

# Agenda – Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee

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Meeting Venue:

Committee Room 2 – Senedd

Meeting date: 22 March 2018

Meeting time: 09.30

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- 1 Introductions, apologies, substitutions and declarations of interest**
  
- 2 Radio in Wales: Evidence Session 3: University of South Wales**  
(09:30 – 10:30) (Pages 1 – 22)  
Steve Johnson, Senior Lecturer, Cardiff School of Creative & Cultural Industries University of South Wales
- 2.1 Radio in Wales: Consultation Pack**
  
- 3 Radio in Wales: Evidence Session 4: BBC**  
(10:30 – 11:30) (Pages 23 – 37)  
Betsan Powys, Editor BBC Radio Cymru and Cymru Fyw  
Colin Paterson, Editor BBC Radio Wales  
Rhys Evans, Head of Strategy and Education
  
- 4 Paper(s) to note**
- 4.1 Radio in Wales: Additional Evidence from Ofcom Advisory Committee**  
(Pages 38 – 39)
- 4.2 Ofcom: Additional Evidence on News and current affairs quotas for BBC Radio Wales**  
(Page 40)



- 4.3 National Library for Wales: Additional Information**  
(Pages 41 – 47)
- 4.4 Correspondence from Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg**  
(Pages 48 – 49)
- 5 Motion under Standing Order 17.42 to resolve to exclude the public from the meeting for the following business:**
- 6 Consideration of Evidence**  
(11:30 – 12:00)
- 7 Funding for and access to music education: Consideration of Draft Report**  
(12:00 – 12:30) (Pages 50 – 86)
- 8 Letter from the Llywydd in relation to resourcing for Brexit scrutiny**  
(12:30 – 12:45) (Pages 87 – 92)
- Non-public funding of the arts: Report Launch at Hijinx (13:30 – 14:30)**

# Agenda Item 2

Document is Restricted

In 2016, in an article published in the 3CMedia journal, Australia, I set out to provide a snapshot of community radio in Wales, approximately ten years into its existence, highlighting issues particularly pertaining to the sector in Wales. I used the article to outline a number of localised factors that specifically affect the Welsh community radio sector and continue to be of relevance at the time of writing. I alluded to the lack of space on the FM spectrum, a limited number of stations servicing mid-Wales, transmission difficulties caused by the mountainous terrain of Wales and the absence of devolved legislative powers for broadcasting (Ibid). The comparative weakness of indigenous media provision in Wales was also noted, as cited previously, Williams (2008) and Talfan – Davies and Morris (2008). The previous provision (2008 to 2013) of a community Welsh Government community radio fund to the Welsh stations was also mentioned. This very welcome, additional funding stream had ceased with no indications of the funding stream being continued or renewed. I would strongly advocate that such a funding stream is re-introduced and suggest that would be money that is wisely spent, enabling overt and meaningful outcomes in Wales. Community radio operates from a progressive ‘ground-up’ perspective, enabling participation, widening levels of media plurality and endeavouring to give a platform to marginalised, often unheard voices. I would argue strongly here that support for the Welsh community radio sector is absolutely worthwhile, facilitating community engagement and media participation in areas, less well-served by indigenous media outlets and, perhaps, most importantly, giving the disparate communities of Wales, a voice.

The impact of financial austerity has affected Wales as much as other parts of the UK. Indeed, Wales was identified as having ‘the lowest employment rate of countries in Britain for all age groups, both sexes, and disabled and non-disabled people’ (Equality and Human Rights Commission. How fair is Wales? 2011). I used the journal article to recount the demise of Radio Beca, suggesting that it epitomised the battle to attain sustainable social gain delivery in the Welsh community radio sector. For those unaware of the story, it had been agreed by Ofcom that Radio Beca would be given a much wider broadcast range than the standard five-kilometre radius, in order for it to serve pockets of the Welsh-speaking community across a range of small towns, villages and hamlets in

Carmarthenshire, north Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion, west Wales. This was a welcome and imaginative initiative on the part of Ofcom. However, in reality, that would not, in itself, have been enough to keep Radio Beca on-air, as restrictions on commercial income generation have a disproportionate and highly restrictive impact on community radio stations based, like Radio Beca, in rural, less affluent parts of Wales.

The outcome of the March 2011 referendum famously resulted in an increase in autonomous powers for Wales. However, broadcasting legislation remained in the hands of the Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) with the media in Wales dependent on support from Westminster based MP's for any proposed changes. Williams (2008) puts forward a strong argument to devolve such powers to Wales. His argument is that such a move would generate more accountability for broadcasters to the Welsh public, help build a sense of national community, provide more balance between English and Welsh medium content and create a stronger position for Wales in the future digital media market place (Williams, 2008: 110). That point of view continues to resonate, for without such devolution of legislative powers, it is difficult to envisage the Welsh media industry making significant progress in the short to medium term.

Notably, the community radio stations of Wales have the potential to play an integral role in redressing the imbalance in the Welsh media market place, as independent broadcasters within their specific communities. It is suggested here that limitations within the Welsh commercial and BBC radio sectors, provide a unique opportunity for community radio in Wales. There is clearly potential for community radio to facilitate an alternative voice for the communities of Wales, particularly encouraging citizen participation in the field of localised media. Furthermore, it is argued vehemently that the survival and growth of Welsh community radio is crucially important and that its sustainability should be made 'a specified political, regulatory and cultural priority' (Johnson and Mitchell 2012:24).

The Centre for Community Journalism at Cardiff University has worked with a number of hyper-local websites (websites generating and focusing on very local news stories) in Wales, nurturing coverage of community-based content that may not otherwise be covered by the mainstream media. Hargreaves (2013) sees this new form of online community journalism, as being particularly useful in Wales, as, depending on adequate mobile network coverage and broadband availability it can

take place anywhere, even in some of the more sparsely populated and mountainous regions of the nation. Stewart (2012) argues that citizen journalism is ideally suited to community radio, providing a unique opportunity for the sector to act as a facilitator of 'democratic participation, to that extent filling a democratic deficit' (Stewart, 2012). I agree wholeheartedly with that premise. However, it is essential that community radio overtly makes the point about the unique role it can play within the UK broadcasting marketplace. Such overt identification would greatly help the sector to justify requests for the continuance of subsidies, enabling the community radio sector to sustain its impressive social gain delivery.

Howley (2010) describes how 'articulations' meld partnerships between previously un-connected groups, celebrating communities of 'commonality as well as difference' (Ibid). He outlines how such articulations enable the stations to construct and modify links with key agencies, such as funders, volunteer groups and local councils, creating 'shared identity and collective solidarity between disparate groups and individuals' (Howley, 2010: 64). In that manner, feelings of communal belonging are, 'in large measure, articulated through communication' (Ibid). It is argued here that a similar philosophical shift should be encouraged in Wales, increasing collaboration between the various community radio stations of the nation. The Welsh community radio stations enable hyper-local media activity, encourage volunteer participation and widen progressive learning aspirations. For this to continue; there is an urgent need for a conscious, collaborative 'coming together'.

In that spirit, it is perhaps useful to visualise the stations of Wales, themselves, as occupants of a shared community and to assess how those stations communicate with each other. As an encouragement for further inter-action, the Wales Community Radio Network (WCRN) website, the first digital cluster of its type in Wales, was set up, as an online platform for collaboration in 2011. The Welsh community radio stations strategically use social media, such as Facebook, Twitter and What's App to promote themselves. It is suggested here that a dedicated networking website, such as the WCRN, has the potential to benefit the stations in their communication flows with their audiences, other stations and external partners. Increased networking and a move towards more of a shared identity might be highly beneficial in generating advertising sales for the sector, being potentially useful as a means of aggregating advertising revenue regionally and/or nationally.

The eclectic nature of the Welsh community radio sector is plain to see. That eclecticism should be welcomed by the CR stations of Wales, acknowledging the fact that 'community life is far more diverse' than might commonly be imagined (Howley, 2010: 64). It is further suggested here that the stations in Wales augment their proud, independent integrity by constructing communities that serve 'not only to create a common identity among different people but also to differentiate one community from another' (Howley, 2010: 64).

A topical example of 'articulation' was provided, in 2013, when the (then) Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) issued the Community Radio Consultation Document (2014). Amongst other objectives, it sought responses from the UK community radio sector on the relaxation of restrictions on commercial income, where stations' broadcast areas overlapped with local commercial stations with less than 150,000 listeners. The DCMS consultation was of great interest to the community radio sector in Wales. Just one of the five commercial stations covering mid, west and north Wales, Radio Carmarthenshire, had a MCA above 150,000. At the time, this negated the right of Môn FM, Tudno FM, Point FM, Glan Clwyd AM and (notably) Radio Beca to sell advertising. These were restrictive limitations on these Welsh stations. Indeed, it is difficult to envisage how the stations affected were expected to survive and flourish without the ability to generate realistic levels of commercial support.

Radio Beca, serving pockets of Welsh-speaking communities across a larger area than normal would have been subject to increased transmission costs and was highly likely to have found the restrictions particularly challenging. Their intended broadcast territories included areas served by two commercial radio competitors with less than 150,000 listeners. Thus, under the existing legislation, they would have been restricted from selling advertising. The DCMS consultation document indicated that stations serving predominantly rural communities, such as the less densely populated, agricultural parts of mid, west and north Wales received the lowest average income per community served. Radio Beca would not only have been unable to sell advertising, but would also have faced higher than average transmission costs and done so in an area whose population had a lower than average disposable income. Facing such insurmountable obstacles, it is difficult to perceive how Radio Beca could ever have built a sustainable future for itself without significant changes to existing legislature. Ultimately, as stated previously, the station never went on-air. The community radio stations of Wales submitted a

joint response to the consultation document, speaking with a united voice, for the first time, under the auspices of the WCRN.

The legislative amendments suggested by the WCRN did not all come into fruition. Indeed, it is unknown that were even taken into account, within the consultation process. However, the idea of Welsh community radio speaking with one voice, is to be applauded and encouraged, adding strength, to opinions raised by individual stations and creating a national lobby group for the sector. Encouragingly, the eventual DCMS response included some relaxation of the limitations on community radio selling commercial airspace, allowing for all community radio stations to be able to raise annual income to a maximum level of £15,000 from advertising and/or sponsorship before application of any other current rule. This was a significant development for community radio in Wales. Above and beyond the £15,000 cap, stations could continue to raise additional commercial revenues so long as the total raised did not exceed 50 percent of their total income. They could do this, for example, by counting volunteer time, income from training contracts and localized Service Level Agreements to count against commercial income.

The freeing up of limitations, as a result of the DCMS community radio consultation process, on the community radio sector's ability to generate commercial support was gratefully received within the sector in Wales. It is seen as a positive move but, capped at such a low level, was not enough to make a definitive difference. Again, it is highly unlikely that this modification would have been enough to sustain Radio Beca, even if it had managed to get on-air. However, relaxations of limitations on the sale of advertising are certainly beneficial. Without on-going sustainability, the stations cannot continue to benefit their communities through the delivery of social gain outcomes.

There are other issues on which the WCRN could help to campaign for community radio in Wales. Further decreases in restrictions on community radio commercial revenue are vital, if the sector is to survive in Wales. Decreased reliance on external funding agencies for financial support is urgently needed, enabling the community radio stations of Wales to use their financial independence to develop robust, independent models for economic stability. Such autonomy would help the community radio sector to be economically pro-active, as they seek sustainable means of delivering social gain outcomes to their target communities in Wales. Increased independence, less reliance on limited pots of funding and deregulation



of the financial limitations on the sector, would all certainly enable a healthier long-term future for the sector in Wales. However, a campaign group is only as active as its members. Collaboration and connections are 'neither natural nor inevitable' (Howley, 2010: 65). Inter-actions, connections and linkages need to be actively initiated, if they are to occur. The WCRN, or its equivalent, would appear to provide an effective platform for further discussion about pro-active, lobbying, collaborative activity within the Welsh community radio sector.

The recently published Department for Digital Culture Media and Sport (DDCMS) consultation statement did not come to the conclusion that commercial radio stations will be obliged to provide Wales - specific news. That is concerning, as without such enforcement, one wonders where Wales-orientated content will be generated, aside from the BBC. . It is perhaps worth mentioning here that there is, of course, no BBC local radio in Wales, just a, national service. As mentioned earlier, there is potentially an opening here for community radio to provide hyper-local (citizen) news content for Wales. As cited earlier, Wales needs to build its indigenous media outlets, not diminish them. A London based news hub may well be cost-effective for commercial radio operators but Wales needs journalistic feet on the ground, if it is to adequately serve the needs of the nation. These are all pertinent issues that deserve a united, collaborative response from the Welsh community radio, most expediently, perhaps, through the auspices of the WCRN. The WCRN may also be able to act as a lobby group for Welsh community radio, accumulating responses to the current government consultation on small scale D.A.B licensing. Trials have taken place in England but none, as yet, have occurred here in Wales.

Of course, solidarity can only come into being if participants actively engage in the process. The manner in which sets of interests between groups are articulated is just one of many possibilities, with countless other articulations also being possible. The non-fixed nature of 'articulation' exemplifies the personal influence on how these linkages take shape, illustrating 'the ability of human action to alter, remake, or re-create any social formation' (Ibid). The Welsh community radio stations need to grasp the nettle and consciously manufacture connections and collaborative links that suit the needs of all parties, in so doing, adding a fresh tier of indigenous, hyper-local media in Wales. This articulation and re-articulation of links with government, local councils, grant funders and business partners, as detailed by Howley (2010) is a key factor in the enablement of sustained social gain delivery by community radio in Wales.

The value of Howley's articulation theory and the ways in which its application potentially impact on the on-going viability of the community radio stations of Wales is acknowledged here. Each individual station is tasked with 'articulating a vision of community' (Ibid) that encourages a broad range of participation in their daily operations. Clearly, if members of a local community can see, or hear that social gain is being instigated by their community radio station it is more likely that they will participate. The Welsh community radio stations need to identify how the 'particular and distinctive assets and attributes' of these Welsh localities can be articulated in a manner that respects and reflects 'the lives and experiences of local communities' (Ibid). They also need to overtly communicate that message, in partnership with other agencies.

It is acknowledged that articulation is 'not exclusive to the community radio sector' (Howley, 2010: 69). However, community radio is the only form of broadcasting that is obliged, through legislation, to meet designated social gain objectives whilst simultaneously delivering economic stability. In addition, community radio does this in a non-profit making, often charitable, capacity, and, as outlined here, often faces limitations on its ability to generate commercial revenues and access sources of public funding. The links formulated by community radio are unique in the way that they are strategically 're-articulated to suit the particular and distinctive needs of local communities' (Ibid). In this case, a disparate range of Welsh community radio stations have developed a new way of collaborating with each other, using that as a means of strategically and effectively lobbying a government agency for deregulation. It is hoped and envisaged that further imaginative coupling of hitherto un-connected agencies will ensue, allowing a way for community radio for Wales to survive and flourish.

Finally, looking to the near future, it is worth considering the impact of digital switchover in the UK. This is certainly not all bad news. Digital broadcasting might provide the option for greater capacity. It might allow for additional community radio stations, possibly serving communities of interest as well as geographic communities to be able to launch, enhancing levels of plurality for radio listeners. However, there are concerns that community radio stations may become isolated on FM, with the bulk of listening taking place on DAB and other digital platforms. Ofcom has successfully conducted low power/low cost DAB transmission trials options for community radio in England. In order to retain listener awareness of community radio, it is vital that the stations also migrate to DAB when the UK switchover occurs. It is concerning that commercial stations will be able to drop

their localness requirements on migration to DAB. This could be highly problematic in Wales, with stations owned by major conglomerates becoming effectively London-based networks featuring very limited local news, weather or traffic information for Wales. In such circumstances, the community radio stations in Wales may well have a vital role to play, in the accumulation and provision of genuine local news and information.

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Accessed 14/02/2018

## 1. Introduction

The BBC welcomes the opportunity to contribute to this review of radio in Wales. Too often, radio is a medium which does not get the recognition it deserves despite its enduring audience appeal and impact.

Despite the changing media landscape, BBC Radio remains an integral part of daily life for many. Across the UK, it informs, educates and entertains nearly 35 million people each week. And 95 years since the first radio broadcast in Wales, BBC Radio continues to make a vital contribution to society, culture and national life in Wales.

We note that the review has outlined a number of areas it wishes to examine. This evidence is intended to provide the committee with an overview of the BBC's radio provision overall in Wales. This portfolio encompasses our national radio services – BBC Radio Wales, BBC Radio Cymru and the recently launched Radio Cymru 2 – as well as the BBC's network radio services.

## 2. BBC Radio audiences in Wales – an overview

BBC Radio attracts more listening in Wales than any other UK nation. Around 70% of adults in Wales hear any BBC Radio each week – a figure well above the other nations: Northern Ireland (59%) and Scotland (60%). In terms of market share, BBC Radio accounts for 56% of all listening hours each week in Wales (with network stations accounting for 48%, and Radio Wales/Radio Cymru adding a further 8%). Again, this is higher than anywhere else in the UK.

This strong performance is largely attributable to the appeal of network services such as Radio 1 Radio 2 and Radio 4 – and the relative weakness of commercial radio.<sup>1</sup> In particular, the audience growth of Radio 2 in recent years has been

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<sup>1</sup> *BBC Annual Report and Accounts* (2016/17), 2016/17, p.39

striking. In 2016–17, 37% of adults in Wales tuned to Radio 2 each week (around 1 million listeners), with each listener spending 12.5 hours per week on average with the station.

## 2.1 Radio Wales and Radio Cymru audiences

Our national radio services, Radio Wales and Radio Cymru, perform an indispensable role within the BBC radio portfolio. Both stations support BBC Wales’s commitment to support and strengthen citizenship in Wales, with a powerful and comprehensive commitment to news, current affairs, sport, music and culture.

On average, 372,000 people listen to **BBC Radio Wales** each week (RAJAR average for 2017). Radio Wales’s share of all radio listening in Wales is around 5% and it is the fifth most-listened to station in Wales behind BBC Radio 1, BBC Radio 2, BBC Radio 4 and Heart South Wales. On average, Radio Wales listeners tune in for around 8 hrs each week.

**BBC Radio Cymru** reaches 127,000 adults in Wales – with the average listener spending over 11 hours each week with the station. Radio Cymru is the most popular station of all with fluent Welsh speakers, accounting for 20% of all their radio listening in 2017. Forty years on, Radio Cymru also continues to be the bedrock of overall Welsh language media provision, accounting for more than 60% of all the Welsh language media hours consumed by audiences.

## 3. BBC Radio Wales

BBC Radio Wales was established as a standalone national service in November 1978 – an event which the historian Dr John Davies described as arguably ‘...the single most important happening in the history of Welsh broadcasting’.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *Broadcasting and the BBC in Wales*, John Davies, Cardiff, 1994, p. 347

From its initially meagre 45 hours a week back in 1978, Radio Wales now provides a full speech-led service for adults, offering a wide-range of genres that reflect the issues, events, culture and interests of the people of Wales. In 2016/17, the operating budget for Radio Wales was £14.2m with 7,593 broadcast hours. Of these hours, 1,868 are News and Current Affairs, with general programming accounting for a further 5,725 hours.

At the end of 2016, Colin Paterson was appointed as the new station Editor. Work has now begun on strengthening the station's position in Wales, ahead of its 40<sup>th</sup> birthday in 2018. This includes a focus on *Good Morning Wales* – supporting journalism which is relevant to our audience, sport which brings the nation together, a greater range and depth on daytime output, and reinforcing BBC Wales' s support for original comedy.

New presenters already announced by the station include *BBC Wales Today* presenter Lucy Owen, Olympic athlete Colin Jackson, singer Connie Fisher and former BBC Radio 2 host Janice Long.

### **3.1 News and Sport**

Radio Wales plays a crucial role in informing Welsh audiences with high-quality news and sport programming.

The mainstay of the station's news output is the *Good Morning Wales* programme with news bulletins throughout the day up to and beyond *Good Evening Wales*. Both these flagship programmes draw upon the BBC's newsgathering centres across Wales, including Wrexham, Bangor, Carmarthen and Swansea, as well as our network of district reporters.

Topical issues are also covered with the Jason Mohammad/Dot Davies morning phone-in programme. *Eye on Wales* provides current affairs programming and has recently covered challenging and important topics such as post-partum psychosis.

Radio Wales' political coverage is provided by BBC Wales's political team based in Cardiff and at Westminster. With the UK set to leave the European Union, Radio Wales also benefits from the addition of two additional Brexit reporters – part of the BBC's new Charter reinvestment plans. On Sundays, Vaughan Roderick presents the political discussion programme, *Sunday Supplement*, which covers Welsh, UK and international issues.

Radio Wales' sports coverage is equally extensive. Trusted voices such as Rob Phillips and Nathan Blake bring the latest in domestic and international Welsh football (men and women's) whilst Gareth Charles and Nick Webb cover domestic, Pro14 and International Rugby Union matches. Glamorgan County Cricket coverage is streamed live on iPlayer radio whilst T20 and T40 games are broadcast on Medium Wave. In April this year, the station will be devoting extensive coverage to the Welsh team's efforts at the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games.

### 3.2 Music

Radio Wales is a major patron of Welsh culture across its music, entertainment and arts programming.

The development and promotion of Welsh music is integral to its mission across daytime programmes such as Wynne Evans and Eleri Siôn as well as other more specialist outputs, such as Bethan Elfyn and *Celtic Heartbeat* presented by Frank Hennessy.

In 2017, Radio Wales strengthened the work it does championing new Welsh music, with the introduction of 'The Welsh A List' which makes up 40% of the music on our fortnightly produced playlist of new music. The 'Welsh A List' gives four Welsh artists, performing in English or Welsh, equal exposure across the schedule.



Over the last four years, Radio Wales has also supported a joint music initiative between BBC Wales and Arts Council Wales. Artists from across Wales are selected each year to be part of the Horizons project, which helps to develop and fast-track new contemporary music in Wales. Horizons artists are featured on the Janice Long programme, broadcast from Wrexham every weekday evening, and at various other points in the schedule.

Live music is also an integral part of the station's output. Live performances run across weekdays and, with up to four live sessions per month on Janice Long's show. We also broadcast from key Welsh festivals including Proms In The Park, Festival No 6, Focus Festival and the Green Man Festival

In May this year, BBC Radio Wales will work with colleagues from BBC Radio 1 to ensure that the Biggest Weekend event held in Swansea features the best of UK and Welsh acts.

### **3.3 Entertainment, Arts and Documentary programming**

Radio Wales is the biggest supporter of comedy in Wales. Some of the key names currently working with Radio Wales include Ruth Jones, Elis James and Steve Speirs. This year, we will also be partnering with BBC Radio 4 Extra to support the Machynlleth Comedy Festival.

Developments across the Welsh arts scene are regularly featured in our news and daily programmes, whilst Nicola Heywood Thomas presents weekly reviews, reports and analysis on the *Radio Wales Arts Show*. In April, we will be launching a brand new monthly arts review programme. It will be presented by Gary Raymond, the Editor of the *Wales Arts Review*.

BBC Radio Wales also produces a range of factual and history programmes. Recent features have included the story of Blanche Parry, Queen Elizabeth 1's confidante, and a comprehensive look at Edward Thomas by fellow poet Gwyneth Lewis on the centenary of his death in the Battle of Arras.

## 4. BBC Radio Cymru

It is difficult to overstate the importance of BBC Radio Cymru to Welsh speakers. Forty years after its launch, it remains the most popular radio station of all among fluent speakers with its remarkable blend of music, debate, entertainment, culture and hard-hitting news.

For Welsh speakers, it's been our debating chamber, our theatre, our concert hall, our sports stadium, our chapel, our town square, our library, our comedy club, and our local pub all rolled into one. This diversity and distinctiveness is best encapsulated in some of Radio Cymru's programme titles: from entertainment *in Sioe Tudur Owen*, communal hymn singing on the long-running *Caniadaeth y Cysegr*, and Beti George's probing interviews on *Beti a'i Phobol*.

In its fortieth year, the station has an operating budget of £13.6m per annum and broadcasts 7,262 hours.<sup>3</sup> This includes 1,335 hours of News and Current Affairs, whilst 5,927 hours feature music, speech, arts and entertainment programming.

### 4.1 BBC Radio Cymru 2

BBC Radio Cymru 2 recently launched in January 2018 and is a key part of BBC Wales's new Charter reinvestment plans.

The service offers an alternative breakfast service on DAB, DTV and BBC iPlayer Radio nationally. While the main Radio Cymru service continues to focus on news at breakfast, Radio Cymru 2 now offers a mix of entertainment and music for listeners.

The strategic intent behind Radio Cymru 2 is to offer an alternative choice in the Welsh language for existing and, potentially, new Radio Cymru listeners. Daf and Caryl present *Y Sioe Frecwast* (Mon–Thursday) whilst Huw Stephens presents on

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<sup>3</sup> *BBC Annual Report and Accounts*, 2016/17, pp.39 and 94 (n.b. these hours do not include the recently launched Radio Cymru 2).

Friday mornings. Lisa Angharad and Lisa Gwilym respectively present on Saturday and Sunday mornings.

## 4.2 News and Sport

Radio Cymru provides a trusted news service for its listeners starting with *Post Cyntaf* in the morning, presented by Kate Crockett in Cardiff and Dylan Jones in Bangor. The *Post Cyntaf* programme is complemented by the evening *Post Prynawn* programme, presented by Dewi Llwyd and Nia Thomas from Bangor.

The news output blends Welsh, UK and international reporting. The programmes also draw upon the totality of the BBC's newsgathering resources as well as the remarkable ability of Radio Cymru to find Welsh speakers across the world. In recent years, this has seen Radio Cymru offer high-quality coverage of significant events such as the Brexit Referendum, the Paris Terrorist attacks and the election of Donald Trump as US President.

Garry Owen hosts the lunchtime *Taro'r Post* phone-in programme whilst the *Manylu* strand consistently delivers high-impact current affairs programming. *Hawl i Holi*, chaired by Dewi Llwyd, offers a *Question Time*-style programme from venues across Wales whilst *O'r Bae* under Vaughan Roderick's stewardship provides a weekly round-up of events in Cardiff Bay and Westminster.

*Camp Lawn* on Saturdays offers comprehensive coverage of Welsh sport, including domestic and international football and rugby union. Match commentaries and live coverage are supplemented by the Saturday football show, *Ar y Marc*, and regular week-night coverage of key football games.

## 4.3 Music programming

Since the very beginning, Radio Cymru has been a consistent champion of Welsh language music. It does so on a daily basis and has provided a shop-window to new and established acts on its programmes. The range of Welsh language music

broadcast extends from morning strands such as Sian Cothi's programme to more specialist shows such as Rhys Mwyn or Georgia Ruth's evening shows.

With the advent of Radio Cymru 2, Radio Cymru now offers the greatest volume and choice of Welsh language music in its history. In January 2018, BBC Radio Cymru announced that it had secured a five year deal with royalties agency, Eos, to cover the use of music for BBC Wales' new Welsh language station Radio Cymru 2 as well as the BBC's other broadcasting services across the UK.

The other major partnership is the Gorwelion/Horizons initiative described earlier. Since 2014, this initiative has helped many new Welsh language acts, including Casi, Yr Eira and Candelas, with bursaries, masterclasses and broadcast media exposure.

Music is also the bedrock of Radio Cymru's extensive coverage of both the Urdd and National Eisteddfod. This year, Radio Cymru will work closely with the organisers of both the Urdd Eisteddfod in Brecon and Radnorshire, and the National Eisteddfod in Cardiff to ensure that both festivals get comprehensive broadcast coverage from their innovative locations.

Finally, Radio Cymru is at the centre of a productive partnership with Maes B at the National Eisteddfod with *Brwydr y Bandiau* - 'the Battle of the Bands' - providing an unique opportunity for young bands to perform on a bigger stage.

#### **4.4 Entertainment, Arts and Documentary programming**

BBC Radio Cymru is responsible for a number of important artistic commissions, particularly in genres where there is very little other Welsh language provision.

Drama and comedy writing is a particularly important area with the station having recently commissioned writers such as Siôn Eirian, John Ogwen and Manon Steffan Ros. Weekly arts show *Stiwdio*, presented by Nia Roberts, is an opportunity for more in-depth discussion of these issues whilst *Talwrn y Beirdd* is a hotly

contested weekly poetry competition from venues across Wales. *Llyfr Bob Wythnos* features a newly published book each week and is delivered in partnership with the Welsh language book publishers' body, Cwlwm Cyhoeddwr.

Taking pride in Wales' unique history has been a constant thread throughout BBC Radio Cymru's history. Ifor ap Glyn's *The History of the Welsh Language in 50 Words* charted the development of the language in 50 short pieces. The station also marked the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of hymn writer, William Williams Pantycelyn.

## **5. BBC Radio network production in Wales**

Alongside the work of Radio Wales and Radio Cymru, BBC Wales is also a major producer of network radio programming for BBC Radio 3 and BBC Radio 4 across drama, factual, music and the arts.

During 2016/17 we produced a total of 379 hours of programming for these UK networks.

In radio drama, under the leadership and expertise of Alison Hindell, we work with established writers but also nurture new writing talent, working closely with Writersroom Wales.

Highlights from last year include *Tracks*, a conspiracy thriller series, set in Wales. The first series (broadcast in summer 2016) was a major priority for Radio 4 and all 9 episodes were offered as an 'iPlayer First' opportunity to download the next episode immediately after the weekly episode had gone out. This had such high download numbers it reached number 1 in the iTunes podcast chart, and the second series was released online for download several weeks ahead of radio broadcast (in December 2017). The 3<sup>rd</sup> series will begin in autumn 2018.

Another key editorial project recently delivered was *Curious Under the Stars* – a series originally created by the late Meic Povey. Set in a fictitious village on the

West Wales coast, it is a warm comedy drama which incorporates twists on Welsh myths and legends with a magical realist touch.

Already commissioned for the next 12 months we have a new dramatisation of *The Mabinogion* for Radio 3; *The Castle of the Hawk*, the beginning of a major and ongoing series dramatizing the history of the Habsburg dynasty and *The Life and Times of Maya Angelou*, with all 6 volumes of Angelou's autobiography dramatized in serial form for Radio 4.

We also regularly deliver factual programmes for Radio 4, with network radio editor Martin Smith working closely with Radio 4 and Radio 3 commissioners in London.

Highlights for Radio 4 from 2017 include *The Black Chair*, a documentary programme about Hedd Wyn presented by poet Mab Jones; *Snapshots*, part of a series on photography featuring a workingman's club in Port Talbot; *Wintertide*, a specially-commissioned work, read by Cynan Jones and *Can yr Adar: Song of the Birds*, a music collaboration between [Kizzy Crawford](#) and [Gwilym Simcock](#).

Already commissioned and in production for later this year for Radio 4 we have: *Behind the Scenes: Kully Thiarai* – following the new director of National Theatre Wales – *On and Off the Valleys Lines*, focused on the lives of people who travel on the Valleys Lines trains, and *Opening Night*, a programme featuring the opening nights of theatre venues across Wales.

BBC Wales also produces a number of network radio programmes for Radio 3. In 2016/17 highlights included the *Young Musician* finals in Cardiff; BBC Cardiff Singer of the World; the Hay Festival lunchtime concerts; the *Choir of the Year Final* from the Wales Millennium Centre; *In Parenthesis* by Welsh National Opera; and a Sunday Feature: *I Know an Island: R M Lockley* with Jon Gower visiting Skokholm Island off the coast of Pembrokeshire.

## **5. Terrestrial radio broadcasting in Wales**

While Radio Wales and Radio Cymru now enjoy carriage across BBC iPlayer Radio, Freeview, Cable and Sky platforms, the coverage of the services on FM and DAB has been the source of considerable public debate and concern in recent years.

### **5.1 FM coverage**

On FM, Radio Cymru enjoys 95% coverage across Wales, similar to BBC network stations. However, BBC Radio Wales has always lagged behind as it opted for Medium Wave provision at launch in 1977 and has, since then, been playing catch up.

In 2017, BBC Wales announced plans for a major expansion to BBC Radio Wales FM coverage – building the station’s footprint from 79% to 91% of households. It is anticipated that the boost to BBC Radio Wales’s coverage on FM will particularly benefit listeners in North East Wales and Mid Wales. The expansion will be achieved by using a small number of existing network FM frequencies, currently allocated to BBC Radio 3.

### **5.2 DAB**

In 2017, we completed our expansion of the BBC’s National DAB network. This included 20 transmitters based in Wales, increasing the coverage of BBC network services in Wales to 92% households and 72% major roads.

Radio Wales and Radio Cymru are carried on capacity reserved by Ofcom on local commercial multiplexes not operated by the BBC. The BBC also supported the expansion of these commercial multiplexes in Wales – committing substantial funding until 2030. This has supported the build or modification of 19 transmitters to date, with one or two more to be completed as part of this phase of work. Following recent enhancements, coverage of BBC Radio Wales and BBC Radio Cymru on DAB has increased to 82% of households and 61% of roads.

### 5.3 The future of analogue radio (FM and Medium Wave)

Any broadcast infrastructure discussions need to be taken in the context of DDCMS's Analogue Switchover (ASO) plans. We expect digital (DAB, online, DTV) listening to reach 50% in the first quarter of this year, triggering a DDCMS review into whether or not to set a date for switchover.

The BBC's position on this matter is that we recognise the importance of such a review to the supply chain, but we think the UK Government needs to take careful consideration of evolving audience habits, particularly younger audiences, and the UK's infrastructure ambitions around 5G.

Should DDCMS make the decision to begin a switchover process, then the BBC has committed to ensure that substantially the same proportion of households in the UK that receive BBC national radio services in analogue form (MW/FM) can receive those services digitally, subject to a full value for money assessment by the BBC.

## 6. Looking ahead – the digital challenge

Despite the enduring appeal of radio with most listeners, consumption patterns among younger audiences are being impacted by increased broadband connectivity, the growth of music streaming services and near-universal smartphone take-up, resulting in increasing competition for leisure and entertainment time<sup>4</sup>.

Whilst radio continues to reach young audiences in large numbers, the overall number of hours being consumed is in decline. In 2011, 15–19 year olds across the UK listened to the radio for an average 14 hours 49 minutes per week. By 2016, this figure had fallen to 10 hours 50 minutes – a loss of 239 listener minutes per week.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Enders Analysis, *Radio's relevance to young adults in danger*, p.4, July 2016

<sup>5</sup> RAJAR Q3 2011–2016



Younger audiences now split their time between different types of audio provision. Music streaming services, digital tracks, and music videos all make up larger proportions of listening for 15–24s than for the total adult audience. As these behaviours become more widespread, the BBC will need to reimagine the future of radio, harnessing new technical capabilities and developing new audio content in order to remain relevant to audiences.

Our national radio services (including Radio Cymru 2) already benefit from the scale and technical capability of the BBC Radio iPlayer. But personalisation and sign-in have the clear potential to deliver further advances in this area with data-driven algorithms allowing us to better target our listeners.

Over recent years, BBC Wales has also expanded its on-demand audio provision in response to the changing market. These include Elis James' football podcast, as well as *Pigion* for Welsh language learners. We will be announcing further expansion in this area shortly.

Alongside developing new content, we also need to ensure Welsh language programmes can be found easily on new audio devices, particularly those that are voice controlled. It is heartening that Radio Cymru 2 is already available via Amazon's Alexa.

Inevitably, our ability to innovate in Wales – and to provide a greater range of on-demand and personalised media services – will depend to a large extent on the broadband infrastructure available. In particular, radio distribution in the next 10–15 years is likely to be increasingly focused on 5G broadband technologies – an area where Wales is currently underserved compared to other parts of the UK.<sup>6</sup> Progress on this issue will be critical to ensure Wales can keep pace with a fast-moving consumer marketplace.

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<sup>6</sup> Ofcom *Connected Nations Report*, Wales (2017), p.40

## **Ofcom Advisory Committee for Wales**

### **Additional Submission to the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee Inquiry: 'Radio in Wales'**

At the Committee's session on Thursday February 15, we were asked several questions to which we would now like the opportunity to respond.

#### **The Memorandum of Understanding**

We were asked about our views on the proposed Memorandum of Understanding between the UK Government, Welsh Government, National Assembly and Ofcom. We are aware how difficult it is to draw up such a memorandum between the different parties and that this document is based largely on the equivalent MoU involving the Scottish Government.

It deals primarily with the appointment of a Member from Wales on the Ofcom Board. We have long believed it is vital to represent the interests of Wales on the main Ofcom Board, and we note that the appointment of a Scottish Board member has already been announced. This sets a clear precedent which can be followed by the Welsh Government.

We understand there are reservations that the appointment is to be made by Welsh Government ministers with no input from the National Assembly or its relevant committees. It has however been a complex process getting agreement on the appointments procedure, and we are concerned that there should be no delay in the appointment of a Board Member from Wales in order that the interests of Wales can be represented at the highest level in Ofcom as soon as possible.

The MoU goes on to agree a process for Ofcom to consult the National Assembly on its strategic priorities as set out in its Annual Plan. It says clearly that Ofcom will consider any representations from the Assembly's appropriate committees through this process in formulating its Annual Plan. This is to be welcomed.

#### **The Deregulation of Commercial Radio**

In our evidence to the Committee, we argued that the Committee should take the opportunity to make representations to the DCMS in London on the deregulation of commercial radio. Without repeating the substance of our evidence, it revolved around the failure of the DCMS to acknowledge the existence of – or indeed the importance of – nations news (or all-Wales news) as part of a regulatory requirement on news provision for commercial radio in the future. It is promising legislation sometime in the next four years, and in the meantime Ofcom has been asked to review the existing regulations with a view to paving the way for that further legislation.

Neil Stock of Ofcom said he was happy to receive representations from the Committee and this is to be welcomed. But it is also important that the DCMS is made aware of the views of the Committee. Whatever the decisions taken by Ofcom, it is the DCMS who will draw up any legislation.

We were also asked to provide information about the demand and provision of nations news or all-Wales news. In 2016 Ofcom conducted research on news consumption in the UK which was published in June 2017, as part of its range of market research reports which examined the consumption of content, and attitudes towards that content, across different platforms. The aim of

the research was to inform an understanding of news consumption across the UK and within each UK nation. It examined the sources and platforms used, the perceived importance of different outlets for news, attitudes to individual news sources, local news use and news consumption in the nations. The research showed that one third (33%) of UK adults claimed that they consume news through radio, and this has remained stable over recent years. We attach a link to the Ofcom slide pack for this research<sup>1</sup>. The very last slide is of particular interest as it examines the level of interest in news about each UK nation. It shows that the percentage of respondents in Wales that were 'very interested' in news about the nation was higher than the percentage in England or for the UK as a whole (although lower than Scotland and Northern Ireland). Combined with the 'quite interested' category, the level of interest in news about Wales reached 80%.

In 2016, The BBC Trust also conducted a Review of the BBC's Radio Services for the UK Nations<sup>2</sup>. In relation to 'nations' news the report stated that, *"The BBC nations' news and radio services are a very important part of the BBC's offer in each of the devolved nations. They are highly distinctive, very focused on delivery of the BBC's public purposes and are seen as high quality by their audiences. These services play a particularly important role because Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland are devolved within the UK in many important policy areas and each has a strong and distinct sense of identity. These services allow the BBC to properly inform citizens in each nation about news which is relevant to them including government policy areas affected by devolution such as education, agriculture, the environment, health and housing. Our research found clear audience demand for this output."*

### **The work of Ofcom's Advisory Committee for Wales**

We were asked about the value of the work carried out by the Advisory Committee, and perhaps it would be helpful if we reiterated a few of the achievements of the ACW over the last few years. The Committee was responsible for, or instrumental in, the following achievements:

- The fact that 999 calls can roam across networks - of particular importance to rural Wales
- The inclusion of coverage obligations in the Nations in the spectrum auction for 4G
- The Channel 3 licence ensuring that ITV Wales maintained its programme obligations, with a separate licence for Wales
- Ofcom recognition of the lack of plurality in Wales' broadcast market
- The emphasis on representation and portrayal of the Nations in Ofcom's Operating Licence for the BBC.

**Glyn Mathias, Hywel Wiliam**

21 Feb 2018

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.ofcom.org.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0016/103570/news-consumption-uk-2016.pdf](https://www.ofcom.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/103570/news-consumption-uk-2016.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/bbctrust/assets/files/pdf/our\\_work/nations\\_radio\\_news/summary\\_report.pdf](http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/bbctrust/assets/files/pdf/our_work/nations_radio_news/summary_report.pdf)

# Agenda Item 4.2

21 February 2018

Dear Siân

## **News and current affairs quotas for BBC Radio Wales**

I would like to correct something that was said at the Committee last week. Lee Waters AM stated that Ofcom had reduced the obligations on BBC Radio Wales to broadcast only 32 hours of news and current affairs programming from the previous target of 53 hours three years ago.

The only reference I can find to 53 hours is in the BBC Trust's service review, where it appears as the figure for news and current affairs output on Radio Wales in 2015/16 prior to the introduction of a schedule change in February 2016 which reduced the projected annual average to 40 hours a week. There was never a target of 53 hours set by the BBC Trust and it was certainly not a requirement set by Ofcom at any time.

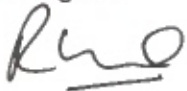
This is the first year that Ofcom has published an Operating Licence for the BBC and the requirement on BBC Wales to produce 32 hours of programming is identical to the requirement last set by the BBC Trust in its service licence issued in August 2016. When considering at what level to set the requirement Ofcom was mindful of the fact that the Trust had only just increased all of its nations radio news and current affairs targets as an outcome of its 2016 service review – "Each nations' radio station has consistently outperformed its commitment for hours of news and current affairs output so the Trust has increased the level of these conditions to reflect more recent levels"

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/bbctrust/our\\_work/services/nations\\_services](http://www.bbc.co.uk/bbctrust/our_work/services/nations_services)

The quota for news and current affairs on Radio Wales was increased from 24 to 32 hours by the BBC Trust.

I trust that the Committee's report in due course will contain the correct details.

Best regards



Rhodri Williams

Director, Wales



Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru  
The National Library of Wales

## Agenda Item 4.3

Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru  
The National Library of Wales  
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Email: [www.llgc.org.uk/enquire](http://www.llgc.org.uk/enquire)  
[www.llgc.org.uk](http://www.llgc.org.uk)

8 March 2018

Annwyl Bethan

With apologies to Committee members for the delay in responding, I needed to discuss our appearance at the Committee meeting with the Board of Trustees. As requested in the minutes, I enclose further information on the work of the Library under the Welsh Government Fusion Programme, our partnership with Chinese institutions and our work to provide outreach activities. I hope that Committee members will find the information useful.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend an invitation to the Committee to hold a future meeting in the Library. This would provide an opportunity for members to visit mid Wales and see some of the innovative projects which are being developed by the Library.

Cofion gorau

Rhodri Glyn Thomas

Llywydd, Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru





## 1. An Update of the National Library's Work for the Fusion Programme

The National Library of Wales is delivering work to support the Fusion Programme in all of the eight Fusion Partnership areas. The Library's Strategic Plan for 2017-2021, [The Nation's Memory: Informing the Future](#), notes that we will focus our work in Gwynedd and Carmarthenshire during 2017 and 2018, as well as preparing bilingual resources for the Programme.

Our offer to Fusion Partnership areas focuses on 4 performance indicators, F2 Gaining a qualification, F3 Regular volunteering as a route to work, F5 Improved digital skills, and F6 Improved attitude to learning.

The following activities have been completed recently or have been planned for the near future:

- Digitisation support and training to individuals and groups in Fusion Partnership areas through the People's Collection training programme
- Maintain a People's Collection Digital Heritage Station in partnership with local community and history groups in Fusion Partnership areas.
- Provide training to develop digital skills and confidence through the People's Collection as part of an Agored Cymru Accredited Unit.
- Deliver sessions on Harvard Referencing to pupils and students in Fusion Partnership areas that are studying the Welsh Baccalaureate.
- Deliver Kids in Museums Takeover Day with a school from the Carmarthenshire Fusion Partnership area.
- Deliver a Class Art project to a school from the Gwynedd Fusion Partnership area.
- Support partner schools that are identified by Gwynedd and Carmarthenshire Fusion Partnerships to visit The National Library of Wales.
- Support partner schools that are identified by Gwynedd and Carmarthenshire Fusion Partnerships with digital resources that are relevant to their area.

More details on some of the outreach work that contributes to Fusion Programme is provided in Section 3 below.

## 2. The National Library's Partnership with China

### Collections

- The Library has extensive documentary collections of Wales' relationship with China, including the papers of Welsh missionaries such as Gwenfron Moss who worked in China from 1928 to 1964 and Griffith John from Swansea who worked in Wuhan, Central China for over fifty years in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It also has archives relating to Welsh societies in Asia and businessmen including Dr J R Jones (1887-1976), legal

adviser to the Hong Kong Bank (later HSBC) and a leading figure in Hong Kong society.

- In 1983, Prof David Hawkes, an eminent Chinese scholar from Oxford University left his entire library of 4,500 volumes to the Library. Professor Hawkes taught at the University of Peking in the 1940s and early 1950s, it includes items ranging from the ancient Dynasties to the Republic and the early years of New China under Mao Zhedong. David Hawkes was a world-famous scholar of Chinese literature and history, a Professor of Chinese at Oxford University, and the most celebrated translator into English of the Chinese classic *The Story of the Stone* (石头记). The collection was catalogued in 1989 by Dr Wu Jianzhong, a distinguished former Director of Shanghai Library who completed a doctorate at Aberystwyth University.

### Partnership

- The Library has developed a series of international partnerships with other research libraries in Europe, North America and Asia. The Library is a member of IFLA and contributes to international work on digital preservation, Celtic studies and professional issues such as foundation membership of the IIF Consortium for managing digital images with Cornell and Stanford Universities.
- In addition to professional collaboration, the Library has also supported Welsh Government initiatives to support trade and industrial links through promoting Welsh culture, heritage and history. The partnership with Chinese libraries began with a partnership agreement with Chongqing Library where the Welsh Government established an office in 2006.
- This was extended with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Shanghai Library in 2015. Shanghai Library is one of ten largest libraries in the world and the aim of the partnership is to facilitate access to research material held by the National Library to Chinese students working with the Confucius Institute, co-curate exhibitions and events to promote collaboration and understanding and ensure that relevant Chinese institutions have a positive and modern view of Wales.
- In March 2018, the President of the National Library Wales will accompany the Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport on his trade mission to China. He will visit Shanghai Library and confirm the National Library's participation in Shanghai Library's '*Window on Shanghai*' international programme and discuss joint participation in the international 'Open Book' programme. The National Library will also participate in the forthcoming 9<sup>th</sup> Shanghai International Library Forum.
- During the visit, the President will also visit Hong Kong University with the aim of establishing a partnership agreement to promote collaboration and support for Chinese students. Hong Kong University (HKU) was established in 1911 and has grown to become one of Asia's leading research institutions. As an English medium institution, a partnership with HKU provides opportunities to bridge the relationship between West and East and link to other Chinese research bodies.
- Through its developing links with Chinese research institutions, the National Library will aim to support HE links across the sector in Wales, particularly through providing

research material for students of Chinese studies and for students from China studying in Wales.

### **3. The National Library's Outreach Work**

The Library has developed, and continues to develop, several projects in partnership, and the following are examples of the most recent ones.

#### **Blaenau Ffestiniog project**

The National Library is currently developing a digital volunteering project in Blaenau Ffestiniog which is part of the Gwynedd Fusion Partnership area. The Gwilym Livingstone Evans photographic collection will be published on the Library's new crowdsourcing platform on [crowd.library.wales](http://crowd.library.wales), and will be used to deliver a cross-generational project that will include the following:

- Young people being trained as mentors on the new crowdsourcing platform;
- The mentors training community groups and older individuals on how to add content to the crowdsourcing platform;
- The older volunteers tagging and adding data to the Gwilym Livingstone Evans photographs;
- Collecting oral history from Blaenau Ffestiniog residents about the content of the photographs, and publishing these on The People's Collection website.

#### **Hedd Wyn**

The National Library of Wales Education Service secured a grant from The ScottishPower Foundation in 2017 to fund part of its outreach work. The money was awarded to work with schools on a project to commemorate the centenary of the death of Hedd Wyn who won the chair at The National Eisteddfod in Birkenhead in September 1917.

Our presence in the 2017 Bridgend, Taff and Ely Urdd National Eisteddfod was themed around the story of Hedd Wyn. It included a facsimile copy of the ode *Yr Arwr* that was produced by The National Library for this event, the 3D printed replica of Hedd Wyn's original Black Chair on loan from Welsh Government / The Snowdonia National Park Authority, an exhibition on the life and work of Hedd Wyn, and education resources and activities for young people and families that were distributed free of charge to those attending the eisteddfod.

During June 2017 more than 300 KS2 pupils from primary schools in Gwynedd had the opportunity to visit *Yr Ysgwrn* to learn more about Hedd Wyn. Their visit included:

- a Hedd Wyn show by In Character drama company that was commissioned by the Library;



- working with a facsimile copy of the ode *Yr Arwr*;
- a tour of the redeveloped and newly opened *Yr Ysgwrn*;
- an opportunity to meet Gerald, Hedd Wyn's nephew, and see the famous Black Chair;
- a workshop delivered by National Library education staff;
- a free copy of a pack on Hedd Wyn written by National Library education staff.



A century after the charring ceremony at the Birkenhead Eisteddfod in September 1917, NLW Education Service delivered a series of workshops that followed the journey of the Black Chair from Birkenhead to Trawsfynydd, working with schools on Merseyside and across north Wales.

To celebrate the success of the Hedd Wyn Education Project the ScottishPower Foundation commissioned a unique video project that was beamed onto the National Library of Wales building at the end of the week leading up to Remembrance Sunday. This can be viewed online on: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OUmpNsAIBZQ>

### **Kids in Museum Takeover Day**

Pupils from Ysgol y Felin, Llanelli a school within the Carmarthenshire Fusion Partnership area took part in our 2017 Kids in Museums Takeover Day.

Another takeover by Ysgol Trimsaran and Ysgol Mynyddygarreg, also in the Carmarthenshire Fusion Partnership area, took place in January 2018. Activities for pupils will include working in the Reading Rooms, digitising items, receiving and processing new accessions, assisting with the production of the Kyffin Williams centenary exhibition, and working with NLW security staff.



### **Class Art**

As part of the Kyffin 100 centenary commemorations the National Library will deliver a Class Art project in 2018 that will take original Kyffin Williams portrait and landscape paintings to a primary and secondary school in the Gwynedd Fusion Partnership area. This will build on the success of last year's Class Art project when we took an original Turner painting of Dolbadarn Castle to Ysgol Dolbadarn in Gwynedd, and Ysgol Coed Efa in Cwmbran.



### **The Welsh Bacallaureate**

The National Library of Wales Education Service delivers workshops both in Aberystwyth and across Wales to support the Welsh Bacallaureate Qualification. In 2017 it produced a new guide on Harvard Referencing that uses items from NLW collections to demonstrate how to cite and reference sources for the Welsh Bacallaureate Individual Project. This is distributed free of charge to each Welsh Bacallaureate pupil that visits the Library or is part



of its outreach programme, and is promoted as part of our offer to the Gwynedd and Carmarthenshire Fusion Partnerships.

### **Themed outreach work with schools**

As well as supporting specific projects The National Library of Wales Education Service delivers themed outreach workshops to support schools in Wales with the delivery of the curriculum. [Examples of themed workshops](#) can be found on our website, and these are usually delivered using original items in the Library building, and using facsimiles outside the Library.

### **Preparing for the new curriculum**

The National Library of Wales Education Service has worked to implement the principles included in Professor Donaldson's report *Successful Futures* since its publication in February 2015. At that time we were leading a major Welsh Government DfES funded project to develop digital learning resources on The First World War in Wales, and worked closely with Welsh Government advisors to future proof these materials for the new curriculum.

All of our workshops, both in the Library and externally, have been developed to reflect the ethos of the Donaldson report and the four purposes of the curriculum for Wales. They are focused on the development and application of knowledge and skills in literacy, numeracy and digital competence, are designed to encourage stimulating and engaging teaching and learning, and emphasise the Welsh language and culture where this is appropriate.

We also work in partnership with National Museum Wales, Cadw and The Royal Commission to develop digital learning materials. As part of our current project, National Library and National Museum education staff are leading a project with support from Cadw and RCAHMW to develop digital learning materials on The Age of The Princes in Wales.

They include primary and secondary resources sourced from Wales, and look at Welsh history during this period from a Welsh, British and European perspective, not just the relationship between Wales and England. They are designed to support the new curriculum in Wales, with an emphasis on developing literacy, numeracy and digital literacy skills. The first two sets of resources were published on Hwb in September 2017 and were viewed more than 1,600 in the first two months:

<https://hwb.gov.wales/resources/resource/f2b3ae86-7de5-493a-8d99-165b7c36525e/en> .

# Agenda Item 4.4

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2ail o Fawrth 2018

Annwyl Bethan Jenkins AC, Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu

Yn sgil y ddadl a'r cynigion y pasiwyd gan y Cynulliad yr wythnos hon yn ymwneud â darlledu, ysgrifennaf i ofyn yn garedig i Bwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu fynd ati fel mater o frys i gynnal ymchwiliad gyda'r nod o adrodd ar wahanol opsiynau o ran datganoli darlledu a chadarnhau ymarferoldeb sicrhau bod darlledwyr cyhoeddus yn gwbl atebol i Senedd Cymru.

Mae'r bleidlais yr wythnos hon yn newid polisi'r Cynulliad tuag at rymoedd darlledu. Mae gofyn am atebolrwydd llawn i'n Senedd ni yng Nghymru yn rhywbeth mae angen diffinio a mireinio arno.

Ymddengys nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn barod i ymwneud y gwaith ymchwil o ran sut ac i ba raddau y dylid datganoli darlledu i Gymru, felly gofynnwn i'ch pwyllgor wneud y gwaith er mwyn cyflwyno adroddiad sy'n gosod allan y wahanol opsiynau i weddill y Senedd a sut y gall "atebolrwydd" fod yn ymarferol.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r mater yma yn un sy'n hollol ganolog i hyfywedd democratiaeth Gymreig ynghyd â ffyniant y Gymraeg.

Wrth ystyried ei chylch gwaith, mae'r Cynulliad yn amlwg yn cydnabod y dylai S4C fod yn gwbl atebol i Senedd Cymru. Hynny yw, mae'r Cynulliad wedi cytuno yn unfrydol na ddylai S4C fod unrhyw faint yn fwy atebol i senedd San Steffan nag y mae i Senedd Cymru. Fe allai fod yn sefyllfa anodd i'r sianel fod yr un mor atebol i ddwy senedd wahanol ac mae'n bwysig felly ystyried i ba raddau y dylai S4C barhau i fod yn atebol i San Steffan tra ar yr un pryd yn gwbl atebol i Senedd Cymru.

Wrth i'r sianel fod yn atebol i Senedd Cymru, mae'n rhaid felly ystyried i ba raddau y dylai Senedd neu Lywodraeth Cymru cymryd cyfrifoldeb dros y sianel.

Trwy eu cylch gwaith, mae dyletswydd ar y BBC, ITV, Channel 4 a Channel 5 i wasanaethu Cymru gymaint ag unrhyw genedl arall o fewn y DG ac felly mae'n rhesymol tybio, yn ôl dymuniad y Cynulliad, y byddai'r darlledwyr gwasanaeth cyhoeddus hyn hefyd yn gwbl atebol i Senedd Cymru, gan greu'r angen i ystyried ymarferoldeb hyn yn yr un modd â gyda S4C.

Ni fyddai yn hollol resymol ar yr un llaw sicrhau bod darlledwyr teledu yn atebol i Senedd Cymru tra ar y llaw arall yn caniatáu i ddarlledwyr radio a chyfryngau eraill barhau i fod yn atebol i senedd San Steffan yn unig. Mae'n hanfodol felly bod ymchwiliad yn ystyried oblygiadau cynnig y Cynulliad nid yn unig o ran teledu ond ar ddarlledu yn gyffredinol – trwy bob cyfrwng a phlatfform, yn genedlaethol ac yn lleol.

Yn gywir,

**Aled Powell**

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# Agenda Item 7

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# Agenda Item 8

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