

Supporting Deafblind People in Wales – Challenging Exclusion

**A Survey of Local Authority Provision carried out by Sense
Cymru and Wales Council for the Blind**

Summer 2000

Published by **Sense Cymru** and **Wales Council for the Blind**

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Blind on 029 20473954

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Foreword

The charities Wales Council for the Blind and Sense Cymru have produced this **Supporting Deafblind People in Wales – Challenging Exclusion** in order to ascertain the level of services available throughout Wales and to highlight the needs of people with dual sensory impairments.

Local Authorities were contacted and asked to complete a comprehensive questionnaire. As well as producing this survey Wales Council of the Blind and Sense Cymru are currently involved with the Department of Health consultation to establish guidelines for services. In all probability these guidelines will become mandatory.

The public is much more aware of the needs and problems of visually impaired people than they are of those of deafblind people. In fact I must confess that before being elected to the Assembly and becoming Chair of the Health Committee I was guilty of a lack of knowledge in this area. Hopefully this survey will go some way to rectifying the situation and help to ensure that the services required by deafblind people are better provided.

“95% of what we learn about ourselves and the world comes through sight and hearing.”

This is something the majority of us take for granted. Deafblind people face unique difficulties in accessing information, communicating and in getting around. However many are able to develop and realise their potential and live good quality lives through the help and support of their families, friends, carers and the professionals who work with them and also importantly voluntary organisations such as Sense Cymru.

Sense Cymru is an invaluable organisation providing support and assistance not only to deafblind people but to their families and carers as well. Sense, The National Deafblind and Rubella Association, is the leading UK voluntary organisation supporting and campaigning for deafblind people. The Wales Council for the Blind is extremely important in the area of visual impairment, working with both voluntary and statutory bodies to improve the services available for those with sight difficulties in Wales.

Both Sense Cymru and Wales Council for the Blind are to be congratulated on producing this survey and I am sure it will help to increase public awareness of the needs of and the problems faced by deafblind people. I know that this survey is being presented to my fellow Assembly Members and I hope they will read and absorb it. This survey is a vital part of improving the services available in Wales for deafblind people and I would like to thank all those involved in compiling and producing it.

Kirsty Williams A.M.
Chair of Health & Social Services Committee, NAW

Recommendations

All authorities should produce a policy statement of commitment on deafblindness with some indication of action planning.

As part of their commitment authorities should set aside a specific budget for developing and delivering services for deafblind clients.

As part of a commitment to dealing with deafblindness there should be a member of staff nominated as co-ordinator of services to deafblind clients.

In view of the changes in local authorities in the last few years the first item of action planning should be identification of the deafblind population in individual authorities and procedures should be set in train to ensure that accurate and up to date figures are kept.

In the first instance awareness raising should be closely tied to population identification and then to specific service delivery.

An audit of skills of current staff should be carried out before commencing more specialist training.

Planning should provide for the development of communicator-guide schemes across the authority to ensure equal access.

Authorities should review how many deafblind clients access current day services and survey those clients, their parents and/or their carers to examine how well their needs are being met.

All authorities should draw up lists of clients who could and should be in a specialised residential facility in Wales. Such a list should be kept up to date.

The person nominated to co-ordinate deafblind services in each authority should ensure that such information about resettlement should be supplied by the appropriate authority.

Inquiries should be made to local voluntary organisations for the visually impaired and hearing impaired as to ascertain whether they have any service which could include deafblind people. As yet insufficient people have been identified in any one specific area for deafblind clubs to be formed. However, the situation needs to be kept under review.

Regular assessments should be conducted to ensure that the needs of deafblind clients are being met. This applies especially to clients with multiple disabilities.

Staged and timetabled priority action planning should follow from a strategic statement about policy on deafblindness.

1. Introduction

Persons are regarded as deafblind if they have a degree of combined visual and auditory impairment resulting in problems of communication, information or mobility.

Deafblindness is a unique disability. It is sometimes known as dual sensory impairment or multi-sensory impairment and is more than a combination of visual and hearing impairments. It is important to stress that many deafblind people may not be totally deaf and totally blind. Many of Wales 1,300 deafblind people (estimated but not identified) have a measure of remaining hearing and vision. Some, though, have nearly complete loss of both senses. Generally someone is called deafblind when neither their sight nor hearing can compensate for the impairment of the other sense – in other words, they cannot function as a deaf person or a blind person.

A person can be born deafblind, ie. congenital deafblindness, or acquire deafblindness later in life, and the needs of these two groups are very different. Within these two groups, the level of deafblindness can vary widely. The main categories are:

- Profoundly deafblind
- Profoundly deaf & partially sighted
- Partially hearing & blind
- Partially hearing & partially sighted

95% of what we learn about ourselves and the world comes through sight and hearing. And because deafblind people lack these two 'distinct senses', they find that their mobility, communication and access to information are greatly affected.

Sense Cymru and Wales Council for the Blind have worked jointly to produce this report not to identify how many deafblind people there are in Wales but to challenge whether any service provision is made for these individuals.

Therefore the aim of the study is to find out:

- how local authorities identify and track deafblind people
 - what services are being provided now
 - what they are doing or plan to do to improve both identification and service provision.
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2. Background

During the early months of 2000 the Deafblind Persons Bill was introduced into the House of Lords in London by Lord Ashley of Stoke. Despite the Government's reluctance to back it, the Bill received a second reading and went forward to a Committee of the whole House for detailed debate and amendment.

In the Government's reply to Lord Ashley, Lord Hunt of Kings Heath, the Health spokesman in the Lords, made an important announcement which marked a significant step forward for the campaign to improve services for deafblind people. He announced that the Government would embark on a consultation in England and Wales with deafblind service users, Sense, Deafblind UK, local authorities and the Local Government Association.

The aim was to address the areas covered by the Bill:

- to establish the number of deafblind people who require services
- to look at ways in which deafblind people are currently identified by authorities and how those mechanisms might be strengthened
- to look at alternative mechanisms of identification ie. what works best
- to look at existing systems of registration, whether they work, how authorities might use them and how the situation might be improved
- to look at the current level of specialist assessment and review carried out by local authorities and to map existing services.

As a result of this, the Department of Health have held consultations with numerous organisations to review services currently available and to identify gaps in the services to deafblind people in England and Wales.

Sense Cymru and Wales Council for the Blind as participants in this consultation have co-operated to produce this report in accordance with the above aims. This report will, it is hoped, enable Local Authorities to think and re-think their strategy and policies with regard to deafblind people, in the expectation that a more coherent and widely available service will emerge.

As services exist in Wales, no such qualitative report has been carried out since 1989/1990, when Dr. Billie Shepperdson undertook a research-based report called 'A Study of the Numbers and Needs of People with Dual-Sensory Impairment in Wales'. This had been commissioned by Sense, the National Deafblind and Rubella Association, with support from the then Welsh Office.

Based on this report, we drafted a new survey, 10 years on, to see if any changes to service provision for deafblind people have occurred within local authorities in Wales – irrespective of reorganisation.

3. Methodology

A questionnaire with a covering letter (see Appendices I and II) was sent out to all 22 local authorities on Friday 16th June. It was addressed to the Director of Social Services or his/her equivalent.

During the week beginning Monday 19th June, the Directors' offices were telephoned to ask for the name of the contact person who would be dealing with the questionnaire. The contact was then telephoned to ask whether they preferred to respond in writing or in a telephone interview. In the latter case an appointment was made for some time in the following two weeks (Monday 3rd July to Friday 14th July). If the respondent indicated that their preference was to send in a completed questionnaire, they were given the deadline of Friday 14th July.

3 contacts responded in telephone interviews and 18 said that they would prefer to respond in writing. In the event 18 written responses were received by the end of an extended deadline of 22nd July.

One written response was completed in both English and Welsh.

The survey therefore covers services in 19 counties with 2 not responding and one declining to participate either then or in the foreseeable future.

4. The Report

The Main Findings of the Survey

In order to get a clear picture of the state of services for people with a dual sensory loss in Wales the following data are linked to the specific questions of the survey. The data are followed by a specific comment designed to provoke further thought in specific areas. The danger in dealing with deafblindness is to utter vague generalisations which are intended to indicate the good intentions of the speaker but lead to no specific forms of action.

Question 1

Does your authority have any written policy about services to deafblind clients?

Responses

4 authorities indicated that they had a written policy about services to deafblind people. They were Monmouthshire, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Bridgend and Ynys Môn although no documents were forwarded.

15 authorities had no written policy.

Comment Sheppardson wrote in 1991

“It is now accepted that it is not appropriate for people with a combined sensory impairment simply to receive services for the blind, for the deaf or for those with severe learning difficulties.”

It is clearly taking considerable time for this “acceptance” to have an impact on policy. Recognition in the form of policy statement is the first step to developing specific services for people with dual sensory loss. Otherwise it is and will remain the case that people with dual sensory impairment will receive whatever can be cobbled together from existing services to the blind and partially sighted and/or from services to the deaf and hard of hearing.

Recommendation

All authorities should produce a policy statement of commitment on deafblindness with some indication of action planning.

Question 2

Is there any specific budget allocated for services to deafblind people? If possible, please give the amount?

Responses

Only 1 authority (Carmarthenshire) indicated that it had a specific budget for deafblind services.
The remainder (18) had no specific budget although 1 authority indicated that a communications budget was used to support deafblind clients.

Comment

The fact that only 1 authority has a separate budget for services to the deafblind is a logical outcome of non-recognition at a strategic level.

Recommendation

As part of their commitment authorities should set aside a specific budget for developing and delivering services for deafblind clients.

Question 3

Is there a member of staff specifically responsible for deafblind clients? If so, could you please give name and title?

Responses

This question elicited a variety of responses.
7 authorities indicated that there were staff who had some responsibility for deafblind clients. They varied from service managers through social workers to visual impairment rehabilitation officers.
12 authorities replied in the negative although 1 authority appeared to indicate that a flexicare worker for the elderly with dual sensory loss had some responsibility for service development.

Comment

Clearly formal or strategic non-recognition has not led to non-recognition on the ground. Some managers and teams are attempting to come to terms with deafblindness with limited resources, both monetary and staff. This has meant that service delivery is very different in different authorities and is invariably patchy.
Additionally, it seems to be the case from some of the replies that in many if not all authorities no one person has access to all information on what may be going on in the area of dual sensory loss provision.

Recommendation

As part of a commitment to dealing with deafblindness there should be a member of staff nominated as co-ordinator of services to deafblind clients.

Question 4

Does your authority maintain a list of deafblind clients?

Responses

This question elicited a number of responses partly because some authorities assumed that cross-referencing single sensory disability registers would automatically produce a list of dual sensory people.

7 authorities indicated openly that they did not have a list of deafblind clients although 1 (Powys) is working with Sense Cymru to develop such a list.

3 authorities specified that they had manual lists. Of these Sense Cymru has worked with Neath Port Talbot on its list and is planning a project with another (Carmarthenshire).

9 authorities stated that they had computerised lists. Of these Sense Cymru is working with 2 (Monmouthshire and Bridgend) to produce up to date lists.

2 authorities specifically indicated that any list that they had was by cross-referencing blind and partially sighted registers with deaf and hard of hearing registers.

Comment Shepperdson judged that

“most authorities had little accurate information on the numbers of deaf-blind people ... but a systematic attempt by some authorities to identify them revealed relatively high numbers.”

In some ways the situation is now worse since the information collected in 1990/1 is now out of date and no attempt has been made to keep accurate up to date figures and the reorganisation of local government led to dispersal of data.

Some authorities have begun to recognise the unsatisfactory nature of the situation and have begun to generate data in conjunction with Sense Cymru. Such authorities are Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend, Powys and Carmarthenshire.

Recommendation

In view of the changes in local authorities in the last few years the first item of action planning should be identification of the deafblind population in individual authorities and procedures should be set in train to ensure that accurate and up to date figures are kept.

Question 5

Has there been any specific staff training, including out of county, for work with deafblind clients in the last 2 years? Please give details.

Responses

12 authorities indicated that a number of staff had had some form of training in the last 2 years. The training usually involved some form of awareness training but there is no clear indication of the impact on service delivery of that awareness training. Of the 7 authorities which had had no form of training 5 were in North Wales.

Comment Over the last 2 years awareness training has increased but it clearly needs to be tied to a specific project or some development in service delivery for it to have any identifiable impact. To a degree this requires some commitment at a strategic level.

Recommendation

In the first instance awareness raising should be closely tied to population identification and then to specific service delivery.

Question 6

How many staff have special skills to help clients with a dual sensory impairment?

- Deafblind alphabet
- BSL
- Block
- Makaton
- Mobility training skills
- Technology
- Braille

Responses

The responses varied. 11 authorities answered in general terms indicating the number of staff without going into specific detail. Most of the 11 indicated that they had from 1 to 3 members of staff involved with dual sensory impairment with only limited reference to the specific skill areas above. 1 authority (Carmarthenshire) indicated that it had 9 staff with specific skills. The remainder responded in specific terms against each individual area above.

	RCT	Swansea	NPT	B. Gwent	Bridgend	Powys	Cardiff	Vale
Deafblind Manual	6	5	3+	2	4	3	7	4
BSL	4	6	1	4	2	1	4	1
Block	6	7	4+	2	4	2	3	3
Makaton	0	1	2+	1	0	?	0	0
Mobility	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1
Technology	3	2	1	5	3	2	6	1
Braille	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1

Comment There is clearly in all authorities a measure of current expertise which can be brought to bear in the area of dual sensory loss but most of it, one suspects, is for the most part directed at single sensory loss and only secondarily, if at all, directed towards dual sensory impairment. And in any case this would not entail additional expenditure.

Recommendation

An audit of skills of current staff should be carried out before commencing more specialist training.

Question 7

Is there a scheme in the County for guide-helpers/communicator-guides and/or intervenors?

Responses

10 authorities indicated that they did not employ or use guide-helpers/communicator-guides and/or intervenors.

4 authorities specified that they used guide helpers in the form of flexi-workers or independent living scheme support workers or were planning to do so.

5 authorities said that they either had introduced or were planning to introduce communicator-guide schemes to support deafblind people in their daily living.

As yet no authority has developed an intervenor scheme for deafblind clients with extensive needs.

Comment One of the key indicators of a commitment to assisting people with acquired dual sensory loss is the provision of communicator guides which is a one-to-one service. Current provision in this area is very patchy. As yet there are only 3 communicator-guide schemes in Wales and they operate to strictly limited budgets and

hence restricted coverage. In other authorities there is ad hoc provision for 1 or 2 individuals.

The recognition of the value of such schemes needs to flow from strategic decisions. Some authorities have developed communicator-guide schemes before identifying the deafblind population as a whole. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with this provided that at some point such schemes become available to all potential clients.

Recommendation

Planning should provide for the development of communicator-guide schemes across the authority to ensure equal access.

Question 8

What day services specifically for deafblind people are available in the County?

Responses

Nearly all authorities replied in the negative. 1 authority (Carmarthenshire) pointed to its communicator-guide service in response to this question. Another (Bridgend) included a service at a day centre (1 day per week). One other authority replied by stating that people were integrated into mainstream services but with specialist support.

Comment

Basically there are no day services (as normally defined) for deafblind people in Wales. Some are catered for in other day services either because no specific services are available or because it is a matter of policy to provide specialised support in “mainstream” services.

Recommendation

Authorities should review how many deafblind clients access current day services and survey those clients, their parents and/or their carers to examine how well their needs are being met.

Question 9

What residential facilities specifically for deafblind people are available in the County?

Responses

There are no such services in Wales. Clients with dual sensory loss are placed in general residential homes or in rare instances in residential homes for the blind, often in England.

Comment

This situation is clearly unsatisfactory and it is hoped that it can start to be remedied soon.

Recommendation

All authorities should draw up lists of clients who could and should be in a specialised residential facility in Wales. Such a list should be kept up to date.

Question 10

Have any deafblind people been transferred from long-stay hospitals to the community? Please give numbers if known.

Responses

From the responses only 3 authorities were aware of people being so transferred. They were Newport, Ynys Môn and Powys.

7 authorities indicated that they did not know of any such people. 9 authorities replied that they did not know whether or not any such people had been transferred.

Comment Information flow about resettlement into the community is not extensive.

Recommendation

The person nominated to co-ordinate deafblind services in each authority should ensure that such information about resettlement should be supplied by the appropriate authority.

Question 11

Are there any facilities in the County which are run by voluntary organisations specifically for deafblind clients?

Responses

3 authorities pointed to their existing communicator-guide schemes. 1 authority (Carmarthenshire) pointed to a Rainbow Club in Llanelli and its Coleshill facility. The rest responded in the negative.

Comment

The evidence indicated that in Wales there are no clubs for people with dual sensory loss, either acquired or congenital. In England the situation is slightly different since there are clubs for people with Usher Syndrome.

Recommendation

Inquiries should be made to local voluntary organisations for the visually impaired and hearing impaired as to ascertain whether they have any service which could include deafblind people. As yet insufficient people have been identified in any

one specific area for deafblind clubs to be formed. However, the situation needs to be kept under review.

Question 12

What out-of-county services have you used for deafblind people (e.g. residential, advice, assessment)

Responses

6 authorities said that they have never accessed out-of-county services at all although this figure is not accurate since 2 of them have taken some advantage of Sense Cymru services.

The remainder of the authorities have used specialist residential placements at a number of places in England, have sought advice and information from Sense Cymru and Deafblind UK and have requested Sense to carry out specialist assessments.

Comment

The number of assessments has increased rapidly in recent years indicating a recognition of the need for accurate and up to date information on and for clients. It is expected that this area of activity will increase with the introduction of the disability rights commission and the introduction of European Charter on Human Rights into UK law.

Where inaccuracies about data have apparently occurred, this is or seems to be a consequence of lack of co-ordination of information as well as services.

Recommendation

Regular assessments should be conducted to ensure that the needs of deafblind clients are being met. This applies especially to clients with multiple disabilities.

Question 13

What do you believe are the County's most pressing service needs for deafblind people?

Responses

The individual responses were as follows:

- 1. Blaenau Gwent** extension of communication, advocacy and rehabilitation services
 - 2. Bridgend** further identification of deafblind population, more specialist training and a corporate approach to understanding dual sensory loss
 - 3. Caerphilly** a specialist assessment service
 - 4. Carmarthenshire** expansion of the existing communicator guide scheme
 - 5. Cardiff** identification of need
 - 6. Ceredigion** developing a separate register, a policy statement on services for deafblind people and specialist training for key sensory disability staff
 - 7. Conwy** social activities, communication aids and any other service which limits or overcomes isolation
 - 8. Flint** awareness training for staff
 - 9. Gwynedd** support for deafblind residents in homes for the elderly and awareness raising for officers in charge
 - 10. Merthyr Tydfil** identification of need
 - 11. Monmouthshire** development of communicator-guide schemes
 - 12. Neath Port Talbot** more accurate identification of numbers, a development project to raise awareness, communicator guides, more local facilities, improved multi-disciplinary working and more accessible service information
 - 13. Newport** identification of dual sensory loss population, specialist sensory team meetings bringing workers together to pool expertise
 - 14. Powys** more integration of services
-

15. Rhondda Cynon Taff

identification of numbers and compilation of register, developing a communicator-guide service and consulting on and developing other appropriate services

16. Swansea

extension of existing communicator-guide services and specific services for people with Usher Syndrome

17. Vale

meetings to discuss services for deafblind people

18. Wrexham

identification of the number of potential service users, review services for people with single or dual sensory impairment

19. Ynys Môn

development of a guide help scheme and an Usher support group

Comment The variety of the above responses indicates that there is a need to move forward in the area of dual sensory loss especially with an aging population. The responses are also indicative of the various stages that individual authorities are at. But some of the responses are clearly ad hoc and reveal no strategic overview of dual sensory loss, its impact on people and the ways in which it could and should be met in an age where access to services is or should be at the forefront of thinking on service provision.

Recommendation

Staged and timetabled priority action planning should follow from a strategic statement about policy on deafblindness.

5. General Conclusion

Passing reference has been made in this document to the Sheppardson Report of 1991. Towards the end of that report the author summed up:

“...sensory impaired people in Wales cannot be confident that, regardless of age, geographical area, or type and severity of impairment, they will have their ... social and occupational needs adequately met. They cannot be sure that staff will be adequately trained, or that a satisfactory environment will be provided. There is no uniformity of service across the Principality and some areas provide a service that is substantially worse than that available in other areas. As well as this, it seems likely that no county in Wales – even the best – provides a service which is comparable with the best that is available in others parts of the U.K.”

The findings from this quick survey in 2000 do not entirely support this very pessimistic observation. There are clear indications that in recent years progress has been and is being made. But such progress is patchy and dependent on individual initiative at local level. In one sense this may be entirely appropriate. But such progress can and will quickly dissipate without being underpinned by strategic vision and by action planning for future development, supported by adequate resources. And clearly the Welsh Assembly has its part to play in ensuring that any future comparison with other parts of the United Kingdom is not to the detriment of Wales nor, more importantly, of its deafblind population.

Appendix I Letter accompanying questionnaire

To all Directors of Social Services in Wales.

16th June 2000

Survey of Services for Deafblind People in Wales

As a follow up to our letter to you requesting information on the number of deafblind people in your area, we are now working in partnership with the Wales Council for the Blind to carry out an audit of services **specific** to deafblind clients in your department.

The Department of Health is consulting with various organisations (including the relevant voluntary bodies) on:

- coming up with estimates of the numbers of deafblind requiring services
- looking at ways in which deafblind people are currently identified by authorities, and how these methods can be strengthened
- looking at existing registrations systems, whether they work, how authorities use them and what more could be done with them
- finding out more about existing services.

Both Sense Cymru and the WCB are voluntary bodies representing Wales on the consultation and we regard this current survey as an important part of our contribution to this consultation.

You may also like to know that we are sharing a stand at the forthcoming National Eisteddfod in August in Llanelli, and it is our intention to present the results of this survey as part of a briefing pack to Assembly for Wales members. We realize that the timetable for this exercise is tight but I hope that you will consider it worthwhile participating in this exercise.

We will be telephoning during the week beginning June 19th to establish whether you would prefer to respond in writing or in a telephone interview. We can also then deal with any queries you have or provide any additional information you may require. If you prefer to respond in a telephone interview, our caller will make an appointment to speak to you by telephone at a time convenient to you during the period Monday 26th June, to Friday 14th July.

We would be grateful, therefore, if you would complete the enclosed questionnaire or pass it on for completion to the appropriate person in your department.

Thank you for your support in this matter.

Yours sincerely,
John Micklewright
Sense Cymru General Manager

Appendix II Questionnaire

SURVEY of SERVICES for DEAFBLIND PEOPLE

This survey is being carried out by Wales Council for the Blind on behalf of Sense Cymru.

Persons are regarded as deafblind if they have a severe degree of combined visual and auditory impairment resulting in problems of communication, information or mobility.

1. Does your authority have any written policy about services to deafblind clients? (If available, please send a copy)

Yes No

2. Is there any specific budget allocated for services to deafblind people? If possible, please give the amount.

Yes No

Amount: £.....

3. Is there a member of staff specifically responsible for deafblind clients? If so, could you please give name and title.

Yes No

Name:

Title:

4. Does your authority maintain a list of deafblind clients?

None Manual Computer

5. Has there been any specific staff training, including out of county, for work with deafblind clients in the last 2 years? Please give details.

Yes No

6. How many staff have special skills to help clients with a dual sensory impairment

- Deafblind alphabet
- BSL
- Block
- Makaton
- Mobility training skills
- Technology
- Braille

7. Is there a scheme in the County for:

- guide-helps
- communicator-guides
- intervenors

8. What day services specifically for deafblind people are available in the County?

9. What residential facilities specifically for deafblind people are available in the County?

10. Have any deafblind people been transferred from long-stay hospitals to the community? Please give numbers if known.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

11. Are there any facilities in the County which are run by voluntary organisations specifically for deafblind clients?

12. What out-of-county services have you used for deafblind people (e.g. residential, advice, assessment)

13. What do you believe are the County's most pressing service needs for deafblind people?

Your answers will be received in a telephone interview or, if you prefer, you may return your completed questionnaire to Wales Council for the Blind.

Thank you very much for completing the questionnaire.

The information you have given us will be very helpful.

Appendix III Contact list of organisations

Sense Cymru

5 Raleigh Walk
Brigantine Place
Atlantic Wharf
Cardiff
CF10 4LN

Wales Council for the Blind

3rd Floor, Shand House
20 Newport Road
Cardiff
CF24 0DB

Wales Council for the Deaf

Glenview House
Courthouse Street
Pontypridd
Rhondda-Cynon-Taf
CF37 1JY

BDA Cymru

3rd Floor, Shand House
20 Newport Road
Cardiff
CF24 0DB

RNID Cymru

33-35 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9HD

RNIB Cymru

Trident Court
East Moors Road
Cardiff
CF24 5TD

National Deaf Children's Society Cymru

Room 2, 1st Floor
43 Charles Street
Cardiff
CF10 2GB

Ysgol Hendre Deafblind Centre

Main Road
Bryncoch
Neath
SA10 7TY

UK Organisations

Deafblind UK

100 Bridge Street
Peterborough
PE1 1DY

Usher Resources

c/o Sense
11-13 Clifton Terrace
Finsbury Park
London
N4 3SR
