

## **Minutes of a Meeting of the Mid Wales Regional Committee**

**Date:** Friday 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2000

**Time:** 10.30 am

**Venue :** Ysgol y Moelwyn, Blaenau Ffestiniog

### **Attendance :**

Glyn Davies, Chair	Conservative	Mid and West Wales
Mick Bates	Liberal Democrat	Montgomeryshire
Nick Bourne	Conservative	Mid and West Wales
Cynog Dafis	Plaid Cymru	Mid and West Wales
Dafydd Elis-Thomas	Plaid Cymru	Merionnydd Nant Conwy
Elin Jones	Plaid Cymru	Ceredigion
Alun Michael	Labour	Mid and West Wales
Kirsty Williams	Liberal Democrat	Brecon & Radnorshire

### **Committee Secretariat :**

Delyth Thomas	Committee Clerk
Brian Duddridge	Deputy Committee Clerk

**Apologies :** None

**Substitutions :** None

**Declarations of Interest :** None

### **Opening Remarks**

The Chair welcomed members of the public and presenters to the meeting and thanked Mr Dewi Lake, head teacher of Ysgol y Moelwyn, on behalf of the Committee, for allowing the meeting to take place at the school.

The Chair explained that the meeting was a full meeting of the National Assembly and that the National Assemblies standing orders that govern behaviour, conduct and procedure would apply.

## **Agenda Item 1 : Crime Reduction in the Rural Community**

1.1 The Chair reminded the Committee that the National Assembly had responsibility for crime reduction under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Act required police and local authorities to work together to develop local strategic plans on crime reduction. Two presentations had been scheduled, one by Mr Peter Clough, Deputy Chief Constable Dyfed-Powys Powys Authority and the other by Mr Michael Argent, Chief Constable, North Wales Police Authority which covered the old County of Meirionnydd. Unfortunately, Mr Clough had sent his apologies and had not been able to offer an alternative speaker. Members expressed their disappointment and dissatisfaction, they felt it was unacceptable that a representative could not be present and **agreed that their view be conveyed to the Deputy Chief Constable.**

1.2 Mr Argent's address was accompanied by a PowerPoint presentation attached as **Annex 1**. Mr Argent explained that policing was an integral part of the social infrastructure of everyday life in Wales and he welcomed the opportunity to make this presentation. He could speak with authority about the general issues relating to policing in rural areas but he could not talk in detail about any issues relating to Heddlu Dyfed-Powys.

1.3 The North Wales Police Authority covered six unitary authorities with a population of 650,000, it was one of the safest areas in which to live. Tourism, industry and rural life featured in its area and the Authority's budget was dispersed accordingly. The Authority aimed to provide quality support for local needs. One of the themes of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 was the promotion of partnerships with local communities to tackle crime through a police force that was community based. Police authorities were working to promote local solutions to local problems but through a cohesive approach of good practice across all areas. Police working with community consultancy groups made up of locally elected members aided this approach and helped keep the police aware of public expectations. With the help of University College, Bangor a quarterly telephone survey was undertaken to ensure local opinion informed police planning which was largely shaped by central and local government interests.

1.4 An Inspector led Division based in Blaenau Ffestiniog was devoted to policing the unitary authority of Meirionnydd. As with other areas there was a seasonal increase in population but through hard work the overall crime rate was kept low. The introduction of IT based analysis of crime and consequentially access to data, coupled with the influence of local input had enabled the Authority to move from being a 'reactionary' service to adopting a preventive approach to crime. Recent IT improvements had enabled patrolling officers to access centrally held data and respond accordingly in operational situations. In addition certain vehicles enjoyed similar data base access allowing them to be used as 'mobile stations'. Although there

was a low traffic volume in Meirionnydd, the Authority had two bases catering for traffic related incidents with good response capability. Specific initiatives were being introduced to tackle vehicle crime, where incidents were low but had increased.

1.5 The Chief Constable referred to crime detection figures (these feature at **annex 1**) he cited the 153% 'increase' in incidents of domestic violence stemming from public confidence in reporting such matters to the Police. Over the last 15 years or so a new approach involving working closely with women's groups and providing support to victims had helped. There had been a general increase in violent crime although less so in North Wales where over 88% of reported crimes had been resolved.

1.6 There were budgetary implications for policing rural areas, it could take longer to reach some areas than others, however the target was to attend incidents within 20 minutes, this was being achieved 80-90% of the time. On occasions the use of police helicopters were essential in order to respond quickly to incidents. The Authority had a firearm capability. The infrastructure of Meirionnydd gave rise to communication difficulties including radio problems. Mobile phones were affected requiring officers to resort on occasions to phone boxes and private phones. A scheme to radicalise communications UK wide was in prospect.

1.7 For the future the Authority was working to ensure mobility of its frontline response, to ensure that its vehicles were fully equipped to access its IT services, to maintain a high level of visibility within the community and to forge closer links with the National Assembly.

1.8 The following points were raised in discussion to which the Chief Constable responded:

- what steps were being taken to promote crime prevention amongst young people and what was the Authority's approach to youth issues, generally ;
- what was the Authority's role in crime prevention;
- would funding for rural areas be brought up to levels elsewhere;
- was there liaison with other police authorities in efforts to reduce crime;
- data relating to rural crime statistics should be readily identifiable within overall crime figures;
- could the Authority identify the nature of violent crime and describe how this related to rural areas;
- were the perpetrators of crime involved in acts of restitution as part of the provision of victim support;
- what was the Authority's attitude to different categories of drugs and was this different to that of Heddlu Dyfed-Powys; and
- did the Authority have a view on responsibility for the police service being devolved to the National Assembly, would they see this as an aid to greater funding.

1.9 The Chief Constable said that youth crime was a matter of great concern to the police.

Mostly it was a question of mischievousness but in a minority of cases this could lead to criminal activity. Six designated officers across the force spent much of their time talking to youngsters and advising them of the dangers of a life of crime. If recent recommendations were accepted in full, an additional £1.59m - enough to provide 40 constables - would become available. Whereas it was recognised that urban policing was costly, the government needed to look at density levels and the difficulties presented by rural policing. There was liaison with other forces particularly with police authorities in England who shared boundaries with the North Wales police authority. A high percentage of criminals travelled into the North Wales area and the police in the Denbighshire Division acted as the 'gateway force', tackling criminals coming into the area from the east.

1.10 Crime figures were prepared on a county basis at the request of local divisional commanders. The Authority were targeting burglaries - looking at who was responsible, car crime - identifying criminals with records, determining available evidence, IT systems - examining time, location, frequency, data to help focus limited funding in order to secure additional funds. Surveillance, as part of community policing as opposed to specific targeting, played its part. The police could no longer rely on members of the public who were increasingly reluctant to give evidence in court.

1.11 The Authority had no different an approach to drug use and detection than other forces. Local officers were aware of suppliers and where drugs came from, 6 officers were dedicated to this. Part of their role was to deter youngsters from getting involved with drugs, they spent time talking to youngsters both at and away from schools and as part of its victim support programme officers often took young offenders to prisons to see what prison life was like. The Authority shared information with other forces. One area of concern was having to work to Home Office guidelines of issuing cautions which could be seen as 'de facto' criminalisation, but the Authority tried to dissuade by re-education of those involved. Detective Inspector Mark Owen explained that a drugs caution offence scheme run by police in conjunction with voluntary organisations was in place. In comparison with 23% of those offenders charged re-offending, of those taken through the caution scheme only 5% re-offended. Since the inception of the National Assembly the Authority had had frequent meetings with the First Secretary and was content that firm linkages were in place. The Authority had much to offer and was determined not to fall down between central government and the National Assembly. Any closer linkage or responsibility would be for others to determine.

1.12 The Chair thanked Mr Argent for his presentation.

## **Agenda Item 2 : Wales Tourist Board**

2.1 The Chair said that tourism was an important element of the economy of Wales. He reminded the meeting that Members had already heard about various initiatives taking place at previous meetings through presentations by the Brecon Beacons National Park, the Mid Wales

Partnership and via the sustainable development roadshows. He said that there were a number of challenges facing tourism in Mid Wales not least the shortness of the season and problems of access. It was against this background that the Jonathan Jones, Chief Executive of the Tourist Board had been invited speak about its activities in Mid Wales.

2.2 Mr Jones advised the Committee that the Wales Tourist Board was set up in 1969, it acquired powers to market itself abroad in 1992 (Scotland had been able to do so since 1984) but received no additional funding for this. In England some 5% of GDP was devoted to tourism, in Scotland 6% and in Ireland 7% (this included objective 1 funding). In Wales the figure was 7%, which reflected the massive input from small local businesses, in his view tourism needed specific attention and extra funding from central sources.

2.3 Mr Jones referred to five integrated development schemes supported by partnerships of local authorities and the WDA - at Aberystwyth, Barmouth, Brecon, Presteigne and Machynlleth. The schemes had cost £1.6m to date and had attracted £5m from the private sector. It had generated 166 new permanent jobs. More money was needed to fund an important economic activity in Wales, which generated 9 out of every 100 permanent jobs in Wales. Greater efforts were needed to attract entrepreneurs into the industry to maximise the tourism potential of the cultural richness of Wales through its language, literature, music and its people. Tourism was as important to Wales as agriculture and the production of food and indeed these sectors worked closely together to mutual benefit.

2.4 Future funding for tourism across the countries of the United Kingdom was set at £150m for Ireland, £20m for Scotland for the next two financial years and £15m for Wales for the next two financial years. However, there was a development budget of £3.5m available through the Welsh Development Agency to help small tourist businesses develop. No similar funding was available to the English and Scottish Tourist Boards. Of 26m overseas visitors to the UK less than a million came to Wales.

2.5 Summer seaside based holidays were no longer the priority for the tourist sector in Wales. In Mid Wales activity holidays and short breaks focusing on rambling, walking, cycling, where the weather was not a prerequisite, were the mainstay of the tourist sector. Poor and restrictive public transport, particularly in Mid Wales, contributed to the necessary influx of private cars, so until there were better public transport the tourist sector was dependent on people being able to drive to and in Mid Wales. Mr Jones referred to the Tourism Strategy for Wales, available as MID 01-00(p.1), which was to be discussed by the Economic Development Committee.

2.6 Points raised in discussion included:

- there was little reference in the Mid Wales Strategy for Tourism as to the role that the Welsh culture could play in attracting tourists;

- how could cultural tourism become a reality, involving local entertainers and artists to attract tourists to local venues, restaurants, pubs etc;
- another aspect was the promotion of family history research as espoused by the initiative 'Hiraeth 2000';
- the absence of strong physical presences in Mid Wales, like Snowdonia, made it difficult to convey Mid Wales as a national attraction in its own right, how could this be overcome;
- were there any plans to promote Montgomeryshire, the forests of Mid Wales and the Brecon Beacons National Park;
- what part could IT play in tourism generally; and
- what provision was there for training providers of tourism to ensure a quality service for visitors from their first visit to Wales .

2.7 Mr Jones acknowledged that there were aspects in the Mid Wales Tourism Strategy that could be strengthened, in particular as to how the culture of Wales could be used as an attraction for tourists. Ireland had done this very successfully. There were plenty of examples of local culture, for example, the Celtic festival at Cardigan visited by people from Ireland, the Theatre Clwyd had performed plays based on the work of Alexander Cordell, including the internationally acclaimed Hay Festival and the Brecon Jazz Festival. More holidays had to be offered on a thematic basis using the rich resources Wales already had to offer e.g. visiting the gardens of Wales using the new National Botanical Gardens in West Wales, Aberglasney and Bodnant. An agency had been set up comprising a data base of local entertainers who could be called upon to provide Welsh focused entertainment for visitors in pubs and restaurants.

2.8 The 'Hiraeth 2000' initiative had been launched with an accompanying video to encourage those with Welsh connections to visit Wales in the year 2000, but it was hoped that the impact of the initiative would go beyond this one year. The National Library of Wales was, under the guidance of Andrew Green, the Chief Librarian, working to make its collection of books, pictures and documents accessible through the Internet. All of these cultural based works would enhance the knowledge of Wales abroad.

2.9 Work needed to be focused on making existing facilities work harder such as the excellent facilities at the Royal Welsh Show ground, which of course would be hosting the Network Q Rally this year. The National Cycling Conference was to be held in Wales on 9<sup>th</sup> April, when the development of Coed y Brenin as a national mountain cycling venue would be explored. The Celtic Manor Hotel had bid to host the Ryder Cup in 2013, by that time a link up between golf courses throughout Wales might be possible, the Tourist Board were currently exploring the possibilities with the Welsh Golfing Union.

2.10 Mr Jones suggested that the obvious attraction of the castles in Wales could be further developed, he had previously suggested that a wing of these castles could be developed as small hotel units. Such facilities were very successful in other parts of Europe in attracting foreign tourists. Cadw should be persuaded to adopt a more enterprising and flexible approach

to maximising the tourist potential of their properties.

2.11 The Wales Tourist Board was doing all it could to promote partnerships throughout Wales, but it was difficult to promote such diverse interests across Wales. There was no real corporate image that could be adopted. One of the aims should be to promote quality and high standards in all that was done. The Tourism Training Forum - Springboard Wales - were raising awareness in schools and colleges of the need for appropriately and highly trained staff and managers of tourism. There was a significant part for IT to play in this if small businesses could be encouraged and helped to promote themselves via the internet.

2.12 The Chair thanked Mr Jones for an interesting and enthusiastic presentation that had drawn a variety of questions from Members.

### **Agenda Item 3 : Public Presentations**

3.1 There were to be three presentations, a joint address by Iwan Morgan Williams and Llinos Lloyd Roberts of Ysgol y Moelwyn School Council; Dylan Rhys Griffiths, Town Development Manager of Cyfle Ffestiniog and Julie Turner of Y Cylch/The Circuit. The text of these presentations are attached as

annexes 2, 3 and 4 respectively.

### **Agenda Item 4 : Minutes of Last Meeting**

4.1 The minutes were agreed.

### **Next Meeting**

The next meeting would be held on 7<sup>th</sup> April at Theatr Mwldan, Cardigan.

The Chair repeated his thanks to Mr Dewi Lake for allowing the meeting to be held in the school. The meeting ended at 1.00 pm.

**Annex 1**

## **NORTH WALES POLICE**

### **REDUCING CRIME IN RURAL COMMUNITIES**

**Michael Argent, QPM, LLB, Med**

# Chief Constable

## North Wales Police

### An Overview

- North Wales
- Managing Diversity
- Development
- Partnerships
- Consultation

### Gwynedd

- Large, predominantly rural area
- Low population
- A relatively low incident rate

### CRIMES PER 1000 PEOPLE

Crime Type	South Gwynedd	North Wales Average	National Average
All Crime	19	68	102
Violent Crime	6	8	11.6
Burglary	1.5	3.8	8.4

### What are we doing?

- Empowerment
- Intelligence Led, Targeted Policing
- NET 2000
- Strategically Located Premises coupled with increased mobility
- Specific Initiatives
- Rural liaison

### Results



- Overall Crime reduced by 4%
- Burglaries at Peoples Home reduced by 30%
- A 153% increase in reports of domestic violence
- 85% of Violent offences solved

### Problems?

- Sparsity
- Response times
- Funding
- Infrastructures
- Seasonal Factors
- Watch Schemes
- Public Perception

### The Future?

- A Focus on Frontline Policing
- Continued Partnership working
- Closer links with Assembly

**Annex 2**

## **YSGOL Y MOELWYN SCHOOL COUNCIL**

**This presentation was not provided in a form that could be placed on the Internet. The document was only provided in Welsh.**

**Annex 3**

## **CYFLE**

**This document was only provided in Welsh**

• DIOLCH MR CADEIRYDD CROESO I CHWI OLL I FRO FFESTINIOG, MAE'N BLESER AC YN FRAINT I'R ARDAL EICH BOD WEDI DEWIS YMWELA Â NI - A DIOLCH HEFYD AM Y CYFLE I GYNNIG CYFLWYNIAD I'R PWYLLGOR BORE MA.

• FY ENW I YW DYLAN GRIFFITHS FY SYDD YW RHEOLWR DATBLYGU TREF GYDA CHYFLE FFESTINIOG A HOFFWN GYMERYD MUNUD NEU DDAU O'CH AMSER I ESBONIO PWY YW CYFLE FFESTINIOG A BETH YR YDYM YN CEISIO EI

## GYFLAWNI AR GYCHWYN Y MILENIWM NEWYDD.

- HAPUS IAWN I ATEB UNRHYW GWESTIYNAU AR DDIWEDD Y CYFLWYNIAD.
- FEL Y GWYDDOCH, DWI'N SIWR, MAE BLAENAU WEDI WYNEBU HER ANFERTHOL YN Y DEGAWDAU DIWETHAF YN SGÎL DIRYWIAD Y DIWYDIANT LLECHI A'I EFFEITHIAU ECONOMAIDD, CYMDEITHASOL AC AMGYLCHEDDOL.
- GRWP CYMUNEDOL YW CYFLE FFESTINIOG SY'N GWEITHREDU FEL ASiantaeth adfywio ar gyfer blaenau ffestiniog a'r ardal o'i hamgylch.
- MAE AELODAETH CYFLE WEDI EI DYNNU O BOB RHAN O'R GYMUNED LEOL, O BOBOL BUSNES I AELODAU O'R CYNGOR TREF, A'N BWRIAD, A'N AWYDD, YW I WELD YR ARDAL YN FFYNNU YN ECONOMAIDD AC YN DDIWYLLIANNOL YN Y GANRIF NEWYDD AC YN ADENNILL EI STATWS FEL CANOLFAN RHANBARTHOL.
- CEFNOGIR GWAITH CYFLE GAN AWDURDOD DATBLYGU CYMRU A'R UNDEB EWROPEAIDD DRWY LAW Y CYNLLUN MENTER TREFI MARCHNAD AC Y MAE CYFLE HEFYD YN CYNORTHWYO Â GWEITHREDU'R CYNLLUN MENTER ARDAL Y LLECHEN A WEINYDDIR GAN GYNGOR GWYNEDD.
  - CYNLLUN A WEITHREDIR AR DRAWS 5 DYFFRYN LLECHI GWYNEDD YW MENTER ARDAL Y LLECHEN AC MAE'R CYNLLUN WEDI LLWYDDO I DDENU CYMORTH O GRONFA HER CYFALAF Y CYNULLIAD.
- MAE CYFLE FFESTINIOG YN GWEITHREDU FEL GWEITHGOR LLEOL AR GYFER Y CYNLLUN YN NYFFRYN FFESTINIOG GYDA'R BWRIAD O HWYLUSO MEWNBWN EFFEITHIOL GAN Y GYMUNED LEOL I'R CYNLLUN.
- O'R 6 PROSIECT SY'N RHAN O'R CYNLLUN MAE 4 O BERTHNASEDD ARBENNIG I FRO FFESTINIOG:
  - DATBLYGU CWMNI ADWY CYF. FYDD YN ADDASU 3 ADEILAD MASNACHOL SEGUR YN Y DREF AR GYFER DIBENION LLEOL;
  - PECYN DATBLYGU BUSNES SY'N CYNNIG CYMORTH GRANT I FUSNESAU A GRWP IAU CYMUNEDOL;
  - SEFYDLU CANOLFAN DYSGU-GYDOL-OES YN Y DREF FYDD YN DARPARU HYFFORDDIANT AC ADNODDAU TECHNOLEG O FEWN Y

GYMUNED;

- DATBLYGIAD RHWYDWAITH O GYLCHDEITHIAU YN YR ARDAL FYDD YN DEHONGLI HANES Y FRO.

- MAE'R HOLL BROSIECTAU YN DATBLYGU'N GYFLYM YN YR ARDAL AC EDRYCHWN YMLAEN AT EU GWELD YN CYFRANNU AT YMDRECHION Y TRIGOLION LLEOL I LWYDDO YN Y DYFODOL.
- PRIF FFYNHONNELL CYLLID CYFLE FFESTINIOG YW CEFNOGAETH HAEL Y CYNLLUN MENTER TREFI MARCHNAD DRWY LAW YR AWDURDOD DATBLYGU. YN OGYSTAL Â CHANIATÁU FY NGHYFLOGAETH I A DARPARU SWYDDFA I GYFLE YNG NGHANOL Y DREF BYDD CYMORTH Y CYNLLUN YN EIN CANIATÁU I YMGYMRYD A SAWL CYNLLUN YN YSTOD Y FLWYDDYN 2000 GAN GYNNWYS:
- YSTYRIED YMGYMRYD A NIFER O ASTUDIAETHAU DICHONOLDEB I DDATBLYGU ATYNIADAU NEWYDD A GWELLIANNAU YN YR ARDAL
- YSTYRIED DATBLYGIADAU CYNALIADWY YN YR ARDAL A GWELLIANNAU AMGYLCHEDDOL. RYDYM EISOES WEDI CYFLWYNO CAIS I GAEL EIN CYNNWYS YN RHAGLEN CYMUNEDAU CYNALIADWY CADW CYMRU'N DACLUS
- GWAITH AR Y CYD GYDA CHYMUNED BUSNES ARDAL FFESTINIOG, GAN GYNNWYS CYFRES O FRECWASTAU BUSNES AC YMGYRCH I FARCHNATA'R CANOLFAN MASNACHOL
- SICRHAU PRESENOLDEB I ARDAL FFESTINIOG AR Y WE FYD EANG
- DATBLYGU PROSIECT I FARCHNATA'R ARDAL I DWRISTIAID DRWY GYNHYRCHU TAFLEN A PHOSTER FYDD YN HYRWYDDO'R PECYN O WEITHGAREDDAU AC ATYNIADAU YN Y FRO A CHYNHYRCHU MAP NEWYDD O'R ARDAL I HWYLUO YMWELIAD TWRISTIAID.
- AC YN FY NHYB I EIN CYNLLUN MWYAF CYFFROUS AR GYFER ELENÍ. PROSIECT I DDATBLYGU BRAND UNIGRYW I ARDAL FFESTINIOG.

DEILLIODD Y PROSIECT HWN O'R TRAFODAETHAU SYDD WEDI BOD YN MYND YMLAEN YN Y CYNULLIAD AR BRANDIO CYMRU GYFAN. PENDERFYNWYD FOD LLE, AC ANGEN, I DDATBLYGU BRAND UNIGOL I ARDAL FFESTINIOG I GYFLWYNO DELWEDD BOSITIF O'N CYMUNED AR I WRTH-DROI Y CANFYDDIADAU NEGYDDOL SY'N BODOLI'N BRESENNOL

YNG NGHAM CYNTAF Y PROSIECT MAE MYFYRWYR CELF Y COLEG TRYDYDDOL LLEOL, COLEG MEIRION-DWYFOR, YN DATBLYGU EU SYNIADAU AM LOGO I'R ARDAL FEL RHAN O'R ELFEN DYLUNIO GRAFFEG O'U CWRS.

YN DILYN YMGYNGHORIAD CYHOEDDUS, BYDD Y SYNIAD LLWYDDIANNUS YN CAEL EI DDEWIS AC YNA'N CAEL EI DDATBLYGU GAN ASiantaeth DYLUNIO PROFFESIYNOL, CYN IDDO GAEL EI YMGORFFORI I FEWN I LAWLYFR BRAND FYDD YN HYRWYDDO'R LOGO AC YN CYNNIG CYNGOR AR SUT ALL GWERTHOEDD BRAND FFESTINIOG GAEL EU HADLEWYRCHU PAN YN CYFLWYNO'R ARDAL GAN DDEFNYDDIO LLUNIAU A GEIRIAU. MAE CYFLE HEFYD YN GOBEITHIO CREU DETHOLIAD O DDEUNYDDIAU I HYRWYDDO'R BRAND.

UCHELGAIS CYFLE YW I WELD BRAND FFESTINIOG YN CAEL EI FABWYSIADU GAN Y NIFER MAWR O FUSNESAU, GRWPIAU GWIRFODDOL, CLYBIAU A SEFYDLIADAU LLEOL FEL ENGHRAIFFT O'U HAWYDD I GYDWEITHIO AC I WELD YR ARDAL YN FFYNNU.

A'N GOBAITH YW Y GALLWN, DRWY SIARAD Â'R UN LLAIS, ANNOG POBOL LLEOL I DDATGAN EU BALCHDER YN YR ARDAL A SICRHAU FOD TWRISTIAID AC POBL YN YR ARDAL YN EHANGACH YN SYLWEDDOLI GYMAINT SYDD GAN Y FRO I'W GYNNIG.

- DIOLCH AM EICH AMSER - FEL Y GWELWCH RYDYM YN CEISIO AC ARLOESI YMA YN FFESTINIOG A DIOLCH I FRWDFRYDEDD, EGNI AC AGWEDD BOSITIF POBOL ARDAL FFESTINIOG DWI'N SICR Y BYDDWN YN LLWYDDO.

- GOBEITHIWN, FODD BYNNAG Y BYDDWCH CHI, FEL UNIGOLION DYLANWADOL, YN EIN CEFNOGI YN EIN HYMDRECHION AC YN EIN HELPU, YNG NGHYFNOD AMCAN 1, I SICRHAU FOD ARDALOEDD DEFREINTIEDIG MEGIS FFESTINIOG YN CAEL Y FANTAIS GORAU O'R CYNLLUN.

**Annex 4**

## **Y CYLCH**

**This presentation was not provided in a form that could be placed on the Internet.**