



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Operational Selection Policy (OSP)

Welsh Government 2011 – 2016

November 2016

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1 Authority

- 1.1 The National Archives' Records Collection Policy¹ was published in November 2012, and replaces the 2007 Acquisition and Disposal Policy. The Records Collection Policy sets out which records. The National Archives will and will not accept for permanent preservation, when they will collect them and where they will be held.
- 1.2 Operational Selection Policies (OSPs) are intended to be working tools for those involved in the selection of public records. This policy may, therefore, be reviewed and revised in the light of comments received from the users of the records or from archive professionals, the department's experience of using the policy, or as a result of newly discovered information. There is no formal cycle of review but we would welcome comments at any time. The extent of any review and revision exercise will be determined according to the nature of the comments received.
- 1.3 If you have any comments upon this policy, please email archiveappraisalunit@wales.gsi.gov.uk
Or write to:
Departmental Records Officer
Welsh Government
Library & Archive Services
Cathays Park 2
Cardiff
CF10 3NQ

2 Scope

- 2.1 This OSP is for the period 5 May 2011 – 5 May 2016. It covers the period from when the National Assembly for Wales was granted new law making powers following the referendum held in 2011, and following the formation of a new government as a result of the Assembly elections in May 2011. It concludes with the 2016 Assembly elections. A full list of the new law making powers granted to the National Assembly for Wales in 2011 can be seen in Annex A.
- 2.2 The OSP lists significant events and/or policies affecting Wales during this period to ensure that records relating to these moments in Welsh history are identified and preserved.
- 2.3 The responsibilities of the Welsh Government during this period do not cover direct taxation, foreign policy, national defence and the maintenance of law and order (including the administration of justice). Selection of records relating to these functions is, or will be, covered by separate OSPs produced by The National Archives (TNA).
- 2.4 This OSP is not an exhaustive statement of all records that will be acquired but it is intended to provide a clear direction to those who are making review decisions.
- 2.5 The Government of Wales Act 2006 provides a definition of Welsh public records and details of this can be found in Part 6 paragraphs 146-148 of that Act. This does not include the records of the elected Assembly (Assembly Parliamentary Service (APS)) which are not covered by this Policy.
- 2.6 This OSP applies to Welsh public records in all formats (including digital). The Welsh Government introduced an electronic document and records management system (EDRMS) across the organisation from March 2012, and the majority of Welsh Government records are now in this medium. However, as the EDRMS was rolled-out gradually over a four year period, some records produced in 2011 (and therefore covered by this OSP) will still be in paper and other formats.

¹ <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documents/records-collection-policy-2012.pdf>

3 Responsibilities of the National Assembly for Wales

3.1 From 2011 onwards, the Welsh Government had law making responsibility in Wales for ministerial functions relating to:

- Agriculture
- Ancient monuments and historic buildings
- Culture
- Economic development
- Education and training
- Environment
- Fire and rescue services and fire safety
- Food
- Health and health services
- Highways and transport
- Housing
- Local government
- National Assembly for Wales
- Public administration
- Social welfare
- Sport and recreation
- Tourism
- Town and country planning
- Water and flood defence
- Welsh language

3.2 The full Welsh Government Public Task Statement is included in Annex C.

3.3 Changes following 2011 elections

The Welsh Assembly Government decided to remove "Assembly" from its name following the 2011 elections to avoid on-going confusion between the legislature (the National Assembly for Wales) and the executive (the Welsh Government).

4 Records Collection Policy (November 2012)

4.1 The National Archives' Records Collections Policy, section 3.1, outlines those themes which form the basis of The National Archives' appraisal and selection decisions. Of these themes, the following are of potential relevance to the work of the Welsh Government:

4.1.1 The principal policies and actions of the UK central government and English and Welsh Government.

Including:

- records illustrative of the process of developing government policy and legislation
- research and other key evidence upon which policy formulation was based, and records relating to the review and evaluation of policy

- records of the interpretation and implementation of policy and the law. This includes records which illustrate changes of direction or provide clarity on the main functions of government
- records which detail changes in the strategic functions and obligations of the UK and English and Welsh Governments, including treaties and international agreements
- records that illustrate the government’s role in the management of the UK economy

4.1.2 The structures and decision making processes in government.

Including:

- minutes and papers of management boards and other project or working groups across the public sector which have had a discernible impact on policy or events, or where there is likely to be public interest because of the costs involved, risks taken, or impact created
- records detailing the reform of the state’s organizational structure, including changes in the machinery of government (the creation, merger or dissolution of departments or agencies) and constitutional arrangements
- records which are illustrative of constitutional relationships between the UK government and the devolved administrations, parliament, or the monarch
- records of commissions, tribunals and inquiries investigating decision-making by ministers and officials or making recommendations for changes in public policy.

4.1.3 The state’s interaction with the lives of its citizens

Including:

- Minutes, case files, datasets and other records which contain extensive information about the lives of individuals or groups, organizations and places, which contribute substantially to public knowledge and understanding of the people and communities of the UK
- records relating to individuals or national and international events of significant contemporary interest or controversy.

4.1.4 The state’s interaction with the physical environment

Including:

- records detailing the impact of government proposals or policies relating to the natural environment
- records illustrative of the property, rights and duties of the Crown and the UK and English and Welsh Governments as a landowner or tenant.

5 Themes for Selection

The themes listed below cover all the functions of the Welsh Government as outlined in the Programme for Government strategic plan of 2011-2016. Additional topics that were of particular significance in Wales during the period May 2011 to May 2016 have also been included. As well as records created by the various Welsh Government divisions, all the records (current and historical) of Assembly Sponsored Bodies which have been subsumed into the Welsh Government during this period are included in this OSP.

Case files identified in this paper for permanent preservation will be selected according to the criteria set out in OSP30 (for digital records) and OSP48 (for paper records).

5.1 Government of Wales Act 2006 and Devolution

- 5.1.1 The Government of Wales Bill (Bill 100 2005-06), had its first reading in the House of Commons on 8 December 2005. It made changes to the way devolution works in Wales. It repealed most but not all of the Government of Wales Act 1998. It created a separation of powers between the legislature (the National Assembly for Wales) and the executive (the Welsh Government). It created a new power for the Assembly to make law in devolved areas (Assembly measures) and provided for primary law-making powers.
- 5.1.2 A referendum, in which the Welsh public were asked “do you want the Assembly now to be able to make laws on all matters in the 20 subject areas it has powers for?” was held on 3 March 2011. Of a 35.2% voting turnout, 63.49% voted ‘yes’, and 36.51% voted ‘no’.

Records relating to the referendum, including the organisation of the referendum itself and both the ‘yes’ and ‘no’ campaigns, will be selected.

- 5.1.3 The Commission on Devolution in Wales (the Silk Commission) was launched by Welsh Secretary Cheryl Gillan on 11 October 2011. The independent Commission was established to review the financial and constitutional arrangements in Wales. Its remit was divided into two parts:
- Part I: financial accountability, to review the case for the devolution of fiscal powers to the National Assembly for Wales and to recommend a package of powers that would improve the financial accountability of the Assembly in line with the UK’s fiscal objectives and likely to have a wide degree of support. The Commission published its report ‘Empowerment and Responsibility: Financial powers to Strengthen Wales’ on 19 November 2012. Records relating to the Welsh Government evidence to the Commission will be selected.
 - Part II: powers of the National Assembly for Wales, to review its powers in the light of experience and to recommend modifications to the present constitutional arrangements to enable the UK Parliament and the National Assembly for Wales to better serve the people of Wales, to be completed by spring 2014.

Records relating to the Silk Commission and its remit will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.1.4 Derek Jones was appointed as the new Permanent Secretary for the Welsh Government on 20 September 2012 following the retirement of Dame Gillian Morgan. He was born and educated in Cardiff, including a BA in Philosophy from Cardiff University. The earlier part of his career was in Whitehall, working at the Treasury and Department of Trade and Industry, returning home to Wales to join the Welsh Office in 1989 as Head of Industrial Policy. He was subsequently Head of Finance Programmes; Director of the Industry and Training department and Director of Economic Affairs. Following the creation of the National Assembly in 1999, as Senior Director, he was a central figure in the operation of devolved government in Wales. In 2008, he became Director of Business and Strategic Partnerships and an Honorary Professor with Cardiff University. He was appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (KCB) in the 2014 New Year’s Honours list.

Records relating to his appointment will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.1.5 On 24 October 2012 the UK and Welsh Governments agreed, in principle, that the Welsh Government should have access to capital borrowing powers on the condition that an independent revenue stream, such as tax powers, was in place to support them – as was being considered by the Silk Commission at the time. Records relating to this agreement will be selected.

Records relating to this agreement will be selected.

- 5.1.6 In October 2013 an unprecedented £100m budget agreement was made between the Welsh Labour Government, Plaid Cymru and the Welsh Liberal Democrats. This was intended to be used to boost the Pupil Deprivation Grant by £35m, provide £50m for an innovative new Intermediate Care Fund (a £5.5m mitigation against planned cuts) ensuring continued investment of £134.4m in 2014/15 in the "Supporting People Programme". The Health Technology & Telemedicine Fund was also to be enhanced with an additional £9.5m for the provision of robotic cancer treatment equipment in North and South West Wales, and further investment in Telemedicine.

Records relating to this budget agreement will be selected.

- 5.1.7 The Welsh Government passed its first law, the Local Government Byelaws (Wales) Act, on 15 October 2013. It was the first law for a thousand years to bear the royal Welsh seal. The passing of the first Welsh law was a significant event in its own right but it was accompanied by some controversy when, despite the Assembly's new law making powers, the Attorney-General's office went to the High Court to challenge whether or not Wales had the authority to move away from the UK government (specifically in relation to Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Agricultural Wages Board). The High Court was unanimous in its decision that this had been "a frivolous intervention" and ruled in favour of the Assembly. The legal cost incurred by the Welsh Government in creating the new law was £30,000, but the total bill came to £150,000 due to this incident.

Records relating to the passing of the first law under the new law making powers will be selected, and so will any records in relation to the dispute from the Attorney-General's office, including the final outcome.

- 5.1.8 The UK Government published the Wales Bill on 20 March 2014, addressing many of the financial reforms recommended by the Silk Report. The Wales Bill aimed to fully devolve: Non-domestic rates by April 2015; Stamp duty land tax by April 2018; Landfill tax by April 2018. From April 2018, UK versions of the taxes will be "turned off" and replacement Welsh taxes will come into effect. The Wales Bill also means the Welsh Government will acquire borrowing powers to invest in capital projects from 2018 and it gives Welsh Ministers powers to introduce new taxes with the agreement of the National Assembly and UK Parliament. The Wales Bill, now called the Wales Act 2014, received Royal Assent on 17 December 2014.

Records relating to its development and implementation will be selected.

- 5.1.9 27 February 2015. Landmark funding measures and more powers for the National Assembly, involving introducing a "funding floor" to protect Welsh relative funding and to help grow the economy, were introduced as part of the UK Government's St David's Day devolution package. The UK Government also announced that Wales should have additional powers over energy, transport, the environment and elections as part of a clear devolution settlement for Wales. The agreement stated that the National Assembly should be able to lower the voting age to 16 for Assembly elections, set its own speed limits and have control over fracking, sewerage, ports and taxi and bus regulation. The National Assembly would be formally recognised as a permanent institution, enshrined in legislation, and have the power to change its name if it wished. It also stated that Wales should move to a "reserved powers model" – in line with Scotland – with the law setting out which responsibilities would remain with Westminster.

All records relating to the St David's Day Agreement, and subsequent changes to National Assembly powers, will be selected.

- 5.1.10 The Draft Wales Bill, issued on 20 October 2015 by the UK Government, was met with some resistance in Wales. In a statement by the First Minister, the Assembly's concerns over the terms of the draft were outlined, with the need to achieve a clearer settlement to enable the National Assembly to legislate in accordance with the 2011 referendum also being highlighted. Clauses included in the Draft Bill relating to elections, the National Assembly's structure/internal

arrangements, and constitutional provisions reflecting those proposed for Scotland, were welcomed. However, the provisions to move to a reserved powers model of devolution (as recommended by the Silk Commission and with cross-party support) gave the Assembly cause for concern. It was felt that these provisions would place restrictions on the National Assembly's ability to legislate, making the settlement more complex and less powerful than before. One example was the Draft Bill's extensive requirements for Whitehall to consent to Assembly Bills, reversing decisions by the Supreme Court in the Byelaws and Agricultural Wages Board cases (see paragraph 5.1.7 above). This was seen as a backwards step for Wales, to a time before new law making powers were granted in 2011. It was felt to be both inappropriate in principle and bureaucratic in practice. Following the release of the Draft Bill and the First Minister's response, the Welsh Government was to work with the UK Government to improve the Bill so that it would provide the clear, stable and lasting settlement proposed in the St David's Day Command Paper.

Records relating to the response to the Draft Bill, and to the Welsh Government's involvement in any subsequent amendments, will be selected.

- 5.1.11 An historic new Bill putting in place arrangements for the collection and management of devolved taxes became the first ever piece of Welsh Tax legislation after being passed by the National Assembly for Wales on 9 March 2016. Stamp Duty Land Tax and Landfill Tax will be devolved to Wales from April 2018 and will be replaced by two new taxes – Land Transaction Tax (LTT) and Landfill Disposals Tax (LDT). These two new taxes will be the first Welsh taxes in 800 years. The new legislation established the Welsh Revenue Authority (WRA) to collect and manage devolved taxes. It also provided for a Taxpayers' Charter that will set out the relationship between the WRA and taxpayers.

Records relating to the passing of the Bill and preparations for the new tax responsibilities will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.2 Growth and Sustainable Jobs

Aim: To strengthen the conditions that will enable business to create jobs and sustainable economic growth. Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/growth/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme is covered by s.3.1.1 and s.3.1.3 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the principal policies and actions of the [...] Welsh Government and the state's interaction with the lives of its citizens.

- 5.2.1 The British-Irish Council, made up of counterparts from Wales, Ireland, the UK, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey, held its summit in Cardiff Castle on 26 November 2012. The Council was established under the Good Friday Agreement and its purpose is to promote positive, practical relationships among the people of the islands and to provide a forum for consultation and co-operation, with a particular emphasis on infrastructure developments to promote economic growth.

Records relating to the summit, and any outcomes, will be selected.

- 5.2.2 The second phase of the Wales Economic Growth Fund – a £30million Welsh Government funded economic stimulus to create jobs, growth and wealth – was launched on 6 March 2013. The non-repayable funding was designed to help create and safeguard up to 3000 jobs and assist around 200 businesses across Wales. It was delivered in two tranches – the first to support the needs of smaller businesses requiring funding of between £50,000 and £100,000, and the second for businesses requiring larger investment of over £100,000.

Records relating to the development of this scheme will be selected.

- 5.2.3 European Union structural funding 2007-2013. Wales was eligible to receive around €2.22 billion (€317 million a year) from the 2007-2013 European Union for the Convergence and Competitiveness programmes, mostly to fund activities to improve the economy of West Wales and the Valleys. The programmes operated within a tight framework of spending targets and regulations on expenditure, management and financial control. Records relating to the delivery of these programmes, as well as their impact and benefits, should be selected for long term preservation.

Records of the arrangements that the Welsh Government put in place to administer the programmes and evaluate their impact should also be considered for preservation.

- 5.2.4 Start Up Loans were introduced across Wales in October 2013 as part of the Welsh Government Business Start Up service and provided entrepreneurs starting a business in Wales with low interest rate loans. The loans from the UK Government backed scheme were delivered through the Business Start Up service that operated across Wales. The minimum loan was £1000 with the average loan around £4,500. The loans were to be paid back within five years at a fixed rate of interest of 6%. The availability of low interest rate loans for start-ups was one of the recommendations of the Access to Finance Review led by Professor Dylan Jones-Evans. The five lead delivery providers, who approved loan applications locally on a panel basis, were: Antur Teifi, Wrexham County Borough Council, Business in Focus, Annog Cyf and The Centre for Business.

Records relating to establishing the scheme in Wales will be selected for preservation.

- 5.2.5 On 14 January 2014 the Welsh Government announced six new anchor companies to support its target economic sectors for growth. Anchor companies are global or international organisations with Welsh headquarters or significant corporate presence in Wales that the Welsh Government has committed to working closely with to create growth in their sector. The six new anchor companies were: Boparan Holdings, with five sites in Wales (Food Sector); JCB, Wrexham (Advanced Materials and Manufacturing Sector); SPTS Technologies Ltd, Newport (Technology Sector); Redrow Plc, Ewloe (Construction Sector); Ortho Clinical Diagnostics, Felindre (Life Sciences Sector); and Packaging Coordinators, Hay-on-Wye (Life Sciences Sector). The Welsh Government works closely with all the anchor companies individually but also brings them together in regular engagement events, sharing best practice and updates as they look to create jobs, growth and wealth within the Welsh economy. Each anchor company has a dedicated account manager appointed to strengthen the links between Welsh Government and the private sector. The six new anchor companies will join the existing group of 38.

Records relating to the Welsh Government's relationship with these anchor companies (and the existing 38) will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.2.6 On 15 January 2014 a range of projects to support credit unions in Wales was announced. Funding of over £1.2m was given to national and local schemes which included a publicity campaign, money management education and the development of financial services. The intention was that schemes receiving Welsh Government funding would increase awareness of credit union and increase membership. Funding was allocated to 19 projects, seven of which were national schemes. Welsh Government funding for credit unions has supported the increase in membership to approximately 73,000 members. The target is for the number of people using credit unions to increase to of 6% of the population by 2020.

Records relating to establishing these projects, and the subsequent uptake in credit unions, will be preserved.

- 5.2.7 In February 2014 work started on a road straightening project, costing almost £3m, to improve access to the St Athan and Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zone and to attract new multi-million pound investments in the site. The Welsh Government funded improvements to the B4265 between Gileston and Oldmill, to improve connectivity within the Zone. St Athan and Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zone had previously had several inward investments to create hundreds of new jobs requiring the straightening of this road to improve safety and access.

Records relating to this project, and the resulting benefits to the local economy, will be selected.

- 5.2.8 On 24 March 2014 the Lift Programme was launched. This programme was set up to provide 5,000 training and employment opportunities for households where no-one is in work by the end of 2017. A personal development plan was drawn up to monitor each individual's progress and adapt the help they received. The scheme focused on those who face the greatest barriers to becoming employed and may have spent more than six months out of work or training. It also supported those who were at risk of becoming long-term unemployed, such as being a young single parent household; being a household in which the adults have few or no formal qualifications; people with weak employment records and individuals with disabilities. In January 2015, figures showed the scheme had provided 1,000 training and employment opportunities since its launch and further funding (over £1 million) was committed to continue the programme until 31 March 2016.

Records relating to the implementation of this scheme, and any outcomes, will be selected for preservation. Case files will not be selected.

- 5.2.9 10 June 2014. The Welsh Government worked closely with LINX (the London INternet eXchange), Cardiff County Council and other partners to bring an internet exchange to Cardiff to avoid internet traffic from South Wales having to use the London exchange for its internet connection. Businesses in north Wales were already able to access the internet exchange in Manchester via the FibreSpeed network. Creating an internet exchange in Cardiff will help give the city and whole of south Wales a competitive advantage over other regions. Intellectual property created in Wales can remain in Wales; internet service providers can benefit from a wider choice of partners; Welsh content can be put onto the internet from Wales and Wales can become a more attractive place for the increasing number of investors who require local access to internet peering.

Records concerning these discussions, and the results and possible benefits, will be selected.

- 5.2.10 In June 2014, £40,000 was invested in 18 organisations across Wales to help them forge collaborations with European partners to access Horizon 2020, the EU's research and innovation funding programme. In preparation for this the Welsh Government set up the SCoRE Cymru (Supporting Collaborative Research and innovation in Europe) fund, to help Welsh organisations involved in cutting-edge research and innovation to develop competitive, collaborative bids to benefit from Horizon 2020. The Welsh Government also commissioned a scoping study report by CM International to determine how best to help Welsh organisations access Horizon 2020.

Records regarding the establishment of these programmes, and the scoping study report, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.2.11 In July 2014, major funding of £12.2m was secured to revitalise Ebbw Vale town centre and create an attractive hub for visitors and local people. The funding was to deliver a number of regeneration schemes within Ebbw Vale including; the regeneration of Church Street, implementation of physical regeneration grants, cross valley community links, development of Bank Square and public realm enhancements including the bus and taxi interchange.

Records relating to the regeneration of Ebbw Vale will be selected.

- 5.2.12 Jobs Growth Wales, set up in April 2012 and part funded by the European Social Fund, reimburses employers for a young person's wages at national Minimum Wage for a period of 6 months to provide essential work experience for young people. Figures in 2014 showed that nearly 5,000 companies had taken on young people through the scheme and over 11,000 young people in Wales had been given the chance to demonstrate their full potential in meaningful, paid employment. In addition to this, 317 young people started up their own companies by using the Jobs Growth Wales Young Entrepreneurs' Bursary. These figures also showed strong success rates for the programme, with 82% of young people working in the private sector progressing into employment or further learning after completing the initial six month opportunities.

Records relating to the implementation of the scheme and the long term benefits will be selected.

- 5.2.13 'Science for Wales', the Welsh Government's science strategy, made recommendations for a further strategy to commercialise research and development, and to promote innovation. The Innovation Wales strategy and the Innovation Advisory Council for Wales were launched on 31 October 2014. The Council was established to advise the Welsh Government and to monitor progress on delivering the objectives of the Innovation Wales strategy. The Council, jointly chaired by Adam Price and Ian Menzies, consisted of representatives from Government, Higher Education and Business. Its role was to advise on a broad range of innovation matters to help grow and sustain Wales' economy and improve the wealth and wellbeing of the people of Wales; it also advised the Welsh Government on emerging trends and developments, including identifying areas of existing strength and future opportunity using the 'smart specialisation' approach identified by the European Commission.

Records relating to the development of the strategy and its outcomes will be selected.

- 5.2.14 The Social Business Wales project was launched in June 2015. It was backed by over £6 million of EU funds and almost £5 million from the Welsh Government, and was delivered by the Wales Co-operative Centre to provide specialist support for some 500 social businesses, including co-operatives, employee-owned companies and social enterprises. Around 500 new jobs were expected to be created over five years. The project also helped charities to establish trading arms to take forward commercial ideas, and businesses and organisations that wanted to adopt co-operative or employee-owned business models.

Records relating to establishing the project will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.2.15 Operating as part of the full Business Wales service the Accelerated Growth Programme, jointly funded by the Welsh Government and the European Regional Development Fund, was established in June 2015 and focused on the specific support needs of businesses that are committed to rapid exponential growth. Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) needed to have the potential to export their services/products internationally, be proactively seeking to trade in international markets and be capable of creating 10 or more new jobs during the period of intervention. The Accelerated Growth Programme was delivered on behalf of Business Wales by the Excelerator Consortium comprising Winning Pitch and Impact Innovation.

Records relating to the setting up of this programme will be selected.

- 5.2.16 The Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan (WIIP) delivered crucial infrastructure projects across Wales, sustaining growth and jobs. In June 2015 figures showed that £1.2 billion of funding had supported a series of projects providing real benefits to people across Wales. These include schemes to support affordable housing, 21st century schools to deliver learning environments

that support better educational outcomes for young people, improvements to health infrastructure and protection against flooding. The plan also steered the implementation of around half a billion pounds of innovative finance schemes and a forward pipeline of projects worth a further £1.9bn, providing vital economic and social infrastructure across Wales.

Records relating to the scheme will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.2.17 The Bridges into Work 2 project, a £7 million project to tackle unemployment amongst over 25 year olds in the South Wales valleys, was launched in August 2015. It was led by Torfaen Council and backed by £5.4 million of EU funds, and supported out-of-work people in Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Merthyr Tydfil and Torfaen. The three-year project was established to provide intensive training and one-to-one mentoring to improve the skills and employability of over 2,000 people who are long-term unemployed or economically inactive. The project aimed to help over 400 people directly back into work, and more than 1,000 to achieve new qualifications, with hundreds more benefiting from improved employability and support with job-seeking.

Records relating to the project, and its subsequent success, will be selected.

- 5.2.18 In September 2015, the Welsh Government secured £7m from the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions COFUND scheme, part of the EU Horizon 2020 programme. In partnership with Welsh Universities, the Welsh Government provided £10m match-funding for the best researchers in Wales based at Cardiff, Swansea, Aberystwyth and Bangor Universities, as well as the University of South Wales. This project was building on the success of the £50m Sêr Cymru programme which brought leading international scientific talent to research chairs at Wales' universities and created three new national research networks. The research fellowships were aimed at candidates with 3-5 years postdoctoral research experience who wished to work in Wales.

Records relating to this scheme will be selected.

- 5.2.19 SA1 Swansea Waterfront. Contracts between the Welsh Government and Bridgend based Waterstone Homes were completed in September 2015 for a new £8M prestigious development in SA1. Waterstone Homes secured a prime water-fronted site from the Welsh Government that overlooks the Prince of Wales Dock and adjacent to the iconic Norwegian Church. Waterstone's had planning consent to construct a high quality development comprising 25 apartments over four floors above a 8,000 sq ft of waterfront retail/leisure space with outside seating for restaurant operators. It was anticipated to create and support 220 jobs and generate over £22M of economic activity. This is another significant investment at SA1 by Waterstone as the company was also behind a substantial development which included the Premier Inn, Tesco and the Waterfront Beefeater.

Records relating to the Welsh Government's involvement in this development will be selected.

- 5.2.20 Iconic British car maker, Aston Martin announced that it had chosen St Athan in the Vale of Glamorgan as the site of its second manufacturing location in February 2016. The new manufacturing centre, which was secured with support from Welsh Government against fierce competition from more than 20 other potential locations worldwide, including North America and the Middle East, will see Aston Martin manufacturing its new DBX crossover vehicle in Wales from 2020. It will create more than 750 highly-skilled jobs at St Athan, with a further 1000 jobs being created across the supply chain and local businesses as a direct result of the investment.

Records relating to the announcement, and the relationship between Aston Martin and the Welsh Government, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.2.21 Tata Steel announced that it would be selling its UK steel works, including the site at Port Talbot, on 29 March 2016. The UK and Welsh Governments jointly entered into discussions with Tata Steel in order to find a long term sustainable future for British steel making. On 21 April it was announced that the government was willing to take a 25% stake in any rescue of Tata Steel's UK operations. The business department said it would provide a support package "worth hundreds of millions of pounds" to potential buyers. The money was to be offered on commercial terms, with the government not taking any control over the business. In addition to taking a minority stake, the UK and Welsh Governments said they were also willing to consider additional grant funding support, for example to support the development of power plant infrastructure, energy efficiency and environmental protection measures, R&D and training.

Records relating to the discussions, the financial support package and the final outcome will be selected.

- 5.2.22 The Energy Island Programme, first conceived in 2008, was a partnership between public and private sector organisations, with a vision of creating a world renowned centre of excellence for the production, demonstration and servicing of low carbon energy in Anglesey and North West Wales. The Programme would exploit the opportunities presented by proposed low-carbon energy generation projects. These included a new nuclear power station at Wylfa, a Wind Farm in the Irish Sea and Marine Tidal Schemes. A £6m Energy Centre was opened in November 2011. The state of the art facility at the Llangefni campus housed some of the best low carbon energy technology, equipment and training facilities in the UK. In March 2014, an additional £2.32 million (over two years) was approved to provide additional training for the Energy Island Development. This was awarded to Grwp Llandrillo Menai (GLLM).

Records relating to the Programme, its funding and outcomes will be selected.

5.3 Public Services in Wales

Aim: To support the delivery of effective and efficient public services that meets the needs of people in Wales. Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/publicservices/progresssummary?lang=en>

- 5.3.1 The former River Lodge Hotel, Llangollen, was purchased by the Welsh Government for £1.6 million in March 2007. It was intended that a local not-for-profit organisation would develop a community enterprise by means of a lease or conditional purchase of the property. However, the organisation was unable to fulfil the terms of an agreement to lease the property, and from June 2010 the Welsh Government was looking at alternative uses for the property. In October 2011, in light of much public speculation about the purpose of the acquisition and whether government officials had followed proper process, the Auditor General at the Wales Audit Office, announced his intention to conduct an examination of the Welsh Government's acquisition and action to dispose of the property. At the time of this audit, the property remained vacant and its market value had halved to around £800,000. The further costs associated with its repair and refurbishment were estimated to exceed £1 million. The Wales Audit Office published its report on 14 June 2012. They concluded that the Welsh Government's decision to purchase the hotel for £1.6 million was flawed and represented poor value for money. The Welsh Government subsequently took a number of actions to strengthen its governance arrangements, and to modernise its financial systems and procedures to reflect best practice.

Records relating to the River Lodge Hotel, and the audit and its recommendations, will be selected.

- 5.3.2 The Local Government Byelaws (Wales) Bill was introduced on 28 November 2011 by the Minister for Local Government and Communities. This Bill will empower relevant authorities to take full responsibility for their local laws, improving the quality of their services to their communities. Where appropriate, byelaws will no longer require confirmation by the Welsh Ministers. This will reduce bureaucracy, foster greater ownership of local laws and help ensure byelaws are an effective method for dealing with local issues. Certain byelaws that could be controversial, on countryside access for instance, will still need to be confirmed by the Welsh Ministers. The Bill will also provide relevant authorities with the option of using fixed penalty notices as the form of enforcement instead of the Magistrates Courts, saving time and further reducing bureaucracy.

Records relating to the development and implementation of this Bill will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.3.3 The Food Hygiene Rating (Wales) Bill was introduced on 28 May 2012. The Bill was designed to provide consumers with more information about where they eat or buy food and raise food hygiene practices among businesses. The Bill became law on 4 March 2013. All establishments that serve or sell food in Wales are now required to display a food hygiene rating. The rating is based on criteria including food handling standards – such as how the food is prepared, cooked, cooled and stored, the condition of the premises and the procedures in place to ensure the production of safe food. Businesses are required to display their rating in a prominent position, or face a fine. The scheme covers places where people eat out, including restaurants, takeaways, mobile caterers, cafés, hotels and pubs; places where people shop for food, such as supermarkets, bakeries and delicatessens; and establishments such as schools, hospitals, children’s nurseries and residential care homes. The mandatory food hygiene rating scheme in Wales was the UK’s first compulsory scheme.

Records relating to the scheme, and how it differs from similar schemes in the rest of the UK, will be selected.

- 5.3.4 The Public Audit (Wales) Bill was introduced on 9 July 2012 by the Minister for Finance and Leader of the House. It proposed creating a new Wales Audit Office, which would take over the corporate functions of the Auditor General for Wales. It would also have the power to monitor and advise the auditor general. Several amendments were proposed in November 2012 to safeguard the independence of the Auditor General. The Public Audit (Wales) Bill became law on 29 April 2013.

Records relating to the various versions of the Bill, and those documenting the reasons behind any amendments, will be selected.

- 5.3.5 The Secretary of State for Transport announced on 16 July 2012 that the Great Western Main Line to Swansea and the Valley Lines network would be electrified to provide a strengthened east-west economic corridor to enhance Swansea’s role as an economic hub. An electrified rail network would be more economical to operate and maintain which would deliver value for money to the taxpayer. The new lines would provide a more environmentally sustainable method of transport and would also offer a quieter, faster journey with savings of up to 20% on existing timetables. Electrification of the Great Western Main Line to Swansea is due to be delivered by 2018.

Records relating to this decision, and the subsequent planning and implementation of the electrified lines, will be selected.

- 5.3.6 In 2010, the Welsh Government announced its intention for Careers Wales to become a single body, and after consideration of the options, confirmed in 2012 that the new body would be a wholly owned subsidiary of the Welsh Government. Careers Wales transferred into public ownership in April 2013. Developing the online service was a key priority, reflecting changes in how people of all ages choose to access information services. The refreshed CareersWales.com website was designed to offer people of all ages high quality, impartial information on job requirements as well

as real-time information on the labour market, training courses and jobs. Webchat and email services were also introduced to help connect with clients. Other Welsh Government services, such as the National Work Experience Database for assisting schools in placing pupils, the Apprentice Matching Service and adverts and online applications for Jobs Growth Wales opportunities were brought together within the revised and updated website. Careers Wales had a key role in advising on options for Work Based Learning and apprenticeship opportunities to young people as an alternative to further or higher education.

Records relating to the decision for Careers Wales to split from the Welsh Government, and the subsequent relationship between the two organisations, will be preserved.

- 5.3.7 The creation of a Public Policy Institute for Wales in 2013 was a commitment to increase access to independent expert advice to help improve policy making and delivery in Wales. The Institute was a ground breaking and ambitious initiative, and was a world first. It is an arm's length body but is accountable to Ministers for delivering an agreed rolling programme of work which is reviewed on a quarterly basis. The Institute is led by a Director, who reports to an independent Board of Governors which is chaired by Sir Adrian Webb. The Board's membership represents a blend of expertise and external standing and has considerable experience in the formulation of government policy and expertise from higher education, independent research organisations and think tanks. The Director works with the Government to identify needs and commission work from a network of independent experts. The network will develop and expand over time in response to Ministers' requirements. The initial core group included 27 research centres, groups and institutes that, between them, cover all the Government's major areas of responsibility (e.g. researchers from Aberystwyth, Bangor, Cardiff, Liverpool and South Wales and Swansea Universities, the Bevan Foundation, the Institute for Welsh Affairs and Wales Public Services 2025).

Records relating to the establishment of the Institute will be selected, as will any records relating to the on-going relationship between it and the Welsh Government.

- 5.3.8 The Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Bill became law on 31 July 2013. Lesley Griffiths, Minister for Local Government and Government Business, joined the First Minister as he applied the Welsh Seal to the Letters Patent to the Bill. The purpose of the Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Act was to improve democratic processes concerning local government.

Records relating to the development and implementation of this Bill will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.3.9 The Tidy Towns initiative was launched in August 2013. £943,833 of funding was provided to support 75 projects to help communities improve their local area and tackle problems such as fly tipping, vandalism, dog fouling, and littering. The funding was to help transform wasteland across Wales into communal areas such as nature reserves, community gardens, allotments and recreational areas.

Records relating to the Tidy Towns initiative, and the outcomes of related projects, will be selected.

- 5.3.10 The Williams Commission on Public Service Governance and Delivery ran from April to December 2013. In April 2013 the First Minister established the Commission as an opportunity for those who are involved in delivering services, those who are politically accountable for them, and their users to examine how public services were governed. The Commission reported on its findings on 20 January 2014. The Williams report included 62 recommendations and made proposals around the configuration of Local Authorities, how to improve performance, make governance better

and change the culture of our public services. Whilst the main focus was on local government, some of the recommendations specifically related to the Welsh Government.

Records relating to the setting up of the Williams Commission, the publishing of the report and the impact of the recommendations on the Welsh Government will be selected.

- 5.3.11 A new £10 million round of Invest to Save funding to help support public service organisations improve the way they deliver services and cut energy bills was announced in March 2015. A total of 23 public service improvement projects benefited from this round of the Invest to Save Fund, including Health Boards, local authorities, further and higher education establishments. Prior to this round of funding, the scheme had already helped 94 projects through investment of more than £102 million. Independent analysis has shown that the fund generates £3 of gross benefit for every £1 invested.

Records relating to the implementation of the Invest to Save scheme, and the resulting benefits, will be selected.

- 5.3.12 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act received Royal Assent on 29 April 2015. The Act was designed to make public bodies think more about the long term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach. This law meant that, for the first time, public bodies had to do what they do in a sustainable way and make sure that when making decisions they take into account the impact they could have on people living their lives in Wales in the future. The Act established a statutory Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, whose role was to act as a guardian for the interests of future generations in Wales, and to support public bodies to work towards achieving the well-being goals. It also established Public Services Boards (PSBs) for each local authority area in Wales, which must also improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of its area by working to achieve the well-being goals.

Records relating to the development of the Act and the outcomes will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.4 Education

Aim: Help everyone reach their potential, reduce inequality, and improve economic and social well-being. Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/education/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme is covered by s.3.1.1 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the principal policies and actions of the [...] Welsh Government.

- 5.4.1 The Review of Qualifications for 14 to 19-year-olds was launched on 29 September 2011 and aimed to identify the qualifications that were most relevant, valued and understood and to ensure that these were available to learners. The Review also considered issues relating to assessment and measurement of performance. The Project Board delivered its final report and recommendations in November 2012. New look qualifications were introduced in September 2015. They included two new GCSEs in maths, new GCSEs in English Language and Welsh Language, revised English and Welsh Literature GCSEs, a more rigorous Welsh Baccalaureate, and revised A levels and AS qualifications. The new qualifications placed a greater focus on developing skills, particularly literacy and numeracy. A new independent body – Qualifications Wales – was also established in September 2015 and supported the changes and was responsible for regulation and quality assurance.

Records relating to the Review and the published report will be selected for permanent preservation. All records relating to the introduction of the new qualifications will be selected, as will those covering the establishment of the new Qualifications Wales body.

- 5.4.2 Following UK-wide concerns about GCSE English Language results in 2012 – and the regulatory and awarding decisions which determined them – an urgent investigation was launched on 10 September 2012. The subsequent report recommended that exam boards should be requested to re-grade that year’s English Language GCSEs. The report agreed with Ofqual’s findings that there were issues related to grade boundary changes made to some units between January and June 2012. More significantly for Welsh learners, the report also identified problems with the methodology used to award grades, with candidates from Wales being awarded lower grades than would normally be expected when introducing new grading specifications. The result being that students taking the exam in June, who missed out on a C grade, achieved exactly the same standard as their classmates who had been awarded a C grade just a few months earlier. It was announced on 18 September 2012 that Welsh candidates would receive improved results following a re-grading by WJEC. In total, 1202 students had their grades increased from a D to a C and 598 from a C grade to a B. A judicial review into the decisions of the exam boards and Ofqual which led to the shift in grade boundaries was held from 11 December 2012.

Records relating to the Welsh Government’s involvement in getting the exams re-graded, and any subsequent impact on Welsh policy, will be selected for preservation.

- 5.4.3 The Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) was conducted in November 2012. PISA is a survey of educational achievement run by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and is carried out every three years. It assesses the knowledge and skills of learners aged fifteen on their competence to address real life challenges involving reading, mathematics and science. In addition to the assessment, learners complete questionnaires which ask questions on areas such as social background and study habits. Head teachers of participating schools also complete a questionnaire regarding issues such as school size, resources and organisation. In 2012, 3305 learners from 137 schools in Wales took part. In all domains, Wales’ mean score was significantly lower than the OECD average and that of the rest of the UK. Compared to 2009, Wales’ performance in mathematics and science had declined. The decline in science from 2009 meant Wales’ score was below the OECD mean. Wales’ performance in reading had improved since 2009 and was on a par with the level achieved in 2006. In response to these results, the Welsh Government aimed to make systematic changes in order to address the aspects of PISA where learners performed weakest.

Records relating to the PISA results, and any subsequent policy changes to address areas of weakness, will be selected.

- 5.4.4 School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act received Royal Assent on 4 March 2013. The Act set out proposals that will strengthen school standards, enhance local determination and reduce complexity. It was developed in order to provide a clearer process for school intervention and to drive improvement through statutory guidance, to reform the statutory process so that decisions are taken locally wherever possible, and to remove the requirement for School Governing Bodies to hold Annual Parents’ Meetings. It also introduced a new right for parents to call meetings with School Governing Bodies. In addition, it gave local authorities and schools greater flexibility over the pricing of school meals, whilst mainstreaming several grant-funded programmes to improve processes, and making local authorities accountable for planning Welsh-medium provision by making Welsh in Education Strategic Plans statutory.

Records relating to the development of the Act, and the subsequent impact on policy and services, will be selected.

- 5.4.5 A major independent report aiming to raise standards and radically change how and what pupils in Wales learn was published by the Welsh Government on 25 February 2015.

Professor Graham Donaldson was appointed to undertake a comprehensive, wide ranging and independent review of the National Curriculum and assessment arrangements in Wales. The resulting 'Successful Futures' report covered learners from Foundation Phase through to Key Stage 4, and contained radical recommendations providing a vision of what successful young people leaving statutory education should look like in the future. The report also included a proposal that digital competence should become a cross-curriculum responsibility for all teachers alongside literacy and numeracy. In his report Professor Donaldson set out four key purposes for school education, together with a new framework for organising the curriculum. He identified six Areas of Learning and Experience as a means of combining subjects and other important aspects of learning to encourage connections and opportunities to apply learning in new ways.

Records relating to the independent review and the 'Successful Futures' report will be selected, as will material relating to the Welsh Government's follow-up public consultation: the 'Great Debate'.

- 5.4.6 'Building a Brighter Future: Early Years and Childcare Plan', launched in July 2013, was the first plan of its kind published by the Welsh Government. The 10 year plan aimed to close the gap between the most and least disadvantaged children in Wales by addressing children and family services up to the age of seven. Contributions were made from across seven Welsh Government departments during the development of the Plan; a leading example of joined-up, collaborative working. The Plan brought coherence across different policies and programmes impacting on and influencing children and their families in the early years. The key themes were: Children's health and well-being; Supporting families and parents; High-quality early education and childcare; Effective primary education; Raising standards. The Early Years team were responsible for overseeing the delivery of the actions outlined in the Plan and continued the cross-Departmental approach to the work.

Records, from all departments within Welsh Government who were involved in the development and implementation of the Plan, will be chosen. Records relating to the outcomes of the Plan will also be selected.

- 5.4.7 A scheme to encourage employers in Wales to work with schools and students to show how numeracy can be used in real life was launched in September 2013. The Numeracy Employer Engagement Programme was designed to help pupils in secondary school (KS3 and KS4) recognise the importance of having good numeracy skills in the working world, improving their employability while making them more confident with numbers. The scheme operated at a regional level catering for the needs of individual schools and was based on what local employers could provide. This allowed each programme to be innovative and unique. Three organisations were responsible for implementing a bespoke model of employer engagement between schools and businesses; Techniquet, Techniquet Glyndwr, and Steam Powered Stories.

Records relating to the Programme will be selected.

- 5.4.8 School Banding. Information is published annually to identify schools which are most in need of support to ensure that, in partnership with local authorities and regional consortia, the Welsh Government can direct support and resources most effectively. Schools in Band 1 are the best performing across all measures, while schools in Band 5 require additional support. Banding data is used to see how schools in Wales are performing, allowing the Welsh Government to direct support to those schools which need the most help to improve. Since Banding was introduced in 2011, absenteeism has fallen and there has been improvement in exam performance. Statistics compiled in 2013 showed an all-time high of 15 year olds in Wales achieving the Level 2 inclusive (i.e. five GCSEs between grades A* to C, including English or Welsh first language and mathematics).

Records relating to School Banding and its effect on overall performance and attainment will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.4.9 The Interim Report of the Oxbridge Ambassador for Wales, Paul Murphy MP, was published on 13 December 2013. The Report found that low self-esteem and a lack of academic self-confidence are among the factors limiting the number of Welsh pupils applying to Oxford and Cambridge universities. Paul Murphy was appointed following data showing a decline in Welsh entrants to Oxford and Cambridge.

Records relating to the report and its findings will be selected, including any further statistical analysis carried out on the possible contributing factors.

- 5.4.10 Schools Challenge Cymru – a £20 million a year package of support to boost the performance of up to 40 of Wales' underperforming secondary schools was announced on 10 February 2014. The Challenge injected extra cash into some of Wales' poorest performing schools, providing specifically targeted support to help improve pupils' levels of attainment. Schools Challenge Cymru focused on improving the quality of teaching and learning through professional development, promoting leadership by developing leaders for now and the future. The participating schools were monitored on a regular basis to ensure that the support delivered real improvements.

Records relating to the Challenge and any outcomes will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.4.11 The 21st Century School Programme was designed to provide a first-class education in world class settings to all learners in Wales, and to improve the school experience.

Records relating to this Programme, its funding and subsequent outcomes will be selected.

- 5.4.12 The Higher Education (Wales) Bill, to regulate and ensure fair access to higher education in Wales, was passed by the National Assembly on 28 January 2015. The Bill was introduced to regulate and legislate for the robust and proportionate regulation of those institutions in Wales whose courses are supported by Welsh Government backed higher education grants and loans. The Bill was developed to safeguard the Welsh Government's significant financial subsidy of higher education, and to ensure a strong focus on fair access. It was also introduced to preserve and protect the institutional autonomy and academic freedom of universities in Wales. The Higher Education (Wales) Bill officially became law on 12 March 2015 after being granted Royal Assent and sealed by the First Minister.

Records relating to the development and implementation of this Bill will be preserved.

- 5.4.13 A £144 million investment in apprenticeships (including £73m of EU funding) was announced in April 2015. The investment was to fund 52,000 apprenticeships in West Wales and the Valleys over a four year period, with the majority of places targeted at 16-24 year olds. Each apprentice had the opportunity to study qualifications from foundation level to advanced level in a range of traditional and non-traditional areas including construction, engineering, IT and retail.

Records covering this investment and the outcomes of the apprenticeship schemes will be selected.

- 5.4.14 The Qualifications (Wales) Bill became an Act of the Assembly on 5 August 2015. The Qualifications Act was introduced to provide a modern legislative framework for the operation of a planning system fit for the 21st Century. A new independent body, Qualifications Wales, was also established in September 2015 in order to ensure that qualifications are relevant and responsive to the needs of learners in Wales and that they are valued on both a national and international level.

Records relating to the introduction of the Act, and the setting up of the new qualifications body, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.4.15 New information on the performance of Primary and Secondary schools in Wales was published in January 2016. The Welsh Government released the results of its National School Categorisation system which saw schools being put into one of four colour coded support categories on an annual basis in order to demonstrate the level of support it needed. Under the system there were four categories – green, yellow, amber and red. Schools in the green category were already doing well and were deemed to be in need of the least support while schools in the red category were those identified as needing the most support. Each school’s category was determined by a range of factors including the quality of its leadership, its performance data, self-evaluation by the school and its wider capacity to improve. Local authorities and regional consortia also have a key role to play in deciding the categories of schools in their areas. Categorisation was developed collectively with the Education sector.

Records relating to the development and implementation of this scheme, and how it differs to procedure in England, will be selected.

5.5 21st Century Healthcare

Aim: Better health for all with reduced health inequalities. Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/healthcare/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme is covered by s.3.1.1 of TNA’s Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the principal policies and actions of the [...] Welsh Government.

NHS Wales records are not held by the Welsh Government but by several hundred autonomous NHS bodies. A blanket retention instrument is in place for these records.

Monitoring of local implementation of 20 Year Rule in NHS Wales is the responsibility of MALD: Museums, Archives & Libraries Division of the Welsh Government.

- 5.5.1 The Human Transplantation (Wales) Bill was passed by the National Assembly for Wales on 2 July 2013. It set out the legal framework for consent to the donation of organs and tissues in Wales for transplantation, and gave effect to the Welsh Government’s commitment to introduce a soft opt-out system where consent would be deemed as having been given unless the deceased objected during their lifetime. The new law was fully brought into effect on 1 December 2015. Under the new law, adults who lived and died in Wales would be deemed to have given their consent to donation unless they had registered a wish to be a donor (opt in) or registered a wish not to be a donor (opt out). Where deemed consent applied, the law allowed family members to provide information to show the deceased person would not have wished to consent. People who lacked the capacity to understand the concept of deemed consent were also excluded from this new system. Wales was the first country in the UK to pass such a law.

Records relating to the development and implementation, and the subsequent impact, of this ground-breaking law will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.5.2 The Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust/Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwylans Cymru (WAST) was established on 1 April 1998. Since its establishment there was a history of performance issues. In 2006, as a result of widespread concerns about its management and failure to meet performance targets set by the Welsh Assembly Government, the Wales Audit Office produced a report (published in December 2006) and a new Chief Executive – Mr Alan Murray – was appointed to run the Trust. A further review by the Wales Audit Office published in June 2008 found that significant progress had been made in a number of areas resulting in clear improvements in performance against the required targets and standards. On 10 January 2013, a follow up review by Siobhan McClelland, Professor of Health Policy and Economics at University of Glamorgan commenced. In July 2013, it was decided that a National Delivery Model should be adopted.

This would see a commissioner/provider relationship between local health boards and the ambulance service. Local health boards became responsible for securing the provision of ambulance services in Wales, based on local need.

Records relating to the issues surrounding the Trust, the reviews and the subsequent improvements will be selected.

- 5.5.3 On 11 April 2013, Public Health Wales reported 693 cases of measles centred in the Swansea area. Measles cases continued to be reported across Wales, with the majority in Abertawe Bro Morgannwg, Powys and Hywel Dda Health Board areas. In response to this, Public Health Wales produced data for each Health Board area detailing MMR vaccination coverage, allowing Boards to identify which schools to target for any rapid implementation of immunisation programmes. To boost MMR uptake in the outbreak area, special sessions were held where around 3,450 vaccinations were received.

Records relating to the Welsh Government's response to the outbreak, and any changes to policy as a result, will be selected.

- 5.5.4 The Case for Change report was published in May 2012 after health economist Prof Longley was commissioned to investigate the need to reform Welsh hospital services. In it he warned that some services were in danger of "collapse". Ministers had hailed the report, commissioned by the NHS Confederation, as evidence to support the case for potentially controversial changes to hospitals. The report was billed as an independent review into hospital reform. But emails released in 2013 revealed that Prof Longley had asked civil servants for information to support the case for change sparking a row about its impartiality. Following the row, Plaid Cymru submitted a Freedom of Information (FOI) inquiry asking for draft versions of the report and related correspondence. This request was rejected, which prompted the party to appeal to the Information Commissioner who considered there to be a "strong public interest" in revealing report drafts and internal government correspondence.

Records relating to the original report, correspondence between Marcus Longley and Welsh Ministers, and the controversy which followed will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.5.5 In July 2013 a catalogue of problems was identified at Betsi Cadwaladr Health Board (BCUHB) in North Wales. The Chair and Chief Executive stepped down after a report found a breakdown in their relationship had contributed to failings. The investigation by Healthcare Inspectorate Wales (HIW) and the Wales Audit Office strongly criticised BCUHB for management failings which contributed to significant risks, financial problems whereby operations were delayed and waiting lists allowed to grow in order to avoid an overspend, and failure to plan ahead with no clear strategy for which services might be cut or reorganised. A new "Governance and Leadership Delivery Team" was set up to address the issues including patient safety, improving the way the Board was run and its communication with staff.

Records covering the findings of the investigation will be selected, as will those relating to any outcomes or changes to policy as a result.

- 5.5.6 Under the Guaranteed Energy Savings Initiative, the first of its kind in the Welsh NHS, Hywel Dda Health Board secured capital funding of nearly £9.3m from the Welsh Government in September 2013 to pay for: a new biomass boiler at Glangwili Hospital; Energy efficient lighting upgrades across its hospital sites, including Bronglais Withybush, Prince Philip, Glangwili, Amman Valley, Llandovery and Bryntirion; Combined heat and power plant replacements at Withybush and Prince Philip Hospitals; and Building energy management systems across its hospital sites.

Records relating to the scheme will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.5.7 Stoptober, the campaign to encourage people to give up smoking for 28 days, was launched for the first time in Wales in October 2013. The campaign, which was run in both Wales and England, aimed to get as many smokers as possible to take up the 28 day smoke free challenge and started on 1 October. Following a successful first year, it subsequently became an annual event to encourage more people to take up the challenge and give up smoking.

Records covering the development of this campaign, and any related outcomes, will be selected.

- 5.5.8 A range of major capital investments across the Merthyr and Cynon valleys culminated in the final phase of the refurbishment of Prince Charles Hospital in Merthyr Tydfil in October 2013. The £119.8m scheme was implemented to replace aged and failing estates and to enable Cwm Taf University Health Board to introduce modernised and responsive health service provision in an area of significant need. The improvements were to outpatients, theatres, radiology and pathology departments, the Intensive Treatment Unit and a number of support departments.

Records relating to the investment and the improvements will be selected.

- 5.5.9 A three year £570m funding package for the Welsh NHS was announced in October 2013. An extra £50m, which was held within the Welsh Government's budget rather than being allocated directly to Local Health Boards, was also announced in February 2014.

Records relating to the additional funding allocation for the Welsh NHS, especially where this differs from arrangements in place in the rest of the UK, will be selected.

- 5.5.10 A new emergency quarter at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, Bodelwyddan was opened in June 2014. The new centre was part of the on-going redevelopment of Glan Clwyd which benefited from a £90m investment from the Welsh Government. The new larger facility meant that the GP out-of-hours service, emergency department, acute medicine unit and surgical assessment unit all came together under one roof. The redevelopment of Ysbyty Glan Clwyd included removing asbestos from the hospital, with this work providing an opportunity to redesign and relocate a number of services, including emergency care.

Records relating to the investment, and the Welsh Government's input into the improvements, will be selected.

- 5.5.11 A new pilot project to improve emergency responses to suspected and confirmed stroke patients so that they receive the best possible care was introduced in June 2014. The pilot measured the combined emergency response between the Welsh Ambulance Service and the NHS where a fast clinical response is essential to the patient's welfare. Performance had been measured in terms of when the patient reached hospital, but this project aimed to more effectively measure clinically-based outcome measures across emergency care for stroke patients.

Records relating to the implementation of this project, and the outcomes, will be selected. As will any related changes to policy as a result.

- 5.5.12 A ban on smoking in cars carrying children under the age of 18 came into force in Wales on 1 October 2015. The new law, which also came into force in England, meant a ban on people smoking in private vehicles when children were present to protect them from the avoidable harms associated with passive smoking, which can lead to a range of chronic diseases. Children are particularly at risk from exposure to second-hand smoke, in the confined spaces of a vehicle where they cannot escape from the noxious chemicals in tobacco smoke. The decision to move to a ban

came after Wales became the first country in the UK to tackle the issue of smoking in vehicles when children are present in 2011.

Records relating to the ban, and to the preceding campaign, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.5.13 The Welsh Wound Innovation Centre, based at the Royal Glamorgan Hospital, was established in September 2014 with more than £2.5m from the Welsh Government and NHS Wales to lead cutting-edge research into wounds and wound healing. The centre was a partnership between the Welsh Government, Welsh NHS and leading Welsh universities and worked closely with the private sector. It carried out clinical and scientific research to develop pioneering new wound treatments and products.

Records relating to the Centre will be selected.

- 5.5.14 A four-year plan unveiled by the Welsh Government in November 2014 meant that Wales' primary care services would be enhanced so the vast majority of NHS care would be planned and provided in the community, closer to people's homes. It was backed by a £10m Welsh Government primary care fund. It aimed to improve access to and the quality of primary care, enabling more people to be treated and cared for closer to their homes; helping people to look after themselves and avoid inappropriate and unnecessary hospital admissions. The plan reinforces the Welsh Government's policy on collaboration, leadership and accountability for assessing local need, drawing in all available resources and maximising their use to meet that need – which includes social services, education, housing, environment, transport, leisure, Communities First and Flying Start and the third and independent sectors and other community services.

Records covering the plan and its outcomes will be selected.

- 5.5.15 A multi-million pound funding boost to provide the Welsh NHS with new state-of-the-art diagnostic equipment to help reduce waiting times was announced in January 2015. The investment enabled four health boards to buy new CT and MRI scanning equipment. The £8.5m investment was part of a wider £14.9m package of Welsh Government capital funding for the Welsh NHS.

Records relating to this investment and how it was utilised will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.5.16 An £80m investment by the Welsh Government in February 2015 went towards increasing training places for the next generation of healthcare professionals. The £80m supported the education and training of nursing staff and a range of other healthcare professionals, including physiotherapists and occupational therapists. This funding built upon work already undertaken to develop healthcare support workers in Wales, to enable healthcare professionals to extend their skills, knowledge and experience and support advanced practitioners across a range of professions. Welsh Government investment in health professional education exceeded £350m every year, supporting 15,000-plus students and trainees in Wales.

Records relating to the increase in funding for healthcare professionals training will be selected.

- 5.5.17 A new, £20m-a-year Welsh Government fund to support people in their own homes and local communities, reducing pressure on hospitals, was introduced in April 2015. The fund supported schemes to improve out-of-hospital care and helping people to return home from hospital. This reduced pressure on unscheduled care services and hospital admissions and added new resources to care in the community.

Records relating to care in the community funding and how it was implemented will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.5.18 Health and Care Research Wales – formerly known as NISCHR – ensured that investment by the Welsh Government in health and social care research supported and developed excellence and had a positive impact on the public, public services and the Welsh economy. One of the core ambitions for Health and Care Research Wales was for Wales to become a centre of excellence for public involvement in research – where researchers and the public could work in partnership to influence and deliver research. Major research projects benefited from an £18m investment by the Welsh Government in May 2015. Over a three year period, £18.15m – £6m a year was invested in eight dedicated research centres and units across Wales in mental health, cancer, diabetes, kidney disease, primary and emergency care, aging and dementia and neurological and neurodegenerative diseases such as Huntington’s disease, epilepsy, stroke, Parkinson’s disease and multiple sclerosis.

The allocations were:

Research centres

National Centre for Mental Health, Cardiff, Bangor and Swansea universities – £3m;
Wales Cancer Research Centre, Cardiff, Bangor and Swansea universities, Velindre NHS Trust – £4.5m;
Wales Centre for Primary and Emergency Care Research, Cardiff, Bangor, South Wales and Swansea universities – £2.7m;
NISCHR Centre for Ageing and Dementia Research, Swansea, Bangor and Cardiff universities – £1.8m;
NISCHR Centre for Population Health Research, Swansea and Cardiff universities and Public Health Wales – £2.25m.

Research units

Wales Kidney Research Unit, Cardiff University – £1.2m;
The Wales BRAIN Unit, Cardiff University – £1.2m;
Diabetes Research Unit, Swansea University – £1.5m.

Records relating to investment in these research centres and units will be selected, as will those relating to findings which went on to influence Welsh policy.

- 5.5.19 In May 2015 services for children and young people with lymphoedema were to be improved as a new dedicated national paediatric specialist post was created in the Welsh NHS. The post was the first of its kind in the UK and was intended to help ensure that more lymphoedema care for children with the condition in Wales would be provided closer to home, instead of families facing long journeys to specialist centres in London and Liverpool. An audit of childhood lymphoedema in the UK, published in 2014, found that there were few healthcare professionals with the experience of diagnosing and treating lymphoedema in children, and there was no lymphoedema paediatric clinic in Wales.

Records relating to this Wales-only specialist post, and the impact it had, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.5.20 The Public Health (Wales) Bill was introduced on 8 June 2015. Licensing for tattooing and body piercing; a ban on intimate piercing for under 16s and restrictions on e-cigarette use in enclosed public places were among the measures contained in this Bill to protect the health and wellbeing of people living in Wales.

Records relating to the development of this Bill will be selected, as will those relating to any subsequent changes in policy.

5.5.21 The Welsh Government-funded EMRTS (Emergency Medical Retrieval and Transfer Service) Cymru, which saw consultants join critical care practitioners on Wales Air Ambulance missions for the first time, was launched in June 2015. As well as deploying doctors on helicopters, EMRTS Cymru also introduced new technology and equipment pioneered by the armed forces and developments which were a first for emergency helicopter operations in the UK. Upgraded services included new equipment usually only seen in hospitals; new 4x4 emergency vehicles and an increased range of treatments. The launch of EMRTS Cymru meant that Wales Air Ambulance became one of the first civilian services of its kind in Europe to carry three separate blood products, allowing blood transfusions to be carried out at the scene of an emergency. It also introduced state-of-the-art monitors, ventilators, blood monitoring apparatus and ultrasound scanners. EMRTS Cymru was developed in partnership with the Welsh Government, the Wales Air Ambulance charity, NHS Wales, the Welsh Blood Service, and the Welsh Ambulance Service.

Records relating to the “flying doctors” and the outcomes of this pioneering service will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.5.22 The Bevan Commission is a small, independent expert group established to advise the Minister for Health and Social Services on taking forward health and health services improvement in Wales. Originally established in 2008 the Commission provided advice to the Minister on a range of issues. Following the publication of the original Commission’s report ‘NHS Wales: forging a better future’ and the Welsh Government’s publication ‘Together for Health’ the Commission was re-established in 2011. The second incarnation of the Commission continued to provide advice to the Minister on areas such as integrated care, data and information, primary and community care and prudent healthcare. The Commission was reformed in September 2014 to continue to act as an impartial advisory group to the Minister (and Welsh Government Ministers).

Records which focus on the relationship between the Bevan Commission and the Welsh Government, and its influence on Welsh policy development, will be selected.

5.5.23 In 2010, the Welsh Government and Public Health Wales launched the Blood Borne Viral Hepatitis Action Plan for Wales (2010-2015) to tackle hepatitis C and hepatitis B infection in Wales. An estimated 12,000 to 14,000 people in Wales are chronically infected with HCV, the majority of which are unaware of their infection. Substance misuse, tattooing, body piercing and, in some cases, blood transfusions increase the risk of infection. A report on the developments facilitated through the Blood Borne Viral Hepatitis Action Plan for Wales was published in October 2015.

Records relating to the implementation and delivery of the Action Plan will be selected.

5.5.24 The Welsh Government’s Sexual Health and Well-being Action Plan for Wales 2010 – 2015 committed to improving the sexual health and wellbeing of the population and to reduce inequalities in relation to sexual health. One of the key objectives of the Plan was to focus on HIV prevention and protection to reduce the spread of infection.

Records relating to the Action Plan, and any outcomes, will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.5.25 Figures released in 2013 revealed that the proportion of overweight or obese adults in Wales had remained at 57% since 2008. This included 22% (2013 Welsh Health Survey initial headline figures) of adults classed as obese, with levels of obesity higher across all ages in the more deprived areas. It was estimated that illnesses relating to obesity cost the NHS in Wales over £73 million. Findings from Public Health Wales’ Child Measurement Programme, set up in 2011, showed that in Wales 27.3 per cent of children were classified as being overweight or obese. The prevalence of overweight

or obese children in Wales aged 4-5 in reception year at school (26 per cent) was higher than that in England (23 per cent) and higher than any individual English region, where the highest prevalence was 24 per cent. It was in recognition of this that the Welsh Government launched the All Wales Obesity Pathway.

Records relating to the findings of the Welsh Health Survey, and the implementation, delivery and success of the subsequent schemes will be selected.

- 5.5.26 With over 37,000 people living with dementia in Wales, steps were taken during this period to improve the services available to them with the development of the National Dementia Vision for Wales (2011) and the Together for Mental Health strategies. Challenges specific to Wales, including the need to address the impact on rural communities, and the Welsh Language (especially important for those who may only understand or be able to communicate in their first language as their illness progresses) were included in these strategies. The use and roll-out of the Butterfly Scheme and This is Me initiatives were created to meet the needs and preserve the dignity of dementia patients whose conditions necessitated hospital stays. In 2014 the Alzheimer's Society's Dementia Ffrindiau (Dementia Friends) initiative was launched. Funded by Welsh Government, it was designed to increase understanding, augment advocacy services and roll-out training for those delivering care.

Records relating to dementia policy, initiatives and services in Wales will be selected.

5.6 Supporting People

Aim: High quality, integrated, sustainable, safe and effective people-centred services that build on people's strengths and promote their well-being. Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/people/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme is covered by s.3.1.1 and s.3.1.3 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the principal policies and actions of the [...] Welsh Government and the state's interaction with the lives of its citizens.

- 5.6.1 Gleision Colliery, Swansea Valley. The Swansea Valley Miners Fund was founded in September 2011 by Peter Hain MP and the South Wales Branch of the National Union of Mineworkers. The Fund was established in response to the tragic death of four miners at the Gleision Colliery in the Swansea Valley on 15 September 2011. This was the worst mining accident Wales had seen for generations. The Fund was set up to support the families of the victims who needed help to survive and recover in the future.

Records relating to the Welsh Government's response to the incident and its involvement in any on-going support will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.6.2 The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act became law in Wales on 1 May 2014. This was a landmark transformation of social services in Wales – the biggest for over 60 years. The Act gave people greater freedom to decide which services they need whilst offering consistent, high-quality services across the country. The aim of the Act, and the subsequent Sustainable Social Services agenda, was to transform the way social services were delivered, promoting people's independence to give them a stronger voice and more control; provide greater consistency and clarity to people who use social services, their carers, local authority staff and their partner organisations, the courts and the judiciary; promote equality, improve the quality of services and the provision of information people receive; and encourage a renewed focus on prevention and early intervention.

Steps were also taken to reinforce the role of the Public Services Ombudsman to complement the changes to modernise the social services complaints system.

Records concerning the development and implementation of the Act will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.6.3 A multi-million pound package of investment in services to support older people, particularly the frail elderly, to maintain their independence and remain in their home in Mid and West Wales, was announced in August 2014. To support this, local authorities received £8.8m from the Welsh Government's £50m Intermediate Care Fund (ICF) to work with partners from health, housing, and the third and independent sectors. The ICF had been established to provide improved care and support for older people, at home or in the local community. The intention was to help ease pressure on the NHS by preventing unnecessary admissions to hospital and residential care and delayed discharges from hospital.

Records relating to the development of the ICF and how this was used will be selected.

- 5.6.4 A Package of Support for the Armed Forces community was launched in 2013, with further benefits being added in November 2014. One element of the package was the Council Tax Reduction Scheme which was introduced in Wales in April 2013, following the abolition of Council Tax Benefit by the UK Government. In addition, all Local Authorities in Wales have disregarded War Disablement Pensions and War Widow's Pensions when means-testing for Council Tax Reduction Scheme support. This is in contrast to England where each Local Authority was required to design its own scheme.

Records relating to the benefits available for serving and former service men and women in Wales will be selected, especially where they differ to the schemes in place in the rest of the UK.

- 5.6.5 From 1 September 2015 the Welsh Government no longer held the Licence to deliver Investors in People (IIP) services across Wales. Investors in People was the UK's leading accreditation for business improvement through people management, and provided a wealth of resources for businesses to innovate, improve and grow, with a focus on good people making great business. Management and delivery of IIP services was taken forward by the UK Commission for Employment and Skills (UKCES) with this function officially transferring out of the Welsh Government.

Records relating to this Change in Government Machinery will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.7 Welsh Homes

Aim: To ensure that people have a high quality, warm, secure and energy efficient home to live in.
Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/homes/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme is covered by s.3.1.1 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the principal policies and actions of the [...] Welsh Government.

- 5.7.1 Heol Rhedyn, an award-winning affordable housing development in Newtown made possible through nearly £3.2million funding from the Welsh Government's Social Housing Grant Programme, was officially opened by the First Minister on 24 March 2013. The £6.2million development provided 50 new affordable homes for 160 people. It provided a boost to the local economy by employing 85% local labour and creating 10 apprenticeship opportunities. The properties were built to the highest standards on land previously owned by the Welsh Government and made available to Mid Wales Housing Association under the "Land Release Protocol". The development met the Welsh Government's Design Quality Requirements and received the Powys Building Control Award

for the Best New Housing Scheme of more than 10 units and the best Social and Affordable Housing Project.

Records relating to the scheme, and its outcomes, will be selected.

- 5.7.2 The Wales Property Development Fund, funded by the Welsh Government and managed by Finance Wales, was created in 2013 in response to the strong demand from small and medium size construction companies that were unable to access finance from traditional sources. The Fund operated on a commercial basis and, by recycling investment returns typically within 18-24 months, produced an 'evergreen' fund with the potential to provide up to £30m of available finance over five years. It was hoped that this could create an additional benefit to the Welsh economy of around £19m, creating up to 900 direct and indirect jobs and safeguard in the region of 700 jobs.

Records relating to the Fund will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.7.3 In July 2013 the Welsh Government pledged £2 million to support housing for personnel leaving the armed forces. Members of the armed forces, veterans and their families often experience difficulties in finding suitable and affordable accommodation and housing advice. This allocation was to provide assistance with this. The Armed Forces Community Covenants, which were signed in local communities across Wales, were an important way for housing providers to examine policies and ensure that the Armed Forces community is not disadvantaged by Service life.

Records relating to these schemes will be selected.

- 5.7.4 Funding totalling £1,909,150 for three pioneer co-operative housing pilot schemes in Newport, Cardiff and Carmarthenshire was announced in August 2013. Research by the Chartered Institute of Housing showed that households who were priced out of the owner-occupied sector but whose needs were not so great that they needed social housing, were keen to explore the co-operative housing model. As well as providing affordability, households expressing an interest in co-operative housing in each of the three pilot areas said that this stemmed from their desire to develop and live in a new community. These three pilot schemes had the potential to provide around 89 co-operative homes, with further schemes to deliver over 400 homes across Wales planned.

Records relating to these housing schemes will be selected.

- 5.7.5 An innovative housing finance scheme was launched by the Welsh Government on 1 October 2013. The package included around £130 million of Welsh Government funding over the next 30 years and would contribute directly to the building of over 1000 new affordable homes across in Wales. Twenty Housing Associations were taking part in the scheme, with coverage across all 22 local authority areas in Wales. Construction work on the first projects commenced in 2013. As part of the scheme, M&G Investments provided the main source of finance for Wales's Registered Social Landlords, in light of the lack of long term funding available from banks and building societies. By October 2015, figures revealed that the Welsh Government had already achieved 91% of its target to provide 10,000 additional affordable homes during that Assembly term, with over a year to go. In 2014-15, 2,218 affordable homes were delivered across Wales, bringing the total number provided since 2011 to 9,108.

Records concerning the finance scheme, and its impact on housing in Wales, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.7.6 From 2 January 2014, the Welsh Government's £170 million Help to Buy Wales shared equity loan scheme made home ownership easier for buyers of new homes with small cash deposits. Buyers without a large deposit were increasingly finding that home ownership was not an option. The financial crisis of 2008 led to a dramatic fall in house building activity as builders scaled back their plans in line with buyer demand. The Help to Buy Wales scheme helped more people get onto

the property ladder and provided a boost to the building industry in Wales. The investment supported the purchase of around 5,000 new homes in Wales during a two and a half year period. The scheme in Wales matched the UK Government scheme quite closely but it had the added benefit of being easier for small home builders to access.

Records relating to the scheme will be selected, especially where it differs from the scheme available in the rest of the UK.

- 5.7.7 Ground-breaking legislation to reform the Welsh rented housing sector was introduced in February 2015 in the form of the Renting Homes (Wales) Bill. The Bill replaced a confusing and complex area of law with a clearer, simpler and more straightforward legal framework. It also addressed inconsistencies and inequalities in previous housing law. The Bill brought clarity and consistency to the rights and responsibilities of those who rent their homes, and their landlords. Landlords would now be required to issue a written statement of the occupation contract. The Welsh Government would provide model contracts to make this straightforward. The Bill also helped victims of domestic abuse by targeting the perpetrators for eviction. It would require landlords to ensure homes are fit for human habitation and help protect occupiers against retaliatory eviction. The Bill made it possible for young people to rent, enhanced succession rights and established a legal framework for supported housing.

Records relating to the development and implementation of the Bill will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.8 Safer Communities for All

Aim: Make our communities safer through reductions in anti-social behaviour, crime (including the fear of crime), substance misuse and the incidence and impact of fires as well as effective co-ordination of emergencies. Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/communities/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme is covered by s.3.1.1 and s.3.1.3 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the principal policies and actions of the [...] Welsh Government and the state's interaction with the lives of its citizens.

- 5.8.1 In June 2013, it was announced that North Wales would get a new £250m super prison by 2017 as part of major new spending projects. The prison could hold 2,000 inmates and will be built on a site on a Wrexham industrial estate, creating hundreds of new jobs through construction and work of the prison. Two potential sites had been identified at Kingmoor Park and the former Firestone factory site, both on Wrexham Industrial Estate. The Ministry of Justice confirmed that the prison will be located on the former Firestone site in September 2013. The prison will be Category C, for inmates who cannot be trusted in open conditions but who do not have the resources or the will to make a determined escape attempt.

Records relating to the decision to build a super prison in North Wales, and its location, will be selected.

- 5.8.2 During October 2013 there was growing controversy between the Home Office and the Welsh Government in relation to Government amendment 82, which would have watered down powers in Wales to deal with antisocial behaviour. Such a change would have required a legislative consent order in the Welsh Assembly, which they were not willing to give.

Records relating to this disagreement between the Home Office and the Welsh Government, and the final outcome, will be selected.

- 5.8.3 The Youth Crime Prevention Fund received support totalling £4.9million from the Welsh Government in May 2014. The fund supported 55 projects across Wales which aimed to improve education, training, health and leisure opportunities along with initiatives tackling key issues such as substance misuse. Projects which received support range from an initiative to recruit a Diversionary Officer to work with young people in Cwm Taf area to several restorative alternatives to charging projects.

Records relating to the fund, and the schemes it supports, will be selected.

- 5.8.4 The Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Bill was the first legislation of its kind in Europe to include a specific focus on violence against women. It received Royal Assent on 29 April 2015.

Records relating to the development and implementation of this Bill will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.8.5 The 10,000 Safer Lives Project, which aimed to improve the multi-agency response to victims of domestic abuse in Wales, exceeded its targets. In April 2015 figures showed that more than 14,000 people felt safer, or were safer, as a result of work undertaken in Wales to tackle domestic abuse and sexual violence since October 2013.

Records relating to the scheme, and its outcomes, will be selected.

- 5.8.6 Over £16 million was allocated to the continued funding of 500 Community Support Officers in June 2015. As part of the Welsh Government's commitment to delivering safe and strong communities in Wales, it funded 500 Community Support Officers (CSOs) who were additional to those included in the planned policing levels funded from other sources. The four Welsh Police Forces and British Transport Police were each awarded a share of £16.8 million to cover the costs of the additional CSOs in their areas.

Records relating to the commitment to provide funding for the CSOs will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.9 Equality

Aim: Create a fair society free from discrimination, harassment and victimisation with cohesive and inclusive communities. Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/equality/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme is covered by s.3.1.3 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the state's interaction with the lives of its citizens.

- 5.9.1 The All Wales Ethnic Minority Association (AWEMA) faced questions over spending of EU and Lottery funds in January 2012. Its chief executive Naz Malik was issued warnings after a highly critical independent review. The Welsh Government including the Welsh European Funding Office (WEFO), co-ordinating with the Big Lottery Fund, instigated an investigation to ensure public funding had been properly spent and could be accounted for. The organisation had received £8.4m in European funding for a project to promote employment for people from ethnic minorities in West Wales and the Valleys. A confidential internal report written for the AWEMA Board concluded that Mr Malik had authorised inappropriate payments, expenses and purchases "which may constitute gross misconduct". It also warned there was an inherent conflict of interest in AWEMA arising from the employment of three Malik family members and volunteering by other family members. In February/March 2012 the Wales Audit Office (WAO) undertook a review of the history of the funding of AWEMA by the Welsh Government.

Records relating to the running and funding of AWEMA, to the allegations against Naz Malik and the actions taken, will be selected.

- 5.9.2 In 2012 the Prime Minister David Cameron announced he would stop Whitehall departments carrying out official tests to ensure that government policies comply with equality laws. These 'equality impact assessments', introduced in the 2010 Equality Act, involved assessing the likely or actual effects of policies on people in respect of disability, gender and racial equality. The Welsh Government Communities Minister, Huw Lewis, pledged in May 2013 that the Welsh Government would not follow England in dropping the commitment to assess the impact policies have on different social groups.

Records relating to this decision, outlining the differences in approach in Wales and England, will be selected.

- 5.9.3 In August 2013 the Welsh Government invited charities and third sector groups to apply for up to £1.6 million of funding for projects that tackled inequality and discrimination and helped make Wales a fairer place. The money was available for a range of projects covering areas such as addressing hate crime; supporting marginalised groups and helping disabled people live independently.

Records relating to this funding and the related schemes will be selected.

- 5.9.4 Wales was the first country in the UK to appoint an Anti-Human Trafficking Co-ordinator in March 2011, fulfilling the commitment made in the Programme for Government. The Anti-Human Trafficking Co-ordinator for Wales' Annual Report for 2013 highlighted a number of positive actions having been undertaken by the Welsh Government, including: establishing Anti Human Trafficking fora in the Gwent, South Wales and Western Bay areas and the first Regional Anti-Human Trafficking Co-ordinator post in North Wales appointing Welsh charities BAWSO and New Pathways to provide emergency support to victims delivering awareness raising sessions to key stakeholders across Wales introducing a training programme for Senior Investigating Officers in Welsh police forces; and re-launching the Welsh Government's Anti-Human Trafficking website.

Records relating to this ground-breaking post created in Wales, and to the outcomes it has achieved, will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.10 Tackling Poverty

Aim: Reducing poverty, especially persistent poverty amongst some of our poorest people and communities, and reducing the likelihood that people will become poor. Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/poverty/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme is covered by s.3.1.1 and s.3.1.3 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the principal policies and actions of the [...] Welsh Government and the state's interaction with the lives of its citizens.

- 5.10.1 A new Communities First programme was announced in November 2012, which included 52 areas (known as Clusters) designed to create a community focused tackling poverty programme to support the most vulnerable people in the most deprived areas of Wales. The programme had secured funding until March 2015. Each of the Clusters had a delivery plan that showed how the programme would contribute to improved outcomes in relation to health, education and the economy. The programme made a key contribution to the Welsh Government's Tackling Poverty Action Plan. Community involvement was central to the programme, with each Cluster developing a Community Involvement Plan to ensure that this happened.

Records relating to the programme, and its successes and outcomes, will be selected.

- 5.10.2 Families First was created, in January 2013, as an integrated, whole-family approach to supporting families in Wales. Families First was aimed at improving the way agencies work together and placed a clear emphasis on early intervention for families, particularly those living in poverty, to help stop problems from escalating towards crisis. As part of the scheme, Wales was the only country to require all local authorities to operate a 'team around the family' model, which encouraged organisations to work together to assist families and help them address the breadth of challenges they can face. The Welsh Government provided £42 million during 2012-13 for the programme, with the figure increasing to £43.4 million in 2013-14.

Records relating to the scheme will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.10.3 Plans to provide 5,000 job and training opportunities for households in Wales where no-one had a job were at the heart of Welsh Government plans to tackle poverty in July 2013. The Tackling Poverty Action plan 2013 set out how Ministers would target resources across departments to prevent poverty and alleviate its impact on people's lives, while also helping individuals into work. A key focus was targeted help for workless households in Wales where no-one had a paid job. Workless households were strongly linked with persistent poverty across generations. The help offered personalised, intensive support which considered an individual's circumstances to help the long-term unemployed back into work. The plan also included action to help improve the educational attainment of children from low income families, a new target to reduce the number of young people who were not earning or learning and ambitions to improve people's health. Other key targets included: Reducing the number of young people aged 16-18 who were not in employment, education or training to 9% by 2017. Narrowing the gap in attainment levels for children age seven eligible for free school meals by 10% by 2017. Improving the overall attainment levels of pupils eligible for free school meals to GCSE grade C or above in English or Welsh and Mathematics or equivalent to 37% by 2017. Increasing the percentage of young people leaving care who are in education, training or employment to 51% by 2017. Closing the health gaps between those living in the most deprived communities and more affluent ones by 2.5% by 2020. Reducing the number of babies born under 5.5 pounds (2500g) in the most deprived fifth of the population by 19% by 2020. The Welsh Government committed to using its resources to help those most in need and prevent future generations experiencing poverty.

Records relating to the Action Plan, and the outcomes, will be selected.

- 5.10.4 The Tackling Poverty Small Grants Fund was established in November 2013 in order to benefit education initiatives, play facilities and child care projects in the poorest communities in Wales. It also went towards events to promote healthy living and training for people to find jobs. The money will be used in Communities First Clusters that cover the top 10 per cent most deprived areas in Wales.

Records relating to the Fund and the realised benefits will be selected.

- 5.10.5 Flying Start aimed to make a decisive difference to the lives of children under the age of four and their families in the most disadvantaged communities. It offered parents free quality childcare for 2-3 year olds, parenting support, an enhanced health visitor service and help for early language development. The Welsh Government pledged to continue to improve the support it provided in December 2013 following the publication of an independent report into the Flying Start programme by Ipsos Mori and SQW. The report was the latest in a series commissioned by the Welsh Government. It compared the experiences and results of families using the service to those from similar backgrounds but who were not eligible to use Flying Start. It included interviews with thousands of families in 2010 and 2013. The report was used to improve how Flying Start would

continue to help children and parents from the poorest families in Wales. Robust, independent evaluation was seen as crucial to make sure the Welsh Government continued to achieve the right outcomes for families in the most disadvantaged communities.

Records regarding the Flying Start scheme, including the related reports, will be selected.

- 5.10.6 A new Communities Facilities Programme, launched in January 2014, aimed to offer £10 million to support community projects that contributed to the Welsh Government's ambition to reduce poverty across Wales. Community and voluntary groups, as well as social enterprises were able to bid for capital grants of up to £500,000 to improve community facilities providing services for people most in need in their local areas. Those applying for a grant had to prove that their project would prevent and help to alleviate the effects of poverty. Schemes that reintroduced or prevented the loss of community services were also eligible.

Records relating to the Programme will be selected.

- 5.10.7 A report that looked at how the arts, culture and historic environment could boost attainment, skills, pride in community and social inclusion was launched on 13 March 2014 at the National Waterfront Museum, Swansea. The report, which was written by Baroness Kay Andrews OBE, examined how cultural and heritage organisations could work closer together in order to help tackle poverty. It also outlined how bodies could develop stronger links with anti-poverty schemes such as the Welsh Government's Communities First programme. The recommendations built on what was already working well and included measures which would: Widen access and break down social exclusion, by addressing physical and psychological barriers to these institutions, such as transport costs; Increase engagement at community level, to anchor culture within communities and increase the impact of outreach programmes; Focus resources and training to support cultural organisations in helping close the attainment gap in schools; Establish all-Wales action to focus and drive greater engagement around poverty by cultural organisations. The report complemented and built upon An Independent Report for the Welsh Government into Arts in Education in the Schools of Wales, led by Professor Dai Smith, which reported in autumn 2013.

Records relating to both reports, and the impact that their recommendations have had on Welsh policy development, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.10.8 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) was the Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It was designed to identify those small areas where there are the highest concentrations of several different types of deprivation. WIMD was made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation: Income; Employment; Health; Education; Geographical Access to Services; Housing; Physical Environment and Community Safety. Each of the domains was compiled from a range of different indicators. The Index was calculated for all Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Wales. Following the 2011 Census, 1,909 LSOAs were defined in Wales and they had an average population of 1,600 people. In WIMD 2014, there were pockets of high relative deprivation in the South Wales valleys and large cities, and in some North Wales coastal and border towns. The overall picture was similar to that of WIMD 2011, with seven of the ten most deprived LSOAs from WIMD 2011 remaining in the ten most deprived areas in WIMD 2014. The local authority with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10 per cent in Wales was Blaenau Gwent (23.4 per cent), while Monmouthshire had no LSOAs in the most deprived 10 per cent.

Records relating to WIMD and how it is used in policy making will be selected.

5.10.9 The Fusion: Tackling Poverty through Culture programme, launched in May 2015, brought together Communities First and cultural bodies for the first time to engage with and inspire young people and adults who wouldn't normally have the opportunities to participate in culture and the arts. Through this programme, Wales set an example to the rest of the UK by using culture to tackle poverty in some of Wales' most deprived communities. The initial strand of the programme established six Pioneer Areas in Swansea, Wrexham, Gwynedd, Cardiff, Newport and Torfaen, which were supported to trial new approaches placing culture at the heart of their work with disadvantaged communities. The six areas operated for a pilot year (2015-2016), with a view to then rolling out more widely across Wales. This included creating a range of opportunities for people in Communities First areas to engage with culture, from school visits to enrich the school curriculum, to cultural volunteering opportunities and accredited learning for adults. Each focused on helping individuals, families and communities to engage with heritage and culture to support learning and developing important skills. The programme was complemented by the Welsh Government's Arts and Creative Learning Plan, which increased and improved arts opportunities in schools, and greater cultural participation in the Schools Challenge Cymru programme.

Records relating to the Programme, its impact and any plans to extend it beyond the initial pilot will be selected.

5.10.10 An ambitious £30 million programme to help long-term unemployed adults into work was announced on 4 June 2015. This significant investment, backed by £18 million of EU funds and supported by Jobcentre Plus, was for the first phase of the Communities for Work programme. The project aimed to increase the employability of economically inactive and long-term unemployed people aged over 25 in the 52 Communities First areas across Wales. The one-to-one advisory service was delivered by over 200 specialist advisers and mentors who helped people who were anxious about entering the labour market or struggling to get a job because of a lack of qualifications, childcare responsibilities or health problems. Communities for Work focused on Wales' most deprived areas, making use of the strong relationships Communities First staff had established during years of working in the community. Part two of the programme focused on supporting 16 – 24 year olds not in education, employment or training.

Records relating to the programme and its outcomes will be selected.

5.10.11 Backed by Welsh Government and EU funds, the Parents, Childcare and Employment scheme was delivered across each local authority in Wales and helped 6,400 economically inactive parents, aged over 25, into work or training over a three year period. The scheme employed 43 Parent Employment Advisers and offered parents the following support:

- covering the cost of childcare for parents who were attending work experience, education or training
- meeting childcare setting costs for 2–4 weeks before parents started work to help settle children in
- identifying existing childcare provision in the local area – for example, identifying whether families were eligible for the 15 free hours of Flying Start childcare
- supplying a free mobile crèche where appropriate
- offering free childcare taster sessions
- establishing child-minding hubs in areas where there was a need.

Records relating to the scheme will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.11 Rural Communities

Aim: Ensure that rural communities remain vibrant and able to offer people an excellent quality of life with access to high quality employment, affordable housing and public services and sustained by reliable and effective infrastructure in terms of broadband, public transport and utilities.

Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/rural/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme is covered by s.3.1.1 and s.3.1.3 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the principal policies and actions of the [...] Welsh Government and the state's interaction with the lives of its citizens.

- 5.11.1 The Severn Crossings provide a key link in Wales' transport and economic infrastructure. The Welsh Government commissioned an independent report to look at the economic impact of the tolls and assess the overall balance of effects on the Welsh economy in 2012. Following this report, the First Minister called for there to be discussions between the UK Government and the Welsh Government regarding the arrangements for the Severn Crossings when the current concession agreement granted to the private crossings company ends in 2018. After this arrangement ends, the revenue from the tolls would automatically go to the UK Government which was not felt to be acceptable. The Welsh Government would want to play a central role in determining future arrangements and in accessing and utilising any future revenue streams for the benefit of the people of Wales. One possible option was the Welsh Government taking full control of the tolling regime to maximise the economic benefit to Wales and the UK. The report revealed that the tolls were costing the Welsh economy around £80 million a year. These tolls were used to pay for the construction and upkeep of the Severn Crossings.

Records relating to the toll arrangements for the Severn Crossings will be selected.

- 5.11.2 Proposals for a busy stretch of the M4 motorway, which included boring two new tunnels at Brynglas and/or a new dual carriageway to the south of Newport, were scrapped in 2009. However, proposals for a new £830 million road to ease congestion on the M4 were reviewed in January 2013. The latest proposals suggested creating the new tunnels at Brynglas to allow the motorway to be expanded to four lanes in each direction for nine miles between junctions 24 to 29 over 15 years, at a cost of about £550m. Technical documents highlighted that the disruption caused by road works could prompt opposition. They estimate 200 to 300 homes and businesses would be directly affected by widening and some would have to be demolished. The Welsh government said the scheme could be financed under the current devolution settlement.

Records relating to the controversial plans, the opposition to them and the subsequent solutions will be selected.

- 5.11.3 In March 2013 the First Minister announced that the Welsh Government had purchased Cardiff Airport for a total investment of £52 million. The Airport was not to be operated by the Welsh Government, but managed at arm's length from government on a commercial basis with a return to the public purse on the investment. In the lead up to the Assembly elections in 2016, Welsh Conservatives leader Andrew RT Davies accused Labour of a "stunning failure to safeguard taxpayers' money" in paying £52m for the airport, a figure which was double the valuation (of £20m-£30m) since made by an accountant in a report by the Wales Audit Office.

Records relating to the purchase and the Welsh Government's on-going interaction with the airport, and the observations made by the Wales Audit Office, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.11.4 Established in 2014, Superfast Cymru (a partnership between the Welsh Government and BT) was the largest of its kind in the UK with Wales leading the way with the provision of superfast broadband among the devolved nations. By 2016 Superfast Cymru had made good progress with over 530,000 premises in Wales now able to access fast fibre broadband thanks to the project. The Superfast Cymru and commercial roll-outs meant that the vast majority of premises in Wales would be able access superfast broadband, but there were a few per cent that would not. In 2016, the Access Broadband Cymru scheme was made available to all homes and businesses across Wales which currently did not have a superfast connection for a two-year period. This scheme would fund, or part-fund, the installation costs of new broadband connections. There were two levels of funding depending on the speed required, £400 for download speeds of 10Mbps and above and £800 for 30Mbps and above. The Ultrafast Connectivity Voucher was opened up to businesses across Wales to help them meet the initial capital costs involved in installing ultrafast broadband services. The maximum grant available was £10,000. This scheme was previously only available to businesses located in Enterprise and Local Growth Zones.

Records relating to the Superfast Cymru project, and the related funding schemes, will be selected.

5.12 Environment and Sustainability

Aim: To become a “one planet nation”, putting sustainable development at the heart of government. Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/environment/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme relates to Environmental Information Regulations (2004) and s.3.1.4 of TNA’s Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the state’s interaction with the physical environment.

- 5.12.1 The legislation covering a charge for single use carrier bags came into force in Wales on 1 October 2011 – four years before similar legislation was brought in in England. The charge was introduced to promote wider use of reusable bags to conserve limited resources, encourage sustainability, and cut down on waste and litter. At the time, Wales used an estimated 480 million carrier bags a year. The legislation meant that single use carrier bags would no longer be given away free when people bought goods. Instead, there would be a 5p charge for all standard carrier bags. The Post Implementation Review of the Single Use Carrier Bag (SUCB) Charge in Wales was published in September 2015 and examined the impact of the charge since its introduction, on consumers, businesses and the environment, and the impact of the voluntary agreement with retailers to donate the net proceeds to good causes. The Review showed that the use of single use carrier bags had declined by 71% in Wales and donations to good causes were estimated at between £17 million and £22 million. A rise in the use of “bags for life” and other re-useable bags meant an overall reduction in all bags of 57%.

Records relating to the development and introduction of the legislation, and the findings of the Post Implementation Review, will be selected.

- 5.12.2 The independent Review of the Scientific Evidence base for the Eradication of Bovine TB in Wales was published on 1 December 2011. In response to the report, the Welsh Government launched a badger vaccination project in Wales in May 2012. The Chief Veterinary Officer was asked to design a five year vaccination programme which would begin in the Intensive Action Area. Other areas where vaccination could be expected to help eradicate TB were also considered. In addition, it was announced that the Welsh Government would not be implementing a cull of badgers within the Intensive Action Area as, at that time, there was insufficient evidence that a badger cull would bring

about a substantial reduction in cases of TB in cattle. A new Strategic Framework was introduced to take a comprehensive approach with policy changes including improved management of long running and persistent TB herd breakdowns, the pilot of an audit of TB testing, a voluntary scheme to share bovine TB breakdown data between neighbouring farms and an advisory service for farmers affected by the disease.

Records relating to the Review and the subsequent vaccination programmes and policy changes will be selected.

- 5.12.3 A new single environmental body for Wales brought together the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), the Environment Agency Wales, and the Forestry Commission Wales in April 2013. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) was established in order to take forward the management of the environment in Wales following the 'A Living Wales' consultation, and the 'Sustaining a Living Wales' green paper. These papers set out the aspiration to manage in a more joined up way, and to make better and more sustainable decisions. These institutional changes were reinforced by bringing forward legislation on sustainable development, environment and planning to modernise the legal framework. The new body has a key role in protecting natural resources, and working with businesses in Wales. It also provides environmental advice and input to planning processes and to the development of new legislation, helping to design new regulatory arrangements to simplify existing processes and encourage investment, whilst maintaining the environment of Wales. In addition, some functions previously covered by the Welsh Government transferred to NRW (such as marine and wildlife licensing).

Records relating to the decision to establish a single environmental body for Wales, and to the changes in policy and legislation, will be selected. Also, the records concerning the transfer of functions from the Welsh Government to the new body will be preserved.

- 5.12.4 A new energy vision for Wales, 'Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition', was launched in March 2012. The commitments included working to make investment in energy contribute to Wales' economy and long-term wealth; working towards an improved energy Infrastructure; focusing on maximising the value from the energy projects; providing support to Welsh businesses to enable them to compete for energy contracts; developing the Welsh workforce to meet the industry's needs; and bringing the significant expertise in Wales together to position Wales at the forefront of innovation, research and development. The ambition was to create a low carbon economy that delivers a wealthy future for Wales, and to face the challenges of climate change and energy security.

Records relating to the energy vision will be selected.

- 5.12.5 The Board of the Food Standards Agency (FSA) agreed on 20 March 2012 to the lifting of monitoring controls on sheep which were introduced in 1986 as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Out of the 9,800 UK holdings, and more than 4 million sheep, originally placed under restriction following the accident in 1986, there were only 327 farms in North Wales and 8 farms in Cumbria still remaining under restriction. A review carried out by the FSA assessed whether these protective measures were still required to maintain food safety. The conclusion of this work undertaken throughout 2011 was that the current controls were no longer proportionate to the very low risk, and removing the existing controls would not compromise consumer safety. Following a 12 week consultation with key stakeholders including consumers, affected farmers, farming unions and trade bodies, the Board agreed to the FSA issuing Consents, which had the practical impact of lifting controls. This permitted all farms remaining under restriction to move sheep without the need for monitoring from 1 June 2012. The FSA also recommended to Ministers the revocation of the

remaining Orders under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 (known as FEPA Orders) which restricted the movement of sheep in designated areas of the UK.

Records relating to the lifting of these controls, and the reasons behind them, will be selected.

- 5.12.6 In June 2012, EU fisheries Ministers reached an agreement on general principles to reform the Common Fisheries Policy, including a ban on discard, maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and regionalisation of the fisheries management process. Representing the interests of Welsh fishermen, the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries played an integral part on the EU Fisheries Council.

Records relating to the reforms, and the impact in Wales, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.12.7 A Dairy Code of Practice on milk contracts was agreed between Farmers and dairy processors at the Royal Welsh Show in July 2012. The Code meant that contracts between farmers and dairy processors would be freely negotiated, fairer and more transparent. Individual farmers would negotiate contracts covering issues including pricing, notice periods and they would have the ability to leave contracts more easily if they were unhappy with the price they received. Records relating to the new Code of Practice, and its on-going impact on the industry, will be selected.
- 5.12.8 A new virus, the Schmallenberg virus (SBV), started to be reported in cattle, sheep and goats. The virus belongs to a group of viruses that are spread by insects (mostly midges). It has been associated with brief mild/moderate disease in adult cattle, with late abortion or birth defects having been observed in new-born cattle, sheep and goats. The disease was first discovered in Germany in 2011 and since then has been found across Northern Europe and the UK. SBV was detected for the first time in Wales, on premises in Ceredigion, in September 2012.

Records relating to cases of the virus in Wales, and any subsequent policy changes and/or the introduction of support schemes, will be selected.

- 5.12.9 The Welsh Government, in association with Defra and the Food Standards Agency, held a public consultation on proposals to stop BSE testing of healthy slaughtered cattle in England and Wales in January 2013. Following the consultation, twenty-five EU Member States, including the UK, were allowed to stop routine BSE testing of healthy cattle aged over 72 months, slaughtered for human consumption, if they were born in the UK or other EU Member States (except for Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia) from 4 February 2013. The only cattle now tested for BSE are animals aged over 48 months (those that die on farm, have to be emergency slaughtered or those found to be sick at pre-slaughter inspection).

Records relating to these changes, and the effect they have had in Wales, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.12.10 In December 2012 the UK government stated that up to 26GW of new gas generating capacity could be required by 2030. One possible solution put forward was the extraction of gas from shale underground by a controversial process known as fracking. The Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) established an Office for Unconventional Gas and Oil to join up responsibilities across government, provide a single point of contact for investors and streamline the regulatory process and, in 2015, the UK energy secretary announced measures to speed up shale gas applications in England. The DECC's measures, and the UK Government's support for oil and gas applications, were seen as contrary to the position of the Welsh Government in promoting renewable

and low carbon forms of energy. The Welsh Government felt the technologies behind hydraulic fracturing were unproven and therefore chose to maintain a precautionary policy framework in respect of fracking, which included imposing a moratorium on local authorities approving planning applications for this purpose. Instead the focus in Wales remained on exploring renewable energy resources and addressing the issue of climate change through deployment of renewable energy technologies.

Records relating to fracking and the Welsh Government's alternative approach to that of the UK Government will be selected.

- 5.12.11 In early 2013 it came to light that horsemeat was being used as a substitute for other meat (such as beef) in some processed foods, without clear labelling. Wales' farming minister told Welsh food retailers to "take a more proactive role" in reassuring customers that food was safe in the wake of the scandal in February 2013. There was no evidence of a risk to human health, but the scandal highlighted a lack of transparency in the UK food chain. Food was tested across the whole supply chain including, products for supermarkets and those being supplied by caterers for schools, hospitals and prisons. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) at the time said there was no evidence to suggest that any recalled products were a safety risk, and the scandal was a matter of mislabelling and potential criminality for economic gain. Three men were arrested on suspicion of Fraud Act offences. Farmbox Meats Ltd, of Llandre near Aberystwyth was implicated. Farmbox Meats Ltd. pleaded guilty to falsely describing food contrary to the Food Safety Act and to failing to comply with food traceability requirements in relation to the mislabelling of goat meat as lamb following a two year investigation. No charges were brought against the company regarding horsemeat.

Records relating to the Welsh Government's response to the scandal, including any updates to policy, will be selected. Any interaction between the Welsh Government and Farmbox Meats Ltd. in relation to this case will also be selected.

- 5.12.12 North Wales was hit by very heavy snow for several days from 21 March 2013 with large drifts preventing farmers reaching their sheep at the height of lambing season, resulting in animal deaths. Ministers allowed a seven day relaxation of EU rules for farmers to bury dead animals rather than have to pay for their removal. Disposal of fallen stock must comply with the EU regulation on animal by-products which states that it must be disposed of to approved premises without undue delay. However during this incident, farmers were asked to be aware of the needs of the regulations and to dispose of fallen stock as soon as was practical. The call for compensation/financial aid for affected farmers was rejected in Wales. Governments in Scotland and Northern Ireland, however, announced that a fund would be made available to affected farmers in their respective countries. Welsh farmers had already received over £260m in payments via the EU's common agricultural policy (CAP). Wales' Chief Veterinary Officer was asked to look at what the Welsh Government could do to alleviate the pressures farmers were facing as a result of these livestock losses.

Records relating to this incident, discussions around compensation and the findings of the Chief Veterinary Officer will be selected.

- 5.12.13 In May 2013 an additional £10 million investment in flood and coastal defences in Wales was announced as part of the Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan. This extra funding took the total investment in flood risk management to more than £160 million during the term of this assembly. The additional £10 million helped fund Flood and Coastal Risk management schemes across Wales. This included: £5 million to help protect over 215 homes and businesses in the Colwyn Bay community, as well as the A55 and North Wales mainline railway; £2 million to extend work on the proposed flood risk management scheme for Mold that will reduce the risk of flooding for over 90 properties; £1 million for a further phase of work to reduce the risk of coastal erosion and flooding in Borth to protect over 330 homes and businesses, the Cambrian coast railway and the

Borth bog environmental site; and £2 million to support NRW's work to improve existing flood and coastal defence infrastructure across Wales. The funding was also to help progress the development of defence improvements to the Severn Estuary, Crindau in Newport and the River Rhymney in Cardiff. £150 million of new investment in priority flood and coastal risk management across Wales was announced in December 2014. The new investment was to be delivered using an innovative funding instrument, drawing on revenue budgets and building on the Local Government Borrowing Initiative. The scheme will deliver key flood and coastal defences in partnership with local authorities from 2018.

Records relating to investment in flood and coastal defences and to these schemes in particular, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.12.14 A review, led by Natural Resources Wales, looked at the flood events that hit Wales both at the beginning of December 2013 and again at the beginning of January 2014, and covered all coastal authorities in Wales. The review was carried out in two phases. The first phase was a swift review of the impacts of the flood events and assessed the state of Wales' coastal defences following the storms. The second phase looked into the wider lessons learnt from these events and the flood risk management in the affected areas.

Records relating to the Welsh Government's involvement in this review and any subsequent impact on policy development will be selected.

- 5.12.15 In January 2014, following a serious outbreak of a larch tree disease (*Phytophthora ramorum*) spreading widely throughout western Britain and Ireland, a new strategy was launched to manage the outbreak of the disease. The strategy was developed to manage the spread of the fungus-like organism and minimise its impact on larch trees and the wider Welsh environment. The strategy was one of a series being developed by the Welsh Government's Tree Health Steering Group to help protect trees in Wales from pests and diseases. This particular strategy set out the background of the disease and the level of infection in Wales along with an approach to be taken to ensure the environmental and economic impacts of the disease were minimised. Efforts to slow the spread of the disease by felling infected trees were made in the Afan Valley and Bwlch Nant Yr Arian, felling more than 2 million trees across Wales. Welsh Government also worked closely with the timber industry to make sure there was capacity to harvest trees before they died and became unusable as timber. Replanting using alternative species was undertaken with the aim of making woodlands more resilient to disease, to continue to be popular visitor attractions, and to maintain a good supply of wood to the timber trade.

Records relating to the strategy, and the Welsh Government's interaction with other organisations such as NRW, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.12.16 February 2014. Licences for Underground Coal Gasification (UCG), a new way of finding gas but a different process to fracking, were granted for projects in two areas of Wales. The Dee Estuary Project, located on the borders of west Wirral and North Wales, covered a total area of 69 sq km. The other project was located in the Loughor Estuary in Carmarthenshire. Concerns were raised about how these projects could impact on the landscape and the estuary. There was also some concern about the process itself as the technology had so far been unproven in Britain. The UK government has been very keen to unlock the potential of gas, whether from shale or coal reserves under the ground and sea bed around Britain.

Records relating to the Welsh Government's position on UCG, and its involvement in either of these projects, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.12.17 New plans to ensure a sustainable, safe and affordable water supply for households and businesses in Wales were set out in April 2014. The aim of the Water Strategy was to help Wales meet the challenges presented by its growing population and changing climate, and help deliver on the Welsh Government's ambitions for green growth. The Water Strategy included measures aimed at ensuring the sustainable management of water resources, developing new and more efficient approaches to drainage in built-up areas to reduce the risk of flooding, tackling pollution and ensuring that communities were more involved in key decisions on local water management. Underpinning the Strategy was the importance of the National Assembly assuming responsibility for all aspects of water policy in Wales, in line with recommendations from the Silk Commission.

Records relating to the strategy, and any changes in responsibility relating to water policy in Wales, will be selected.

- 5.12.18 A new action plan setting out how the Welsh Government will help Wales's food and drink industry grow by 30 percent to £7 billion by 2020 was launched in June 2014. Wales's food and farming industry was already a significant contributor to the Welsh economy and accounted for £5.2bn turnover, 45,000 jobs and £1.3bn Gross Value Added (GVA) in Wales. Towards Sustainable Growth: An Action Plan for the Food and Drink Industry 2014 – 2020 recognised the importance of the sector and listed 48 actions to deliver greater profitability, growth and jobs. They included: Creating a Food and Drink Wales Industry Board to provide leadership and a voice for the industry; Developing the new Food and Drink Wales/ Bwyd a Diod Cymru identity for food and drink to emphasise Welsh provenance and promote trade and market development; Focusing on training to create a skilled and capable workforce throughout the food chain.

Records relating to the action plan and its outcomes will be selected.

- 5.12.19 On 30 July 2014, the Agricultural Sector (Wales) Bill officially became law after being granted Royal assent and sealed by the First Minister, at a ceremony at Cathays Park. This piece of landmark legislation underpinned the development of the Welsh agricultural sector and aimed to protect the lowest paid in this sector. This follows the Bill being introduced as a Government Emergency Bill in July 2013. This was the first time the National Assembly for Wales followed this procedure.

Records relating to the Bill, and the fact that it was introduced as an Emergency Bill, will be selected.

- 5.12.20 A landmark Bill putting the people of Wales at the heart of how we plan for the future was introduced on 6 October 2014. The Planning (Wales) Bill was established to enable communities across Wales to benefit from a streamlined system to support the delivery of the homes, jobs and infrastructure that Wales requires. The Bill proposed: Community consultations on major developments would be required to take place as early as possible to ensure a more robust planning system and a clearer framework for how developers engage with communities; Planning decisions of national significance to Wales would be made by Ministers; Planning issues which extend beyond the boundaries of a single local authority would be tackled at a sub-regional level, through a strategic development plan, prepared by a strategic planning panel (comprised of representatives from local authorities, community, environmental and business interests); and a more effective enforcement system for more prompt action against breaches of planning control.

Records relating to the implementation of this Bill will be selected.

- 5.12.21 Plans to generate electricity from the world's first series of tidal lagoons were unveiled in the UK in March 2015. The six proposed lagoons – four in Wales and one each in Somerset and Cumbria – would capture incoming and outgoing tides behind sea walls, and use the weight of the water to power turbines. A possible £1bn Swansea scheme, to produce energy for 155,000 homes, has already been investigated. The series of six lagoons could generate 8% of the UK's electricity

for an investment of £30bn. As well as Swansea, the proposed lagoon sites in Wales are Cardiff, Newport, and Colwyn Bay. A planning application for the entire project is expected in 2017. If approved, it could be generating power by 2022. The cost would be funded by electricity bill-payers under the existing government scheme to promote home-grown, low-carbon energy. There have been fears about the impact the lagoon will have on fish migrating to spawn in local rivers. However, whilst some migrating fish may stray into the turbines, it is felt that the numbers will be very small and that this will be outweighed by the benefits to the fish of a new reef habitat which will be created by the new sea wall.

Records relating to the proposed plans, and any objections, will be selected.

- 5.12.22 The Welsh Government was required to set legally binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 under a new law to improve Wales' management of its resources. Interim emission targets and carbon budgets, to be set between 2016 and 2050, also featured as part of the Environment (Wales) Bill. The Bill, also included provisions to improve waste management in Wales and the carrier bag charging scheme. It also ensured that Wales' natural resources are more sustainably managed – a first for the UK. The Bill provided the Welsh Government with powers to take action to achieve higher levels of recycling, and increase food waste treatment and energy recovery. To manage Wales' natural resources sustainably, the Environment Bill included three key features which built on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the wider reforms in the Planning (Wales) Bill.

Records relating to the implementation of this Bill will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.12.23 In 2013 the Welsh Government undertook a consultation exercise relating to the reform of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): Moorland Scheme – Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) Regulations. For decades the uplands received more financial support than the lowlands due to the shorter growing season and higher associated production costs. The suggested payment rate for moorland was €50/hectare (ha), the consultation paper recommended a higher moorland payment rate of €100/ha. The Welsh Government's proposal to change the way Wales' moorland was classified was challenged in a judicial review. The farmers challenge centred on a moorland line drawn at 400m. Farmers with land above the line would have received €20/ha (£15.80/ha) while those below the line would have been paid €200/ha (£158/ha). The Judicial review was due to be held in the High Court in Cardiff on 12 December 2015. However, the Welsh Government offered to settle out of court and a High Court judge agreed to quash the Statutory Instrument which introduced the proposed land categories.

Records relating to the consultation and the Judicial Review will be selected.

5.13 The Culture and Heritage of Wales

Aim: Enrich the lives of individuals and communities through our culture and heritage.

Progress Summary <http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/culture/progresssummary?lang=en>

This theme is covered by s.3.1.3 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the state's interaction with the lives of its citizens.

- 5.13.1 The London 2012 Cultural Olympiad was a series of events inspired by the Olympic Games to showcase the UK's arts and culture to the rest of the world. It was the largest cultural celebration in the history of the modern Olympic and Paralympic Movements. More than 59,000 people participated in projects in Wales. The Cultural Olympiad was intended to provide Wales with a legacy of creativity to last beyond the 2012 Games, and to raise Wales' global profile and attract tourism. Wales developed its own distinctive programme of events. A series of 5 projects under

the title 'Power of the Flame', showcased cultural and heritage activities across Wales. The finale of the Cultural Olympiad was the London 2012 Festival which ran throughout the summer. It was a programme of commissions by some of the finest artists in the world and gave everyone the opportunity to see some world-class events throughout the UK.

Records relating to the Cultural Olympiad 2012 in Wales will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.13.2 In October 2012, as part of the Swansea Redevelopment Scheme, £250,000 was awarded to the Glyn Vivian Art Gallery redevelopment project, while £35,000 was allocated to fund the creation of a heritage-led regeneration of the Hafod Copperworks area. The Glyn Vivian Art Gallery project aimed to create a space in which the gallery could engage more widely with the community through art and education programmes. The Hafod Copperworks project aimed to develop a modern, attractive and vibrant riverside urban area, and to create a place where people want to live, work and visit.

Records relating to the schemes will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.13.3 In May 2013, a new £750,000 fund designed to enable and encourage Welsh speakers to use Welsh language digital media and technology was launched at the Urdd Eisteddfod. The fund had an annual budget of £250,000 over three years which would be dedicated to a grants scheme and a procurement programme. Initiatives eligible for the grant included projects to develop Welsh-language apps, initiatives to increase the amount of digital content available online, and projects to provide a Welsh language software infrastructure, such as text-to-speech and voice recognition. The fund was launched in conjunction with the Welsh Language Technology and Digital Media Action Plan, which set out focus areas for the Welsh Government to improve Welsh language digital provision. These included motivating large technology companies such as Google, Microsoft and Apple to offer Welsh language services, raising awareness of current Welsh language digital services, supporting the creation of more Welsh language digital content, and supporting good practice in the public, private and third sectors.

Records relating to funding and the Action Plan, plus any outcomes, will be selected.

- 5.13.4 A national conference on the future of the Welsh language, Y Gynhadledd Fawr, was launched on 4 July 2013 in Aberystwyth inviting anyone to join the event's discussions and feed in their views. The event was also shown live on the internet. The conference was part of a national conversation on the Welsh language, A Living Language: Have Your Say. This was the first time such a widespread conversation about the Welsh language had been held, with over 2,100 people taking part in the online survey. The information gathered through the conversation was used to inform the Welsh Government's action for the future of the language and to further develop the policies to ensure the Welsh language thrives. In June 2014 the policy statement, Moving Forward, built on the existing Welsh language strategy and responded to key findings of Gynhadledd Fawr.

Records relating to the conference, the results of the national conversation and the impact on further policy development will be selected.

- 5.13.5 The First Minister officially launched the Framework Programme for Wales' Commemoration of the First World War, Cymru'n Cofio – Wales Remembers 1914-1918 on 28 October 2013, and announced that £850k would be made available by the Welsh Government to support the educational programme to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the conflict. The First Minister made the announcement at the official launch of the Programme at Firing Line: Cardiff Castle

Museum of the Welsh Soldier. In line with the First Minister's desire for the commemoration to have an educational legacy, the £850k was used to produce digital educational resources and enable schools to develop a suitable programme of activities to mark the centenary.

Records relating to the programme of commemoration, and the various ways in which Wales marked the centenary of the First World War, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.13.6 In February 2014 the Welsh Government agreed an exclusive deal with iconic film company Pinewood Studios to create a world-class new studio – Pinewood Studio Wales – in Cardiff. The new 180,000 sq ft studios facility was created at the former Energy Centre building at Wentloog, Cardiff, and will form part of Pinewood's global network of film studios. The deal between Welsh Government and Pinewood aimed to generate a £90million investment in Welsh businesses. On 16 March 2015, the First Minister visited the new studio to announce that a re-make of 'The Crow' would be made in Wales.

Records relating to the deal with Pinewood Studios, and to any subsequent outcomes, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.13.7 In October 2014 the Welsh Government led on the high-profile DT100 Festival to mark the centenary of Dylan Thomas' birth, in collaboration with its funding partners. Events were organised leading up to the anniversary and contributed to a legacy for Dylan's life and work, whilst resurrecting a passion for literature and inspiring people of all ages to connect more actively with Wales' rich cultural heritage. In the spirit of Dylan, it was an opportunity to showcase Wales as a land of artistic excellence to an international audience and to raise further the iconic status of Dylan Thomas. Within DT100 there were new television and radio productions, film projects, book publications, academic initiatives, original productions in theatre, music and the arts, and a range of new internet-based initiatives. The festival was organised around five guiding themes: Between the Covers of Books: Education and Learning, To Wales in My Arms: Tourism, Sailed and Set Dazzling: International, High Hill and Green Fuse Events, In This Our Age: Digital and New Media.

Records relating to the festival and the Welsh Government's arrangements to mark the anniversary will be selected.

- 5.13.8 The Welsh Government's historic environment division (Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments) is responsible for the country's built heritage. Cadw was established in 1991 as a "Next Steps" executive agency of the Welsh Office. It is responsible for protecting the historic environment, including listing, scheduling, and taking monuments into guardianship. Historical Cadw records relating to the buildings or sites designated by them, or in their guardianship, will be selected for transfer to a Place of Deposit – these will cover the terms and conditions under which the buildings came into guardianship, information on alterations and repairs to the fabric of the buildings and to any artefacts that they contain.

These records will be transferred to the National Monuments Record of Wales at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW).

Policy records relating to Cadw's establishment and its main responsibilities will be selected for transfer to TNA for permanent preservation, as will records relating to the relationship between Cadw, Welsh Government and RCAHMW. Operational records will be selected in accordance with an Operational Selection Policy on the Preservation of the Built Environment (OSP 17).

- 5.13.9 During the period covered by this OSP, there were on-going discussions about future arrangements for the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). This included the possibility of merging RCAHMW with Cadw. However, following the Future of our Past consultation, it was decided in January 2014 not to proceed due to divided public opinion and the potential financial costs, organisational risks and disruption to the sector. New measures for the benefit of the Welsh historic environment – including regular strategic plans for the historic environment of Wales and the creation of a new independent advisory panel – were also announced in January 2014 in response to the consultation.

Records relating to the Future of our Past consultation, and its recommendations, will be selected.

- 5.13.10 The Historic Environment (Wales) Bill was introduced on 1 May 2015 as the first Wales-only legislation to improve the protection and sustainable management of Wales' unique and precious historic environment. The Bill gives more effective protection to scheduled monuments, including powers for the Welsh Government to halt harmful works and take effective action if a monument has been damaged or destroyed. The Heritage Bill also allows owners of listed buildings and scheduled monuments to negotiate partnership agreements with consenting authorities for a period of years, eliminating the need for repeated consent applications and encouraging more consistent, long-term management of the historic assets; secure a more stable future for Wales' historic environment records, which provide detailed information and advice on the historic environment to local planning authorities and the public; establish an independent panel to advise on historic environment policy and strategy at a national level in Wales. A full public consultation is due to be conducted in 2016.

Records relating to the new Bill, and any consultation, will be selected.

- 5.13.11 In July 2015 the Welsh Government joined forces with Jane Tranter and Julie Gardner –former BBC executives responsible for Doctor Who, Torchwood and Da Vinci's Demons – to support a new UK/US production company BAD WOLF co-sited in South Wales (a permanent studio production base) and Los Angeles to produce TV and film for the global television market. BAD WOLF has been forecast to attract in the region of £100 million to the economy of Wales over a ten year period and create a long term future for film and TV production in the area.

Records relating to Welsh Government's involvement in this venture will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.13.12 In September 2015, as part of a high-level dialogue event between the UK and China, Vice Premier Liu spent two days in Wales. The Vice Premier's visit was the most significant by a Chinese politician to Wales. A member of the Chinese Politburo, she was responsible for education, health and sport within the Chinese Government. During her two days in Wales, the Vice Premier held talks with the First Minister on areas of mutual interest and the Welsh Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding on co-operation on cultural matters between Wales and China. The Memorandum of Understanding will help to create new markets and encourage cultural organisations and creative companies in both nations to collaborate on new projects, exchanges and co-productions, for example in film or animation.

Records relating to the Vice Premier's visit will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.13.13 The Welsh Language Standards, which came into force on 31 March 2016, are a set of legally binding requirements regulated by the Welsh Language Commissioner. The Standards aim to improve the bilingual services that the people of Wales can expect to receive from their Government. They set

out responsibilities in terms of providing bilingual services and ensuring that the Welsh language is not treated any less favourably than English. The Standards replaced the existing Welsh Language Scheme.

Records relating to the implementation of the Welsh Language Standards, and any subsequent changes to policy, will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.14 Sport

This theme is covered by s.3.1.1 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the principal policies and actions of the [...] Welsh Government.

- 5.14.1 In September 2011 Wales secured an historic three Senior Open Championship agreement. One of Golf's most prestigious majors, the Senior Open Championship, will be held in Wales on three occasions between 2014 and 2024 as a result of Welsh Government support. The tournament, run by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St Andrews (R&A) and the European Seniors Tour (EST) was held at the Royal Porthcawl Golf Club in 2014 and will be held twice more in Wales by 2024. The Welsh Government's £5 million agreement with the R&A and the EST also secured up to six Wales Senior Open events which began in 2012 in North Wales on the links of Conwy Golf Club before moving on to Royal Porthcawl in 2013.

Records relating to this historic agreement will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.14.2 In March 2006, the former Welsh Development Agency (WDA) entered into a five year agreement with International Motor Sports Limited (IMS) for title sponsorship of the Rally of Great Britain, with the condition that it would be a qualifying round of the World Rally Championship (WRC) up to and including the 2011 event. In November 2007 the FIA, the world governing body of motor sport, took a decision to adopt a biennial calendar of WRC meaning the Wales Rally GB would be omitted from the calendar in 2010. This was not the basis on which the WDA/Welsh Government had agreed to support the event and so in February 2011 it was decided to terminate the agreement with IMS, but with the offer to negotiate a reduced financial contribution as an alternative.

Records relating to the agreement, the decision to terminate and any subsequent outcomes will be selected.

- 5.14.3 Wales played an active part in the London 2012 Olympic Games. The Olympic Torch arrived in Wales at the end of May for a five day journey around the country. It arrived in Monmouth before being carried through South and West Wales, around Cardigan Bay and across North Wales. Local events took place along the route. The first competition of the Games, the women's football opening match, was held in Cardiff's Millennium Stadium on 25 July. The Royal Mint in Llantrisant produced the official Games medals. A total of 103 community projects were awarded the 2012 Inspire mark in recognition of their quality and innovative nature. Children and young people signed up to the Get Set programme, which was an online teaching aid offering tips on how to involve young people in the sporting and cultural legacy of London 2012. The Welsh Government's Major Events Unit, based in Treforest, was influential in making sure Wales was part of the bigger London 2012 picture. The Unit worked with Olympic committees here and overseas to promote Wales as a world class training destination for professional athletes. Multi-sport Olympic and Paralympic teams from 19 countries chose Wales as their training camp in the run up to the Games.

Records relating to Wales' involvement in the Olympic and Paralympic Games will be selected.

- 5.14.4 A report on the Olympic legacy, published on 19 July 2013, showed that the UK economy had benefitted from the Olympics by almost £10billion. However, a string of emails uncovered under the Freedom of Information Act revealed that the Welsh Government failed to contribute to the report because it had no examples of companies which had benefited. The correspondence showed that the Welsh Government was contacted on four separate occasions by the UK Government's Trade and Investment department seeking information on companies which may have used their Olympic credentials to gain contracts. The Welsh Government responded confirming that it didn't have any information.

Records relating to this controversy and any related outcomes will be selected.

- 5.14.5 A new £1.78 million Physical Literacy Programme for Schools (PLPS) was announced in March 2014. The aim of the programme was to deliver a long term improvement in physical literacy and an increase in physical activity amongst children in schools in Wales, helping them get hooked on sport for life and to adopt healthy lifestyles. The funding was made available to meet the Baroness Tanni Grey-Thompson's Schools and Physical Activity Task and Finish Group's recommendation that young people in Wales became physically literate.

Records relating to the programme, its funding and the on-going benefits will be selected for permanent preservation.

5.15 Public Inquiries

This theme is covered by s.3.1.2 of TNA's Records Collection Policy (2012) relating to the structures and decision-making processes in government.

- 5.15.1 In November 2012, the Prime Minister appointed Lady Justice Macur to review the way in which allegations of sexual abuse at children's homes in North Wales during the 1970s and 80s were dealt with following victims' claims that the Waterhouse Inquiry of 2000 only covered a fraction of the alleged assaults. Allegations of abuse, centred around the Bryn Estyn care home in North Wales and involving almost 40 children's homes in Wales, began to emerge in the 1990s but a report commissioned in March 1994 by Clwyd County Council was never published amid legal concerns. The-then Welsh Secretary William Hague ordered an inquiry in 1996 into the abuse, which heard from 650 people over three years who had been in care from 1974, and was published in 2000 by Sir Ronald Waterhouse, who died in 2011. Concerns were raised in 2012 that the remit of the Waterhouse Inquiry had been too narrow and that it had failed to consider allegations about children being taken out of the homes to be made available to abusers. The Macur Review was conducted over a four year period, and found "... no reason to undermine the conclusions of the [original] Tribunal in respect of the nature and scale of the abuse." The Macur Report was submitted to the government in December 2015, with a redacted version being published on 17 March 2016.

All records relating to the original Waterhouse Inquiry (North Wales Child Abuse Inquiry) and the 2012 review will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.15.2 The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse was established as a statutory inquiry on 12 March 2015 to consider the growing evidence of institutional failures to protect children from child sexual abuse, and to make recommendations to ensure the best possible protection for children in future. The inquiry covered England and Wales, and was led by Hon. Dame Lowell Goddard DNZM (who resigned from the post shortly after the period covered by this OSP, to be replaced by Professor Alexis Jay OBE) who was supported by a Panel, a Victims and Survivors Consultative

Panel, and other expert advisers. The Inquiry also liaised with Operation Hydrant, the national police investigation into more than 1400 investigations of non-recent sexual abuse of children.

Welsh Government assistance with the Inquiry and the related records will be selected.

- 5.15.3 In 2014, the Wales Audit Office conducted an investigation into the Regeneration Investment Fund for Wales (a new Urban Development Fund created by the Welsh Government specifically to encourage and promote sustainable development across Wales) with a focus on the Welsh Government's decision to privately sell 16 parcels of publicly owned land to the Regeneration Investment Fund in 2010, rather than by public auction. The 16 parcels of land were bought for around £20/21m by South Wales Land Developments Ltd (a Guernsey based firm) in March 2014. It was felt that this was below the market value for the land and the spending watchdog referred details of the sale to the Serious Fraud Office for investigation.

Records relating to the investigation, and the subsequent outcomes, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.15.4 Operation Jasmine was a major Home Office funded inquiry set up in 2005, spanning seven years and involving 75 police staff, with 4,126 statements being taken. It identified 100 potential victims. On 4 December 2013 the First Minister announced that he had asked Dr Margaret Flynn to undertake a review of events surrounding care homes in Gwent as part of this inquiry. The First Minister wanted Wales to learn lessons from the alleged abuse at care homes in South Wales.

Records relating to all aspects of the Welsh Government's involvement in Operation Jasmine, and the Flynn Review, will be selected.

5.16 Miscellaneous Matters

- 5.16.1 On 11 September 2013, nominations opened for the first St David Awards. The scheme, unique to Wales, was established to recognise the achievements of people from all walks of life, regardless of their origin or background, in Wales. There are eight award categories for which anyone can be nominated: Bravery, Citizenship, Culture, Enterprise, Innovation and Technology, Sport, International and Young Person. There is also a ninth award, the First Minister's Special Award, which is chosen personally by the First Minister and for which people cannot be nominated.

Records relating to the introduction of the new award scheme, and its on-going success, will be selected for permanent preservation.

- 5.16.2 The 2014 Nato Summit was held at the Celtic Manor in Newport. Heads of Government from the Nato Member States attended the Summit, including representatives from Europe and North America. Hosting the Summit provided an opportunity to showcase Wales to the rest of the world.

Records relating to Welsh Government's involvement in the decision to hold the Summit in Wales, the subsequent arrangements and the event itself will be selected. Nato sourced records will not be preserved at The National Archives.

Annex A

Assembly Law Making Powers from May 2011 (taken from schedule 7 of GOWA 2006)

Agriculture, forestry, animals, plants and rural development

1. Agriculture. Horticulture. Forestry. Fisheries and fishing. Animal health and welfare. Plant health. Plant varieties and seeds. Rural development.

Ancient monuments and historic buildings

2. Archaeological remains. Ancient monuments. Buildings and places of historical or architectural interest. Historic wrecks.

Culture

3. Arts and crafts. Museums and galleries. Libraries. Archives and historical records. Cultural activities and projects.

Economic development

4. Economic regeneration and development, including social development of communities, reclamation of derelict land and improvement of the environment. Promotion of business and competitiveness.

Education and training

5. Education, vocational, social and physical training and the careers service. Promotion of advancement and application of knowledge.

Environment

6. Environmental protection, including pollution, nuisances and hazardous substances. Prevention, reduction, collection, management, treatment and disposal of waste. Land drainage and land improvement. Countryside and open spaces (including the designation and regulation of national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty). Nature conservation and sites of special scientific interest. Protection of natural habitats, coast and marine environment (including seabed). Biodiversity. Genetically modified organisms. Smallholdings and allotments. Common land. Town and village greens. Burial and cremation, except coroners' functions.

Fire and rescue services and fire safety

7. Fire and rescue services. Provision of automatic fire suppression systems in newly constructed and newly converted residential premises. Promotion of fire safety otherwise than by prohibition or regulation.

Food

8. Food and food products. Food safety (including packaging and other materials which come into contact with food). Protection of interests of consumers in relation to food.

"Food" includes drink.

Health and health services

9. Promotion of health. Prevention, treatment and alleviation of disease, illness, injury, disability and mental disorder. Control of disease. Family planning. Provision of health services, including medical, dental, ophthalmic, pharmaceutical and ancillary services and facilities. Clinical governance and standards of health care. Organisation and funding of national health service.

Highways and transport

10. Highways, including bridges and tunnels. Street works. Traffic management and regulation. Transport facilities and services.

Housing

11. Housing. Housing finance except schemes supported from central or local funds which provide assistance for social security purposes to or in respect of individuals by way of benefits. Encouragement of home energy efficiency and conservation, otherwise than by prohibition or regulation. Regulation of rent. Homelessness. Residential caravans and mobile homes.

Local government

12. Constitution, structure and areas of local authorities. Electoral arrangements for local authorities. Powers and duties of local authorities and their members and officers. Local government finance.

“Local authorities” does not include police authorities.

National Assembly for Wales

13. Complaints about Assembly members (including provision for and about an office or body for investigating such complaints and reporting outcome of investigations). Assembly Commission. Salaries, allowances, pensions and gratuities for and in respect of Assembly members, the First Minister, Welsh Ministers appointed under section 48, the Counsel General and Deputy Welsh Ministers. Register of interests of Assembly members and the Counsel General. Meaning of Welsh words and phrases in Assembly Measures and Acts of the Assembly, in subordinate legislation made under Assembly Measures and Acts of the Assembly and in other subordinate legislation if made by the Welsh Ministers, the First Minister or the Counsel General. Private legislation in the Assembly. Financial assistance for political groups to which Assembly members belong. The Welsh Seal. Arrangements for the printing of Acts of the Assembly, of subordinate legislation made under Assembly Measures and Acts of the Assembly and of other subordinate legislation if made by the Welsh Ministers, the First Minister or the Counsel General.

Public administration

14. Public Services Ombudsman for Wales. Auditor General for Wales. Audit, examination, regulation and inspection of auditable public authorities. Inquiries in respect of matters in relation to which the Welsh Ministers, the First Minister or the Counsel General exercise functions. Equal opportunities in relation to equal opportunity public authorities. Access to information held by open access public authorities.

The following are “auditable public authorities” and “equal opportunity public authorities”—

- (a) the Assembly,
- (b) the Assembly Commission,
- (c) the Welsh Assembly Government,
- (d) persons who exercise functions of a public nature and in respect of whom the Welsh Ministers exercise functions,
- (e) persons who exercise functions of a public nature and at least half of the cost of whose functions in relation to Wales are funded (directly or indirectly) by the Welsh Ministers, and
- (f) persons established by enactment and having power to issue a precept or levy.

The following are “open access public authorities” —

- (a) the Assembly,
- (b) the Assembly Commission,
- (c) the Welsh Assembly Government, and
- (d) authorities which are Welsh public authorities, within the meaning of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (c 36).

Social welfare

- 15. Social welfare including social services. Protection and well-being of children (including adoption and fostering) and of young adults. Care of children, young adults, vulnerable persons and older persons, including care standards. Badges for display on motor vehicles used by disabled persons.

Sport and recreation

- 16. Sport and recreational activities.

Tourism

- 17. Tourism.

Town and country planning

- 18. Town and country planning, including listed buildings and conservation areas. Caravan sites. Spatial planning. Mineral workings. Urban development. New towns. Protection of visual amenity.

Water and flood defence

- 19. Water supply, water resources management (including reservoirs), water quality and representation of consumers of water and sewerage services. Flood risk management and coastal protection.

Welsh language

- 20. Welsh language

2011 Cabinet

Ministers

Rt Hon Carwyn Jones AM

First Minister of Wales

Delivery Unit, Energy, Wales for Africa, Intergovernmental relations, Wales in the World, European Union and Civil Service Reform

Edwina Hart AM OStJ MBE

Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science

Lesley Griffiths AM

Minister for Health and Social Services

Jane Hutt AC/AM

Minister for Finance and Leader of the House

John Griffiths AC/AM

Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development

Leighton Andrews AM
Minister for Education and Skills

Carl Sargeant AM
Minister for Local Government and Communities
Responsibilities include transport, public services and social justice

Huw Lewis AM
Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage

Deputy Ministers

Gwenda Thomas AM
Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services

Jeff Cuthbert AM
Deputy Minister for Skills

Alun Davies AM
Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and European Programmes

Cabinet Reshuffle

14 March 2013

Ministers

Mark Drakeford AM
Minister for Health

Huw Lewis AM
Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty (incorporating responsibility for a new Children and Families portfolio – focus on protecting families and communities and encompass the Tackling Poverty Action Plan; Communities First; Equalities; Children; Welfare Reform and the Voluntary Sector as well as an overarching responsibility for Sustainable Development)

Edwina Hart AM
Minister for the Economy, Science and Transport

Leighton Andrews AM
Minister for Education

Alun Davies AM
Minister for Natural Resources and Food (combining previous responsibilities for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with those of the former Environment portfolio including climate change, flood prevention and the establishment of Natural Resources Wales)

John Griffiths AM
Minister for Culture and Sport (also responsible for National Parks, Walking and Cycling – including the Active Travel Bill)

Carl Sargeant AM
Minister for Housing and Regeneration (incorporating responsibility for Planning)

Lesley Griffiths AM
Minister for Local Government and Government Business

Jane Hutt AM
Minister for Finance (assuming additional responsibility for European Programmes (WEFO) and the development of a Welsh Treasury function)

Deputy Ministers

Gwenda Thomas AM
Deputy Minister for Social Services

Jeff Cuthbert AM
Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology

Cabinet Reshuffle

26 June 2013

The First Minister announced changes to some Ministerial and Deputy Ministerial roles within the Welsh Government following the departure of Leighton Andrews from the Cabinet.

Ministers

Rt Hon Carwyn Jones AM
First Minister of Wales

Edwina Hart AM OStJ MBE
Minister for Economy, Science and Transport

Mark Drakeford AM
Minister for Health & Social Services

Jeff Cuthbert AM
Minister for Communities and Tackling Poverty

Lesley Griffiths AM
Minister for Local Government & Government Business

Jane Hutt AM
Minister for Finance

John Griffiths AM
Minister for Culture and Sport

Huw Lewis AM
Minister for Education and Skills

Carl Sargeant AM
Minister for Housing and Regeneration

Alun Davies AM
Minister for Natural Resources and Food

Deputy Ministers

Gwenda Thomas AM
Deputy Minister for Social Services

Ken Skates AM
Deputy Minister for Skills & Technology

Vaughan Gething AM
Deputy Minister for Tackling Poverty

Welsh Government's Public Task Statement

18 July 2015

The Welsh Government is the devolved Government for Wales. This statement describes the Welsh Government's Public Task² for the purposes of the Re-Use of Public Sector Information Regulations 2015 (the Re-use Regulations).

Re-use means the use of public sector information for a purpose other than the initial purpose for which it was produced, held, collected or disseminated.

1. Background

The Welsh Government was established by the Government of Wales Act 2006 (GOWA 2006)³ and consists of the following members:

- The First Minister;
- The Welsh Ministers;
- The Counsel General to the Welsh Government; and
- The Deputy Welsh Ministers.

It is supported by staff based in offices throughout Wales.

The Welsh Government is responsible for many areas of our daily life in Wales, in areas that have been devolved to it. The role of the Welsh Government in those devolved areas is to:

- Make decisions on matters regarding these areas, for Wales as a whole;
- Develop policies and implement them;
- Develop Welsh Laws.

2. Public Task

The Welsh Government exercises its functions (in other words, powers and duties) in areas which are devolved to it. Schedule 7 to GOWA 2006 categorises the existing areas of policy responsibility devolved to the Welsh Government into 20 broad areas. These areas known as 'subjects' include agriculture, culture, economic development, education, environment, local government health, planning, social care and transport.

Functions are not generally given to the Welsh Government in that name. Instead, functions are usually conferred on the members of the Welsh Government who carry out their functions on behalf of the crown. In practice most functions are held by the Welsh Ministers, which includes the First Minister for these purposes. Each Minister is allocated a portfolio consisting of the areas for which that Minister is responsible.

The functions of the Welsh Ministers are drawn from a number of different sources. These include:

• Acts of Parliament

Legislation passed by the UK Government can confer functions directly on the Welsh Ministers. For example, section 60 of GOWA 2006 which provides the Welsh Ministers with a power to do things to promote or improve the social, economic and environmental well-being of Wales.

• Measures and Acts passed by the National Assembly for Wales

Like Acts of Parliament these may confer functions on the Welsh Ministers.

² There are no definitive statements on what is meant by the term "public task" under the Re-use Regulations." In practice, it consists of information that a public sector body must produce, collect or provide to fulfil its core role and functions.

³ Section 45 of GOWA 2006.

- **Designation Orders and legislation made under section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972**

These give the Welsh Ministers the power to implement certain requirements of European law.

- **Transfer of Function Orders**

These are Orders in Council made by Her Majesty⁴ which transfer functions from the UK Government to the Welsh Ministers.

3. Access and Licensing

The information that we collect and create is done so in accordance with our public task.

Unless the information is excluded by the Re-use Regulations, all information held by the Welsh Government is available for re-use. Examples of exclusions⁵ include where a third party holds the copyright for the information or where access is restricted under other legislation such as the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Details of information that we have already published for re-use can be found on our website <http://gov.wales/?lang=en>. StatsWales <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue> is a free-to-use service that allows people to view, manipulate, create and download data from. We also make information available via social media platforms.

Permission to re-use previously unreleased information is subject to access issues being resolved. Requests for access and re-use⁶ may be made simultaneously.

⁴ Section 58 of GOWA 2006

⁵ Exclusions

- (1) These Regulations do not apply to a document where—
 - (a) the activity of supplying the document is one which falls outside the public task of the public sector body, provided that the scope of the public task of that body is transparent and subject to review; or
 - (b) a third party owns relevant intellectual property rights in the document.
- (2) These Regulations do not apply to a document unless it—
 - (a) has been identified by the public sector body as being available for re-use;
 - (b) has been provided to the applicant; or
 - (c) is accessible by means other than by making a request for it within the meaning of the 1998 Act, the 2000 Act (or where appropriate the 2002 Act) or the 2004 Regulations (or where appropriate the 2004 Scottish Regulations).
- (3) These Regulations do not apply to documents held by—
 - (a) public service broadcasters and their subsidiaries, and other bodies and their subsidiaries for the purposes of the provision of programme services or the conduct of any activities which a public service broadcaster is required or empowered to provide or to engage in by or under any enactment or other public instrument;
 - (b) educational and research establishments including organisations established for the transfer of research results, schools and universities (except university libraries); or
 - (c) cultural establishments, other than libraries, museums and archives.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (3), “public service broadcaster” has the meaning given by section 264(12) of the Communications Act 2003(d), “subsidiary” has the meaning given by section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006(a) and “programme services” has the meaning given by section 405(1) of the Communications Act 2003.
- (5) These Regulations do not apply in any situation in which a person is under a legal obligation to prove an interest in order to gain access to documents.
- (6) These Regulations do not apply to parts of documents containing only logos, crests or insignia.
- (7) These Regulations do not apply to—
 - (a) a document where access is excluded or restricted under information access legislation including on the grounds of protection of personal data, protection of national security, defence or public security, statistical confidentiality or commercial confidentiality (including business, professional or company secrets); or
 - (b) any part of a document which—
 - (i) is accessible under information access legislation; and
 - (ii) contains personal data the re-use of which would be incompatible with the law concerning the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data.

⁶ Request for re-use

6. A person who wishes to make a request for re-use must ensure that the request—
 - (a) is in writing;
 - (b) states the name of the applicant and an address for correspondence;
 - (c) specifies the document requested; and
 - (d) states the purpose for which the document is to be re-used.

Complaints

This statement is regularly reviewed. If you have any queries on this public task statement you can contact us. If you have a complaint about the Welsh Government under the Re-use Regulations, you can submit it using our general complaints handling process http://gov.wales/contact_us/makeacomplaint/complaintspolicy/?lang=en.

Guidance on Re-use

Guidance on re-use is available at

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/information-management/re-using-public-sector-information/psi-directive-transposition-and-re-use-regulations/>

Annex D

Policy Areas Devolved to the Welsh Government

(September 2013)

- Education and training
- Health, health services and food and food safety
- Local government and housing
- Highways and transport
- Town and country planning
- Economic development
- Social welfare, including social services, protection and well-being of children, and care of young adults,
- Vulnerable and older persons
- Welsh language, culture, ancient monuments and historic buildings
- Tourism, sport and recreation
- Environment, water and flood defence
- Agriculture, fisheries and rural affairs

Aspects of some of these areas are not devolved, for example certain aspects of transport and highways policy, such as road traffic and rail regulation; and while sport and recreational activities are devolved, betting, gaming and lotteries are not. The Welsh Government has executive responsibilities in these areas. Since May 2011, the National Assembly for Wales also has powers to pass Assembly Bills in the devolved areas, so that the Welsh Government can now take forward its own programme of primary legislation in the areas for which it is responsible.

Welsh Government Budgets

The UK Government's Spending Review set the Welsh Government budget for the period 2011–12 to 2014–15 and represented the most difficult settlement for Wales since devolution. In real terms, by the end of the Spending Review period the total DEL budget will be £1.4 billion lower than in 2010–11.

The Welsh Government's Final Budget 2013–14 set out spending plans for the next two years and included funding allocations to Welsh Government Departments of £14.9 billion in 2013–14.

The budget allocations to Ministerial portfolios were as follows:

- Health, Social Services and Children £6.3bn
- Education and Skills £1.9bn
- Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science £295m
- Local Government and Communities £5.2bn
- Environment and Sustainable development £327m
- Housing, Regeneration and Heritage £556m
- Central Services and Administration £349m

These allocations will shortly be restated in a Supplementary Budget which will reflect changes to Ministerial portfolios resulting from the Cabinet reshuffle in March.

Since the Final Budget 2013–14 was approved by the Assembly in December 2012, the UK Government's Autumn Statement and March Budget announced further revenue reductions to the Welsh Government budget of £32 million in 2013–14 and £81 million in 2014–15.

Running Costs Budgets

The Running Cost and administrative budget has decreased each year since 2009–10. The current total is £308 million (excluding central programmes £39 million). Costs have been reduced by severance programmes in September 2010 and March/April 2011. This removed 1,000 posts, representing some 20% of total staffing.

Offices around Wales

The Welsh Government has a significant presence across Wales; details are shown in the table below.

Location	Properties	Staff
North Wales	8	516
Mid Wales	6	489
SE Wales	10	1,306
SW Wales	8	444
Cardiff	11	2,628
Total In Wales	43	5,383
London	1	6
Overall Total	44	5,389

Annex E

Constitutional Reform in Wales

2014	UK Government response to the Commission on Devolution in Wales's recommendations possible
2014-15	Welsh Inter-governmental Committee established
2015-16	Negotiations on provisions of Wales Bill and transfer of specified executive powers
2016	White Paper on restructuring and broadening the Welsh devolution settlement; publication of draft Wales Bill for pre-legislative scrutiny
2017	Wales Bill introduced
2017-18	Wales Bill enacted
2021	New National Assembly elected operating under the reserved powers model

Annex F

Sponsored and arm's length organisations associated with Welsh Government's ES&T Department:

ASPBS:

- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments
- National Museum of Wales
- National Library of Wales
- Arts Council
- Sport Wales

Government Owned companies:

- Finance Wales
- Holdco (for the Airport)
- Cardiff Airport
- Industry Wales
- Life Science Hub
- Welsh Development Management Ltd
- Platform (was Innovation Point)
- The Transport Company

Annex G

Welsh Bills with Royal Assent

- Local Government Byelaws (Wales) Act 2012 – 29 November 2012
- School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 – 4 March 2013
- Food Hygiene Rating (Wales) Act 2013 – 4 March 2013
- Public Audit (Wales) Act 2013 – 29 April 2013
- Human Transplantation (Wales) Bill 2013 – 2 July 2013
- Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Bill – 30 July 2013
- Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 – 4 November 2013
- Further and Higher Education (Governance and Information) (Wales) Bill – 27 Jan 2014
- National Health Service Finance (Wales) Bill – 27 Jan 2014
- Control of Horses (Wales) Bill – 27 Jan 2014
- Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 – 1 May 2014
- Education (Wales) Act 2014 – 12 May 2014
- Agricultural Sector (Wales) Bill – 30 July 2014
- Housing (Wales) Act 2014 – 17 September 2014
- Planning (Wales) Act 2015 – 6 July 2015
- Higher Education (Wales) Bill – 12 March 2015
- Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Bill – 29 April 2015
- Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Bill – 29 April 2015
- Qualifications (Wales) Bill – 5 August 2015
- Local Government (Wales) Act 2015 – 25 November 2015
- Renting Homes (Wales) Act – 18 January 2016
- Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act – 18 January 2016
- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – 21 March 2016
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – 21 March 2016
- Tax Collection and Management (Wales) Act 2016 – 25 April 2016

Annex H

Machinery of Government Changes:

- Natural Resources Wales – some functions transferring out of Welsh Government (wildlife and marine licensing) – 1 April 2013
- Investors in People Licensing – 1 September 2015
- Qualifications Wales – 21 September 2015

Annex I

Organisational Structures during the period covered by this OSP

Welsh Government Organisational Chart – October 2012:

<https://documents.hf.wales.gov.uk/id:A12765656/document/versions/published>

Welsh Government Organisational Chart – June 2015:

<https://documents.hf.wales.gov.uk/id:A12765481/document/versions/published>

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