

Design Commission  
For Wales: Who  
we are, how we  
work and how our  
Design Review  
Service can  
help you.

## Contents

---

02	Who we are
03	Why does design matter?
04	How we work
05	The Design Review service
07	Presenting a scheme at Design Review
12	Confidentiality and Publicity Documentation of Presentations
13	Welsh Assembly Government “call-in” procedures and Planning Inquiries of the Planning Inspectorate of England & Wales
14	Conflicts of Interest
16	Contact us

## Who we are

---

### Introduction to the Design Commission for Wales

The Design Commission for Wales is a national organisation established by the Welsh Assembly Government in 2002 to champion better buildings and spaces, now and for future generations.

- + **To champion high standards of design and architecture to the public and private sector in Wales by promoting wider understanding of design issues and the importance of good standards in enhancing the built environment across all sectors.**
- + **To promote design practice that is compatible with the National Assembly Sustainable Development Scheme, promoting best practice in energy efficiency, waste disposal and public transport**
- + **To promote design practice compatible with the highest standards in relation to equal opportunity and promoting social inclusion.**
- + **Give due regard to promoting excellence in day to day developments, like housing estates and industrial units, as well as promoting excellence in prestige projects.**

Wales is a beautiful country and to retain its quality we need to use resources efficiently and carefully consider the impact of the built environment on our climate, landscape and rural assets.

Good design is key to economic prosperity, to business growth and innovation; essential to the creation of attractive villages, towns and cities in which communities thrive. It is a key component of sustainable development, the means by which we, and our descendants, really can live better – by design.

---

## Why does design matter?

---

Design is a process of analysis and synthesis: analysing, identifying and diagnosing problems and barriers, then solving them through critique, research, development and testing to create innovative processes, products, services and tools. Design is a creative means by which to realise innovation and add value. Design of the built environment plays a key role in economic growth and in raising the quality of the places where we live and work and therefore our daily lives. Quality is not just about the external appearance of buildings and their surroundings. Quality includes fitness for purpose, environmental performance, social and economic sustainability, responsiveness to user needs and the aspirations of the local and national community.

### ***Design affects everyone every day***

**Our environment:** Climate change is the challenge of our century. Constructing, occupying and maintaining buildings accounts for 50% of the UK's damaging CO2 emissions. Our homes produce almost 30% and another 10% comes from the production of construction materials. The construction industry consumes 6 tonnes of building materials per head of population, per year. Its waste accounts for 35% of all waste – that's 151 million tonnes a year.

Well designed buildings cost less to occupy and run and use resources more efficiently. They reduce resource consumption by using more sustainable materials such as local stone or timber, and systems such as rainwater recycling and natural ventilation. Good design is essential for reducing the negative impact on our environment and for achieving sustainable development.

**Our healthcare:** Well designed hospitals improve patient recovery times and reduce the need for re-hospitalisation. They attract and retain more nurses, improve work efficiency and allow clinical staff to spend more time caring for patients.

**Our education:** More than half of students and teachers choosing schools and universities in which to study and work, are influenced by the quality of the building. Well designed schools contribute to improved staff morale as well as pupil behaviour, motivation and achievement.

**Our business:** Poorly designed offices are expensive to maintain and are less attractive to investors, depressing investment prospects and lowering productivity. Well designed offices and commercial buildings help increase job satisfaction - a key factor in attracting and retaining a skilled workforce – which means greater productivity, growth and competitive edge.

**Our homes:** Good housing design increases the value of our homes and contributes to better neighbourhoods which support active communities. Better neighbourhoods contribute to reduced crime and anti-social behaviour, improving our safety and helping communities to thrive.

---

**Our nation and our history:** Great public buildings help raise the profile of our nation and provide for a rich heritage. What we build now will be the heritage of the future. We must ensure well designed, flexible, adaptable buildings and neighbourhoods for generations to come.

---

## How we work

---

The design of our homes, workplaces, villages, towns and cities affects everyone and everyone has the right to a good quality environment. That is why the Design Commission for Wales makes its expertise and experience available to anyone involved in planning, commissioning, designing and delivering projects for the built environment. We work with local authorities, the private sector and members of the public offering expertise and advice to help ensure better quality projects.

### Training and Education

DCFW offers bespoke training programmes including workshops and seminars, designed for local authority councillors and committee members, planning and development control officers, executive officers, design and procurement teams.

Our schools framework My Square Mile is a resource for education professionals and the pack including a CD Rom and publication is available from the Commission.

### Advocacy and events

Are there new developments in your neighbourhood? Do you belong to a civic society, forum or architecture group? Does your school, college or university need to know more about careers in design? DCFW values the voice of local people, groups and communities and we are happy to provide talks, attend public meetings and events to share our expertise, offer guidance or simply let you know more about our work and how you can play a positive role in changes in your environment.

### Design Review Service

DCFW's Design Review service provides the opportunity for early consultation on significant development proposals, and access to expertise from the full range of built environment professionals. Our panel offers advice to anyone involved in commissioning, planning, managing and using buildings and the spaces between them.

## The Design Review Service

---

Design Review is the process whereby a development proposal is assessed by a multidisciplinary team of design experts.

Through this service, DCFW acts as a non-statutory consultee within the planning system, commenting on projects throughout Wales. DCFW's comments can be treated as material considerations in the planning process by local planning authorities, other stakeholders and the National Assembly for Wales. The Commission's comments are recognised as authoritative by the Planning Inspectorate of England and Wales.

The design review service is intended to support local planning authorities, public authorities and other agencies to improve their own design guidance, review, procurement and development practices. It is available for developers, designers, planning authorities, stakeholders and other public bodies, who may wish to present their development proposals to the Panel, or whose proposals have led members of the public to seek the view of the Commission.

### Why is Design Review important?

Design review is not just about the input of expert design advice on major development projects of national importance. It is also

- + a vital outreach function to the communities, local authorities, design professionals and development community of Wales;
- + a means of gathering intelligence about the problems of achieving design quality faced by those working in development;
- + a way of developing a network of like-minded individuals and design professionals who can contribute to the cause of better design;
- + a way of building up the Commission's critical mass, creating an expert body who could offer expertise in all facets of development and design.

### Benefits for Designers and Developers

Design Review offers expert and independent professional advice and recommendations for improvement and added value. We provide a breadth of expertise which may not be available to the project team or to the planning authority, and we may be able to highlight problems or opportunities which have not been identified. The Design Review session and the subsequent report provide a reasoned basis for design and procurement decisions and avoid subjective judgments.

### **Who is on the panel?**

Design Review is delivered via monthly meetings of the Design Review Panel, comprising about 24 professionals, each with their own specialist expertise, many of whom also contribute to DCFW's training and education initiatives.

The Panel is able to draw on architectural, urban design, landscape, transport, engineering, planning and sustainability expertise, and other specialist skills as necessary.

The Panel is co-chaired by two Commissioners of DCFW and DCFW's Development Director. The Head of Design Review is dedicated to management and development of the service and is supported by a part-time assistant.

### **How are Panellists appointed?**

Membership of the Panel is unpaid and members are appointed for a two year term, which may be renewed following a review. Members' reviews are carried out annually to maintain the quality of the service and ensure a balance of architectural, urban and landscape design, development, planning, sustainability and engineering expertise along with highway, civil engineering and public art.

Prospective panellists may express an interest to DCFW through a letter and CV and suitable candidates are required to attend competitive interview. All candidates are required to participate in this appointment process which is monitored and evaluated by an external recruitment specialist.

Annual training days are used to evaluate experience, improve and refine the review process and practice, and to update Panellists on innovations in planning and sustainable development policy and guidance, and other relevant, recently published documents on UK design and development.

### **When and where does the review take place?**

The monthly meeting takes place at DCFW's office in Cardiff and there are at least two regional review meetings held elsewhere in Wales each year, usually hosted by a local authority at their venue.

### ***What is good design?***

The Design Review Panel seeks a high quality of architectural and urban design in the developments that it reviews, as well as high standards of environmental performance. It is important that all new proposals reflect and respond to the Welsh Assembly Government [WAG] aspiration for zero carbon buildings by 2011. We look for evidence that urban and landscape design considerations have been fully explored alongside questions of building design, in order to ensure that a development makes a positive contribution to the community and its environment. [ See our leaflet on Design Guidance; PDF attached]

The Panel is guided by both [Planning Policy Wales \(2002\)](#) [including the MIPPS 01/2008 on Planning for Good Design], and [Technical Advice Note 12: Design \(2002\)](#) in its approach to evaluation. This emphasises the need to achieve development that is:

- + **sustainable** with regard to its overall impact, including location, land use, mix of end uses, resource consumption and community impact; [See our leaflet on Sustainable Development]
- + **responds positively to site, context** and local distinctiveness reinforcing a sense of place;
- + **creates a quality public realm** of streets and spaces that is accessible, safe, comfortable, attractive, continuous and easy for all users to find their way around;
- + **accommodates a variety of uses and tenures with a compactness** that can foster necessary services, facilities and public transport;
- + **includes flexible and adaptable buildings and spaces creating fine architecture**, rich townscapes and landscapes that are well detailed, with good quality materials, craftsmanship and art.

When reviewing schemes DCFW contributes to maximising the “whole life” value of a development by promoting sustainable urban design that

- + minimises environmental impacts
- + reinforces social cohesion
- + contributes to economic prosperity.

It does this through encouraging environmentally efficient construction methods and building services, and the use of natural daylight and ventilation and high quality, locally-derived, renewable materials wherever possible; and by endorsing public participation in the design process.

---

## Presenting a scheme at Design Review

---

DCFW’s Design Review Panel considers projects of varying type and scale throughout Wales including

- + master-plans
  - + individual buildings, residential and commercial developments
  - + health care buildings, schools, police stations
  - + public realm schemes and landscape improvements
  - + town and city centre renewal
  - + engineering projects
  - + heritage, conservation and cultural provision.
-

### **Early consultation**

Early consultation with DCFW is essential, when the proposed project is at a formative stage, and when the expertise and advice available through the Panel can be most effective. Typically this will be early in the pre-application stage, once the basic design approach has been defined.

### **Types of Scheme**

The Panel prioritises four types of schemes for review. These are schemes which

- + are significant because of their size or public impact
- + are significant because of their site
- + have an importance greater than their size, use or site would suggest
- + exemplify persistent design problems facing developers, local planning authorities or community, neighbourhood groups.

Further detail on these types of scheme is provided below.

**Development proposals of national significance:** “Flagship” buildings, major urban redevelopment projects, master plans, urban extensions and infrastructure projects.

**Development proposals of regional or local significance:** Estate regeneration schemes, industrial estates, highway and traffic calming schemes, or town/village centre redevelopment or conservation schemes. Proposals which have a major impact on the quality of people’s everyday lives in any locality are of particular interest.

**Proposals supported by public investment:** An important part of DCFW’s work is to scrutinise the quality of buildings in the public sector, in particular those procured through the Public Private Partnerships or the Private Finance Initiatives, and all major projects involving public money. DCFW’s advice can help the client to achieve high quality and best value for publicly funded developments.

**Proposals which are significant because of their size or their public impact include:**

- + large buildings or groups of buildings such as courts, religious buildings, arts and cultural centres, museums or art galleries; health care buildings, shopping and leisure complexes; sports stadia; high density residential, larger office or commercial developments
- + infrastructure projects such as stations, airports and other transport interchanges, bridges, power stations and waste incinerators
- + major urban extensions, including new settlements and suburbs, industrial estates, and out of town commercial centres
- + major changes in the public realm such as pedestrianisation schemes, new waterfronts, or proposals to create or enhance public squares, parks and civic open spaces

**Proposals which are significant because of their site include:**

- + proposals which are on, adjacent or in close proximity to historically, culturally or ecologically significant sites
- + proposals which affect important views – into or from a World Heritage Site, for example, conservation areas or other designated landscapes and townscapes
- + proposed developments in heavily used leisure spaces, e.g. parks or waterfronts, or in locations which are critical to future development or regeneration
- + proposals which are sited at points of local strategic or townscape importance for instance at an important street junction, in a central square, or on the approach to an urban area

**Proposals with an importance greater than their size, use or site would suggest include:**

- + proposals which are likely to establish the planning, form or architectural quality for future large scale development or re-development
- + proposals which are out of the ordinary in their context or setting because of their scale, form or materials; or which by their nature have an undue influence on their immediate environment
- + proposals which are particularly relevant to the quality of everyday life and contain design features which, if repeated, would offer substantial benefits (or dis-benefits) for society
- + proposals which claim a high degree of resource/energy efficiency, use of low-impact building materials, waste minimisation, or other environmental features

**Proposals which exemplify persistent design problems facing developers, local planning authorities or community/neighbourhood groups, in addition to the above, include:**

- + persistent difficulties with residential development, especially matters of density, layout, highway, landscape and urban design
  - + persistent difficulties with large scale industrial or commercial buildings
  - + persistent difficulties with conserving the quality of urban settlements and resisting the erosion of the historic fabric
  - + persistent difficulties with highway and parking requirements (and traffic management) including street furniture, that erode the quality of place
-

In setting out its requirements for drawings and illustrations DCFW underlines the valuable advice on application presentation set out in the Welsh Assembly Government's Technical Advice Note 12: Design (2002). See also DCFW's leaflet on 'Information for your Planning Application'.

### **Timescale**

The Design Review Panel meets monthly. An annual calendar of meeting dates is available from our office and can be downloaded from our website [www.dcfw.org](http://www.dcfw.org). DCFW requires the applicant to provide all pre-review material, including site and context analysis, design brief, design and sustainability statements, and detailed proposals **10 working days** in advance of the Panel meeting, to allow for careful scrutiny and site visits by Panellists in preparation for the meeting. Material should be supplied as three hard copies and one electronic copy, and the electronic version will be installed on DCFW's own equipment, ready for presentation.

The Design Review Panel views several projects each time it meets, normally allocating a total of 90 minutes for each project, although the review itself lasts for one hour. The Panel may consider a project several times through its design and development process and teams are welcome to return when it is clear that additional reviews would be helpful. We aim to be flexible in providing an ongoing response where appropriate and we may set up a dedicated Panel to oversee schemes of a particular nature or significance.

### **What design materials should be submitted to the panel?**

The materials used for the presentation will depend upon the size, scale and nature of the project and the stage it has reached in its development. The guidelines below will help you prepare for your presentation and maximise the effectiveness of the time you will have with the Panel.

The materials used to describe the project should be hard copy graphics, including plans, sections and elevations. A design statement or summary of design principles is particularly useful in 'setting the scene' and outlining the basic approach.

Annotated perspective drawings, diagrams and models are essential to the effective communication of the designer's intentions and to demonstrate adequate consideration of a variety of user experiences, such as accessibility, pedestrian or vehicle approaches and access routes, sense of arrival, internal and external orientation, security, etc.

These may include:

- + Contextual analysis documents showing the site in relation to adjoining properties, access routes and the movement network - aerial photographs of the site and its surroundings may be useful in this regard. It may be useful to illustrate the historical development of the urban form over time, and it will always be important to indicate listed buildings and conservation area boundaries.

- + Site plans clearly showing land ownership including public and privately owned areas and the extent of land owned by the client are essential. These should indicate the specific areas that are to be built on and those that are not, buildings for demolition, retention and/or refurbishment.
- + Site specific sustainability strategy
- + Design and Access statements. Access statements are currently mandatory for most planning applications and it is expected that design statements will become mandatory in late 2008. (Refer to current WAG Final Interim Guidance 'Planning and Inclusive Design (Access Statements) November 2007) Design Statements should be prepared in line with current TAN 12: Design guidance.
- + Landscape analysis and details of the landscape approach.
- + Plans sections and elevations of proposed buildings.
- + Photomontages and views demonstrating the development in its context.
- + Detailed drawings communicating the architectural approach and materials

Models are one of the best ways of communicating the concept and design of a project and their use wherever possible is encouraged. Even rough sketch models can be useful. Image boards or lengthy texts are not appropriate in this context and timescale.

A focussed and brief PowerPoint presentation is acceptable only in conjunction with hard copy. **Animations and 'fly-throughs' are not acceptable.**

**Please note:**

Models should be presented on the day of the meeting and not before unless specifically requested by DCFW. Photographs of models and 3D visualisations may be left with DCFW. However all three-dimensional models should be taken away after the meeting and cannot be stored by DCFW.

***What happens during the meeting?***

Review sessions emphasise dialogue between the Panel and the design/development team, and a positive but frank exchange of views based upon mutual knowledge of development and planning constraints, design methods and procurement practices. Design Review is a rigorous process and in the short time available our comments and evaluation are likely to be direct, robust and incisive, but we also aim to be constructive and courteous.

DCFW's Head of Design Review will ensure that the client, architect or designer, local authority and/or other stakeholder are invited to the presentation of the scheme to the panel.

The meeting once opened by the Chair will begin with a brief overview, presented by the client or other lead team member, describing the aspiration and concept for the project and the brief established and issued to the architects and/or design team. Following this, the architect or lead designer should present the project in

greater detail. The whole presentation should last a maximum of 20 minutes and should concentrate on the essential aspects of the scheme.

The panel will expect the project to be explained in a particular order, first by outlining the brief and describing the nature of the intended site and its context, moving on to a broad description of the design proposal, its urban and landscape design and sustainability strategy before concentrating on the detail of the scheme. The local planning authority (if in attendance) will then be asked to comment briefly on their views of the proposals. Panellists will ask questions of the design/development team, and there will be discussion around the plans, model or other visual material.

The Chair invites each panellist in turn to comment on the proposals, and in closing will endeavour to draw together the consensus of the meeting in a series of constructive comments conveyed to the design team. These comments will then be refined for the purposes of the detailed written report and recommendations.

#### ***What happens after the meeting?***

After the meeting DCFW will issue a detailed, written report, summarising the view and recommendations of the panel, within **14 working days** of the meeting. This response will constitute the view and advice of the Design Review Chair and Panel. The report will be sent to the primary contact and copied to all those who attended the meeting. We offer the opportunity for a follow-up meeting with members of the presenting team to assist with interpretation of the Design Review report and the implementation of our recommendations.

---

## **Confidentiality and Publicity**

---

A project which has entered or been promoted in the public domain via any platform, in any way or which has entered the planning system is deemed to be public and the Commission will include it in its standard monthly press release. A project which is not in the public domain is treated as confidential until such time as it becomes public. In all cases however, DCFW will make its views known to the local authority and where appropriate, to other public bodies such as Cadw.

Where a planning application has been submitted DCFW will make its views on the scheme available to the public via all its publicity platforms including its website and through its press releases. This includes schemes that have been considered in confidence by the Design Review Panel prior to planning applications being submitted, but which subsequently become public through the submission of a planning application. In the latter case, and if a scheme has changed significantly, the team should inform DCFW of the nature of the changes or even submit it for fresh review.

---

In cases of public interest or where the applicant or others publicise or promote the project through the publication of artist impressions, other images or verbal comment, or by quoting the confidential Design Review report before a planning application is submitted, DCFW will also make its views public through the platforms described above.

If for any reason DCFW does not wish to become involved in a project on which it has been consulted, it will say so in writing. In such cases, there is no need for DCFW to be consulted formally again as part of the planning process. **In all other cases DCFW should be notified when a planning application is submitted.**

---

## Documentation of Presentations

---

DCFW may copy and/or store presentation materials specific to a project being considered, to allow careful assessment outside the initial period of the presentation meeting.

DCFW will from time to time photograph meetings in progress and select material for publication in its literature, case studies and/or for educational, dissemination or other purposes.

In the event that materials and images are not already in the public domain, DCFW will secure the permission of the relevant parties prior to the publication of any images and will explain its reasons for usage. DCFW will not publish any material prior to the project entering the public domain.

DCFW will observe copyright law as it applies in England and Wales and will not exploit images gathered in this way for commercial gain.

---

## Welsh Assembly Government “call-in” procedures and Planning Inquiries of the Planning Inspectorate of England & Wales

---

Whatever DCFW’s previous position on relevant applications, authorities should notify DCFW if those applications are subject to a “call-in” procedure by the Welsh Assembly Government, or are the subject of a planning appeal, as DCFW may wish to draw attention to particular issues that might be considered during a call-in process or provide evidence at an inquiry.

DCFW’s comments can represent “material considerations” in the planning process and its written reports are recognised as authoritative by the Planning Inspectorate and may be included in evidence submitted at an inquiry. In certain

---

circumstances the Commission will be represented and/or give evidence at an appeal hearing in its capacity as an independent expert body. The Commission will not appear on behalf of an appellant or local planning authority.

---

## Conflicts of interest

---

DCFW's work requires the expertise of practitioners from the built environment professions and related industry sectors. It is recognised that securing such expertise is fraught with potential conflicts of interest and/or public perceptions of such conflicts.

As a national agency in receipt of public funding via the Welsh Assembly Government, DCFW takes its responsibilities toward public probity very seriously and ensures that any conflicts are identified at an early stage, and that appropriate action is taken to resolve them. The Chairman, Commissioners, staff and Design Review Panellists are required to declare any personal or business interests that may conflict with their responsibilities.

DCFW maintains a register of interests appropriate to the Commission's activities, which lists direct or indirect interests, which members of the public might reasonably think could influence their judgment. Commissioners and Design Review Panel members update their register annually and as changes occur. DCFW's register of interests is open to the public.

In addition to the public record of interests Commissioners and Design Review Panel members must ensure that:

- + Open declarations of any conflict of interest arising in the time between annual declarations are recorded in DCFW's register. This means they must be declared immediately they arise;
  - + Invitations or intentions to join other organisations in whatever capacity are declared as soon as they occur;
  - + Declarations must be made regarding any direct or indirect relationship with any company, individual, agent or other party involved in presenting a project to design review. Involvement in, or the knowledge of prospective involvement in, the same site/project for an alternative client will also constitute such a relationship. In the event that there is a public perception of such a relationship, that cannot be robustly defended in the public context against accusations of benefit or foul play and shown to be a false accusation, the Panel member or Commissioner must step out of the review meeting;
  - + Information gained by Panellists in the course of their service should not be used for personal or political purposes, nor should Panel members or Commissioners seek to use the opportunity of service to promote the private interests of connected persons, firms, businesses or other organisations.
-

---

## What people say about Design Review

---

*“We all found the experience (of Design Review) positive and felt a real passion from the design panel to help us achieve a scheme that works for the town. Once again thank to you and the panel for your invaluable guidance on this scheme.”*

Local Authority

*“The Design Team welcome many of these points (raised by the panel) and as a result have taken a fresh approach to the entire scheme resulting we feel in a much more desirable development.”*

Architect

*“Due to your intervention we have an entirely different perspective on designing buildings for children and will take that knowledge into any future projects we become involved in.”*

Client

*“We are most grateful for the helpful and objective comments from your colleagues on the panel and the timescales in which these were provided in writing. It really was a breath of fresh air in comparison to the countless months of requesting design comments from the LPA.”*

Planning Consultant

*“The Report was seen as being a useful tool in making the applicant accept that design was poor and that improvements should be made.”*

Local Authority

*“The fresh eyes of the Commission provided a welcome focus on some key issues. May I place on record our thanks to the Commission members for their input to the development of this project.”*

Landscape Architect

*“We certainly felt pretty exhausted at the end of the two sessions, as the projects were intensely scrutinised (in both a positive and negative sense), but all felt it was a positive experience with several issues we would like to go back and re-examine with our respective scheme partners.”*

Local Authority

*“Pleased to say that DCfW inputs have resulted in significant amendments to the energy efficiency and planning process (quality) sections of the Supplementary Planning Guidance.”*

Consultant on planning and urban design

**For further information about Design Review contact**

Cindy Harris  
Head of Design Review  
Direct Email: [cindy.harris@dcfw.org](mailto:cindy.harris@dcfw.org)  
Direct Line in Machynlleth: 0870 1160260  
Cardiff Office: +44 (0) 29 2045 1964

**Contact the Commission:**

Comisiwn Dylunio Cymru / Design Commission for Wales  
4ydd Llawr, Adeilad Dau, Pwynt Caspian / 4th Floor Building Two, Caspian Point  
Caspian Ffordd, Bae Caerdydd CF10 4DQ / Caspian Way, Cardiff Bay CF10 4DQ  
T: 029 2045 1964 F: 029 2045 1958 E: [info@dcfw.org](mailto:info@dcfw.org)

**Visit our website [www.dcfw.org](http://www.dcfw.org)**

**Visit our partners**

DCFW is one of three organisations in the UK working to inspire people to create and celebrate great buildings, places and spaces. DCFW does not have a remit to operate outside Wales. If you are outside Wales please contact the organisation in your area:

**England:**

CABE (Commission for Architecture & the Built Environment)  
[www.cabe.org.uk](http://www.cabe.org.uk)

**Scotland:**

Architecture & Design Scotland  
[www.ads.org](http://www.ads.org)

**Northern Ireland:**

Northern Ireland has recently launched its policy on Architecture and the Built Environment and created a Ministerial Advisory Group further advice can be obtained from Northern Ireland Department for Culture, Arts & Leisure

The Design Commission for Wales is a not for profit company limited by guarantee, wholly owned by the National Assembly for Wales established under the Companies Act 1985. Company Number: 4391072

Mae Comisiwn Dylunio Cymru yn gwmni sydd ddim yn gwneud elw ac a gyfyngir gan warant, sy'n eiddo cyflawn i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ac a sefydlwyd o dan y Ddeddf Cwmnïau 1985. Rhif y Cwmni: 4391072