni neu'r ysgol.

DERBYN I CHWECHED DOSBARTH

Mae'r Cyngor wedi cytuno i ddirprwyo'r cyfrifoldeb am bennu trefniadau derbyn i chweched dosbarth i Gyrrff Llywodraethu Ysgolion Cymunedol. Felly dylid cyflwyno ceisiadau'n uniongyrchol i'r ysgol.

- Ceir gwybodaeth am ddalgylchoedd ar wefan y Cyngor. Mae dalgylchoedd ysgolion sy'n darparu addysg gynradd wedi'u grwpio gyda'i gilydd i ffurfio dalgylchoedd ysgolion uwchradd a gynhelir yng Nghaerdydd.

The Council is also consulting on the co-ordination of secondary school admission arrangements which will apply to Community Schools

Nifer Derbyn, Medi 2018

Ysgolion Cynradd Cymunedol	Nifer Derbyn
Ysgol Gynradd Adamsdown	60
Ysgol Gynradd Albany	60
Ysgol Gynradd Allensbank	45
Ysgol Gynradd Baden Powell	60
Ysgol Gynradd Birchgrove	58
Ysgol Gynradd Bryn Celyn	30
Ysgol Gynradd Bryn Deri	30 ⁽¹⁾
Ysgol Gynradd Bryn Hafod	60

Ysgol Gynradd Coed Glas	75
Ysgol Gynradd Coryton	30 ⁽¹⁾
Ysgol Gynradd Creigiau	29
Ysgol Gynradd Danescourt	60
Ysgol Gynradd y Tyllgoed	40
Ysgol Gynradd Gabalfa	30
Ysgol Gynradd Gladstone	30
Ysgol Gynradd Glan-yr-Afon	41
Ysgol Gynradd Glyncoed	60
Ysgol Gynradd Grangetown	60
Ysgol Gynradd Greenway	30
Ysgol Gynradd Gwaelod-y-Garth	7
Ysgol Gynradd Hawthorn	30
Ysgol Gynradd Herbert Thompson	60
Ysgol Gynradd Howardian	60
Ysgol Gynradd Hywel Dda	60
Ysgol Gynradd Kitchener	60
Ysgol Gynradd Lakeside	60
Ysgol Gynradd Lansdowne	60
Ysgol Gynradd Llanedern	55
Ysgol Gynradd Llanisien Fach	60
Ysgol Gynradd Llysfaen	60
Ysgol Gynradd Marlborough	60
Ysgol Gynradd Meadowlane	45
Ysgol Gynradd Millbank	30
Ysgol Gynradd Moorland	90 ⁽²⁾
Ysgolion Cynradd Cymunedol	Nifer Derbyn
Ysgol Gynradd Mount Stuart	60
Ysgol Gynradd Parc Ninian	90
Ysgol Gynradd Oakfield	60
Ysgol Gynradd Pencaerau	30
Ysgol Gynradd Pentre-baen	30
Ysgol Gynradd Pentyrch	20
Ysgol Gynradd Pen-y-Bryn	30
Ysgol Gynradd Peter Lea	45
Ysgol Gynradd Pontprennau	60
Ysgol Gynradd Radnor	45

Ysgol Gynradd Radur	60 ⁽³⁾
Ysgol Gynradd Rhiwbeina	75
Ysgol Gynradd Rhydypennau	60
Ysgol Gynradd Parc y Rhath	58
Ysgol Gynradd Tredelerch	60
Ysgol Gynradd Severn	60
Ysgol Gynradd Springwood	60
Ysgol Gynradd Stacey	30 ⁽¹⁾
Ysgol Gynradd Draenen Pen-y-graig	60
Ysgol Gynradd Tongwynlais	28
Ysgol Gynradd Ton-Yr-Ywen	60
Ysgol Gynradd Trelái	60
Ysgol Gynradd Trowbridge	30
Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys Newydd	90
Ysgol Gynradd Willowbrook	60
Ysgol Gynradd Windsor Clive	60
Ysgol Bro Eirwg	60 ⁽¹⁾
Ysgol Coed-y-Gof	60
Ysgol Creigiau	29
Ysgol Glan Ceubal	30
Ysgol Glan Morfa	60
Ysgol Gwaelod-y-Garth	26
Ysgol Hamadryad	60
Ysgol Melin Gruffydd	60
Ysgol Mynydd Bychan	30 ⁽¹⁾
Ysgol Pencae	30 ⁽¹⁾
Ysgol Pen-y-Groes	30
Ysgol Pwll Coch	60
Ysgol Treganna	90
Ysgol Y Berllan Deg	60 ⁽¹⁾
Ysgol Y Wern	75
Ysgol Nant Caerau	30
Ysgol Pen-y-Pil	30
Ysgolion cynradd gwirfoddol a reolir	Nifer Derbyn
Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Llaneirwg	15
Ysgolion Cynradd Gwirfoddol a Gynorthwyr	Nifer Derbyn

Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Yr Holl Saint	30
Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Bishop Childs	30 ⁽¹⁾
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig Crist y Brenin	30
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig y Teulu Sanctaidd	35
Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Llandaf	60
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig Sant Alban	30
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig y Santes Bernadette	30
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig Sain Cadog	45
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig Sant Cuthbert	22
Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Dewi Sant	30
Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Sain Ffagan	30
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig Sant Ffransis	55
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig Sant John Lloyd	45
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig Sant Joseff	30
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig y Forwyn Fair	60
Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru y Santes Fair	37
Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru y Santes Monica	20
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig Sant Padrig	45
Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Sant Paul	30 ⁽¹⁾
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig Sant Pedr	75
Ysgol Gynradd Gatholig Sant Philip	52
Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Tredegarville	30
Ysgolion Uwchradd Cymunedol	Nifer Derbyn
Ysgol Uwchradd Cantonian	181
Ysgol Uwchradd Caerdydd	240
Ysgol Uwchradd Gymunedol Gorllewin Caerdydd	240
Ysgol Uwchradd Cathays	165
Ysgol Uwchradd y Dwyrain	240
Ysgol Uwchradd Fitzalan	300
Ysgol Uwchradd Llanisien	300
Ysgol Gyfun Radur	210
Ysgol Uwchradd Willows	224
Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Glantaf	240
Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Plasmawr	180
Ysgol Bro Eder	180
Ysgolion Uwchradd Sefydledig	Nifer Derbyn
Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys Newydd	390

Ysgolion Uwchradd Gwirfoddol a Gynorthwyr	Nifer Derbyn
Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Esgob Llandaf	180
Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Corpus Christi	186
Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig y Fair Ddihalog	159
Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Illtud Sant	176
Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Teilo Sant	240

Dylid nodi ei bod yn bosibl y bydd angen newid rhai niferoedd derbyn wrth ymdrin â chynigion ad-drefnu ysgolion.

- (1) Bwriedir cadw'r nifer derbyn presennol ar gyfer **2018** fel a ganiateir gan reoliadau LIC, yn dilyn trafodaethau helaeth â'r Pennaeth a'r Llywodraethwyr i gytuno ar ffordd briodol ymlaen yn unol â'r galw am leoedd a chapsiti'r safle.
- (2) Cynnig a gymeradwywyd i ehangu'r ysgol i 630 o leoedd wedi'i ohirio o fis Medi 2017 i fis Medi 2018.
- (3) Yn amodol ar gyhoeddi hysbysiad statudol a chymeradwyaeth gan Gabinet y Cyngor i ehangu Ysgol Gynradd Radur o fis Medi 2017.

DS. Dylid nodi bod rhai o'r cynigion uchod yn amodol ar ganiatâd cynllunio perthnasol.

DRAFT



Trefniadau Derbyniadau Ysgol Uwchradd Cydgysylltiedig 2018-2020

Dogfen Ymgynghori 2016

System decach, fwy cyfiawn o ddyrannu lleoedd mewn ysgolion yng Nghaerdydd

Cyfnod ymgynghori:
5 Rhagfyr 2016 – 23 Ionawr 2017

Gellir cael y ddogfen hon mewn Braille.
Mae gwybodaeth hefyd ar gael mewn ieithoedd cymunedol eraill os bydd angen..
Cysylltwch â ni ar 029 2087 2720 i drefnu hyn.

Cynnwys

1. Cyflwyniad
2. Beth yw'r Cynnig?
3. Mae eich Barn yn Bwysig
4. Esboniad o'r Acronymau a'r Termau a Ddefnyddir
5. Cefndir y Cynnig
6. Derbyniadau Ysgol
7. Beth yw'r Trefniadau Presennol a Materion gyda'r System Dyraniadau Presennol?
8. Pam y Cynigir y Newid?
9. Beth yw Manteision y Cynnig?
10. Beth yw Anfanteision y Cynnig?
11. Os nad oes dim yn newid, beth fydd yn digwydd?
12. Os gweithredir y cynnig, sut fyddai hyn yn effeithio ar ysgolion?
13. Beth yw'r Trefniadau Arfaethedig a sut fyddent yn gweithio?
14. Ansawdd a Safonau
15. Sut fyddai'r ddarpariaeth AAA a SYI yn cael eu heffeithio?
16. Trefniadau Derbyn a Dalgylchoedd
17. Materion Ariannol
18. Materion Adnoddau Dynol
19. Materion Cludiant
20. Trefniadau Teithio i Ddysgwyr
21. Effaith y Cynnig ar yr Iaith Gymraeg
22. Materion Cydraddoldeb
23. Ystyried Effaith ar y Gymuned
24. Cwestiynau Cyffredin
25. Beth sy'n Digwydd Nesaf?
26. Ffurflen Ymateb i'r Ymgynghoriad

Cyflwyniad:

Mae'r ymgynghoriad hwn yn gyfle i bobl ddysgu am y bwriad i gyflwyno trefniadau derbyn ysgolion uwchradd cydgysylltiedig i Gaerdydd. Mae'n gyfle i chi ofyn cwestiynau a gwneud sylwadau a gaiff eu hystyried pan fydd y Cyngor yn penderfynu sut i symud ymlaen.

Beth yw'r Cynnig?

Y cynnig yw:

- i dreialu gweithredu'r broses derbyniadau ysgolion uwchradd cydgysylltiedig i grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7 ar gyfer y cymeriant ym Medi 2018, Medi 2019 a Medi 2020

Ni fyddai'r cynnig i dreialu system dderbyn gydlynol yn diddymu hawliau Awdurdodau Derbyn i reoli eu derbyniadau eu hunain ac felly ni fyddant yn gallu rheoli pa blant sy'n cael lle yn eu hysgolion hwy. Ni fyddai'n cael unrhyw effaith ar y polisiâu derbyn sy'n cael eu gweithredu ar hyn o bryd gan y gwahanol awdurdodau derbyn, nac yn gorfodi unrhyw newid o ran llywodraethu ysgolion.

Mae'r trefniadau derbyniadau ysgol uwchradd cydgysylltiedig i'w cadw dan adolygiad. Yn destun i benderfyniad i wneud y trefniadau'n barhaol, cynhelir ymgynghoriad pellach. Pe byddai penderfyniad yn cael ei wneud i beidio â gwneud y trefniadau derbyniadau ysgol uwchradd cydgysylltiedig yn rhai parhaol, byddai'r trefniadau presennol yn parhau.

Mae eich Barn yn Bwysig:

Mae eich barn yn bwysig i ni, ac rydym am i chi ddweud wrthym beth yw eich barn am y cynnig. Gallwch wneud hyn drwy:

- fynychu un o'r sesiynau galw heibio:

Dyddiad/Amser	Lleoliad
Dydd Mawrth, 13 Rhagfyr 2016 9:00am – 11:00am	Canolfan Hamdden Llanisien
Dydd Mawrth, 10 Ionawr 2017 4:00pm – 6:00pm	Hyb Grangetown
Dydd Mercher, 11 Ionawr 2017 4:00pm – 6:00pm	Hyb Llanrhymni
Dydd Iau, 12 Ionawr 2017 4:00pm – 6:00pm	Hyb y Tyllgoed
Dydd Mawrth, 17 Ionawr 2017 4:00pm – 6:00pm	Hyb y Llyfrgell Ganolog

- cwblhau'r ffurflen ymateb ar-lein yn www.caerdydd.gov.uk/trefniadauderbyn neu
- gysylltu â'r Tîm Cynllunio Trefniadaeth Ysgolion ar (029) 2087 2720, drwy e-bost i ymatebionysgol@caerdydd.gov.uk neu drwy'r post i Ystafell 422, Neuadd y Sir, Glanfa Iwerydd, Caerdydd, CF10 4UW.

Y dyddiad cau ar gyfer ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad hwn yw **23 Ionawr 2017**. Yn anffodus, ni fydd ymatebion a dderbynnir ar ôl y dyddiad hwn yn cael eu hystyried gan y Cyngor.

Esboniad o'r Acronymau a'r Termau a Ddefnyddir:

Awdurdod Derbyn - Y corff sy'n gyfrifol am osod a chymhwyso trefniadau derbyn yr ysgol.

Fforwm Derbyn - Corff statudol lleol sy'n gyfrifol am gydlynu effeithiolrwydd a thegwch y trefniadau derbyn lleol. Mae'r Fforwm yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o awdurdodau derbyn ac ysgolion, esgobaethau, y gymuned leol a rhieni lywodraethwyr.

Cyrff Llywodraethu - Mae'r corff yn gorfforaethol gyfrifol am gynnal ysgolion gyda golwg ar hyrwyddo safonau uchel o gyflawniad addysgol; drwy osod cyfeiriad strategol, a sicrhau atebolrwydd, monitro a gwerthuso.

Ysgolion Cymunedol - ysgol gynradd neu ysgol uwchradd a gynhelir, lle mai'r Awdurdod Lleol sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros staffio, adeiladau, a derbyniadau ysgol.

Ysgolion Sefydledig a Gwirfoddol a Gynorthwyr – ysgol gynradd neu uwchradd a gynhelir lle mae gan gorff llywodraethu'r ysgol gyfrifoldebau staffio, safle a derbyn.

Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb (AEG) - proses gynllunio i sicrhau nad yw polisi, project neu gynllun yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn unrhyw bobl sydd dan anfantais neu'n agored i niwed.

EyNg – Yr Eglwys yng Nghymru

SIY – Saesneg fel Iaith Ychwanegol

YU – Ysgol Uwchradd

AAA - Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig

Cefndir y Cynnig:

Cyflwynwyd trefniadau derbyn cydgysylltiedig yn Lloegr o dan amodau Rheoliadau Derbyniadau Ysgol (Cydllynu Trefniadau Derbyn) (Lloegr) 2007.

Ar hyn o bryd nid oes unrhyw drefniadau derbyn cydgysylltiedig ffurfiol yng Nghymru er gwaethaf y ffaith y cydnabyddir yr heriau o weithredu trefniadau effeithiol ar gyfer derbyniadau yng Nghaerdydd sydd â 30 o awdurdodau derbyn.

Derbyniadau Ysgol:

Mae'r Awdurdodau Derbyn yng Nghaerdydd yn ymrwymedig i gyfleoedd cyfartal ac i ddileu gwahaniaethu anghyfreithlon. O ran derbyniadau i ysgolion, mae'r holl ddisgyblion a darpar ddisgyblion yn cael eu trin yn deg, waeth beth fo'u rhyw, hil, ethnigrwydd, diwylliant, cenedl, iaith, gallu/anabledd neu gred grefyddol. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o eithriadau ar gyfer ysgolion crefyddol. Cymerir camau i sicrhau nad yw gweithdrefnau derbyn yn rhoi mantais annheg nac anfantais i unrhyw grwpiau, drwy ddefnyddio rheolau neu amodau na ellir cydymffurfio â hwy'n gyfartal gan bawb.

Beth yw'r Trefniadau Presennol a Materion gyda'r System Dyraniadau Presennol?

Ar hyn o bryd, mae rhieni yn gwneud cais i'w plentyn drosglwyddo o addysg gynradd i addysg uwchradd trwy gyflwyno ffurflen derbyn i ysgol i Awdurdodau Derbyn yr ysgolion a ffefrir ganddynt. Mae rhieni sy'n gwneud cais ar gyfer ysgol gymunedol yn gallu cwblhau a chyflwyno eu cais ar-lein, tra bod rhieni sy'n gwneud cais i ysgolion eraill yn cwblhau a chyflwyno ffurflen gais ar bapur.

Yn dilyn ystyriaeth gan Awdurdodau Derbyn pob ysgol a ddewiswyd, bydd rhieni yn derbyn canlyniad eu cais gan bob Awdurdod Derbyn.

Tra bod rhieni yn hysbysu'r Cyngor o ba ysgol gymunedol yw eu dewis(iadau) a ffefrir, nid yw'n ofynnol iddynt gadarnhau pa ysgol gymunedol, ysgol wirfoddol a gynorthwyir neu ysgol sefydledig yw eu hoff ddewis. O ganlyniad, gallai rhieni gael cynnig lle i'w plentyn mewn mwy nag un ysgol.

O ganlyniad, mae ansicrwydd ynghylch pa ddisgyblion fydd yn dechrau ym mha ysgol oherwydd nad yw trefn dewisiadau ysgol rhieni yn eglur ar adeg y cais:

- Mae Ysgolion Gwirfoddol a Gynorthwyir ac Ysgolion Sefydledig yn rhoi gwybod i'r Cyngor am eu penderfyniadau derbyn erbyn dyddiad y cytunwyd arno gan Fforwm Derbyn Caerdydd, ond nid oes modd i'r Cyngor ddefnyddio'r wybodaeth i ailddyrranu llefydd mewn ysgolion cymunedol cyn y dyddiad cynnig, oherwydd nid yw Awdurdodau Derbyn yn ymwybodol o drefn dewisiadau'r rhieni.
- Ni all y Cyngor ddarparu gwybodaeth ddwyochrog i Gyrrff Llywodraethu ynghylch dyrannu lleoedd mewn ysgolion cymunedol o dan y trefniadau presennol oherwydd cyfyngiadau'r Ddeddf Diogelu Data. Ar ben hynny, byddai'n rhaid anfon rhestrau dyrannu ar gyfer pob ysgol, sydd yn anymarferol.

Mae Awdurdodau Derbyn yn parhau i weinyddu'r rhestrau aros statudol a threfnu gwrandawiadau apêl statudol, llawer ohonynt yn cymryd llawer o amser, yn gostus ac yn ddiangen i rieni.

Dengys Tabl 1 isod y nifer o apeliadau Blwyddyn 7 a aeth ymlaen i Wrandawriad Apêl Derbyniadau Ysgol Annibynnol ar gyfer cymeriant Medi 2016. Yn seiliedig ar gyfrifiadau achosion yn erbyn yr Awdurdod Lleol, amcangyfrifir bod pob apêl yn costio tua £650 a 9 awr o amser swyddogion.

Tabl 1: Nifer y Gwrandawiadau Apêl ar gyfer Derbyn i Flwyddyn 7 ym mis Medi 2016

Ysgol	Nifer Apeliadau Blwyddyn 7
Ysgolion Cymunedol	100
YU EyNg Teilo Sant	42
YU EyNg Esgob Llandaf	32
YU Gatholig St Illtyd	18
YU Gatholig Corpus Christi	16
YU yr Eglwys Newydd	15
YU Gatholig y Fair Ddihalog	11
Cyfanswm	234

Pam y Cynigir y Newid?

Mae rhai rhieni sy'n gwneud cais i'w plentyn gael ei dderbyn i addysg uwchradd wedi cael cynnig lleoedd mewn ysgolion lluosog, tra bod rhieni eraill wedi bod yn aflwyddiannus wrth sicrhau lle i'w plentyn yn unrhyw un o'u dewisiadau ysgol.

Yn seiliedig ar y dyraniad cychwynnol ar gyfer trosglwyddo i Flwyddyn 7 ym mis Medi 2016, roedd cyfanswm o 192 o blant yn dal cyfanswm o 397 o leoedd. Mae hynny'n golygu bod 192 o deuluoedd yn dal 205 o leoedd nad oeddent yn bwriadu eu defnyddio, ac felly'n atal eu dyrannu i eraill. Ar yr un pryd ni dderbyniodd 360 o blant eraill unrhyw gynnig.

Felly roedd llawer o deuluoedd yn methu â chael eu dewisiadau uwch, neu ni chawsant gynnig unrhyw le o gwbl.

Dengys Tabl 2 isod nifer yr ymgeiswyr llwyddiannus fesul ysgol, y cynigiwyd iddynt hefyd un neu fwy o leoedd ysgol ychwanegol yn rhywle arall:

Tabl 2 Nifer yr ymgeiswyr Blwyddyn 7 llwyddiannus a dderbyniodd o leiaf 2 gynnis lle ysgol (1 fesul Awdurdod Derbyn)

Awdurdod Derbyn	Corff Llywodraethu	YU EyNg Esgob Llandaf	52
		Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Corpus Christi	53
		Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig y Fair Ddihalog	27
		YU Gatholig St Illtyd	35
		YU EyNg Teilo Sant	22
		Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys Newydd	47
	Awdurdod Lleol	Ysgolion Cymunedol	161
Cyfanswm y Cynigion:			397

Mae rhai rhieni yn dewis 'dal' y cynnis am fwy nag un ysgol, gan atal plant eraill rhag cael cynnis y lleoedd hyn, sy'n achosi straen gormodol ar deuluoedd ond hefyd anawsterau i ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd wrth iddynt gynllunio ar gyfer trosglwyddiad y plant

Byddai proses trefniadau derbyniadau ysgol uwchradd cydgysylltiedig yn rhoi lle unigol i'w plentyn i fwy o rieni, a fyddai'n system decach, fwy cyfiawn o ddyrannu lleoedd mewn ysgolion yng Nghaerdydd. Byddai plant yn cael profiad gwell a dechrau mwy effeithiol i'w haddysg ysgol uwchradd.

Beth yw Manteision y Cynnis?

Nod y Cyngor yw cynnis proses dderbyn gydgysylltiedig gyda'r sectorau gwirfoddol a gynorthwyr ac ysgolion sefydledig, sy'n rhoi darlun clir i rieni/ gofawyr o'r dewis lleoedd mewn ysgol sydd ar gael iddynt a'r tebygolrwydd o sicrhau eu dewisiadau cyntaf. Byddai'r cynnis hwn yn cyfrannu tuag at y nod hwn.

Disgwylir y manteision canlynol pe gweithredid y cynnis hwn:

- Byddai mwy o ddisgyblion yn sicrhau lle mewn ysgol o'u dewis;
- Byddai mwy o ddisgyblion yn mwynhau tawelwch meddwl ar ôl iddynt sicrhau lle mewn ysgol uwchradd;
- Byddai mwy o rieni/gwarcheidwaid/gofawyr yn gallu cynllunio ymrwymadau gwaith a gofal plant yn llawer cynharach;
- Byddai angen i lai o bobl boeni fod eu plentyn ar restrau aros ysgolion lluosog;
- Byddai angen i lai o deuluoedd gyflwyno ceisiadau derbyn pellach neu ymgymryd â'r broses Apêl Annibynnol, a
- Byddai plant sy'n mynd i Ysgol Uwchradd am y tro cyntaf yn cael gwell profiad oherwydd gallai'r staff facsimeiddio effeithlonrwydd y broses dderbyn i roi cychwyn mwy effeithiol i blant, gan eu galluogi i wireddu eu potensial llawn yn gynharach.

Beth yw Anfanteision y Cynnig?

Mae'r system bresennol yn caniatáu i rieni wneud cais i Awdurdodau Derbyn lluosog gyda photensial y bydd eu plentyn yn cael cynnig lleoedd ysgol lluosog. Mae'r system hon yn darparu cam penderfynu pellach i deuluoedd sy'n gwneud cais ac yn sicrhau cynigion ar gyfer mwy nag un ysgol, pryd y gallant ddewis ba gynnig ysgol i'w dderbyn.

Byddai gweithredu system trefniadau derbyn cydlynol ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd rhwng yr holl Ysgolion Cymunedol, Sefydledig a Gwirfoddol a Gynorthwyir yn lleihau nifer y cynigion ysgol i un. Byddai mwy o ddisgyblion yn elwa o hyn drwy gael cynnig lle yn eu hysgol ddewisol o ganlyniad. Gall lleiafrif o rieni deimlo dan anfantais o'r herwydd, er y byddent yn dal i fod â hawl i'w dewis fel rhieni a'r cyfle i osod trefn restrol ar eu dewisiadau ysgol.

Os nad oes dim yn newid, beth fydd yn digwydd?

Byddai cadw'r trefniadau presennol yn cynyddu'r aneffeithlonrwydd yn y system ddyrannu disgyblion gyfredol. Byddai llawer o ddisgyblion yn derbyn cynigion lleoedd lluosog tra bod eraill efallai yn cael cynigion is, neu ddim o gwbl.

Byddai parhau â hyn yn golygu na fyddai modd i Awdurdodau Derbyn ddyrannu mwy nag un lle i blant yn y rownd ddyrannu gychwynol.

Os gweithredir y cynnig, sut fyddai hyn yn effeithio ar ysgolion?

Nid yw'r cynnig, sy'n caniatáu i rieni fynegi eu dewis ysgol gymunedol/ ysgol wirfoddol a gynorthwyir / ysgol sefydledig ar Ffurflen Gais Gyffredin, yn cael unrhyw effaith ar bolisi derbyn i ysgol nac yn gorfodi unrhyw newid o ran llywodraethu.

Felly rhagwelir na fyddai'r trefniadau derbyn ysgolion uwchradd cydgysylltiedig a gynigir yn cael fawr ddim effaith, neu ddim effaith o gwbl, ar y nifer o ddisgyblion a fydd ar y gofrestr mewn ysgolion cymunedol/ gwirfoddol a gynorthwyir/ sefydledig cyfrwng Saesneg nac ysgolion cymunedol cyfrwng Cymraeg yn y ddinas.

Barn y Cyngor yw y byddai'r cynnig hwn yn cynorthwyo ysgolion i gynllunio eu cyllidebau, trefniadaeth dosbarthiadau a threfniadau staffio, gan y byddai bob ysgol â syniad cliriach o ba ddisgyblion y byddent yn eu derbyn.

Beth yw'r Trefniadau Arfaethedig a sut fyddent yn gweithio?

Byddai derbyniadau ysgolion uwchradd cydgysylltiedig ar gyfer grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7 yn dilyn yr amserlen a amlinellir isod (ar gyfer cymeriant Medi 2018):

Hydref 2017 – Dydd Llun, 4 Rhagfyr 2017

- ▶ Byddai rhieni yn cwblhau Ffurflen Gais Gyffredin a byddent yn mynegi hyd at dri dewis ar gyfer Ysgolion Cymunedol a/neu Wirfoddol a Gynorthwyr a/neu Sefydledig.
- ▶ Byddai rhieni sy'n gwneud cais am Ysgol Wirfoddol a Gynorthwyr neu Sefydledig hefyd yn cwblhau ffurflen gais atodol ar gyfer yr ysgol unigol, a ddychwelir yn uniongyrchol i Gorff Llywodraethu'r ysgol ynghyd â geirdaon; tystiolaeth ddogfennol ac unrhyw wybodaeth arall sy'n ofynnol.

Dydd Llun, 4 Rhagfyr 2017

- ▶ Dyddiad cau ar gyfer cyflwyno'r Ffurflen Gais Gyffredinol.

Rhagfyr 2017 – Chwefror 2018

- ▶ Yr ysgolion Gwirfoddol a Gynorthwyr a'r ysgol Sefydledig yn penderfynu pa ymgeiswyr sy'n gymwys ar gyfer eu meini prawf derbyn trwy restru **pob** ymgeisydd yn unol â hynny, gan gadarnhau eu penderfyniadau ar ôl blaenoriaethu eu rhestr o ymgeiswyr a manylion ynghylch sail derbyn pob disgybl.
- ▶ Yna byddai'r Gronfa Ddata Derbyniadau Canolog yn dyrannu lle mewn ysgol unigol yn ôl y dewis uchaf y mae'r plentyn yn gymwys i gael ei dderbyn.

Dydd Iau, 1 Mawrth 2018

- ▶ Mae cynnig unigol neu hysbysiad yn gwrthod pob dewis, yn cael ei gyfleu i'r rhieni gan y Cyngor ar ran yr Awdurdodau Derbyniadau.
- ▶ Gwneir y penderfyniadau ar gael ar-lein a'u postio (os oes angen) gyda Dosbarth 1^{af} ar Ddydd Iau, 1 Mawrth 2018.

Dydd Gwener, 16 Mawrth 2018

- ▶ Mae rhieni yn ymateb i'r Cyngor ynglŷn â'r cynnig o le mewn ysgol neu benderfyniad i wrthod pob dewis; mae'r ymatebion hyn ar gael i'r ysgolion.
- ▶ Yn achos rhieni sydd heb ymateb i'r cynnig o le mewn ysgol erbyn y dyddiad hwn, tynnir y cynnig yn ôl, i'w ailddyrrannu i ddisgybl arall.

Rhagor o Wybodaeth

Ansawdd a Safonau:

Mae gan y Cyngor bolisiau yn eu lle i gefnogi gwella ysgolion e.e. 'Cyrhaeddiad Uchel i Bawb' a 'Chyflawniad gyfer Cynhwysiant.' Mae'n gweithio i ymateb i egwyddorion allweddol y 'Fframwaith Effeithiolrwydd Ysgolion' er mwyn sicrhau gwell canlyniadau dysgu a lles i bob plentyn.

Ni ragwelir y bydd unrhyw effaith negyddol ar ansawdd safonau addysg nac ar gyflenwi cwricwla Cyfnod Allweddol 3 ac uwch o ganlyniad i'r cynnig hwn.

Byddai'r Cyngor yn parhau i weithio gydag arweinyddiaeth pob ysgol i barhau i sicrhau dull ysgol gyfan trylwyr i gynllunio gwelliannau a sicrhau perthynas dda gyda rhieni a phartneriaid eraill er mwyn sicrhau bod y disgyblion yn derbyn addysg o ansawdd uchel.

Rhagwelir na fydd fawr o risg, neu ddim risg o gwbl, o darfu neu aflonyddu ar arweinyddiaeth a llywodraethu a allai effeithio ar ganlyniadau addysgol.

Sut fyddai'r ddarpariaeth AAA a SYI yn cael eu heffeithio?

Mae gan blentyn anghenion addysgol arbennig (AAA) os oes ganddo anhawster dysgu sy'n gofyn am ddarpariaeth addysgol arbennig. Mae anhawster dysgu yn golygu bod y plentyn yn cael llawer mwy o anhawster dysgu na'r rhan fwyaf o blant o'r un oed neu fod gan y plentyn anabledd y mae angen cyfleusterau addysgol gwahanol ar ei gyfer i'r rhai y mae'r ysgol yn darparu'n gyffredinol i blant.

Mae ysgolion yng Nghaerdydd yn derbyn cyllid dirprwyedig i'w galluogi i roi cymorth ychwanegol ac ymyriadau â ffocws i ddisgyblion sydd ag AAA.

Nid oes unrhyw wybodaeth ar gael sy'n awgrymu y byddai'r cynigion yn cael effaith negyddol ar ddarpariaeth AAA yn yr ysgolion, a byddai'r ysgolion yn parhau i ddarparu cymorth AAA i ddisgyblion sy'n briodol i lefel yr angen.

Hefyd nid oes gwybodaeth ar gael sy'n awgrymu y byddai'r cynigion yn cael effaith negyddol ar y ddarpariaeth i unrhyw grŵp, gan gynnwys y rhai sydd o grwpiau lleiafrifol ethnig neu sy'n derbyn Prydau Ysgol am Ddim, a byddai'r ysgolion yn parhau i ddarparu cefnogaeth briodol i anghenion unigol pob disgybl.

Trefniadau Derbyn a Dalgylchoedd:

Nid oes unrhyw newidiadau arfaethedig i'r dalgylchoedd fel rhan o'r cynnig hwn.

Nid oes unrhyw gynlluniau i newid polisi unrhyw Awdurdod Derbyn (meini prawf gordanysgrifio) ar dderbyn plant i ysgolion o ganlyniad i'r cynnig hwn.

Ceir gwybodaeth fanwl am y trefniadau derbyn yn llyfryn Derbyn i Ysgolion y Cyngor, y gellir ei lwytho i lawr o wefan y Cyngor (www.caerdydd.gov.uk).

Materion Ariannol:

Barn y Cyngor yw y bydd ysgolion yn gallu cynllunio cyllidebau eu hysgol ar gyfer blynyddoedd academaidd sydd i ddod, oherwydd y bydd ganddynt syniad cliriach o'r disgyblion y byddant yn eu derbyn. Hefyd mae'r Awdurdod Lleol o'r farn, o ganlyniad i weithredu'r cynnig hwn, y byddai llai o Wrandawiadau Apêl Derbyniadau Ysgolion Annibynnol na phetai'r trefniadau ddim yn cael eu gweithredu, gan arbed tua £650 am bob achos.

Materion Adnoddau Dynol:

Barn y Cyngor yw bod y cynnig hwn yn annhebygol o effeithio ar staffio ysgolion. Byddai arferion gwaith yn newid, nid lleihau.

Materion Cludiant:

Barn y Cyngor yw bod y cynnig hwn yn annhebygol o gael effaith ar gludiant gan nad yw'n ymwneud ag unrhyw newid o ran cyflenwad o leoedd mewn ysgolion nac unrhyw newid i ddalgylchoedd ysgolion.

Trefniadau Teithio i Ddysgwyr:

O dan y cynigion hyn, nid oes unrhyw gynlluniau i newid polisi'r Cyngor ar gludo plant yn ôl ac ymlaen i ysgolion. Gellir gweld polisi cludiant y Cyngor i blant ysgol ar wefan y Cyngor (www.caerdydd.gov.uk).

Effaith y Cynnig ar yr Iaith Gymraeg:

Ni ragwelir y bydd unrhyw effaith wahaniaethol ar yr Iaith Gymraeg o ganlyniad i'r cynnig hwn.

Mae addysgu y Gymraeg o fewn lleoliad cyfrwng Saesneg yn destun i ofynion y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol. Ni fyddai hyn yn newid.

Nid yw'r cynnig hwn yn ceisio newid yn nifer y lleoedd ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg sydd ar gael yn y ddinas.

Mae swyddogion yn monitro cyfraddau genedigaethau, y cynnyrch o dai arfaethedig, a'r patrymau defnydd o ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn yr oedran cynradd ac uwchradd, gyda golwg ar gyflwyno cynlluniau priodol i ateb unrhyw alw cynyddol.

Materion Cydraddoldeb:

Cynhaliwyd Asesiad Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb cychwynnol. Daeth yr asesiad i'r casgliad na fyddai'r cynnig hwn yn cael effaith andwyol ar unrhyw grŵp penodol mewn cymdeithas. Bydd yr asesiad yn cael ei adolygu ar ôl ymgynghori.

Bydd y cynnig yn cael effaith gadarnhaol yn yr ystyr y caiff plant Caerdydd gyfle i gyflawni eu llawn botensial drwy hyrwyddo a gwella mynediad i addysg yn y ddinas, gan roi'r cychwyn gorau i blant trwy ddarparu gwell profiad i blant sy'n mynd i ysgol uwchradd am y tro cyntaf. Bydd hyn o ganlyniad i staff yr ysgol yn gallu maximeiddio effeithlonrwydd y broses dderbyn i ddarparu cychwyn mwy effeithiol i blant, i'w galluogi i wireddu eu potensial llawn yn gynt yn hytrach na hwyrach.

Bydd y Cyngor (yr Awdurdod Derbyn i Ysgolion Cymunedol) a Chyrff Llywodraethu (yr Awdurdod Derbyn i Ysgolion Gwirfoddol a Gynorthwyr a Sefydledig) yn parhau i gryfhau eu partneriaeth wrth gyflenwi canlyniadau cadarnhaol i'r ddinas a'i dinasyddion; gan weithio ar y cyd gydag agenda a rennir i gyflawni arbedion cost ac effeithlonrwydd sylweddol.

Mae'r broses ymgynghori yn cydymffurfio â Chod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru, a fwriedir i ymgysylltu rhanddeiliaid â safbwyntiau a gyflwynwyd fel rhan o'r broses benderfynu sy'n benodol i'r newid arfaethedig.

Ystyried Effaith ar y Gymuned:

Mae angen system decach, fwy cyfiawn o ddyrannu lleoedd mewn ysgolion yng Nghaerdydd, heb effeithio'n andwyol ar y gymuned. Barn y Cyngor yw bod y cynnig hwn yn annhebygol o gael effaith negyddol ar unrhyw gymuned yng Nghaerdydd. Byddai'r swyddogion yn gweithio gydag unrhyw grŵp cymunedol i sicrhau bod y cynnig yn osgoi effeithiau negyddol lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl.

Yr ysgolion sy'n destun i'r cynnig hwn yw ysgolion presennol sy'n cynnig ystod o weithgareddau ar ôl ysgol ac a all fod â mudiadau cymunedol sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau o'r cyfleusterau ysgol. Ni ragwelir y byddai effaith negyddol ar unrhyw un o'r weithgareddau hyn.

Beth sy'n Digwydd Nesaf?

Cyfnod ymgynghori: 5 Rhagfyr 2016 – 23 Ionawr 2017

Gweler tudalen 3 am ragor o fanylion am sut i ymateb a mynegi eich barn.

Bydd yr adborth gan ymgynghoreion yn cael ei gasglu, gyda materion yn cael eu crynhoi, ac ymatebion y Cyngor. Bydd hyn yn ffurfio rhan o'r Adroddiad Ymgynghori Trefniadau Derbyn, a fydd yn cael ei gyhoeddi ar wefan Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd i bawb ei weld cyn iddo gael ei ystyried gan Gabinet y Cyngor. Gellir cael copïau caled o'r adroddiad ar gais drwy ddefnyddio'r manylion cyswllt yn y ddogfen hon.

Penderfynu ar y Cynnig a Hysbysu'r Penderfyniad:

Bydd Cabinet Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd yn ystyried yr Adroddiad Ymgynghori Trefniadau Derbyn yn ei gyfarfod ym mis Mawrth 2017, ac yn penderfynu p'un a ddylid bwrw ymlaen â'r cynnig ai peidio. Ar ôl penderfynu ar y cynnig, bydd pawb sydd â diddordeb yn cael gwybod am y penderfyniad, a fydd yn cael ei gyhoeddi yn electronig ar wefan Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd.

**FFURFLEN YMATEB I'R YMGYNGHORIAD
(Trefniadau Derbyniadau Ysgol Uwchradd Cydgysylltiedig Arfaethedig)**

Mae eich barn yn bwysig; dywedwch wrthym beth yw eich barn am y cynnig drwy:

- Gwblhau a dychwelyd yr holiadur hwn i'r cyfeiriad a roddir ar waelod y ffurflen, neu
- Gwblhau'r ffurflen ymateb ar-lein yn www.caerdydd.gov.uk/trefniadauderbyn neu;
- E-bostio eich sylwadau i: ymatebionysgol@caerdydd.gov.uk

Nodwch fod yn rhaid i bob sylw a anfonir yn ysgrifenedig neu drwy e-bost gynnwys enw llawn a chyfeiriad post llawn yr unigolyn sy'n cyflwyno'r sylwadau.

Y dyddiad cau ar gyfer ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad hwn yw 23 Ionawr 2017. Yn anffodus ni fydd y Cyngor yn ystyried ymatebion ar ôl y dyddiad hwn.

Caiff ymatebion a ddaw i law gan ymgynghoreion eu hystyried yn rhan o'r adroddiad Ymgynghoriad ar Drefniadau Derbyn.

Gellir gofyn am unrhyw ymatebion a dderbyniwyd o dan y Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth ac efallai y bydd rhaid eu gwneud yn gyhoeddus, fodd bynnag, byddai unrhyw wybodaeth a fyddai'n adnabod unigolyn megis enw, cyfeiriad e-bost neu gyfeiriad yn cael ei dileu.

A ydych yn cefnogi'r cynnig i sicrhau trefniadau derbyniadau ysgolion uwchradd cydgysylltiedig ar gyfer grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7?

Ydw

Nac ydw

Os nad ydych yn cefnogi'r cynnig, rhowch eich rhesymau ynghyd ag unrhyw newidiadau neu ddewisiadau eraill yr hoffech eu hawgrymu.

A ydych yn dymuno gwneud unrhyw sylwadau eraill?

Enw:

Cyfeiriad:

.....

Cod post:

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

Dyddiad:

Eich statws: Llywodraethwr

Rhiant

Disgybl

Staff

Arall (nodwch)

Os yn Ddisgybl/Rhiant, ym mha grŵp blwyddyn ydych chi/eich plentyn ar hyn o bryd?

.....

Diolch am eich sylwadau.

Ticiwch y blwch isod os ydych am gael eich hysbysu o gyhoeddi'r adroddiad ymgynghori:

Dychwelwch y ffurflen hon i gyrraedd erbyn 23 Ionawr 2017 i:

Tîm Cynllunio Trefniadaeth Ysgolion

Ystafell 422

Neuadd y Sir

Glanfa Iwerydd

Caerdydd

CF10 4UW

18-19/14
AP**Phillips, Rosalie**

From: Andrew Skinner [REDACTED]
Sent: 21 January 2017 13:52
To: School Responses
Subject: Response to the Council's proposed schools' admission arrangements for 2018/19
Importance: High

Dear Sir,

I write on behalf of the Governing Body in response to the council's consultation on proposed school admission arrangements for 2018/19. Specifically the section on admissions to secondary schools.

Following a meeting with parents, we are concerned that the current oversubscription criteria unfairly penalises families resident in the partner secondary school catchment area who live in the primary school catchment area around the school by virtue of their geographic distance to the secondary school when compared with the other three partner primary schools who are closer to the secondary school.

We would propose that in advance of proximity from home to the secondary school (proposed oversubscription criteria 6) that family longevity of residence (or other similar criteria that removes the unfairness of proximity) should take precedence to proximity.

Further we are also concerned that whilst parents attention was drawn to the consultation on Co-ordinated Secondary School Admission, they were not equally advised by the Local Authority of the consultation on proposed school admission arrangements for 2018/19.

I would welcome your feedback on this e-mail.

Regards,
 Andrew Skinner

Chair of Governors
 Marlborough Primary School
 Blenheim Road
 Roath
 Cardiff _____
 CF23 5BU
 Tel: 029 20492564
 Fax: 029 20470072

website: marlboroughprimary.com
 twitter: @marlboroughpri
 email: marlboroughprm@cardiff.gov.uk



13/11/18

Letter to...

Dear Sir,
I am writing to you regarding the...
I have been informed that...

I am writing to you regarding the...
I have been informed that...

I am writing to you regarding the...
I have been informed that...

I am writing to you regarding the...
I have been informed that...

I am writing to you regarding the...
I have been informed that...

I am writing to you regarding the...
I have been informed that...

I would be grateful if you could...

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]

Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police
New Scotland Yard
London
WC2A 2PT
Tel: 020 8720 0000



Metropolitan Police
London
WC2A 2PT

Phillips, Rosalie

From: Boyle, Joe (Cllr)
Sent: 23 January 2017 16:07
To: School Responses
Cc: Kelloway, Bill (Cllr); Burfoot, Patricia (Cllr)
Subject: Admissions policy 2018/19 consultation

Re. Response to the School Admissions Policy 2017/18

We are writing, as elected members for Penylan, to request an amendment to the School Admission Policy 2017/18.

We believe that the current system of allocating places on the basis of proximity as a tie-breaker in the case of over-subscription is unfair.

Our opinion is shaped by the current over-subscription problem faced by many Penylan residents as they seek a place for their children at Cardiff High School. However, this is not a unique problem and is one faced elsewhere in the city.

The use of proximity alone means relying on one arbitrary measure, enshrines unfairness and is open to abuse. There is enough evidence to show that parents play the school admissions system by moving into the catchment area of a popular school late in their child's time at primary school. Although this may not break any current rules, it is unfair on families who have lived in a community all their lives and who have an expectation that their child will be able to attend their local community school.

In the current consultation regarding a co-ordinated secondary school admissions process, the council makes the following, valid point in justifying those proposals:

Considering Community Impact:

There is a need for a fairer, more equitable system of allocating school places in Cardiff without impacting adversely on the community.

We agree with this. However, this is an acknowledgement that the council needs to deal with broader problems within the current admissions process, with the proximity criteria being the most glaring example of how unfairness is built into the system.

In addition, one of the guiding principles of the Welsh Government's School Admissions Code is that admissions must not be based on criteria that are 'arbitrary in nature'. We would argue that distance (proximity to school) is an arbitrary measure and certainly no more nor less arbitrary than another fundamental measure, namely time (length of residence). There is nothing inherent in the concept of 'distance' that makes it more or less arbitrary than 'time'.

For those who would argue that distance is a better measure than time, paragraph 2.29 of the Code, relating to undesirable over-subscription criteria, makes no mention of time or, for that matter, distance. To give preference to one or the other is, therefore, an arbitrary decision. The Code, it could be argued, presents a skewed argument by giving added weight to distance in paragraphs 2.48 – 2.50. The claim that 'distance between home and school is a clear and objective oversubscription criterion and is useful as a tie-breaker' could easily be rewritten as 'length of residence in a catchment area is a clear and objective oversubscription criterion and is useful as a tie-breaker'.

If this argument is accepted, then it is surely right to reconsider the use of distance as the tie-breaker in cases of over-subscription. Returning to the council's own words, the key factor should be the matter of fairness. The point is a

familiar one: is it fair that families who have lived in a catchment area all their lives should be 'gazumped' by a family that moves in a week before the cut-off point for submitting an admission? We believe it is not fair.

Therefore, we suggest the council rewrites the admissions policy ahead of its ratification by the council's cabinet. We believe there are two options:

1. Length of residence in a catchment area becomes the tie-breaker in the case of over-subscription.
2. Recognising that, on the basis of the argument above, time is as arbitrary a measure as distance, the council could introduce a points-based tie-breaker, based on an aggregate of both proximity to the school and length of residence. Mathematically, this is not complicated. In crude terms, it might look something like this (the gradations would, of course, have to be a great deal finer):

		Distance from school (metres)							
		500m	1000m	1500m	2000m	2500m	3000m	3500m	4000m
Length of residence (years)	0	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86
	1	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87
	2	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88
	3	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89
	4	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90
	5	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91
	6	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92
	7	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93

So, for example, Family A lives 1000m away and has been there for 5 years. They would accrue 97 points. Family B lives 500m away and has lived there for two years. They would accrue 95 points. In the situation of a tie-break, the place would be given to Family A. [This is purely illustrative.]

A system such as this could deter families from parachuting into a catchment area, while avoiding the trap of replacing one arbitrary measure with another.

In conclusion, we believe the policy as currently stated is not fit for purpose. We believe it does not meet the council's own stated aims of a fair admissions policy. We are therefore asking for amendments to be made to the policy before it is presented to cabinet for approval, removing the reliance on proximity alone as a tie-breaker in cases of over-subscription. We believe we have presented two options that could help remove unfairness from the admissions process.

Regards,

Joe Boyle, Bill Kelloway, Tricia Burfoot
Councillors for Penylan



County Hall
Cardiff,
CF10 4UW
Tel: (029) 2087 2087
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Caerdydd,
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Rhagfyr 2016

Anwyl Riant (Rhieni) / Gwarcheidwad (Gwarcheidwaid)

Trefniadau Derbyn Addysg Uwchradd Cydlynol 2018-2020

Mae'r Cyngor yn ymgynghori ar y cynnig i dreialu trefniadau derbyn cydlynol ar gyfer Blwyddyn 7 ym mis Medi 2018, Medi 2019 a Medi 2020.

Os cânt eu gweithredu, byddai trefniadau derbyn ysgolion uwchradd cydlynol yn rhoi lle ysgol sengl i fwy o rieni ar gyfer eu plentyn, a fyddai'n system decach, fwy cydradd o ddyrannu lleoedd ysgol yng Nghaerdydd.

Mae'r Cyngor yn awyddus i sicrhau bod cynifer o bobl â phosibl yn ymwybodol o'r ymgynghoriad ac yn cael gwybod sut i ddysgu mwy am yr hyn sy'n cael ei ystyried a sut i roi barn ar y cynnig.

Mae'r ddogfen ymgynghori, sy'n cynnwys manylion y system gyfredol ac arfaethedig o ddyrannu lleoedd ysgol Blwyddyn 7 yng Nghaerdydd a ffurflen ymateb ar-lein, ar gael ar wefan y Cyngor drwy ddilyn y ddolen isod:

www.caerdydd.gov.uk/trefniadauderbyn

Os hoffech gael copi caled o'r ddogfen ymgynghori cysylltwch â'r Tîm Cynllunio Trefniadaeth Ysgolion ar 029 2087 2720, e-bostiwch ymatebionysgolion@caerdydd.gov.uk neu ewch i'ch hyb Cyngor lleol.

Cynhelir sesiynau galw heibio ledled y ddinas lle gallwch ofyn cwestiynau neu gael rhagor o wybodaeth. Ceir manylion am y rhain ar wefan y Cyngor uchod.

Bydd yr ymgynghoriad yn rhedeg tan **23 Ionawr 2017**. I roi eich barn erbyn y dyddiad hwn, gallwch gwblhau'r ffurflen ymateb ar-lein neu fel arall anfonwch eich barn i'r Tîm Cynllunio Trefniadaeth Ysgolion dros e-bost i ymatebionysgolion@caerdydd.gov.uk neu drwy'r post i Ystafell 422, Neuadd y Sir, Glanfa'r Iwerydd, Caerdydd CF10 4UW.

Sicrhewch eich bod wedi cyflwyno eich barn i ni erbyn 23 Ionawr 2017. Yn anffodus ni allwn ystyried ymatebion a geir ar ôl y dyddiad hwn.

Yn gywir

Nick Batchelar
Cyfarwyddwr Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes

Delivering our vision of becoming Europe's most liveable capital city

The Council welcomes correspondence in English and Welsh and we will ensure that we communicate with you in the language of your choice, whether that's English, Welsh or bilingual as long as you let us know which you prefer. Corresponding in Welsh will not lead to any delay.

Cyflawni ein gweledigaeth o ddod y brifddinas orau i fwy ynddi yn Ewrop

Mae'r Cyngor yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg a Saesneg a byddwn yn sicrhau ein bod yn cyfathrebu â chi yn eich dewis iaith boed yn Gymraeg, yn Saesneg neu'n ddwyieithog dim ond i chi roi gwybod i ni pa un sydd well gennych. Ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn creu unrhyw oedi.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

CA16 / 1416

St Teilo's CIW High School

1. In principle the Governing Body supports the process that you are consulting upon. Representatives of the Governing Body and school attended your recent meeting and conveyed this view.
2. With regard to comments upon individual school Admissions Policies, the Full Governing Body is currently reviewing the St. Teilo's Admission Policy for 2018 Year 7 Entry and may make minor adjustments as it seeks fit, but will be unable to do so before the prescribed 27th January date. We would hope to be in a position to confirm this by the end of February.

On behalf of the Chair of Governors of St. Teilo's CIW High School

Kind regards

Andy Lewis

Clerk to the Governing Body



Mr Denton-Smith
School Organisation Team Project Officer
School Organisational Planning
City of Cardiff Council
County Hall
CF10 4UW

6th February 2017

Dear Mr Denton-Smith,

Re: Response to the consultation on Co-ordinated Secondary School Admission Arrangements

I refer to your correspondence with the Clerk to the Governors on this matter. The Governors of The Bishop of Llandaff CiW High School have discussed this at a Full Governing Body meeting and again at the most recent Admissions Committee meeting on 11th January. It is the governors' view that the proposed admissions process will add another level to a process that is unnecessary for the school. There are processes in place for the admissions to the school that are effectively managed. The governors understand the complications around the admissions process but at present do not feel the new format would be beneficial.

On page 5 it states that the local authority already has an online system for applications but you will be aware that The Bishop of Llandaff High School does not. Consequently, it is a bigger step for the school than it would be for many others to change to the co-ordinated online system. Would there be a shared online system? Who would maintain the system and who would pick up the cost?

It is difficult to follow the logic on page 7 that more pupils would be offered their preferred school as a consequence of the co-ordinated system. The school is limited in the number of Foundation and Community places it can offer which cannot be affected by the application system. Similarly, knowing which children will be admitted does not assist the school to plan its budget, class organisation or staffing arrangements.

As for resources, ranking all applicants would significantly increase the workload of the admissions staff. It is also not clear why this proposal would result in fewer appeals as there will still be significant numbers of unsuccessful applicants due to the limit on places, not the system of application, as acknowledged in the section on Transport which recognises there is no change in the supply of school places.

The Governors do not wish to be part of a pilot for such an important process, given the disruption and uncertainty of making the change in a live admissions environment. The preference is for the pilot to be conducted and the school would consider the situation again once the problems of a new county-wide system have been ironed out.

Yours sincerely,

Ian Phillips
Chair of Admissions Committee/Vice Chair of Governors

CA16/145

From: Brian Gray [<mailto:brigcardiff@aol.com>]

Sent: 17 January 2017 15:50

To: Services, Governor <G.Services@cardiff.gov.uk>

Subject: Re: REMINDER: Co-ordinated Secondary School Admission Arrangements Consultation

Dear Michell,

Just to inform you that S Illtyd's would like to be part of this admission pilot scheme.

If you need any further details, please let me know.

Many thanks

Fr Brian Gray

Chair of Governors

St Illtyd's Catholic High School

Sent from my iPad

CA16/147

From: Mullins, Barbara
Sent: 17 January 2017 14:40
To: Sambell, Julie <J.Sambell@cardiff.gov.uk>
Cc: Kath Brown <SAK41@hotmail.co.uk>
Subject: Co-ordinated Admission Arrangements

Dear Julie

Further to our telephone conversation, I write to confirm that the matter of Co-ordinated Admission Arrangements was discussed at our Governors' Meeting on 10 January 2017.

In the interests of trying to make the whole system fairer for everybody concerned, the decision has been made to support the pilot. It was also agreed, however, that if the new system does not work well, Governors will reassess the situation when discussing the school's Admissions Policy before the end of the pilot.

Hopefully, everything will go well. We look forward to learning of further training in the new system.

Yours sincerely

Angela Thomas
Headteacher

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CARDIFF CF23 6XL
Tel : 029 20761893
Email : bmullins@cardiff.gov.uk
www.corpuschristihs.co.uk

YSGOL UWCHRADD CORPUS CHRISTI
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Llysfaen
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Mary Immaculate RC High School

Notes for Admissions Consultation

The Governors Admissions Committee met Wednesday January 11th at 10am. Members had had sight of the proposals prior to the meeting.

General Points

1. We felt that the current window to comment on this proposal is too narrow and has therefore not allowed a full discussion at Governors. Most Governors meet every half term, meaning, depending on the deadlines set, Governors should be able to meet to discuss. The narrow window of opportunity has meant this is not possible and is a discouraging beginning to the situation;
2. We feel that a three year trial period is much too long; pilot programmes are rarely of such length because of the need to supply a more immediate assessment of progress. We would suggest a more limited geographical and time-limited approach;
3. We would like to know what the proposed monies are set aside for additional staffing or technical demands, given the expansion of the existing system.

Notes from Admissions Proposal document

- a. P.6 – where you say that ‘192 parents are holding 205 places’; we felt this phrase needed further explanation – for example could this be resolved by having a stricter approach to accepting places as apportioned within a narrower time window?
- b. P.7 – what evidence can you cite to support the comment ‘Children would have a better experience and more effective start to school’? If parents are unhappy with the current system, can you please outline the number and type of complaints you have received?
- c. What would happen if a pupil were noted as a category 1 entrant in multiple schools – who would define where they would go? When and how would the successful school be notified? We feel it would be necessary to have a transparent approach so that schools could see where they were ranked by parents.
- d. Where is parental choice if they are only offered one option? (p.8) How could you be sure that they would be offered their preferred school – what data can you use to support this assumption?
- e. What would happen if a parent only expressed a choice for one school and no other? What would then happen if they did not gain admission to that school?

- f. You say that continuing the current system would lead to an increase in inequality; at our school the number of appeals has reduced (even though the number of unsuccessful applications has remained the same) as our systems have become more efficient in supporting parents.
- g. What would happen if parents filled in the common form but did not fill in the school form? What does the common form look like (we should have sight of this prior to any decision), how does it operate and is the ICT system sufficiently robust to cope with this demand. Can parents only choose a VA school?
- h. If you say '*there is little or no effect on the numbers on roll*' (p.8), what do you presume the effect would be – what is your evidence?
- i. How would the system be affected if we accepted pupils from another borough?

These are key points that would need to be addressed prior to the Governors allowing Mary Immaculate to participate in any new system. We do feel that there are too many unknowns and too many un-evidenced assumptions to make a definitive decision. We certainly feel there needs to be a narrower trial to ensure these assumptions could be tested.

We look forward to your consideration of these points

H.J.Powell

Headteacher

On behalf of the Governors Admissions Panel

The Governors at Mary Immaculate have met on numerous occasions both as a full group and as the admissions sub-committee. It has considered thoroughly the proposals made using its wealth of experience in admissions and appeals to ask key questions of the process. The questions were posed to the consultation but the answers received did not, in our opinion, sufficiently allay the concerns we have about the process and outcomes for Mary Immaculate.

The school has continued to be open minded in its approach to this consultation but does not feel it can yet participate in its current format, although we have been awaiting notice of any changes prior to making a final decision.

The school is very much open to participating in future, but does not feel it can support the process at this time.

Regards

Rev. Prof Maurice Scanlon
Chair of Governors
Mary Immaculate High School

Whitchurch High School
Penline Road
Whitchurch
Cardiff

23rd January 2017

Dear Mr Batchelar

CO-ORDINATED SCHOOL ADMISSIONS ARRANGEMENTS

I am responding on behalf of the governing body of Whitchurch High School to the local authority's consultation regarding the proposed co-ordinated secondary school admissions with effect from 2018.

The governing body wishes to give full consideration to this proposal but there are some concerns and queries arising from the consultation. These will also need to be discussed before a final decision is made.

1. The proposal removes the right of parents to apply to more than one admission authority and thereby affects the rights of children. The consultation document does not make this clear and whilst the majority of parents already know which school they wish to apply to, there are parents and children who do not know in the Autumn Term which school their child is going to want/need in the following Autumn. I am thinking particularly of families who may wish to change the nature of the school involved eg currently in a Welsh-medium school but the family and child need to decide whether this is still the best option for secondary school; move to faith education in the secondary sector, etc. Such families are not catered for in a system asking them to list three school choices.

'The process of starting school or transferring between schools can be a time of uncertainty and anxiety therefore it is essential that the principles of fairness and openness are applied to all aspects of school admissions.'
(School Admissions Code)

The governors concern is that the proposal seems to have lost sight of the needs of certain children and is focused upon making the admission process easier for admission authorities.

2. The on-line consultation response form lacks relevance. It would have been useful to have targeted parents of Years 3, 4 & 5 in primary schools, those who would take part in the pilot scheme. As far as I can see there is no way of knowing whether any of the respondents have children in these year groups and likely to be affected.

3. Many of the authority's challenges around admission appeals are due to planning of school places issues (there are insufficient places for pupils in the right areas of Cardiff). Coming together as a shared admission service will not solve this and although the authority has indicated its strategic plans to

enhance secondary school places in the East and West of the City these are unlikely to be in place for 2018 so that appeals are likely to be a current levels, if not greater.

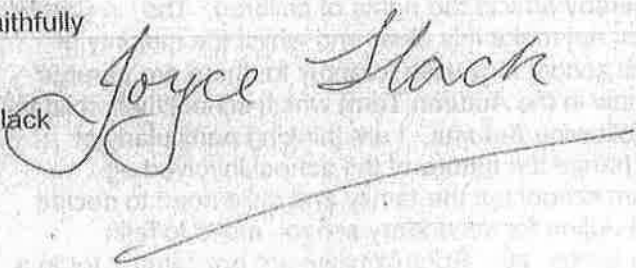
4. The governors would have liked to consult with their parents and particularly parents in feeder schools but the timescale does not allow for this.

5. The governors are concerned that the consultation documents indicates that the governing body would be required to sign up for a three year period. As the school is an Admission Authority it is felt that the local authority cannot remove this statutory right by any written contract nor would the governing body require the approval of Officers of the authority to carry out such functions. The governors would be happy to sign an agreement, in the right circumstances, but this seems heavy-handed and lacks the respect we would like to see in partnership working.

6. It is unclear from the consultation document whether the co-ordinated school admission arrangements will proceed if some of the secondary admission authorities do not sign up to the co-ordinated school admission arrangements.

Yours faithfully

Joyce Slack
Chair

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joyce Slack". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name and title. A long horizontal line is drawn below the signature, extending across the width of the signature area.

CA16/17

Sent: 28 February 2017 20:42

To: Duddridge-Hossain, Michele <MDuddridgeHossain@cardiff.gov.uk>; Denton-Smith, Paul <PDenton-Smith@cardiff.gov.uk>

Cc: JONES-WILLIAMSH <JONES-WILLIAMSH@whitchurch.cardiff.sch.uk>

Subject: Whitchurch High School

Dear Michelle and Paul

Thank you again for your time this evening and for enabling us to raise our concerns and queries with you.

The full governing body at our last meeting delegated authority to the Admissions Sub Committee to make a decision regarding the Co-ordinated Secondary School Admissions proposal. I am pleased to tell you that after some discussion it was agreed to be part of the local authority's co-ordinated secondary school admission pilot; we look forward to working with you further on this matter.

Best wishes
Joyce

CA16/62

Radyr Comprehensive School

The proposal would make things a lot easier for schools and remove the fears that some parents have with other children holding more than one place.

Andrew Williams
Headteacher
Radyr Comprehensive

Phillips, Rosalie

From: TStephens <TStephens@cathays.cardiff.sch.uk>
Sent: 06 December 2016 08:50
To: School Responses
Subject: Admissions arrangements

I agree with the proposal for the admissions arrangements to change from 2018/19. For Cathays High School who admit pupils from all over the city and from a large number of primary schools we currently suffer from the situation where parents apply to us and to other secondary schools, therefore our admission number in March is never the same as the pupils that turn up in September. The new arrangements will mean we can plan using the list that is supplied in March and plan accordingly.

Tracey Stephens - Headteacher
Cathays High School
Address: Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3XG
Tel: 029 2034 4400; Fax: 029 2034 4401
Web: www.cathays.cardiff.sch.uk; Twitter: @CathaysHHS



Fitzalan High School

We have struggled for many years to seek a coordinated approach and so this new proposal would go a long way to achieving this. At present we have to request from parents via our close links with primary schools as to which school they wish to take up and even then this often turns out not to be the case in September. We do however still have a concern across different authorities as the number of our cluster pupils who hold places in the Vale will still continue. The major concern that we still have is that our cluster is still too large. Even with increasing our pupil numbers to 300 (which we do not have space for) there are still over 600 pupils in our 9 cluster schools – this still will pose a very large problem for our parents. We also believe that more needs to be done to accommodate the high numbers of families that we have who do not speak English and do not have an email address let alone access to the internet at home. The new Hub/online system has proved particular challenging this year and so any future changes would need to be mindful of this. We have met with Julie Samball this year to address these concerns and have offered to pilot or consult on the impact of any proposed changes.

Best wishes

Yvonne Roberts-Ablett
Head of KS2 (transition) and KS3
Fitzalan High School, Cardiff.
Ysgol Uwchradd Fitzalan, Caerdydd.

From: John Hayes <JDH@plasmawr.cardiff.sch.uk>
Sent: 15 January 2017 17:14
To: School Responses
Cc: Catrin Redknap
Subject: Consultation response re Secondary School Admission Arrangements

Response by: John Hayes, Headteacher, Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Plasmawr on behalf of the school's governing body.

Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Plasmawr
Pentrebane Rd
Fairwater
Cardiff
CF5 3PZ

The Governing Body approve the proposal to co-ordinate secondary school admissions for the Year 7 age group.

Other comments: Members of the Governing Body are pleased to know that officers are monitoring birth rates; the yield from proposed housing and the patterns of take up in Welsh medium provision at primary and secondary age with a view to bringing forward appropriate plans to meet the increased demand. The Governing Body would wish to be consulted with at an early stage of any proposal that would have an impact on the admission number or existing catchment of Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Plasmawr.

Phillips, Rosalie

From: Boyle, Joe (Cllr)
Sent: 23 January 2017 15:40
To: School Responses
Cc: Kelloway, Bill (Cllr); Burfoot, Patricia (Cllr)
Subject: Coordinated secondary school admissions proposals

Re. Coordinated secondary school admissions arrangements, 2018-20

We are writing, as elected members for Penylan, to support the council's proposals for co-ordinated secondary school admissions. We believe these are sensible proposals. They may reduce some of the pressure being faced by many residents in our ward in their efforts to secure a place for their children at their catchment school, Cardiff High.

We are confident the proposals will not have an adverse impact on any one particular group and therefore do not fall foul of any equality requirements.

Finally, we note that many children in Penylan still look likely to miss out on a place at their catchment area, irrespective of these proposals. There is no guarantee that a co-ordinated admissions policy will have any impact on that pressure, as many families may simply choose to list Cardiff High School as their preferred choice and opt out of the non-community route altogether.

Penylan residents need a longer term solution. With additional year groups in three of Cardiff High's partner primary schools beginning to rise through the system, that solution is needed in short order.

Regards,

Joe Boyle, Bill Kelloway, Tricia Burfoot
Councillors for Penylan

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion 2018/2019 a Threfniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion Uwchradd Cydlynol 2018-2020



Canllaw Adnodd Sgrinio Statudol

Os ydych yn datblygu strategaeth, polisi neu weithgaredd sy'n debygol o effeithio ar bobl, cymunedau neu ddefnydd tir mewn unrhyw ffordd, yna mae nifer o ofynion statudol yn berthnasol. Gall peidio â chydymffurfio â'r gofynion hyn neu beidio â dangos ystyriaeth ddyledus, olygu bod y Cyngor yn agored i her gyfreithiol neu gerydd ar ffurf arall.

Er enghraifft, bydd hyn yn berthnasol i strategaethau (h.y. Strategaeth Tai neu'r Strategaeth Chwarae i Blant Anabl), polisiau (e.e. y Polisi Caffael) neu weithgaredd (e.e. datblygu ardal chwarae newydd).

Bydd cwblhau'r Adnodd Sgrinio Statudol yn sicrhau bod holl strategaethau, polisiau a gweithgareddau Cyngor Caerdydd yn cydymffurfio â'r gofynion a'r cyfrifoldebau statudol perthnasol. Os oes angen ystyried mater mewn mwy o fanylder, bydd yr Adnodd Sgrinio yn adnabod a oes unrhyw angen am asesiad effaith llawn, fel bo angen.

_____ Mae'r prif ofynion statudol y mae'n rhaid i strategaethau, polisiau neu weithgareddau eu hadlewyrchu yn cynnwys y canlynol:



- **Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 - Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb**
- **Bil Datblygu Cynaliadwy** Llywodraeth Cymru
- **Canllaw Statudol Llywodraeth Cymru - Diben Cyffredin, Gweithredu ar y Cyd**
- **Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn**
- **Egwyddorion y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn**
- **Mesur y Gymraeg 2011**
- **Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Iechyd**
- **Asesiad o Reoliadau Cynefinoedd**
- **Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol**

Mae'r Adnodd Sgrinio Statudol yn rhoi'r gallu i ni ateb gofynion yr holl ddeddfwriaethau hyn fel rhan o ddull sgrinio cyfannol nad yw fel arfer yn cymryd hwy nag awr.

_____ Gellir cwblhau'r Adnodd Sgrinio Statudol fel hunan-asesiad neu fel rhan o sesiwn gyda hwylusydd petai angen rhagor o gymorth arnoch. Am ragor o wybodaeth neu os oes angen sesiwn gyda hwylusydd arnoch, cysylltwch â'r Tîm Polisi, Partneriaethau a Chanolbwyntio ar Ddinasyddion ar 2078 8563 neu e-bostiwch: siadavies@caerdydd.gov.uk Sylwch:

- **Mae'n rhaid cyflwyno'r Adnodd Sgrinio fel atodiad gyda'r adroddiad Cabinet.**
- **Cyhoeddir yr adnodd sgrinio wedi ei gwblhau ar y fewnwyd.**

Adnodd Sgrinio Statudol

Enw'r Strategaeth / Polisi / Gweithgaredd:	Dyddiad Sgrinio: Chwefror 2017
Gwasanaeth / Isadran: Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes	Swyddog Arweiniol: Michele Duddridge Hossain
Yn bresennol: Hunan-asesu	

Beth yw amcanion y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth	Rhowch wybodaeth gefndirol am y Polisi/Strategaeth/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth ac unrhyw waith ymchwil sydd wedi'i wneud [e.e. data defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn erbyn ystadegau demograffig, AEGau tebyg wedi'u gwneud ayyb.]
<p>Mae'r Asesiad O'r Effaith Ar Gydraddoldeb hwn o ran Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd 2017/18 a Threfniadau Derbyn Ysgolion Uwchradd Cydlynol 2018-2020.</p> <p>Ged y ddau gynnig yw creu system decach o ran dyrannu lleoedd ysgol yng Nghaerdydd.</p>	<p>Rhaid penderfynu ar Drefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion i'w rhoi ar waith ym mis Medi 2018. Cyhoeddwyd Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft 2018/19 ar gyfer ymgynghoriad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2016.</p> <p>Prin oedd newidiadau 2018/19, ac roeddynt ynghylch crisialu mesuriadau agosrwydd disgyblion sy'n byw yn yr un adeilad h.y. fflatiau. Mewn achosion o'r fath, caiff yr asesiad llwybr ei bennu o brif fynediad pob annedd.</p> <p>Ynghyd â hyn, cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar gyflwyno trefniadau derbyn cydlynol ar gyfer y grŵp oedran Blwyddyn 7 ar gyfer derbyn ym mis Medi 2018, mis Medi 2019 a mis Medi 2020.</p>

Rhan 1: Effaith ar ganlyniadau ac ystyriaeth ddyledus i Ddatblygu Cynaliadwy

Defnyddiwch y raddfa ganlynol wrth ystyried pa gyfraniad mae'r gweithgaredd yn ei wneud:		
+	Cadarnhaol	Cyfraniad cadarnhaol at y canlyniad
-	Negyddol	Cyfraniad negyddol at y canlyniad
Ntrl	Niwtral	Cyfraniad niwtral at y canlyniad
Ansicr	Ddim yn siŵr	Ansicr a oes unrhyw gyfraniad at y canlyniad

	A ystyriwyd sut y bydd y Strategaeth/Polisi/Gweithgaredd yn effeithio ar un neu ragor o'r 7 Canlyniad sy'n Canolbwyntio ar Ddinasyddion Caerdydd?	Ticiwch				Tystiolaeth neu awgrym ar gyfer gwella/lliniaru
		+	-	Ntrl	Ansicr	
Page 71	1.1 Mae pobl yng Nghaerdydd yn iach; <i>Ystyriwch yr effaith bosibl ar:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hybu iechyd da, atal ymddygiad niweidiol, hyrwyddo bwyta'n dda/bywyd actif a.y.b. dinasyddion sy'n agored i niwed ac ardaloedd gydag amddifadedd lluosog Mynd i'r afael ag achosion o anghydraddoldeb iechyd 					Dd/B
	Amgylchedd glân, deniadol a chynaliadwy i bobl yng Nghaerdydd; <i>Ystyriwch yr effaith bosibl ar:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> achosion a chanlyniadau Newid yn yr Hinsawdd a chreu dinas carbon isel 					Dd/B
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> annog cerdded, beicio a defnyddio trafndiaeth gyhoeddus a gwella mynediad i'r wlad a mannau agored 					Dd/B
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gostwng llygredd amgylcheddol (tir, aer, sŵn a dŵr) 					Dd/B
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gostwng defnydd o ynni ac annog gostwng gwastraff, aildefnyddio ac adfer 					Dd/B
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> annog bioamrywiaeth 					Dd/B
1.3 Mae pobl Caerdydd yn ddiogel ac yn teimlo'n ddiogel; <i>Ystyriwch yr effaith bosibl ar:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ostwng trosedd, ofn trosedd a gwella diogelwch unigolion mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol 					Dd/B	

	A ystyriwyd sut y bydd y Strategaeth/Polisi/Gweithgaredd yn effeithio ar un neu ragor o'r 7 Canlyniad sy'n Canolbwyntio ar Ddinasyddion Caerdydd?	Ticiwch				Tystiolaeth neu awgrym ar gyfer gwella/lliniaru
		+	-	Ntrl	Ansic r	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>diogelu oedolion a phlant sy'n agored i niwed yng Nghaerdydd rhag niwed neu gamdriniaeth</i> 					
1.4	<p>Mae gan Gaerdydd economi sy'n ffynnu a llewyrchu; Ystyriwch yr effaith bosibl ar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>gystadleurwydd economaidd (gweithgarwch menter, mentrau cymdeithasol, enillion cyfartalog, gwella cynhyrchedd)</i> • <i>helpu'r rhai nad ydynt mewn Addysg, Cyflogaeth na Hyfforddiant</i> • <i>denu a chadw gweithwyr (swyddi a chyfleoedd hyfforddi newydd, cynyddu gwerth cyflogaeth)</i> • <i>hybu cyfleoedd caffael lleol neu wella gallu cwmnïau lleol i gystadlu</i> 					Dd/B
Page 472	<p>Mae pobl Caerdydd yn cyflawni eu llawn botensial; Ystyriwch yr effaith bosibl ar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>hyrwyddo a gwella mynediad i ddysgu gydol oes yng Nghaerdydd</i> • <i>codi lefelau sgiliau a chymwysterau</i> • <i>rhoi'r dechrau gorau i blant</i> • <i>gwella'r ddealltwriaeth o gynaliadwyedd</i> • <i>mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant (tlodi ariannol, diffyg mynediad a diffyg cyfranogi)</i> • <i>Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn ac Egwyddorion ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn</i> 	x				Mae'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft a'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn ceisio sicrhau system decach o ddyrannu lleoedd ysgol yng Nghaerdydd.
1.6	<p>Mae Caerdydd yn lle gwych i fyw, gweithio a chwarae ynddo Ystyriwch yr effaith bosibl ar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>hybu amrywiaeth ddiwylliannol Caerdydd</i> • <i>hybu cyfranogiad a mynediad at weithgarwch corfforol, hamdden a diwylliant i bawb</i> • <i>cyfleoedd chwarae ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc</i> • <i>diogelu a gwella'r dirwedd a threftadaeth hanesyddol</i> 					Gweler 1.5

	A ystyriwyd sut y bydd y Strategaeth/Polisi/Gweithgaredd yn effeithio ar un neu ragor o'r 7 Canlyniad sy'n Canolbwyntio ar Ddinasyddion Caerdydd?	Ticiwch				Tystiolaeth neu awgrym ar gyfer gwella/lliniaru
		+	-	Ntrl	Ansic r	
	<p><i>Caerdydd</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>hyrwyddo cysylltiadau rhyngwladol y ddinas</i> 					
1.7	<p>Mae Caerdydd yn gymdeithas deg, gyfiawn a chynhwysol. Ystyriwch yr effaith bosibl ar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ddileu gwahaniaethu, aflonyddu neu erlid ar gyfer grwpiau cydraddoldeb</i> 	x				Gweler 1.5
Page 473	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A yw'r gymuned neu'r rhanddeiliaid wedi ymwneud â datblygu'r strategaeth/polisi/gweithgarwch?</i> <i>sut yr anogir cyfranogiad dinasyddion (gan annog gweithredoedd a fydd yn ystyried gwahanol ffurfiau ar ymgynghori trwy ymgysylltu'n fwy trylwyr i sicrhau cyfranogiad llawn o ran datblygu a darparu gwasanaeth)?</i> 			x		<p>Cyflwynwyd Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft y Cyngor 2018/19 ar gyfer ymgynghoriad ar 05 Rhagfyr 2016 i bawb y mae gofyn i'r Cyngor ymgynghori â hwy fel y nodir yng Nghod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru (Penaethiaid, Cyrff Llywodraethu, Cyfarwyddwyr Esgobaethol, Awdurdodau Addysg Lleol cyfagos).</p> <p>Hefyd cyflwynwyd y Polisi ar wefan y Cyngor a roddodd y cyfle i rieni a phartïon eraill â diddordeb roi sylwadau. Gofynnwyd i ymatebion gael eu dychwelyd erbyn 23 Ionawr 2017.</p> <p>Cynhaliwyd y broses ymgynghori Trefniadau Derbyn Cydlynol o 5 Rhagfyr 2016 i 23 Ionawr 2017 a oedd yn cynnwys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyhoeddi Dogfen Ymgynghori ar wefan y Cyngor (mae copi o'r Ddogfen Ymgynghori yn Atodiad 2); Dosbarthu llythyr drwy ysgolion i rieni pob disgybl mewn ysgolion meithrin a chynradd a gynhelir yn amlinellu'r cynnig ac yn rhoi manylion am sut i gael gafael ar y Ddogfen Ymgynghori ar-lein. (mae copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 3). Chwe sesiwn galw heibio i'r cyhoedd lle roedd swyddogion ar gael i ateb cwestiynau; Slip ymateb i'w ddychwelyd drwy'r post neu e-bost, wedi'i atodi i'r Ddogfen Ymgynghori;

	A ystyriwyd sut y bydd y Strategaeth/Polisi/Gweithgaredd yn effeithio ar un neu ragor o'r 7 Canlyniad sy'n Canolbwyntio ar Ddinasyddion Caerdydd?	Ticiwch				Tystiolaeth neu awgrym ar gyfer gwella/lliniaru
		+	-	Ntrl	Ansic r	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ffurflen ymateb ar-lein yn www.caerdydd.gov.uk/Ysgolion-yr-21ain-Ganrif <p>Mae safbwyntiau a fynegwyd mewn sesiynau galw heibio a drefnwyd gan y Cyngor ac ar bapur neu'n electronig drwy'r sianeli priodol wedi'u cofnodi.</p>
	ASESIAD O'R EFFAITH AR GYDRADDOLDEB (Mae hwn yn atodol, ar dudalen 12)					
1.8 Page 474	<p>Mae'r Cyngor yn sicrhau canlyniadau cadarnhaol ar gyfer y ddinas a'r dinasyddion trwy bartneriaethau cryf</p> <p><i>Ystyriwch yr effaith bosibl ar:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> atgyfnerthu partneriaethau gyda'r sectorau busnes a gwirfoddol yr agenda gydweithio a'r potensial ar gyfer gwasanaethau a rennir, gweithio trawsffiniol ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd 					Dd/B

CRYNODEB O'R GWERTHUSIAD (amlygu effeithiau cadarnhaol a negyddol y polisi/cynllun/project a asesir, dangos sut y mae'n cyfrannu at gynaliadwyedd economaidd, cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol y ddinas):

Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion 2017/2018 -

Gweinyddu derbyniadau plant cymwys i ddosbarthiadau/ysgolion meithrin, cynradd ac uwchradd ar sail dewis y rhieni/gwarcheidwaid yn unol â'r meini prawf derbyn a nodir ym Mholisi Derbyn i Ysgolion Cyngor Dinas Caerdydd.

Trefniadau Derbyn Addysg Uwchradd Cydlynol 2018-2020-

Nid oes ar hyn o bryd drefniadau derbyn cydlynol ffurfiol yng Nghymru er gwaetha'r ffaith y cydnabyddir yr heriau sydd ynghlwm wrth weithredu trefniadau derbyn effeithiol yng Nghaerdydd, sydd â 30 Awdurdod Derbyn.

Byddai trefniadau derbyn cydlynol ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd yn rhoi un lle ysgol i fwy o rieni ar gyfer eu plant, a fyddai'n system decach, fwy cydradd o ddyrannu lleoedd ysgol yng Nghaerdydd.

PA GAMAU GWEITHREDU SYDD WEDI EU NODI NEU PA NEWIDIADAU SYDD WEDI EU GWNEUD I'R POLISI/CYNLLUN/PROJECT O GANLYNIAD I'R GWERTHUSIAD?

Dim.

Rhan 2: Sgrinio Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol

		Ydy	Nac ydy
2.1	Ydy'r cynllun neu raglen yn nodi'r fframwaith ar gyfer cydsynio i ddatblygu yn y dyfodol?		x
2.2	Ydy'r cynllun neu raglen yn debygol o gael effaith amgylcheddol arwyddocaol, cadarnhaol neu negyddol?		x

Oes angen Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol Llawn?	Ydy	Nac ydy X Cyflawnwyd AoEG (atodedig)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Os yw atebion cwestiynau 2.1 a 2.2 ill dau yn gadarnhaol, yr ateb yw 'oes' ▪ Os oes angen AAS Llawn, cysylltwch â'r Uned Datblygu Cynaliadwy er mwyn trefnu (manylion isod) 		

Os oes gennych unrhyw amheuaeth o ran eich atebion i'r cwestiynau uchod o ran yr AAS, cysylltwch â'r Uned Datblygu Cynaliadwy ar 2087 3228 datblygucynaliadwy@caerdydd.gov.uk

Rhan 3: Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (ARhC)

		v	X	Ddim yn siŵr
3.1	Fydd y cynllun, project neu'r rhaglen yn arwain at weithgaredd sy'n effeithio ar safle Ewropeaidd, megis Aber Afon Hafren neu Goedwigoedd Ffawydd Caerdydd?		X	
3.2	Fydd y cynllun, project neu raglen yn arwain y datblygiad tuag at ardal sy'n cynnwys safle Ewropeaidd, megis Aber Afon Hafren neu Goedwigoedd Ffawydd Caerdydd, neu'n effeithio'n anuniongyrchol ar safle Ewropeaidd?		X	
3.3	A fydd angen ARhC llawn?		X	

Anfonir manylion y strategaeth at Ecolegydd y Sir yng ngham cwblhau'r broses er mwyn penderfynu a oes angen Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd. Am ragor o wybodaeth, ffoniwch 2087 3215 neu e-bostiwch bioamrywiaeth@caerdydd.gov.uk

Atodiad 1 – Gofynion Statudol

Mae'n bosibl y bydd yr Adnodd Sgrinio Statudol yn nodi'r angen i gynnal asesiadau statudol penodol:

- **Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb:** Mae'r asesiad hwn yn ofynnol dan Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 a Rheoliadau Cydraddoldeb 2011 Llywodraeth Cymru.
- **Bil Datblygu Cynaliadwy:** Mae'r Bil hwn, pan ddaw i rym, yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ddatblygu cynaliadwy fod yn egwyddor drefniadol ganolog ar gyfer y sefydliad. Golyga hyn fod dyletswydd i ystyried datblygu cynaliadwy mewn penderfyniadau strategol.
- **Diben a Rennir, Gweithredu ar y Cyd - Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol lunio cynllun integredig sengl i fodloni gofynion statudol dan amrywiaeth o ddeddfwriaeth. Felly, rhaid i Gyngor Caerdydd ddangos ei gyfraniad at gynllun integredig Caerdydd ei hun: "Beth sy'n Bwysig"**
- **Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn:** Mae canllawiau Deddf Plant 2004 i Gymru yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol a'u partneriaid ystyried Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn.
- **Egwyddorion Pobl Hŷn y Cenhedloedd Unedig:** Mae'r egwyddorion yn gofyn am ystyried annibyniaeth, cyfranogiad, gofal, hunanfodddhad ac urddas.
- **Mesur y Gymraeg 2011:** Mae'r Mesur yn cadarnhau statws swyddogol y Gymraeg, Comisiynydd y Gymraeg a'r rhyddid i siarad Cymraeg.
- **Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Iechyd:** Mae AEI yn ystyried effeithiau posibl polisiau, rhaglenni neu brojectau ar iechyd poblogaeth.
- **Asesiad Strategol o'r Effaith ar yr Amgylchedd:** Mae Asesiad Strategol o'r Effaith ar yr Amgylchedd (ASEA) yn Gyfarwydddeb Ewropeaidd ar gyfer cynlluniau, rhaglenni a pholisiau sydd â goblygiadau o ran defnydd tir ac effeithiau amgylcheddol sylweddol.
- **Asesiad o Reoliadau Cynefinoedd:** Mae Rheoliadau Gwarchod Cynefinoedd (Cynefinoedd Naturiol &c.) (Diwygio) 2007 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gynnal Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (ARhC) o gynlluniau defnydd tir.

Cyngor Caerdydd

Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb

Templed Corfforaethol

Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth:

Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion 2017/2018 a Threfniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion Uwchradd Cydlynol 2018-2020

Newydd

Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am lunio a gweithredu'r Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth?

Enw: Michele Duddridge Hossain Teitl y Swydd: Rheolwr Gweithredol – Cynllunio a Darparu

Tîm Gwasanaeth: Trefniadaeth Ysgolion, a Chynllunio (SOAP) Gwasanaeth: Addysg

Dyddiad Asesu: Chwefror 2017

1. Beth yw amcanion y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth?

Nod y ddau gynnig yw creu system decach o ran dyrannu lleoedd ysgol yng Nghaerdydd.

2. Rhowch wybodaeth gefndirol am y Polisi/Strategaeth/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth ac unrhyw waith ymchwil sydd wedi'i wneud [e.e. data defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn erbyn ystadegau demograffig, AEGau tebyg wedi'u gwneud ayyb.]

Mae Awdurdodau Derbyn yng Nghaerdydd yn ymrwymedig i gyfle cyfartal a diddymu gwahaniaethu anghyfreithlon. O ran derbyn i ysgolion, caiff pob disgybl a darpar ddisgybl ei drin yn deg, beth bynnag fo'i ryw, hil, ethnigrwydd, diwylliant, cenedligrwydd, iaith, gallu/anabledd neu gred grefyddol.

Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o eithriadau ar gyfer ysgolion crefyddol. Cymerir camau i sicrhau nad yw gweithdrefnau derbyn yn rhoi unrhyw grwpiau dan fantais neu anfantais annheg drwy ddefnyddio rheolau neu amodau na all pawb gydymffurfio â hwy.

3 Asesu Effaith ar y Nodweddion a Ddiogelir

3.1 Oedran

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar bobl iau/hŷn?

	✓	X	Dd/B
3 i 11 oed	X		
11 i 18 oed	X		
18 – 65 mlwydd oed	X		
Dros 65 mlwydd oed	X		

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.

Natur y polisi yw y bydd yn berthnasol i blant hyd at 18 oed wrth iddo dargedu plant oed ysgol a meithrin ac oedolion iau.

Er y byddai gan y polisi hwn effaith wahaniaethol, ni fyddai'n cael ei ystyried yn rhagfarnu grwpiau oedran hŷn gan nad ydynt yn rhan o'r broses darparu lleoedd addysgol.

Byddai trefniadau derbyn cydlynol ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd yn rhoi un dewis i fwy o rieni, a fyddai'n system decach, fwy cydradd o ddyrannu lleoedd ysgol yng Nghaerdydd, ac felly'n ddiuedd ar draws y grwpiau nodwedd a ddiogelir y mae'n berthnasol iddynt.

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Datblygid strategaeth gyfathrebu glir i sicrhau bod rhieni'n deall yn llawn y broses a'r angen i ddefnyddio'r holl ddewisiadau sydd ar gael iddynt

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

Dd/B

3.2 Anabledd a Mynediad

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar bobl anabl?

	✓	X	Dd/B
Nam ar y clyw		X	
Nam corfforol		X	
Nam ar y golwg		X	
Anabledd Dysgu		X	
Salwch neu Gyflwr Iechyd tymor hir			X
Iechyd Meddwl			X
Camddefnyddio Sylweddau			X
Arall			X

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.

Datblygwyd y Polisi Derbyn a'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn unol â gofynion Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 drwy gydol ac wrth gydymffurfio â Chod Derbyn i Ysgolion E.3 Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n nodi:

“**Ni chaiff** awdurdod derbyn wahaniaethu ar sail **anabledd**; ailbennu rhywedd; beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth; hil; crefydd neu gred; rhyw; neu gyfeiriadedd rhywiol, yn erbyn rhywun yn y trefniadau a'r penderfyniadau a wna o ran cynnig derbyn disgybl.”

Mae'n bosibl y bydd effaith wahaniaethol gan y byddai gweithredu'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion yn galluogi rhoi blaenoriaeth i ymgeiswyr sy'n bodloni meini prawf meddygol a/neu meini prawf cymdeithasol ystyrlon. Byddai hyn yn cael effaith positif os byddai'r galw'n ddigon i gyfiawnhau ystyried lleoli yn ôl dewis.

Ni fyddai unrhyw effaith wahaniaethol gan na fyddai gweithredu trefniadau derbyn i ysgolion uwchradd cydlynol yn effeithio ar y nodwedd a ddiogelir hon. Mae Deddf Addysg 1996 eisoes yn ffafrio derbyn i ddisgyblion ag Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig (AAA) ac mae trefniadau derbyn y Cyngor yn rhoi blaenoriaeth yn y meini prawf pan fo mwy o geisiadau na lleoedd i ddisgyblion â rhesymau meddygol cymhellol yn ddinewid gan y cynnig hwn. Mae gan bob ysgol ddyletswydd statudol dan Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 i wneud darpariaethau ar gyfer disgyblion ag anableddau corfforol, meddwl a dysgu o fewn eu darpariaeth AAA. Mae'r Cyngor yn datganoli cyllid i ysgolion i'w galluogi i gydymffurfio â'r rhwymedigaeth hwn gan gynnig

darpariaeth sir gyfan ychwanegol mewn ardaloedd eraill.
Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?
Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn: Dd/B

3.3 Ailbennu rhywedd

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth yma yn cael effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol] ar bobl drawsryweddol?

	✓	X	Dd/B
Pobl Drawsryweddol (Pobl sy'n bwriadu mynd trwy, yn mynd trwy neu sydd wedi mynd trwy broses [neu ran o broses] i ailbennu eu rhyw trwy newid nodweddion ffisiolegol neu nodweddion eraill rhyw)		X	

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.			
Datblygwyd y Polisi Derbyn a'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn unol â gofynion Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 drwyddi draw ac wrth gydymffurfio â Chod Derbyn i Ysgolion E.3 Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n nodi: "Ni chaiff awdurdod derbyn wahaniaethu ar sail anabledd; ailbennu rhywedd; beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth; hil; crefydd neu gred; rhyw; neu gyfeiriadedd rhywiol, yn erbyn rhywun yn y trefniadau a'r penderfyniadau a wna o ran cynnig derbyn disgybl." Ni fyddai unrhyw effaith wahaniaethol gan na fyddai'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion na'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol i ysgolion uwchradd yn effeithio ar y nodwedd a ddiogelir hon.			
Pa gam(au) allwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?			
Dd/B			
Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:			
. Dd/B			

3.4. Priodas a Phartneriaeth Sifil

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth yma yn cael effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol] ar briodas a phartneriaeth sifil?

	✓	X	Dd/B
Priodas			X
Partneriaeth Sifil			X

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.			
Ni fyddai unrhyw effaith wahaniaethol gan na fyddai'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion na'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol i ysgolion uwchradd yn effeithio ar y nodwedd a ddiogelir hon.			

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?
Dd/B
Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:
Dd/B

3.5 Beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth yma yn cael effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol] ar feichiogrwydd a mamolaeth?

	v	X	Dd/B
Beichiogrwydd		X	
Mamolaeth		X	

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.
Datblygwyd y Polisi Derbyn a'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn unol â gofynion Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 drwyddi draw ac wrth gydymffurfio â Chod Derbyn i Ysgolion E.3 Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n nodi: "Ni chaiff awdurdod derbyn wahaniaethu ar sail anabledd; ailbennu rhywedd; beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth ; hil; crefydd neu gred; rhyw; neu gyfeiriadedd rhywiol, yn erbyn rhywun yn y trefniadau a'r penderfyniadau a wna o ran cynnig derbyn disgybl."
Ni fyddai unrhyw effaith wahaniaethol gan na fyddai'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion na'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol i ysgolion uwchradd yn effeithio ar y nodwedd a ddiogelir hon.
Pa gam(au) allwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?
Dd/B
Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:
Dd/B

3.6 Hil

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol] ar y grwpiau canlynol?

	v	X	Dd/B
Gwyn		X	
Grwpiau Cymysg / Aml-ethnig		X	
Asiaidd / Asiaidd Prydeinig		X	
Du / Affricanaidd / Caribiaidd / Du Prydeinig		X	
Grwpiau Ethnig Eraill		X	

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.
Datblygwyd y Polisi Derbyn a'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn unol â gofynion Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 drwyddi draw ac wrth gydymffurfio â Chod Derbyn i Ysgolion E.3 Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n nodi: "Ni chaiff awdurdod derbyn wahaniaethu ar sail anabledd; ailbennu rhywedd; beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth; hil ; crefydd neu gred; rhyw; neu gyfeiriadedd rhywiol, yn erbyn rhywun yn y trefniadau a'r penderfyniadau a wna o ran cynnig derbyn disgybl."

Ni fyddai unrhyw effaith wahaniaethol gan na fyddai'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion na'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol i ysgolion uwchradd yn effeithio ar y nodwedd a ddiogelir hon.

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Dd/B

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

Ni fyddai'r cynnig yn cael effaith wahaniaethol ar unrhyw grŵp ethnig penodol oherwydd y byddai'r gwasanaeth ar gael i bawb.

3.7 Crefydd, Cred neu Ddi-gred

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar bobl gyda gwahanol grefyddau, credoau neu ddiffyg cred?

	✓	X	Dd/B
Bwdiaidd		X	
Cristnogion		X	
Hindŵiaid		X	
Dyneiddwyr		X	
Iddewon		X	
Mwslemiaid		X	
Siciaid		X	
Arall		X	

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.

Datblygwyd y Polisi Derbyn a'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn unol â gofynion Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 drwy gydol ac wrth gydymffurfio â Chod Derbyn i Ysgolion E.3 Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n nodi:

“**Ni chaiff** awdurdod derbyn wahaniaethu ar sail anabled; ailbennu rhywedd; beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth; hil; **crefydd neu gred**; rhyw; neu gyfeiriadedd rhywiol, yn erbyn rhywun yn y trefniadau a'r penderfyniadau a wna o ran cynnig derbyn disgybl.”

Mae Ysgolion Eglwysig yn gweithredu fel awdurdod derbyn dros eu hunain ac ni fydd gweithredu Polisi Derbyn i Ysgol yr Awdurdod Lleol yn cael unrhyw effaith arnynt.

Nid yw'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion yn gwahaniaethu rhwng ymgeiswyr sydd â chredoau gwahanol sy'n gwneud cais i fynychu ysgolion cymunedol, ac felly ni fyddai unrhyw effaith wahaniaethol.

Mae'r system bresennol yn galluogi rhieni i wneud cais i amryw Awdurdodau Derbyn â'r potensial i'w plentyn gael cynnig amryw o leoedd ysgol. Yn ardal sirol Caerdydd mae dau Awdurdod Derbyn ysgolion uwchradd sy'n rhai yr Eglwys yng Nghymru a tri sy'n rhai Catholig, y cyfan yn Ysgolion Gwirfoddol a Gynorthwyr.

Dyrennir ymgeiswyr sy'n bodloni'r meini prawf derbyn uwch ar gyfer Ysgolion Gwirfoddol A Gynorthwyr h.y. wedi'u bedyddio a/neu ymrwymedig/cyfrannu at fywyd a gwaith yr Eglwys yng Nghymru neu'r Eglwys Babyddol yn uwch na'r holl ymgeiswyr eraill yn y meini prawf pan fo mwy o geisiadau na lleoedd yn unol â'r Cod Derbyn i Ysgolion. Felly mae disgyblion y crefyddau hyn yn fwy tebygol o gael cynnig lle mewn mwy nag un ysgol, na allent ond â manteisio ar un ohonynt ar ddechrau'r tymor.

Pan fo plentyn wedi cael amryw gynigion mae hyn yn golygu nad yw plentyn arall wedi cael dyrannu lle. Pan fo'r amryw gynigion hyn yn ymwneud ag Ysgol Wirfoddol a Gynorthwyr, mae ymgeiswyr aflwyddiannus i'r ysgol dan anfantais a phan fo hynny'n ymwneud ag Ysgol Gymunedol, mae ymgeiswyr aflwyddiannus i'r ysgol hon hefyd dan anfantais.

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Bydd y Cyngor yn parhau'n sensitif i anghenion cymunedau crefyddol sy'n ceisio darpariaeth ffydd.

Byddai'r strategaeth gyfathrebu yn cael ei phwysleisio mewn ysgolion yr Eglwys yng Nghymru a Catholig i sicrhau nad yw ymgeiswyr i'r ysgolion hynny dan anfantais.

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

Dd/B

3.8 Rhyw

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth yma yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar ddynion a/neu ferched?

	v	x	Dd/B
Dynion		x	
Menywod		x	

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.

Datblygwyd y Polisi Derbyn a'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn unol â gofynion Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 drwy gydol ac wrth gydymffurfio â Chod Derbyn i Ysgolion E.3 Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n nodi:

“**Ni chaiff** awdurdod derbyn wahaniaethu ar sail anabledd; ailbennu rhywedd; beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth; hil; crefydd neu gred; **rhyw**; neu gyfeiriadedd rhywiol, yn erbyn rhywun yn y trefniadau a'r penderfyniadau a wna o ran cynnig derbyn disgybl.”

Mae pob ysgol y mae'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion yn berthnasol iddi'n rhyw-niwtral o ran eu meini prawf derbyn.

Mae pob ysgol y mae ei Hawdurdod Derbyn yn cynnig cydlynu trefniadau derbyn ysgolion uwchradd yn rhai rhyw-niwtral o ran meini prawf derbyn.

Ni fyddai unrhyw effaith wahaniaethol gan na fyddai'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion na'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol i ysgolion uwchradd yn effeithio ar y nodwedd a ddiogelir hon.

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Dd/B

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

Dd/B

3.9 Cyfeiriadedd rhywiol

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar y grwpiau canlynol?

	✓	X	Dd/B
Deurywiol		X	
Dynion hoyw		X	
Menywod Hoyw		X	
Heterorywiol		X	

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.
Datblygwyd y Polisi Derbyn a'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol yn unol â gofynion Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 drwyddi draw ac wrth gydymffurfio â Chod Derbyn i Ysgolion E.3 Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n nodi: "Ni chaiff awdurdod derbyn wahaniaethu ar sail anabledd; ailbennu rhywedd; beichiogrwydd a mamolaeth; hil; crefydd neu gred; rhyw; neu gyfeiriadedd rhywiol , yn erbyn rhywun yn y trefniadau a'r penderfyniadau a wna o ran cynnig derbyn disgybl."
Ni fyddai unrhyw effaith wahaniaethol gan na fyddai'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion na'r trefniadau derbyn cydlynol i ysgolion uwchradd yn effeithio ar y nodwedd a ddiogelir hon.
Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?
Dd/B
Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:
Dd/B

3.10 Iaith

A fydd y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Gweithdrefn/Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth dan sylw yn cael **effaith wahaniaethol [cadarnhaol/negyddol]** ar y Gymraeg?

	✓	X	Dd/B
Y Gymraeg		X	
Ieithoedd eraill		X	

Rhowch fanylion/canlyniadau'r effaith wahaniaethol, a rhowch dystiolaeth ategol, os yw ar gael.
Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r ddarpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd yn unol â'r galw yn y ddinas. Nid yw gweithredu'r Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn ymgeiswyr sy'n gwneud cais am ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg.
Gan fod llai o alw am ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg na darpariaeth cyfrwng Saesneg, mae llai o ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg nag ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg. Canlyniad hyn yw bod mwy o ddisgyblion yn byw'n agosach at ysgol cyfrwng Saesneg nac ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg.
Nid yw hyn yn effaith wahaniaethol o ganlyniad i arwahanu neu driniaeth wahanol o addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, ond mae o ganlyniad i llai o ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn y ddinas nac ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg. Mae polisi trafndiaeth yr Awdurdod Lleol sy'n cynnal trafndiaeth am ddim i ddisgyblion cynradd sy'n byw dros 2 filltir o'r ysgol, a disgyblion uwchradd sy'n byw dros 3 milltir o'u hysgolion, yn trin ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg ac ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn yr un modd.

Ceir manylion y polisi trafndiaeth yn:

<https://www.cardiff.gov.uk/ENG/resident/Schools-andlearning/Schools/School-transport>

Mae'r system bresennol yn galluogi rhieni i wneud cais i amryw Awdurdodau Derbyn â'r potensial i'w plentyn gael cynnig amryw o leoedd ysgol. Pan fo plentyn wedi cael amryw gynigion mae hyn yn golygu nad yw plentyn arall wedi cael dyrannu lle. Pan fo'r amryw gynigion hyn yn ymwneud ag Ysgol Wirfoddol a Gynorthwyr, mae ymgeiswyr aflwyddiannus i'r ysgol dan anfantais a phan fo hynny'n ymwneud ag Ysgol Gymunedol, mae ymgeiswyr aflwyddiannus i'r ysgol hon hefyd dan anfantais.

Gan fod yr holl Awdurdodau Derbyn amgen, sef Ysgolion Gwirfoddol A Gynorthwyr ac Ysgolion Sefydledig, yn rhai Saesneg, mae effaith y cynnig yn annhebyg o fod yn fawr ar y sector Cymraeg. Gan y byddai gweithredu system trefniadau derbyn ysgolion uwchradd cydlynol rhwng yr holl ysgolion Cymraeg a Saesneg yn lleihau nifer y lleoedd a gynigir i bob disgybl, byddai ceisiadau ar sail dewis iaith yn cael eu heffeithio'n gydradd gan y cynnig hwn.

Pa gam(au) gallwch chi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith wahaniaethol?

Dd/B

Os na fydd effaith wahaniaethol, eglurwch y rheswm/rhesymau dros yr asesiad hwn:

Dd/B

4. Ymgynghori a Chysylltu

Pa drefniadau sydd wedi eu gwneud i ymgynghori/cysylltu â'r amryw Grwpiau Cydraddoldeb?

Cyflwynwyd Polisi Derbyn i Ysgolion drafft y Cyngor 2018/19 ar gyfer ymgynghoriad ar 05 Rhagfyr 2016 i bawb y mae gofyn i'r Cyngor ymgynghori â hwy fel y nodir yng Nghod Derbyn i Ysgolion Llywodraeth Cymru (Penaethiaid, Cyrff Llywodraethu, Cyfarwyddwyr Esgobaethol, Awdurdodau Addysg Lleol cyfagos).

Hefyd cyflwynwyd y Polisi ar wefan y Cyngor a roddodd y cyfle i rieni a phartion eraill â diddordeb roi sylwadau. Gofynnwyd i ymatebion gael eu dychwelyd erbyn 23 Ionawr 2017.

Cynhaliwyd y broses ymgynghori Trefniadau Derbyn Cydlynol o 5 Rhagfyr 2016 i 23 Ionawr 2017 a oedd yn cynnwys:

- Cyhoeddi Dogfen Ymgynghori ar wefan y Cyngor (mae copi o'r Ddogfen Ymgynghori yn Atodiad 2);
- Dosbarthu llythyr drwy ysgolion i rieni pob disgybl mewn ysgolion meithrin a chynradd a gynhelir yn amlinellu'r cynnig ac yn rhoi manylion am sut i gael gafael ar y Ddogfen Ymgynghori ar-lein.
(Mae copi o'r ymateb llawn yn Atodiad 3).
- Chwe sesiwn galw heibio i'r cyhoedd lle roedd swyddogion ar gael i ateb cwestiynau;
- Slip ymateb i'w dychwelyd drwy'r post neu e-bost, wedi'i atodi i'r Ddogfen Ymgynghori;
- Ffurflen ymateb ar-lein yn www.caerdydd.gov.uk/Ysgolion-yr-21ain-Ganrif

Mae safbwyntiau a fynegwyd mewn sesiynau galw heibio a drefnwyd gan y Cyngor ac ar bapur neu'n electronig drwy'r sianeli priodol wedi'u cofnodi.

5. Crynodeb o'r Camau Gweithredu [Rhestrwyd yn yr Adrannau uchod]

Grwpiau	Camau Gweithredu
Oedran	Strategaeth Gyfathrebu i gynorthwyo ymgeiswyr
Anabledd	Dim.
Ailbennu rhywedd	Dim.
Priodas a Phartneriaeth Sifil	Dim.
Beichiogrwydd a Mamolaeth	Dim.
Hil	Dim.
Crefydd/Cred	Bydd y Cyngor yn parhau'n sensitif i anghenion cymunedau crefyddol sy'n ceisio darpariaeth ffydd. Strategaeth Gyfathrebu i gynnwys canolbwyntio ar ysgolion cynradd gwirfoddol a gynorthwyr
Rhyw	Dim.
Cyfeiriadedd rhywiol	Dim.
Y Gymraeg	Dim.
Cyffredinol [perthnasol i'r holl grwpiau uchod]	Dim.

6. Camau Gweithredu Pellach

Dylech gynnwys unrhyw argymhellion ar gyfer camau gweithredu yr ydych yn bwriadu eu cymryd o ganlyniad i'r Aseiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb (a restrir yn y Grynodedd o Gamau Gweithredu) fel rhan o Gynllun Busnes eich gwasanaeth i'w fonitro'n rheolaidd.

7. Awdurdodiad

Dylai Prif Swyddog y Polisi/Strategaeth/Project/Swyddogaeth gwblhau'r Templed a dylai Rheolwr pob Gwasanaeth ei gymeradwyo.

Cwblhawyd gan: Rachel Willis	Dyddiad: Chwefror 2017
Swydd: : Trefniadaeth Ysgolion, Mynediad a Chynllunio	
Cymeradwywyd gan: Michele Duddridge Hossain	
Swydd: Trefniadaeth Ysgolion, Mynediad a Chynllunio	
Gwasanaeth: Addysg	

Adroddiad Amgylcheddol: Arfarniad Cynaliadwyedd (AC) yn cynnwys Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol o'r cynnig Cynllunio Trefniadaeth Ysgolion i ddarparu lleoedd ysgol cynradd cyfrwng Saesneg ychwanegol yn ardal Radur a Pentre-poeth yn y ddinas.

Cefndir

Yn 2008, cynhaliwyd Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol (AAS) Adolygol o Ysgolion y 21ain Ganrif: Fframwaith Strategol ar gyfer Rhaglen Gwella Adeiladau Ysgol (cyhoeddwyd yn 2006) yn seiliedig ar y canllaw sy'n ategu'r Gyfeireb AAS Ewropeaidd 2001/42/EC.

Roedd y dull asesu adolygol yn destun ymarfer sicrwydd ansawdd gan ymgynghorydd allanol a bennodd yn ei adolygiad annibynnol ar gydymffurfio bod yr adroddiad manwl ar yr asesiad o'r fframwaith strategol yn bodloni'r gofynion allweddol a nodwyd ar gyfer adrodd ar y broses AAS yn y Gyfeireb AAS.

Mae'r asesiad adolygol yn darparu'r sail ar gyfer asesu cynigion trefniadaeth ysgolion cyfredol ac yn y dyfodol ar lefel strategol.

I ofyn am gopi o'r asesiad ar y Fframwaith Strategol cysylltwch â Rachel Willis, 029 2087 3946, Rwillis@caerdydd.gov.uk.

Cynigion:

Trefniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion 2017/2018 a Threfniadau Derbyn i Ysgolion Uwchradd Cydlynol 2018-2020

Nid yw AAS yn berthnasol ar gyfer y cynigion uchod gan nad ydynt yn cynnwys adeiladau nac addasu safleoedd.

Allwedd:

xx	= anghyson dros ben; effaith negyddol iawn
X	= anghyson; effaith negyddol
✓	= cyson; effaith gadarnhaol
✓✓	= cyson dros ben; effaith gadarnhaol iawn
0	= dim cysylltiadau; effaith niwtral
? a/neu liniaru	= effaith ansicr
Dim Data	= nid oes data ar gael

Gweler y penawdau tablau isod: * Mae'n rhaid cymharu'r dewis a ffeirir â dewis(iadau) amgen posibl mewn **/AAS.

Amcan AAS	Cynnig		Ateb y galw drwy gyfeirio disgyblion o i ysgolion eraill yn yr ardal neu ysgolion cyfagos a/neu adolygu dalgylchoedd		Gwneud dim byd	
	Sgôr	Sylw/esboniad o'r cysondeb ag amcan AAS	Sgôr	Sylw/esboniad o'r cysondeb ag amcan AAS	Sgôr	Sylw/esboniad o'r cysondeb ag amcan AAS
1. <i>Hyrwyddo</i> economi werddach drwy gyflwyno patrwm o ysgolion cynaliadwy ledled Caerdydd	✓		X		X	Mae'r cynigion yn bodloni gweledigaeth y Cyngor o 4 Nod Addysgol Allweddol: NOD 1: Gwella Cyrhaeddiad Addysgol; NOD 2: Gwella Digonolrwydd ac Addasrwydd Lleoedd Ysgol ledled Caerdydd a sicrhau ein bod yn cyflawni Safon Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif; NOD 3: Sicrhau bod Caerdydd yn sicrhau'r Gwerth Gorau o'i adnoddau ariannol i wella effeithlonrwydd a chost-effeithlonrwydd yr ystâd addysg. NOD 4: Hwyluso datblygiad Ysgolion Bro, er budd y gymuned ehangach, ledled Caerdydd.
2. <i>Gostwng</i> allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr drwy: a) Dylunio adeiladau ynni effeithlon a chael gwared â safleoedd dros ben o ansawdd gwael b) Hyrwyddo dulliau teithio cynaliadwy a systemau trafndiaeth integredig	0 X Lliniaru			Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)	X	Dd/B

Amcan AAS	Cynnig		Ateb y galw drwy gyfeirio disgyblion o i ysgolion eraill yn yr ardal neu ysgolion cyfagos a/neu adolygu dalgyloedd		Gwneud dim byd	
	Sgôr	Sylw/esboniad o'r cysondeb ag amcan AAS	Sgôr	Sylw/esboniad o'r cysondeb ag amcan AAS	Sgôr	Sylw/esboniad o'r cysondeb ag amcan AAS
3. <i>Hyrwyddo iechyd a llesiant</i> drwy ddiogelu a gwella Mannau Cyhoeddus Agored (MCA) a'u gwneud yn haws i'w cyrchu	0	Dd/B	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)
4. <i>Lleddfu</i> effaith llygredd aer, golau a sŵn sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith datblygu adeiladau a thagfeydd traffig	0 X Lliniaru	Dd/B	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)	X	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)
5. <i>Diogelu</i> a gwella bioamrywiaeth, planhigion ac anifeiliaid	? Angen lliniaru?	Dd/B	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)
6. <i>Diogelu</i> a gwella'r diwydiedd (Sefinoedd/amwyrrau gweladwy)	? Angen lliniaru?	Dd/B	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)
7. <i>Diogelu</i> adnoddau dŵr a chynyddu effeithlonrwydd dŵr mewn datblygiadau newydd a hyrwyddo systemau draenio dinesig cynaliadwy	✓	Dd/B	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)
8. <i>Hyrwyddo</i> adfywio drwy sefydlu ysgolion cynhwysol a fydd yn gwella cyfle cyfartal a mynediad i bawb	0	Dd/B	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)
9. <i>Diogelu</i> a gwella asedau hanesydol dynodedig	0	Dd/B	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)	Dd/B	Dd/b (Gweler y sylwadau wrth ymyl Amcan 1 AAS uchod)

Casgliad

**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD
CITY OF CARDIFF COUNCIL****CABINET MEETING: 16 MARCH 2017**

**CITY OPERATIONS – BROADENING ENFORCEMENT POWERS
TO IMPROVE THE PUBLIC REALM - UPDATE****REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CITY OPERATIONS****AGENDA ITEM: 11**

**PORTFOLIO: ENVIRONMENT (COUNCILLOR BOB DERBYSHIRE),
TRANSPORT, PLANNING AND SUSTAINABILITY
(COUNCILLOR RAMESH PATEL)****Reason for this Report**

1. To provide an update on the work that has been undertaken since 12th November 2015 when the Cabinet delegated authority to the Director of City Operations, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Environment and Cabinet Member for Transport, Planning and Sustainability to develop and undertake these new wider powers to deliver a cleaner environment across Cardiff.
2. To provide the outcome of Local Member consultation on the proposals to widen enforcement Powers.
3. To provide a recommendation to develop Policy Statements concerning Public Space Protection Orders and Community Protection Notices.
4. To provide a recommendation on the provision of a pilot for a discrete number of identified Public Space Protection Orders.

Background

5. City Operations is committed to delivering on the Council's Corporate Plan commitment to have green flag parks and open spaces, as well as delivering new ways of working across the Directorate. The commitments are designed to ensure that a high quality City environment includes an attractive public realm, having clean and well managed streets as well as challenging poor social responsibility in neighbourhoods

6. The Council has powers to issue Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) via a wide range of environmental legislation which the Council use to ensure the streets and open spaces are kept clean and free from litter and nuisance. A review of the existing and new legislation and approaches to protect and enhance the street scene and open spaces has been undertaken.
7. Adopting existing and new legislative powers and delivering alternative approaches to enforcement will help transform ways of working and therefore improve controls on the environment and enable swifter action against those that offend.
8. The wider powers can improve the control over the following areas, but not limited too;
 - i. Dog fouling and control of dogs
 - ii. Litter and nuisance from litter
 - iii. Control of Printed literature (Illegal advertising signage and flyers)
 - iv. Skips on the highway, A-frames, tables and chairs
9. These issues repeatedly appear as a priority in public consultation surveys. Dog fouling, fly poster and litter can quickly spoil an area. Additionally, street clutter and uncontrolled placement of items such as skips and A-frames can cause obstructions to pavements and roads.
10. The transfer of the Waste Enforcement services to City Operations took place in June 2016 following the formation of Neighbourhood Services. Waste Enforcement became Neighbourhood Services Enforcement to support the work that is taking place with regards implementing broader enforcement powers.
11. Enforcement teams (Neighbourhood Services Enforcement, Park Rangers and Highways Area Inspectors) work closely together under Neighbourhood Services to deliver these new powers, as well as ensuring a fair and consistent approach to environmental crimes.
12. With the growing work demands for environmental crime enforcement, the Council are able to enforce activities such as littering and dog fouling fines or delegate to a third party. Often Councils delegate littering and dog fouling enforcement to third parties in order to tackle the problem of littering, while maintaining their own teams to manage processes that are more complex.

Current position

Local Member consultation

13. Consultation took place with Local Members following the support to widen enforcement powers within the City to ascertain the main areas of concern, 9 responses were received from 72 Local Members.

14. All responses supported the extension of enforcement powers and the use of Fixed Penalty Notices for the following.
- Skips – all agreed to enforce but was not seen as a problem in all Wards.
 - A-frames - all agreed to enforce but was not seen as a problem in all Wards.
 - Adopting Community Protections Notices – all supported the adoption.
 - Control of dogs via Public Space Protection Order – support by majority but some stated that it was not an issue.
 - Control of parking on grass verges via Public Space Protection Order – supported by majority but some stated it was not an issue in their Ward.
 - Distribution of free printed literature - all agreed to enforce but was not seen as a problem in all Wards.

Issuing of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) by Highways Services

15. At Planning Committee on 14th December 2016, the authority to enforce the Highway functions below transferred from Local Choice Functions Relating to Highways residing with Planning Committee to the Director of City Operations, with the Director having authority to sub-delegate.
16. The functions contained in the following provisions of Part IX of the Highways Act 1980 (lawful and unlawful interference with highways and streets):
- (i) section 130 – protection of public rights;
 - (ii) sections 139 – control of builders’ skips;
 - (iii) section 140 – removal of builders’ skips;
 - (iv) section 140A(1) – builders’ skips: charges for occupation of the highway;
 - (v) section 142 – licence to plant trees, shrubs etc in a highway;
 - (vi) section 147 – power to authorise erection of stiles etc on footpath or bridleway;
 - (vii) section 147ZA(1) – agreements relating to improvements for benefit of persons with mobility problems;
 - (viii) section 149 – removal of things so deposited on highways as to be a nuisance etc;
 - (ix) section 169 – control of scaffolding on highways;
 - (x) section 171 – control of deposit of building materials and making of excavations in streets;
 - (xi) section 171A(2) and regulations made under that section – works under s169 or s171: charge for occupation of the highway;
 - (xii) section 172 – hoardings to be set up during building etc;
 - (xiii) section 173 – hoardings to be securely erected;

- (xiv) section 178 – restriction on placing of rails, beams etc over highways;
 - (xv) section 179 – control of construction of cellars etc under street;
 - (xvi) section 180 – control of openings into cellars etc under streets, and pavement lights and ventilators;’
17. In accordance with the requirements of Section 100G of the Local Government Act 1972 a record of all delegations must be notified to the City and County Solicitor.
 18. The current requirement to obtain a license to place various items on the public highway remain unchanged, but any breach will allow Council officers with delegation to issue an FPN rather than by prosecution through the Courts.
 19. The table in Appendix 1 shows the current position with regard to notification to businesses and existing license holders and the activity that will be commencing within the next 6 months.

Local Environment Quality and the issuing of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) for littering and dog fouling

20. The Local Environment Quality Team have been in post for 6 months although they have not been dedicated to litter and dog fouling due to resource demands within Neighbourhood Services Enforcement. The table below shows the performance relating to littering and dog fouling over the last 3 years. There is a ‘zero tolerance’ approach to littering and dog fouling.

Enforcement Activity	FPN’s issued 2014/15	FPN’s issued 2015/16	FPN’s issues 2016/17 (excluding March)
Dog Fouling	27	49	22
Litter commercial	19	14	14
Litter domestic	108	347	231
Litter from vehicle	3	18	26
Litter general	5	11	19
Litter smoking from car	92	89	133
Litter smoking related	15	31	249

21. The Neighbourhood Services Enforcement team have targeted waste presentation issues in 2016/17 due to change in the waste strategy relating to bin size and the introduction of charging for black bags for waste disposal in locations where bins are not appropriate. The targeted enforcement of litter and dog fouling will improve over the next 6 months with the continuation of a dedicated team to target hot spot areas such as City Centre and District Shopping Centres.

22. The Neighbourhood Services Enforcement team are wearing uniforms, similar to the Civil Enforcement parking team, to improve their aesthetic appearance and to support the work they undertake.

Control of Printed literature (Illegal Advertising & flyposting)

23. Neighbourhood Services Enforcement and Highways Area Inspectors will undertake an operation in March to remove illegal advertising from both the adopted highway and private land in March 2017. The adopted highway utilises the Highways Act 1980 as the principle legislation for enforcement; whereas, advertising on private land will utilise The Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
24. Officers will send correspondence to any business associated with illegal adverts to highlight the offence and the potential risk of receiving a fixed penalty notice if the illegal adverts are on the adopted highway or prosecution if on private land.
25. From 1st April 2017 onwards, Officers will commence to enforce and continue to educate businesses concerning illegal adverts.

Litter Enforcement support

26. The Director of City Operations, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Environment has authority to explore a 12-month commission based trial, at no additional cost to the council. The third party can undertake a range of fixed penalty notice activity to supplement existing enforcement activities and pay the Council a proportion of the income obtained from fines.
27. The 12-month trial concerning third party enforcement has not proceeded as work continues in-house to deliver service improvements in relation to enforcement processes and digitalisation.
28. Officers continue to monitor public perception of other Local Authority employment of third party providers concerning enforcement and how commission based contracts are working in practice. To date a number of authorities have ceased working with third parties due to issues and concerns relating to costs, companies going into administration and public perception.

Proposed Actions

Community Protection Notices

29. Officers will develop a Policy Statement concerning Community Protection Notices because of the adoption of new powers. Appendix 2 Background - Government Fact sheet: Environmental anti-social behaviour provides an overview of how the Council can use Community Protections Notices.

30. The Policy Statement will include the requirement for consultation to take place with stakeholders such as Local Members, landlords, City Centre businesses, appropriate landowners and also the Chief of Police prior to implementation. Once in place, a breach of a notice would result in an £100 fine or the Council can undertake remedial works and reclaim the costs from the offender.

Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO)

31. Officers will develop a Policy Statement concerning Public Space Protection Orders because of the adoption of new powers. Appendix 2 Background - Government Fact sheet: Environmental anti-social behaviour provides an overview of how the Council can use Public Space Protection Orders.
32. The Policy Statement will include the requirement for consultation to take place with stakeholders such as Local Members, landlords, City Centre businesses, appropriate landowners and also the Chief of Police prior to implementation. Once in place, a breach of a notice would result in a £100 fine.
33. Officers propose a pilot for Public Space Protections Orders to take place on agreed anti-social behaviour issues. Examples of Public Space Protection Orders are:
- Dog Control in place in a specific area of concern. An example would be areas where dogs would be required to be on a lead due to evidence of issues associated with the interaction of dogs with wildlife on our land.
 - Control over the congregation of groups of youths in a specific area of concern. An example would be a location where youths are gathering and creating concerns for local businesses and communities.
 - Control over parking on grass verges in specific areas of concern. An example would be a residential street with grass verges that have damage by inconsiderate parking. Consideration to citywide control over grass verge parking may be appropriate due to damage to the street scene and cost for reinstatement that is a burden on financial resources.
 - Control of vehicular access to roads adjacent to Schools concerning dropping children off at school. An example would be to ban the access and stopping of any vehicle in an area during a prescribed time.

Reason for Recommendations

34. To ensure that Policy Statements are in place for the implementation of Community Protection Notices and Public Space Protections Orders.

35. To ensure that any implementation of Public Space Protection Order to control specific concerns achieves the outcome required prior to extending to other areas / locations.
36. To provide assurance through quarterly reporting on updates and performance that the widening enforcement powers are achieving the outcomes required.

Financial Implications

37. No additional financial resource requirements are anticipated from the implementation of the recommendations in this report. Any additional expenditure will be self-funded from fine income or funded from existing budgets.
38. This report references the November 2015 Cabinet decision to delegate authority to undertake a potential trial involving an external third party enforcement operator. There are no plans at present to undertake a trial with a current alternative focus on in-house service improvements. If a trial is taken forward then the financial implications included in the November 2015 Cabinet report will need to be addressed. In particular, the assumption of no additional cost to the Council is market tested and that any chosen Third Party Operator has adequate insurance arrangements in place.

Legal Implications

47. The Legal Implications are set out in detail in the body of this report.
48. The procedures (including consultation) for making Public Spaces Protection Orders and designating land for the free distribution of printed matter zones must be followed fully as set out in the legislation.
49. With respect to the proposed 12 months trial, for any procurement the council should comply with its contract procedure rules, EU procurement regulations (as applicable) and the EU treaty principles of transparency, equal treatment and non-discrimination. As to the process and contractual arrangements further advice should be sought from legal and procurement before commencement.
50. The relevant authorisations must be given to the successful company and its staff for issuing FPNs on behalf of the Council, or they will be invalid.
51. Data Protection implications (proposed 12 months trial with external partner) – The Council would be the data controller in that it is the body with the enforcement powers. The external partner, as a data processor operating on behalf of the Council would be required to comply with the principles of the Data Protection Act and would have to act on the authority of the Council. These requirements would either be set out in the contractual terms and conditions (there are currently data protection provisions in the council's standard contracts) or via a separate data

processing agreement. Any processing of this nature with a third party would also need to undergo a Privacy Impact Assessment before operational activities take place to assess any privacy risks.

52. Enforcement of the various legislation must be in line with the Council's Enforcement Policy.

HR Implications

53. It is not envisaged that any changes will impact on the number of employees required. This additional work may provide protection from future financial cuts through additional income from third parties. The proposals which are included in this report have been initially discussed with the Trade Unions and employees concerned and further consultation will take place following a Cabinet decision, however the basic principles are in line with the work the employees already carry out.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet are recommended to;

1. agree that a Policy Statement is developed and submitted to Cabinet for approval with regards to both Community Protection Notices and Public Space Protection Orders.
2. agree to a pilot concerning a discrete number of Public Space Protection Orders following the development of a Policy Statement.
3. agree that quarterly updates and performance reports be provided to Cabinet Members informally with regards enforcement in Neighbourhood Services.

ANDREW GREGORY

Director

10 March 2017

The following appendices are attached:

Appendix 1 – Highway enforcement and licensing – The current position

Appendix 2 – Background - Government Fact sheet: Environmental anti-social behaviour

Appendix 1 – Highway enforcement and licensing – The current position

Activity	Creation to enforcement process	Informing the business and associated education	Issuing of Fixed Penalty Notices
Skips	Aug 2016	Aug – Nov 2016 27 companies signed up to skip registration to work in Cardiff.	Dec 2016
A-Boards	Sept 2016	Oct 2016 – Feb 2017 400 letters sent to businesses. 62 licenses has raised to 118 licenses through education.	March 2017
Table & Chairs and smoking enclosures	Oct 2016	Dec 2016 – March 2017 300 letters sent to businesses.	April 2017
Illegal advertising signage	Feb 2017	March 2017 Removing illegal advertising signs and sending letters with removal charges.	April 2017
Scaffolding, hoarding and containers	Jan 2017	Feb – Apr 2017 8 companies signed up to scaffolding registration to work in Cardiff.	May 2017
Crossovers for drives	Apr 2017	July 2017 Move to Council only managed construction via a framework of Contractors.	Aug 2017 250 request per annum but significant number of illegal crossovers.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Background - Government Fact sheet: Environmental anti-social behaviour

1. Everyone wants to live in a safe, secure and welcoming environment and not to be a victim of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their own neighbourhood. Yet environmental anti-social behaviour and nuisance are perceived to be a problem by members of the public across the country. According to the most recent figures in the Office for National Statistics' Crime Survey for England and Wales (2013), 29 per cent of people think that litter is a big problem in their area, and 21 per cent said the same for drunk and rowdy behaviour. Graffiti and other criminal damage also ranks highly with 19 per cent saying it is an issue. At the same time, only around half of people felt that the police and partners in their area were tackling anti-social behaviour effectively.
2. Since 1998, the range of powers available to frontline professionals to deal with environmental ASB has grown substantially. Powers tended to be introduced to deal with very specific issues, and measures to deal with environmental ASB and nuisance include: litter clearing notices; street litter control notices; defacement removal notices; gating orders; dog control orders; designated public place orders; crack house closure orders; and premises closure orders.
3. Such a wide range of powers means that responsibility for dealing with environmental ASB is shared between a number of agencies, in particular the police, local authorities and social landlords. This profusion of powers, with different tests, thresholds and safeguards, can be confusing for professionals and the public alike. Through these reforms, we are giving local authorities, the police and, in some cases, social landlords, simpler, more effective powers to deal with a wider range of environmental ASB.

The community protection notice

4. The community protection notice is intended to deal with particular, ongoing problems or nuisances which negatively affect the community's quality of life by targeting the person responsible. The notice will direct the individual, business or organisation responsible to stop causing the problem and it could also require the person responsible to take reasonable steps to ensure that it does not occur again.
5. This notice is intended to replace current measures such as litter clearing notices, defacement removal notices and street litter control notices. It is not meant to replace the statutory nuisance regime – and where the behaviour is such as to amount to a statutory nuisance under section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA), it should be dealt with as such.

The statutory nuisance regime is long established and covers a number of different issues including noise, artificial light, insects and smoke.

6. The power to issue a notice will be available to police officers (and police community support officers (PCSOs) if designated by the chief constable), authorised persons within the local authority and staff of registered providers of social housing (if designated by the relevant local authority).
7. The test will be that the local authority or police officer reasonably believes that the behaviour is detrimental to the local community's quality of life, unreasonable, and persistent. Before issuing a notice, an officer would be required to inform whatever agencies or persons he or she considered appropriate (for example, the landlord of the person in question, or the local authority), partly in order to avoid duplication.
8. The notice must clearly state what the behaviour or action is that is having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the local community. It could also include what action is required from the individual and must outline the consequences of not complying. The requirement(s) set out in the notice could include a requirement to desist from a specified action or behaviour, a requirement to make reasonable efforts to make good any outstanding issues within a specified period of time and/or a requirement to take reasonable steps to prevent future occurrence of the behaviour or problem.
9. Breach of any requirement in the notice, without reasonable excuse, would be a criminal offence, subject to a fixed penalty notice or prosecution. On summary conviction an individual would be liable to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale (currently set at £2,500). An organisation is liable to a fine of up to £20,000. On conviction, the magistrates' court would also have the power to order forfeiture and destruction of any item used in the commission of the offence. An alternative to prosecution would be for the relevant agency to make good any damage itself, and recover the costs of doing so from the person concerned.
10. Community protection notices will be different from the powers being replaced in the following ways:
 - they cover a wider range of behaviour (all behaviour that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life) rather than specifically stating the behaviour covered (e.g. litter or graffiti);
 - noise disturbance could be tackled, particularly if it is demonstrated to be occurring in conjunction with other anti-social behaviour;
 - the notices can be issued by more agencies: police, local authorities and private registered providers of social housing (if approved by local

authorities) meaning that the most appropriate agency can deal with the situation;

- the notices can apply to businesses and individuals (which is the case for some of the notices it will replace but not all); and
- it would be a criminal offence if a person did not comply, with a sanction of a fine (or fixed penalty notice) for non-compliance. (Again, this is not the case for all of the notices that it replaces.)

Public spaces protection orders

11. Public spaces protection orders are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a particular area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of that area which apply to everyone. The order could also be used to deal with likely future problems.
12. Only a local authority could issue the order, and before doing so, they must consult with the chief officer of police, the Police and Crime Commissioner and any representatives of the local community they consider appropriate. The test for issuing the order will be that the local authority reasonably believes that the behaviour is detrimental to the local community's quality of life, and that the impact merits restrictions being put in place. The behaviour must also be ongoing or persistent (or there must be a reasonable belief that future behaviour will be ongoing or persistent).
13. The order must clearly state what behaviour it is seeking to prevent, what the prohibitions or requirements are in the specified area (which the local authority reasonably believes will remedy the problem), the specified area itself and the consequences of not complying. The order must be in writing and it must be published. Reasonable signage should be put up in the areas affected. The order could last for up to three years and could be renewed before the three year time period expired.
14. Breach of the order without reasonable excuse would be a criminal offence, subject to a fixed penalty notice or prosecution. On summary conviction, an individual would be liable to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (currently set at £1,000). Any person who consumes alcohol in an area where this has been prohibited could be required to hand over any containers believed to contain alcohol. Failure to comply would be a criminal offence which on summary conviction means an individual is liable to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale (currently set at £500). If alcohol is confiscated, it can also be disposed of by the person who confiscates it.
15. The public spaces protection order will be different from the powers it seeks to replace in the following ways:

- it can prohibit a wider range of behaviour, which makes the new power more like the “good rule and government byelaws” under the Local Government Act 1972, but with a fixed penalty notice available on breach. This follows feedback in the consultation from local authorities that current byelaws are hard to enforce as they do not all allow for fixed penalty notices to be issued, so the only option available to local agencies is to take an individual to court if they fail to comply, which can be costly and time-consuming;
- there would be no central government reporting requirements as with designated public place orders. This would reduce bureaucracy; and
- there will be lighter touch consultation requirements to save costs (e.g. there will be no requirement to advertise in local newspapers). This follows feedback in the consultation from local authorities that the current processes for consultation outlined in secondary legislation are costly and time-consuming.

Closure of premises associated with nuisance or disorder

16. This new power to close premises has two stages – the closure notice and the closure order. It consolidates various existing closure powers related to licensed and all other premises which are causing anti-social behaviour. This power will be available to the police (officers of the rank of inspector and above) and the local authority.
17. The test for issuing a notice will be that the police or local authority reasonably believes that there is, or is likely soon to be, a nuisance to members of the public or that there is, or is likely to be, disorder in the vicinity of, and related to the premises. They must also reasonably believe that the notice is necessary in the interest of preventing the occurrence or reoccurrence of such disorder or behaviour.
18. Before issuing the notice, the police or local authority must consult any person or agency they consider appropriate, as well as informing the owner, landlord, licensee and anyone who appears to be residing in the premise.
19. The notice must state that access by any person other than someone who habitually lives on the premises or the owner of the premises, is prohibited; state that failure to comply is an offence; give details as to when and where the notice will be considered by the magistrates’ court; and give information about persons and organisations in the area that provide advice about housing and legal matters.
20. The police or local authority must take into account any special considerations arising from the presence, or likely presence of any children

or vulnerable adults on the premises. Authorised persons will have a power of entry to the premises, using reasonable force if necessary, to serve the notice.

21. Within 24 hours of the notice being issued, it must, in order to continue to be valid, be signed off by a senior officer. In the case of a police notice, this should be by an officer of at least superintendent rank and, in the case of a local authority notice, by either the Chief Executive or a person designated by them. This would extend the notice to a maximum of 48 hours.
22. Unless the police or local authority cancels the notice within the 48 hour period, they must apply to the magistrates' court for a court order. The court can make a closure order for a maximum period of three months if it is satisfied that:
 - a person has engaged in disorder, anti-social or criminal behaviour on the premises (or that such behaviour is likely if the order is not made);
 - the use of the premises is associated with the occurrence of disorder or serious nuisance to members of the public (or that such disorder or serious nuisance is likely if the order is not made); and
 - that the order is necessary to prevent the occurrence or reoccurrence of such disorder or behaviour.
23. Before the time specified in the order expires, the police or local authority could apply to the magistrates' court for a further extension of the order if this were deemed necessary. The maximum period an order could last overall would be six months.
24. Breach of the order, without reasonable excuse, would be a criminal offence. On summary conviction, a person would be liable to a fine and/or up to three months imprisonment if in breach of a notice and up to 51 weeks' imprisonment if in breach of an order.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

**CYNGOR DINAS CAERDYDD
CITY OF CARDIFF COUNCIL**



CABINET MEETING: 16 MARCH 2017

CARDIFF ROUGH SLEEPER STRATEGY 2017-2020

**REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITIES, HOUSING AND
CUSTOMER SERVICES**

AGENDA ITEM:12

**PORTFOLIO: HEALTH, HOUSING AND WELLBEING (COUNCILLOR
SUSAN ELSMORE)**

Reason for this Report

1. To seek approval of the Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-2020.
2. To seek delegated authority for the Director of Communities, Housing and Customer Service to enter into a joint protocol with Immigration Services and South Wales Police to address the issue of EEA Nationals sleeping rough in the city.
3. To agree a revised Supporting People Programme Grant Spend Plan.

Background

4. The Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-2020 outlines how people sleeping rough, often with complex lives and issues, will receive appropriate advice, support, and homelessness assistance (**see Appendix 1**).
5. Monitoring shows that over the last 2 years, the number of people sleeping rough in Cardiff has steadily increased. Numbers peaked during August 2016, with 68 individuals recorded in one week with a weekly average of 60 individuals rough sleeping. These are the highest figures ever recorded in the city. The Welsh Government organises an annual count of rough sleepers, Cardiff's returns show an upward trend, with 26 individuals observed in 2014, 30 in 2015 and 53 in 2016. The increase in Cardiff is similar to the increases seen at many cities throughout the UK.
6. Sleeping rough detrimentally impacts on individuals' health and wellbeing. The longer someone remains on the streets, the more likely they are to engage in secondary issues such as begging or substance misuse. These associated anti-social behaviours can also impact on citizens, businesses and visitors to Cardiff. Research shows that many rough sleepers have complex needs and the provision of accommodation alone is not enough to address their issues.

7. There is a strong history of partnership working to assist those sleeping rough in the city and a significant level of service provision already exists such as The Rough Sleeping Intervention Team (Breakfast Run) operated by the Wallich, the Huggard Day Centre and Salvation Army Bus Project, while faith groups also provide additional assistance. The Council's Outreach Team works closely with these partner organisations to assist rough sleepers into statutory services. The Strategy acknowledges this partnership working and sets out how current service provision can be improved to deliver a more wraparound service to individuals with a clear focus on helping people to come off the streets.

Issues

8. Around a third of Cardiff's rough sleepers are classed as 'entrenched', having been sleeping out for more than 6 months. The Council and partners need to increase early intervention efforts to swiftly identify and engage with those new to rough sleeping, diverting them away from the streets into accommodation and services.
9. Despite a number of agencies assisting rough sleepers in Cardiff, the services offered are not fully coordinated, and some risk perpetuating rough sleeping. There is a need to co-ordinate and refocus all partners' efforts on ending and not reinforcing rough sleeping.
10. Similarly, there is a considerable range of accommodation available to rough sleepers. Cardiff has 45 emergency bed spaces available all year round, supplemented by a further 52 bed spaces under 'Cold Weather Provision'. Cardiff's 5 single person hostels offer 216 bed spaces alongside housing-related support. Work is underway to review this provision to ensure it addresses client needs.
11. There is a significant issue with EEA nationals sleeping rough in the city, many of whom are not working and therefore are without recourse to public funds. There is a need for a joined up approach from statutory and third sector partners to address this issue.
12. There has also been a growth in the number of beggars in the city; only some of these beggars are rough sleeping, many have temporary or settled accommodation. Again all partners need to work together to reduce begging.
13. The Strategy sets out an overarching vision and high level aims as follows:

Vision

To work towards ending rough sleeping in Cardiff.

Aims

- To work to understand the causes of rough sleeping;

- To work with partners to ensure support is directed towards ending and not reinforcing rough sleeping;
- To ensure early intervention to prevent rough sleeping becoming entrenched;
- To develop a range of accommodation and support solution tailored to individual needs.

“We Will” Commitments

To support these aims a large number of actions have been identified as “We Will” commitments. A summary of key commitments are set out below:

- Expand the Council’s Outreach Team to provide a case management approach to assisting those sleeping rough;
 - Strengthen the joint working response, coordinating and refocusing all partners’ efforts on getting people off the street;
 - Work towards “No First Night Out” for those who engage with services;
 - Review accommodation options for rough sleepers and further develop independent living solutions utilising the principles of Housing First;
 - Automatically refer rough sleepers who have been rough sleeping for 3 months into the multi-agency Vulnerable Persons Intervention Pathway;
 - Develop a specialist pathway through services for clients with mental health / substance misuse issues;
 - Build on the success of and ensure the sustainability of the Reconnection Service;
 - Refocus housing-related support services to address the needs of former rough sleepers;
 - Identify alternatives to begging which all partners can refer into and work with the Police to prevent and reduce persistent begging in the city.
14. An action plan will be developed with partners to take forward all the commitments set out in the Strategy and further consultation with partners will take place as the specific initiatives identified in the plan are taken forward.

EEA Nationals

15. A significant proportion of rough sleepers are EEA nationals (around 20% when ‘cold weather provision’ is not in place). As these individuals are not able to access services the ability of the Council and its partners to assist them is limited, which perpetuates rough sleeping. The Salvation Army works with the Council to provide a Reconnection Service for rough sleepers with no local connection to Cardiff and has had significant success in reconnecting individuals to their home areas. Unfortunately many individuals will not engage with the Reconnection Service and therefore other alternatives need to be considered to address the growing number of EEA nationals sleeping rough.
16. As rough sleeping is considered an abuse of free movement rights, such individuals may be subject to administrative removal under Home Office procedures.

17. A joint working protocol between the Council, Police and Immigration has been prepared to reduce the numbers of EEA nationals sleeping rough in Cardiff. This formalises procedures for identifying and supporting EEA national rough sleepers to claim appropriate benefits, access employment and accommodation, or to voluntarily reconnect them to their country of origin. However, where clients disengage from services, or are assessed as unlikely to break the pattern of rough sleeping, information sharing will take place to facilitate administrative removal by Immigration Services. A copy of this draft protocol can be found at **Appendix 2**.
18. To support delivery of the Strategy, Supporting People Programme Grant Funding released through recommissioning will be refocused on homelessness and rough sleeping. This will allow for the expansion of the Council's Outreach Team and will support a grant programme for third sector organisations to bring forward innovative proposals for new ways of working. The Supporting People Spend Plan was agreed by Cabinet in February, Welsh Government have asked that the spend plan be updated with further details of the units of support to be provided through the new schemes and this revised plan is attached at **Appendix 3**.

Consultation & Equality Impact Assessment

19. Early consultation took place with key partners involved in the delivery of support services to rough sleepers and significant changes were made to the content and ambition of the Strategy. Further consultation then took place with a wider range of partners and the Strategy was further amended as a result.
20. An Equality Impact Assessment has been carried out on the Strategy. A copy of the EIA can be found at **Appendix 4**.

Scrutiny

21. The report was presented to the Communities and Adult Service Committee for pre-cabinet decision scrutiny on 8th February 2017. The strategy and the approach taken was well received and committees letter can be found in **Appendix 5**. The specific points raised on the draft EEA Rough Sleeper Protocol will be taken into account ahead of this being agreed with South Wales Police and Immigration Services.

Reason for Recommendations

22. Part 2 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 places a duty on local authorities to carry out local homelessness reviews and formulate local strategies. This includes an expectation for a specific strategic focus on rough sleeping. An action has been included in the Cardiff Housing Strategy 2016-2021 to develop a Homelessness Strategy by June 2018. This Rough Sleeper Strategy has been developed first however, to address the pressing issue of rough sleeping in Cardiff.

23. The Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-2020 will ensure that the Council has current and relevant strategic plans in place to address rough sleeping.
24. The EEA Protocol will formalise joint working procedures to reduce the number of EEA nationals sleeping rough in Cardiff.

Financial Implications

25. The report proposes expanding the Council's Outreach Team. Any such additional employee costs will be met from Welsh Government Supporting People Grant and will need to be consistent with the terms and conditions of that grant.
26. The report proposes putting in place processes and interventions to make better use of existing support for rough sleepers provided by the Council and external partners. Any other new initiatives will need to be managed within existing Council Budgets.

Legal Implications

27. Statutory duties relating to homelessness are placed on the Council by Part 2 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014. These include duties relating to the provision of advice and assistance; prevention of homelessness; help to secure or provision of accommodation; and reviews and strategies.
28. Sound strategies and policies are based on adequate consultation with stakeholders and the consultation that has taken place is described in paragraph 17 of this Report.
29. In making decisions the Council has to satisfy its public sector duties under the Equality Act 2010. The Council must have due regard to the need to (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination (2) advance equality of opportunity and (3) foster good relations on the basis of protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Gender reassignment
- Sex
- Race – including ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality
- Disability
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Sexual orientation
- Religion or belief – including lack of belief

30. The report identifies that an Equality Impact Assessment has been carried out and can be found at Appendix 3. The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to ensure that the Council has understood the potential impacts of the proposal in terms of equality so that it can ensure that it is making proportionate and rational decisions having due regard

to its public sector equality duty. The Cabinet must have due regard to the Equality Impact Assessment in making its decision.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet are recommended to;

1. Agree the Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-2020 as set out at Appendix 1.
2. Delegate authority to the Director of Communities, Housing and Customer Service to enter into a joint protocol with Immigration Services and South Wales Police to address the issue of EEA Nationals sleeping rough in the city.
3. Agree the amended Supporting People Programme Grant Spend Plan to include further information regarding the units of support to be delivered by the new and innovative schemes to address homelessness.

SARAH MCGILL

Director

10 March 2017

The following appendices are attached:

Appendix 1 - The Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-2020

Appendix 2 - Draft EEA Rough Sleeping Protocol

Appendix 3 - Revised Supporting People Programme Grant Spend Plan

Appendix 4 - Equality Impact Assessment

Appendix 5 - Letter from Community & Adult Services Scrutiny Committee

Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-2020



Partners to the Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-2020:



South Wales Police
Heddlu De Cymru



HUGGARD, Helping
The Homeless



Connecting rough sleepers to local services
0300 500 0914 www.streetlink.org.uk



Immigration Enforcement

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This document is available in Welsh / Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg.

Foreword



Along with partners, I am committed to significantly reducing rough sleeping in the city and will continue to bring about effective change. This Strategy aims to ensure that some of the most socially excluded people in Cardiff receive appropriate help and support when they need it most.

Councillor Susan Elsmore

Cabinet Member for Health, Housing & Wellbeing.

Welcome to the Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-20. The strategy recognises and builds on the excellent work that is already taking place to prevent and tackle rough sleeping, but I acknowledge that there are still too many people living on the streets in Cardiff. This document is a response to this issue and outlines the co-ordinated approach required to tackling and preventing rough sleeping in our city.

Sleeping rough is dangerous and can damage people's lives permanently. Life on the streets detrimentally impacts on physical and mental health and wellbeing and at present the average life expectancy of a rough sleeper is just 47 years of age, which is 30 years younger than the general population.

The longer an individual remains on the streets, the more likely that secondary issues such as begging, drugs or alcohol misuse can become an issue. These anti-social behaviours can also impact on citizens, businesses, workers and visitors to the city.

Introduction

This Rough Sleeper Strategy will outline how people sleeping rough, often with complex lives and issues, can receive appropriate and accessible support, advice and homelessness assistance. It identifies what provision is currently available and how it can be improved to deliver a more wraparound service to the most vulnerable in society.

No-one chooses rough sleeping as a permanent lifestyle option. Many people will have held tenancies or been supported in specialist housing but have been unable to sustain or manage accommodation provided. This is often due to complex life experiences such as loss of job, family breakdown, bereavement, periods in care or prison, and serious health issues, or personal lifestyle choices such as substance misuse, criminal behaviour or street culture activities. These issues can often lead to a harmful cycle of multiple exclusions from services.

This document is structured around the 'customer journey' from identifying rough sleepers, engagement with services, provision of accommodation, through to independent living.

The Strategy sets out a number of ambitious activities to be undertaken by the Council and its partners over the next 3 years, listed as 'We Will' commitments throughout the document. These will be collated to inform an action plan to be taken forward and monitored in conjunction with the *Cardiff Housing Strategy 2016-2021*.

Vision

This Strategy has the following ambitious vision:

To work towards ending rough sleeping in Cardiff.

Aims

This Strategy will deliver on the following aims:

To work to understand the causes of rough sleeping.

To work with partners to ensure support is directed towards ending and not reinforcing rough sleeping.

To ensure early intervention to prevent rough sleepers becoming entrenched.

To develop a range of accommodation and support solutions tailored to individual needs.

Background

Housing Issues in Cardiff

Cardiff Council and partners are facing unprecedented pressures to deliver accommodation options to those in the most housing need. These pressures come from reducing resources, high levels of homelessness, Welfare Reforms and a deceleration of housing development. The *Cardiff Housing Strategy 2016-2021* shows that:

- ⇒ There are nearly **8,300** households on the waiting list for social housing, of which 8% are homeless;
- ⇒ There are **450** new housing applications each month;
- ⇒ **2,700** families are living in severely overcrowded homes;
- ⇒ **600** homeless households are living in temporary accommodation or hostels including **378** families.

The Welsh Government provides Supporting People grant funding to assist vulnerable people to live independently and prevent homelessness. The Council administers the funds and commissions services such as hostels, refuges, supported housing schemes and tenancy support.

As both the capital and largest city in Wales, Cardiff experiences a high rate of homelessness. At the acute end, Cardiff has seen year on year increases in the number of rough sleepers.

- ⇒ Single night counts undertaken in London in 2016 recorded **964** rough sleepers, **23%** of the English national figure of **4,134**. Cardiff's 2016 single night count recorded **53** rough sleepers, representing **38%** of the Welsh total of **141**.
- ⇒ At **53** rough sleepers, Cardiff's 2016 single night count figure compares with areas such as Birmingham (**55**) and Bedford (**59**), but is not as high as Bristol (**74**) or Manchester (**78**). *Source: Rough Sleeping Statistics Autumn 2016, England (Dept for Communities & Local Government, 2017); National Rough Sleeper Count, November 2016 (Statistics for Wales, 2017).*

The challenge in taking forward services to rough sleepers and vulnerable people is to ensure consistent advice is given, that an awareness of all the services available is widespread and that collaboration is promoted wherever possible.



Background

Homeless Duties to Single Adults

New homelessness legislation was implemented on 28th April 2015 through Part 2 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014. This Act places new duties on local authorities to help anyone seeking housing advice and assistance. The specific duties are:

Duty to Provide Advice and Assistance:

The Council has a duty to provide advice and assistance to anyone including persons from abroad. For rough sleepers this includes outlining the various accommodation options available, as well as support to access relevant benefits.

Duty to Prevent Homelessness:

The Council is required to work with eligible clients to try and prevent homelessness or secure alternative accommodation. For rough sleepers this may include facilitating mediation with family members or addressing issues such as rent arrears.

Duty to Help to Secure Accommodation:

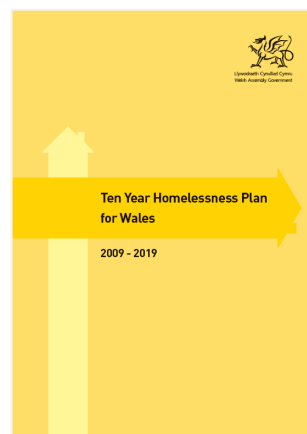
Where homelessness cannot be prevented, the Council must assist all eligible households to find suitable alternative accommodation. This may include assisting access into the private rented sector, or supported housing for those deemed vulnerable, as defined by the legislation.

Duty to Secure Accommodation:

Where alternative accommodation has not been found under the previous duties, most single people without dependents would fail to qualify under this duty, again unless they were deemed vulnerable. While the Council has no duty to provide it, Cardiff has access to a range of accommodation for single people (see page 22).

Although the wider duties do assist the majority of single homeless people, rough sleepers are not directly addressed within the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

However, Part 2 of the Act places a duty on local authorities to carry out local homelessness reviews and formulate local strategies. This includes an expectation for a specific strategic focus on rough sleeping. An action has been included in the *Cardiff Housing Strategy 2016-2021* to develop a Homelessness Strategy by June 2018. This Rough Sleeper Strategy has been developed first to address the pressing issue of rough sleeping in Cardiff.



The Welsh Government *Ten Year Homelessness Plan for Wales 2009-2019*, identifies 5 key objectives that have helped to shape this Rough Sleeper Strategy:

- ⇒ Preventing homelessness wherever possible;
- ⇒ Working across organisational boundaries;
- ⇒ Placing the service user at the centre of service delivery;
- ⇒ Ensuring social inclusion and equality of access to services;
- ⇒ Making the best use of resources.

Background

Research

A number of research studies have been undertaken looking into the reasons for rough sleeping; the support needs of these individuals and experiences of violence and abuse on the streets.

The 2011 Joseph Rowntree Foundation report 'Tackling Homelessness and Exclusion—Understanding Complex Lives' explores the interaction between homelessness and other social issues. Evidence was collected by research projects in 7 UK cities, including Cardiff. The report identifies:

- A strong overlap between more extreme forms of homelessness and other support needs, with nearly half of service users reporting experience of institutional care, substance misuse and street activities such as begging, as well as homelessness.
- People with complex needs are at serious risk of falling through the cracks in service provision. There needs to be an integrated response across health, housing and social care.
- A need to move from compartmentalised and organisationally driven approaches towards an individualised approach.

In 2016, Dr Peter Mackie of Cardiff University undertook research on 'Transitory Single Homelessness in Wales'. This study looked at the scale of movement of single homeless people, where they were coming from and the influences behind people seeking housing assistance in areas where they have no local connection.

Examples of the range of factors identified:

Push - loss of employment, transient lifestyle, relationship breakdown.

Pull - know someone in the area, a fresh start, belief that coming to the city would offer more services.

The 2016 Crisis study 'It's no life at all – Rough Sleepers' experiences of violence and abuse on the streets of England & Wales' conducted face to face interviews with 458 homeless people who had experienced rough sleeping in the previous 12 months. Focussing on the extent and impact of incidences of crime and anti-social behaviour, the report identified that:

- 77% were victims of anti-social behaviour
- 30% had experienced violence;
- 6% had been sexually assaulted;
- 45% had been intimidated or threatened with violence / force;
- 56% had been verbally abused;
- 51% reported damage to / theft of personal property.

The Wallich are currently undertaking consultation with existing and former rough sleepers in Cardiff, to identify the barriers they experienced when accessing accommodation and support services. The outcomes of this consultation will be considered by the Council to review pathways into services as necessary.

We Will:

- Continue to benchmark with other local authorities to review and adopt relevant best practice.
- Consider the findings of relevant research and pilot projects to inform future service provision.

Identifying Rough Sleepers

Reporting Rough Sleepers

The Council welcomes referrals from the public and professionals who have information or concerns about anyone they believe to be sleeping rough anywhere in the city. Dedicated contact options for the Homeless Outreach Team are advertised on the Council website (www.cardiff.gov.uk/homelessnow), including a direct e-mail address (roughsleeping@cardiff.gov.uk). This referral route has proved effective in identifying previously unknown clients and/or locations.

Another option is the Streetlink Cymru service. This website and mobile phone app allows the public to report the location of a presumed rough sleeper to a central service. The information is then passed to the relevant Council who investigate and visit the location within 3 working days.

Unfortunately, not all referrals received contain sufficient detail to act upon the intelligence. Since its launch, Cardiff has received 401 referrals via Streetlink Cymru, of which only 2 have provided information on rough sleepers previously unknown to the Homeless Outreach Team.

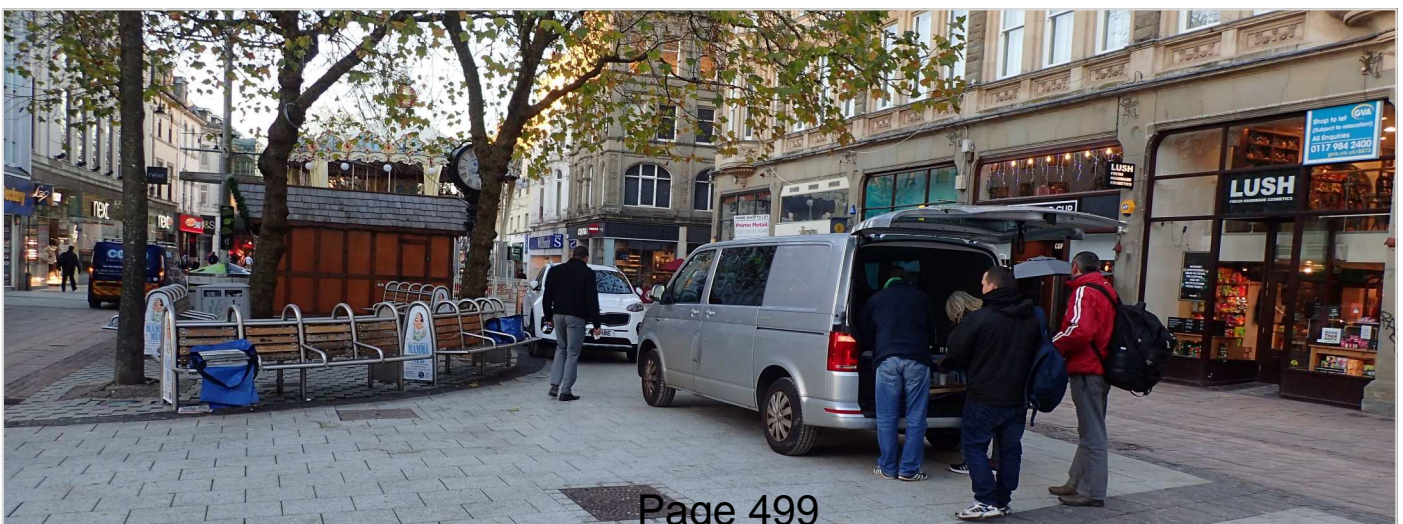
We Will: Improve the visibility of the Homeless Outreach Team's contact details on the Council website.

Ongoing Monitoring

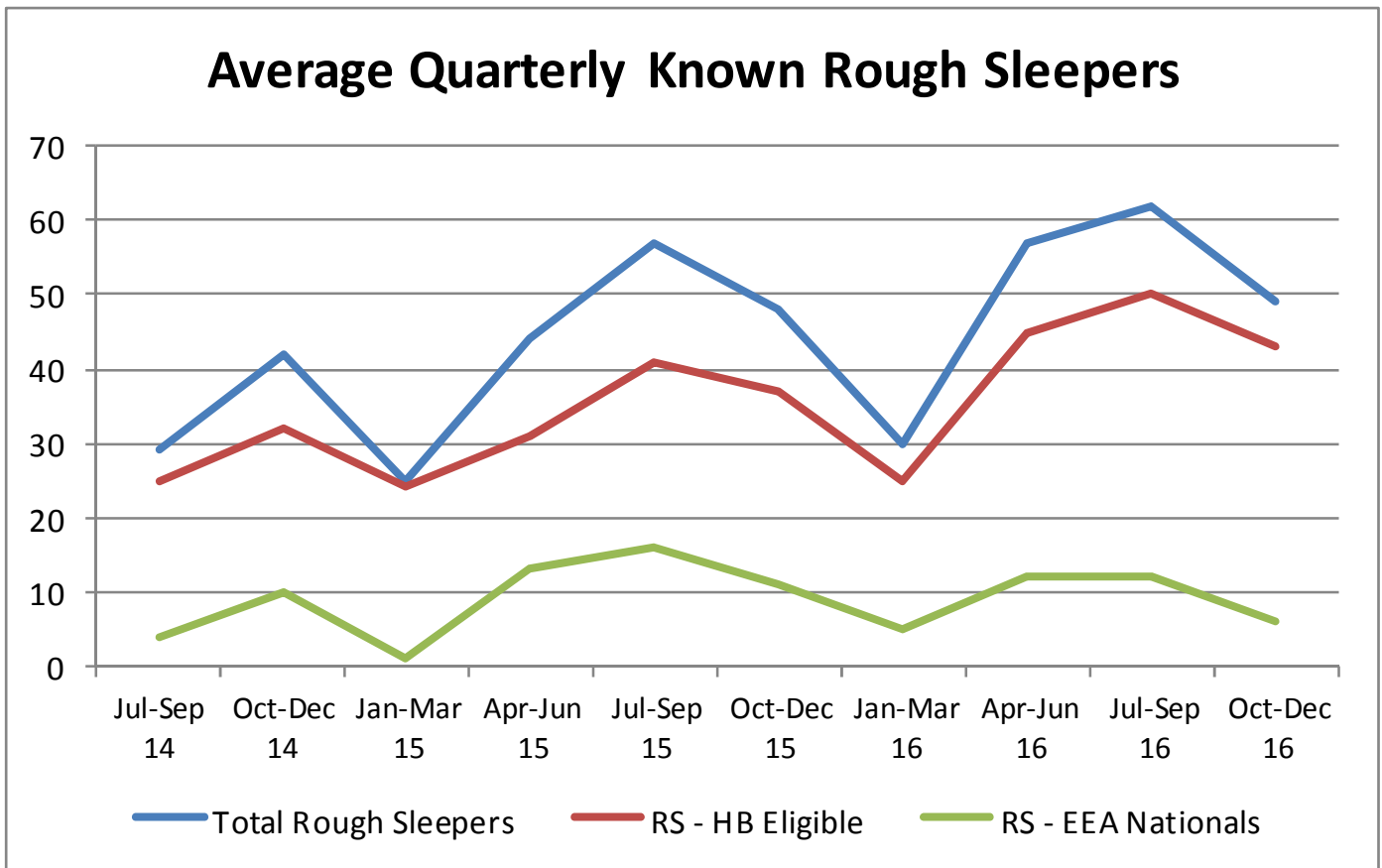
The Council's Homeless Outreach Team work alongside a variety of third sector organisations to seek out and support rough sleepers. Together with staff from The Wallich, Council outreach staff take breakfast to and engage with rough sleepers every morning at known locations.

Details of all individuals observed are recorded and data is combined with information from partners. Along with intelligence from the Police and other sources, this data builds up a picture of rough sleepers.

This daily monitoring shows that over the last 2 years, the number of people sleeping rough in and around the city centre has steadily increased. During one week in August 2016 this figure peaked at 68 individuals, with the whole of August averaging 60 individuals per week, the highest numbers ever recorded in Cardiff.



Identifying Rough Sleepers



Source: Cardiff Council Homeless Outreach Team 2017.

The graph demonstrates the changing trend of rough sleeping over the past 2 years. It shows seasonal fluctuations, with numbers decreasing in the winter months in line with Cold Weather Provision (see page 21). However, the overall trend is an upward one, with the exception of a levelling off of European Economic Area (EEA) nationals sleeping out since April 2016.

Client Demographics

As at 28th October 2016 there were 52 known individuals sleeping rough:

- 46 were males and 6 females;
- Almost half (25) were aged under 35;
- 37 were White Welsh; 3 White British; 1 White Irish; 1 Mixed Race and 10 were EEA nationals;
- A third (17) were classed as entrenched (see page 11);

- 26 people had a local connection to Cardiff; 11 to other South East Wales authorities; 3 to England; 10 to EEA countries; 2 were not known. Source: Cardiff Council Homeless Outreach Team 2016.

This snapshot includes classifications of rough sleepers, as described below.

Those New to Sleeping Rough

As the Welsh capital, Cardiff attracts many people wanting a new start. However, when jobs and housing are not as readily available as anticipated, some find the only option is to sleep rough. Similarly those already resident here who experience a significant life-changing event such as job loss or relationship breakdown with partner or parents, also may find themselves on the streets. With early identification these individuals can be supported and avoid the often harmful cycle of homelessness.

Identifying Rough Sleepers

The Outreach Team aim to identify and engage with new rough sleepers on the same day and respond to all other referrals within a target of 3 days. Anyone wanting to access services will have immediate access to emergency bedspaces.

Long Term Rough Sleepers

Whilst efforts are made to get people into accommodation at the earliest opportunity, due to a variety of reasons, a significant proportion of people sleeping rough do not engage with services. Whilst contact with most clients will result in positive change over time, there are still many individuals who have additional barriers and personal circumstances that can lead to a longer term problem. Chaotic lifestyles and complex needs can result in an inability to maintain accommodation once provided, or failure to maintain any form of accommodation for extended periods of time. For the purpose of this strategy, the group is split into two different categories:

Periodic Rough Sleepers:

Clients who have 3 separate periods of rough sleeping. Such clients have multiple spells of rough sleeping and are recognised as being at high risk of becoming entrenched.

Entrenched Rough Sleepers:

Clients who have been rough sleeping for 6 months or more. Currently, this applies to approximately a third of rough sleepers in Cardiff. Although entrenched, efforts continue to be made to engage and encourage people into services.

Case Study: Entrenched Rough Sleeper

PJ was last accommodated in a hostel, which he abandoned as he found it too chaotic. He has slept rough ever since, a period of approximately 12 years. PJ has been made many offers of housing during this time, but has declined them all.

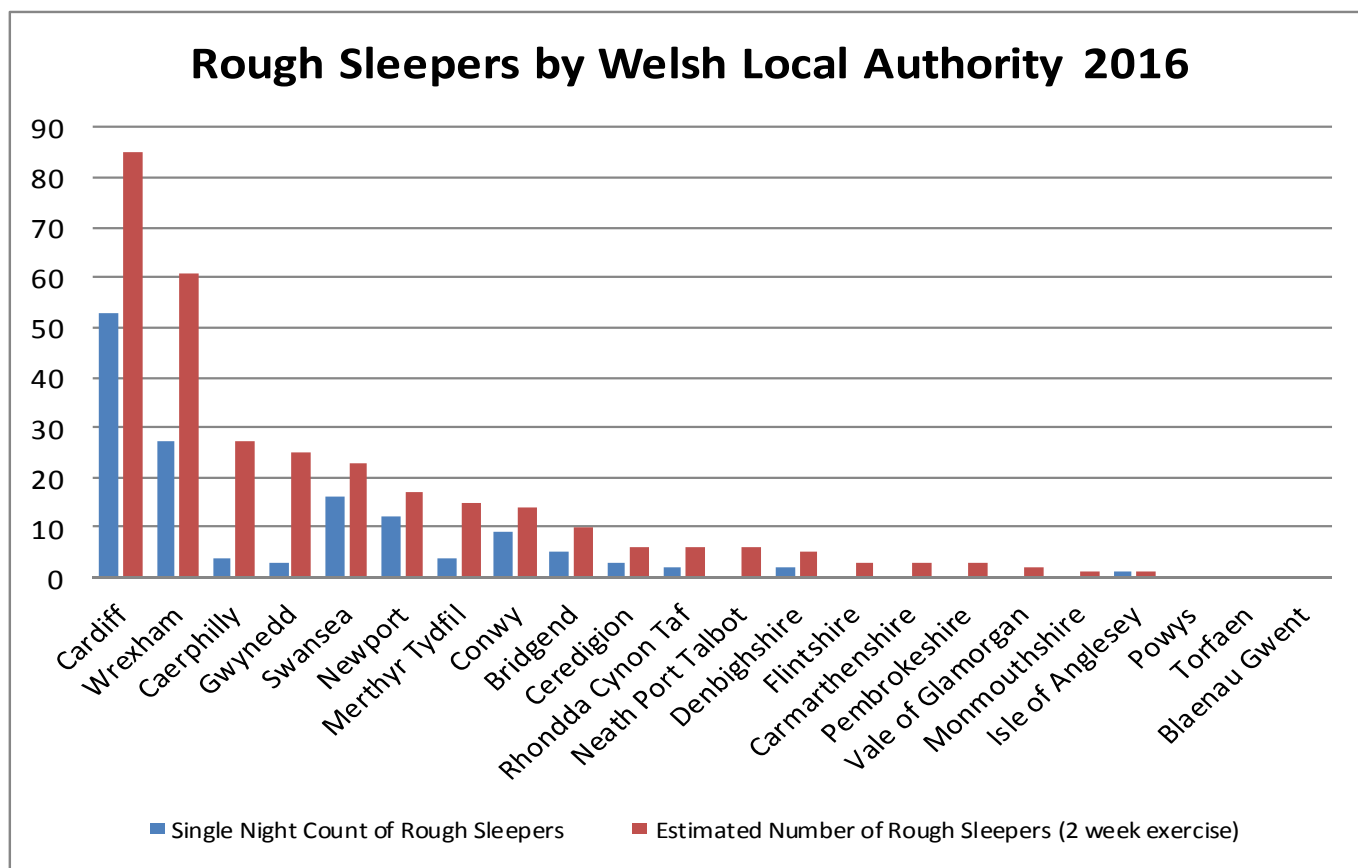
The Outreach Team continually remind PJ that he has options open to him but he gets easily annoyed if he feels pushed. The priority has to be to maintain a supportive, trusting relationship with him in order to keep him as safe and well as possible.

The Outreach Team assisted PJ to make claims for welfare benefits so he can now support himself with food and hot drinks through the day without having to access soup runs. PJ lives a very insular life; this is the way he copes with the mental health issues at the root of his street homeless lifestyle. PJ continues to be monitored for any signs of diminished mental capacity around his decision to live on the streets.

European Economic Area (EEA) Nationals

Due to a change in legislation in January 2014, many single EEA nationals without worker status or recourse to public funds sleep on the city's streets. When Cold Weather Provision (see page 21) is not available, they comprise around 20% of all rough sleepers. These clients are still supported by the Homeless Outreach Team, however, their accommodation options are limited due to ineligibility for Housing Benefit and lack of employment.

Identifying Rough Sleepers



Source: National Rough Sleeper Count, November 2016 (Statistics for Wales, 2017).

Veterans

The Council is a signatory of the Armed Forces Covenant. Homeless assessment and outreach processes have been developed to identify those who present from the Armed Forces and ensure they are signposted to appropriate support.

Annual Count

The Welsh Government requires local authorities to regularly report on the scale of rough sleeping in their area to inform national responses to this issue. A date is identified each year and, following set guidance, local authorities undertake a count of individuals sleeping rough during that night. This is supplemented with a two-week exercise to estimate numbers from all intelligence available.

The graph above shows the results of the 2016 Wales-wide count. Based on the estimated number of people sleeping rough over the *2 week period*, Cardiff was one of only four Welsh local authorities with a rate of over 2.0 rough sleepers per 10,000 households, compared to the Wales average of 1.0.

Cardiff's figures for the last 3 *single night counts* show an upward trend in the number of rough sleepers actually observed, with 26 individuals recorded in 2014, 30 in 2015 and 53 in 2016.

Early Intervention Options

Cardiff has a wide variety of services delivered by the Council, third sector and voluntary organisations operating in the city, which support vulnerable people and those affected by homelessness. There is a need to better coordinate and focus these services on early identification of rough sleepers and taking timely and appropriate action to help people off the streets.

The Homeless Outreach Team

The Council's Homeless Outreach Team goes out daily between 6am and 9pm to engage with people who are currently, or who are at risk of becoming, rough sleepers. The 'Guide for homeless people in Cardiff' is given to all those encountered. Due to the nature of many clients, engagement can be difficult and requires perseverance from staff to connect with and support the client.

The Outreach Team works throughout the city with other outreach agencies, providing assistance to access accommodation options and services such as Health (both physical and mental) and Social Care where an issue is identified needing intervention. Although data is shared between services, an improved approach is required to fully record the interactions and offers of support made to individuals.

We Will:

- Expand the Outreach Team to provide a case management approach to rough sleepers.
- Improve data sharing between agencies involved with rough sleepers.
- Work towards 'No First Night Out' for those who engage with services.

Guide for homeless people in Cardiff

<h4>› HANR Outreach Services</h4> <p>(Advice and services for homeless and vulnerable adults). Housing Options Centre (HOC), Hansen Street, Cardiff, CF10 5DW</p> <p>Freephone: 0808 100 1327</p>	<h4>› Breakfast Run</h4> <p>Daily service from 7am checking known sites in & around Cardiff. Based at the Old Museum toilets, Museum Avenue from 8.15am</p>	<h4>› The Bus Project - Museum</h4> <p>Sunday 5.30 – 8.00pm Monday – Thursday, 6.30 - 9.00pm</p>	<h4>› The Soup Run</h4> <p>Every evening from 8pm, Charles Street (rear of M&S)</p>	<h4>› Street Pastors</h4> <p>Every Friday & Saturday night from 10pm - 4am in the City Centre.</p>
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Early Intervention Options

Third Sector Services

The following third sector services are grant funded by the Welsh Government and the Council and work closely with the Homeless Outreach Team.

Rough Sleeper Intervention Team

This service, operated by The Wallich in partnership with the Council's Homeless Outreach Team, is more commonly known as the 'Breakfast Run'. Staff go out each morning to engage with rough sleepers through the provision of breakfast and other welfare items.

Bus Project

Established in 2002, this service is delivered by the Salvation Army, Sunday to Thursday evenings every week. As well as access to out of hours emergency accommodation, this service also provides food, access to advice, advocacy, medical support including needle exchange and chaplaincy. The Bridge Project substance misuse outreach worker provides a surgery via the Bus Project and links in with all other outreach services.



Huggard Day Centre

The facility provides an open access day centre for rough sleepers 365 days a year

where they can access a variety of advice and support, from basic welfare provision to diversionary activities and access to training and development. Services include:

- Reception Service: Meeting the immediate and basic needs of clients, supporting them to engage with accommodation and support services;
- Support and Rehabilitation: Addressing barriers to engagement and breaking dependence on street culture activities. Providing diversionary and development opportunities;
- Development and Training: Developing confidence, social skills and employability in an attempt to break the cycle of homelessness through an extensive range of activities and training.

The Huggard Day Centre has an Advocacy Service which provides a direct access drop-in to deal with any issue a homeless or vulnerably housed person may present with. The advocate works closely with partner agencies and regularly receives referrals where specific support needs have been identified that can be a barrier to accessing accommodation or services, such as complicated benefit claims.

The Centre also provides a Substance Misuse Project for rough sleepers that follows a harm reduction programme. This service provides low threshold, open access support from the provision of a needle exchange service to advice, support, stabilisation and engagement in formal treatment services.

Early Intervention Options



Voluntary Provision

There is also a range of voluntary and non-grant funded assistance available in Cardiff.

Faith Groups

There is a long history of faith groups providing 'soup runs' for rough sleepers in the city, taking turns to give out hot food on weekday evenings. The services provided by faith groups have increased significantly in recent years to include approximately 12 cold weather beds in churches over the winter months, food parcels, free clothing, haircuts and personal hygiene products.

Street Pastors

Cardiff Street Pastors initiative is delivered by local churches, working with the Police, the Council, Health and local businesses. Street Pastors are volunteers, trained to prevent anti-social incidents and support people to access services or transport. Cardiff Street Pastors recognise many of the entrenched rough sleepers and will offer blankets and signpost them to services.

Community Initiatives

A range of different community-based initiatives provide services and assistance to rough sleepers, often on an ad-hoc basis.

Homeless Alliance

The Homeless Alliance was formed in 2013 to try to coordinate these services alongside statutory and other partners.

Working Together to Get People Off the Streets

There is clearly a wealth of services assisting rough sleepers. However this activity needs to be refocussed and better coordinated. A new approach is needed to divert people away from options which encourage dependency and reinforce rough sleeping, and to realign services towards helping people to achieve the confidence required to live independently.

More can be done to further integrate current provision, using partners' respective specialisms to support homeless people. For example, Faith groups may be best placed to befriend individuals on a 1-1 basis to divert them into activities, employment and socialising. A more intensive, wraparound and collaborative approach to supporting rough sleepers, especially new individuals, to move off the streets, will improve the likelihood that they are diverted from a harmful lifestyle and achieve better outcomes.

We Will:

- Strengthen the joint-working response, coordinating and refocusing all partners' efforts on getting people off the streets.
- Develop procedures for closer partnership working with Faith groups.
- Explore options to develop diversionary / befriending services.

Early Intervention Options

Complex Needs

The majority of entrenched and repeating rough sleepers that are being supported within the city are not homeless because they do not have a roof over their head, but because they have repeatedly been unable to sustain or manage accommodation provided.

The Council and its partner agencies have recognised an increase in the number of presentations where the lead need is identified as mental health. A significant number of these presentations also have coexisting substance misuse related needs.

Partners acknowledge the need to ensure that mental health and substance misuse support within hostel provision meets the needs of the client, and that appropriate placements are made for the level of support required. A joint review of the current provision and pathway is currently underway between the Council's Housing and Social Care Services working with Health colleagues. Two specialist mental health professionals have been engaged to undertake the review. This will include:

- Use of an improved support needs assessment to ensure identified support needs are met.
- An in-depth analysis of what support is actually offered in hostels and supported housing schemes.
- Devising criteria to improve matching of client need with appropriate placement.
- To act as specialist advisors to staff to assist with referrals.
- To identify gaps in existing accommodation provision.

This review will inform future provision and develop a clear pathway for individuals with discrete needs.

Case Study: Substance Misuse Joint Outreach Pilot

During October 2016, the Council's Homeless Outreach Team undertook 4 sessions (one per week) of street-based joint outreach with TAITH. TAITH are commissioned by the Substance Misuse Area Planning Board (APB) using Welsh Government grant funding to offer advice and support to help people make informed decisions regarding their substance use. Services include harm reduction strategies; one-to-one interventions; semi-structured group work; needle exchange and blood borne virus testing. The pilot resulted in:

- 10 Entry to Drug and Alcohol Services (EDAS) referrals;
- 3 direct access EDAS appointments;
- 12 clients being signposted to TAITH.

We Will:

- Develop a support pathway through services for clients with mental health/substance misuse issues.
- Review and improve partnership working between the statutory and voluntary sectors to address complex needs.
- Build upon the success of the substance misuse pilot and explore further options for joint outreach with specialist partner agencies.
- Develop a specialist pathway through services for females at high risk of exploitation.

Early Intervention Options

Vulnerable Persons Multi-Agency Intervention

In collaboration with partners, the Council has developed a range of intervention procedures for individuals where there is heightened concern relating to their safety and wellbeing. These procedures are implemented through a referral process which triggers a multi-agency response. An action plan is agreed to put in place appropriate interventions until an acceptable outcome has been reached. Issues can be escalated to senior management within each partner organisation where a situation and the potential consequences are deemed critical. There are 4 stages to this pathway:

Stage 1: Access Panel – multi-agency meeting to discuss all clients referred due to exclusion from frontline accommodation.

Stage 2: Falling Through the Net – multi-agency meeting to discuss an individual's concerns and risk.

Stage 3: Accelerated - expedite consultation with senior management where the need is identified.

Stage 4: Blue Light – provide emergency intervention where it is assessed that a person's circumstances pose a serious and immediate life threatening risk.

To improve early intervention, the criteria for these procedures need to be strengthened. Whilst referrals into the service can be made at any time, they will automatically be made for all those at risk of long term rough sleeping.

We Will: Further develop the multi-agency procedures to identify and intervene with those who sleep rough on 3 separate occasions, or continuously sleep rough for 3 months.

Health and Social Care Services

It is widely accepted that rough sleeping significantly impacts on individuals' physical and mental well being. In Cardiff, the following well-established services work with outreach services and accommodation providers to help address the needs of the most vulnerable in society:

Homelessness Nurse

The homelessness nurse provides healthcare intervention via the medical suite at the Council's Housing Options Centre and in hostels. As well as offering treatment and services such as sexual health and blood-borne virus screening, referrals are made to specialist services, such as dentistry, as required.

Cardiff Alcohol Treatment Centre

The Alcohol Treatment Centre is a nurse-led service based in the city centre, which assesses, treats and monitors intoxicated individuals. The centre was developed through a broad partnership including Health, the Police and the Council.

Mental Health Assertive Outreach Team

The team assists individuals and professionals to overcome barriers to assessment and treatment for vulnerable adults with complex needs.

Early Intervention Options

City Centre Social Work Team

This team works with vulnerable homeless individuals with social care needs and/or complex health needs, including a small number of service users with no identifiable accommodation move-on option. The team engage with service users to work towards completing an Integrated Assessment and provide interventions based on need and appropriate packages of care.

The Bridge Programme

The Bridge Programme is a unique service designed to provide access into substance misuse treatment for marginalised and hard to reach clients. With integrated specialist outreach workers, the programme offers rapid access to a wide range of treatment options including brief interventions, assessment and structured treatments. It also provides support to access hostel accommodation; Naloxone; blood borne virus screening and needle exchange.

The programme offers on average 50 plus treatment places a year. Approximately 80% of service users have either been directly engaged from rough sleeping or have had experience of rough sleeping within the last 12 months.

Reconnection Service

Cardiff recognises that not all rough sleepers will have a local connection to the area for housing purposes and that some individuals come to Cardiff because of a lack of provision in other authorities. All rough sleepers in Cardiff are given advice and assistance regardless of their local connection status.

However, monitoring of the impact of the new legislation indicated that, in 2015 the number of people sleeping rough or accessing emergency accommodation in Cardiff, who were from other Welsh local authority areas, was increasing. This led to the development of the Reconnection Service delivered by the Salvation Army to support individuals with no local connection to return to their home authority in a managed way, or to achieve another positive accommodation outcome.

Accommodation may be provided for an individual with no local connection either for one night or temporarily via a waiver to access specialist provision only provided in Cardiff, or because of overwhelming vulnerability, health or social care grounds. The table below shows Service outcomes for November 2015 to November 2016:

Outcome	Clients
Reconnected to friends and family	33
Did not engage with Reconnection Service	27
Reconnected to make presentation at own Council	26
Offered supported accommodation via wavier or re-assessment	25
Supported to move into private rented accommodation	5
Case pending	5
Other e.g. Hospital/Prison	3
Total	124

People have been reconnected from as far apart as Barry to Brussels.

Early Intervention Options

Case Study: Reconnection Service

PG is a 38 year old male whose local connection was established as South East Wales. PG was previously known to homeless services in Cardiff and had been identified as having drug and alcohol issues. Reconnection staff engaged with PG during an outreach surgery at the Bus Project. They supported PG to attend the Council's Housing Options Centre, where he was assessed and referred into the Reconnection Service.

The Reconnection Service then worked with PG to re-establish ties with his mother, who agreed to offer PG accommodation whilst he presented to his local authority. Staff also contacted the local authority to seek advice, arrange an appointment for PG and to ensure he would be able to access drug and alcohol services in the Borough. PG is now settled in a hostel in his home area. He remains abstinent and is in regular contact with his family.

We Will:

- Continue to monitor local connection for all clients.
- Build on the success of, and ensure the sustainability of, the Reconnection Service.



Police and Other Intervention

UK Visas and Immigration

Rough sleeping is considered an abuse of free movement rights, as defined in European legislation and case law. EEA nationals found to be rough sleeping may therefore be subject to administrative removal via Home Office procedures.

A joint working protocol between the Council, Police and the UK Visas and Immigration service has been prepared, using guidelines developed from Home Office policy, to reduce the numbers of Non UK/Republic of Ireland EEA Nationals sleeping rough in Cardiff (see Appendix A).

This protocol formalises the procedures for identifying and supporting EEA national rough sleepers to claim appropriate benefits, access employment and accommodation or to voluntarily reconnect them to their country of origin. Tailored support is at the heart of this collaborative approach and a full assessment of an individual's needs will be undertaken by partners.

However, where clients disengage from services, or are assessed as unlikely to break the pattern of rough sleeping, information sharing will take place to ensure that administrative removal takes place in a safe and planned manner.

We Will: Implement the Joint Working Protocol with Police and Immigration services.

Early Intervention Options

Case Study: EEA National.

VL had arrived in the UK in August 2016, moving transiently around the UK, looking for work and rough sleeping before arriving in Cardiff. He was distressed and unkempt when presenting, he had hoped to gain employment but had been unsuccessful causing deterioration in his health and an increase in his alcohol use. VL requested a return to Romania to reside with his family.

The Reconnection Service worked with the Huggard Advocate to book VL's ticket. VL's journey was over the Christmas period, taking around three days, so he was given a warm coat and a large food parcel to make his journey easier. The Reconnection Service also provided VL with a full travel map including details of all his travel times and connecting coaches. VL returned successfully to Bacau, Romania and is now residing with his family.

PSPOs have been considered elsewhere to place a general Order on whole towns to restrict certain behaviours such as leafleting/advertising, busking, begging, and rough sleeping. Many proposals have been abandoned due to public concern, but some limited Orders do exist. The Council and its partners will monitor any Orders in place to assess their success.

We Will: Closely monitor the use of Public Space Protection Orders in force in England and Wales.

Business Improvement District

Late in 2015 the Cardiff Business Improvement District (BID) was formally established. Providing business leadership for an area, the Bid also acts as a stimulus for visible improvements, whilst providing a united voice of influence and opinion. Comprising independent, SME and larger well-known chains operating predominantly in the city centre, the aim of the BID is to enhance the overall experience for visitors, shoppers and workers alike by working together to tackle local issues.

All businesses in the city centre can be affected by those who either beg from, or sleep rough outside their premises, but as identified in the BID 2016-2021 Business Plan, there is a shared acknowledgment of the need to work with agencies around the reduction and improved management of the homeless community and strategies to manage street begging and drinking.

We Will: work with the BID-branded Cardiff Ambassadors to develop solutions to ensure the city centre is a safe, secure, managed environment.

South Wales Police

Designated Public Place Orders (DPPO) prohibit drinking in certain areas designated by the Council and are enforced by the Police. A city centre DPPO was implemented in Cardiff in 2010.

Local Authority Powers

The Highways Act 1980 allowed local authorities to implement Public Path Gating Orders to restrict access to alleys and lanes which experienced anti-social behaviour such as fly-tipping and burglary. The Council has implemented over 100 such Orders across Cardiff. Since the introduction of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, these have been replaced by Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs).

Accommodation Options



Emergency Accommodation

All outreach services share the same aim of engaging individuals to support them to access accommodation whether emergency overnight stays or a hostel bedspace, as soon as possible. In total, Cardiff has 45 emergency bedspaces across 4 providers available all year round:

- **12** bedspaces are based within the Wallich Nightshelter.
- The Wallich also provide **3** emergency spaces within Sir Julian Hodge hostel.
- There are **8** bespoke 'pods' delivered at Ty Tresillian hostel (see above).
- **12** emergency spaces are delivered by the Huggard in addition to **8** pods.
- **2** emergency spaces are provided at the YMCA hostel.

Access to this emergency provision is managed by the Housing Options Centre, or out of office hours through Outreach Staff, the Breakfast Run, the Night Bus or via direct presentations to Ty Tresillian.

Cold Weather Provision

Since the mid 1990s Cardiff has operated a Cold Weather Provision scheme to provide additional overnight accommodation to further assist rough sleepers during the cold winter months. In 2016, 52 bed spaces were made available, partly funded by the Welsh Government Transition grant:

- **20** on Huggard Day Centre floor space.
- **12** floor spaces at Ty Tresillian.
- **12** plus spaces provided by churches.
- **4** spaces at the Salvation Army's Ty Gobaith hostel.
- **4** spaces at the YMCA hostel.

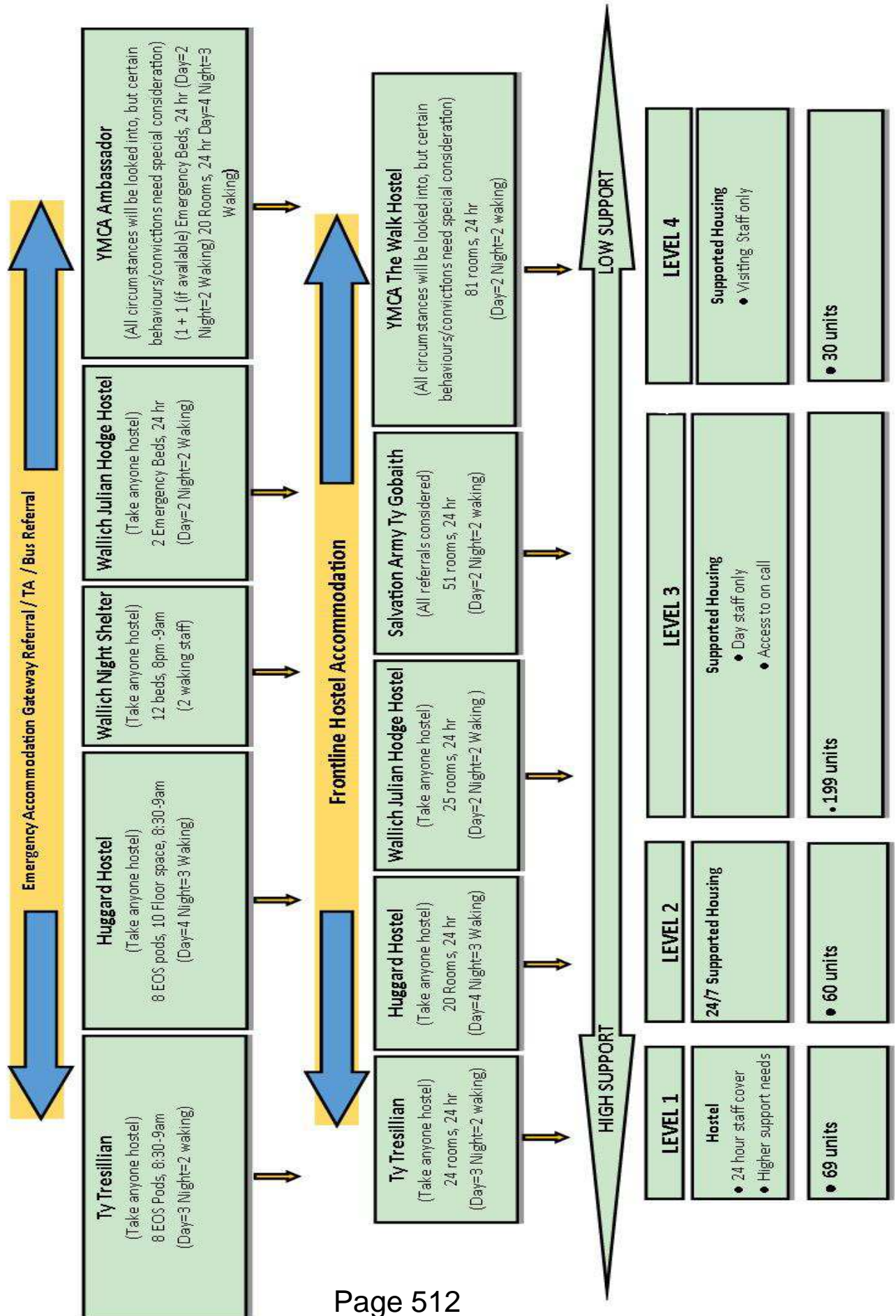
Some rough sleepers are however reluctant to use emergency accommodation.

We Will:

- Review accommodation options for rough sleepers.
- Gain a better understanding of the issues with emergency accommodation, to facilitate people coming off the streets.

Accommodation Options

Accommodation Options for Homeless, Single Adults



Accommodation Options

Hostel Bedspaces

Having accessed emergency provision, the current pathway is into existing vacant hostel, or other supported housing spaces. Cardiff has 5 large hostels that cater for single people and occasionally couples:

Hostel	Provider	Beds
Ty Tresillian	Cardiff Council	24
Cardiff YMCA	YMCA	81
Ty Gobaith	Salvation Army	66
Sir Julian Hodge	The Wallich	25
Huggard Hostel	Huggard	20

Although they all deliver generic housing-related support, some hostels specialise in addressing substance misuse, for example. Individuals may have to remain in emergency accommodation until a vacancy arises in the most suitable hostel identified to support their needs. A review of these larger hostels is underway to ensure that the best use is being made of this expensive resource. Hostels are required to support clients and be accessible 24 hours a day and therefore a substantial element of Supporting People Grant funding is used to deliver these bedspaces.

Supported Housing

The chart on the previous page shows the various types and range of accommodation based support services available for single homeless people. In total there are 559 bed spaces funded by Supporting People Grant to deliver specialist supported accommodation and move-on schemes to prepare people for independent living. Schemes can specialise in mental health, substance misuse and offending behaviour.

Some, including hostels, offer units that prepare clients for access to training and work, often with a discounted rent and provision of packed lunches and suitable work attire.

Case Study: Ty Cornel

Ty Cornel was originally developed to meet a gap in provision for a cohort of long-term street homeless people with existing substance misuse problems, which had resulted in significant physical disabilities. This partnership scheme with Adult Social Services uses joint funding to deliver housing and social care, with referrals made via the City Centre Social Work Team.

Single Persons Accommodation Gateway

Access into all hostel spaces and beyond is facilitated through a coordinated referral system, known as the Single Persons Gateway. This is one of a number of gateways developed to ensure that homeless people with particular issues or vulnerability can access the service best suited to their needs.

The Single Persons Gateway provides a 24 hour, central point of access into accommodation, operating from the Council's Housing Options Centre. This co-location ensures that everyone has access to a statutory homeless assessment in accordance with current legislation. The assessment process also covers other health and support needs, to ensure the most suitable onward placement is made.

Accommodation Options

The more entrenched rough sleepers are reluctant to access the services available at the Housing Options Centre and therefore miss out on priority services that a statutory homelessness assessment would provide. The Outreach team are best placed to carry out these assessments for rough sleepers, to ensure they have the same level of service as other homeless people.

We Will: Formalise arrangements for Council Outreach staff to undertake statutory homelessness assessments, giving clients access to services based on priority need.

Single Persons Gateway data is continually monitored and is being used to inform the Accommodation and Support Review into all Supporting People funded services. The Review aims to make improvements in how services are accessed, used and monitored and will also review other grant funding arrangements. This work will inform the development of new pathways for those with additional needs, such as mental health, and identify gaps in service which can then be appropriately procured.

Young Persons Gateway

Unlike some major cities, Cardiff does not have high levels of young people needing to sleep rough. The Homeless Outreach Team work with Children's Services to report any children or young people encountered, who may be truanting or reported as missing. Young people under 18 years old found to be sleeping rough will be given automatic priority and taken to Children's Services. The Police will be contacted if appropriate.

Young people leaving the care system or who have become homeless due to relationship breakdown with family or friends can be assisted through the 'Young Persons' Gateway. The Council's Homeless Service and Children's Services have a partnership with Llamau to provide the initial advice and assistance needed to access suitable accommodation or to provide mediation to help resolve difficult relationships. Young people are also offered an assessment with a co-located Social Worker to ensure all welfare needs are addressed.

The Young Persons Accommodation Gateway is managed by the Council's Housing Options Service and has access to a range of specialist supported accommodation for those aged 16-25, with suitable placements made dependent upon need. Once ready to move on, young people are encouraged to attend a 'training tenancy' session to provide them with the skills to manage their own tenancy.

We Will:

- Use the Single Persons Gateway to monitor usage of emergency provision to encourage move on and inform recommissioning.
- Establish refined support pathways for rough sleepers.
- Review all funding used to support homeless services to ensure sustainability and that outcomes are clearly understood and monitored.
- Develop a support service specification to prepare for recommissioning homeless hostels.
- Offer funding to pilot innovative new solutions to rough sleeping.

Independent Living

Housing First

Many people who experience rough sleeping can remain isolated on the streets as they do not want to be accommodated in hostels. A model that has received acclaim is Housing First, which started in America and has been adopted across the world. The concept is aimed at chronic rough sleepers and those who cannot break the cycle of homelessness by prioritising a move straight from the streets into a home; the concept being that if chaos is eliminated from a person's life, clinical and social stabilisation can occur faster and be more enduring.

Case Study: Tŷ'r Afon Project

ST had been rough sleeping for many years. Over time, the Outreach Team built up a bond with him and he eventually engaged with the service. ST was referred into the Tŷ'r Afon project. ST settled in well, becoming more confident and requiring only limited support.

ST moved on to his own accommodation where, unfortunately, he was subjected to bullying and abuse. In response, he became isolated and disengaged with support services. He eventually abandoned the property and returned to sleeping rough.

After a very short period, ST began to work with outreach staff again and a second referral was made to the Tŷ'r Afon Project. Following a successful period of support, ST moved into his own flat, maintaining contact with all services. He also started to volunteer with various homeless charities in Cardiff. ST is much happier at this accommodation, has grown in confidence and is well on his way to full independence.

In Cardiff an alternative accommodation model has been developed under the principles of the housing first model. Although the accommodation is temporary rather than a full tenancy, Tŷ'r Afon places people directly in their own self-contained flat without preconditions and without them needing to move through different levels of housing in a staged approach to independent living. The table details outcomes for the Project since its establishment in February 2011:

Outcome	Clients
Positive move to permanent Council accommodation	9
Positive move into private rented sector	10
Positive move into supported accommodation	5
Positive move into temporary accommodation	1
Positive move family reunion	1
Abandoned by resident	4
Evicted	5
Other	3
Total	38

The project has achieved positive resettlement for clients who had previously failed to engage or maintain other homeless provision, offering strong support for the development of similar schemes.

We Will: Further develop independent living solutions utilising the principles of Housing First and investigate the feasibility of adopting the full model.

Independent Living

Common Waiting List

The Cardiff Housing Allocation Scheme manages how social housing is allocated. Applicants join a waiting list and are prioritised according to need. Where there is no fixed abode, clients can register using a 'care of' address, which can be a hostel or the Homeless Outreach Team.

Offers of accommodation through the Tŷ'r Afon Project are given a priority allocation due to the timeliness of managing move-on. Other rough sleepers who are not willing to access formal support services are recorded as being in high housing need and will wait for a suitable offer of social housing.

Private Rented Sector

An alternative to social housing is to access private rented accommodation, especially where clients want to live in certain wards where there is limited social housing stock. Many landlords are now working with the Council to accept homeless people - staff within the Housing Options Service provide a team called Cardiff Housing Solutions to work with landlords. The service offers:

- A tenant finding and matching service and accompanied viewings.
- Property inspection, inventory and Health and Safety Rating System checks.
- Dedicated Account Management offering support, mediation and advice for landlord and tenant.
- Dedicated fast-tracked Housing Benefit service and direct payments.
- Provision of bonds.

In return, landlords are expected to provide quality properties at reasonable rent levels (Local Housing Allowance rates) and offer a minimum 6 month written tenancy agreement.



We Will: Ensure rough sleepers are given equitable access to private rented sector properties.

Tenancy Support

In order for any settled accommodation to work, many rough sleepers will require an element of tenancy support to help them stabilise and maintain a home.

Tenancy support is currently provided during weekday hours which works well for the majority of people. However, in order to make the transition to accommodation successful, rough sleepers may initially require a more intensive service, which could include evening and weekend support.

We Will: Refocus housing-related support services to address the needs of former rough sleepers.

Independent Living

Maintaining Independence

Individualised Budgets

Following a successful pilot scheme, the Council has maintained a small budget to work directly with hard to reach rough sleepers. In agreement with their caseworker, the scheme allows individual service users to make limited spends on items they believe will help bring about change. This could be a basic mobile phone to assist with maintaining contact and keeping appointments, through to furniture for accommodation once resettled.

The aim is to focus on the individual rather than simply repeating standard offers, provide a greater flexibility to reach out to those that are not engaging with services and to maximise the choices and control available to them. To make the use of this funding effective, it needs to support the activities identified within the agreed action plan of each individual.

We Will: Fully integrate Individualised Budgets into the improved casework management approach.

Reintegrating into Society

As with many homeless people, to make resettlement and independence truly successful, former rough sleepers need to have a reason to get up and be active each day. Many of the supported housing providers recognise this and deliver a range of diversionary activities which are also open to rough sleepers. Returning to hobbies and interests will ensure that homeless people can re-engage in society.

Case Study: Huggard Roots Project

Service user EF first came to the Huggard Centre as a rough sleeper. He was reluctant to access services and was finding shelter nightly in town or camping out. EF expressed interest in working the land and learning to grow his own food.

He was referred to the Roots Project and started to volunteer building raised beds and learning how to use them. He became familiar with the Huggard emergency overnight stay and began to engage in the service. Months later EF is now living in Huggard shared accommodation following the stabilising experience and confidence built whilst volunteering at the centre.

We Will:

- Look at pathways into existing diversionary activities and develop additional activities as necessary.
- Explore ways of supporting rough sleepers with their transition into accommodation and eventual independence.

Welfare Reform

Financial support provided through Housing Benefit or Universal Credit in the private rented sector is restricted to the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rate that is relevant to the household make-up and circumstances. A single claimant under the age of 35 with no dependant children will qualify for the shared accommodation rate. It has been announced that these LHA restrictions will be now be implemented for social tenants with effect from April 2019 to align with the level of financial support provided in the private sector.

Independent Living

Some groups of under 35 year olds will be exempt from the shared accommodation rate regardless of tenure. The exemptions that are most likely to apply to former rough sleepers are:

- Being in receipt of Middle or Higher Rate Disability Living Allowance Care;
- Being in receipt of Personal Independence Payment Daily Living;
- Being a former resident of a specialist hostel, who is aged over 25 and living in self contained accommodation;
- Certain prison leavers, aged over 25 and in self contained accommodation.

Those rough sleepers who are not exempt will face an additional barrier to achieving successful independent living.

We Will: Consider ways in which Discretionary Housing Payments may be used to assist rough sleepers who are not exempt from the shared accommodation rate.

Accessing Work

Helping people to re-train and enter the job market is the best solution to welfare reform. The Council's Into Work Team provides help to those who are unemployed or looking to upskill from their current job. Daily job clubs run in many Community Hubs as well as outreach sessions from 12 locations across Cardiff.

The Team also offer work skills training such as manual handling; food safety; IT courses; confidence building and interview skills. Those exiting rough sleeping can access this support, especially following successful

engagement with diversionary activities, or where ready to re-enter the job market.

We Will: Seek to engage the Council's Into Work Advisers to assist former rough sleepers as soon as possible following resettlement.

Case Study: Tony's Story

"I became homeless when my wife died five years ago. I was getting into trouble as I could not cope and got locked up. I had to decide whether to make a change or stay stuck in this cycle. I then spent two years on the streets in Cardiff. I was offered hostel spaces but kept refusing as I did not want to end up in those circles where I would end up taking smack/crack. I kept refusing hostels until I was offered temporary accommodation, which I was in for about six months. Now I've been in my permanent flat for four and a half months.

I now volunteer with the charity Boomerang, helping the homeless with furniture and fittings when they get accommodated, putting something back after the help I received."



Addressing Begging

The general public often does not distinguish between rough sleepers and people who are begging. Not all rough sleepers beg on the streets; many use established charitable options to seek food and supplies. Similarly not all those begging are rough sleepers; many use this as their regular income source and are suitably accommodated, whilst a small proportion are linked to organised crime.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that people can earn very significant sums of money from begging, especially during major sporting and other events in the city. Intelligence also demonstrates that the number of street beggars significantly increases on these occasions. The city centre in particular has a visible issue with street begging, however this is becoming more of an issue in community shopping areas. People have identified lucrative spots with high footfall, offering opportunities to receive donations from the general public. Tourists and those travelling to Cardiff for work are less likely to be aware of services available to assist people who are begging than those who are resident here.

Solutions are required that offer alternatives for those who wish to give money to people begging and presumed rough sleepers. Some local authorities in England have launched multi-agency publicity campaigns to raise awareness of the issues around giving directly to people who are begging. Posters and leaflets have been produced highlighting alternative or 'diverted giving' options such as donating to charities and recognised support services.



Council Intervention

A snapshot taken by the Homeless Outreach Team on a rugby international event day identified 64 people begging. On a non-event day the snapshot revealed just 24 people begging. Only around half of these were current rough sleepers.

The Outreach Team work with partners such as the Huggard Day Centre to discourage rough sleepers away from begging and other anti-social behaviour. This includes assisting with welfare benefits, referring into accommodation and signposting to diversionary activities. As the majority of begging is linked to drug or alcohol issues, the team also encourage and support rough sleepers to attend specialist substance misuse services, as applicable.

Police Intervention

All persistent begging will be subject to Police powers, such as those contained in Part 3 - 'Dispersal Powers' of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. Where these fail, the Police can resort to applying a Criminal Behaviour Order as outlined in Part 2 of the same Act.

Addressing Begging

South Wales Police carry out regular operations to address street begging, in particular the more aggressive behaviour that can occur. Emphasis is placed on supporting people to divert them away from this activity prior to any enforcement action being taken.

Operation Spruce

Running over the 2016 festive period, Operation Spruce targeted anti-social behaviour in the city centre, including begging offences, pedlars and street drinking. This was a Police-led initiative, working with partners from the Council's Homeless Outreach Team; Park Rangers; Licensing and Enforcement Teams and Trading Standards. The operation involved a visible policing presence to:

- Respond swiftly to crime and disorder;
- Confiscate alcohol being consumed within Designated Public Place Orders;
- Make use of Anti-social Behaviour referrals for offenders;
- Make use of Section 35 dispersal notices for drink and begging-related anti-social behaviour;
- Arrest persons begging and consider Criminal Behaviour Orders;
- Increase public and retailer confidence that the neighbourhood policing team are tackling issues;
- Maintain a positive image of the city.

Consideration was given to any vulnerabilities highlighted through contact with people who were begging. Issues such as alcohol, drugs, mental health and homelessness were directed to the relevant



agency, to ensure full support was given to the individual.

The Council's Outreach Team continue to work in partnership with the Police to address street begging.

We Will:

- Provide clear options for members of the public wanting to support rough sleepers, other than giving to people who are begging, and raise awareness of services available.
- Identify clear alternatives to begging which all partners can refer into.
- Work with local Police to assist with taking appropriate action to prevent and reduce persistent begging in the city.
- Learn from the experience of other authorities and from the evaluation of Operation Spruce and consider other actions resulting from this.

Summary of Commitments

Research - *We Will*

Continue to benchmark with other local authorities to review and adopt relevant best practice.

Consider the findings of relevant research and pilot projects to inform future service provision.

Identifying Rough Sleepers - *We Will:*

Improve the visibility of the Homeless Outreach Team's contact details on the Council website.

Early Intervention Options - *We Will:*

Expand the Outreach Team to provide a case management approach to rough sleepers.

Improve data sharing between agencies involved with rough sleepers.

Work towards 'No First Night Out' for those who engage with services.

Strengthen the joint-working response, coordinating and refocusing all partners' efforts on getting people off the streets.

Develop procedures for closer partnership working with Faith groups.

Explore options to develop diversionary / befriending services.

Develop a support pathway through services for clients with mental health / substance misuse issues.

Review and improve partnership working between the statutory and voluntary sectors to address complex needs.

Build upon the success of the substance misuse pilot and explore further options for joint outreach with specialist partner agencies.

Develop a specialist pathway through services for females at high risk of exploitation.

Further develop the multi-agency procedures to identify and intervene with those who sleep rough on 3 separate occasions, or continuously sleep rough for 3 months.

Continue to monitor local connection for all clients.

Build on the success of, and ensure the sustainability of, the Reconnection Service.

Implement the Joint Working Protocol with Police and Immigration services.

Closely monitor the use of Public Space Protection Orders in force in England and Wales.

Work with the BID-branded Cardiff Ambassadors to develop solutions to ensure the city centre is a safe, secure, managed environment.

Summary of Commitments

Accommodation Options - *We Will:*

Review accommodation options for rough sleepers.

Gain a better understanding of the issues with emergency accommodation, to facilitate people coming off the streets.

Formalise arrangements for Council Outreach staff to undertake statutory homelessness assessments, giving clients access to services based on priority need.

Use the Single Persons Gateway to monitor usage of emergency provision to encourage move on and inform recommissioning.

Establish refined support pathways for rough sleepers.

Review all funding used to support homeless services to ensure sustainability and that outcomes are clearly understood and monitored.

Develop a support service specification to prepare for recommissioning homeless hostels.

Offer funding to pilot innovative new solutions to rough sleeping.

Independent Living - *We Will:*

Further develop independent living solutions utilising the principles of Housing First and investigate the feasibility of adopting the full model.

Ensure rough sleepers are given equitable access to private rented sector properties.

Refocus housing-related support services to address the needs of former rough sleepers.

Fully integrate Individualised Budgets into the improved casework management approach.

Look at pathways into existing diversionary activities and develop additional activities as necessary.

Explore ways of supporting rough sleepers with their transition into accommodation and eventual independence.

Consider ways in which Discretionary Housing Payments may be used to assist rough sleepers who are not exempt from the shared accommodation rate.

Seek to engage the Council's Into Work Advisers to assist former rough sleepers as soon as possible following resettlement.

Addressing Begging - *We Will:*

Provide clear options for members of the public wanting to support rough sleepers, other than giving to people who are begging, and raise awareness of services available.

Identify clear alternatives to begging which all partners can refer into.

Work with local Police to assist with taking appropriate action to prevent and reduce persistent begging in the city.

Learn from the experience of other authorities and from the evaluation of Operation Spruce and consider other actions resulting from this.

A protocol for effective joint working between City Of Cardiff Council,
South Wales Police and Immigration Compliance & Enforcement to
address the issues surrounding Non-UK/ROI European Economic Area
(EEA) Nationals sleeping rough

DRAFT

Introduction

Rough sleeping is considered to be an abuse of free movement rights, therefore EEA nationals or their family members encountered rough sleeping may be subject to administrative removal by Immigration Compliance & Enforcement. See Appendix A – Home Office European Economic Area administrative removal: consideration and decision.

This protocol has been created in accordance with Home Office best practice for homeless services to work in partnership with enforcement agencies to reduce the numbers of Non-UK/ROI EEA Nationals sleeping rough in Cardiff.

Background

In November and December 2015, Immigration Compliance & Enforcement, the Metropolitan Police and Westminster City Council with its partner agencies, trialled the changes to rough sleeping in the Immigration (European Economic Area) (Amendment) Regulations 2013.

Using the results of the trial and feedback from partner agencies, the Home Office made changes to EEA administrative removal. This has been agreed by Ministers and the intention is to roll it out across the UK.

The regulations and guidance state that enforcement action must be proportionate and, with the sensitivities and potential reputational impact of this work, it is important that the protocol includes:

- a fully collaborative approach
- that social care is at the heart of the activity
- clear operational guidance
- an overarching approach to achieve positive outcomes
- approval at Cabinet level within the Local Authority
- senior management approval across all partner agencies

Partnership Work

Each organisation recognises the growing concern regarding the number of Non-UK/ROI EEA National rough sleepers. Unfortunately, the risk of harm to the individuals can only increase the longer they remain rough sleeping with very limited probability of accessing suitable accommodation.

Where it appears that an individual's circumstances relates only to homelessness, Cardiff Council will coordinate the case. This will ensure that a full assessment has taken place to establish that there are no issues that require immediate intervention and there are no realistic prospects of ending their rough sleeping.

If there is any indication of another abuse of free movement rights or activities that could indicate criminality, appropriate action will be carried out by the enforcement agencies e.g. low-level persistent offending.

Meetings will discuss and implement action plans as required, and ensure that the strategy is regularly monitored and reviewed. Any changes to protocol must be agreed by all parties.

Procedure

1. Non-UK/ROI EEA Nationals sleeping rough would be identified under the existing Outreach arrangements.
2. Support services from the Council, Wallich, Salvation Army or Huggard will engage with the rough sleeper at the first opportunity.
3. In accordance with the level of cooperation, support staff will carry out an assessment of the service user's situation and support needs. This will include a referral to welfare benefits advice to establish eligibility and to healthcare professionals and / or Adult Services if required. Any immediate and serious physical or mental health and / or other social care concerns must be addressed before administrative removal is considered (and safeguarding issues if a child is involved).
4. Part of the assessment will also include the desire and readiness of the service user to gain employment, and where this is a realistic possibility staff can provide direct assistance and / or make a referral to the Salvation Army Project.
5. The assessment must also include consideration of any indication of suspected trafficking and if present, the appropriate procedure for this will be instigated.
6. Where it is apparent that a pattern of rough sleeping has developed and there is no realistic prospect for intervention to end this situation, staff will encourage the individual to engage with voluntary reconnection to their country of origin.

This will not be presented as a negative step. Instead, staff will outline the support that will be available to them on their return to be able to better prepare and plan any future return to the UK to take up employment.
7. If a service user is cooperating with the above measures, temporary emergency accommodation may be provided until the matter is resolved. Staff will need to explain throughout that administrative removal is a possibility if they continue to sleep rough. Furthermore, they will need to make sure this is understood using internal staff with language skills or an interpreter if necessary.
8. At the point that a service user disengages from the process or where it is assessed that they are unlikely to break the pattern of rough sleeping and will not agree to voluntary reconnection, details will be shared with Immigration using the agreed Information Sharing Protocol (see Appendix B – Information Sharing Protocol). Where they are the lead agency, other support services should share their information with the Council to initiate the referral to Immigration.
9. The information given to Immigration will include the following:

- a) Location of the site
 - b) Known details of the individual including name, DOB, nationality, ID number and date of arrival
 - c) Any known risk issues
 - d) Activities undertaken to date with that individual
10. Immigration will look at any information on their own systems and request information from the Police systems if this is thought necessary.
 11. Immigration will coordinate a site visit during which they will confirm the existing findings and proceed to serve administrative removal papers on the individual where they are satisfied the criteria has been met. The site visit may include Police, Outreach and interpreter as necessary.
 12. The administrative removal paper provides a 30 day period for voluntary departure prior to removal which Immigration will arrange. The notice may also include conditions on residency and reporting during that period.
 13. If the person is still sleeping rough at the end of the 30 day notice, Immigration will enforce the administrative removal and reconnection to home country.
 14. Service users will be subject to re-entry restrictions for 12 months following their removal or voluntary departure.
 15. If necessary, the Council will arrange for the location used to sleep rough to be clean and cleared.

Outcomes

The measured outcomes of the protocol will include information on people assisted into employment and accommodation and those who voluntarily reconnect. The intention is that it will be demonstrable that all other options have been exhausted prior to taking the step to carry out an administrative removal.

Approval

The following personnel within each agency have approved the protocol and their organisation's participation.

Spend Plan Collection Period	Local Authority Spend Plan 2017-18
Regional Collaborative Committee:	The Vale & Cardiff
Local Authority:	Cardiff
Annual Allocation:	£16,267,470.00

Client Spend Category (The category to which the service is primarily focused)	Service Type												Total units	Total
	Fixed Site (Accommodation Based)						Floating (Community Based)							
	Client units	Less Than 6 Months	Client units	6 to 24 Months	Client units	24 Months plus	Client units	Less Than 6 Months	Client units	6 to 24 Months	Client units	24 Months plus		
Numbers	£000	Numbers	£000	Numbers	£000	Numbers	£000	Numbers	£000	Numbers	£000	Numbers	£000	
Women at risk of Domestic Abuse	37	548	2	12	0	0	25	182	42	306	0	0	106	1,048
Men at risk of Domestic Abuse	0	0	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	23
People with Learning Disabilities	0	0	4	22	354	2,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	2,239
People with Mental Health Issues	0	0	9	66	107	567	30	189	0	0	0	0	146	821
People with Substance Issues (Alcohol)	0	0	27	299	38	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	654
People with Substance Misuse issues (Drugs and Volatile substances)	0	0	57	703	0	0	0	0	16	101	0	0	73	804
People with Criminal Offending History	0	0	33	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	386
People with Refugee Status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	158	0	0	35	158
People with Physical and/or Sensory Disabilities	0	0	0	0	31	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	75
People with Developmental Disorders (i.e. Autism)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People with Chronic Illnesses (including HIV/AIDS)	0	0	0	0	6	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	34
Young People who are Care Leavers	0	0	10	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	181
Young People with Support Needs (16-24)	0	0	130	1,737	0	0	12	87	18	131	0	0	160	1,956
Single Parent Families with Support Needs	0	0	30	393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	393
Families with Support Needs	51	693	0	0	0	0	50	95	0	0	0	0	101	788
Single People with Support Needs not listed above (25 - 54)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People over 55 years of age with Support Needs (this category must be exclusive of alarm services)	0	0	0	0	159	239	50	83	0	0	0	0	209	322
Generic Floating support to prevent homelessness (tenancy support services which cover a range of service user needs but which must be exclusive of fixed site support)							528	2,200	6	114	0	0	534	2,314
Alarm services (including sheltered/extracare schemes)	0	0	0	0	3,782	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,782	675
Expenditure which does not directly link to the spend plan categories above (Explanation required in accompanying e-mail)	221	2,319	84	633	0	0	46	444	0	0	0	0	351	3,396
TOTALS	309	3,561	390	4,455	4,477	4,162	741	3,280	117	809	0	0	6034	16,267

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

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Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function Title: Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-2020
New/Existing/Updating/Amending: New

Who is responsible for developing and implementing the Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function?	
Name: Jane Thomas	Job Title: Assistant Director, Housing & Communities
Service Team: Policy and Development	Service Area: Communities - HANR
Assessment Date: February 2017	

1. What are the objectives of the Policy/Strategy/Project/ Procedure/ Service/Function?

The Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-2020 sets the strategic direction for tackling and preventing rough sleeping in the city. The Strategy sets out an overarching vision - 'to work towards ending rough sleeping in Cardiff' - and the following high level aims:

- To work to understand the causes of rough sleeping;
- To work with partners to ensure support is directed towards ending and not reinforcing rough sleeping;
- To ensure early intervention to prevent rough sleeping becoming entrenched;
- To develop a range of accommodation and support solution tailored to individual needs.

The Strategy aims to improve housing and support outcomes for rough sleepers and those at risk of rough sleeping, recognising and responding to the vulnerability and diversity of needs of these groups in Cardiff. The Strategy is intended to bring about early and multi-agency intervention, offering a bespoke response to the needs of individual rough sleepers.

2. Please provide background information on the Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function and any research done [e.g. service users data against demographic statistics, similar EIAs done etc.]

A variety of data has informed the understanding of rough sleeping in Cardiff, as set out in the Strategy. This includes local data from the Homeless Outreach Team, housing waiting list data, homelessness statistics and information from the Police, Health and third sector colleagues.

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Monitoring Rough Sleepers

The Council's Homeless Outreach Team undertakes weekly monitoring of Cardiff's rough sleeper population. Records show that over the last 2 years, the number of people sleeping rough has steadily increased. Numbers peaked during August 2016, with 68 individuals recorded in one week and a weekly average for the month of 60 individuals. These are the highest figures ever recorded in the city. The Welsh Government organises an annual count of rough sleepers, Cardiff's returns show an upward trend, with 26 individuals observed in 2014, 30 in 2015 and 53 in 2016.

Demographic Snapshot

During the week ending 28th October 2016 (prior to the operation of additional 'cold weather' emergency accommodation), the Outreach Team engaged with a total of 52 rough sleepers. Of these:

- 88% were male and just 12% were female
- 42% were aged 30 and under; 44% were aged 31-45; only 6% were aged 46-55; 8% were over 55
- 37 were White Welsh; 3 White British; 1 White Irish; 10 EEA Nationals
- In terms of disability, 57% had substance misuse issues; and 43% had mental health issues.

Generic Issues

It is recognised that rough sleepers are more at risk of being subjected to exploitation, violence and hate crimes than the general homeless population. Women, those from BME backgrounds, those with any form of disability and LGBTQ people are especially vulnerable to attack and negative attitudes.

3 Assess Impact on the Protected Characteristics**3.1 Age**

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative/]** on younger/older people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Up to 18 years	x		
18 - 65 years	x		
Over 65 years	x		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

The Rough Sleeper Strategy will have a positive differential impact for people of all age groups. Younger and older people in particular are more vulnerable whilst sleeping rough. Older rough sleepers are more likely to be physically frail and have health

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issues. Younger people have fewer life experiences and are therefore open to exploitation and abuse.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

The strategy proposes closer collaboration between statutory and third sector partners, with an expectation on earlier intervention. For older people, joint outreach with Health colleagues would result in more appropriate and timely onward referrals.

For younger people (under 18), both the Police and Children's Services are automatically notified to ensure a wraparound response. Younger rough sleepers aged 16-25 are able to access a specific 'Young Persons Gateway', which brings together advice, family mediation, support and accommodation to ensure that young vulnerable people can access housing services best suited to their needs.

We will continue to monitor any differential impacts on age throughout the life of this strategy, and make any adjustments as necessary.

3.2 Disability

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on disabled people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Hearing Impairment	x		
Physical Impairment	x		
Visual Impairment	x		
Learning Disability	x		
Long-Standing Illness or Health Condition	x		
Mental Health	x		
Substance Misuse	x		
Other			

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

The Rough Sleeper Strategy will have a positive differential impact for disabled people. Disabled people in particular would find it more difficult to cope and are more vulnerable whilst sleeping rough. Whilst many accommodation services are DDA compliant, some emergency accommodation, such as churches, are not fully compliant.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

The strategy proposes closer collaboration between statutory and third sector partners, with an expectation on earlier intervention. For disabled people, joint outreach with Health and Social Care colleagues would result in more appropriate and timely onward referrals. Emergency accommodation will be reviewed to ensure it can be accessed by disabled people, however where it cannot, measures will be put in place to ensure any disabled person is offered suitable accommodation, even if this

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requires moving other clients. A support pathway will be developed to assist those with health or substance misuse issues.

We will continue to monitor any differential impacts on disability throughout the life of this strategy, and make any adjustments as necessary.

3.3 Gender Reassignment

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on transgender people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Transgender People (People who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process [or part of a process] to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex)		x	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No current rough sleepers have indicated that they had undergone gender reassignment, therefore it is difficult to assess any specific needs or differential impacts relating to this group. The overarching Cardiff Housing Strategy 2016-2021 commits to improving our equalities monitoring, which should result in a more comprehensive data set on which to base future services / provision.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

We will continue to monitor rough sleepers with regard to gender reassignment and will work with equalities organisations to identify the specific housing needs of this group. Any issues identified will be addressed through this Strategy's associated action plans.

We will continue to monitor any differential impacts on gender reassignment throughout the life of this strategy, and make any adjustments as necessary.

3.4. Marriage and Civil Partnership

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on marriage and civil partnership?

	Yes	No	N/A
Marriage		X	
Civil Partnership		X	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No differential impacts identified.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

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Not applicable.

3.5 Pregnancy and Maternity

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on pregnancy and maternity?

	Yes	No	N/A
Pregnancy	x		
Maternity	x		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

The Rough Sleeper Strategy will have a positive differential impact for pregnant women. Pregnant women in particular would find it more difficult to cope and are more vulnerable whilst sleeping rough.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

The strategy proposes closer collaboration between statutory and third sector partners, with an expectation on earlier intervention. For pregnant women, joint outreach with Health and Social Care colleagues would result in more appropriate and timely onward referrals. In addition, the midwives in the Elan team provide outreach care and support for homeless women (including anyone found to be rough sleeping) who require additional social support.

We will continue to monitor any differential impacts on pregnancy and maternity throughout the life of this strategy, and make any adjustments as necessary.

3.6 Race

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project//Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on the following groups?

	Yes	No	N/A
White		X	
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups		X	
Asian / Asian British		X	
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British		X	
Other Ethnic Groups		X	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No differential impacts identified. Whilst ethnicity will not restrict a rough sleeper's access to services, for some, their nationality will impede access, for example, whether they are from a member state of the European Economic Area.

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What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

In Cardiff, the Reconnection Service aims to repatriate rough sleepers with their country / county of origin. Additionally, the Council intends to enter into a joint protocol with Immigration Services and South Wales Police to address the issue of EEA nationals sleeping rough in the city. We will continue to monitor any differential impacts on race throughout the life of this strategy, and make any adjustments as necessary.

3.7 Religion, Belief or Non-Belief

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on people with different religions, beliefs or non-beliefs?

	Yes	No	N/A
Buddhist		x	
Christian		x	
Hindu		x	
Humanist		x	
Jewish		x	
Muslim		x	
Sikh		x	
Other		x	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No negative differential impacts identified.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

Not applicable. Any rough sleeper who wishes to practice their belief may use the prayer room facility in Cardiff Central Library.

3.8 Sex

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on men and/or women?

	Yes	No	N/A
Men	X		
Women	X		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

The Rough Sleeper Strategy will have a positive differential impact for men and women. Although the majority of rough sleepers are male, females who are sleeping rough are more at risk from violence, intimidation and exploitation.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

Greater collaboration between services will ensure that outreach provision includes

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mixed gender staff teams. Earlier intervention should minimise the additional risks posed to women of sleeping rough. A commitment has been included in the strategy to develop a specialist pathway through services for females at high risk of exploitation. We will consider requirements for both genders as part of the wider review of accommodation and support services.

We will continue to monitor any differential impacts on men and women throughout the life of this strategy, and make any adjustments as necessary.

3.9 Sexual Orientation

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on the following groups?

	Yes	No	N/A
Bisexual		X	
Gay Men		X	
Gay Women/Lesbians		X	
Heterosexual/Straight		X	

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

No differential impacts identified. The overarching Cardiff Housing Strategy 2016-2021 commits to improving our equalities monitoring, which should result in a more comprehensive data set on which to base future services / provision.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

We will continue to monitor rough sleepers with regard to sexual orientation and will work with equalities organisations to identify the specific housing needs of this group. Any issues identified will be addressed through this Strategy's associated action plans.

We will continue to monitor any differential impacts on sexual orientation throughout the life of this strategy, and make any adjustments as necessary.

3.10 Welsh Language

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on Welsh Language?

	Yes	No	N/A
Welsh Language	X		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

Rough sleepers, the same as anyone else, should be able to express a language preference upon first contact with services. Currently, the number of bilingual staff is limited.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

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Greater collaboration between services will ensure that outreach provision includes bilingual staff from the Council and partner agencies. Welsh language training is encouraged within the Council.

Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy and associated public documents will comply with new Welsh Language standards under the Welsh Language Act. All documents will be translated into Welsh and any publicity on schemes delivered by the Council will also be available in Welsh. Organisations that receive Welsh Government or Council grant funding must similarly ensure that they provide publicity material in both English and Welsh.

4. Consultation and Engagement

What arrangements have been made to consult/engage with the various Equalities Groups?

Early consultation took place with key partners involved in the delivery of support services to rough sleepers and significant changes were made to the content and ambition of the Strategy. Further consultation then took place with a wider range of partners, including Tai Pawb; Diverse Cymru; Faith groups; Stonewall and Race Equality First, and the Strategy was further amended as a result.

5. Summary of Actions [Listed in the Sections above]

Groups	Actions
Age	Please see considerations listed above.
Disability	Please see considerations listed above.
Gender Reassignment	Please see considerations listed above.
Marriage & Civil Partnership	Please see considerations listed above.
Pregnancy & Maternity	Please see considerations listed above.
Race	Please see considerations listed above.
Religion/Belief	Please see considerations listed above.
Sex	Please see considerations listed above.
Sexual Orientation	Please see considerations listed above.
Welsh Language	Please see considerations listed above.
Generic Over-Arching [applicable to all the above groups]	The strategy proposes closer collaboration between statutory and third sector partners, with an expectation on earlier intervention. Improved case management systems will similarly ensure that data on the protected characteristics will be captured at source to enhance service delivery. This data will also be used to inform the further development of this Rough Sleeper Strategy in identifying additional areas of concern. Specific commitments to develop specialist support pathways for certain protected

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	characteristics will be actioned during the implementation of the strategy.
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6. Further Action

Any recommendations for action that you plan to take as a result of this Equality Impact Assessment (listed in Summary of Actions) should be included as part of your Service Area's Business Plan to be monitored on a regular basis.

7. Authorisation

The Template should be completed by the Lead Officer of the identified Policy/Strategy/Project/Function and approved by the appropriate Manager in each Service Area.

Completed By : Louise Powell	Date: 15.02.17
Designation: Policy Officer	
Approved By: Jane Thomas	Date: 28.02.17
Designation: Assistant Director, Housing & Communities	
Service Area: Communities	

- 7.1 On completion of this Assessment, please ensure that the Form is posted on your Directorate's Page on CIS - *Council Wide/Management Systems/Equality Impact Assessments* - so that there is a record of all assessments undertaken in the Council.

For further information or assistance, please contact the Citizen Focus Team on 029 2087 3059 or email citizenfocus@cardiff.gov.uk

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

My Ref: Scrutiny/Correspondence/Cllr McGarry

9 March 2017

Councillor Susan Elsmore
Cabinet Member
c/o Room 520
County Hall
Cardiff
CF10 4UW



Dear Susan

Community & Adult Services Scrutiny Committee – 8 March 2017

On behalf of the Members of the Community & Adult Services Scrutiny Committee, I would like to thank you and officers for attending for pre-decision scrutiny of the Cabinet Report entitled 'Cardiff Rough Sleeper Strategy 2017-2020'.

Overall, Members are pleased that officers have developed a Rough Sleeper Strategy. It is clear that more people are sleeping rough in Cardiff. Members wish to thank council officers, third sector workers and volunteers for the sterling work currently undertaken to help people who are sleeping rough; their efforts make a difference daily to those on our streets. However, clearly something needs to change to tackle the growing numbers and the particular challenges facing those who are sleeping rough.

The Strategy sets out a number of steps that will help to identify the changes required. Members are supportive of the overall direction and tone of the Strategy and wish to pay tribute to officers for developing an innovative and admirable approach. Members have some comments, observations and recommendations that we hope will be of assistance in clarifying aspects of the Strategy and in its implementation.

Members note that many rough sleepers have health problems, which are either pre-existing, caused by or exacerbated by rough sleeping. Members are aware that it can be problematic for rough sleepers to gain access to health services, particularly mental health services. Members were pleased to hear that officers propose to gather evidence of the health needs of rough sleepers and that they are confident that an evidence-based approach will lead to improvements in pathways and service provision, as this approach has been proven to work previously.

Members are pleased that there is recognition of the need to expand the number of units used for the 'housing first' approach, accompanied by appropriate support.

With regard to the draft EEA Rough Sleeping Protocol (attached at Appendix 2 of the draft Cabinet Report), Members have the following points they wish to make:

- Members are pleased to note that administrative removal will be the last resort, and will only be used once all avenues to engage EEA rough sleepers have been exhausted

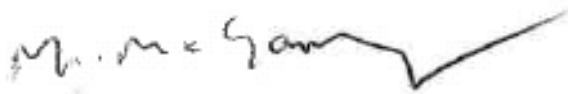
- Members note that it will be council officers that make the referral to the Home Office Immigration Compliance and Enforcement; Members recommend the protocol be amended to make this clear
- Members recommend amending the wording 'site visit' at point 11 of the protocol
- Members recommend amending the wording 'clean and clear' at point 15 of the protocol
- Members note that the resource levels for reconnection services will be reviewed to ensure that the level of reconnection service is sufficient to meet demand
- Members recognise that access to homeless service provision is via the Gateway. However, Members are concerned that some EEA nationals will require significant 'hand-holding' to get them to the point of accessing via the Gateway and wonder how this fits with the approach outlined in the protocol.
- Members remain unclear whether the EEA national rough sleeper will be told when the Immigration Compliance and Enforcement team will be carrying out their visits and would be grateful to receive clarification on this matter.

With regard to the implementation of the Strategy, Members recognise that communication will be vital, given the wealth of groups operating to support those sleeping rough in Cardiff. It will be essential for all groups to be clear about the need to avoid creating dependency and for them to have information to enable them to empower people sleeping rough, signposting them to routes into service provision. Members were pleased to hear officers state that they plan to meet with these groups to have face-to-face discussions with them; we believe this is needed to ensure understanding and buy-in to the Strategy.

Finally, Members note that there will be an additional recommendation in the final Cabinet Report relating to the use of Supporting People funding to support the Rough Sleepers Strategy.

Thank you again for ensuring that Committee was able to undertake pre-decision scrutiny of this item. We will be recommending to a future Committee that they undertake further scrutiny of this area, given the vulnerability of rough sleepers.

Yours sincerely,



COUNTY COUNCILLOR MARY M^CGARRY
Chairperson - Community & Adult Services Scrutiny Committee

Cc:	Sarah McGill	Director of Communities, Housing and Customer Services
	Jane Thomas	Assistant Director of Communities and Housing
	Liz Patterson	Personal Assistant
	Matt Swindell	Cabinet Office