

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Fideogynhadledd drwy Zoom Gareth Price
Dyddiad: Dydd Llun, 13 Medi 2021 Clerc y Pwyllgor
Amser: 10.00 0300 200 6565
Deisebau@senedd.cymru

- 1 **Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant**
(10.00) (Tudalennau 1 – 46)
- 2 **Deisebau newydd**
(10.00–10.30)
 - 2.1 **P-06-1172 Gwahardd tân gwyllt rhag cael ei werthu i'r cyhoedd**
(Tudalennau 47 – 61)
 - 2.2 **P-06-1174 Mae angen atal Llywodraeth Cymru a grwpiau cyhoeddus rhag gwneud Cymru yn Genedl sy'n Noddfa**
(Tudalennau 62 – 73)
 - 2.3 **P-06-1175 Stopiwch y cyfnodau atal byr yn ystod gwyliau hanner tymor. Dyma'r unig seibiannau y caniateir i staff addysgu eu cael**
(Tudalennau 74 – 78)
 - 2.4 **P-06-1176 Y Siarter Urddas i ysbrydoli pob dinesydd i ddod yn llysgennad dros Gymru**
(Tudalennau 79 – 80)
 - 2.5 **P-06-1177 Darparu cynhyrchion mislif yn rhad ac am ddim i bob person sy'n cael mislif yng Nghymru**
(Tudalennau 81 – 87)
 - 2.6 **P-06-1178 Prydau ysgol am ddim i bob disgybl yng Nghymru**
(Tudalennau 88 – 93)
 - 2.7 **P-06-1180 Cynyddu'r addysgu a'r wybodaeth sydd ar gael yn rhwydd am gyffuriau yn ysgolion uwchradd Cymru**
(Tudalennau 94 – 101)



3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

(10.30–11.30)

Yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

- 3.1 P-05-895 Etifeddiaeth Rosa: Dylid cyflwyno cynllun i helpu pobl i gael hawl i ofal milfeddygol ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid anwes

(Tudalennau 102 – 115)

- 3.2 P-05-1003 Mynnu Aseiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol nawr ynghylch gwaredu mwd wedi'i halogi'n radiolegol yn nyfroedd Cymru

(Tudalennau 116 – 143)

Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

- 3.3 P-05-912 Cynorthwyo teuluoedd sy'n colli plant a phobl ifanc yn sydyn ac yn annisgwyl

(Tudalennau 144 – 151)

- 3.4 P-05-1035 Dylid caniatáu i bartneriaid genedigaeth fod yn bresennol adeg sganiau, dechrau esgor, yn ystod yr enedigaeth ac ar ôl yr enedigaeth

(Tudalennau 152 – 156)

- 3.5 P-05-1045 Dylai penderfyniadau ar y cyd ac adolygu cynlluniau gofal iechyd meddwl misol fod yn ofyniad cyfreithiol

(Tudalennau 157 – 161)

- 3.6 P-05-1062 Rhoi'r gorau i'r prawf rt-PCR i brofi ar gyfer COVID-19, gan nad yw'n addas i'r diben

(Tudalennau 162 – 164)

- 3.7 P-05-1138 Profion COVID-19 wythnosol ar gyfer staff sy'n gofalu am bobl ag anghenion iechyd meddygol cymhleth

(Tudalennau 165 – 166)

Addysg

**3.8 P-05-1133 Dylid addasu maes llafur hyfforddiant athrawon i gynnwys
Hyfforddiant Trawsnewidiol a Deallusrwydd Emosiynol**

(Tudalennau 167 – 170)

**3.9 P-05-1135 Cyllid wedi'i dargedu ar gyfer canolfannau addysg awyr agored
preswyl, sydd bellach yn methu â gweithredu am 12 mis**

(Tudalennau 171 – 179)

Diwylliant, twristiaeth a chwaraeon

**3.10 P-05-949 ARBED YR HEN YSGOL GANOLRADD I FERCHED Y BONT-FAEN
RHAG EI DYMCHWEL**

(Tudalennau 180 – 183)

**Caiff y ddwy eitem a ganlyn eu grwpio i gael eu trafod gyda'i
gilydd**

**3.11 P-05-1073 Sefydlu ac adeiladu cangen newydd o Amgueddfa Cymru sy'n
canolbwyntio ar ran Cymru mewn trefedigaethedd**

(Tudalennau 184 – 190)

**3.12 P-05-1086 Dylid creu Amgueddfa Genedlaethol ar gyfer Hanes a
Threftadaeth Pobl Dduon ac Asiaidd a Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru**

(Tudalennau 191 – 194)

Cyllid

3.13 P-05-1069 Arbed y tir fferm a'r caeau gwyrdd yn Cosmeston

(Tudalennau 195 – 209)

Deisebau sydd bellach wedi'u datrys

Caiff y tair eitem a ganlyn eu grwpio i gael eu trafod gyda'i gilydd

3.14 P-05-856 Gwahardd gwerthu cŵn bach gan siopau anifeiliaid anwes a phob gwerthwr masnachol 3ydd parti yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 210 – 212)

[Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid \(Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid\) \(Cymru\) 2021](#)

[Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid \(Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid\) \(Cymru\) 2021 – Memorandwm Esboniadol](#)

3.15 P-05-915 Galwad am well gorfodaeth o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru.

(Tudalen 213)

[Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid \(Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid\) \(Cymru\) 2021](#)

[Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid \(Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid\) \(Cymru\) 2021 – Memorandwm Esboniadol](#)

[Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid \(Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid\) \(Cymru\) 2021, Cyfarfod Llawn 23 Mawrth 2021](#)

3.16 P-05-939 Gosod embargo ar unwaith ar drwyddedau bridio cŵn newydd, ar adnewyddu trwyddedau ac ar geisiadau cynllunio nes bod y rheoliadau'n addas i'r diben a nes bod modd eu gorfodi

(Tudalennau 214 – 215)

[Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid \(Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid\) \(Cymru\) 2021](#)

[Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid \(Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid\) \(Cymru\) 2021 – Memorandwm Esboniadol](#)

[Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid \(Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid\) \(Cymru\) 2021, Cyfarfod Llawn 23 Mawrth 2021](#)

3.17 P-05-1068 Caniatáu cyfarfodydd ymbellhau cymdeithasol mewn gerddi preifat i ddilyn y wyddoniaeth ac osgoi teimlo'n ynysig

(Tudalennau 216 – 221)

3.18 P-06-1191 Diddymu mesurau ymbellhau cymdeithasol ym mhob priodas yng Nghymru yr haf hwn ar ôl 15 Gorffennaf 2021

(Tudalennau 222 – 226)

4 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(ix) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer eitem 5 o'r cyfarfod.

5 Blaenraglen Waith

(11.30 – 11.45)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-06-1172 Gwahardd tân gwyllt rhag cael ei werthu i'r cyhoedd

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 13 Medi 2021
Petitions Committee | 13 September 2021

Cyfeirnod: SR21-0497-2

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1172

Teitl y ddeiseb: Gwahardd tân gwyllt rhag cael ei werthu i'r cyhoedd

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Ffrwydryn yw tân gwyllt, a dim ond mewn amgylchedd rheoledig y dylid ei ddefnyddio. Mae'n achosi pryder i bobl sy'n agored i niwed ac i anifeiliaid anwes. Gallai gael ei ddefnyddio fel arf hefyd.

Dylai eitemau fel hyn fod ar gael ar gyfer digwyddiadau trwyddedig yn unig.

1. Y gyfraith ynghylch gwerthu tân gwyllt, bod yn berchen arno, a'i ddefnyddio

Mae cyfyngiadau ar werthu tân gwyllt, bod yn berchen arno, a'i ddefnyddio. Mae Deddf Tân Gwyllt 2003 yn rhoi pwerau i Lywodraeth y DU reoli'r defnydd o dân gwyllt yng Nghymru a Lloegr,



a hynny er mwyn lleihau'r risg y bydd tân gwyllt yn achosi marwolaeth, anaf neu drallod ymhlith pobl neu anifeiliaid, neu ddifrod i eiddo.

Mae **Rheoliadau Tân Gwyllt 2004** yn gwahardd masnachwyr nad oes ganddynt drwydded rhag gwerthu tân gwyllt i'r cyhoedd, ac eithrio ar ddyddiau sy'n gysylltiedig â 'nosweithiau tân gwyllt a ganiateir' (y Flwyddyn Newydd Tsieineaidd, Diwali, Noson Tân Gwyllt a'r Flwyddyn Newydd). Mae'r rheoliadau hefyd yn gwahardd gwerthu tân gwyllt sydd â lefelau sŵn dros 120 desibel. Mae **Rheoliadau Erthyglau Pyrotechnig (Diogelwch) 2015** yn gosod cyfyngiadau oedran ar werthu tân gwyllt, ac yn gwahardd gwerthu tân gwyllt arddangos proffesiynol i'r cyhoedd.

Mae'r Rheoliadau Tân Gwyllt yn ei gwneud hi'n anghyfreithlon i unrhyw un dan 18 oed fod yn berchen ar dân gwyllt 'oedolyn' (sef tân gwyllt ar gyfer yr awyr agored) mewn man cyhoeddus. Mae'r rheoliadau hefyd yn gwahardd defnyddio tân gwyllt rhwng 23:00 a 07:00 heb ganiatâd yng Nghymru a Lloegr (ac eithrio ar nosweithiau tân gwyllt a ganiateir). O dan **Ddeddf Ffrwydron 1875** (fel y'i diwygiwyd), mae'n anghyfreithlon cynnau tân gwyllt ar stryd neu mewn man cyhoeddus.

Mae gan awdurdodau lleol bwerau o dan **Ddeddf Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol 2003** i fynd i'r afael â sŵn sy'n dod o gartrefi neu erddi rhwng 23:00 a 07:00. Os yw'r sŵn yn uwch na'r lefelau a ganiateir, mae gan swyddog iechyd yr amgylchedd yr hawl i gyflwyno hysbysiad rhybuddio i'r person sy'n gyfrifol. Os yw'r person dan sylw yn anwybyddu'r hysbysiad, gellir ei erlyn.

2. Camau gweithredu

2.1. Senedd a Llywodraeth y DU

Mae Pwyllgor Deisebau Tŷ'r Cyffredin wedi ystyried sawl deiseb ynghylch camddefnyddio tân gwyllt. Cyhoeddodd **adroddiad ar dân gwyllt** ym mis Tachwedd 2019.

Nid oedd y Pwyllgor yn cefnogi'r cam o wahardd gwerthu a defnyddio tân gwyllt, gan nodi y gallai gwaharddiad arwain at ganlyniadau anfwriadol, fel cyfyngu ar ddigwyddiadau cymunedol ac annog y broses o greu marchnad ddu. Fodd bynnag, gwnaeth y Pwyllgor sawl argymhelliad, gan ddweud y dylai Llywodraeth y DU gymryd y camau a ganlyn:

- cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i alluogi awdurdodau lleol i gyflwyno cynlluniau trwyddedu gorfodol ar gyfer tân gwyllt mewn mannau lle mae camddefnydd yn broblem;
- adolygu'r terfyn desibel ar gyfer tân gwyllt defnyddwyr, gyda'r bwriad o ostwng y terfyn er mwyn diogelu anifeiliaid yn well;
- pennu strategaeth ynghylch mynd i'r afael â'r defnydd a wneir o gyfryngau cymdeithasol i werthu tân gwyllt yn anghyfreithlon; ac

- ariannu a chydlynu ymgyrch ymwybyddiaeth ynghylch defnyddio tân gwyllt yn gyfrifol.

Mewn ymateb, [cytunodd Llywodraeth y DU](#) i gydlynu ymgyrch ymwybyddiaeth, ond gwrthododd y rhan fwyaf o'r argymhellion eraill. Dywedodd y byddai'r Swyddfa Diogelwch a Safonau Cynnyrch (yr OPSS) yn casglu tystiolaeth ar dân gwyllt er mwyn caniatáu i'r Llywodraeth ddeall a yw canfyddiadau a phryderon pobl yn cael eu hadlewyrchu mewn tystiolaeth, ac os felly, pa gamau— os o gwbl—sy'n rhai priodol i'r Llywodraeth eu cymryd. Cyhoeddodd yr OPSS wybodaeth am [ddatblygu sylfaen dystiolaeth](#) ar dân gwyllt ym mis Hydref 2020, a chyhoeddodd [ddadansoddiad o ymddygiadau defnyddwyr a'u hagweddau tuag at dân gwyllt](#) yn y DU ym mis Ebrill 2021.

2.2. Y Senedd a Llywodraeth Cymru

Ymatebodd y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd i'r ddeiseb hon ar 24 Awst, gan ddweud: 'Mae effaith tân gwyllt swnllyd ar anifeiliaid a phobl agored i niwed yn peri cryn bryder i Lywodraeth Cymru' ac amlinellodd gamau gweithredu diweddar.

Ar 14 Ionawr 2020, ysgrifennodd Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig ar y pryd at Lywodraeth y DU i alw am ymateb cryf a manwl i argymhellion Pwyllgor Deisebau Tŷ'r Cyffredin. Roedd hi'n cefnogi argymhellion y Pwyllgor ynghylch cynnal 'adolygiad o derfynau desibelau' a 'gwerthiannau ar-lein' a dywedodd y dylid cynnal deialog ar adolygu pwerau awdurdodau lleol, gan gynnwys trafod a ddylid cyflwyno cynllun trwyddedu gorfodol.

Gofynnodd Aelodau o'r Senedd gwestiynau llafar am dân gwyllt yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar [10 Tachwedd](#) a [18 Tachwedd 2020](#).

[Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog](#) fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU ar ymgyrch ynghylch defnyddio tân gwyllt yn gyfrifol yn y cyfnod yn arwain at Noson Tân Gwyllt. Dywedodd hefyd fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn 'awyddus iawn i weithio gydag eraill ar y mater hwn', a'i bod yn 'cynnal trafodaethau gyda'r Adran Busnes, Ynni a Strategaeth Ddiwydiannol yn Llywodraeth y DU, ac yn wir gyda Llywodraeth yr Alban ynghylch eu cynigion'.

Cyfarfu'r Gweinidog â gweinidogion cyfatebol yn Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth yr Alban ar 28 Ionawr 2021. Ar ôl y cyfarfod hwnnw, ysgrifennodd y Gweinidog at Lywodraeth y DU i godi pryderon nad yw'r ddeddfwriaeth bresennol yng Nghymru 'yn ddigonol i ddiogelu pobl agored i niwed ac anifeiliaid rhag effeithiau sŵn tân gwyllt' ac i fynegi diddordeb yn y newidiadau a wnaed yn yr Alban.

Nododd mai Llywodraeth y DU sydd â phwerau o ran tân gwyllt ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru a Lloegr, a dywedodd y byddai'n croesawu 'cyd-weithredu' ar draws Prydain Fawr er mwyn ei gwneud yn fwy anodd i bobl osgoi terfynau daearyddol o ran gwerthiant. Dywedodd hefyd, fodd bynnag:

In the absence of a clear commitment by the UK Government to tighten regulations in England and Wales, towards the end of our meeting I raised the possibility of transferring these powers to Welsh Ministers, enabling the next Welsh Government to make the regulations it considers appropriate. [...] You agreed to give the matter further consideration and made a commitment to discuss this with the Secretary of State for Wales. I would welcome an update on this.

Yn ei ymateb, dywedodd Paul Scully, Gweinidog y DU dros Fusnesau Bach, Defnyddwyr a'r Farchnad Lafur:

I remain committed to considering if it would be appropriate for the Welsh Government to be given additional powers in respect of fireworks. Before advancing on this matter, I would want to wait until the outcomes of commitments the Government has made and the impact of the changes the Scottish Government have implemented have been evaluated.

2.3. Llywodraeth yr Alban

Barn Llywodraeth yr Alban yw bod y defnydd o dân gwyllt yn fater sydd wedi'i ddatganoli i'r Alban, ond bod cyflwyno gwaharddiad ar werthu tân gwyllt yn fater a gedwir gan Lywodraeth y DU. Mae gan Weinidogion yr Alban bwerau i reoli tân gwyllt o dan Ddeddf Tân Gwyllt 2003.

Yn 2020, comisiynodd Llywodraeth yr Alban Grŵp Adolygu Tân Gwyllt i wneud argymhellion ynghylch tynhau deddfwriaeth yn ymwneud â dân gwyllt. Gwnaeth y Grŵp argymell newidiadau i'r gyfraith sy'n ymwneud â'r modd y gellir cael gafael ar dân gwyllt a'i ddefnyddio. Nid oedd y Grŵp yn argymell cyflwyno gwaharddiad ar werthu tân gwyllt.

Mewn ymateb i'r argymhellion, gwnaeth Llywodraeth yr Alban is-ddeddfwriaeth gan ddefnyddio'r pwerau yn Neddf Tân Gwyllt 2003, er mwyn cyfyngu ar yr adegau yn ystod y dydd pan geir gwerthu a chynnu tân gwyllt, ac er mwyn cyfyngu ar faint o dân gwyllt y gellir ei gyflenwi i'r cyhoedd i 5kg. Mae Llywodraeth yr Alban hefyd wedi ymgynghori ar newidiadau arfaethedig i ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol at y dibenion a ganlyn:

- gosod gofyniad ar oedolion i wneud cais am drwydded cyn y gallant brynu tân gwyllt, gan gynnwys cwblhau cwrs hyfforddiant diogelwch ar-lein a thalu ffi;
- cyfyngu'r diwrnodau y ceir gwerthu a defnyddio tân gwyllt i gyfnodau a ganiateir;
- rhoi pŵer i awdurdodau lleol greu ardaloedd dim tân gwyllt, sef mannau lle na chaiff y cyhoedd gynnu tân gwyllt; a
- gwneud y weithred o werthu tân gwyllt i berson dan 18 oed yn drosedd.

Mynegodd y Prif Weinidog gefnogaeth i argymhellion y Grŵp Adolygu Tân Gwyllt yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ym mis Tachwedd 2020, gan ddweud “pe bydden nhw'n cael eu cyflwyno [y mesurau] ar sail y DU gyfan, byddai Cymru yn sicr yn elwa.”

3. Deddf Marchnad Fewnol y DU 2020

Pennodd Deddf Marchnad Fewnol y DU 2020 reolau newydd ar gyfer rheoleiddio nwyddau ledled y DU. Sefydlodd y Ddeddf egwyddorion cydnabyddiaeth gilyddol a pheidio â gwahaniaethu, a'u hymgorffori yng nghyfraith y DU fel Egwyddorion Mynediad i'r Farchnad.

O dan yr egwyddor cydnabyddiaeth gilyddol, os yw nwydd yn cydymffurfio â rheolau sy'n ymwneud â'i werthu yn y rhan o'r DU lle cafodd ei gynhyrchu neu ei fewnforio iddi, gellir ei werthu mewn unrhyw ran arall o'r DU heb orfod bodloni'r safonau yn y rhannau eraill hynny, hyd yn oed os ydyn nhw'n wahanol.

O dan yr egwyddor peidio â gwahaniaethu, nid yw unrhyw reolau sy'n rheoleiddio sut y dylid gwerthu nwyddau mewn un rhan o'r DU sy'n gwahaniaethu'n uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol yn erbyn darparwyr o rannau eraill o'r DU yn berthnasol yn gyffredinol.

Gallai cyflwyno gwaharddiad ar werthu tân gwyllt yng Nghymru ddod o fewn cwmpas yr Egwyddorion Mynediad i'r Farchnad. Gallai hyn effeithio ar effaith y gwaharddiad hwnnw a'r gallu i'w orfodi.

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir adeg ei gyhoeddi. Dylai darllenwyr fod yn ymwybodol nad yw'r papurau briffio hyn yn cael eu diweddarau o reidrwydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

Lee Waters AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Deputy Minister for Climate Change



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1172
Ein cyf/Our ref LW/10808/21

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1SN
petitions@senedd.cymru

24 Awst 2021

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 22 Gorffennaf ynglŷn â Deiseb P-06-1172, yn galw am waharddiad ar werthu tân gwyllt i'r cyhoedd. Fi sy'n ateb, gan fod sylwadau ar y mater hwn yn tueddu i ganolbwyntio ar sŵn, sy'n dod o dan y portffolio Newid Hinsawdd.

Mae effaith tân gwyllt swnllyd ar anifeiliaid a phobl agored i niwed yn peri cryn bryder i Lywodraeth Cymru. Ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd siaradodd y Prif Weinidog a Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig ar y pryd am y broblem hon yn y Senedd. Yn ystod y trafodaethau hynny lleisiwyd cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol dros dynhau'r rheoliadau yn y maes hwn.

Wrth ymateb i'r ddeiseb hon, rhaid imi nodi bod tân gwyllt yn dod mewn pob siâp a maint. Maent yn amrywio o ffyn gwreichion a thân gwyllt tawel ar gyfer yr ardd, i'r tân gwyllt mwyaf sy'n addas dim ond at ddefnydd proffesiynol. Pan fyddant yn cael eu defnyddio mewn modd cyfrifol maent yn destun pleser i lawer o bobl. Fodd bynnag, pan fyddant yn cael eu defnyddio mewn modd anghyfrifol neu heb roi rhybudd ymlaen llaw, mae tân gwyllt swnllyd yn peri trallod a phryder i bobl sy'n agored i niwed ac anifeiliaid. At ei gilydd nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn credu bod y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol yn ddigonol i ddiogelu'r grwpiau hynny yn llawn.

Mae pwerau i reoleiddio gwerthu a defnyddio tân gwyllt yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn bodoli o dan Ddeddf Tân Gwyllt 2003. Ar hyn o bryd Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU sy'n gyfrifol am y pwerau hyn, yn benodol yr Adran Busnes, Ynni a Strategaeth Ddiwydiannol (BEIS).

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

Tudalen y pecyn 52
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Yn 2020 ysgrifennodd Gweinidogion Llywodraeth Cymru at BEIS, yn cymeradwyo argymhellion Pwyllgor Deisebau Tŷ'r Cyffredin ar gyfer gwella rheoliadau tân gwyllt. Wedyn, yn gynnar yn 2021, cyfarfu Lesley Griffiths AS â'r Gweinidogion sy'n gyfrifol am bolisi tân gwyllt yn Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth yr Alban. Yno gwnaethant drafod manteision tynhau'r rheoliadau mewn perthynas â tân gwyllt ledled Prydain Fawr. Yn dilyn y cyfarfod hwn, ysgrifennodd Llywodraeth Cymru unwaith eto at y Gweinidog cyfrifol o fewn BEIS, Paul Scully AS, yn annog Llywodraeth y DU i weithredu. Unwaith eto gwnaethom ddweud yr hoffem weld y terfyn ar ddesibelau'n cael ei leihau er mwyn lleihau'r risgiau i iechyd anifeiliaid.

Yn absenoldeb ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth y DU i dynhau'r rheolau, gwnaethom grybwyll y posibilrwydd o drosglwyddo swyddogaethau i Weinidogion Cymru. Byddai hyn yn ein galluogi i wneud y rheoliadau rydym yn eu hystyried yn briodol ar gyfer Cymru. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn cydnabod agosrwydd ardaloedd mwyaf poblog Cymru at siopau yn Lloegr, a pha mor hawdd yw siopa ar-lein. Felly, hoffem weld gweithredu ar y cyd ledled Prydain Fawr. Yn y dyfodol hoffem weld tân gwyllt tawelach yn cael eu gwerthu i bobl yng Nghymru a'u gweld yn cael eu defnyddio ar yr adegau y disgwylir iddynt gael eu defnyddio. I'r perwyl hwn, hoffem weld rheoliadau llymach ar ddwy ochr y ffin. Byddai gweithredu cydgysylltiedig ledled Prydain Fawr yn ein helpu i roi negeseuon clir, cyson i'r cyhoedd. Byddai hefyd yn ei gwneud yn fwy anodd i bobl osgoi cyfyngiadau ar werthu tân gwyllt mewn un ardal, drwy fynd i ardal gweinyddiaeth arall.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod hyn yn dangos bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd y broblem hon o ddifri, ac wedi bod yn pwysu am welliannau yn y maes hwn.

Yn gywir,



Lee Waters AS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Deputy Minister for Climate Change

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

Hannah Blythyn AC/AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref MA/LG/6033/19

Kelly Tolhurst MP
Minister for Small Business, Consumers and Corporate Responsibility
Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
minister.tolhurst@beis.gov.uk

14 January 2020

Dear Kelly

As Ministers with policy responsibility for animal welfare, air quality, noise and veterans' issues in Wales, we urge the UK Government to provide a detailed and positive response to the recommendations of the House of Commons Petitions Committee inquiry into fireworks, published on 5 November 2019.

Without prejudging the outcome of such work, we urge you to accept the Committee's recommendation for the UK Government to lead a review, working with animal welfare experts and the fireworks industry, of the effects of fireworks noise on animal welfare, with a view to setting a workable reduced maximum decibel limit which would diminish the risks to animal health. We would welcome the opportunity for Welsh Government officials to be involved in and contribute to the terms of reference for such a review, ensuring it addresses serious issues around the effects of fireworks on animals which have arisen here in Wales.

We strongly support the Committee's recommendation for the UK Government to fund and coordinate a major awareness campaign on the responsible use of fireworks. The campaign should encourage people who use fireworks to let their neighbours know in advance, so they can take steps to protect themselves and their animals if they need to. The campaign should include explicit information in relation to the potential impacts of fireworks on vulnerable groups such as autistic people, veterans and those with PTSD and other health conditions, as well as on domestic and working animals. Our officials would be pleased to work with yours to ensure any specific requirements for Wales are met.

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Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

Tudalen y pecyn 54

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

We are open-minded regarding the provision of additional powers to assist Local Authorities in managing issues surrounding fireworks. The Committee has recommended piloting a revenue-neutral, mandatory permit system for firework displays at a local level. Local Authority officers in Wales have raised both pros and cons of such an approach with our officials. The prior notification of displays is helpful for informing local residents and ensuring health and safety, and works well on a voluntary basis in some authorities. However, there are concerns a permit system might deter some organisers from mounting public firework displays, potentially leading to an increase in less well run private displays. Some Welsh Local Authority officers have suggested the Licensing Act 2003 should be looked at as a possible vehicle for regulating large firework displays. The Welsh Government would welcome dialogue with the UK Government on the various approaches to reviewing Local Authority powers in this area, with a focus on the practicalities, likely positive outcomes and potential unintended consequences.

We agree the level of concern about fireworks is likely to be under-reported by those affected, and people should be enabled and encouraged to make their concerns known. Our officials should work together, perhaps on guidance to improve the systems public authorities have in place for reporting concerns around the misuse of fireworks and establish a consistent approach to data collection and publication.

We support the Committee's recommendation for the UK Government to conduct a review of online sales of fireworks, with a particular focus on sales via social media, and take measures to exert pressure on social media companies to identify and remove posts advertising unlicensed or illegal fireworks for sale on their platforms. We urge the UK Government to ensure fireworks intended for storage at home are not packaged and designed in a way which appeals to children.

On 10 December, we launched a 13-week public consultation on a Clean Air Plan for Wales: Healthy Air, Healthy Wales. It states we will assess the contribution domestic bonfires and fireworks make to levels of fine particulate matter, and we are taking a cross-Government approach to consider what, if any, further action should be taken in this area. Welsh Government air quality officials would welcome a discussion with officials in the Office for Product Safety and Standards in relation to the air quality impacts of fireworks, including consideration of the range of chemicals which may be present.

We would be grateful if you would take account of the views of Welsh Ministers in formulating your response to the Petitions Committee, and engage with us as work is taken forward. This matter cuts across a number of devolved policy areas, and we should work collaboratively to secure improvements to health and well-being of people and animals.

This letter is being copied for information to Ash Denham MSP, Minister for Community Safety in the Scottish Government, and to the Secretary of State for Wales.

Regards


Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd,
Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment,
Energy and Rural Affairs



Hannah Blythyn AC/AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Tai a
Llywodraeth Leol
Deputy Minister for Housing
and Local Government



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Leslie Griffiths AM
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs
Hannah Blythyn AM
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Kelly Tolhurst MP

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Our ref: CC2020/00847

Your ref: MA/LG/6033/19

25 January 2020

Reef (estio),

Thank you for your letter dated 14 January 2020. I am grateful for the time taken to write setting out the views of the Welsh Government with regard to the conclusions of the Petitions Select Committee inquiry around fireworks. I will be responding to that inquiry on behalf of the Government in due course.

I am pleased that officials in the Office for Product for Safety and Standards (OPSS), who have responsibility for fireworks policy, have met with officials from both the Welsh Government and the Scottish Government. I would like to encourage their continued joint working, particularly as they are considering how to develop a joint campaign to help educate the public and make them aware of the issues associated with firework use.

Following the two most recent e-petitions and subsequent debates in parliament, I have taken a keen interest in the issue of fireworks and have been listening to the concerns that individuals have been raising in debate and through correspondence. We receive representations from a wide range of stakeholders, including members of the public, organisations and charities, all with ranging views on what the issues are and what action they would like to see.

As you may be aware, I have asked OPSS to develop a fact-based evidence base on the key issues that have been raised around fireworks. This includes looking at data around noise and disturbance, anti-social behaviour, non-compliance, environmental impact, and the impact on humans and animals. The aim is to build a full picture of the data around fireworks in order for us to identify whether there is a problem, and if so, what action - if any - is appropriate. This work will also help us identify trends across fireworks seasons.

I was interested to read of your proposed consultation on a Clean Air Plan for Wales and hope you will be able to share any evidence that you have in relation to the impact of bonfires and fireworks, so that it can be included as part of OPSS' evidence base.

Thank you again for sharing your views. I look forward to the continued joint working of our respective officials.

KELLY TOLHURST MP

Minister for Small Business, Consumers & Corporate Responsibility



Ein cyf/Our ref DC/LG/02850/21

Paul Scully MP
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

Minister.Scully@beis.gov.uk

3 March 2021

Dear Paul Scully MP,

Thank you for meeting with Ash Denham MSP, Minister for Community Safety in the Scottish Government and me on 28 January regarding issues around the regulation of fireworks across Great Britain.

As discussed, I do not believe the current legislation is adequate to protect vulnerable people and animals from the effects of firework noise, and I was very interested to hear about the improvements to fireworks legislation being made in Scotland. I am concerned about England and Wales falling behind.

You mentioned the Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS) was carrying out testing on the decibel levels of fireworks currently sold in Great Britain. You said this work had been delayed by the pandemic but the results would be available later this year. I previously wrote to your predecessor urging the UK Government to accept the Petitions Committee recommendation seeking a workable reduced maximum decibel limit which would diminish the risks of firework noise to animal health. I would be grateful if you could set out how the OPSS work will inform improvements to the regulations, and current timescales for necessary changes to be made.

During the meeting, I highlighted regulation-making powers under the Fireworks Act remain with the Secretary of State in relation to England and Wales. Therefore, Welsh Ministers are not able to mirror in Wales the regulations recently made by the Scottish Government, tightening conditions on the sale and use of fireworks.

Given the proximity of Wales' most populated areas to shops in England, and the ease of shopping online, I would welcome concerted action across Great Britain to ensure fireworks available for sale to the public in Wales are quieter and used at more predictable times going forwards. Joined up action across Great Britain would allow us to send clear, consistent messages to the public. Co-ordinated action would also make it harder for people to get around geographically limited restrictions on sales introduced by a single administration.

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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

In the absence of a clear commitment by the UK Government to tighten regulations in England and Wales, towards the end of our meeting I raised the possibility of transferring these powers to Welsh Ministers, enabling the next Welsh Government to make the regulations it considers appropriate. You raised concerns around policy divergence. I would point out divergence within Great Britain is inevitable if England and Wales do not keep pace with the improvements to legislation currently being made in Scotland. You agreed to give the matter further consideration and made a commitment to discuss this with the Secretary of State for Wales. I would welcome an update on this.

I look forward to receiving your views on the issues addressed in this letter.

I am copying this letter to Ash Denham MSP and the Secretary of State for Wales.

Yours Sincerely,



Lesley Griffiths AS/MS

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

- CC: 1. Ash Denham MSP
Minister for Community Safety
Scottish Government
MinisterCS@gov.scot
2. Secretary of State for Wales



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Lesley Griffiths AS/MS
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs
Cardiff Bay
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Paul Scully MP
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

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Our ref: CC2021/08129
Your ref: DC/LG/02850/21

23 March 2021

Dear Lesley,

Thank you for your letter dated 3 March 2021 about our meeting, together with Ash Denham MSP, Minister for Community Safety in the Scottish Government, on 28 January to discuss fireworks. It was helpful to have the opportunity to hear your views and thoughts.

As you know, the Petitions Committee carried out an extensive inquiry into fireworks that covered the whole of Great Britain and published its report in November 2019. The Committee concluded that they could not “support a ban (of consumer fireworks) before other, less drastic but potentially more effective, options have been fully explored”.

The Government agrees with the Committee’s approach. Furthermore, we do not feel at present that any further restrictions in relation to fireworks are appropriate, as they could have unintended consequences. We acknowledge the experience of the National Fire Chiefs Council and the National Police Chiefs Council who believe banning fireworks would push the market underground and make it more difficult to monitor. Nevertheless, we are not complacent and have been carrying out work to deliver the commitments we made in response to the Petition Committee’s inquiry.

As you will understand, the pandemic has been a key focus, meaning stakeholders’ attention has been on other highly important matters. Despite this, the Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS) continues to engage regularly with animal welfare bodies, including the RSPCA, The Kennel Club and the British Horse Society. This is intended to ensure we have access to all available evidence. The Government also engages with a wide range of other stakeholders, including ex-armed forces charities, to ensure we understand the issues and that we are focusing on the right messages in our awareness campaigns.

On 29 October 2020, OPSS published a Fireworks Evidence Base that collated available data and research about noise and disturbance, anti-social behaviour, non-compliance, environmental impact, and the impact on humans and animals. The intention of the evidence base was to collate existing information, to build a full picture of the data around fireworks.

A key commitment the Government made in response to the Petition Committee’s inquiry was to run a public awareness campaign for the 2020 fireworks season. We believe the campaign was successful and far-reaching. Subsequent reports from Twitter showed that, between 11 October and 9 November 2020, the campaign materials had a potential reach of 2.6 million (total number of people who saw the content) and 9.4 million potential impressions (number of times content was displayed).

The Fireworks Evidence Base work with stakeholders and the conclusions of the Petition Committee's inquiry indicate that awareness raising and education are key to ensuring anti-social behaviour is minimised and that fireworks are used considerately. I am pleased that the assets for the 2020 campaign were translated into Welsh. I also understand that they were used in the campaign and shared with your officials to promote in the most appropriate way for Wales. We have started to plan for the 2021 campaign, and we will be keen to engage with your officials as we develop the approach.

Other commitments the Government made and continues to work on include:

- Engaging with Local Authorities to better understand what specific issues they face. To date we have received limited evidence, but we continue to engage and monitor issues by area;
- Engaging with the Department for Health and Social Care and Home Office to determine whether data collection of firework related incidents could be improved and if it would be beneficial to do so;
- Engaging with the Home Office, the police and fire services to better understand what issues they face with fireworks, to inform a decision as to whether non-compliance or criminal activity incidents require a change in the way they are reported;
- An OPSS project aimed at reducing the flow of unsafe products through fulfilment houses within the UK. The project includes capturing data on fulfilment activity within the UK and disrupting the activity of any fulfilment houses supplying unsafe products. While the project does not focus on fireworks, we believe the lessons learned can be applied more widely;
- Engaging with online platforms to ensure they are aware of their responsibilities and are taking action to remove any listings of unsafe products;
- Engaging with the fireworks industry to consider what action can be taken on a voluntary basis. The industry is already considering how they can encourage consumers to read the instructions that come with fireworks (an issue we have identified as part of our evidence base work).

As part of the Government response to the Petition Committee's inquiry, OPSS committed to do further work on noise, and a research programme was commissioned to test the decibel level of commonly used fireworks. The objective of the testing work is to help us understand the decibel level associated with a range of fireworks, and whether there are any that can be considered as "low" noise. In the context of the pandemic, the testing laboratories had to re-prioritise their workload and we hope the testing can be completed later this year.

With regards to the legislative amendments the Scottish Government is implementing, I am keen to understand the impact the changes have made. I believe this is necessary to consider whether similar changes are needed for England and Wales and to what extent the objective could be achieved through non-legislative ways in England and Wales.

I remain committed to considering if it would be appropriate for the Welsh Government to be given additional powers in respect of fireworks. Before advancing on this matter, I would want to wait until the outcomes of commitments the Government has made and the impact of the changes the Scottish Government have implemented have been evaluated. I am mindful that

this approach is supported by the extensive Petition Committee's inquiry (of which I was a member).

I encourage our officials across England, Scotland and Wales to continue to engage and work collaboratively. Of course, I would be happy to discuss the matter again as work progresses.

Thank you once again for taking the time to write, I hope my response is helpful to you.

This letter is copied to Ash Denham, MSP.



PAUL SCULLY MP

Minister for Small Business, Consumers & Labour Markets
Minister for London

P-06-1174 Mae angen atal Llywodraeth Cymru a grwpiau cyhoeddus rhag gwneud Cymru yn Genedl sy'n Noddfa

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 13 Medi 2021
Petitions Committee | 13 September 2021

Cyfeirnod: RS21/0497-4

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1174

Teitl y ddeiseb: Mae angen atal Llywodraeth Cymru a grwpiau cyhoeddus rhag gwneud Cymru yn Genedl sy'n Noddfa

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru a grwpiau cyhoeddus, wrthi'n hyrwyddo Cymru fel "cenedl sy'n noddfa" er mwyn i wladolion tramor (ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches) ddod i fyw yng Nghymru. NID dyma yw ewyllys mwyafrif pobl Cymru. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymgynghori â'u hetholwyr eto (h.y. Cymru fel cenedl) ynglŷn â'r mater hwn. Os daw Cymru i fod yn Genedl sy'n Noddfa, bydd treftadaeth Cymru yn cael ei herydu yn gyflym iawn.

Dyma'r dyfyniad a geir ar <https://wales.cityofsanctuary.org/cy/> "Rydym yn falch bod gennym gefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes ac rydym wedi cychwyn ar waith hynod o gyffrous gyda phrifysgolion, y gwasanaeth iechyd ac undebau llafur". Er bod lleiafrif bach iawn o bobl yng Nghymru, yn barod i agor eu breichiau, eu cartrefi a'u gwlad i ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches, NID yw hynny'n cynrychioli'r rhan fwyaf o bobl sy'n byw yng nghenedl Cymru.

Yn syml, ni allwn ni fel cenedl gynnal mwy o ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches i'w lleoli/cartrefu yng Nghymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn methu fforddio gofalu am bobl a theuluoedd sy'n ei chael hi'n anodd rhoi bwyd ar y bwrdd neu do uwch eu pennau. Mae miloedd o bobl/teuluoedd (gan gynnwys plant) sy'n ddigartref yng Nghymru ac sydd angen cymorth ar frys. Gallai'r arian a arbedir trwy beidio â derbyn y ffoaduriaid a'r ceiswyr lloches hyn yng Nghymru, gael ei wario ar helpu pobl Cymru sydd ag angen mawr amdano.

Rydym ni (y rhai sydd wedi'u llofnodi) eisiau diddymu Cymru fel cenedl sy'n noddfa.



1. Cefndir

1.1. Cyd-destun hanesyddol

Dechreuwyd amddiffyn pobl sy'n ffoi o'u mamwlad ym 1921 pan ddechreuodd Cynghrair y Cenedloedd, yn dilyn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, gydlynw set o gytundebau rhyngwladol i ddarparu dogfennau teithio i'r bobl hynny.

Yn dilyn y cynnydd sydyn mewn pobl sydd wedi'u dadleoli yn ystod ac ar ôl yr Ail Ryfel Byd, arweiniodd cynhadledd ddiplomyddol yng Ngenefa at y Gonfensiwn Ffoaduriaid 1951, a ddiwygiwyd yn ddiweddarach gan Brotocol ym 1967. Mae Asiantaeth Ffoaduriaid y Cenedloedd Unedig (sef yr UNHCR) yn goruchwyllo'r naill gytundeb â'r llall – sydd â 149 o bartïon y wladwriaeth – a nhw yw'r prif gytundebau rhyngwladol ar gyfer amddiffyn ffoaduriaid.

Prif egwyddor y Confensiwn Ffoaduriaid yw '*non-refoulement*', sy'n honni na ddylid dychwelyd ffoadur i wlad lle mae'n wynebu bygythiadau difrifol i'w bywyd/fywyd neu ryddid.

Erbyn hyn, mae *non-refoulement* yn cae ei hystyried yn un o reolau cyfraith ryngwladol arferol. Mae hynny'n golygu ei bod yn cael ei chymhwyso ar gyfer pob gwladwriaeth, ni waeth a yw cytundeb rhyngwladol yn bodoli neu'r hyn yw eu statws mewn perthynas ag ef.

Mae amddiffyn ffoaduriaid hefyd wedi'i ymgorffori'n anuniongyrchol mewn cytundebau rhanbarthol eraill y mae'r DU yn rhan ohonynt, fel y Confensiwn Ewropeaidd ar Hawliau Dynol. Mae Erthygl 2, er enghraifft, yn sicrhau'r hawl i fywyd ac mae Erthygl 3 yn darparu ar gyfer rhyddid rhag artaith a thriniaeth annynol neu ddiraddiol. Gyda'i gilydd, maen nhw'n gwahardd '*refoulement anuniongyrchol*', sy'n golygu diarddel i wladwriaeth lle gall ymfudwyr wynebu cael eu halltudio ymhellach, heb asesiad cywir o'u sefyllfa.

1.2. Diffiniadau

Mae Confensiwn Ffoaduriaid 1951 yn disgrifio ffoadur fel a ganlyn:

Person sydd y tu allan i'w wlad ei genedligrwydd/chenedligrwydd neu breswylfa arferol; mae ganddo/ganddi ofn ar sail dda o erledigaeth oherwydd ei hil, crefydd, cenedligrwydd, aelodaeth o grŵp cymdeithasol penodol neu farn wleidyddol; ac yn methu neu'n anfodlon manteisio ar amddiffyniad y wlad honno – neu ddychwelyd yno – oherwydd ei bod/fod yn ofni erledigaeth.

Mae hyn yn wahanol i'r diffiniad o geisiwr lloches, sydd fel a ganlyn:

person sydd wedi croesi ffin ryngwladol i chwilio am amddiffyniad, ond nad oes penderfyniad wedi cael ei wneud ynghylch ei gais/chais am statws ffoadur, hyd yn hyn.

Mae ceisiwr lloches, felly, yn rhywun sydd wedi cyrraedd gwlad ac wedi gofyn am loches. Hyd nes y bydd yn cael penderfyniad o ran a ydyw'n ffoadur ai peidio, caiff ei alw'n geisiwr lloches.

Yn y DU, nid oes gan geiswyr lloches yr un hawliau â ffoadur neu ddinesydd Prydeinig. Er enghraifft, ni chaniateir i bobl sy'n ceisio lloches weithio na hawlio budd-daliadau.

1.3. Cefnogaeth Llywodraeth y DU i geiswyr lloches

Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn darparu tai, cefnogaeth ariannol a mynediad at wasanaethau i geiswyr lloches os ydynt nhw'n bodloni'r gofynion o ran cymhwysedd (sef eu bod yn ddiartref neu nad oes ganddyn nhw arian i brynu bwyd).

Mae darpariaeth gyfwerth yn cael ei gwneud ar gyfer y rheini y mae eu cais am loches yn cael ei wrthod, sy'n gorfod bodloni gwahanol ofynion o ran cymhwysedd.

Tai

Dyrennir tai gan Lywodraeth y DU ac ni all ceiswyr lloches ddewis ble maen nhw'n byw.

Cymorth ariannol

Mae ceiswyr lloches yn cael £39.63 yr wythnos y pen ar yr aelwyd i dalu am fwyd, dillad a nwyddau ymolchi. Mae'r lwfans hwn yn cael ei roi ymlaen llaw ar gerdyn debyd bob wythnos.

Mae menywod beichiog a menywod plant ifanc yn cael symiau ychwanegol, fel a ganlyn:

Mam feichiog	£3
Babi sy'n iau nag 1 oed	£5
Plentyn rhwng 1 a 3 oed	£3

Gellir darparu taliad mamolaeth untro ychwanegol o £300 i famau os oes disgwyl i'w babi gael ei eni mewn 8 wythnos neu lai, neu os yw eu babi o dan 6 wythnos oed.

Gwasanaethau

Mae ceiswyr lloches yn gallu derbyn gofal iechyd y GIG yn rhad ac am ddim, gan gynnwys presgripsiynau am ddim, gofal deintyddol, profion golwg a help i dalu am sbectol.

Gall plant fynd i ysgolion y wladwriaeth, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys gallu gwneud cais am brydau ysgol am ddim

Yng Nghymru, mae gan geiswyr lloches a cheiswyr lloches a gafodd eu gwrthod yr hawl i'r un mynediad i wasanaethau iechyd â'r boblogaeth breswyl.

1.4. Bil Cenedligrwydd a Ffiniau'r DU

Mae Bil Cenedligrwydd a Ffiniau Llywodraeth y DU yn mynd drwy Senedd y DU ar hyn o bryd. Dyma dri phrif amcan y Ddeddf:

1. Cynyddu tegwch y system er mwyn amddiffyn a chefnogi'r rheini sydd angen lloches yn well.
2. Atal mynediad anghyfreithlon i'r Deyrnas Unedig, a thrwy hynny dorri model busnes pobl sy'n smyglo rhwydweithiau gan amddiffyn bywydau'r rheini y maent yn eu peryglu.
3. Sicrhau bod y rheini sydd heb hawl i fod yn y DU yn gadael y DU yn haws.

Yn ôl Llyfrgell Tŷ'r Cyffredin, byddai teithiau afreolaidd i'r DU a hawliadau hwyr am loches yn cael eu hatal a'u cosbi mewn sawl ffordd.'

Byddai'n caniatáu ar gyfer prosesu alltraeth o ran ceisiadau ar gyfer lloches, sef arfer y mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig yn ei ddisgrifio fel un sy'n dad-ddyneiddio, yn ddrud ac yn methu â datrys achosion sylfaenol symud a dadleoli. Byddai'r Bil yn cyflwyno ffyrdd newydd o atal rhai hawliadau, yn ehangu sancsiynau troseddol am droseddau cysylltiedig ac yn cynyddu cosbau sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy i'r eithaf. At hynny, byddai'n rhoi pwerau ychwanegol i gychod ym moroedd tiriogaethol y DU gael eu stopio a'u hailgyfeirio.

Gwnaeth yr UNHCR gyhoeddi datganiad yn dweud ei fod yn drist bod y Bil wedi pasio ei ail ddarlleniad.

2. Cymru

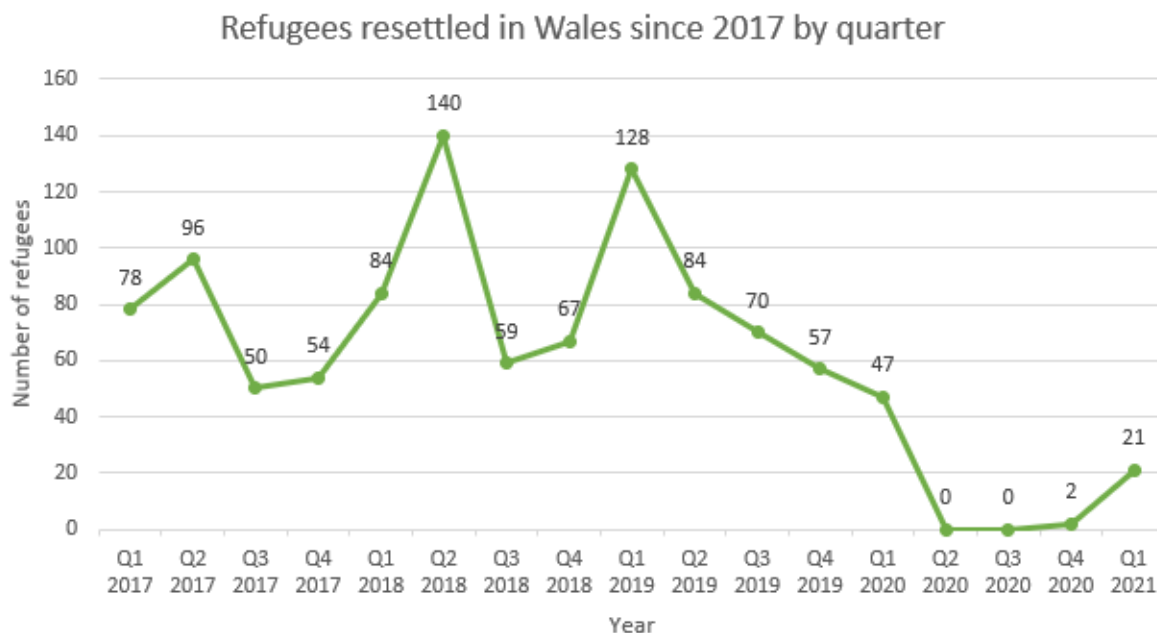
2.1. Ystadegau

Ffoaduriaid yng Nghymru

Cafodd y broses o ailsefydlu ffoaduriaid ei hatal dros dro yn ystod ail a thrydydd chwarter 2020 oherwydd pandemig y Coronafeirws. Cafodd y broses o ailsefydlu ei rhoi ar waith eto ym mis

Rhagfyr 2020, pan gafodd 2 ffoadur eu hailsefydlu yng Nghymru. Ailsefydlwyd 21 o ffoaduriaid yng Nghymru yn chwarter cyntaf 2021.

Mae'r graff isod yn dangos nifer y ffoaduriaid a ailsefydlwyd yng Nghymru er 2017 fesul chwarter yn y graff isod:



Ffynhon

nell: Ystadegau Mewnfudo'r Swyddfa Gartref, [Res_D01: Ffoaduriaid a gafodd eu hailsefydlu yn ôl cynlluniau ailsefydlu ac awdurdodau lleol](#) (diweddarwyd 27 Mai 2021)

Ceiswyr lloches yng Nghymru

Ar 31 Mawrth 2021, roedd 2,734 o geiswyr lloches yng Nghymru.

Mae data awdurdodau lleol **yn dangos** nifer y geiswyr lloches oedd yn cael cefnogaeth hyd at 31 Mawrth 2021. Darperir cefnogaeth o dan ddeddfwriaeth ledled y DU, ac mae wedi'i rhannu'n ddau gategori: cynhaliaeth yn unig a llety gwasgarog. Mae llety **gwasgarog** yn golygu llety dros dro yn y tymor hir a ddarperir trwy'r Swyddfa Gartref.

Ar 31 Mawrth 2021, roedd 10 allan o'r 22 awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru'n darparu cefnogaeth, fel a ganlyn:

Awdurdod Lleol	Nifer y geiswyr lloches sy'n derbyn cefnogaeth: cynhaliaeth yn unig	Nifer y geiswyr lloches sy'n derbyn cefnogaeth: llety gwasgarog
Caerffili	1	0
Caerdydd	48	1,322

Conwy	0	6
Merthyr Tudful	2	0
Castell-nedd Port Talbot	1	0
Casnewydd	23	403
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2	0
Abertawe	18	783
Bro Morgannwg	1	1
Wrecsam	3	120

Ffynhonnell: Ystadegau mewn fudo'r Swyddfa Gartref, Asy_D11: Ceiswyr lloches sy'n derbyn cefnogaeth adran 95 gan awdurdod lleol (diweddarwyd 27 Mai 2021)

3. Camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Yn 2019, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru mai hi fyddai'r **Genedl Noddfa** gyntaf yn y byd. Roedd hynny **mewn ymateb** i ymchwiliad yn 2017 gan Bwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau'r Bumed Senedd i ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches yng Nghymru.

Mae **asesiad o effaith** Llywodraeth Cymru yn crynhoi'r modd y mae'r polisi:

yn ceisio dymchwel rhwystrau i geiswyr lloches ddefnyddio gwasanaethau, gwella cymorth cyflogadwyedd i ffoaduriaid, gwella integreiddio a gwybodaeth am hawliau i ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches a lliniaru amddifadedd, salwch meddwl a digartrefedd.

Daeth yr asesiad i'r casgliad canlynol: 'Ni chanfuwyd unrhyw effeithiau negyddol i'r cynigion hyn.'

Cydymffurfriad rhyngwladol a chydabyddiaeth

Mae'n ofynnol ar Lywodraeth Cymru a'i Gweinidogion i gydymffurfio â rhwymedigaethau rhyngwladol y DU a Chymru.

Yn y cynllun, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn esbonio sut mae'r polisi'n sicrhau ei bod yn cyflawni **rhwymedigaethau rhyngwladol Cymru** ac yn cydymffurfio â saith Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig, a lofnodwyd ac a gadarnhawyd gan y DU.

Cafodd y polisi Cenedl Noddfa **ei ardystio gan y Cenhedloedd Unedig**, a roddodd ei gefnogaeth yn llawn i'r polisi.

Datganoli

At hynny, roedd y cynllun yn gyfle i Lywodraeth Cymru nodi ei safbwynt ar drefniadau o ran ddatganoli, o gofio bod lloches a mewnfudo yn faterion sydd wedi'u neilltuo i Lywodraeth y DU:

Llywodraeth y DU yn hytrach na Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am loches a mewnfudo. Mae hyn yn golygu bod rhai o'r ysgogwyr allweddol i atal canlyniadau niweidiol, megis gwneud penderfyniadau amserol a da am achosion lloches, ansawdd llety lloches a darpariaeth cymorth cyfreithiol, y tu hwnt i'n rheolaeth ni.

Fodd bynnag, bydd integreiddio ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches yn llwyddiannus yn gofyn am ymdrech ar y cyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, gwasanaethau cyhoeddus Cymru a chymunedau Cymru.

Costau

Ym mis Tachwedd 2020, ymatebodd Llywodraeth Cymru i Gais Rhyddid Gwybodaeth am gyfanswm costau ei rhaglen Cenedl Noddfa hyd yn hyn. Mae'r rhain fel a ganlyn:

Annex A

Name of Project/Scheme	Cost (Jan 2019 – Oct 2020)
ReStart: Refugee Integration*	£1,502,922
Asylum Rights Programme	£760,500
Asylum Justice	£45,000
Sanctuary Website	£17,071
WARD Scheme	£54,466
Move On Project**	£323,330
Research (Hosting)	£10,000
Research (Employer Gaps and Opportunities)	£14,998
Hate Crime Funding (WRC)	£36,000
Total	£2,764,287

* This Project is funded through the EU Asylum Migration Integration Fund.

** This cost is based on the annual allocation for the project during 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Roedd yr ymwadiad canlynol yn cyd-fynd â'r wybodaeth:

The Nation of Sanctuary plan was developed through extensive cross-government working on the basis that all parts of the Welsh Government should be ensuring that schemes and initiatives are inclusive of those with protected characteristics, including refugees or asylum seekers. Accordingly, many of the actions in the plan reflect in-depth discussions about how existing funded schemes can be better aligned to the needs of

these individuals. It is not possible to quantify how much of these general budgets has been used to support these members of our communities.

Gofynnwyd am y wybodaeth ganlynol a ddyfynnir hefyd, ond nid oedd y wybodaeth ar gael gan Lywodraeth Cymru:

- Dadansoddiad o'r costau ar gyfer tai, gofal iechyd a chyfieithwyr ac ati.
- A oes unrhyw un o'r bobl hyn wedi bod yn gysylltiedig â throseddau, ac os felly, pa droseddau?
- Pa ganran o'r bobl hyn sy'n gyflogedig?

Dyma oedd esboniad Llywodraeth Cymru mewn ateb i'r cwestiwn i'r cwestiwn a oes gan y bobl a gymerwyd i mewn unrhyw stoc o dai cymdeithasol ac os felly, faint ym mhob sir?

Asylum seekers are provided with accommodation on a 'no choice' basis by the Home Office – this is not considered to be social housing and is rented from private landlords. If granted refugee status, local authorities are able to provide homelessness assistance to individuals but the Welsh Government does not hold information relating to the number of refugees accommodated in social housing.

Fe wnaeth **yr ymateb egluro hefyd** y datblygwyd cynllun Cenedl Noddfa ar gyfer tymor y Bumed Senedd – a ddaeth i ben ym mis Ebrill 2021 – ac y byddai angen i Lywodraeth Gymru yn y dyfodol ystyried gwaith y tu hwnt i hynny.

Yn flaenorol, roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymateb i gais Rhyddid Gwybodaeth am nifer yr ymfudwyr/ffoaduriaid anghyfreithlon sy'n cael eu cartrefu mewn gwestai, hosteli a phreswylfeydd preifat yng Nghymru' (**mis Medi 2020**).

Datganiadau diweddaraf Llywodraeth Cymru

Mae'r **Gweinidog Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol, Jane Hutt**, yn gyfrifol am weithgareddau Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â cheiswyr lloches a ffoaduriaid ers etholiadau'r Senedd ym mis Mai 2021.

Ar 17 Mehefin 2021, rhoddodd y Gweinidog **ddatganiad yn nodi Wythnos Ffoaduriaid** a roddodd y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am weithgareddau diweddar Llywodraeth Cymru. Esboniodd y datganiad:

- Mae gwasanaethau a ariennir – er enghraifft y Rhaglen Hawliau Lloches a chyngor cyfreithiol Cyfiawnder Lloches – wedi parhau i gyflawni mewn amgylchiadau heriol iawn, ar lwyfannau rhithiol.
- Mae **gwefan Noddfa** Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael ei diweddarau i sicrhau y gellir cael gafael ar negeseuon allweddol am reoliadau Covid-19 yn hawdd mewn llawer o ieithoedd. Dros y misoedd nesaf, bydd y wybodaeth a ddarperir ar y wefan yn cael ei ehangu i

gynnwys gwybodaeth ar gyfer dinasyddion yr UE a Gwladolion Prydeinig Hong Kong, cyn ychwanegu categorïau ychwanegol o fudwyr a all deithio i Gymru i ddechrau bywyd newydd;

- Wedi ariannu'r broses o osod cysylltiad dros dro i'r rhyngwlad mewn eiddo lloches yng Nghymru am gyfnod o 6 mis i'w helpu i gysylltu â'u teulu a'u ffrindiau, a chaniatáu mynediad i weithgareddau integreiddio allweddol fel dosbarthiadau Saesneg;
- Yn sicrhau bod Llywodraeth y DU yn 'deall ei barn yn llawn' am ei Chynllun Newydd ar gyfer Mewnfudo, gan gynnwys 'rhoi ceiswyr lloches mewn cymunedau ac nid mewn canolfannau derbyn ynysig tebyg i garchardai'.

Roedd y datganiad hefyd yn rhoi diweddariad ar weithgareddau ysgolion, prifysgolion, colegau, busnesau ac awdurdodau lleol wrth gefnogi Cymru fel Cenedl Noddfa.

Affganistan

Wrth ysgrifennu'r briff hwn, mae nifer o wladwriaethau wedi cyhoeddi y byddan nhw'n derbyn y rheini sy'n ffoi o Affganistan.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi **Polisi Adleoli a Chymorth i Affganiaid** Llywodraeth y DU. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi eto beth yw ei chynlluniau i ddarparu lloches, er iddi **gadarnhau** ei bod yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU, ac mae awdurdodau lleol Cymru wedi **rhoi gwybod i'r BBC** beth yw eu cynlluniau. Bydd 5,000 o ffoaduriaid yn cael lloches yn y DU ym mlwyddyn gyntaf y polisi, gyda blaenoriaeth yn cael ei rhoi i fenywod a merched. Mae **Llywodraeth y DU wedi ymrwymo** i ddarparu noddfa i 20,000 o ffoaduriaid, fodd bynnag, ni roddwyd llinell amser benodol ar gyfer y 15,000 sy'n weddill oni bai am 'yn y blynyddoedd i ddod'.

4. Camau a gymerwyd gan y Senedd

Cyhoeddodd **Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau** y Bumed Senedd ei adroddiad ar ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches yn 2017. Gwnaeth yr adroddiad, "**Roeddwn i'n arfer bod yn rhywun**" arwain at **gyhoeddiad Llywodraeth Cymru** y byddai Cymru'n dod yn Genedl Noddfa.

Yn dilyn etholiadau'r Senedd ym mis Mai 2021, sefydlwyd **Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb a Chyfiawnder Cymdeithasol** y Chweched Senedd ar 23 Mehefin 2021. Mae **cylch gwaith y pwyllgor** yn cwmpasu cydraddoldeb a hawliau dynol, gwaith teg, cydlyniant cymunedol a diogelwch, mynd i'r afael â thlodi, rhoi Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol 2015 ar waith, ac unrhyw faterion trawsbynciol cysylltiedig o fewn ei gylch gwaith.

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir adeg ei gyhoeddi. Dylai darllenwyr fod yn ymwybodol nad yw'r papurau briffio hyn yn cael eu diweddarau o reidrwydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

Jane Hutt AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol
Minister for Social Justice



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf P-06-1174
Ein cyf JH-/10312/21

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1SN

Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

19 Awst 2021

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr diweddar ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch deiseb P-06-1174, yn gofyn inni ystyried y cais i atal Llywodraeth Cymru a grwpiau cyhoeddus rhag gwneud Cymru yn Genedl Noddfa, ac i beidio â chefnogi rhai o aelodau mwyaf bregus ein cymdeithas.

Cydraddoldeb a hawliau dynol yw congflaen Llywodraeth Cymru, a'n gweledigaeth ar gyfer Cymru. Dyna hefyd yw congflaen ein hunaniaeth genedlaethol. Nid wyf yn credu mai anwybyddu angen yw'r hyn sy'n ein diffinio fel Cymry, ond trugaredd sydd wedi ei hen sefydlu'n ddwfn yn ein hunaniaeth. Nid oes amheuaeth mai'r gofal a'r trugaredd hwn tuag at ein gilydd, yn enwedig yn ystod y cyfnod eithriadol ansicr yma, sydd wedi arwain mwy o bobl nag erioed i ddewis ymddiried unwaith eto yn y Llywodraeth hon.

Datblygwyd cynllun Cenedl Noddfa drwy ymgynghoriad agored dros gyfnod 3 mis, a ddechreuodd ar 22 Mawrth 2018 ac a orffennodd ar 25 Mehefin 2018. Gwnaethom gwrdd â phobl a oedd yn chwilio am noddfa a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ar draws Gymru a gwranddo arnynt, cyn ac yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad. Roedd yr ymgynghoriad hefyd yn agored i'r cyhoedd gael gwneud sylwadau. Gweler copi cryno o ymatebion yr ymgynghoriad [yma](#). Fel yr eglurwyd yn glir yn yr adroddiad, "Yn gyffredinol, mae'r

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Gohebiaeth.Jane.Hutt@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Jane.Hutt@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

Tudalen y pecyn 7?
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad yn dangos cefnogaeth sylweddol i'r cynigion yn y fersiwn ddrafft o Gynllun Cenedl Noddfa.”

Nod Cynllun Cenedl Noddfa yw sicrhau bod y bobl sy'n chwilio am noddfa yn gallu ailsefydlu eu bywydau yma. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae am sicrhau eu bod yn gallu dod yn rhan o'n cymunedau, a defnyddio eu sgiliau a'u profiad i'r graddau llawnaf. Mae ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth hon i Gynllun Cenedl Noddfa, a'r bobl y mae am eu cefnogi, yn gadarn o hyd.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jane', with a horizontal line above the first letter.

Jane Hutt AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol
Minister for Social Justice

Stopiwch y cyfnodau atal byr yn ystod gwyliau hanner tymor. Dyma'r unig seibiannau y caniateir i staff addysgu eu cael

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 13 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 13 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS21/0497-5

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1175

Teitl y ddeiseb: Stopiwch y cyfnodau atal byr yn ystod gwyliau hanner tymor. Dyma'r unig seibiannau y caniateir i staff addysgu eu cael

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Rydym wedi cael un cyfnod atal byr eisoes yn ystod hanner tymor ac nid oedd staff addysgu yng Nghymru yn gallu mynd i unrhyw le na gwneud dim byd. Nid oes modd i ni drefnu wythnos neu ddwy i ffwrdd o'r gwaith yn ôl ein dymuniad, mae'n rhaid iddynt fod yn ystod cyfnod gwyliau'r ysgol yn unig. Nid yw ond yn deg bod staff addysgu a'r plant yn gallu mynd i fwynhau eu hoe am eu holl waith caled yn ystod y tymor, yn union fel y gallem pe byddem yn cael dewis gwyliau. Rhowch y rhyddid i blant, staff, a rhieni fwynhau amser gwerthfawr gyda'i gilydd yn gwneud yr hyn y maent am ei wneud.



1. Y sefyllfa bresennol o ran cyfyngiadau COVID-19

Mae Cymru ar **Lefel Rhybudd 0** ar hyn o bryd. Er bod rhai cyfyngiadau yn parhau, er enghraifft mae'n rhaid i bobl i hunanynysu am 10 diwrnod o hyd os ydynt yn cael canlyniad positif am COVID-19, mae gorchuddion wyneb yn orfodol o hyd mewn llawer o leoliadau dan do, ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynghori yn erbyn teithio rhyngwladol nad yw'n hanfodol, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r cyfyngiadau a gyflwynwyd i reoli lledaeniad COVID-19 wedi dod i ben.

1.1. Addysg

Ar hyn o bryd mae ysgolion a cholegau ar agor i'r holl ddisgyblion a myfyrwyr ar wahân i'r rhai sy'n hunan-ynysu oherwydd COVID-19.

Ar **27 Awst 2021**, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru Fframweithiau Penderfyniadau Rheoli Heintiau COVID-19 lleol ar gyfer **ysgolion** a **cholegau**. Mae'r rhain yn nodi trefniadau ar gyfer darparu dysgu, gan alluogi ysgolion, colegau, darparwyr dysgu seiliedig ar waith a dysgu oedolion i deilwra ymyriadau i adlewyrchu risgiau ac amgylchiadau lleol. Daw'r fframweithiau yn sgil cyhoeddi **canllawiau gweithredol** ar **9 Gorffennaf 2021**.

Egwyddorion arweiniol Llywodraeth Cymru y tu ôl i'r fframweithiau yw:

- galluogi ysgolion i weithredu ar sail 'busnes fel arfer' cyn belled ag y bo'n bosibl;
- sicrhau'r deilliannau gorau i bob dysgwr drwy ystyried ei anghenion addysgol a'i les; a
- rheoli risgiau parhaus COVID-19 mor ddiogel â phosibl fel sy'n cael ei wneud ar gyfer heintiau eraill, a sicrhau bod y camau gweithredu i'w cymryd pe bai achos yn cael ei nodi mewn ysgol neu goleg yn glir.

Mae'r trefniant blaenorol, lle roedd dosbarthiadau cyfan, grwpiau blwyddyn neu 'swigod', fel roeddent yn cael eu galw, yn gorfod aros i ffwrdd o'r ysgol ar ôl un achos o ganlyniad positif, wedi dod i ben. Yn lle hynny, bydd y system Profi, Olrhain, Diogelu yn cael ei defnyddio i nodi cysylltiadau agos dysgwyr sydd wedi cael canlyniad positif, yn hytrach na bod y swigen gyfan yn gorfod peidio â mynd i'r ysgol.

2. Cyfnodau blaenorol o gau ysgolion

Bu dau gyfnod hir pan oedd ysgolion ar gau i ddisgyblion, ac eithrio disgyblion agored i niwed a phlant gweithwyr allweddol nad oedd dewis diogel arall ar gael iddynt:

- Rhwng 23 Mawrth 2020 tan ddechrau blwyddyn academiaidd 2021/22 ym mis Medi (heblaw am nifer o ddyddiau ym mis Gorffennaf i 'ailgydio, dal i fyny a pharatoi').

- Rhwng wythnos olaf tymor y Nadolig 2020 a'r Pasg 2021 (dychwelodd disgyblion sy'n fabanod ddiwedd mis Chwefror a disgyblion iau ganol mis Mawrth, ond ni ddychwelodd disgyblion ysgolion uwchradd tan ar ôl y Pasg os nad oeddent mewn grwpiau blwyddyn ag arholiadau).

[Sylwch fod ysgolion uwchradd wedi cau am wythnos ychwanegol ar ôl hanner tymor Hydref 2020 yn ystod cyfnod atal byr yn yr hydref. Mae dysgu wyneb yn wyneb wedi dod i ben am gyfnodau hefyd yn achos rhai disgyblion, er bod yr ysgolion hynny yn gyffredinol wedi bod ar agor, a hynny oherwydd bod 'swigod' neu grwpiau blwyddyn cyfan wedi gorfod dysgu gartref oherwydd achosion positif ymysg eu cyfoedion.]

3. Amseru 'cyfnodau atal byr' neu 'gyfyngiadau symud' a'r effaith ar athrawon a disgyblion

Fel y nodir yn llythyr y Gweinidog, roedd y penderfyniad i amseru'r cyfnod atal byr ym mis Hydref 2020 yn ystod hanner tymor ysgolion wedi'i ddylanwadu gan yr awydd i leihau'r tarfu ar addysg disgyblion. Mae'n nodi hefyd er bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gobeithio gallu lleihau'r angen am gyfnodau atal byr yn y dyfodol yn ystod gwyliau ysgol, bydd yn rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau yn seiliedig ar lefelau trosglwyddiad COVID-19 a'r amodau ar y pryd o ran iechyd y cyhoedd.

Mae'n ymddangos bod y ddeiseb yn gofyn am gyflwyno cyfnodau atal byr neu gyfyngiadau symud, os ystyrir eu bod yn angenrheidiol, yn ystod tymhorau ysgol yn hytrach na gwyliau ysgol er mwyn gwarchod amser gwyliau a hamdden athrawon a disgyblion. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddai hyn yn fodd o sicrhau ein bod yn tarfu cyn lleied â phosibl ar addysg disgyblion.

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir adeg ei gyhoeddi. Dylai darllenwyr fod yn ymwybodol nad yw'r papurau briffio hyn yn cael eu diweddarau o reidrwydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1175
Ein cyf/Our ref JMEWL/10793/21

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17 Awst 2021

Annwyl Jack

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 22 Gorffennaf ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch pryderon ymarferwyr am y posibilrwydd o gyfnodau atal byr cenedlaethol yn ystod gwyliau hanner tymor.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r cyfyngiadau coronafeirws ledled Cymru bellach yn cael eu llacio, ond diogelu pobl Cymru a gostwng cyfraddau trosglwyddo'r feirws COVID-19 yw ein blaenoriaeth o hyd, yn enwedig o ystyried datblygiad yr amrywiolyn Delta. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn ystyried ac yn gweithredu ar y cyngor gwyddonol a meddygol diweddaraf sydd ar gael i ni, a'r argymhellion a wneir gan ein Grŵp Cyngor Technegol. Felly rydym yn parhau i fonitro sefyllfa iechyd y cyhoedd yn ofalus, ac mae newidiadau i gyfyngiadau cenedlaethol a gweithrediadau ysgolion yn cael eu hystyried fel rhan o'n proses adolygu 21 diwrnod.

Ar 09 Gorffennaf cyhoeddais [ddatganiad ysgrifenedig](#) ar ein cynllun ar gyfer ysgolion a lleoliadau addysgol ar ôl gwyliau'r haf. Ysgrifennais hefyd at benaethiaid cyn diwedd tymor yr haf, ac fe gyhoeddais ddiweddariad o'r [Canllawiau Gweithredol](#) yn rhoi rhagor o fanylion. Disgwyliaf felly i staff ysgolion gael cyngor a gwybodaeth bellach am gynlluniau ar gyfer tymor yr hydref gan eu penaeithiaid eu hunain. Wrth symud ymlaen, ein bwriad yw cyhoeddi fframwaith gweithredol a chanllawiau ategol ddechrau mis Medi sy'n galluogi ysgolion a lleoliadau i deilwra rhai o'u mesurau ymyrryd i adlewyrchu lefel y risg a nodwyd yn lleol.

Rhannwyd y fframwaith drafft yn ddiweddar â'n partneriaid allweddol, megis Cymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Addysg Cymru, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Fforwm Partneriaeth Gymdeithasol Ysgolion a'r undebau i gael adborth cyn ei gyhoeddi. Bydd ysgolion a lleoliadau yn cael eu cefnogi gan swyddogion iechyd y cyhoedd a'u hawdurdodau lleol i

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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

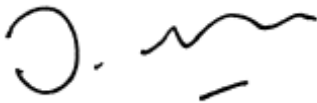
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

sicrhau bod mesurau COVID-19 yn briodol i'w hamgylchiadau eu hunain pan fydd dysgwyr a staff ysgol yn dychwelyd i sefydliadau addysg ar ôl gwyliau'r haf.

Rydym yn dal i fod mewn sefyllfa ddeinamig iawn o ran gweithrediad ysgolion, gyda phenderfyniadau y mae angen eu hystyried ochr yn ochr â thrafodaethau ehangach y Llywodraeth ar frechiadau i blant a phobl ifanc a'r rheolau newydd ar hunanynysu, a fydd hefyd yn effeithio ar hyn. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod y newidiadau yr ydym wedi'u gwneud yn cyd-fynd â'r penderfyniad i lacio'r cyfyngiadau yng Nghymru yn ehangach. Rydym hefyd wedi cydnabod yr angen i symud tuag at ddull mwy lleol sy'n caniatáu i ysgolion fod yn hyblyg ac ymateb i amgylchiadau a materion iechyd y cyhoedd sy'n codi yn eu hardal. Disgwyliwn i'r dull hwn leihau ar unrhyw darfu diangen ar gyfleoedd dysgu yn y dyfodol.

Rwy'n llwyr werthfawrogi pa mor ymroddedig yw ein gweithlu addysg a pha mor galed y maent wedi gweithio, yn arbennig yn ystod y pandemig. Fodd bynnag, fel y byddwch yn deall, yn aml mae angen i ni ymateb i sefyllfaoedd sy'n newid yn gyflym mewn perthynas â throsglwyddiad y coronafeirws, ac er y byddem yn gobeithio gallu cyfyngu ar unrhyw alw am gyfnodau atal byr yn ystod gwyliau'r ysgol yn y dyfodol, ni allaf warantu na fydd hyn yn angenrheidiol yn y dyfodol. Gwyddom hefyd am yr effaith hir y mae colli ysgol yn ei chael ar ein plant a'n pobl ifanc a dyma'r rheswm, pan fu angen cyfnod atal byr yn y gorffennol, dros eu cynnal yn ystod gwyliau hanner tymor er mwyn tarfu cyn lleied â phosibl ar addysg disgyblion.

Yn gywir



Jeremy Miles AS/MS

Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg

Minister for Education and Welsh Language

Jane Hutt AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol
Minister for Social Justice



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1176
Ein cyf/Our ref JH-/10314/21

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17 August 2021

Dear Jack,

Thank you for your letter of 22 July regarding the petition asking the Welsh Government to introduce a Dignity Charter of Cymru.

This would be a cross government initiative covering areas such as health, social care and wellbeing as well as equality and nation of sanctuary, and could be something worth exploring further.

Considerable work is already underway across Government and our ambition for the future is a Wales where everyone is included and no-one is held back or left behind. Only then will we live in a truly fair and equal Wales. With that in mind, the Strengthening and Advancing Equality and Human Rights in Wales Research report, which is due to be published shortly, will help inform the Welsh Government's future work in relation to safeguarding and promoting equality and human rights of individuals and communities in Wales.

The voting franchise in Wales has recently been extended to allow 16 and 17 year olds to vote in Senedd and local government elections. We are supporting the extension of the franchise by providing education resources. These resources aim to inspire young people to discuss and debate what they care about, and make the connection between this and politics. The resources will increase young people's understanding of politics at a local and national level, of the political institutions that serve them and how they interact with each other.

Officials have worked closely with WJEC to produce a teaching and learning resource pack for KS4 Welsh Baccalaureate students as part of the Global Citizenship Challenge. We are

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Tudalen y pecyn 79

also working on developing professional learning resources to support teachers to deliver political education. This approach supports the delivery of political education in schools in line with the principles of the new curriculum. The new curriculum, through the Humanities Area of Learning and Experience, aims to give learners an understanding of historical, geographical, political, economic and societal issues and provides opportunities to develop and engage in informed discussions about ethics, beliefs, religion and spirituality.

The new curriculum will help to develop a generation of politically engaged and informed young people who are ethical, informed citizens of Wales and the world. The Welsh Government is also working with the Politics Project, a third sector organisation, to run a pilot scheme in Wales. This project connects schools with either their local councillor or MS. It supports engagement between the representative and the schools encouraging young people to take a scrutiny role and discuss those issues important to them with decision makers.

The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act provides a legislative framework to reform and strengthen local authority democracy, accountability, collaboration and performance. We are working towards the introduction of a Democracy Handbook which will bring together guidance for local government underpinning the themes and actions related to greater transparency. This work will be undertaken in two phases, the first of which will be to map the current and intended guidance for inclusion within the handbook. The second phase will focus on the development, alongside partners, of the guidance itself in readiness for May 2022. A fundamental part of this development is to ensure diversity and equality is considered and included throughout the guidance.

We want to ensure democracy is equal to all areas in Wales and provide role models and structures so that the citizens of Wales are able to become involved in their local and national democracy.

On the international front, our International Strategy, published in January 2020, sets out our ambitions to establish Wales as a globally responsible nation to make us more competitive and well known and a trusted partner on the global stage to bring benefit to the people of Wales. We want to be considered amongst the world's most globally responsible nations, building on long traditions of internationalism and concern for fairness and a focus on people and planet.

Since 2015, our sustainable development legislation has stimulated both action and discussion about how we transform Wales into a more sustainable nation. We established the world's first statutory independent Future Generations Commissioner for Wales to be an advocate for the long term and to support decision-makers in Wales.

I hope you find this helpful.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jane', with a horizontal line above it.

Jane Hutt AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol
Minister for Social Justice

Darparu cynhyrchion mislif yn rhad ac am ddim i bob person sy'n cael mislif yng Nghymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 13 Medi 2021
Petitions Committee | 13 September 2021

Cyfeirnod: SR21/00497

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1177

Teitl y ddeiseb: Darparu cynhyrchion mislif yn rhad ac am ddim i bob person sy'n cael mislif yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Nid yw'r £3.1 miliwn a ddarperir i ysgolion yng Nghymru i brynu cynhyrchion mislif yn ddigon i gadw pob merch ifanc allan o dlodi mislif ac mewn addysg. A minnau wedi profi embaras mislif yn uniongyrchol, gwn sut deimlad yw eistedd drwy wers, yn gwaedu drwy fy nghynnyrch mislif oherwydd bod gen i ormod o gywilydd gofyn i ffrind, neu athro, a gawn fenthyg y cynnyrch ganddyn nhw. Mae angen inni roi terfyn ar y stigma o ran y mislif, a rhoi cynhyrchion mislif am ddim i bob merch. Ni all 1 o bob 10 merch 14-21 oed yn y DU fforddio cynhyrchion mislif. Mae 49 y cant o ferched wedi colli diwrnod ysgol oherwydd hyn. Mae merched ifanc yn peryglu eu hiechyd corfforol drwy wneud cynhyrchion mislif eu hunain o hancesi papur, sanau a bagiau plastig. Nid problem i ferched ifanc yn eu harddegau yn unig mo hon. Mae 56 y cant o ferched ifanc 18-24 oed wedi gorfod mynd ddiwrnod heb gynhyrchion mislif hanfodol, neu ddefnyddio llai ohonynt oherwydd prinder arian. Mae llawer o fenywod yn teimlo cywilydd oherwydd eu mislif, ac maen nhw hyd yn oed yn teimlo cywilydd ynglŷn â phrynu cynhyrchion mislif angenrheidiol iddyn nhw'u hunain. Mae'r cywilydd hwn yn hynod niweidiol gan ei fod yn atal sgysiau angenrheidiol am y mislif, sy'n arwain at ddiffyg gwybodaeth am eu goblygiadau yn y pen draw. Er enghraifft, diffyg lleddfu poen cramp mislif effeithiol, sy'n gallu arwain at effaith ar y gallu i weithio yn yr ystafell ddosbarth.



1. Cefndir

Thlodi mislif yw diffyg mynediad at gynhyrchion mislif oherwydd cyfyngiadau ariannol. Mae urddas yn ystod y mislif yn ymwneud â mynd i'r afael â thlodi mislif, gan hefyd sicrhau bod cynhyrchion ar gael yn rhad ac am ddim ac yn hygyrch i bawb sy'n cael mislif yn y ffordd fwyaf ymarferol ac urddasol.

Mewn arolwg a gynhaliwyd yn 2017 gan Plan International UK, sef elusen blant fyd-eang, canfu, o blith 1000 o fenywod rhwng 14 a 21 oed, fod 10 y cant ohonynt yn methu â fforddio cynhyrchion mislif. Dywedodd Lucy Russell, Rheolwr Ymgyrchoedd y DU:

Distributing products at school, including reusables, could play a role in ensuring that no girl struggles to afford sanitary wear.

Mewn arolwg arall gan Plan International UK yn ystod y cyfnod clo COVID-19 cyntaf yn 2020, canfu bod gan 30 y cant o ferched 14-21 oed broblemau gyda naill ai fforddio neu gael gafael ar gynhyrchion mislif yn ystod y cyfyngiadau. Dywedodd Plan International UK ei fod yn croesawu sicrhau bod cynhyrchion mislif ar gael yn rhad ac am ddim mewn ysgolion ond, gydag ysgolion a chanolfannau ieuencid ar gau yn ystod y cyfyngiadau symud, roedd llawer o ferched wedi'u gadael heb wybod ble i gael gafael ar adnoddau am ddim.

Yn flaenorol ledled y DU, ychwanegwyd TAW o 5 y cant ar gynhyrchion mislif, gan gynnwys tamponau, padiau a thywelion. Fe wnaeth Llywodraeth y DU gael gwared ar y "dreth tampon", fel y'i gelwir, ar ddechrau 2021.

Yn 2020, yr Alban oedd y wlad gyntaf yn y byd i sicrhau bod cynhyrchion mislif ar gael yn rhad ac am ddim.

2. Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Ar 23 Mawrth 2018, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru £1 miliwn o gyllid newydd i fynd i'r afael â thlodi mislif ac urddas o ran mislif yng Nghymru. Dyrannwyd £440,000 dros ddwy flynedd i awdurdodau lleol fynd i'r afael â thlodi mislif mewn cymunedau lleol, gyda £700,000 o arian cyfalaf ychwanegol ar gael i wella cyfleusterau ac offer mewn ysgolion. Dywedodd Julie James, sef Arweinydd y Tŷ a'r Prif Chwip ar y pryd:

It is unacceptable that some women and girls in Wales cannot afford to buy essential feminine hygiene products when they need them. I am committed to doing everything I can to tackle this inequality.

Ar **5 Mawrth 2019**, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru y bydd cynhyrchion hylendid rhad ac am ddim yn cael eu cynnig mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru. Dywedodd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y pryd, Vaughan Gething:

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r ddarpariaeth o gynhyrchion misglwyf ar gyfer cleifion mewnol mewn ysbytai yn amrywio ledled Cymru, gan fod gan bob bwrdd iechyd ei bolisi ei hun. Rwyf am sicrhau bod pob menyw sy'n mynd i ysbyty yng Nghymru yn gallu cael y cynhyrchion hanfodol hyn.

Cyhoeddwyd **Grant Urddas yn ystod Mislif i Ysgolion** ar 15 Ebrill 2019 gan y Prif Weinidog, a oedd yn cynnwys £2.3 miliwn o gyllid i ddarparu ystod o gynhyrchion mislif i ddisgyblion yn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd Cymru. Byddai'r grant yn darparu ystod o gynhyrchion mislif i dros 141,000 o ferched.

Dywedodd Mark Drakeford, y Prif Weinidog:

Mae'n hanfodol sicrhau bod digon o eitemau ar gyfer y mislif, yn ogystal â chyfleusterau da, ar gael i bob merch er mwyn iddyn nhw reoli eu mislif â hyder a goresgyn unrhyw rwystrau diangen i'w haddysg.

Fel rhan o'r Grant Urddas yn ystod Mislif, anogwyd ysgolion i ddefnyddio cynhyrchion amgylcheddol gynaliadwy y gellir eu haildefnyddio, er mwyn rhoi cymaint o ddewis â phosibl i ddysgwyr.

Ym mis **Rhagfyr 2019** ymrwymodd Llywodraeth Cymru gyllid i fynd i'r afael â thlodi mislif, gyda £3.3 miliwn wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer 2020-21. Sicrhawyd bod £3.1 miliwn ar gael i ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd a cholegau i ddarparu cynhyrchion mislif rhad ac am ddim i fyfyrwyr a allai fod eu hangen. Yn ogystal â hynny, ymrwymodd Llywodraeth Cymru i barhau i ddarparu £220,000 i awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu cynhyrchion mislif yn rhad ac am ddim mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus, fel llyfrgelloedd, a bydd awdurdodau lleol yn gallu penderfynu sut maent yn defnyddio'r arian hwnnw yn eu hardaloedd lleol. Dywedodd Jane Hutt, y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Phrif Chwip ar y pryd:

Rydyn ni wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol gyda mynd i'r afael â thlodi mislif yn 2019 a bydd y cyhoeddiad yma am £3.1m o gyllid ar gyfer 2020-21 yn golygu y gallwn ni barhau i sicrhau urddas y mislif i bob menyw a merch yng Nghymru drwy ddarparu cynhyrchion a chyfleusterau priodol.

3. Camau gweithredu Senedd Cymru

Cynhaliwyd dadl yn y Senedd a phasiwyd [cynnig ar 2 Mai 2018](#) ar dlodi mislif a stigma, a gyflwynwyd gan Jane Hutt a Jenny Rathbone. Roedd y cynnig yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried y gwaith ymchwil ar yr effaith bosibl ar ddysgu yn sgil tlodi mislif a'r stigma, i wella addysg ar y pwnc ac i roi eitemau mislif am ddim mewn sefydliadau addysg a thrwy fanciau bwyd.

Ar 12 Chwefror 2019, trafododd y Pwyllgor Deisebau ddeiseb a gyflwynwyd gan [Sefydliad y Merched Malpas](#) a oedd yn galw am ddarparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel.

4. Camau gweithredu ar draws y DU

Cyflwynodd Llywodraeth y DU gynllun cynhyrchion mislif i ddarparu cynhyrchion mislif yn rhad ac am ddim i bob dysgwr yn 2019. Mae'r [canllawiau](#) diweddaraf (16 Rhagfyr 2020) yn nodi y bydd pob dysgwr mewn ysgolion gwladol a sefydliadau addysg i bobl ifanc 16 i 19 oed yn Lloegr yn parhau i gael mynediad at gynhyrchion mislif rhad ac am ddim yn eu man astudio yn 2021.

Cyflwynodd [Senedd yr Alban gyfraith](#) (12 Ionawr 2021) sy'n sicrhau bod cynhyrchion mislif ar gael am ddim i bobl sydd eu hangen. O dan y Bil, rhaid i ysgolion, colegau a phrifysgolion sicrhau bod amrywiaeth o gynhyrchion mislif ar gael yn rhad ac am ddim yn eu toiledau.

[Cymeradwyodd gweithrediaeth Gogledd Iwerddon gynllun peilot](#) (17 Rhagfyr 2020) i sicrhau bod cynhyrchion mislif ar gael am ddim i ddisgyblion mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd. Rhagwelir y bydd y cynllun peilot tair blynedd yn costio £2.6 miliwn. Dywedodd y Gweinidog Addysg, Peter Weir:

Providing free period products will help pupils manage their periods confidently as school, reduce anxiety and stress and enable students to focus on their learning.

Ym mis [Mai 2021](#), cyhoeddodd Diane Dodds, Gweinidog Economi Gogledd Iwerddon, gynllun peilot blwyddyn o hyd i ddarparu cynhyrchion mislif yn rhad ac am ddim i fyfyrwyr prifysgol. Dywedodd y Gweinidog:

This issue has the potential to seriously impact on students in higher education. Preventing attendance at classes, work placements, and even examinations could seriously hamper an individual's chances of successful completion of their course.

Bydd y cynllun peilot yn cael ei gynnal yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd ar gyfer myfyrwyr sy'n mynychu Prifysgol Ulster, Prifysgol y Frenhines Belffast, Coleg Prifysgol Stranmillis a Choleg Prifysgol y Santes Fair.

5. Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ddeiseb

Ymatebodd Jane Hutt AS, y Gweinidog Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol, i'r ddeiseb ar 6 Awst 2021.

Amlygodd fod Rhaglen Lywodraethu 2021 - 2026 Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnwys ymrwymïadau i ymgorffori urddas yn ystod y mislif mewn ysgolion ac ehangu'r ddarpariaeth rad ac am ddim ar gyfer y mislif mewn cymunedau a'r sector preifat.

Dywedodd y Gweinidog fod gwaith wedi cychwyn ar ddrafft o Gynllun Gweithredu Strategol Urddas yn ystod Mislif, ond y gohiriwyd ei gyhoeddi oherwydd pandemig COVID-19. Disgwylir i gynllun diwygiedig gael ei gyhoeddi ar gyfer cynnal ymgynghoriad arno yn nes ymlaen eleni.

The Plan will include a wide range of actions linked to education, health, tackling period poverty, access to appropriate facilities and environmental issues. It will aim to tackle the stigma, myths, misunderstandings and lack of knowledge which persist as this will be key to ensuring people understand periods, are confident to talk about them and seek help or advice when needed, whether they have periods or not.

Eglurodd y Gweinidog y byddai'n croesawu barn y deisebydd fel rhan o'r broses o ymgynghori ar y Cynllun Gweithredu Strategol ar Urddas yn ystod y Mislif yn yr hydref.

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir adeg ei gyhoeddi. Dylai darllenwyr fod yn ymwybodol nad yw'r papurau briffio hyn yn cael eu diweddarau o reidrwydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.



Eich cyf/Your ref: P-06-1177
Ein cyf/Our ref: JH-/10313/21

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6 Awst 2021

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 22 Gorffennaf ynghylch Deiseb P-06-1177: Darparu cynhyrchion mislif yn rhad ac am ddim i bob person sy'n cael mislif yng Nghymru.

Mae tlodi mislif ac urddas mislif yn faterion pwysig sy'n effeithio, yn uniongyrchol ac yn anuniongyrchol, ar fywydau cynifer o bobl ledled Cymru. Ers gormod o amser, mae cael mislif wedi golygu bod rhai pobl yn methu ag elwa ar addysg, cyflogaeth neu weithgareddau cymdeithasol. Gall effeithio ar iechyd corfforol neu feddyliol. Mae hyn yn annerbyniol.

Mae'r mislif yn parhau i fod yn bwnc sy'n cael ei gamddeall yn aml. Nid yw'n cael ei drafod ac fe'i cysylltir â gwaradwydd, mythau ac embaras. Rydym yn gweithio i newid hyn. Mae ein Rhaglen Lywodraethu yn cynnwys ymrwymiadau i sefydlu urddas mislif mewn ysgolion ac i ehangu'r ddarpariaeth nwyddau mislif am ddim mewn cymunedau a'r sector preifat. Mae hyn yn dangos ein hymrwymiad parhaus i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn ac yn adeiladu ar y gwaith rydym wedi bod yn ei wneud dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Rydym wedi darparu cyllid i fynd i'r afael â thlodi mislif ac urddas mislif ers 2018 ac ar hyn o bryd rydym yn darparu dros £3.3miliwn y flwyddyn i sicrhau bod nwyddau mislif am ddim ar gael mewn ysgolion, colegau addysg bellach a chymunedau ledled Cymru.

Gofynnwn i nwyddau mislif fod ar gael yn y ffordd fwyaf urddasol bosibl i sicrhau y gellir osgoi sefyllfaoedd fel yr un a ddisgrifiwyd gan y deisebydd, pan fo raid i unigolyn ofyn am nwyddau mislif, pryd bynnag y bo modd. Nid ydym wedi bod yn gorchymyn yn union sut y dylid cyflawni hyn ac rydym yn gwybod bod amrywiaeth o ddulliau'n cael eu defnyddio ledled Cymru sy'n cynnwys, er enghraifft, peiriannau dosbarthu nad ydynt yn gofyn am arian

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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

Tudalen y pecyn 86
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

mân a gwasanaethau tanysgrifio lle caiff nwyddau eu hanfon yn uniongyrchol i gyfeiriad cartref unigolyn.

Rydym hefyd yn defnyddio'n cyllid i symud tuag at nwyddau mislif y gellir eu haildefnyddio a rhai di-blastig. Mae hwn yn fesur cymharol fach a allai gael effaith amgylcheddol bwysig. Mae newid o'r fath yn aml yn cymryd amser ond mae'r cynnydd rydym eisoes wedi'i wneud yn y maes hwn yn dangos bod galw amlwg am gael dewis o nwyddau ecogyfeillgar.

Er bod darparu nwyddau am ddim i'r rhai mwyaf anghenus yn gam cyntaf hanfodol tuag at fynd i'r afael â thlodi ac urddas mislif, gwn fod rhagor o waith i'w wneud.

Rwy'n cadeirio'r Ford Gron ar Urddas Mislif sy'n cynnwys rhanddeiliaid o'r sector cyhoeddus, y sector preifat a'r trydydd sector ledled Cymru. Mae gwaith y grŵp wedi bod yn werthfawr tu hwnt gan ei fod yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i Lywodraeth Cymru glywed yn uniongyrchol gan y bobl sy'n gweithio ar lawr gwlad ledled Cymru - i glywed beth yw'r problemau, i ddysgu mwy am yr hyn sy'n gweithio'n dda a'r hyn y gallem wella arno.

Y llynedd, cyn y pandemig, cynhaliodd swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru weithdy gydag amrywiaeth o randdeiliaid, gan gynnwys aelodau o'r Ford Gron ar Urddas Mislif, i lywio polisi yn y dyfodol. Ar sail hynny, dechreuwyd datblygu Cynllun Gweithredu Strategol drafft ar gyfer Urddas Mislif. Yn anffodus, tarfwyd ar y gwaith terfynol ar y cynllun gan Covid-19 ac fe'i gohiriwyd. Mae fy swyddogion bellach yn gweithio'n gyflym i adolygu'r cynllun a'i gyhoeddi ar gyfer ymgynghoriad yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Mae'n hanfodol bod y Cynllun Gweithredu Strategol yn nodi dull gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru o ran sicrhau urddas mislif yng Nghymru a bod y Cynllun wedi'i wreiddio mewn ymrwymiad i weithio ar draws y Llywodraeth, a chyda rhanddeiliaid, i ddatblygu a chyflwyno cyfres o gamau gweithredu eang, cyfannol sy'n croestorri â'i gilydd.

Mae darparu nwyddau am ddim yn yr amrywiaeth fwyaf eang bosibl o leoliadau yn rhan bwysig o'n gweledigaeth gan fod hyn yn helpu i sicrhau bod nwyddau ar gael pryd bynnag y bo angen. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom na fyddwn yn gallu symud tuag at urddas mislif heb fynd i'r afael ag amrywiaeth ehangach o broblemau. Bydd y Cynllun yn cynnwys amrywiaeth eang o gamau gweithredu sy'n gysylltiedig ag addysg, iechyd, mynd i'r afael â thlodi mislif, mynediad at gyfleusterau priodol a materion amgylcheddol. Bydd yn anelu at fynd i'r afael â'r gwaradwydd, y mythau, y camddeall a'r diffyg gwybodaeth sy'n parhau gan y bydd hyn yn hollbwysig o ran sicrhau bod pobl yn deall y mislif, yn hyderus i siarad amdano ac i chwilio am gymorth neu gyngor pan fo angen, p'un a ydynt yn cael mislif ai peidio.

Byddwn yn croesawu barn y deisebydd fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad ar Gynllun Gweithredu Strategol Urddas Mislif yn yr hydref.

Yn gywir,



Jane Hutt AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol
Minister for Social Justice

Prydau ysgol am ddim i bob disgybl

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 13 Medi 2021
Petitions Committee | 13 September 2021

Cyfeirnod: RS21/0497-8

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1178

Teitl y ddeiseb: Prydau ysgol am ddim i bob disgybl yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gymryd y camau a ganlyn ar unwaith

- Diwygio'r meini prawf cymhwyster ar gyfer Prydau Ysgol am Ddim fel bod unrhyw blentyn mewn unrhyw deulu sy'n cael y Credyd Cynhwysol neu gyfwerth yn gymwys.
- Ymestyn yn barhaol yr hawl i deuluoedd sy'n methu cael arian cyhoeddus gael prydau ysgol am ddim.
- Cyflwyno prydau ysgol am ddim i bob disgybl ysgol fabanod

Fel y cam cyntaf tuag at ddarparu prydau ysgol maethlon am ddim i bob disgybl o oedran ysgol yng Nghymru.



1. Ymgyrch i ymestyn meini prawf cymhwysedd, a chyddestun y pandemig COVID-19

Mae'r mater o gymhwysedd o ran prydau ysgol am ddim wedi cael cryn sylw yn ystod y flwyddyn a hanner ddiwethaf, yn rhannol o ganlyniad i'r pandemig. Mae [Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu cyllid](#) yn ystod y pandemig i alluogi awdurdodau lleol i barhau i ddarparu prydau ysgol am ddim yn ystod gwyliau ysgol. Bydd hyn yn para hyd at y Pasg 2022.

Bu ymgyrch i ymestyn cymhwysedd am brydau ysgol am ddim i bob disgybl sy'n byw mewn teuluoedd sy'n cael Credyd Cynhwysol ac o bosibl i bob disgybl. Mae'r Grŵp Gweithredu ar Dlodi Plant ([papur briffio ym mis Hydref /mis Rhagfyr 2020](#) ac [adroddiad ym mis Awst 2021](#)) a Sefydliad Bevan ([costau](#) ac [ystyriaethau ymarferol](#)) wedi cyhoeddi adroddiadau ar hyn.

Mae diben deublyg i brydau ysgol am ddim yn bennaf. Yn gyntaf, osgoi caledi ariannol i deuluoedd a darparu pryd o fwyd i blant na all eu teulu ei fforddio'n hawdd, ac yn ail i gefnogi eu canlyniadau addysgol. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn gymharol gymysg o ran buddion prydau ysgol am ddim o ran cyrhaeddiad addysgol, fel y mae'r erthygl ['Ffeithiau Llawn'](#) hon a gyhoeddwyd yn 2017 yn egluro.

2. Camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Mae [Rhaglen Lywodraethu 2021-26](#) Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i:

Parhau i fodloni'r cynnydd yn y galw am Brydau Ysgol Am Ddim sy'n deillio o'r pandemig ac yn adolygu'r meini prawf cymhwysedd, gan ymestyn yr hawl cyn belled ag y mae adnoddau'n caniatáu.

Mae llythyr y Gweinidog yn dweud bod **yr adolygiad hwn bellach wedi dechrau**, a dechreuwyd ar y gwaith o gasglu data a nodi ei strwythur a'i gwmpas, ac ystyriwyd gwaith ymchwil a thystiolaeth. Dywedodd y Gweinidog wrth y [Senedd ar 14 Gorffennaf](#) ei fod **yn disgwyl i'r adolygiad gael ei gwblhau yn yr hydref**, a bydd yn darparu diweddariad i'r Aelodau ar ddechrau tymor newydd y Senedd ym mis Medi.

O ran y cwestiwn ysgrifenedig [WQ81850](#), cyhoeddodd Kirsty Williams, y Gweinidog Addysg ar y pryd, rai [amcangyfrifon o gostau](#) ymestyn cymhwysedd prydau ysgol am ddim i bob plentyn mewn cartrefi sy'n cael Credyd Cynhwysol, yn ogystal â phob disgybl ysgol gynradd. Roedd y rhain yn seiliedig ar niferoedd a oedd yn cael prydau ysgol am ddim yn 2020 (nodwch fod y rhain wedi cynyddu yn 2021).

3. Camau gweithredu Senedd Cymru

Cafwyd dadl dan arweiniad Plaid Cymru ar brydau ysgol am ddim yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 14 Gorffennaf 2021

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir adeg ei gyhoeddi. Dylai darllenwyr fod yn ymwybodol nad yw'r papurau briffio hyn yn cael eu diweddarau o reidrwydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

Jeremy Miles AS/MS
Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg
Minister for Education and Welsh Language



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf P-06-1178
Ein cyf JMEWL/10796/21

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Senedd Cymru
Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

8 Awst 2021

Annwyl Jack

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 22 Gorffennaf ynghylch Deiseb P-06-1178 (Prydau ysgol am ddim i bob disgybl yng Nghymru)

Mae darparu prydau ysgol am ddim yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru, ac rydym wedi ymrwmo i sicrhau bod y dysgwyr mwyaf anghenus yn parhau i elwa ar y ddarpariaeth hon. Mae'n Rhaglen Llywodraethu yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i barhau i adolygu'r meini prawf cymhwysedd ar gyfer prydau ysgol am ddim, er mwyn estyn yr hawl cyn belled ag y mae adnoddau'n caniatáu. Ers dechrau'r pandemig, mae nifer y ddysgwyr sy'n derbyn prydau ysgol am ddim wedi cynyddu'n gyson.

Mae data diweddaraf y Cyfrifiad Ysgolion Blynyddol ar Lefel Disgyblion (CYBLD) 2021 yn dangos bod 108,203 o ddisgyblion yn gymwys ar gyfer prydau ysgol am ddim. Dyma gynnydd o bron 18,000 o ddisgyblion ers i ddata CYBLD 2020 ddangos bod 90,662 o ddisgyblion yn gymwys ar gyfer prydau ysgol am ddim. Mae'r cynnydd hwn yn pwysleisio'r angen i adolygu'r meini prawf cymhwysedd ar gyfer cael prydau ysgol am ddim. Rwy'n falch iawn o ddweud ein bod, erbyn hyn, wedi dechrau ar y gwaith o gasglu data, a gosod strwythur a chwmpas i'r adolygiad, sy'n cynnwys rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i'r ymchwil a'r dystiolaeth, fel yr ymchwil a gomisiynwyd gan Sefydliad Bevan a Chynghrair Gwrthdodi Cymru. Bydd cwmpas yr adolygiad yn cynnwys teuluoedd tlawd, heb unrhyw hawl i gronfeydd cyhoeddus.

Ar ôl dychwelyd ym mis Medi, byddaf yn darparu diweddariad ar gynnydd yr adolygiad, yn ogystal ag amserlen ar gyfer cwblhau'r gwaith.

Yn gywir,

Jeremy Miles AS/MS
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Minister for Education and Welsh Language

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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

**P-06-1178 Free school meals for all pupils in Wales, Correspondence –
Petitioner to Committee, 25.08.21**

To: Jack Sargeant MS Chair - Petitions committee
25 August 2021

Dear Jack Sargeant MS

As the originator of the e Petition P-06-1178 (Free school meals for all pupils in Wales) I would very much appreciate it if you could place this response before your Committee to consider as a response to the letter to you from the Minister of Education Jeremy Miles MS dated 8 August 2021.

The People's Assembly Wales which supported the petition has been in communication with the Senedd Labour Group. Our most recent letter to the Group is in this link and it provides in some detail a response to the points made in the Minister's letter:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ClwJY68a_eyeazf2aeArQDeMt6CQXqY/edit?usp=sharing&oid=109831181562023645185&rtpof=true&sd=true

As the People's Assembly Wales state in this letter to the Senedd Labour Group they are concerned that the policy of free school meals becomes 'the' priority of the Welsh Government in combating family and child poverty and not just 'a' priority among others. As Previous Senedd reports and the charities mentioned in the Ministers letter have already pointed out, this provision is the most effective way of reducing this experience of poverty which rose by 3% in Wales in 2020.

The Minister places considerable emphasis on the review of eligibility that is taking place. I welcome this review which has been promised from before the May Senedd elections. The Minister's letter makes reference to the increase demand for free school meals under the existing eligibility criteria; the way this is worded is potentially worrying as it could imply that there is a view that the costs need to be constrained by reducing eligibility, we hope the Petition Committee can secure a response from the Minister confirming that this is not the intention and is not part of the terms of reference for the review.

Having said that, it appears that the review focus will be largely on the cost of providing free school meals to all in families in receipt of UC and without recourse to public funds. I also hope that the cost of universal free school meals will be explored as well and would ask that the Petitions Committee put this request to the Minister.

I would also ask, if alongside the evidence and research of Bevan Foundation and Wales Anti-Poverty Coalition, the review also will be seeking evidence from Islington, Southwark, Newham and Tower Hamlets Councils in London who already give eligibility for free school meals to all primary school children, and the Scottish Government who will be rolling out free school meals to all primary school children over the next twelve months?

I understand that the review will evaluate the range of costs that have been undertaken. In this regard I would like to suggest to the Petitions Committee that they propose to the Minister that the review explores a way of separating other benefits 'linked' to school meal eligibility without reducing their current eligibility.

More importantly, I would like to suggest that some 'joined up thinking' and costing would help. Universal free school meal provision could have 'knock on effects' to other Welsh Government spending budgets: procurement could be focused on supporting local food producers so overlapping with agricultural and economic development; the infrastructure providing meals at a community level could be used to support and re-introduce 'meals on wheels' services thus feeding into social care budgets and services; a more healthy population of young people feeds into illness prevention strategies and the health budget; and perhaps also recycling products from local stores and supermarkets and producers that otherwise go to waste, feeds into recycling and green new deal policies and spending, along with the procurement suggestions. I hope that that the Petitions Committee can put this suggestion to the Minister for inclusion in the review or meetings with other relevant Ministers.

Yours

Adam Johannes

Cynyddwch addysg ynghylch cyffuriau

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 13 Medi 2020
Petitions Committee | 13 September 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS21/0633

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1180

Teitl y ddeiseb: Cynyddwch yr addysg a'r wybodaeth sydd ar gael yn rhwydd am gyffuriau yn ysgolion uwchradd Cymru.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Fy nod yw sicrhau bod gwybodaeth am gyffuriau ar gael yn ehangach yn ysgolion uwchradd Cymru yn y gobaith o gynyddu dealltwriaeth plant Cymru o gyffuriau a'r diwylliant o'u hamgylch. Rwy'n credu y byddai'n niweidiol i blentyn beidio â gwybod am gyffuriau a'r goblygiadau posibl. Nid oes digon o wybodaeth yn cael ei haddysgu am gyffuriau mewn ysgolion. Fy mhrofiad personol yn yr ysgol oedd un diwrnod o gael gwybod am wahanol gyffuriau a'u heffeithiau ar iechyd. Bu modd i mi ddatblygu fy ngwybodaeth am gyffuriau yn yr ysgol drwy gymryd TGAU Addysg Gorfforol. Ac rwy'n dal i gredu nad yw hyn yn ddigon. Rydw i wedi cael sgysiau gydag athrawon ynglŷn â'r pwnc hwn ond rwy'n teimlo fel nad wyf yn cael unrhyw lwyddiant. Rydw i wedi creu'r ddeiseb hon nid yn unig i annog Gweinidogion Addysg Cymru i gyflwyno rhagor o addysgu ynghylch cyffuriau i faes llafur ysgolion uwchradd, ond hefyd i ystyried addysgu plant am yr effeithiau niweidiol sy'n gysylltiedig â derbyn 'diwylliant cyffuriau'. Yr hyn rwy'n ei olygu gyda hynny yw delio cyffuriau. Rwy'n gallu cydnabod yn llwyr y stigma a'r drwgdeimlad tuag at y syniad o gynyddu'r ymwybyddiaeth o gyffuriau mewn ysgolion, ond, os ydych wedi ymweld â chanol dinas Caerdydd efallai y bydd gennych ddealltwriaeth bod y defnydd o gyffuriau yno'n eithriadol o gyffredin, a dyma lle mae miloedd o blant yn mynd i gymdeithasu.



1. Y cwricwlwm presennol

Ar hyn o bryd, mae iechyd a lles meddyliol ac emosiynol wedi'i gynnwys yn y cwricwlwm drwy Addysg Bersonol a Chymdeithasol (ABCh). Mae darparu Addysg Bersonol a Chymdeithasol yn ofyniad statudol yn y cwricwlwm sylfaenol, ond yr ysgol sy'n penderfynu beth yw'r cynnwys. Mae'r fframwaith anstatudol, y **Fframwaith addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol ar gyfer dysgwyr 7 i 19 oed yng Nghymru** (2008) yn awgrymu dulliau i'w cymryd, a deilliannau dysgu. Mae iechyd a lles emosiynol yn un o bum thema'r fframwaith ABCh. Mae'r cyhoeddiad hwn yn datgan:

Ynghyd â deall dewisiadau iechyd da, dylai'r dysgwyr fod yn ymwybodol o'r peryglon posibl sy'n codi wrth ddefnyddio a chamddefnyddio sylweddau cyfreithlon ac anghyfreithlon.

2. Cwricwlwm Newydd i Gymru

Mae **Deddf Cwricwlwm ac Asesu (Cymru) 2021** yn sefydlu 'Cwricwlwm i Gymru' newydd, ac roedd Llywodraeth flaenorol Cymru'n bwriadu ei roi ar waith fesul cam o fis Medi 2022 ymlaen; mewn ysgolion cynradd a Blwyddyn 7 i ddechrau, ac yna'n cael ei gyflwyno i grŵp blwyddyn hŷn ychwanegol, flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, nes iddo gyrraedd Blwyddyn 11 yn 2026/27. **Ar 6 Gorffennaf 2021 cyhoeddodd** Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg y bydd gan ysgolion uwchradd yr opsiwn o gyflwyno'r cwricwlwm newydd ym Mlwyddyn 7 ym mis Medi 2022 a bydd yn dod yn statudol ar gyfer Blwyddyn 7 a Blwyddyn 8 ym mis Medi 2023. Yna caiff ei gyflwyno i grŵp blwyddyn hŷn ychwanegol, flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, nes iddo gyrraedd Blwyddyn 11 yn 2026/27.

Mae'r cwricwlwm newydd yn symud i ffwrdd o ddull traddodiadol y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol, lle caiff yr hyn a addysgir ei amlinellu'n fanwl, i un lle mae gan ysgolion hyblygrwydd i gynllunio eu cwricwla eu hunain, o fewn fframwaith cenedlaethol eang. Bwriedir i'r Cwricwlwm i Gymru, felly, fod yn seiliedig ar ddibenion yn hytrach nag ar gynnwys, gyda mwy o bwyslais ar sgiliau ac addysgu'r hyn sy'n bwysig.

Mae'r Ddeddf yn nodi beth yw pedwar diben y cwricwlwm:

- Galluogi disgyblion a phlant i ddatblygu yn ddysgwyr galluog ac uchelgeisiol, sy'n barod i ddysgu drwy gydol eu hoes;
- Galluogi disgyblion a phlant i ddatblygu yn gyfranwyr mentrus a chreadigol, sy'n barod i chwarae rhan lawn mewn bywyd a gwaith;
- Galluogi disgyblion a phlant i ddatblygu yn ddinasyddion egwyddorol a gwybodus i Gymru a'r byd;
- Galluogi disgyblion a phlant i ddatblygu yn unigolion iach a hyderus, sy'n barod i fyw bywydau boddhaus fel aelodau gwerthfawr o'r gymdeithas.

Mae'r Ddeddf hefyd yn nodi chwe Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad (MDPh) ar gyfer y cwricwlwm newydd a'r elfennau gorfodol ynddynt. Y chwe MDPh yw:

- Y Celfyddydau Mynegiannol
- Iechyd a Lles
- Y Dyniaethau
- Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu
- Mathemateg a Rhifedd
- Gwyddoniaeth a Thechnoleg.

Yr elfennau gorfodol yn y Meysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad fydd: Saesneg, Addysg Cydberthynas a Rhywioldeb; Crefydd, Gwerthoedd a Moeseg a Chymraeg.

Mae'r Ddeddf yn darparu 'Cod yr Hyn sy'n Bwysig' i nodi cysyniadau allweddol dysgu a phrofiad ym mhob un o'r Meysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad, a bydd yn rhaid i gwricwla ysgolion gwmpasu pob un o'r cysyniadau hyn. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi 'Datganiadau o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig' yn nogfennaeth y Cwricwlwm i Gymru. Bwriad hyn yw darparu'r 'dull cenedlaethol' a fydd, yn ôl Kirsty Williams, y Gweinidog Addysg ar y pryd, yn sicrhau cysondeb i ddysgwyr.

Cyhoeddwyd y canllaw statudol dros dro ar **Faes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles**, ym mis Ionawr 2020. Dyma ddau o'r Datganiadau o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig:

- Mae'r ffordd rydym yn gwneud penderfyniadau yn effeithio ar ansawdd ein bywydau ni a bywydau eraill.
- Mae'r ffordd rydym yn ymwneud â dylanwadau cymdeithasol yn siapio pwy ydyn ni, ac yn effeithio ar ein hiechyd a'n lles.

Cynhaliodd Llywodraeth Cymru **ymgyngoriad ar ddiwygiadau i'r Datganiadau o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig** (a fydd yn ffurfio'r Cod yr Hyn sy'n Bwysig statudol) rhwng 21 Mai a 16 Gorffennaf 2021. Ni newidiwyd y ddau Ddatganiad o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig uchod.

Mae'r canllaw statudol dros dro ar Faes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yn nodi'r canlynol:

Dylid cefnogi dysgwyr i ddatblygu ymddygiadau cadarnhaol yn eu hiechyd a lles ehangach. Gallai hyn berthyn i ystod o ffactorau, gan gynnwys deiet, sylweddu, glendid, haint, yr amgylchedd ffisegol, cwsg a gorffwys. Dylai lleoliadau, ysgolion ac ymarferwyr ystyried pa brofiadau fydd yn cefnogi dysgwyr i ddeall sut y gall y ffactorau hyn ddylanwadu ar eu hiechyd a lles, datblygu'r sgiliau i gefnogi ymddygiadau iach yn perthyn i'r ffactorau hyn a'r hyder ac ysgogiad i gefnogi'r ymddygiadau hyn gydol oes.

Wrth drafod sut y gellir gwneud cysylltiadau rhwng addysgu Meysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles, a Thechnoleg a Gwyddoniaeth, mae'r canllawiau statudol dros dro hefyd yn nodi: 'Gellir

ystyried sut y gall dewisiadau ffordd o fyw effeithio ar y corff dynol (gan gynnwys deiet, defnyddio cyffuriau ac ymarfer)'.

3. Camau gweithredu eraill Llywodraeth Cymru

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2013, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru [Ganllawiau ar gyfer addysg camddefnyddio sylweddau](#). Mae hyn yn rhoi gwybodaeth sy'n ymwneud â darparu addysg briodol ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau yn unol â gofynion presennol y cwricwlwm.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn ariannu Rhaglen Graidd Cyswllt Ysgolion Cymru Gyfan. Mae'r rhaglen hon yn gweithredu ym mhob ysgol gynradd ac uwchradd, ac yn rhoi addysg ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau a materion diogelwch cymunedol a phersonol ehangach ym mhob cyfnod allweddol o'r cwricwlwm. Gwefan ddwyieithog yw [SchoolBeat.org](#) gan Raglen Graidd Cyswllt Ysgolion Cymru Gyfan, sy'n rhoi gwybodaeth ac adnoddau i athrawon, disgyblion a rhieni gael rhagor o wybodaeth ynghylch cynnwys y gwersi a roddir i blant ysgol gan ein Swyddogion Heddlu Cymuned Ysgolion. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dyrannu £1.98m ar gyfer y rhaglen ar gyfer 2021-22. Ym [mhapur y Gweinidog Iechyd Meddwl, Llesiant a'r Gymraeg i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon](#) ar y gyllideb ddrafft (21 Ionawr 2021), nodwyd:

Mae'r Rhaglen hon yn bwysig o safbwynt addysg a gwaith atal (gan ategu'r broses o Ddiwygio'r Cwricwlwm), ond mae hefyd yn cefnogi anghenion iechyd emosiynol a meddyliol plant a phobl ifanc o ganlyniad i effaith COVID-19, yn unol â'r cynllun parhad.

Gwneir pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth yn y papur briffio hwn yn gywir adeg ei gyhoeddi. Dylai darllenwyr fod yn ymwybodol nad yw'r papurau briffio hyn yn cael eu diweddarau o reidrwydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

Jeremy Miles AS/MS
Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg
Minister for Education and Welsh Language



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1180
Ein cyf/Our ref JMEWL/10797/21

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1SN

3 Awst 2021

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 22 Gorffennaf i roi gwybod i mi am ddeiseb sydd wedi dod gerbron y pwyllgor sy'n casglu llofnodion ar hyn o bryd er mwyn cynyddu'r addysgu a'r wybodaeth sydd ar gael am gamddefnyddio sylweddau mewn ysgolion uwchradd yng Nghymru.

Bydd y [Cwricwlwm newydd](#) sydd yn cael ei gyflwyno o fis Medi 2022 yn cynnwys [Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles](#) sydd â statws gydradd yn gyfreithiol i'r pum Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad arall yn y cwricwlwm. Bydd yn ehangu ffocws y cwricwlwm newydd ar iechyd a lles dysgwyr, sy'n cynnwys camddefnyddio sylweddau.

Mae'r Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad arloesol hwn yn rhoi strwythur holistaidd ar gyfer deall iechyd a lles ac mae'n ceisio datblygu gallu dysgwyr i ymdrin â chyfleoedd a heriau bywyd. Mae iechyd corfforol, iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol a chymdeithasol yn elfennau o'r maes hwn. Bydd yn helpu dysgwyr i ddeall a gwerthfawrogi sut y mae'r elfennau hyn yn cydblethu, gan weld bod iechyd a lles da yn bwysig er mwyn caniatáu dysgu llwyddiannus.

O fewn y Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad hwn, mae'n bwysig bod digon o gwmpas i fod yn hyblyg er mwyn cefnogi dysgwyr. Mae'r 'disgrifiadau dysgu' yn y canllawiau ar gyfer pob Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad yn cynnwys y prif egwyddorion dysgu a manylion am sut y dylai dysgwyr symud ymlaen ar eu taith ar y continwmm dysgu. Mae'r disgrifiadau dysgu o dan 'Mae datblygu iechyd a lles y corff yn arwain at fuddiannau gydol oes' a'r datganiad o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig yn sôn yn benodol am alluogi dysgwyr i "..... Dysgu sut mae'r ymennydd yn gweithio gan helpu dysgwyr i ddeall eu meddyliau, teimladau ac emosiynau. Sut y gall dewisiadau ffordd o fyw effeithio ar y corff dynol (gan gynnwys deiet, camddefnyddio sylweddau ac ymarfer corff)."

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

Gohebiaeth.Jeremy.Miles@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Jeremy.Miles@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

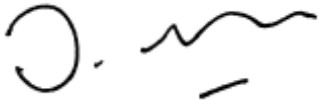
Tudalen y pecyn 98
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Cefnogir dysgwyr hefyd i ddatblygu dealltwriaeth er mwyn deall a chydabod y cysylltiadau rhwng y newidiadau corfforol ac emosiynol sy'n digwydd a gallu addasu eu hymddygiad er mwyn cefnogi ei iechyd corfforol ac emosiynol. Mae datganiad o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig 'Mae datblygu iechyd a lles y corff yn arwain at fuddiannau gydol oes' hefyd yn cynnwys disgrifiad dysgu sy'n galluogi dysgwyr i "adnabod rhai mathau o ymddygiad, cyflyrau a sefyllfaoedd sy'n effeithio ar fy iechyd a lles corfforol, ac rwy'n gwybod sut i ymateb a chael cymorth mewn ffordd ddiogel" a fydd yn cefnogi dysgwyr i feithrin gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth ar sut i reoli ymddygiadau ac amodau.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cefnogi Rhaglen Ysgolion Heddlu Cymru (WPSP) ers 2004. Rydym yn buddsoddi £1.98m, bob blwyddyn, sy'n cael arian cyfatebol gan bedwar Heddlu Cymru. Mae'r rhaglen yn cynnwys Swyddogion yr Heddlu yn mynd i ysgolion ac yn cyflwyno gwersi ar amrywiaeth o feysydd. Sefydlwyd y rhaglen yn wreiddiol i leihau nifer yr newydd-ddyfodiaid ifanc i'r system cyfiawnder troseddol ac i fynd i'r afael â materion camddefnyddio sylweddau. Dros y blynyddoedd, mae'r rhaglen wedi esblygu drwy ehangu ei chwmpas i ymdrin â materion diogelwch cymunedol a phersonol ehangach ym mhob cyfnod allweddol o'r cwricwlwm. Mae'r rhaglen graidd yn ymdrin â chamddefnyddio sylweddau, ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, cam-drin domestig, bwlio, diogelwch ar-lein, secstio, camfanteisio'n rhywiol ar blant a chydysniad. Mae'n darparu rhaglen gytbwys mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd. Mae 50% o'r rhaglen yn canolbwyntio ar gyflwyno'r cynnwys craidd i ddiwallu anghenion disgyblion ac ysgolion a 50% yn canolbwyntio ar ymyriadau rhagweithiol ar ddiogelu a rheoli digwyddiadau.

Gobeithio bod yr wybodaeth hon o gymorth.

Yn gywir,



Jeremy Miles AS/MS

Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg
Minister for Education and Welsh Language

Petitions Committee

Response

Dear Petitions Committee,

Firstly, I would like to thank you for welcoming my thoughts on the document attached to my email. Also, I would like to show my gratitude towards Jeremy Miles for taking the time to explain his plans to widen the Curriculum for Wales and, I would like to show my appreciation to Jack Sargeant for passing on this exciting information.

I believe that, by expanding the Curriculum for Wales with the introduction of a Health and Well-being Area of Learning, the Welsh Government are taking a step in the right direction. In addition, I feel that, if executed correctly, Welsh students will have the ability to make more educated choices in their lives. Moreover, whilst acknowledging that the innovative new area aims to invite pupils to reflect, and change, their behaviour in order to improve their physical and emotional health : it should be considered that some decisions are not within the grasp of the child. For example, when discussing diet, on occasion the child will have little to no choice over what they eat - in several cases this could be to do with family income, and in other cases this may involve a child's medical needs. Also, the same idea should be taken into consideration when discussing the child's choice of activities. For instance, a child may not possess the means of transport to participate in certain activities and, there may be a lack of information on activities in a child's area. Thus, in summary, I think that it is vital to include widely accessible choices in the new area in order to ensure that the impact of the new area of curriculum is similar for all children.

Furthermore. the new area of curriculum will need to be introduced correctly to see positive results in students, so I believe that the teachers of the new curriculum should be thought about carefully. Upon reflection, I believe that the differences in teachers who deliver lessons on the new area of curriculum will create disparities amongst the students who are taught. To be quite frank, I do not believe that students will take in as much of the new area of curriculum being taught by an older, old-fashioned, science/history teacher as they would in comparison to a younger, more flexible, specialist teacher. Perhaps this idea may be seen as ageist but, this thought has crossed my mind when thinking of the delivery of lessons in the innovative new area.

In addition, I am really overjoyed that the Welsh Government has chosen to create a base line knowledge on drugs for students in Welsh schools. And, from reading the information about the 'Area of Learning and Experience: Health and Well-being' on the Hwb, I have assumed that the topic of drug misuse falls under 'an understanding of health-harming behaviours'. I completely agree that the topic of drug misuse belongs within this category, however, I believe that 'an understanding' should literally be 'a full understanding' because if students are just informed that 'drugs are bad' the cycle will never end. I believe that students should be informed about, what drugs are, why are

they illegal, who you can talk to about a situation involving drugs, why do people use drugs and, last but not least, the wider implications of drug dealing. Overall, the letter in question (written by Jeremy Miles) does address my plea to implement more mandatory teaching on drugs into the secondary school syllabus but, I do believe that the new area of curriculum could be entirely successful if the consequences of drug dealing were included. Ultimately, with no teaching on drug dealing, children are oblivious to the possible detrimental effects for the economy, law and society as a whole.

So, in response to the letter written by Jeremy Miles, I would like to know more about how the delivery of lessons will avoid widening inequality amongst students. And, I would also like to know how much (if any) of the new area of curriculum will teach children about the implications of drug dealing. Lastly, I would like to add that, with reference to the Wales Police Schools Programme (WPSP), in some communities, the police are not widely regarded as reliable or trustworthy and, this does trickle-down to the children of these communities.

Therefore, it should be acknowledged that, due to reasons beyond their control, some children may not make an effort to listen to police officers which may prove detrimental to the delivery of lessons.

I hope that my thoughts are helpful in shaping a brighter future for all.

Kind regards,
Pearl Crumb.

Eitem 3.1

P-05-895 Etifeddiaeth Rosa: Dylid cyflwyno cynllun i helpu pobl i gael hawl i ofal milfeddygol ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid anwes

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Linda Joyce Jones, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 95 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno cynllun i helpu perchnogion cyfrifol anifeiliaid anwes i gael hawl i ymgynghoriadau milfeddygol wyneb yn wyneb a gofal ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid.

O eleni ymlaen bydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru bwerau trethu cyfyngedig eu hunain am y tro cyntaf. Ers blynyddoedd lawer mae pobl gyffredin wedi cael trafferthion i dalu costau byw sylfaenol, ac mae hyn yn parhau. Nid oes dim amheuaeth ynglŷn â'r manteision i iechyd meddwl a llesiant pobl o gael anifail anwes. Mae llawer o'r anifeiliaid yn dod yn rhan o'r teulu. I bobl sy'n byw ar eu pennau'u hunain neu'n anghysbell, gall yr anifail fod yr unig gwmni sydd ganddynt.

Mae gwyddoniaeth filfeddygol, fel y rhan fwyaf o broffesiynau, wedi esblygu'n gyflym dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae Llawfeddygon Milfeddygol, nyrsys milfeddygol a'u staff cymorth sy'n gweithio ar y "rheng flaen" yng Nghymru yn gwneud hynny o dan amgylchiadau heriol iawn yn aml. Mae'n dda gweld bod eu corff llywodraethol, sef Coleg Brenhinol y Milfeddygon (RCVS) wedi cydnabod hyn yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf ac wedi cymryd camau i geisio cefnogi llesiant iechyd meddwl o fewn y proffesiwn. Ond yn wahanol i iechyd dynol yng Nghymru, nid oes gwasanaeth am ddim ar gael gan y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol ar gyfer anifeiliaid pan fyddant ei angen, bedair awr ar hugain y dydd, saith diwrnod yr wythnos.

O dan adran 3.16 o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid (Cymru a Lloegr) 2006, cyfrifoldeb y perchnogion yw darparu ar gyfer pum angen llesiant sylfaenol anifeiliaid, a'r pumed o'r rhain yw ei "amddiffyn rhag dioddef poen, anaf a chlefyd".

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Mae'r maes yswiriant ar gyfer anifeiliaid anwes wedi ffynnu yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Ond gall llawer o berchnogion cyfrifol barhau i gael trafferth i gael gwarchodaeth yswiriant ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid anwes. Mae hyn yn sgîl cyflyrau sydd eisoes yn bodoli, cŵn sydd wedi'u heithrio oherwydd deddfwriaeth benodol ar fridio, neu lawer o anifeiliaid anwes sydd, yn syml, angen rhagor o driniaeth na'r hyn y mae polisi yswiriant eu perchnogion yn ei ganiatáu.

Mae rhai sefydliadau'r trydydd sector, fel yr elusen filfeddygol PDSA, wedi ceisio llenwi'r bwlch ers sawl blwyddyn. Maent wedi gwneud gwaith clodwiw, ond yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf maen nhw, hyd yn oed, wedi gorfod gwneud y penderfyniad torcalonnus i gwtogi ar eu darpariaeth. Nid oes gan rai ardaloedd yng Nghymru ddim ysbytai anifeiliaid na chlinigau milfeddygol o fath yn y byd a ddarperir gan elusennau.

Mae tuedd bryderus hefyd i berchnogion droi at fforymau ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasol i gael cyngor ar faterion clinigol, yn hytrach na mynd â'u hanifeiliaid i bractis milfeddygol. Rwy'n adnabod pobl sy'n ateb llinellau ffôn cymorth ar ran elusennau anifeiliaid. Dywedant wrthyf fod y duedd hon yn cael ei ailadrodd.

Gyda'm cefndir i ym maes achub anifeiliaid, rwyf wedi bod yn argyhoeddedig ers blynyddoedd lawer fod nifer cynyddol o anifeiliaid anwes yn cael eu gadael neu eu rhoi mewn canolfannau achub, yn rhannol, oherwydd nad yw pobl yn gallu ariannu gofal milfeddygol ar eu cyfer. Mae'r canolfannau achub yng Nghymru yn orlawn, ac mae'r holl ystadegau sydd ar gael yn dangos bod achosion o'r fath, ac unrhyw erlyniadau sy'n deillio ohonynt, yn codi.

Yn gyntaf, byddai cynllun o'r fath yn helpu anifeiliaid anwes a'u perchnogion. Byddai hefyd yn helpu'r rheini sy'n gweithio ar y rheng flaen yn y canolfannau achub anifeiliaid, ac yn sicr yn helpu'r proffesiwn milfeddygol yng Nghymru, sydd hefyd ar adegau yn gweithio mewn amgylchiadau heriol tu hwnt.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- Arfon
- Gogledd Cymru

P-05-895 Rosa's Legacy: Introduce a scheme to help people access veterinary care for their companion animals, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 24.08.21

To the Chair and Members of the Petitions Committee of Senedd Cymru.

P-05-895 Rosa's Legacy: Introduce a scheme to help people access veterinary care for their companion animals.

Firstly may I thank the Chair and Members for having this petition as an agenda item and for asking me to contribute.

The Ministers Response.

I am grateful for Lesley Griffiths MS response of March this year. I can fully understand why the Welsh Government's priority at that time was dominated by Covid. As I am sure Lesley and yourselves now appreciate more than most how Covid has affected every level of our lives here in Cymru not least people's financial situations. You would also agree I think we are not in a position either to fully evaluate the situation - only the years ahead will do this.

As the minister herself states "pressures on veterinary services have been immense ". However I am concerned that the other side of the consulting table so to speak hasn't been looked at - us " ordinary " companion animal owners who share our homes and hearts with these sentient beings.

I am puzzled as to why the Minister hasn't mentioned CAWGW (Companion Animal Welfare Group Wales) as they kindly have contributed to this issue during the previous Senedd term . Their contribution showed that they had a true understanding of the situation here in Cymru.

RCVS (Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) Response.

I am grateful to Dr Mandisa Greene for her response which clearly showed the problematic situation in regards to the Royal College being the regulator of it's own profession a situation that has spanned many decades.

As Dr Greene clearly states the RCVS are governed by legislation (The Veterinary Surgeons Act) that is five decades old . In very simplistic terms this greatly limits the way in which they act. Last year after many years of criticism from the UK Government's EFRA Committee (among others) the Royal College conducted a consultation on Legislation Reform (LRC). Out of an estimated nine million Dog owners and ten million Cat owners in the UK 58 took part in this exercise. Only 1,330 individual veterinary surgeons chose to take part in this exercise. **1**

In my last submission I made the Chair and Members aware of the response from the British Veterinary Union (BVU) to the RCVS LRC . As the said document was not in the public domain at that time I requested that the document was not included in the public bundle .

I quote from the document:

Introduction

There is a strong distrust in the ability of the RCVS to perform its duty as a regulator, and reach fair conclusions through its disciplinary committee. This is highlighted in a recent survey (previously shared with the RCVS legal team) where 85% of surveyed veterinary employees reported knowledge of unethical or illegal activity in their practice, and only 2% reported it to the RCVS.

BVU

members perceive that innocent vets, nurses and paraprofessionals will be placed under undue stress and have their livelihood impacted by some of the proposed changes. This perception is the result of poor performance by the RCVS in managing complaints and disciplinary proceedings over many years. Specific issues highlighted by BVU members are the exorbitantly long times to complete cases, disorganised hearings and investigations (e.g. key documents going missing) and no

powers to investigate complaints properly. BVU members have also noted being present at hearings where hearsay was treated as evidence. In addition, the RCVS has failed to act against some unethical veterinarians, leading to the view that it functions as an 'Old-Boys' club 2.

It's my understanding that after their recent LRC the RCVS have decided not to change a vital element of their disciplinary process. The RCVS will still work to the criminal standard " beyond reasonable doubt " and not the civil standard unlike numerous other similar professions.

In my Rosa's case for example tests were conducted on her without my knowledge or consent. Her historic clinical notes were altered with the names of the veterinary surgeons who treated her removed . Her clinical notes clearly showed that a veterinary surgeon experienced difficulty during a routine ex- ray procedure (performed under general anaesthesia). Which I knew nothing about until I requested the notes from the veterinary practice I moved her too . If I had known about this together with the " false positive " element of a blood test (it is standard practice to do a second test examined in a external laboratory). I wouldn't have took the heartbreaking decision to euthanise My beloved Rosa. I think you can imagine the effect this all had on me and still does. Yet the RCVS admitted all the above was out of their remit .

The Code of Conduct of a Veterinary Surgeon is underpinned by five principles of practice including Independence and impartiality. 3

I was deeply saddened but not surprised by Dr Greene's statement that the Royal College cannot act in regards to the se

I have laid evidence before many Members particularly my own Senedd Cymru Members and those who are Shadow Ministers with this portfolio that show clinical decisions by many veterinary practitioners are influenced by the policy's of the corporate companies they work for.

The incident of a Dog owner's simple request for her Dog to be referred to a specialist referral practice not owned by the corporate group who also owned the GP the Dog was being treated at . Resulted in a significant delay and the Dogs death. How can that sit within the third principle to practice above ? 4

Corporate equity owned veterinary practices.

Since my last submission to you this has situation has only got worse. With more than half of all first opinion veterinary practices in the UK being owned by corporate veterinary companies. Here on Ynys Mon we have no fully independently run veterinary practice.

However the corporate groups are now extending their attention to referral practice's and animal hospitals.

Independent Vetcare Evidensia have now announced plans for such a facility in Birmingham. 5

Professor Noel Fitzpatrick MRCVS has stated that Fitzpatrick Referrals is the last remaining multi-disciplinary specialist referral centre of their size that remains independent in the UK. 6

Just how can this situation be seen as being a level playing field for either us who share our lives with these sentient beings, the animals themselves or for that matter those who operate independently run veterinary practices?

It is getting to the stage where veterinary professionals who do not wish to work to the corporate's moral and ethical rule book have only one other alternative - leave the profession they love so much . To quote a RVN who has left after 30 years at the coal face " Linda I wear my badge proudly that I have never worked for a corporate".

Conclusion.

Animal welfare is a matter which is largely devolved to our Senedd Cymru and Welsh Government. However the appointment of an independent external ombudsman for the veterinary profession is not a devolved issue. DEFRA have recently stated that they see no need or reason for one to be appointed as the RCVS are doing just fine.

I am proud to say that I have more faith in My Senedd and Government. Who clearly have more understanding of issues together with the will and determination to lead the way. Such a scheme would be ground breaking, but is in line with so many peoples thinking which is now coming to the forefront within the media, the veterinary profession and rescue sector.

The fact that Independent Vetcare Evidensia one of the biggest corporate venture capitalist veterinary companies have decided to start their own fund which allows a veterinary surgeon to help to the sum of £500 (for an animals treatment at their practice alone) is testament to IVC realising there is a problem 7.

As I have said in previous submissions I know many will see companion animals as a luxury , indeed sadly that is an argument I have heard many veterinary surgeons express publicly in recent months. I use Sandra's words with her permission :

Some people like my self have lost everything
in life my son was murdered husband left no parents left brother
and sister dead totally on own in life my dog is the only company I have when you see a
old man or woman with a little dog it's probably the only company they have not a
luxury the dog most likely the only thing
that person lives for don't be so selfish saying should not have a
dog lonely pensioners need thire dog post may seem a bit strong but it annoys
me when folk come out with that statement they don't know wot loneliness is that's
plain to see.

If I can assist Members further I will of course do so .

Cofion Linda Joyce-Jones.

Ynys Mon Constituency Cymru.

25/8/21.

1: <https://www.rcvs.org.uk/news-and-views/publications/legislative-review-consultation-report-2021/>

2: full document sent to clarking team .

3: <https://www.rcvs.org.uk/setting-standards/advice-and-guidance/code-of-professional-conduct-for-veterinary-surgeons/#principles>

4: <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-9642305/Calls-inquiry-equity-vultures-snap-vets-amid-rising-bills-welfare-fears.html>

5: <https://www.business-live.co.uk/commercial-property/plans-revealed-new-ivc-evidensia-21331068>

6: Professor Noel Fitzpatrick MRCVS Being the Supervet.

7: <https://ivcevidensia.co.uk/News/IVC-Evidensia-Care-Fund-hits-milestone>

Unite the Union response to:

The RCVS Legislative Reform Consultation

This response is submitted by the British Veterinary Union in Unite. Unite is the UK's largest trade union with 1.5 million members across the private and public sectors. The union's members work in a range of industries including manufacturing, financial services, print, media, construction, transport, local government, education, human and veterinary health, and not-for-profit sectors.

Unite the Union represents in excess of 100,000 health sector workers. This includes eight professional associations – British Veterinary Union (BVU), College of Health Care Chaplains (CHCC), Community Practitioners and Health Visitor' Association (CPHVA), Guild of Healthcare Pharmacists (GHP), Hospital Physicists Association (HPA), Doctors in Unite (formerly MPU), Mental Health Nurses Association (MNHA), Society of Sexual Health Advisors (SSHA).

Unite also represents members in nursing, allied health professions, healthcare science, applied psychology, counselling and psychotherapy, dental professions, arts therapy, radiography, audiology, optometry, building trades, estates, craft and maintenance, administration, ICT, support services and ambulance services.

Introduction

There is a strong distrust in the ability of the RCVS to perform its duty as a regulator, and reach fair conclusions through its disciplinary committee. This is highlighted in a recent survey (previously shared with the RCVS legal team) where 85% of surveyed veterinary employees reported knowledge of unethical or illegal activity in their practice, and only 2% reported it to the RCVS. BVU members perceive that innocent vets, nurses and paraprofessionals will be placed under undue stress and have their livelihood impacted by some of the proposed changes. This perception is the result of poor performance by the RCVS in managing complaints and disciplinary proceedings over many years. Specific issues highlighted by BVU members are the exorbitantly long times to complete cases, disorganised hearings and investigations (e.g. key documents going missing) and no powers to investigate complaints properly. BVU members have also noted being present at hearings where hearsay was treated as evidence. In addition, the RCVS has failed to act against some unethical veterinarians, leading to the view that it functions as an 'Old-Boys' club.

While we strongly support the goal of a modern, fair and effective veterinary regulator, we do not believe that the RCVS is fit to regulate the profession. In line with all other professions, the veterinary profession should have an independent regulator under the professional standards authority. Our concern is that the proposed changes would give too much power to an organisation that does not meet the high standard of a truly fair, unbiased, independent regulator in the interest of the public and the profession.

Part 1: The Vet-led team

1.1 Statutory regulation of the vet-led team

The BVU does not oppose the regulation of paraprofessionals, but do not feel that the RCVS is in a position to fulfil this function in its current format. Whenever new para-professions will be required to register with the regulator, all currently practicing paraprofessionals should enjoy grandfather rights in order to protect livelihoods. It is in the interest of veterinary workers and the public that regulation of veterinarians and paraprofessionals should lie with an independent regulator under the professional standards authority.

1.2 Flexible delegation powers

The BVU supports the principle of flexible delegation powers, but do not feel that the RCVS is in a position to fulfil this function in its current format.

1.3 Separating employment and delegation

The BVU feels that more clarity is needed on the details of how this would work. We are concerned that veterinary nurses may be exploited if there is no regulatory control over their employers. The person responsible for the patient should be clearly defined. We are also concerned that the separation of employment and delegation has the potential to negatively impact continuity of patient care.

1.4 Statutory protection of professional titles

The BVU strongly supports the statutory protection of the veterinary nurse title

Part 2: The role of VN's

The union broadly supports the expansion of the VN role. We are however concerned that employers whose priority is profit may exploit an expanded VN role. Increasing the scope of the VN role prior to providing appropriate training and adequate support will place a large amount of professional risk on the VN. This is a particular concern with surgery and anaesthetics - procedures that have an inherent risk of death to the patient. The union calls on the RCVS to require employers

to provide suitable training and support prior to extending a VN's role, and until suitable training is provided and suitable support is in place, the risk and responsibility must remain with the employer or veterinary surgeon.

One way to ensure competency is through training, examination and certification of nurses in specialised fields.

The regulator must also clearly define what is meant by supervision and direction and how this relates to the regulation of veterinary nurses as professionals in their own right. The role, relationship and responsibility of the delegating vet and independently employed nurse must be clearly defined.

Part 3: Assuring Practice Regulation

3.1 Mandatory Practice Regulation

The BVU supports mandatory practice regulation, but do not feel that the RCVS is in a position to fulfil this function in its current format. It is in the interest of veterinary workers and the public that regulation of practices should lie with an independent regulator under the professional standards authority. Practice regulation by an organisation made up of veterinarians employed by practices and corporate groups creates a blatant conflict of interest.

Mandatory practice regulations should include provision of secure employment to all veterinary employees, so that livelihoods are protected when a practice's non-compliance with the regulator results in suspension or closure of a practice. There should also be whistle blower protections in order to encourage employees to report unethical practices to the regulator without risk of retaliation from their employer.

In the course of the work of the BVU, we are regularly confronted with veterinary workplaces that treat their employees so poorly that practice management significantly impedes the employee's ability to do his/her job well. This significantly impacts the standards of care in our profession. The practice standards scheme therefore needs to include minimum standards for employment, in addition to the current clinical practice standards. Examples of important requirements to include are:

- All employees should have employment contracts
- Minimum standards for contracts
- Provision of rest areas and rest breaks

3.2 Powers of entry for the RCVS

The BVU does not oppose powers of entry for the veterinary regulator, but do not feel that the RCVS is in a position to fulfil this function in its current format.

3.3 Power to issue improvement notices

The BVU does not oppose the power to issue improvement notices for the veterinary regulator, but do not feel that the RCVS is in a position to fulfil this function in its current format.

Part 4: Introduce a modern 'Fitness to Practise' regime

4.1 Introducing 'current impairment'

The BVU is in favour of this change.

4.2 Widening the grounds for investigation

Due to the sensitive nature of personal medical information, this committee should operate in a strictly and absolutely confidential manner. It is widely known that poor management and abusive workplace practices negatively impact the health and fitness to practise of veterinary professionals. The regulator should therefore investigate the impact of poor workplace practices on the vet or vet nurse's fitness to practise and take appropriate steps against managers and practices whose actions contribute to poor health e.g. those who fail to provide adequate support for workers, or emotionally blackmail or otherwise exploit their employees. Throughout any investigations, it is important that vets' livelihoods are protected. This is another instance where the lack of independence of the regulator poses a significant risk of abuse and discrimination. In order for a health and performance committee to be effective and acceptable, it must be truly independent. We are a small profession, and there is a significant reputational risk for veterinarians and other professionals where the regulator is not independent.

4.3 Introducing powers to introduce interim orders

The BVU would only support this change for an independent regulator under the Professional Standards Authority. In addition, any veterinarian or veterinary nurse who has an interim suspension must continue to receive a salary, which should be paid by the regulator, until the disciplinary process is completed as it is unacceptable to remove a person's livelihood without due process.

4.4 Introduce reviews of suspension orders

The BVU would support suspension reviews contingent on completing specific actions (e.g. specific training), and not tied to time periods. These actions should be clearly defined at the onset of suspension to avoid subjective bias in the review of suspensions

4.5 Introduce a wider range of sanctions

Great pains must be taken that these sanctions should not be used by the public to discriminate against minority groups (e.g. veterinarians for whom English is a second language), and all sanctions must be fair and proportionate.

As mentioned above, many of our members are concerned about giving greater power to the RCVS, as they answer to no-one but themselves. While a good idea in theory, these powers are only appropriate for an independent regulator under the professional standards authority.

4.6 Introduce the power to require disclosure of information.

We are in favour of an independent regulator having powers to require disclosure of information. Requests for disclosure should however be specific and relevant in order to prevent fishing expeditions. The request for information should also be placed in context, by letting the veterinary professional know what complaint was made against them.

4.7 Formalise role of case examiners

The BVU is concerned that this system will result in more cases being referred to the disciplinary committee (DC) with the proposed lower standard of proof. We would support the role of case examiners in the interest of expediency only if cases that are not resolved are not directly referred to the DC, but that the usual steps of first convening a preliminary investigation committee are followed.

4.8 Futureproofing the disciplinary process

The BVU cannot support these powers for a regulator that is not independently regulated under the professional standards authority as it creates a massive potential for abuse.

4.9 Statutory underpinning for Health and Performance Protocols

While the BVU is not opposed in principle, these powers should only be given to an independent regulator. Please refer to our response to 4.2.

4.10 Reduce the DC Quorum to three

The BVU opposes this change. Modern technologies such as Zoom and Teams facilitate meetings without any significant logistical needs or costs. There is therefore no reason to decrease the number of people on the committee, as it is much easier to 'convene' a quorum using modern technology.

4.11 Reformed restoration periods

No comment

4.12 Allow voluntary removal

The BVU supports this recommendation

4.13 Case Management Conferences

The BVU supports this change, and would add that these conferences should be done via teleconference.

4.14 DC should be given power to order costs

BVU strongly opposes this change. Power to order costs can be used by a regulator to discourage legitimate appeals.

4.15 Appeals against DC decisions

The BVU supports the right of appeal.

4.16 Appeals mechanism for reprimands and findings of misconduct

The BVU supports the right of appeal.

4.17 Automatic removal offences

The BVU supports temporary automatic removal, while due process is completed.

4.18 Power to appeal unduly lenient decisions

We support the power to appeal in cases where DC decisions are deemed too lenient, as well as too harsh.

Parts 5-8

5.1 Introduce powers to create limited licensure provisions, including for those with a disability

The BVU supports all efforts to make the profession more inclusive, but would oppose any legislation that limited a practitioners' ability to act in the client or patient's best interest.

5.2 Empower the RCVS to introduce revalidation

There needs to be more clarity on how this would work before the BVU could support such a change. What form would revalidation take; who would be doing the appraisal, etc. While there is merit in the principle, any revalidation would have to be independent from corporate and financial interests and ensure that vets are not held accountable for practice and economic shortcomings.

5.3 Underpin Mandatory CPD

The BVU would be in favour of mandatory CPD if veterinary practices (that under new legislation should be regulated) are required to provide time during the normal work week to meet this requirement. Mandatory CPD should never be used to discriminate against people who take a leave

of absence from the profession due to maternity or other reasons (e.g. illness or bereavement). One way to mitigate the potential for discrimination is to have a rolling three-year requirement (e.g. 105 hours), with a smaller annual minimum (e.g. 15 hours).

5.4 Registration of UK graduates

The BVU does not support outright refusal of registration without due process. In the interest of the public and the profession, the RCVS should be allowed to delay registration until a fitness to practise process can be completed. This delay should pertain only to serious criminal offences. For less serious offences, registrations should not be delayed once convictions are spent.

5.5 Not relevant anymore

5.6 Not relevant anymore

5.7 Not relevant anymore

5.8 Separation of registration and license to practise

The BVU supports this change.

5.9 Temporary registration nomenclature

Please refer to comments on 5.1 & 5.2

5.10 Restoration following voluntary removal/removal for non-contact

The BVU supports this change for people who have been off the register for more than 6 months. For restoration, proof of relevant CPD in line with that required from registered veterinarians should be expected. The RCVS should however make sure that there is a cost-effective route to 'return-to-work' training and re-registration for mothers with young children or other veterinary professionals that take an extended career break.

5.11 Restoration following voluntary removal/removal for non-contact

Please refer to comments on 5.4

5.12 Annual renewal – declared convictions

Please refer to comments on 5.4

6.1 Powers to revise the statutory examination

The BVU has no objection to this change

6.2 Ability to charge UK vet schools for accreditation visits

The BVU is in favour of this change

7.1 Power for the minister to make further changes to size/composition via Ministerial Order

The BVU opposes this change as changes to the RCVS governance are too important to rely on a single minister.

8.1 No comment

8.2 Empower the RCVS to set the annual renewal fee

The BVU supports giving the RCVS power to decrease the renewal fee, or increase it by no more than the national average increase in salary of the relevant professionals. Privy Council approval should be required for any additional increases in renewal fees.

8.4 Preserve the Royal College/Regulator relationship

The BVU strongly opposes this relationship. The veterinary profession, including all paraprofessionals, needs an independent regulator separate from the RCVS under the professional standards authority.

Eitem 3.2

P-05-1003 Mynnu Aseiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol nawr ynghylch gwaredu mwd wedi'i halogi'n radiolegol yn nyfroedd Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cian Ciaran, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 10,692 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, sy'n llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 mewn perthynas ac ansicrwydd, a sicrhau bod Aseiad llawn o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol yn cael ei gynnal cyn bod modd gwaredu unrhyw waddod pellach o orsaf pŵer niwclear Hinkley Point yn Cardiff Grounds.

Peidiwch â gadael i Lywodraeth Cymru dorri ei chyfraith ei hun!

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Rhaid i'r aseiad o'r effaith amgylcheddol ddarparu

Data sylfaenol manwl am ymddygiad a thynged deunydd sy'n cael ei waredu yn Cardiff Grounds;

Dadansoddiad radiolegol llawn, gan gynnwys allyrru gronynnau alffa;

Aseiad manwl a chyfoes o effeithiau radiolegol posibl ar boblogaeth de Cymru;

Rheoli llygryddon niwclear ar y tir yn hytrach na'u gwasgaru ar y môr;

Parchu cytundebau ynghylch gwaredu morol;

Gwarchod Afon Hafren.

Rydym hefyd yn galw ar y Senedd nad oes buddiannau niwclear yn dylanwadu ar yr Aseiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Senedd

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-1003 Demand an EIA now on the dumping of radioactively contaminated mud in Welsh waters, Correspondence – Natural Resources Wales to Committee, 10.05.21

Further to our previous discussion on responding to the letter from Janet Finch-Saunders MS (dated 23 March), please see our response below to the matters raised.

CR-39 Testing

We have consulted with our technical experts, and they have provided the following advice;

- a. If plutonium were present in the environment around Hinkley Point A, it would be accompanied by a range of other radionuclides such as fission products like caesium-137. These other radionuclides would be readily detectable by gamma spectrometry and could be used to indicate samples on which to undertake radionuclide specific analysis for alpha emitters such as plutonium. This tiered approach was used for the analysis of sediment samples from the Bristol Channel and has been supported by the findings of the independent Hinkley Point C Stakeholder Reference Group.
- b. Regulators require that any analytical measurements made as part of environmental monitoring apply the best available techniques and expect-recognised standards to be followed. Radiological analysis should be accredited to ISO17025 or an equivalence demonstrated. We are only aware of UKAS ISO17025 accreditation being given to laboratories using CR39 for radon measurement in the UK i.e. the accreditation does not apply to the radiological analysis in question.

Marine Licence Applications

All applications for a marine licence are thoroughly and robustly assessed, to ensure the proposed works do not harm people or the marine environment. The collection and analysis of the samples must be in accordance with the sample plan we publicly consulted upon and subsequently approved on 15 September 2020 (SP1914). We will base our decision of whether the sediment is safe to dispose at sea on robust scientific evidence, in line with the following accepted international standards:

- OSPAR guidance for the management of dredged material at sea (in line with London Convention) of 2014 covering physical, chemical, and biological characterisation of sediment; and
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) standards (in line with London Convention) of 2003, 2004, 2015 used for radiological assessments.

The application will be processed in accordance with the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (2017). All documents submitted in support of such an application will form part of a minimum 42 day consultation with our technical advisors and with the public. All relevant representations to the consultation will be considered as part of our determination process.

We have a dedicated position statement on this matter: [Natural Resources Wales / Disposal of dredged material from Hinkley Point C off the coast of Cardiff, South Wales^{\[1\]}](#)

Kind regards,

P-05-1003 Demand an EIA now on the dumping of radioactively contaminated mud in Welsh waters, Correspondence – EDF to Committee, 02.08.21

I am writing to update you on plans for dredging in the Bristol Channel as part of construction work for Hinkley Point C.

Dredging for Hinkley Point C has generated some media and community interest in recent years, due to inaccurate claims that the mud is contaminated and could pose a risk to health. In this context, we wanted to keep you informed of any new developments.

The key updates are:

- Our application for dredging and disposal of mud at the Portishead licensed disposal site has now been approved by the Marine Management Organisation
- We intend to begin work shortly, following receipt of the appropriate licences and agreed conditions for this activity
- There will be two phases of dredging and disposal as part of this next stage in marine construction; the first will begin this summer, with the remaining dredging being completed in 2022
- We will now consider the next steps with respect to our application for the use of the Cardiff Grounds disposal site

For this phase of dredging the Government's marine science experts at Cefas have conducted testing that went above and beyond internationally recognised best practice, with more samples at greater depth and with a greater range of analysis. The results confirmed previous analysis that the mud is perfectly safe for disposal at sea and poses no risk to humans or the environment. The results also confirmed that the low levels of radioactivity in the mud is predominantly naturally occurring - as found up and down the Severn Estuary, as well as around the coast of Britain. The additional artificial radioactivity from a range of human activities is very low. An independent report commissioned by the Welsh Government also found that the mud would be deemed suitable for disposal at sea.

A more detailed briefing is available on our website at [Dredging mud in the Bristol Channel | Hinkley Point C | EDF \(edfenergy.com\)](#) and you are welcome to share this link with your constituents. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to get in touch.

P-05-1003 Demand an EIA now on the dumping of radioactively contaminated mud in Welsh waters, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 25.01.21

CR-39 Testing

NRW do not provide any response to our expert specialist evidence on alpha-testing as opposed to gamma-testing. The latter looks at radiation from bulk samples, whereas alpha testing looks at microsamples. Gamma-testing has picked up nuclear particles of 100micron sizes near Sellafield and on beaches near Dounreay. Gamma-radiation from smaller nuclear particles is not detectable above radiation levels from the bulk material. Alpha-spectroscopy also works on bulk material, so is not adapted to detect the very sparse nuclear microparticles in it.

The nuclear particles in Hinkley mud would be sized 5 microns or less, as that was the filter size on the Magnox cooling ponds. Their gamma signal would be 10 000 times smaller than for the Dounreay 100micron particles. The CEFAS spectrometry was far too insensitive to detect them.

We submit a report from Prof Keith Barnham that analyses the contradiction between the gamma and alpha results for the Hinkley discharges.

NRW report advice their “technical experts”. This advice is unchanged from what CEFAS was telling them earlier. The Hinkley Report (‘Hinkley Point C Reference Group’ the Davidson committee) recommended that NRW and the Welsh Government do not use CEFAS in cases where CEFAS are working from EDF, because of conflict of interest. The MMO say they avoided consulting CEFAS on this ground. Could the Petitions Committee ask NRW if they intend to change their practice in view of the recommendation?

EDF application to NRW for further dumping at Cardiff Grounds

EDF applied mid-Feb; NRW say they are still waiting on EDF to supply further (sufficient) information. The parallel application to MMO just sailed through, with no request for further information. We suspect NRW was treating it less leniently. Also, we have a Welsh National Marine Plan that specifies a high degree of protection in the Severn *Marine Protection Area*, specifically that activities in it have “no adverse effect”. MMO have no policy to protect MPAs.

There is joint Wales/England responsibility for the 2018-declared MPA under OSPAR, where conservation is top priority and other activities are limited. However MMO did not follow procedure and consult with the Welsh Government and/or NRW, and paid no regard to the adopted Severn Estuary Management Plan in just issuing its approvals.

The Committee should ask NRW for their view on MMO’s failure to consult with Welsh authorities over their ‘Habitats Regulations Assessment’.

EIA defective

Hinkley mud dumped at Portishead will of course spread round the Estuary. Its chemical and nuclear pollutants will land on beaches and come ashore in south Wales as well as on the English side. EDF’s EIA was no better that they argued in 2018 for Cardiff. They assumed pollutants follow the

Morecambe Bay model, where there are few receptors (= people) and the Irish Sea flushes away pollutants.

The committee informed NRW of issues that should be covered in the EIA, most of which apply likewise at Portishead. NRW were consulted by MMO, but we don't know what they responded and whether they represented Welsh concerns. We can be pretty sure that they relayed to MMO the CEFAS views on nuclear microparticles that they have given the Committee, instead of saying it's up to MMO to make their own assessment of our expert evidence.

We therefore suggest the Committee should ask NRW to disclose whether they represented views from Wales or narrowly their own views in responses to MMO.

The Future

Geiger Bay do not consider the issue decided, having obtained legal advice that we have a good chance of challenging MMO's decisions to allow the Portishead dumping. Please ask NRW why they have not made public MMO's application as is normal practice of public authorities and ask them to place the documents and correspondence in a public file forthwith.

P-05-1003 Demand an EIA now on the dumping of radioactively contaminated mud in Welsh waters, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 10.03.21

To Petitions Committee secretariat

GeigerBay response to NRW letter to the Committee chair

P-05-1003 Demand an EIA now on the dumping of radioactively contaminated mud in Welsh waters.

Direct comments on the letter

1. The NRW acceptance of EDF's sampling plan had deficits – a) no transparency; b) no answer on refusal to detect nuclear microparticles via CR-39 (TASTRAK) process; c) omission of bio-toxicity tests (OSPAR/IMO procedure)
2. NRW decision (12 Oct.) that EIA is required was on the basis that the company withdrew the screening application. Our lawyers detailed that the Marine Works EIA legislation does not allow withdrawal, but does require NRW to make a reasoned decision. NRW was unable to answer why they did not follow the EIA Regs.
3. NRW write *the scope of the EIA is restricted to the requirements of the Marine Works (EIA) Regulations (2017)*. While EDF has not sought a Scoping Opinion, that does not remove the need to face issues of deciding which issues are in scope (by Schedule 2)
4. NRW do not suggest that any of the 11 issues in our 21 October briefing (Annex on Scope of the EIA) are not in-scope. We ask the Petitions Committee to ask NRW to scrutinise EDF's submission to ensure it cover these 11 issues and others, in deciding if the necessary EIA information is included. They should consult the EIA consultation bodies on this insofar as they lack in-house expertise (CEFAS to be excluded due to conflicting interest).

The EIA Regulations specify very wide scope (Marine Works EIA 2017 Schedule 2)

In the 2020 sampling consultation, NRW declared various issues “out of scope” when that was wrong or at least contestable. The Committee should ask for an open and transparent process for deciding arguments on scope within the EIA Regs.

The EIA requirements are very widely drawn. We find NRW interpreted them only narrowly for the *screening* application. Our lawyers found this by FoI requests; NRW's response just “noted” their criticisms of the inadequacies, saying the application was withdrawn. That was no reason for their accepting too narrow a screening application. The *screening request* had to describe the nuclear power station 'project' - it didn't – nor did it describe the particular purpose of installing a cooling water system for extracting seawater (which kills much of the marine life) and returning contaminated water to the Marine Protection Area (MPA). The EIA screening application covered only the dumping scheme itself.

The two responses to NRW from Cardiff and from the VoG Councils on the screening request raised the basic planning-law issue, that EDF's proposal is an amendment to the 2012/13 nuclear power station planning consent. They suggested this defines the 'project'

to which the EIA screening and scoping regulations apply, implying EDF's screening application was inadequate. While MLT's case officer had accepted it, NRW were unable to supply our lawyers LeighDay with a "completeness check" record. NRW replied their Marine Advisory Service provides the advice to ensure compliance on scope. The Advisory Service reply (appended Memo, [REDACTED] to MLT, 17 Sept 2020) did not mention the issue.

EDF's parallel application to the MMO

As EDF submitted an EIA for dumping at the Portishead dump-site a month ago. This covers only the dumping scheme for that site, so we expect they will submit a similarly narrow-scope application for Cardiff. It talks only of the dumping 'scheme' and fails to describe the nuclear power station 'project'. The Committee should emphasise to NRW that to be acceptable for the EIA Regs, the application has to describe the nuclear power station 'project' with its cooling water system and alternatives to it that avoid the fish-kill and harm to the MPA (designated in 2018 by the Welsh and English governments), giving environmental reasons for the choice.

Screening assessment of NRW Marine Advisory Service (appended 17 Sept Memo)

This document had to be obtained via FoI, after NRW refused it on the grounds that EDF's screening application was withdrawn. The Memo questions particular assertions of EDF and details several areas requiring specific information to assess possible impacts. One issue is the claim that the Cardiff site is 'dispersive', in view of the mounds of sediment visible on the seabed in April 2019, months after being dumped (Titan survey). The Marine Licensing Team (MLT) and CEFAS previously insisted the site is dispersive, with the MLT approving CEFAS's 2020 amended version of the Titan Environmental report to include a 'residual survey offset' that made the total amount remaining on the seabed appear very small. The Memo did not accept that, seeing that the mounds were quite prominent and grab samples showed some to be a different 'sediment matrix'.

The *Marine Advisory Service* report shows firmly on several grounds that EIA is needed. It implies there should have been EIA in 2017 when NRW and the Minister misled the Petitions Committee and Senedd in saying EIA was not needed.

Expanded number of issues in-scope

On the above arguments, we urge the Petitions Cttee to reject NRW's implication that the EIA Regs are "restrictive" of the scope. We are able to argue that all of the 11 issues we proposed in October (see Annex) can be justified as "in scope".

We have found further evidence that expands the scope:

- a) In 2012 the EA suggested dumping outside the SAC/MPA in the *Holm Deep*. EDF need to disclose why they rejected this in favour of Cardiff.
- b) In 2010 the EA published Cooling Water Options for the New Generation of Nuclear Power Stations in the UK SC070015/SR3). This advised land-based cooling systems for nuclear

- plants where the adjacent sea is sensitive for conservation, fish hatching/breeding or at-risk species (EPS, eels, etc.). EDF need to disclose how they considered this.
- c) Most of the dumped mud does not disperse to sea, but deposits on existing mud or blows onto land; EDF must address this rather than claim standards applying to dumping at sea.
 - d) The Cdf dump-site has never been reviewed re. the Habitats and EIA legislation so the fate of the dumped mud, its dispersal around the estuary and transfer of pollutants (nuclides and chemicals) to land and foodstuffs as well as marine life has to be fully described.
 - e) Wales National Marine Plan, section on dredging and dumping, does not including capital dredging for non-port facilities; EDF must supply evidence that their dumping is covered.
 - f) Welsh waste policy (Towards Zero Waste) virtually excludes dumping waste from English projects in Wales; what exceptional reasons do EDF give?

Further evidence on Nuclear Discharges

Prof Keith Barnham of Imperial College has written a memo for the Petitions Committee on suspicions that emitted nuclear fuel microparticles are buried in the sediments. The plutonium-containing microparticles (PMPs) were produced and discharged from Hinkley-A. He shows errors in NRW's dismissal of such 'hot' fuel particles. The memo points out there were accidents with unloading magnox fuel elements in 1968 and 1969, which would have released many fragments into the cooling pond; "*extensive surface corrosion of the uranium itself*" was reported due to accidental acid spill. Prof Barnham then shows data of the strong excess of alpha emissions compared with gamma-emissions in the discharges. The records he reports (graph in the memo) show an alpha excess in 1978 and a bigger one in 1982 and '83.

NRW wrote that "*would have been detected by gamma spectrometry in the first instance*"; they are wrong as the alpha-emitting isotope is dominant in Hinkley-A fuel, while the commonly dominant Pu-241 inferred from Am-241 emissions is only 3% (not the normal 90%). NRW write too that "*no hot particles have been identified in the previous... sediment samples*", yet they were tested only for gamma emission and the PMPs have very little. Also CR-39 detectors (next section) have to be used to detect concentrated micron-sized emitters, which spectrometry misses. The strong alpha excess in 1982-3 indicates that not just liquid but unusual amounts of sludge were discharged from the cooling pond at that time. PMPs are largely very dense metal which normally stays within the pond; they drop into the sediments not far from the discharge point, depending on the tidal conditions. Prof. Barnham in his memo has formulated 4 questions that we'd like NRW to address.

EDF try to confuse the public and avoid the issue of PMPs by talking of 'alpha particles'. These atomic particles are far, far smaller – 10 trillion times less massive than a plutonium micro-particle PMP. This huge factor explains why a single PMP can be detected via an exposure time of days or weeks (gamma exposures are limited to 1-3 days due to cost).

The huge factor also explains why a single PMP is dangerous to health if inside a human organ.

Testing for alpha emitters from 'hot' fuel particles

Children with Cancer UK (CwC) pointed out NRW had been misled by CEFAS in dismissing the CR-39 tests for alpha emissions. We append their letter to NRW (CwCUK toMLT 17Jun'20)

In appendices to their letter, CwC supplied the scientific evidence that CR-39 detectors are well-used and practical - TASL (Track Analysis Systems Ltd, Bristol). Alpha radiation makes tracks a few tens of micrometres into TASTRAK (name for their propriety material). It provides a cheap method to detect microfragments of fuel containing Pu, U etc. from a multiplicity of tracks concentrated around a point focus (Picture below).

These are the big danger to humans if they get into the body via inhalation or food. Alpha spectroscopy was likely to miss them since the range of alphas in matter is under 0.01mm. NRW did not disclose in writing why they rejected the CwC information:

- a) The MLT asked CEFAS as EDF contracted agents to consider including CR-39 detection.
- b) Apparently CEFAS refused and the MLT caved in, letting them continue with their alpha spectroscopy that was likely
- c) NRW declined to retain sediment samples for further testing via CR39 etc. (saying they trusted CEFAS, notwithstanding their acting as EDF contractors)
- d) CRIIRAD are comparable professionals and criticised CEFAS's previous gamma spectroscopy; the MLT could commission them to audit the CEFAS result as NRW's advisors on this topic are CEFAS
- e) NRW must now be prepared to commission CR-39 testing. Bristol University's Prof. Denis Henshaw has informed us he could take this on. His unit uses TASTRAK for the UK's radon programme and he is a world expert in the field.

Would the Petitions Cttee therefore tell NRW that the scope of tests for alpha-radioactive particles is too narrow, that they need to include CR-39 testing, and suggest they contract with Prof Henshaw to investigate portions of the core samples extracted by EDF?

----- 9th March 2021



Figure: Microscopic round and oval pits in the surface of a plastic sheet of CR-39 (TASTRAK) burned by alpha rays from a micron-sized PMP some 10 micron above the sheet. Background counts are show by

Geiger Bay campaign: Annex on Scope of the Hinkley EIA in briefing for the Senedd Debate 21 October 2020

EDF have conceded to pressure for an EIA, but perhaps not asked for advice on what it should cover – that is a formal “scoping opinion” [1]. Remember that Geiger Bay went to the High Court in Sept 2018 as EDF claimed to have carried out an EIA of the dumping operations. We showed they had not, and they had to concede in Court.

At this stage the ‘scope’ of the EIA is all important. Let the Senedd have a say - the Petitions Committee should collect views and evidence, including on the aspects outlined in the Petition. When the EIA results come through, Senedd can help to secure independent expert reviews of its many facets.

1. The London (anti-dumping) Convention implemented in UK law forbids sea dumping unless strict and detailed assessments have been carried out. The IMO (*international Maritime Organisation*) issues updates - the latest Dredged Material Assessment Guidelines in 2014 tightens pressure to avoid sea dumping where possible. The EIA must therefore address all the issues in that guidance and in particular detail the alternative re-use or disposal routes.

2. Welsh policy in the *Public Health Wales Act* prescribes participative *Health Impact Assessment* for major projects of high public concern. NRW says it’s ‘best practice’ in developing projects [2]. NRW should have foreseen the need for HIA from the high public concern experienced in 2018. It normally forms part of a planning EIA for addressing impacts on humans, so should be in the scope this time.

3. Baseline data on the Severn Estuary: the current Environmental Management Scheme (EMS) is very incomplete. NRW say several designated features, including the fish assemblage, are in an *unfavourable state*. This needs detailing before dumping any more Hinkley mud, as this is quite different from port dredgings. Knowledge on the fate of dumped sediments – where they land up on mudbanks and saltmarsh including in river estuaries - is essential for dumping in any Special Area of Conservation and particularly one containing European Protected Species. The EIA needs baseline data on artificial nuclide levels in the south Wales coastal environment, focussing on ones likely to be released. Tests in Somerset’s tidal river Parrett revealed nuclides far up-river, but none have been done in the Welsh Rhymney, Wye and Usk.

4. Microparticles of plutonium etc. as predicted from the Hinkley nuclear discharges: radon-type detectors (tracks in CR39 plastic) are best to detect alpha-emitters in micro-particles, which are the most dangerous when inhaled into the human body. EDF’s consultants CEFAS refused it and NRW omitted it from the testing spec. The EIA should provide information from the alternative testing methods, try them out on the samples, and compare results. EDF should share portions of their samples for independent testing; as was done by the Environment Agency with samples from the river Parrett, where the independent CRIIRAD testing proved superior to CEFAS’s tests for EDF.

5. Assessment of several alpha and beta emitting radio-nuclides ignored by EDF and NRW (Sr-90, Tc-99, S-35, C-14, H-3) was recommended by the independent CRIIRAD (report 18-32, May 2018, *Radiological analysis... close to the Hinkley Point power stations*) which found radio-toxic americium (Am-241) from nuclear discharges. These alpha and beta emitters are relevant because they and not the gamma emitters are relevant for assessing harm to wildlife and humans from ingestion. Only Am-241 and H-3 of CRIIRAD’s list are in NRW’s testing advice, while EIA’s have to be comprehensive.

6. modelling of potential impacts on the human population, to beach users, seafood eaters and others inhaling microspray and mud particles contaminated by Hinkley nuclides. A model was developed for Cumbria by AEA Harwell, which can be adapted with local data and a local habits survey for the South Wales coast population. It includes nuclide transfer to land, such as Hinkley microparticles carried ashore by winds. This model requires collecting much local baseline data.

7. Processes that bioconcentrate and magnify nuclear and chemical pollutants in the Estuary waters and the food chain need assessing under IMO dredged material guidelines (2014). Several chemical pollutants in the Hinkley mud exceed UK Action Level-1. The IMO in this case requires 'detailed assessment', where testing of the bio-mechanisms and biosensitivity takes months and gives uncertain results. An EIA has to use the best available science and describe uncertainties. The alternative of managing chemical and nuclide-contaminated wastes on land is normally preferred and must be assessed too.

8. Dredged material intended for disposal is subject to waste management law. The proximity and self-sufficiency principles in Wales's Waste Strategy (*Towards Zero Waste* 2010) say options for managing Hinkley wastes in England must be covered - dumping or reuse options (eg. in bunds on the power station site) and any reasons given against be critically assessed in the EIA (cf. 'geographical circumstances' of TZW).

9. The OSPAR treaty requires us to return nuclides in the sea to historical levels (pre-nuclear power) by the 2020s and artificial nuclides to near zero. Uranium emissions last century with plutonium discharges from Hinkley continuing till 2014 gave fall-out and drop-out over Bridgwater Bay. The potential breach of OSPAR through releasing plutonium etc. buried in the mud, needs addressing in the EIA.

10. The EIA has to describe the central purpose of the project, to construct a system for extracting cooling water from the estuary, returning it 10°C warmer, and the consequential effects. These include mass fish-kill, the discharge of dead and maimed fish into the Severn Estuary, discharged biocide chemicals used to clear Hinkley pipework, and killing or harming any individuals of European protected species (EPS) of fish, as well as the critically-endangered European eel. If any EPS would be harmed, the EIA has to show there is no practicable alternative [3].

11. The EIA has to face the possibility that the Environment Agency might cancel the 2013 licence for water abstraction, because (as the EA say re. the recently announced public inquiry[4]) it's not compatible with the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regs. Also face the possibility that NRW will reject the dumping application. The EIA should therefore describe what alternative cooling systems they could fall back on (as in countries which ban the use of seawater that's poorer in ecology than Bridgwater Bay).

----- Cardiff 16 October 2020

[1] The Minister writes (12 Oct.) that scoping discussions are underway, but this would contravene the EIA rules on the scoping process. She also wrote that scoping is *a technical and regulatory matter for NRW*, which is at best misleading as NRW has to consult quite widely.

[2] *HIA should be considered as best practice in the development of all programmes and projects.*

<https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/area-statements/natural-resources-wales-approach-to-impact-assessments-of-area-statements>

[3] The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

[4] <https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/psc/ta5-1ud-nnb-generation-company-hpc-limited-2>

To: [REDACTED] – Marine Licensing Team
From: [REDACTED] – Senior Advisor, Marine Area Management and Advice Team
Date: 17 September 2020

Marine Licence consultation: REQUEST FOR SCREENING OPINION Hinkley Point C Disposal Licence

Reference number: SC2005

**Applicant: Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Ltd, on behalf of NNB
Generation Company**

Response to email from [REDACTED] dated 21 August 2020

Summary

NRW Marine Licence Team has received a request for a screening opinion to ascertain whether the above proposal, will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the submission of an Environmental Statement (ES), to support an application for a Marine Licence for the disposal of sediment comprising dredged arisings from capital and maintenance dredging associated with offshore marine infrastructure preparation and construction at Hinkley Point C, to Cardiff Grounds Disposal Site.

A previously granted Marine Licence (12/45/MLv1) for disposal of such material to the Disposal Site was valid from 22 March 2018 to 04 March 2019. With this licence having expired, the Applicant intends to submit a new licence application for use of the Disposal Site and extend the scope of the licence, to cover the disposal of a greater volume of dredged sediment.

Documents Submitted

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Ltd (May 2020) EIA screening report

NRW Advisors Consultation Record

NRW Advisor	Role/Team	Comments
██████████	Marine Specialist Advisor (All Wales Marine Advice Team)	Coastal Physical Processes
██████████	Marine Specialist Advisor (All Wales Marine Advice Team)	Marine Water & Sediment Quality
██████████	Marine Specialist Advisor (All Wales Marine Advice Team)	WFD
██████████	Marine Specialist Advisor (All Wales Marine Advice Team)	Benthic Ecology
██████████	Marine Specialist Advisor (All Wales Marine Advice Team)	Marine & Diadromous Fish Species

NRW Advisory Comments:

NRW Advisory have considered the information provided in the EIA screening report.

It is the view of NRW Advisory that the proposal should be subject to EIA given the sensitivity of the location and the potential for likely significant effects, including cumulative effects. As we are still awaiting the results from the 2020 sediment surveys, we do not believe that at this stage we can agree with the proposed outcomes of “*no likely significant effect*” which is stated for all parameters considered in the EIA screening report provided by the Applicant.

It is also the view of NRW Advisory that, on the basis of the information provided, we cannot conclude that the proposal will have no likely significant effect, either alone or in combination with any other plans or projects, with respect to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. We therefore recommend that an Appropriate Assessment is undertaken.

Further reasoning and justification is provided in the comments below:

Physical Processes

From a marine physical process perspective, we believe an EIA is required to ensure no significant environmental effects. Justification is provided in the comments below.

2. Site Description and Proposed Scheme

Under section 2.1.2. the Applicant states that the 10 years maximum annual input to Cardiff Grounds has been 786,826m³. The Applicant is proposing to add an additional 600,000m³ of sediment, which is almost double the site’s annual deposition, therefore the extra pressure to the disposal site will need assessing.

Whilst NRW agree that the site is acting as a dispersive disposal ground, the current sediment that is disposed here constitutes recently accumulated fines from ports and harbour entrances and therefore very different to what is being proposed in section 2.3.4. which is a mix of clay, silt, sand and gravel.

In section 2.3.1., the proponent states that they previously had a licence for 300,000m³; however, NRW Advisory believe this to be misleading as the final monitoring report (Cefas Report TR492) under licence 1245MLv1, states that a smaller proportion was disposed, 57,958m³. On the returned monitoring although we agreed, as stated previously, that the site was acting as a dispersive site, in the difference bathymetric plots; 'individual disposal events can be used to clearly identify changes in bed elevation (i.e., erosion or accretion) associated with "real" events and those attributed primarily to the offset. For example, Figure 6 (2D) and Figure 7 (3D) illustrate a series of four discrete disposal events along a transect ("Transect 01"), with each disposal identified as two parallel lines of deposited material (i.e., accretion), consistent with material being released through the hopper doors of a dredging vessel.' The dredge release was therefore still very much apparent at the time of monitoring and had not dispersed. As the nature of the site overall had not changed and was still dispersing, concerns were not raised, however with the new application we would advise this is assessed within the EIA process.

In section 2.3.4. there is an indication that the sediment that will enter the disposal site will be a matrix of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Although the receiving site may be of this composition, the dispersive nature and behaviour may be changed and will unlikely be able to move large aggregated clumps of clay or the gravel fraction and therefore this could be a permanent addition. We relate to the above point in which mounds were evidently recorded through previous monitoring. No indication has been presented of the amounts of each sediment type likely to be deposited.

In section 2.3.7. it is stated likely that post-disposal bathymetric surveys and grab sample analyses of the disposal site will be conducted; further information would need to be presented here under EIA for consideration.

3. EIA Screening Assessment

In section 3.3.16, the Applicant suggests any benthic communities will have readily adapted to disposal material at the site, however the sediment that is being proposed to be deposited will be a different nature to that primarily disposed of in the past and therefore we disagree with the assessment of 'unlikely to be significant'.

In 3.3.17 it is proposed that an effect on the benthic fauna is 'unlikely to be significant', however no assessment of fractions of the sediment matrix is included, to understand how the sediment will behave.

Paragraph 3.3.30 embodies the two main concerns from a physical perspective, firstly the amount the Applicant wants to dispose of is almost double that which is already going into the site on an annual basis. The sediment that has proved the site to be dispersive is of a different nature to that the Applicant wishes to dispose of, and no quantitative assessment has been presented on what the sediment composition is and how it will behave. We are therefore unable to agree that any effect is 'unlikely to be significant'.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative section of the EIA screening currently fails to acknowledge the different nature of the sediment to be deposited and the fact that all licences could dispose concurrently, no assessment is made at present. There is also no sediment deposition plan provided. In a previous licence, we believe the Applicant agreed to 'spread out the deposits over the entire grounds'. However, in the recent bathymetric reporting, if the

artefacts that have been captured are from NNB GenCo previous deposits, this shows a large proportion of sediment deposited in the southern section.

Marine Water Quality

From a marine water quality perspective, we believe an EIA is required. Justification is provided in the comments below.

The comments provided herein relate to the marine water quality specialism, where we are typically interested in suspended sediment (typically of fines for long time periods), nutrients, oxygen, bacterial concentrations, temperature and salinity, and contaminants such as heavy metals and other substances.

Under biodiversity (pg 15), we agree that likely significant effects could include contaminated sediment and suspended sediment (via change to sediment regime). However, we note that the risk of spills has not been included here although is included elsewhere in the screening report. The impact of spills on biodiversity should be considered.

With reference to the Coastal Management (pg 17) and Cumulative Effects (pg 26-27) sections, we note that volumes of sediment to be released via combined licences are over twice as much as the historic average and Hinkley C alone would produce nearly as much as the historic average. Even though the current licensed amount is > 1,000,000 m³ (3.3.83), we do not believe that necessarily means that much has been deposited. Furthermore, the total of all combined licences for 2021 (3.3.82) would total > 1,600,000 m³ and we do not believe there is evidence to say this will not have an impact on water quality. While it is temporary (3.3.84) on geological timescales, there has been no assessment of what the impacts would be over the year when all discharges will be in operation. Furthermore, we have not been provided sufficient evidence to say all discharges will not occur at the same time. Therefore, we disagree that an assessment under EIA is not needed.

While potential for spills has been included in the document, there is no assessment of its significance with either the Marine Geology and Contamination section (pg 18) or the Major Accidents and Disasters section (pg 20-21). We note that the documentation states that regulations and codes will be followed, but there is no specific mention of a management plan to be drawn up for this specific piece of work. We recommend that a contingency plan be drawn up for potential spills. While HRA does not allow mitigation to be included at screening stage, EIA does and so if the Applicant can evidence mitigation, it can be screened out of the EIA.

In terms of contaminated sediment, we are led to read reference 19, the Hinkley C ES which was completed in 2011. Contaminant concentrations have been averaged over the whole depth of the core (18.5.43 of the ES). We are concerned that we are not able to examine the depth profile of the sediment where it may be expected that surface samples will be more contaminated. Depending on how dredging is carried out, it is possible to suppose that contaminated sediment could all be discharged at one time and deeper, non-contaminated sediments at a later date. We do not, therefore, believe it appropriate to depth-average the contaminant results. Furthermore, there were PAH exceedances of CEFAS action level (AL) 1 and the Canadian TEL (Threshold Effects Level) and PEL (Probable Effects Level), plus exceedances of PCBs above CEFAS AL 2; very little

information is provided on metals. We would advise the Applicant to provide the raw data in order for us to make an assessment and compare to the CEFAS action levels. In this case, as we do not have sight of the full dataset, we would advise that we do not agree with the conclusion that there will not be significant impacts. However, as we are expecting results of a 2020 survey (3.3.18 pg 15) to be submitted a further, up-to-date assessment can be made then.

Water Framework Directive

NRW Advisory believe it pertinent to take this opportunity to advise the Applicant that the disposal site they propose to use lies within the Severn Lower WFD water body and as such, the project will need to consider any potential effects on the WFD status and objectives of this and any other hydrologically connected water bodies where there is a pathway for effect.

Benthic Ecology

Based on the information presented it has not been possible to rule out adverse effect on habitat features of conservation importance (SAC, Section 7 Environment Act) in relation to the current proposal. Therefore, we advise a full EIA should be undertaken.

2. Site Description and Proposed Scheme

Section 2.1.3 – As well as being Annex 1 SAC biogenic reef feature (EC Habitats Directive 1992), the Honeycomb worm reef (*Sabellaria alveolata* reef) is also recognised under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 as a habitat of principal importance to Wales. This habitat feature has previously been identified at the Cardiff Grounds disposal site.

The Proposed Scheme

Section 2.3.4. - The predicted volumes of sediment disposal totalling a maximum of 600,000m³ are significantly greater than those previously licenced for the site, taking the total well over previous maximum annual permitted volumes. Therefore a full assessment of all potential environment impacts on habitats of conservation importance, including biogenic reef - *Sabellaria alveolata* should be undertaken.

The significant proportion of capital dredge material – up to 380,000 m³ could potentially lead to a significantly higher proportion of larger fraction material being deposited on the site which may affect the potential fate and dispersive nature of these sediments. Further assessment is needed to avoid negatively impacting (through smothering) the habitat features present. The relatively shallow nature of the disposal site also compounds active dispersal (depending on a number of factors i.e. sediment fraction, tidal flows, dredge vessel behaviour etc....) all of which need to be assessed in more detail.

Section 2.3.5 - The deposition of material described in this section may cause a detrimental effect (through smothering) of the biogenic *Sabellaria alveolata* reef feature present at this location. No information has been presented to demonstrate how impacts will be avoided.

3.3 EIA Screening Assessment

Biodiversity

Section 3.3.15 - *Deposition of material directly onto the seabed will inevitably have the effect of smothering any habitats present, as well as any species present in the area. However, it is noted that the receiving environment is a site which has already been*

approved for the disposal of dredged material from a number of projects; therefore, any communities present will have developed a tolerance to frequent activity and changes in the seabed present. This, combined with the generally impoverished nature of seabed communities, means that effects are unlikely to be significant. – We consider that due to the proposed increase in sediment volumes (above anything previously licenced), likelihood of increased sediment fractions and uncertainty regarding the dispersive potential of any material deposited – adverse effects on site features cannot be ruled out.

Therefore, we are unable to agree with the Applicant's assessment of '*effects are unlikely to be significant*', and request that a full EIA be undertaken to fully understand the potential impacts on benthic ecology and habitat features of conservation importance.

We also note that no assessment of the potential impacts related to the spread of marine invasive non-native species has been undertaken. This should be incorporated into the EIA.

Cumulative Effects



Section 3.3.79 - The Applicant has failed to identify the cumulative effect of other users disposing at the Cardiff Grounds disposal site which would potentially result in total annual volumes well over previous amounts. This, as well as the variation and uncertainty over the type of sediment (sediment fractions) to be deposited, related to the predominantly 'capital' nature of dredging activities, means that any cumulative effects have been poorly assessed. Further assessment is therefore required.

Marine & Diadromous Fish Species

If there will be changes to the habitats within the Severn Estuary from the disposal of the sediment, then this has the potential to result in significant effects upon designated fish species of the Severn Estuary, and upstream SACs, that use the habitats as foraging, nursery or spawning grounds.

We are also awaiting the results of the 2020 sediment testing. If there are issues with contamination of the sediment to be disposed of and this cannot be mitigated by other actions (i.e. avoiding dredging particular areas or disposing the sediment by other means), then disposal of the sediment has the potential to result in significant effects upon designated fish species of the Severn Estuary, and upstream SACs.

Both of these impact pathways will need to be assessed as part of the HRA, conducted for the activity due to its location and presence of impact pathways to features of the Severn Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar site and upstream SACs. These impact pathways could also be considered to be likely significant effects under the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended) for which an EIA should be conducted.



Senior Marine Advisor
Marine Area Advice and Management Team

We feel it essential to include alpha-emitters as part of your monitoring exercise. In this regard, CR-39 Track Etch plastic detectors offer specific information as follows:

- Activity, size and shape of “Hot” alpha-radioactive particles in an unconcentrated sample.
- Detectors can be exposed in air, in the ground or in water *in situ* or in samples taken to the laboratory.
- Ability to separate natural background from anthropogenic/discharge sources.
- Ability to detect very low levels/fluxes of such particles.
- Automated image analysis can allow initial scanning of large areas of the plastic detector, prior to more detailed analysis of candidate “hot” particles.
- Relatively inexpensive when seen alongside radiochemical assay.
- Ability to demonstrate the specific absence of or limits to the presence of discharge sources. This would be re-assuring to all concerned.

I will illustrate the above with reference to the following attached papers.

1. Barnham KWJ, Hart D, Nelson J, Stevens RA. 1985. Production and destination of British civil plutonium. *Nature* 317:213–217 – as described above.

2. Fews AP, Henshaw DL. 1982 High resolution alpha-particle spectroscopy using CR-39 plastic track detector. *Nuclear Instruments & Methods*, **197**:517-529. – see **limiting 20 keV resolution in fig 14**.

This paper illustrates the alpha-particle energy resolution that can be obtained.

3. Fews AP, Henshaw DL. 1982. Analysis of uranium fragments found in the human lung. In: *Solid State Nuclear Track Detectors* pages 717–720 (Eds P H Fowler and V M Clapham) Pergamon Press, (1982) – see **figs 1, 2 and 3**.

Note that these naturally occurring uranium- and thorium-bearing minerals were found at autopsy retained in the lung airways. Note from figure 3, the unique signature compared with discharge particles.

4. Henshaw DL, Allen JE, Keitch PA, Close JJ. 1997. Elevated levels of ^{210}Po in human fetal tissues from mothers living near the Severn Estuary. 12th Symposium on Microdosimetry, Oxford, 29th September - 4th October 1996. In: *Microdosimetry an Interdisciplinary Approach*, (Eds D T Goodhead, P O'Neill and H G Menzel), Royal Society of Chemistry, ISBN 0-85404-737-9, (1997).

I do not have a hard copy of this paper to hand, but as part of an autopsy investigation into still-birth's, we found an association between levels of naturally-occurring Pb-210 supported Po-210 in the fetal skeleton and proximity of mother's residence to the Severn Estuary. This is indicative of natural pollution being made airborne in the turbulent estuary and being carried over Avonmouth and Bristol in the prevailing south-westerly wind.

5. Henshaw DL, Allen JE, Keitch PA, Randle PH, 1994, The spatial distribution of naturally occurring ^{210}Po and ^{226}Ra in children's teeth. International Journal of Radiation Biology, **66**:815-826 – see all figures, especially fig 3.

This is an example of a micro-distribution of alpha-activity in the body, in this case in the teeth of children.

6. Henshaw DL, Keitch PA, James PR. 1995. Lead-210, polonium-210 and vehicle exhaust pollution. The Lancet, **345**, 324-325 – see table.

This papers illustrates some features of retention of alpha-emitters in children's teeth in relation to air pollution sources.

7. Zorri V, Remetti R, Capogni M, Cotellessa G, Falcone R. 2017. Feasibility study on the application of solid state tracks detectors for fast surveys of residual alpha contamination in decommissioning activities. Radiation Measurements **107**:111–114. – see figs 3 & 4.

Figures 3 & 4 show specific examples of alpha-particle clusters from plutonium hot particles.

8. Bondarenko OA, Salmon PL, Henshaw DL, Ross AN. 1995. Alpha-particle spectroscopy with TASTRAK (CR-39 type) plastic, and its application to the measurement of hot particles. Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research, **A369**:582-587. – see figs 1 & 2.

Figures 1 & 2 show examples of an automated analysis procedure for hot particles in CR-39.

9. Bondarenko OA, Korneev AA, Onishchuk YN, Berezhnoy AV, Aryasov PB, Antonyuk D, Dmitrienko AV. 1999. Application of SSNTD for maintenance of radiation and nuclear safety of the Sarcophagus. Radiation Measurements **30**:709–714. – see fig 5 and sect 4.

Fig 5 is an example of size and activity hot particle determination with respect to the situation at the Chernobyl Sarcophagus.

10. Calderón-Garcidueñas et al 2008. Long-term Air Pollution Exposure Is Associated with Neuroinflammation, an Altered Innate Immune Response, Disruption of the Blood-Brain Barrier, Ultrafine Particulate Deposition, and Accumulation of Amyloid β -42 and α -Synuclein in Children and Young Adults. Toxicologic Pathology, **36**:289-310 – see figs 4 & 5.

This paper is included in response to your comment above: “*It is the chemical form of a radioactive material that dictates how it is metabolised by the body*”. This is correct but please bear in mind that there are many examples [as in 3 above] of the retention of insoluble particles in the body,. Figs 4 & 5 in Calderón-Garcidueñas et al 2008 provide examples of ultrafine air pollution particles mapped in the brain of children and young adults at autopsy.

**2020 Hinkley Dredging Consultation
NRW SP1914**



I am retired now, but it would be possible to train others to use this technology, possibly at Bristol University.

May I please ask you and your advisors to consider what I have said here so that we can open a dialogue of how best to proceed? Children with Cancer UK could consider a pilot study in the Severn Estuary which we could start immediately to test the feasibility of our proposals.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards

[Redacted]
Signed [Redacted]

Professor [Redacted], B.Sc., Ph.D, Fellow Collegium Ramazzini
CwC UK Honorary Scientific Director and Emeritus Professor of Human Radiation Effects
University of Bristol. 17/06/2020

Countersigned for the charity:

[Redacted]
Signed [Redacted]

[Redacted], CwC UK Trustee 17/06/2020

Further affiliation of Professor [Redacted]:

Emeritus Professor of Human Radiation Effects
Atmospheric Chemistry Group
School of Chemistry
University of Bristol
Cantocks Close,
Bristol, BS8 1TS

Short CV.

My early training and research was in Nuclear, Particle and Astrophysics, but later changed direction. I am now Emeritus Research Professor in Human Radiation Effects at Bristol University, with over 40 years' experience, 24 years with Medical Research Council (MRC) grant support. I have over 260 scientific publications, including expert evidence to the MoD, the Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment (COMARE), the Advisory Group on Non-ionising Radiation (AGNIR) and other committees in the UK and abroad. I was for 10 years Associate Editor of the International Journal of Radiation Biology, IJRB.

Encl.

Nine attachments accompany this letter sent by email: papers 1–3 and 5–10 [there is no attachment 4 – paper not available]

Report to: Natural Resources Wales

From: Keith Barnham, Emeritus Professor of Physics, Imperial College London

Date: 9th March 2021

Misleading information from the Environment Agency concerning evidence for Plutonium Microparticles in the Hinkley Point sediment

The National Resources Wales (NRW) report *Response to report NRPB-M173* has been brought to my attention. It is undated and has no identifier, but hopefully can be located from the title.

The NRW report contains a number of misleading statements that I assume originated with the nuclear regulator the Environment Agency (EA). I would appreciate this report being forwarded to the EA with a request that they give immediate attention to the questions and requests raised. I would be grateful to be copied into the email correspondence as it will be clear from Refs. 1 and 2 (attached) that I have relevant expertise. NRW's contacts may wish to question me directly.

1) It is a matter of public record (Hansard, 19582) that the Hinkley Point A reactors 'could' be used to produce Plutonium for the weapons programme but the regulator (EA) has no evidence that they were ever used to produce Plutonium for the weapons programme. Moreover, were Plutonium produced in the Hinkley Point A reactors, this could not have been extracted from the fuel as this could only take place during the fuel repossessing at NRPs such as Sellafield.

As Ref.1 describes, in 2000 the Ministry of Defence reported that it had found 0.37 tonnes of weapons grade plutonium, the origins of which they could not identify. The calculations which we published in 1985 [2] show that the UK Magnox reactors produced 0.36 tonnes of weapon's grade plutonium in their early years, the bulk of this from Hinkley Point A (HPA). This is relevant to the discussion of Plutonium Microparticles (PMPs). The requirement to extract the fuel while the plutonium was still weapons grade and to get it to Sellafield before the start of the NPT (which would forbid the practice), resulted in more than half the HPA core being extracted in 1968 with equipment designed to change 20% of the core a year. This resulted in the accidents which compromised the Magnox cladding of the spent fuel elements. Then in 1969, according to a MAFF report [3], an accidental release of sulphuric acid into the pond resulted in

"irreparable damage.....to the particularly large amount of spent fuel that was there at the time.....not merely corrosion of the magnox which has in some cases disintegrated completely, but extends.....to extensive surface corrosion of the uranium itself."

Whoever at the EA wrote that plutonium could only be extracted at Sellafield in appears unaware that these accidents were the origin of the plutonium in the waste discharge recorded in NRPB-M173. This prompts the first question for the EA:

Q.1 When the original decision was taken in 2018 to dredge and dump the sediment without alpha testing, were those who took the decision aware of the extent of the accidents recorded in Ref. 3 and the plutonium record in liquid waste in NRPB-M173?

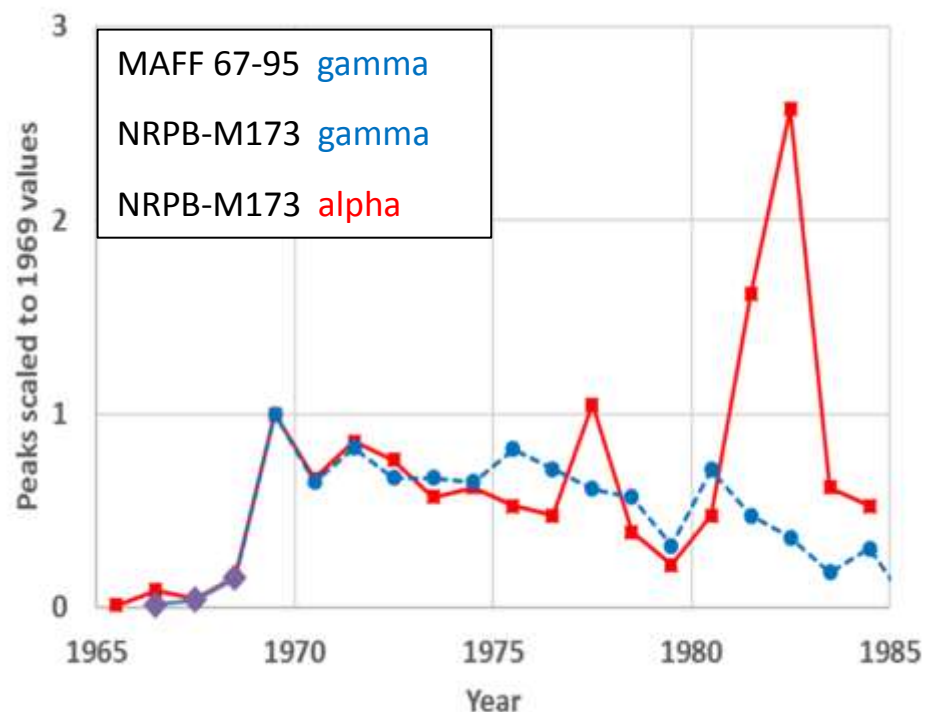
2) Over many years of annual monitoring, and to the best of our technical advisors' knowledge, hot particles have never been identified around the Hinkley area. The high levels emitted by these particles will mean that they would have been detected by gamma spectrometry in the first instance. Furthermore, no hot particles have been identified in the previous subsurface or surface sediment samples taken for the previous dredging application for Hinkley Point.

Plutonium Microparticles were identified in the liquid waste discharged from HPA by their alpha emissions recorded in NRPB-M173 (red line in Fig.1). All the plutonium signal recorded in NRPB must have come from particles of less than 5 micron diameter as this is the size of the filters at the exit of the cooling ponds. Note the MNP peak in 1982 is larger than the original peak due to the accidents in 1969. Clearly a lot more PMPs got through the filters in 1982 but there is no sign of a peak in the dotted blue line, which is the gamma signal. The PMPs in the Hinkley sediment do not emit gammas and cannot be identified by gamma spectroscopy.

Q.2 What do the EA records indicate was the origin of the large number of PMPs emitted in 1982?

Q.3 Were any alpha measurements made on liquid discharges from HPA in later years than 1984. If so, please provide them. If not, why not?

Q.4 Have those dealing with the clean up of the HPA cooling ponds measured the plutonium content of the sludge at the bottom of the ponds?



- 3)levels of Americium-241 measured by gamma spectrometry can be used to infer the presence ofsome radioisotopes of Plutonium – as they would be expected to behave similarly in the environment. Plutonium concentrations are estimated using a model that assumes their activities are proportional to the ratio in Sellafield discharges..... Alpha spectrometry has not been necessary for the samples from the Hinkley dredge area as the doses from all contributing radionuclides, including measured concentrations of Americium-241 and those estimated for Plutonium concentrations, were not exceeded.

The bulk of the plutonium in sediments in the Hinkley area probably originated in the discharges from the HPA cooling ponds. Your model can therefore be refined:

- 1) The correction for Americium-241 decays can start from 1968, the most likely date for generation.
- 2) Our calculations estimate that the isotopic ratio of Plutonium-241 in these discharges was

$$\text{Pu-241/all isotopes} = (3.05 + 0.39/-0.25)\% \text{ by weight.}$$

Finally two requests:

Request 1. Please use your model to recalculate the plutonium concentrations from the measured Americium-241 in the dredge area referred to above, using these two corrections and compare the results with safety limits.

Request 2. Given that Fig. 1 clearly shows that the HPA PMPs are not detectable by gamma emission, we request that all samples be tested for PMPs by techniques such as those used in Ref. 4, whether or not they show a gamma signal.

References

- 1) K.W.J.Barnham et al., *Nature*, **407**, 833, (2000). (attached)
- 2) K.W.J.Barnham et al., *Nature*, **317**, 213, (1885). (attached)
- 3) MAFF “Liquid Waste Disposal Authorisation, CEBG Hinkley Point”, PDRW (69) 74
- 4) S.R.Aston. D.J.Assinder and M.Kelly, *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* (1985),20,761-771

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
7 September 2021

[REDACTED]
Support Officer
Petitions Committee
Welsh Parliament

Hello [REDACTED]

Please could this be added to the papers for Petitions Committee's meeting 19th September?

On 23rd March 2021 the outgoing Petitions Committee informed Natural Resources Wales that ... *the Committee would welcome a response to the request made for CR-39 testing to be carried out on the material proposed to be dredged and disposed of in the Cardiff Grounds. They added The Committee also agreed to ask its successor committee to consider the issues raised by the petition further in light of the situation once it has been established.*

NRW's response (10th May 2021) states that:

If plutonium were present in the environment around Hinkley Point A, it would be accompanied by a range of other radionuclides such as fission products like caesium-137. These other radionuclides would be readily detectable by gamma spectrometry and could be used to indicate samples on which to undertake radionuclide specific analysis for alpha emitters such as plutonium. This tiered approach was used for the analysis of sediment samples from the Bristol Channel and has been supported by the findings of the independent Hinkley Point C Stakeholder Reference Group.

This paragraph ignores the fact that the core of a reactor is made of uranium. The intense radiation creates other elements including plutonium but, even by the time the fuel contains so many pollutants that it has to be routinely replaced, 96% is still uranium. It also fails to mention particles, although in consultation responses we have referred to UN data ¹ on licensed releases of particles from every operating nuclear power station in the world. The UN data are quantified in Becquerels (a unit of radioactivity) so there is no doubt that the particles are radioactive.

NRW refers to the independent Hinkley Point C Stakeholder Reference Group (chaired by Dr. Jane Davidson). The Group relied heavily on submissions from CEFAS whose methodology we are questioning here, and it failed to report on submissions that discussed uranium contamination. The report ² contains only a single reference to CR-39:

'Hot particles' containing alpha emitters can be detected by using CR-39 track detectors, but these will be detected by gamma spectroscopy through the additional presence of gamma emitting radionuclides.

This dismissive observation should be considered in light of the following comments provided to me yesterday by Prof. Denis Henshaw:

... gamma counting gives no idea of whether the activity is associated with hot particles. CR-39 is a non-destructive technique (which) allows activity to be detected from small point sources, notably individual hot particles or, for example, activity ... coated on fuel rod fragments. Furthermore, since the time exposure of the sample against the CR-39 is

¹ http://www.unscear.org/docs/publications/2000/UNSCEAR_2000_Annex-C-CORR.pdf - Table 34

² <https://gov.wales/implications-hinkley-point-c-independent-report>

known, the radioactivity can be determined as well as the microscopic size of a hot particle and its structure. It is also possible to identify individual inhalable hot particles against a background of natural alpha-emitters. CR-39 is selective in detecting alpha-particles and not beta or gamma. (The alternative) radiochemical analysis is destructive of the sample and gives no idea of where particular activity comes from.

In the second paragraph of the 10th May letter NRW refers to the need for *best available techniques and expect-recognised standards* (probable reading *expert-recognised standards*) and states that *radiological analysis should be accredited* etc. I agree with this, but NRW's tone is unhelpful. Prof. Henshaw pioneered the establishment of accredited laboratories to use CR-39 for radon measurement, which is an established and well-justified technique providing unique information. (If members have ever tested their homes for radon gas they will have used CR-39, and Prof. Henshaw worked on its use in monitoring contamination inside the Chernobyl sarcophagus.)³ The only problem in setting up an accredited laboratory to test for alpha-emitting particles in the UK is that there are no obvious commercial applications.

CEFAS say

" the suggestion that large numbers of 'hot particles', containing significant levels of plutonium, would be present in sediments around Hinkley Point is contrary to that observed from environmental measurements over several decades from annual routine monitoring. Unlike at Sellafield, 'hot particles' have not been identified around the Hinkley Point coastline."

This cannot be relied on; it fails to mention uranium and, in any case, uranium is routinely not monitored. In 2018 the Low Level Radiation Campaign (which I represent) asked all four environment agencies in the UK what data they held on radioactive particles in marine and littoral sediments. All answered that they had none and they referred us to annual RIFE reports, which likewise have no data on particles. Despite the inevitability of the discharges catalogued by UNSCEAR (above) particles have not been identified because no one is looking for them. The Hinkley Point mud must be assumed to contain many particles, yet CEFAS's tests failed to use any technique capable of detecting them. In view of the potential impact on Wales' healthcare budget it would be wise to consider a programme of direct monitoring and measurement of particles.

It may be thought that EDF's decision to shift the dumping of sediment to Portishead cancels or diminishes any need for Wales to test it. This would be a mistake; the Davidson report identified that the currents on the south side of the estuary flow eastward, swing round at the second M4 bridge and flow westward on the Welsh side.

Finally I wonder whether the Committee could consider convening an evidence session to gather information on:

- the prevalence of alpha emitting particulates in the environment in Wales;
- the practicality of detecting wind-borne particulates using High Volume Air Samplers and CR-39 or any valid alternative techniques;
- the availability of laboratories to conduct appropriate monitoring and analysis;
- how such laboratories might be funded given that this is a matter of public interest with no apparent commercial applications.

Sincerely

Richard Bramhall

³ Application of SSNTD for maintenance of radiation and nuclear safety of the Sarcophagus: "Radiation Measurements" 30 (1999) 709 - 714: O.A. Bondarenko, A.A. Korneev, Yu.N. Onishchuk, A.V. Berezhnoy, P.B. Aryasov, D. Antonyuk, A.V. Dmitrienko.

Eitem 3.3

P-05-912 Cynorthwyo teuluoedd sy'n colli plant a phobl ifanc yn sydyn ac yn annisgwyl

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhian Mannings, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 5,682 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i helpu i ddarparu gwasanaeth yma yng Nghymru i sicrhau bod teuluoedd sy'n colli plant neu bobl ifanc 25 oed neu iau yn annisgwyl yn cael y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt.

Ym mis Chwefror 2012, bu farw fy mab, George, yn sydyn mewn Uned Frys yng Nghymru. Fe gerddon ni allan i'r nos heb ddim, ar ein pennau'n hunain ac mewn braw. Ni ddaeth neb, nid oedd neb yno i estyn llaw, gan adael ffrindiau ac aelodau'r teulu, a hwythau mewn galar hefyd, i'm cynnal i a Paul fy ngŵr. Bum niwrnod ar ôl colli ein mab, bu'n rhaid i mi a'm dau blentyn ifanc arall wynebu torcalon eto pan wnaeth Paul ladd ei hun. Unwaith eto, ddaeth neb.

Mae angen cymorth ar unwaith ar deuluoedd sy'n wynebu colled o'r fath. Mae angen iddynt wybod y gallant gysylltu â rhywun i ofyn cwestiynau a chael clust i wrando. Mae colli plentyn yn effeithio arnoch am byth, ac mae angen i deuluoedd wybod bod cymorth hirdymor ar gael i'w helpu drwy'r broses o alaru.

Nid oes modd cynllunio na pharatoi ar gyfer colli plentyn yn annisgwyl, a gall y profiad ingol hwn effeithio ar iechyd meddwl rhieni, brodyr a chwirydd a gweddill y teulu. Rydym yn credu bod y cymorth hwn yn hanfodol ac y bydd yn atal teuluoedd rhag gorfod cerdded allan i'r nos heb ddim gobaith, heb ddim cymorth ac, yn bwysicach na dim, heb eu plentyn.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Ers 2012, rwyf wedi bod yn benderfynol o sicrhau bod teuluoedd yn cael yr un cymorth wrth ffurfwelio â'u plant ag a gânt pan fyddant yn eu croesawu i'r byd adeg eu genedigaeth. Sefydlwyd yr elusen 2 Wish Upon a Star i helpu teuluoedd a staff yn ystod y profiad o golli plentyn neu berson ifanc 25 oed neu iau yn annisgwyl. Mae'r cymorth hwn yn cynnwys creu blychau atgofion,

cwmsela a sefydlu llwybr cymorth sydd ar gael ar unwaith drwy weithio gyda byrddau iechyd a heddluoedd yma yng Nghymru. Cyfeiriwyd dros 465 o deuluoedd atom ers i ni ddechrau cynorthwyo teuluoedd yn 2015. Mae'r rhesymau dros y marwolaethau'n cynnwys Syndrom Marwolaeth Sydyn Babanod (SIDS), damweiniau, salwch ac, yn fwy diweddar, mae nifer o bobl ifanc wedi cyflawni hunanladdiad. Rydym wedi cael adborth hynod gadarnhaol gan deuluoedd a staff, ond gwyddom nad yw pob teulu'n cael eu cyfeirio atom ac mae angen ein cymorth o hyd ar nifer ohonynt.

Mae'r elusen 2 Wish Upon a Star eisoes yn gweithio gyda phob bwrdd iechyd yng Nghymru ac mae pob heddlu yn cefnogi'r fenter. Rydym wedi sefydlu llwybr cymorth uniongyrchol ym mhob Uned Frys ac Uned Gofal Critigol ac mae'r llwybrau hyn wedi'u hamlinellu'n glir yn nogfen PRUDiC Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Rydym hefyd yn gweithio gyda phob crwner, corffdy, tîm rhoi organau ac Ambiwlans Awyr Cymru, i wneud yn siŵr bod pob teulu'n gwybod amdanom. Fodd bynnag, mae nifer o deuluoedd yn dal yn gorfod ymdopi heb ein cymorth. Rydym wedi clywed am staff sy'n 'anghofio' rhoi blychau atgofion i'r rheini, yn penderfynu nad oes angen cymorth ar deulu bachgen 18 oed gan ei fod 'wedi dechrau eillio' ac sy'n credu 'nad yw'n briodol' cynnig cymorth adeg marwolaeth plentyn. Nid y staff sydd i benderfynu a oes angen cymorth ar deulu.

Gwyddom, wrth siarad â staff a theuluoedd, fod ein gwasanaeth yn newid bywydau'r rhai sydd wedi colli plentyn neu berson ifanc yn annisgwyl, ac rydym am i Lywodraeth Cymru wneud yn siŵr bod cymorth ar gael i bob teulu pan fydd ei angen fwyaf.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

DATGANIAD YSGRIFENEDIG GAN LYWODRAETH CYMRU

TEITL	Astudiaeth Gwmpasu o Wasanaethau Profedigaeth - Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru
DYDDIAD	13 Chwefror 2020
GAN	Vaughan Gething AC, y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

Mae'r datganiad ysgrifenedig hwn yn gysylltiedig â'r datganiad a gyhoeddwyd ar 22 Gorffennaf 2019 ar gymorth profedigaeth y GIG. Mae'n rhoi'r newyddion diweddaraf am y gwaith a wnaed ers i'r datganiad hwnnw gael ei gyhoeddi, ac yn nodi'r camau y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd mewn ymateb i'r astudiaeth gwmpasu o wasanaethau profedigaeth a gynhaliwyd yn ddiweddar gan Brifysgol Caerdydd a'i phartneriaid.

Gellir diffinio profedigaeth fel y tristwch rydych yn ei deimlo, neu'r cyflwr rydych chi ynddo pan fydd aelod o'ch teulu neu ffrind i chi yn marw. Mae risgiau uwch o broblemau iechyd meddwl, morbidrwydd a marwolaeth yn gysylltiedig â phrofedigaeth, a gall gwasanaethau sy'n darparu cymorth profedigaeth fod yn hanfodol wrth reoli'r risgiau hynny. Gall cymorth profedigaeth hefyd leihau'r effeithiau emosiynol, corfforol a meddyliol sy'n gysylltiedig â galar.

Cynhaliwyd yr astudiaeth gwmpasu o wasanaethau profedigaeth gan Brifysgol Caerdydd ar y cyd â sefydliad Marie Curie a Chanolfan Ymchwil Canser Cymru ar ran y Bwrdd Gofal Diwedd Oes. Roedd yr astudiaeth yn dangos y cymorth sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd, o wasanaethau cyfeirio hyd at gwnsela arbenigol, a nodwyd meysydd lle mae angen rhagor o adnoddau. Cyhoeddwyd yr astudiaeth ym mis Rhagfyr, a gallwch ei gweld yma:

<https://llyw.cymru/sites/default/files/publications/2019-12/arolwg-cwmpasu-o-wasanaethau-profedigaeth-yng--nghymru-adroddiad-diwedd-astudiaeth.pdf>

Roedd yr astudiaeth yn cwmpasu'r ystod eang o gymorth profedigaeth sydd ar gael, gan gynnwys ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc. Ynddi, tynnwyd sylw at y bylchau a'r heriau sydd i'w gweld mewn gwasanaethau cymorth profedigaeth, a chodwyd nifer o faterion i'w hystyried er mwyn datblygu'r gwasanaeth. Yn ganolog i hyn, mae'r angen i ddatblygu fframwaith cenedlaethol ar gyfer gofal mewn profedigaeth yng Nghymru. Byddai hyn wedyn yn hwyluso buddsoddiad mewn gwasanaethau cymorth profedigaeth ar lefelau sefydliadol a rhanbarthol, ac yn sicrhau tegwch a mynediad at lefelau priodol o gymorth sy'n ymateb i angen lleol.

Byddai fframwaith cenedlaethol yn cefnogi'r gwaith o sefydlu llwybrau cyfeirio clir, asesiadau o risgiau ac anghenion, hyfforddiant ar gyfer staff a gwirfoddolwyr a chyfeiriadur o'r gwasanaethau profedigaeth sydd ar gael. Byddai hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliannau yn y ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau eu gwerthuso a'u hasesu ac yn pennu safonau ar gyfer archwilio a gwella ansawdd.

Er mwyn datblygu'r fframwaith, mae rheolwr prosiect penodol wedi cael ei recriwtio i ddechrau ar y gwaith yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn. Gofynnwyd hefyd i'r arweinydd clinigol cenedlaethol ar gyfer gofal diwedd oes, Dr Idris Baker, sefydlu Grŵp Llywio Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Profedigaeth i gefnogi'r rheolwr prosiect gyda'r gwaith. Mae gan Dr Baker wybodaeth a phrofiad helaeth yn y maes gofal mewn profedigaeth.

Bydd y Gweithgor Cymorth Profedigaeth presennol yn dod yn rhan o'r Grŵp Llywio Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Profedigaeth, gan sicrhau bod sefydliadau sy'n cefnogi plant, pobl ifanc a'r rheini sydd wedi colli babi neu sydd wedi profi marwolaeth sydyn i gyd yn cael eu cynrychioli. Bydd y grŵp hefyd yn cynnwys sefydliadau sy'n cefnogi'r rheini sydd wedi colli rhywun i hunanladdiad ac elusennau profedigaeth yn y byd amaeth.

Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â bylchau mewn darpariaeth gwasanaethau profedigaeth, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu £1m yn ychwanegol ar gael ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymorth profedigaeth o 2021-22 ymlaen. Bydd hyn yn caniatáu amser i ddatblygu'r fframwaith profedigaeth cenedlaethol a'r llwybrau cysylltiedig, a hefyd yr hyfforddiant a'r safonau a fydd yn dilyn. Bydd hefyd yn caniatáu amser i gytuno ar sut i glustnodi'r cyllid fel bod byrddau iechyd ac elusennau profedigaeth lleol a chenedlaethol presennol yn cael y cyfle i gael mynediad at y cyllid hwn, a gwneud y defnydd gorau ohono.

Yn y cyfamser, mae cyllid wedi cael ei ddarparu yn 2019-20 ar gyfer pedair elusen profedigaeth (2 Wish Upon a Star, Papyrus, Cruse a Sefydliad Jacob Abraham) i gefnogi'r gwaith y maent yn ei wneud gyda'r rheini sydd wedi colli rhywun i hunanladdiad.

Bydd y mesurau hyn yn sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gallu ymateb i'r astudiaeth profedigaeth yn brydlon, a bod y fframwaith cenedlaethol ar gyfer darparu gofal mewn profedigaeth yn ei le cyn diwedd 2020-21.

P-05-912 Supporting Sudden and Unexpected Death in Children and Young Adults, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 18.08.21

Supporting Sudden and Unexpected Death in Children and Young Adults

“We call on the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh Government to provide support for a service in Wales to ensure families, who unexpectedly lose their child or young adult aged 25 years and under, get the support they require.”

In November 2019, I submitted a petition to the Welsh Assembly which called for a uniformed approach to bereavement support in Wales to ensure that no family is forgotten or unsupported. The petition focussed specifically on supporting suddenly bereaved parents. In 2012, I established a charity called 2 Wish Upon A Star following the sudden death of my one year old son, George, and, five days later, the sudden death of my husband, Paul, who took his life as a result of the death of our son. The charity provides immediate support as well as a range of other services to support those bereaved during the initial aftermath of the death, as well as in the longer term. Nearly ten years on, the charity works with every health board in Wales, are supported by every police force in Wales, has a clear pathway outlined in the Public Health Wales PRUDiC document and, since service delivery began in 2015, have supported over 900 families. Yet, we know that families are still not being referred into our services, are being missed and expected to cope, alone and vulnerable at the worst time in their lives.

The petition was delayed from being discussed in the Assembly due to the upcoming publication of the bereavement survey at the start of 2020, followed by the pandemic and the 2021 elections.

I am extremely grateful to the Welsh Government for publishing the Bereavement Survey of Bereavement Services in Wales in 2020. I appreciate the time and effort such a document takes to collate, am very interested in its content and am keen to ensure that the next steps ensure comprehensive support is available to all that require bereavement support. I am also pleased to be part of the Welsh Government Bereavement Strategy group and have been involved in writing the draft framework on bereavement services, which was recently out for consultation. It is reassuring to know that bereavement is being taken seriously at a strategic level and, as a result, funding is now available for organisations across Wales.

However, upon reading the finalised survey of existing services, I believe it raises more questions than it answers. The content tells us very little about who provides these services and what services they deliver. I have listed below some of my main comments/concerns with the survey and have concluded with further questions, recommendations and final comments.

1. The survey states that there are **25 services in Wales who support paediatric death**. That, across Wales, in **every local authority, there are 6-11 services for paediatric death**. That there are **25 services supporting sudden death and 26 supporting suicide**. That, across Wales, in **every local authority there are 5-10 services supporting sudden death and 5-9 supporting suicide**. Yet, it provides little information as to where these services are, who they are and what support services they are delivering. 2 Wish Upon A Star was founded because there were no support services in place for either of Paul nor George’s untimely deaths. If there are 25 services in Wales for paediatric death and 26 for suicide, then presumably services should have been available at the time of their deaths. The survey states that, in **Rhondda Cynon Taf specifically, there are 8 services for paediatric death and 10 for suicide**. It also states that, across all respondents, 75% have existed for nine years or more. Yet, the policeman who sat with me following the death of

my boys, researching support services on the internet, came up with no services available locally or nationally.

2. Bereavement support has been described by NICE as encompassing three components and the survey collated data in guidance with these components. There is no information on organisations who provide all three components, or all three components as well as 'other' services. Comprehensive support that avoids a postcode lottery approach is paramount and the survey does not identify who is able to provide all-three NICE components across the whole of Wales. As far as I am aware, 2 Wish are the only existing charity to provide services for all sudden and unexpected child death in line with all three NICE guidelines across the whole of Wales. Yet the survey does not acknowledge or, is not able to, dispute this.
3. The survey states that there are **23 services providing support for neo-natal deaths**. In April 2019, 2 Wish reached out to all neo-natal units across Wales to ensure partnership working similar to the pathways in place with A&E, Critical Care and Organ Donation. **2 Wish received 28 referrals for neo-natal deaths** in the remaining eight-month period of 2019, which is the second highest cause of death for the year, second only to death by suicide for which the charity received 49 referrals. If, as it states in the survey, there are **23 services for neo-natal bereavement** support being delivered across Wales then uptake on the service 2 Wish provides would not be so great. The same applies to the referral rate for those who have died by suicide, which is the highest it has ever been despite the 26 services providing services across Wales.
4. The survey states that there are **26 services in Wales supporting suicide and 5-9 services in every local authority which support those bereaved by suicide**. From 2016-19 alone, the referrals 2 Wish received for those who have died by suicide have more than quadrupled; in 2016, 10 referrals were received, in 2019, 49 referrals. Those figures continue to increase because there are so few organisations able to offer immediate and ongoing support, yet this is not demonstrated within the survey results. The 'Talk to me 2: Suicide and Self Harm Prevention Action Plan for Wales 2015-20' contains sixteen priority actions, ordered according to six principal objectives. Objective 3 is "information and support for those bereaved or affected by suicide or self-harm" and the priority action is the "further dissemination of Help is at Hand Cymru". As far as I am aware, of the organisations listed within the resource, none provide immediate and ongoing support for bereavement by suicide in line with all three NICE components across the whole of Wales. 2 Wish Upon A Star do.
5. The survey states that 45.6% of organisations are "unable to meet the demand for service". However, it also states that 62.2% of provider respondents "do not have a waiting list for their service". This contradictory information does not allow for a clear understanding, but only increases confusion. 2 Wish Upon a Star have seen an increase for demand year upon year since service delivery began. Yet the service remains able to meet the demand without a waiting list. That said, the continual increase in demands causes other challenges such as the need for funding to ensure the delivery of services continues to be able to meet its demand.
6. The survey states that a "number of respondents, from different types of organisations, stated that clear referral pathways to bereavement support were lacking". Through this petition, I hope to address this and ensure that a mandatory approach to bereavement support is implemented across Wales. And with training, increased awareness and a strategic approach, support will be available to every individual who lose a child or young person suddenly and unexpectedly. However, until we fully understand what already exists, how can a strategic plan be constructed that includes support for all.

Further questions about the Bereavement Survey

1. What is the bereavement support being provided? A flyer, a phone call, a group? What is the definition of bereavement support? Does an information leaflet and/or signposting count as bereavement support?
2. Who is providing the bereavement support? Who are the organisations, what are their services and where are they delivered?
3. When is this support offered and for what duration? The bereavement survey states that 42% of services provide 'immediate support'. Which services do that? 2 Wish provide support within 48 hours of a referral into our services. In most cases, the referral is made the same day as the death occurred.
4. How are quality of service and outcomes measured across all bereavement services?

Following on from the bereavement study and with my involvement in the Bereavement Strategy Group, I strongly believe this petition still requires discussion and my recommendations to be considered.

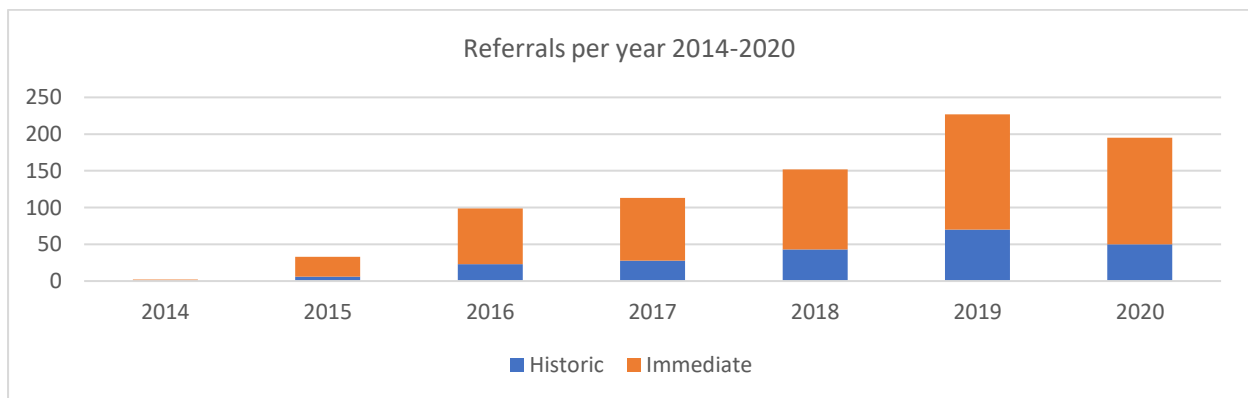
Recommendations

1. **Early intervention to support families who lose a child or young adult aged 25-years-old and under.** This will help avoid long-term intensive support through other services such as mental health pathways. Every single bereaved family needs to understand, accept and be reassured about their feelings.
2. **To ensure professionals in hospitals, as well as all other professional environments, follow an immediate support pathway.** The pathway relieves pressure from the bereaved individual and the emphasis is placed upon the organisation to contact the individual. At the time of death, families should be offered a memory box and, with consent, family details should be passed onto the relevant organisations. This needs to be a mandatory offer of support enforced by Welsh Government. The impact of this pathway not only supports families in a proactive and immediate manner; but allows professionals to feel they have provided all the care and support they are able. The consequential impact this has on staff too must not be underestimated.
3. **An All-Wales, immediate support pathway to ensure all families who lose a child and young adult are offered the same support no matter where they live in Wales.**
4. **Adherence to the 'Talk to me 2: Suicide and Self Harm Prevention Action Plan for Wales 2015-20'.** Objective 3 is "information and support for those bereaved or affected by suicide or self-harm

5. **To provide training to professionals working with suddenly bereaved families.** To initiate conversations around the support families can access, using memory boxes and ensuring referrals are made during what is a difficult time for everyone involved.
6. **Professionals involved in the sudden death of a child or young person can also require support.** There needs to be immediate support pathways to ensure that all professionals have an offer of support when they are involved in the traumatic and sudden death of a child or young person.

Summary

2 Wish Upon A star are delivering every single recommendation as listed above and have seen the positive impact of such support on more than 900 families since 2015.



This petition calls on the National Assembly for Wales to urge Welsh Government to make the offer of immediate support mandatory and ensure that no family, professional or individual is missed or left to cope on their own when a child or young person dies suddenly and unexpectedly.

Thank you for taking the time to consider my petition and I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Best wishes

Rhian Mannings

Eitem 3.4

P-05-1035 Dylid caniatáu i bartneriaid genedigaeth fod yn bresennol adeg sganiau, dechrau esgor, yn ystod yr enedigaeth ac ar ôl yr enedigaeth

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Hannah Albrighton, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 7,326 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Oherwydd COVID-19, mae cyfyngiadau mewn llawer o ysbytai ar bresenoldeb partneriaid genedigaeth ar gyfer sganiau, esgor a genedigaeth. Nid yw'r pwnc hwn wedi cael ei adolygu rhyw lawer, os o gwbl.

Mae'n ymddangos yn annheg ac yn sarhad ar deuluoedd newydd eu bod yn cael sefyll 2 fetr oddi wrth ddieithriaid llwyr ar y traeth neu mewn siop hyd yn oed, ond nid ydynt yn cael partner na phartner genedigaeth yn bresennol i rannu profiadau tro cyntaf megis gweld sgan, clywed calon y babi, esgor a genedigaeth.

Mae angen i hyn newid.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Castell-nedd
- Gorllewin De Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/02208/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

13 Ebrill 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 27 Ionawr ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch y canllawiau presennol ar ymweliadau mamolaeth: Deiseb P-05-1035 Caniatáu i bartneriaid geni fod yn bresennol mewn sganiau, dechrau'r esgor, yr enedigaeth ac ar ôl yr enedigaeth.

Mae diogelwch a llesiant pob mam a baban, yn ogystal â'r staff sy'n eu cefnogi, wrth wraidd y canllawiau ar alluogi menywod i gael eu hebrwng gan eu partner neu berson enwebedig wrth gael mynediad at wasanaethau mamolaeth yn ystod y cyfnod presennol.

Ar ôl gwranddo ar fenywod a theuluoedd ac ymgynghori â bydwragedd, meddygon a sonograffwyr, rydym wedi gwneud diwygiadau i'r canllawiau ymweld ar gyfer gwasanaethau mamolaeth. Gellir dod o hyd i'r canllawiau hyn drwy ddilyn y ddolen hon:

<https://llyw.cymru/ymweld-ag-ysbytai-yn-ystod-y-coronafeirws-canllawiau?>

Bydd ymweld â gwasanaethau mamolaeth bellach yn seiliedig ar ddull asesu risg gan fyrddau iechyd unigol. Bydd hyn yn cymryd i ystyriaeth cyfraddau trosglwyddo lleol, ffactorau amgylcheddol megis maint ystafelloedd, y gallu i gadw pellter cymdeithasol ac atal haint wrth alluogi partneriaid i fod gyda menywod beichiog a mamau newydd mewn ffordd ddiogel.

Mae'r dull hwn yn gymwys nid yn unig mewn clinigau (ar gyfer mynychu sganiau) ac mewn manau aros ond hefyd ar wardiau mamolaeth lle gall menywod gael cymorth ar ddechrau'r cyfnod esgor. Darperir y cymorth cynnar hwn yn aml mewn ardaloedd wardiau a rennir lle mae angen ystyried pellter rhwng gwelyau a llif drwy wardiau. A ninnau yn lefel rhybudd 4 o hyd, ni fyddem yn disgwyl llacio'r cyfyngiadau ymweld megis caniatáu i bartneriaid fod yn bresennol cyn i'r fenyw fod yn y cyfnod esgor gweithredol. Ond wrth i lefelau haint ostwng a phan gyhoeddir lefel rhybudd is byddem yn disgwyl i gyfyngiadau gael eu llacio. Byddai hyn yn cael ei benderfynu'n lleol a byddai risg yn cael ei hasesu.

Bydd unrhyw newidiadau i gyfyngiadau ymweld lleol yn cael eu hadrodd i'r Prif Swyddog Nyrsio.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vaughan Gething". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Vaughan Gething AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services



DATGANIAD YSGRIFENEDIG GAN LYWODRAETH CYMRU

TEITL	Diweddariad pellach i ganllawiau ymweld ag ysbytai yn ystod y coronafeirws – Mehefin 2021
DYDDIAD	18 Mehefin 2021
GAN	Eluned Morgan, y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n cyhoeddi Canllawiau Ymweld ag Ysbytai GIG Cymru diwygiedig a ddaw i rym ar 5 Gorffennaf 2021. Mae'r rhain yn disodli'r canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd ar 25 Mawrth, 20 Ebrill, 20 Gorffennaf a 30 Tachwedd.

Rwy'n disgwyl y bydd pob cais i ymweld â lleoliadau gofal iechyd yn cael eu trin â thrugaredd ac empathi, gan sicrhau lles gorau'r claf a dilyn prosesau asesu risg lleol.

Mae'r risg o drosglwyddiad nosocomiaidd (trosglwyddiad mewn lleoliad gofal iechyd) yn parhau'n uchel, yn enwedig o ganlyniad i'r amrywiolyn Delta sy'n fwy trosglwyddadwy. Nid yw'r canllawiau diwygiedig yn disgwyl i ddarparwyr iechyd lacio'r holl gyfyngiadau ar ymweld ar hyn o bryd ond mae'n cydnabod bod angen cydbwysedd. Mae'n atgyfnerthu egwyddor gwneud penderfyniadau yn lleol yn seiliedig ar yr amodau yn lleol.

Mae'r canllawiau'n nodi'n glir nad yw'n bosibl rhagweld pob cais i ymweld ac mae'n cynnig darpariaeth ar gyfer amgylchiadau eithriadol sy'n caniatáu ystyried ceisiadau ar gyfer ymweliadau nad ydynt yn cyd-fynd â'r categorïau yn y canllawiau gan edrych ar amgylchiadau unigolion, ond gan ddilyn y prosesau asesu risg lleol.

Mae'r Datganiad Atodol cysylltiedig yn caniatáu i ddarparwyr wyro oddi wrth y canllawiau mewn ymateb i lefelau trosglwyddiad coronafeirws uwch neu is. Er mwyn sicrhau parhad, gofynnwyd i gyrff unigol y GIG wneud penderfyniadau o'r fath ar ôl cael cyngor gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru.

Mae atodiad newydd wedi'i lunio gyda'r bwriad o gynorthwyo darparwyr iechyd i wneud penderfyniadau wrth ystyried y defnydd o brofion COVID-19 penodol i gefnogi ymweliadau ag ysbytai. Datblygwyd yr atodiad gan Grŵp Trosglwyddiad Nosocomiaidd Llywodraeth Cymru ac mae'n nodi y gall darparwyr iechyd ystyried profion COVID-19 ar gyfer ymwelwyr ag ysbytai fel rhan o ddull seiliedig ar asesiad risg.

Gall profion helpu i adnabod pobl nad oes ganddynt symptomau COVID-19, ond a all fod yn lledaenu'r feirws. Mae'n rhaid i'r rheini sy'n cael prawf positif hunanynysu yn syth ac osgoi pasio'r feirws i eraill.

Mae'r egwyddorion yn nodi'n glir y penderfynir ar y defnydd o brofion ar gyfer ymwelwyr ysbyty ar lefel leol. Gweithredu 'hierarchaeth o reolaethau' gan gynnwys protocolau a gweithdrefnau ar gyfer cadw pellter cymdeithasol, glanhau amgylcheddol ac atal a rheoli heintiau, gan gynnwys cyfarpar diogelu personol yw'r prif ffyrdd o atal COVID-19 rhag cyrraedd lleoliadau gofal iechyd a lledaenu ynddynt.

Mae'r canllawiau'n cydnabod amgylchiadau arbennig rhieni mewn lleoliadau newyddenedigol a phaediateg, a phartneriaid menywod yn y gwasanaethau mamolaeth. Mae'r egwyddor o asesiad risg lleol yn berthnasol o hyd ac rydym yn cydnabod y gallai profion llif unffordd rheolaidd fod yn ddefnyddiol i alluogi i bartner a/neu riant fod yn bresennol i roi cefnogaeth yn ystod beichiogrwydd / genedigaeth / yn ôl-enedigol ac i roi cymorth i blant. Gall fod cyfleoedd hefyd i ddefnyddio dyfeisiau Pwynt Gofal i brofi rhieni a phartneriaid.

Gall rhieni plant sydd yn yr ysbyty a menywod beichiog a'u partner cefnogi mewn gwasanaethau mamolaeth yn awr gael pecynnau o brofion LFD drwy gasglu'r pecynnau profi o'u man casglu cymunedol agosaf neu drwy archebu pecynnau profi yn uniongyrchol i'w cartref.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n cydnabod y gallai cyfyngiadau ar ymweld gael effaith niweidiol ar gleifion a'u hanwyliaid a staff. Iechyd, diogelwch a llesiant cleifion, cymunedau a staff y darparwr gofal iechyd yw'r brif flaenoriaeth. Wrth gwrs, bydd ymweliadau rhithiol yn parhau i gael eu hannog a'u cefnogi mewn lleoliadau gofal iechyd os yw'n bosibl.

Mae'r Canllawiau a'r Datganiad Atodol yn cael eu hadolygu'n barhaus a gellir eu darllen yma: [Ymweld ag ysbytai yn ystod y coronafeirws: canllawiau | LLYW.CYMRU](#)

P-05-1045 Dylai penderfyniadau ar y cyd ac adolygu cynlluniau gofal iechyd meddwl misol fod yn ofyniad cyfreithiol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Tesni Morgan, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,462 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Ar 27 Awst 2020, lladdodd ein Bronwen annwyl ei hun ar ôl brwydr hir gyda'i hiechyd meddwl.

Rydym ni, fel teulu, wir yn credu y gallai hynny fod wedi cael ei atal. Yn ystod 6 mis olaf ei bywyd, dirywiodd iechyd meddwl Bronwen yn sylweddol.

Gwnaeth sawl ymdrech i ladd ei hun, gan roi ei hun mewn sefyllfaoedd peryglus yn rheolaidd. Roedd Bronwen mewn anobaith—nid oedd ei chynllun gofal yn addas at y diben ac roedd hi a'r teulu'n erfyn ar i rywbeth newid.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Gwnaethom ni, a Bronwen hithau, erfyn ar i rywun wrando arnom. Cawsom ein hanwybyddu.

Rydym yn ymdrechu am benderfyniadau ar y cyd ac adolygiadau rheolaidd o gynlluniau gofal a thriniaeth iechyd meddwl. Rydym hefyd yn galw am gyfle i'r berthynas agosaf gyfrannu i'r adolygiadau hynny. Mae canllawiau presennol NICE yn nodi bod penderfyniadau ar y cyd yn hanfodol er mwyn diwallu anghenion y claf.

Mae NICE yn nodi bod penderfyniadau ar y cyd yn bwysig er mwyn:

trefnu bod dewisiadau gwahanol ar gael i'r claf ac i'r rhain gael eu trafod yn agored.

trefnu i'r penderfyniad terfynol gael ei wneud ar y cyd gan y gweithiwr iechyd proffesiynol a'r claf.

helpu gweithwyr iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol proffesiynol i addasu'r gofal neu'r driniaeth yn ôl anghenion yr unigolyn.

Nid felly y bu hi yn achos Bronwen. Mae penderfyniadau ar y cyd yn HANFODOL i gleifion gael y gofal gorau sydd wedi'i addasu yn ôl eu hanghenion unigol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1045
Ein cyf/Our ref VG/03894/21

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

24 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr pellach dyddiedig 16 Chwefror ar ran y Deisebwr mewn perthynas â Deiseb P-05-1045 ynghylch penderfyniadau ar y cyd ac adolygiadau o gynlluniau gofal iechyd meddwl misol.

Bydd y sylwadau a'r cynigion ychwanegol sydd wedi dod i law yn parhau i lywio ein gwaith fel yr eglurwyd yn ein hymateb blaenorol. Byddwn hefyd yn rhannu'r wybodaeth hon ag arweinwyr ein rhaglen iechyd meddwl er mwyn cefnogi eu gwaith hwythau.

Hefyd hoffem eich sicrhau y bydd yr holl waith yn y maes hwn yn y dyfodol yn ymgysylltu â defnyddwyr gwasanaeth a gofalwyr, y mae profiadau perthnasol yn rhan o'u bywydau, er mwyn iddynt gael y cyfle i lywio ymateb parhaus ein polisïau. Hefyd hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i ail-bwysleisio pa mor bwysig yw hi bod y deisebwr yn trafod ei bryderon yn uniongyrchol gyda'i fwrdd iechyd i sicrhau bod yr ymchwiliadau i'r digwyddiad hwn yn rhoi ystyriaeth lawn i'w brofiadau.

Diolch ichi unwaith yn rhagor am ysgrifennu ataf ynghylch y mater hwn.

Yn gywir,

Vaughan Gething AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

P-05-1045 To make shared-decision making and monthly mental health care-plan reviews a legal requirement, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 24.08.21

Additional comments in relation to Petition P-05-10 45: to make shared decision making and monthly mental health care-plan reviews a legal requirement.

In addition to previous notes given to the committee on the 01.02.2021, we wish to provide further comments in relation to the petition at hand and in response to the letter received from the Minister for Health and Social Services Vaughan Gething.

We are not satisfied with the responses from the Minister as we although it is encouraging that this issue is being investigated, we believe that without this being a legality – the issue will get swept under the carpet in day-to-day practice and be forgotten as it has previously. As stated in our first response given to the committee, the NICE guidelines are for Care and Support Plans to be reviewed monthly – however as we all know, this is a guideline. Due to the mental health services currently being so overwhelmed, this is a priority for the staff members and therefore this vital part of individual's care is being ignored as it is not a legality. Clinicians will not prioritise this work as we can evidence.

Additionally, there has not been a specific response in relation to ensuring that patients and their families are given the opportunity to consider and put forward suggestions during the Care and Support Plan review and again for this to be a requirement. Similarly, as the overworked staff members try to complete a Care and Support Plan – the quickest and easiest way to do this is by doing it themselves and not in collaboration with the service user and their family and this is more time consuming and again, this is not being done.

I fear that without creating a formality/requirement to complete regular care-plan reviews, as well as a requirement for the comments of the service user and their family – the service users will not be given this opportunity since it is not a legality, so it is unlikely to be prioritised. We believe that no matter what recommendations or guidelines are put in place – Care and Support plan reviews will not be completed with the service user and their family due to the time this will take. It is simply easier for it to be completed quickly and without consultation to save time. However, in doing this they are taking away the patient's autonomy and their right to have a say in their treatment. Also potentially not giving the right support at the right time, resulting in the patient receiving support and care that they do not want or will not engage with – only to be bounced to a different service later, putting more strain on the services. It is about giving the right support at the right time and this can only be achieved by consulting the service user regularly and ensuring the support they are receiving is right for them, as well as hearing from their family – the ones who know them the best.

I feel further investigation and research needs to be carried out so that the Minister for Mental Health can see the sheer amount of service users who have no say at all in their

23.08.2021

care, and their wishes and requests are being ignored. Resulting in more strain on crisis services and wider. I feel the committee or those responsible need to take time to speak with service users or complete a survey to understand how often the average service user is offered a Care Plan review and how much say they and their family have on their care. This will open your eyes to just how irregular this is and why we are so passionate about making this change. The service users themselves are the ones with the knowledge and truth of their experiences, so I urge you to use them as a resource to find out just how much a change like this would mean to them.

We would also like to note, that we would be happy to meet with the committee on Zoom or wherever is convenient to discuss this further and encourage any specific questions the committee might have.

Many thanks,

Tesni Morgan

Eitem 3.6

P-05-1062 Rhoi'r gorau i'r prawf rt-PCR i brofi ar gyfer COVID-19, gan nad yw'n addas i'r diben

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Robert O'Shea, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 96 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae wedi dod i'r amlwg mai dim ond chwyddiad 35x a ddefnyddiodd y GIG ar brofion PCR cyn y pandemig honedig. Erbyn hyn, fodd bynnag, mae'r GIG yn defnyddio chwyddiad 45x ac mae nifer y canlyniadau positif anghywir yn cynyddu'n ddramatig. Mae hyn yn hollol hurt! Nid yw'r PCR yn profi am goronafeirws newydd – mae'n profi am archwys cellol mewndarddol y sawl sy'n cael y prawf! Gronynnau RNA. Mae'n bryd dod â'r achos-demig i ben a rhoi'r gorau i swabio rt-PCR nawr!

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Ar chwyddiant o 45x mae'n amlwg i'r rheini sy'n cynnal gwaith ymchwil annibynnol ac sydd â chefnidir academaidd ym maes gwyddoniaeth bod y prawf PCR yn cael ei ddefnyddio i beri ofn a chreu penawdau trawiadol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/08421/20

Janet Finch-Saunders AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

13 Ebrill 2021

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 27 Hydref ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynglŷn â Deiseb P-05-1062 ar gyfer 'rhoi'r gorau i'r prawf rt-PCR i brofi ar gyfer COVID-19'. Rwy'n ymddiheuro am beidio ag ymateb ynghynt. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael lefel ddigynsail o ohebiaeth ynglŷn â'r pandemig, ac rydym yn gweithio i ymateb i bob ymholiad cyn gynted ag y gallwn.

Y prif elfennau ar gyfer gwerthuso cywirdeb prawf yw ei benodolrwydd a sensitifrwydd diagnostig, sy'n effeithio ar y tebygolrwydd o gael canlyniadau positif neu negyddol anghywir:

- Mae'r tebygolrwydd o gael canlyniad positif anghywir yn gysylltiedig yn bennaf â phenodolrwydd y prawf.
- Mae'r tebygolrwydd o gael canlyniad negyddol anghywir yn gysylltiedig yn bennaf â sensitifrwydd y prawf a nifer yr achosion o COVID-19 yn y boblogaeth sy'n cael ei phrofi.

Mae perfformiad neu gywirdeb unrhyw brawf yn gysylltiedig â pherfformiad y prawf ei hun, ond hefyd mae'n gysylltiedig â'r cyd-destun y mae'r prawf yn cael ei gynnal ynddo. Er enghraifft, os yw'r profion yn targedu unigolion sy'n symptomatig, mae hynny'n golygu bod y tebygolrwydd o gael canlyniad positif yn uwch cyn ichi wneud y prawf, ac felly byddai hynny'n lleihau cyfran, er nad nifer, y canlyniadau positif anghywir. Hefyd, pe bai'r protocol profi a ddefnyddid yn cynnwys profion eildro, byddai pob cylch o brofion eildro yn lleihau'r nifer o ganlyniadau negyddol anghywir.

Fel y cytunwyd gan y Grŵp Cyngori Technegol, mae'r egwyddorion ar gyfer defnyddio profion RT-PCR yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- Mae'n bwysicach cynnal profion a arweinir gan yr ystyriaethau clinigol sy'n gysylltiedig ag anghenion clinigol yr unigolyn, na phroffion at ddibenion eraill.
- Dylai profion RT-PCR ychwanegol gael eu hystyried yng nghyd-destun ehangach y profion eraill sy'n cael eu gwneud, gan gynnwys o dan y rhaglen Profi Olrhain Diogelu.
- Mae perfformiad RT-PCR ar ei orau pan fo prawf yn cael ei ddefnyddio mewn modd a dargedir, er enghraifft pan fo'n cael ei ddefnyddio i ategu diagnosis mewn unigolion symptomatig. Nid yw'n addas ar gyfer sgrinio unigolion asymptomatig mewn modd nad yw'n cael ei dargedu, yn enwedig mewn poblogaethau lle mae nifer yr achosion o'r haint

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

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yn isel. Felly, dylai'r prawf mewn unigolion asymptomatig gael ei ddefnyddio ar sail targedu effeithiol, lle bynnag y bo hynny'n bosibl, er enghraifft o ganlyniad i broses olrhain sydd wedi dangos bod tebygolrwydd uchel fod unigolyn wedi dod i gysylltiad â'r feirws.

- Dylid diffinio'n glir ddiben cynnal profion (naill ai profion untro neu eildro) o fewn lleoliadau neu gohortau penodol a dargedir, a chytuno ar y diben hwnnw cyn rhoi'r broses brofi ar waith.
- Dylai'r meini prawf ar gyfer rhoi'r gorau i gynnal profion eildro, o fewn lleoliad neu gohort penodol a dargedir, gael eu pennu'n glir, a'u cytuno, cyn cynnal y profion.

Mae'r dull o ddefnyddio profion PCR yn cael ei gefnogi gan gyngor Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, sy'n cadarnhau bod prawf positif yn cyfateb yn hynod o dda â phresenoldeb SARS-CoV2 RNA, gan ddangos bod gan yr unigolyn y feirws, neu ei fod wedi cael ei heintio. Mae gan y prawf antigenau PCR a ddefnyddir yng Nghymru benodolrwydd dadansoddol o 99.96%, sy'n golygu mai dim ond oddeutu pedwar canlyniad positif anghywir fyddai'n digwydd ym mhob 10,000 o brofion a gynhaliwyd.

Rydym yn ystyried pa mor fuddiol fyddai unrhyw dechnolegau newydd wrth iddynt ddod ar gael. Fel y gwyddoch, rydym wedi symud at ddefnyddio profion llif unffordd yn ogystal â phroffion RT-PCR. Dyfais llaw yw'r ddyfais llif unffordd, a gall ddarparu canlyniadau mewn 30 o funudau gan nad oes angen prosesu'r prawf yn y labordy. Mae'r unigolyn hefyd yn gallu gwneud y prawf ei hunan. Er nad yw'r prawf llif unffordd mor sensitif â'r prawf PCR, gan i hwnnw gael ei brosesu mewn labordy, mae'r cyngor gwyddonol yn dweud fod cywirdeb y profion hyn yn cyfateb i gywirdeb profion RT-PCR pan fo'r profion llif unffordd yn cael eu gwneud yn amlach.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod yr wybodaeth hon o gymorth.

Yn gywir,



Vaughan Gething AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

P-05-1138 Profion COVID-19 wythnosol ar gyfer staff sy'n gofalu am bobl ag anghenion iechyd meddygol cymhleth

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Leanne Collis, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 50 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae ein merch, Olivia, yn 17 oed ac mae ganddi anghenion iechyd meddygol cymhleth sy'n galw am ofal 24 awr. Mae hi mewn perygl o ddal y feirws angheuol hwn bob dydd heb unrhyw system brofi!!

Llofnodwch, plîs! Mae'r staff cymunedol rydym yn sôn amdanynt yn weithwyr rheng flaen sy'n gofalu am bobl agored i niwed, ac maent yn rhoi'r holl ofal personol ac yn cyflawni tasgau angenrheidiol yn y cartref sy'n ofynnol mewn amgylchedd ysbyty.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae profion wythnosol ar gael ar safleoedd y GIG

Mae profion wythnosol ar gael mewn cartrefi gofal

Mae profion wythnosol ar gael mewn cartrefi preswyl ysgolion arbennig

Rwyf wedi cysylltu ag Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, a gyfeiriodd y mater at ein bwrdd iechyd lleol, ond maent wedi GWRTHOD diogelu Olivia a phrofi ei staff!

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Julie Morgan AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1138
Ein cyf/Our ref JM/00455/21

Clerk, Petitions Committee

Dear Clerk,

28 April 2021

Thank you for your further letter of 29 March regarding weekly testing for staff caring for people with complex medical needs. In responding to your previous letter I did not appreciate that the staff caring for the petitioner's daughter were employed on a private basis. My apologies for that.

You may be aware that the Welsh Government has recently announced the availability of regular testing with Lateral Flow Devices to all those individuals who are unable to work from home - <https://gov.wales/people-wales-who-cannot-work-home-encouraged-use-lateral-flow-self-tests> Tests can be collected from local test sites centres across Wales and are intended to make regular asymptomatic testing for coronavirus more convenient and accessible for people not covered under existing schemes, including those staff caring for the petitioner's daughter.

It is however important we recognise that testing is not a panacea; it has a key role to play within a wider response to the Covid-19 pandemic and has to have a clear specific purpose in order to have the best effect. Scientific advice is clear that robust infection control and management, careful adherence to social distancing and use of PPE remain the most effective way to prevent transmission of the virus.

Yours sincerely,

Julie Morgan AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services

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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

Tudalen y pecyn 166
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

P-05-1133 Dylid addasu maes llafur hyfforddiant athrawon i gynnwys Hyfforddiant Trawsnewidiol a Deallusrwydd Emosiynol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Tracey Jones, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 193 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae arolwg wedi darganfod fod hyd at 33.6% o athrawon yn dweud eu bod yn bwriadu gadael y proffesiwn. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn colli 42% o Athrawon Newydd Gymhwys o fewn 2 flynedd oherwydd y llwyth gwaith a'r gorflinder. Bydd ychwanegu'r pynciau hyn at y maes llafur yn rhoi set sgiliau newydd i athrawon i'w helpu gyda'r pwysau ar hyn o bryd, a bydd y pynciau hyn yn galluogi ein cenhedlaeth nesaf o blant i ddatblygu gwydnwch a deall eu hemosiynau yn well. Mae niwrowyddoniaeth yn esblygu ac mae tystiolaeth yn dangos bod angen cryn newid. Bydd hyn yn cael cryn effaith ar iechyd meddwl ein cenhedlaeth nesaf o blant ac addysgwyr.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae peidio â chynnig addysg am ein systemau mewnol a'r proses o feddwl yn achosi mwy o iechyd meddwl gwael. Wrth i amseroedd newid, rhaid i ni addasu. Fel cyn-athro, rwy'n deall y pwysau sydd ar y system. Bydd dysgu sgiliau cryf o ran deallusrwydd emosiynol, sgiliau meddal 'Alcemi Iaith' a hyfforddiant trawsnewidiol nid yn unig yn galluogi'r athrawon i reoli straen y rôl, ond hefyd yn helpu wrth feithrin cadernid meddwl. Yna, gallant drosglwyddo'r sgiliau hyn i ddisgyblion, gan greu diwylliant newydd o hunanymwybyddiaeth.

Byddant yn deall:

*Effaith iaith ar y corff a'r technegau cwestiynu treiddgar a fydd yn caniatáu iddynt hunan-hyfforddi trwy gyfnodau o bwysau, a dysgu ein plant sut i hunan-hyfforddi

*Cael gwared ar batrymau iaith negyddol

*Deall beth sydd wrth wraidd ein harferion

*Ailfeddwl am eu deialog fewnol: patrymau meddwl strategol a rhyddhau emosiynau negyddol

*Hyfforddi eraill yn ystod cyfnodau tyngedfennol ac adegau isel: gan osgoi cynhyrfu'r dyfroedd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Llanelli
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

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Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1SN

7 Ebrill 2020

Annwyl Janet

Deiseb P-05-1133 Addasu'r maes llafur hyfforddi athrawon i gynnwys Hyfforddiant Trawsnewidiol a Deallusrwydd Emosiynol

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 30 Mawrth 2021. Ymatebaf isod ar ran Cyngor y Gweithlu Addysg (CGA).

Mae gan CGA gyfrifoldeb statudol (o dan ddeddfwriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru) i achredu rhaglenni addysg gychwynnol i athrawon (AGA) yng Nghymru a monitro eu cydymffurfiad wedi hynny. Gwneir yr ystyriaethau hyn yn unol â'r "*Meini prawf ar gyfer achredu rhaglenni addysg gychwynnol i athrawon (AGA) yng Nghymru 2018*".

Mae'r meini prawf ac, yn ei dro, cynnwys y rhaglenni yn cael eu pennu gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn hytrach na CGA, felly mae'n fwyaf priodol i'r mater hwn gael ei gyfeirio at swyddogion y Llywodraeth.

Fodd bynnag, efallai byddai'n ddefnyddiol i mi amlygu bod CGA a Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn llawer o geisiadau ynghylch ychwanegiadau at faes llafur rhaglenni AGA dros y blynyddoedd. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod rhaglenni'n cyfuno cymysgedd o ddamcaniaeth ac ymarfer addysgu, a bod y cynnwys damcaniaethol wedi'i gyfyngu gan yr amser prin sydd ar gael i'w gyflwyno, yn enwedig yn achos cwrs Tystysgrif Addysg i Raddedigion (TAR) blwyddyn o hyd. Fel y cyfryw, er bod bwriad da i'r cynnwys ychwanegol a awgrymwyd, efallai na fydd o reidrwydd yn ymarferol ei gyflwyno yn yr amser sydd ar gael.

Mae croeso i chi gysylltu â mi ar hayden.llewellyn@ewc.wales neu **(029) 2046 0099** os gallaf fod o gymorth pellach.

Yn gywir

Hayden Llewellyn, Prif Weithredwr
Cyngor y Gweithlu Addysg

P-05-1133 Adapt the teacher training syllabus to include Transformational Coaching and Emotional Intelligence, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 30.08.21

- **What are your thoughts on the attached document?**

I am grateful for a response from the Education Workforce Council, but it does not address the initial problem that we are facing here in Wales of teacher burn out and stress, with a high number of staff leaving the profession.

I understand that there needs to be a balance of theory and teaching practice. Placing an extra few hours a week to a timetable that isn't currently a full time table can be feasible to equip our teachers with some solid EQ tools.

- **Does it adequately address the issues that you raised?**

I don't feel that it has adequately addressed the issues raised. I understand that that the EWC and Welsh Government have received many requests for additions to the syllabus of ITE programmes over the years.

However, we are moving into a very different era of teaching. Our teachers need a different set of tools to support not only themselves with the resilience of maintaining a job that have high cases of burn out and stress but also to manage to pass the tools to our next generation of children.

- **Do you have further questions in response?**

I'd like to know how we will maintain our teaching staff in the future?

- **Is there anything additional that you would like the Committee to know at this stage, either in response to this document or as an update to the Committee?**

Since the pandemic, our teaching staff and specially many Head Teachers are at burn out point. Having worked with over 200 Head Teachers throughout the pandemic understand first-hand how they are feeling as a result.

I will look forward to hearing from you.

Diolch

P-05-1135 Cyllid wedi'i dargeddu ar gyfer canolfannau addysg awyr agored preswyl, sydd bellach yn methu â gweithredu am 12 mis

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sara Jane Jones, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,181 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae canolfannau ledled Cymru wedi gorfod cau eu drysau i ymweliadau ysgolion am o leiaf 12 mis oherwydd cyfyngiadau'r llywodraeth. Maent wedi cael yr un swm o gyllid ychwanegol â busnesau eraill, ac eto maent wedi colli bron eu holl incwm. Mae'r canolfannau hyn nid yn unig yn darparu gwasanaethau addysgol hanfodol, maent hefyd yn fewnfuddsoddiad sylweddol i rannau gwledig Cymru ac yn dod â llawer o swyddi medrus. Heb gymorth ariannol bydd llawer yn cau, gan adael ardaloedd gwledig, cyflenwyr, gwasanaethau a masnachau lleol wedi'u distrywio.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae llywodraeth yr Alban wedi cyhoeddi cronfa gwerth £2 filiwn ar gyfer canolfannau yn yr Alban i'w helpu i oroesi'r pandemig. Er mwyn cyflawni'r un peth yng Nghymru, byddai angen pecyn gwerth £10 miliwn. Mae'r canolfannau hyn yn rhan fwy o'r economi yng Nghymru nag yn yr Alban. Yng Ngogledd Cymru yn unig, incwm blynyddol y canolfannau hyn yw tua £50 miliwn, sy'n cefnogi 900 o swyddi. Bydd y ffigur cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cymru yn fwy na dwbl hyn. <https://www.gov.scot/news/residential-outdoor-education-centres-fund-opens/>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyfor Meirionnydd
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

P-05-1135 Targeted funding for residential outdoor education centres, now unable to operate for 12 months, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 10.03.21

Dear petitions committee.

I thank you again for bringing my petition to the fore and giving consideration to the points raised. I am pleased that the committee agreed that it was a matter of some considerable concern that needed to be addressed.

I am aware that in the committee's last meeting it was stated that I, as the petitioner would be contacted for further information. I remain willing to provide any further details I can to help the committee take informed action. However I have not been contacted at this stage and do feel the information I have already submitted was comprehensive. To this end and given the time sensitivity of this petition I do question why further action is not already underway. This delay will cost more people their jobs and livelihoods and continue to decrease outdoor education provision in Wales.

There is already a shortage of residential outdoor education provision for children in Wales. The past few years have seen the closure of many centres, such as Staylitttle and Ty Gwyn (Powys centres) and as a result many of the remaining centres take a mixture of schools in Wales and schools from over the border. Since writing my statement to the committee I can confirm that out of the 40 centres listed 8 have indeed closed permanently with many more hanging in the balance. I am watching with sadness as buildings go on the market as domestic properties. They will never again be for the use of our children. As a nation outdoor education is an incredible asset, something Wales does fantastically well. I am ashamed that the Welsh Government continues not to see the profession or the people in it recognised and supported.

Furthermore, as I previously stated this as much an economic matter as an educational one. The income that these centres bring into Wales's most rural areas is considerable, as well as the skilled jobs they provide and the supply chains they support. We are yet to be given any recognition as a sector by the minister for Welsh Economy, Ken Skates or indeed any consideration of our situation as businesses. I would state again that these businesses have not been recognised for funding in line with other Welsh businesses. I am also aware that through the winter months the government lockdown grants have been given to campsites. Campsites that would normally be closed at this time of year and in fact their licenses require them to be closed. Still they have received grant funding to maintain their grass fields whereas large residential centres have been given the same to maintain large buildings,

technical equipment, fleets of buses and are losing hundreds of thousands of pounds of income that would have been generated in this period. How can this be fair?

I feel sure that Wales will want to recognise the importance of this sector now as well as the contribution it can make in the future. Both Scotland and Northern Ireland have now provided targeted sector support for outdoor education and continue a dialogue with the sector showing their recognition of the importance.

I reiterate the urgent nature of this petition and the devastating consequences from further inaction.

I am keen to know the timescale of the current deferral and what action or evidence gathering will commence in the interim. I await your response.



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

DATGANIAD YSGRIFENEDIG GAN LYWODRAETH CYMRU

TEITL	Datganiad Llywodraeth Cymru ar Sefydlu Cronfa ar Gyfer y Sector Addysg Awyr Agored Breswyl
DYDDIAD	24 Mawrth 2021
GAN	Kirsty Williams AS, y Gweinidog Addysg a Ken Skates AS, Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru

Rydym heddiw yn falch o gael cydgyhoeddi bod cronfa wedi gael ei sefydlu i gefnogi sector addysg awyr agored breswyl yng Nghymru gyda dyraniad cychwynnol o £2m. Bydd y gronfa hon yn rhoi cymorth i ganolfannau cymwys ledled Cymru i dalu am gostau gweithredu hanfodol rhwng Mehefin a Medi 2021.

Mae pandemig COVID-19 wedi effeithio'n negyddol ar ganolfannau preswyl addysg awyr agored yng Nghymru, fel mewn gwledydd eraill. Nid yw llawer o leoliadau wedi gallu ailgydio yn eu darpariaeth ddysgu awyr agored ers Mawrth 2020. Gan fod y pandemig yn dal yma ynghyd â'r mesurau i leihau trosglwyddiad y feirws, mae canolfannau preswyl awyr agored yn debygol o barhau i ddioddef. Mae hyn yn effeithio nid dim ond ar y canolfannau, eu staff ac economi eu cymunedau lleol, mae hefyd yn effeithio ar y plant a'r bobl ifanc sy'n elwa ar y profiadau y maent yn eu cael yn y canolfannau preswyl hyn.

Cyn y pandemig, byddai miloedd o blant ysgol Cymru yn mwynhau'r profiadau a'r cyfleoedd addysgol y mae'r canolfannau hyn yn eu cynnig i blant a phobl ifanc. Maent yn darparu cyfleoedd dysgu dan arweiniad arbenigwyr y tu allan i'r dosbarth, ac mae'r manteision o ran lles y dysgwyr yn gydnabyddedig. Mae addysg antur yn rhywbeth unigryw ar daith person ifanc drwy'r ysgol, ac mor werthfawr fel bod rhieni yn fodlon talu amdani, ac athrawon ac arbenigwyr yn fodlon rhoi o'u hamser i gynnig profiadau a fydd yn cyfoethogi bywydau'r dysgwyr.

Bydd addysg awyr agored yn chwarae rôl bwysig o ran cwricwlwm newydd Cymru, a bydd yn parhau i wneud cyfraniad gwerthfawr i lawer o economïau lleol wrth inni ddechrau cymryd camau gofalus i godi cyfyngiadau COVID-19.

Rydym wedi gwranddo'n astud ynghylch pryderon y sector, a'r heriau penodol sy'n ymwneud â chanolfannau preswyl addysg awyr agored. Mae llawer o sefydliadau'r sector wedi cael cymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn ystod y pandemig, ond mae angen sicrhau bod y cymorth yn parhau i fod ar gael lle bo angen. Caiff cronfa ei sefydlu, felly, i gefnogi sector addysg awyr agored breswyl Cymru.

Caiff mwy o fanylion am y Gronfa, gan gynnwys pryd y bydd ar agor i ymgeiswyr, eu rhyddhau ym mis Mai.

P-05-1135 Targeted funding for residential outdoor education centres, now unable to operate for 12 months, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 29.03.21

We are pleased to hear that the Government has begun to listen to our situation and support what is a very educationally valuable and viable sector. The announcement of a sector specific fund for residential outdoor education is welcomed and I thank you for your time in addressing this matter on our behalf.

The statement communicates that further details of the fund will not be available until May. With the sector being diverse this does leave organisations wondering whether they will be eligible, how the funds will be allocated and how this will support them going forward. Clearly with 8 of 41 centres in Wales already closed permanently because they have not been able to bridge the gap until they can reopen this is a very time critical period. I would be pleased if you were able to shed any further light to this situation for centres that will by May have been closed for a full 14 months.

Furthermore, the announcement also came last week that the DfE have changed their guidance on school visits and that residential school visits should be allowed no earlier than 17th May. It could be the case that after having waited for 14 months centres like ours will now not be eligible for the fund if they are indeed open and able to trade. I would urge the Government to consider the 5 months in 2020 that residential centres were unable to trade yet remained financially unsupported and also the "start up costs" that are now faced after the long period of closure.

I thank you again for your time.



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1135
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/02005/21
Janet Finch-Saunders AS
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31 Mawrth 2021

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich e-bost ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch cyllid wedi'i dargedu a chefnogaeth ar gyfer canolfannau addysg awyr agored preswyl, (P-05-1135). Rydw i'n falch o allu darparu newyddion ynghylch y gefnogaeth a'r cyllid sydd ar gael, ac i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon a godwyd gennyh.

Yn gyntaf, hoffwn eich sicrhau ein bod i gyd am weld pethau'n dychwelyd i 'normal' – adeg pan fydd darparwyr addysg awyr agored yn gallu cefnogi ein dysgwyr. Rwy'n gwybod pa mor bwysig yw profiadau awyr agored i'n plant a'n pobl ifanc, a sut y gallant chwarae rhan arbennig o bwysig mewn dysgu ac yn ein proses adfer. Gobeithiwn y bydd yr awyr agored hefyd yn chwarae rhan allweddol wrth wireddu uchelgeisiau ein cwricwlwm newydd.

Mae swyddogion yn parhau i gael trafodaethau rheolaidd gyda Llywodraethau eraill y DU a chyda'r sector, a phan fyddwn yn credu ei bod yn ddiogel llacio cyfyngiadau ymhellach, byddwn yn gwneud hynny. Rhaid i ddiogelwch barhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth i ni. Fel y gwyddoch, ein dull o weithredu yw llacio'r cyfyngiadau yn raddol, gwrando ar y cyngor meddygol a gwyddonol ac asesu effaith y newidiadau a wnawn wrth i ni fynd ymlaen. Mae bod yn ofalus yn ein galluogi i fonitro'r effaith ar gyfraddau trosglwyddo ac i wneud newidiadau cyn i leoliadau lletygarwch, gweithgareddau a hamdden, a manwerthu gael eu hagor yn llawn unwaith eto. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn bwrw ymlaen â thrafodaethau ar sut y gellid llacio'r cyfyngiadau, a'r camau lliniaru sydd eu hangen i sicrhau bod ymweliadau â lleoliadau addysg awyr agored yn gallu ailddechrau'n ddiogel, ar yr adeg briodol. Byddwn yn diweddarau ein canllawiau cyn gynted ag y bo'n briodol gwneud hynny; gan ganiatáu i ymweliadau dydd domestig ailddechrau yn gyntaf, ac ailddechrau teithiau preswyl domestig maes o law.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Rwy'n falch eich bod yn cydnabod bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwneud popeth o fewn ei gallu i gefnogi busnesau drwy'r cyfnod anodd iawn hwn. Er bod llawer o sefydliadau yn y sector wedi cael cymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn ystod y pandemig, roeddem yn cydnabod bod angen sicrhau bod cymorth yn parhau i fod ar gael pan fo angen. Ar 24 Mawrth, cyhoeddais ar y cyd â Gweinidog yr Economi, Trafnidiaeth a Gogledd Cymru, Ken Skates AS y byddai cronfa £2 filiwn yn cael ei sefydlu i gefnogi'r sector addysg awyr agored preswyl yng Nghymru. Mae manylion y cyhoeddiad i'w gweld isod:

<https://llyw.cymru/datganiad-ysgrifenedig-datganiad-llywodraeth-cymru-ar-sefydlu-cronfa-ar-gyfer-y-sector-addysg-awyr>

Bydd cronfa'r Sector Addysg Awyr Agored Preswyl yng Nghymru yn darparu cyllid i'r sector gyda chymorth i dalu costau gweithredu hanfodol yn ystod y cyfnod rhwng mis Mehefin a mis Medi, pan fydd y Cynllun Cadw Swyddi presennol yn cau. Os bydd cyfyngiadau'n dal i fod yn berthnasol, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried pa gymorth fydd ei angen i gefnogi'r sector.

Cyn hyn, cafodd llawer o fusnesau yng Nghymru o'r sector gymorth drwy grantiau ardrethi annomestig a gyflwynwyd mewn ymateb i'r cyfyngiadau a osodwyd o ganlyniad i Covid, a chan Gronfa Cadernid Economaidd Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n rhoi cymorth ychwanegol i economi, busnesau ac elusennau Cymru sy'n dioddef gostyngiad difrifol mewn masnachu o ganlyniad i bandemig y coronafeirws. I lawer o fusnesau yng Nghymru, mae'r Gronfa Cadernid Economaidd wedi llenwi'r bylchau yn y cynlluniau cymorth a gyhoeddwyd eisoes gan Lywodraeth y DU, gan gynnwys y Cynllun Cadw Swyddi a'r Cynllun Cymorth Incwm i'r Hunangyflogedig (SEISS).

O ran rhyddhad ardrethi busnes Llywodraeth Cymru i'r sectorau manwerthu, hamdden a lletygarwch, yn 2020-21 mae'r cynlluniau rhyddhad wedi darparu dros £365 miliwn o gymorth yn ogystal â'n cynlluniau rhyddhad parhaol. Mae hyn yn golygu bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu dros £595 miliwn mewn rhyddhad ardrethi eleni. Mae'r cynlluniau wedi'u targedu yn cael eu hymestyn i 2021-22 gan ddarparu tua £380 miliwn o ryddhad ychwanegol, ac mae cyfanswm y cymorth a ddarparwyd ar gyfer 2021-22 yn fwy na £610 miliwn.

Wrth symud ymlaen, mae £200 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer cymorth busnes yn sgil Covid yn y gyllideb derfynol ar gyfer 2021-22 wedi cael ei gymeradwyo. Rhagwelir y bydd y Llywodraeth newydd am wneud penderfyniadau ar y ffordd briodol o ddefnyddio'r cyllid hwn.

Drwy gydol ein hymateb i'r pandemig, rydw i wedi ceisio blaenoriaethu anghenion ein plant a'n pobl ifanc, gan roi ystyriaeth lawn a gofalus i'w hawliau. Rydym i gyd yn ymwybodol iawn o'r effeithiau ar iechedd corfforol, meddyliol ac emosiynol, ac yn cytuno'n llwyr bod mynd i fannau awyr agored, a chael cyfleoedd i gymryd rhan mewn amrywiaeth o wahanol weithgareddau yn hanfodol i les pob un ohonom, ac yn arbennig felly plant a phobl ifanc.

Rydym yn edrych ar yr hyn y gellid ei wneud i gynyddu mynediad at y mathau hyn o weithgarwch dros yr haf. Fel y nodir yn fersiwn ddiweddaraf Cynllun Rheoli Coronafeirws Cymru, rydym hefyd yn edrych ar sut a phryd y gallwn ailgychwyn ystod ehangach o weithgareddau wedi'u trefnu, gan gynnwys gweithgareddau dan do i blant a phobl ifanc, a gweithgareddau dan do ac yn yr awyr agored ar gyfer oedolion.

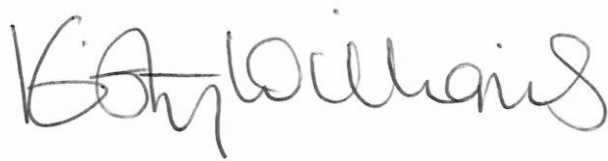
Ar hyn o bryd rydym yn parhau i gynghori yn erbyn cynnal ymweliadau addysgol, felly yn anffodus nid yw cyrsiau preswyl fel y rhai a ddigwyddodd yn y gorffennol yn gallu ailgychwyn am y tro. Fodd bynnag, byddwch wedi gweld ein bod wedi gallu ailgychwyn cynnig llety hunangynhwysol o 27 Mawrth, ond dim ond un aelwyd gaiff yn aros yn y llety a ddarperir. O ganlyniad, ni allaf ddweud pryd y gallem ganiatáu i wersylloedd ailagor, ond

rydym yn cymryd camau i ailgychwyn amrywiaeth ehangach o weithgareddau y gallai rhai canolfannau eu cynnig.

Hefyd, fel rhan o lacio'r cyfyngiadau presennol sydd ar waith ledled Cymru, roeddem yn gallu ailgychwyn gweithgareddau wedi'u trefnu ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc o dan 18 oed o 27 Mawrth. Rydym wedi cyhoeddi rhai Cwestiynau Cyffredin i gefnogi'r ailgychwyn hwnnw, a allai fod o ddiddordeb i rai canolfannau addysg awyr agored ac yn enwedig y rhai sy'n gallu darparu gweithgareddau dibreswyl. Gobeithio y gwneir penderfyniadau ar hyn yng nghylch adolygu 22 Ebrill, yn amodol ar y sefyllfa ehangach o ran iechyd cyhoeddus. Gobeithio y bydd hyn hefyd yn cynyddu'r cyfleoedd i ganolfannau addysg awyr agored.

Diolch am y cyfle i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ichi am y cynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud, a'r sefyllfa ariannol ar gyfer canolfannau addysg awyr agored. Gobeithio bod hyn yn mynd i'r afael â llawer o'r pryderon a'r pwyntiau a godwyd.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kirsty Williams'.

Kirsty Williams AS
Y Gweinidog Addysg

Eitem 3.10

P-05-949 ARBED YR HEN YSGOL GANOLRADD I FERCHED Y BONTFAEN RHAG EI DYMCHWEL

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sara Pedersen, ar ôl casglu 2,080 o lofnodion ar-lein a 3,442 ar bapur (dim yn derfynol), sef cyfanswm o 5,522 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Galwn ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i amddiffyn yr hen 'Ysgol Ganolradd i Ferched' y Bontfaen, Bro Morgannwg. Hon oedd yr ysgol ganolradd gyntaf i gael ei hadeiladu yn benodol ar gyfer addysgu merched yng Nghymru (a Lloegr), ac mae cais cynllunio wedi ei gyflwyno i'w ddymchwel. Byddai methu ei gwarchod yn arwain at golli adeilad hanesyddol o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol.

Wedi'i hagor ym 1896, ysgol ganolradd merched y Bontfaen oedd yr ysgol ganolradd gyntaf i ferched gael ei hadeiladu yng Nghymru (a Lloegr) o ganlyniad i Ddeddf Addysg Ganolradd Cymru 1889, a oedd ynddo'i hun yn foment bwysig yn Hanes Cymru. Ymysg ei gyfoeswyr, roedd ysgol y Bontfaen yn hynod anghyffredin o ran cynnwys llety i rai o'r disgyblion o'r cychwyn ac am gael ei ariannu i raddau helaeth gan ddyngarwr lleol.

Mae cymeriad gwreiddiol yr ysgol wedi goroesi i radd uchel iawn, yn allanol a thŷ mewn, gan gynnwys y neuadd a grisiau gwreiddiol. Dim ond 5 ysgol gymharol (o 95) sydd wedi'u rhestru ledled Cymru. Mae arolwg ohonynt i gyd yn cadarnhau fod ysgol y Bontfaen wedi goroesi i raddau cyfatebol i rai a gwell nag eraill.

Roedd y pensaer, Robert Williams, yn arloeswr ei gyfnod ac yn enwog am fod yn un radical. Roedd yn flaengar wrth annog cadwraeth adeiladau, yn arloeswr cenedlaethol o ran tai cymdeithasol, hybodd Ysgol Pensaernïaeth Cymru a hyrwyddodd cyhoeddi yn yr iaith Gymraeg. Yn ddiweddarach yn ei yrfa aeth i weithio i deulu Davies Bryan yn Llundain ac yna'r Aifft, lle mae llawer o'i adeiladau yn dal i sefyll ac wedi'u gwarchod yn genedlaethol.

Mae cyn 'Ysgol Ganolradd i Ferched y Bontfaen' wedi goroesi fel tystiolaeth amlwg a deniadol o gyfnod pwysig yn hanes Cymru pan ddarparwyd cyfleoedd cyfartal i ferched difreintiedig yr oes. Rydym yn annog

Llywodraeth Cymru, fel ceidwaid ein treftadaeth, i amddiffyn yr adeilad hwn, unai drwy ei restru neu ddarparu cyllid tai cymdeithasol ychwanegol i alluogi ei drawsnewid.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Cyfeiriad: Scourfield (2019). FORMER COWBRIDGE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, ABERTHIN ROAD, COWBRIDGE – AN HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL APPRAISAL.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

[REDACTED]

24th August 2021

Dear Members of the Petitions Committee,

RE: Petition P-05-949. Save Cowbridge Old Girls' School from Demolition

By way of an overview, the purpose of our petition and campaign is to seek listed status for the Former Intermediate School for Girls, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan. Our petition was submitted in March 2020 having gained more than 5,500 signatures in just 6 weeks. Signatories were not just based in the Vale of Glamorgan but were from every region of Wales, and indeed, further afield. Our campaign is supported by substantive evidence and expert opinion, including some of the most prominent academics and heritage professionals across Britain. The campaign is also backed by the Victorian Society and SAVE Britain's Heritage, with the school being listed in the Victorian Society's 'Top 10 Endangered Buildings' in September 2019.

Why is the building important?

Built in 1895 it was the first school specifically built for the intermediate education of girls following the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889, which in itself was a pivotal moment in Welsh history. The school was also unusual in that it provided accommodation for boarders to allow less privileged girls to be able to attend the school from further afield. It also was very rare due to the inclusion of a specifically built science laboratory, pioneering women in STEM.

The building itself is very attractive with many unique architectural features. It was designed by Robert Williams, an architect who was an early proponent of the Welsh School of Architecture and seen as a pioneer of his time. He was also a proponent of the Welsh language in building literature and later worked for the Davies Bryan family (of Aberystwyth University) in Egypt where he was central to the Welsh community. As a result of the information revealed through our campaign Robert Williams is now included in the Dictionary of Welsh Bibliography, confirming his importance within Wales and further afield.

These are just some of the many reasons why we are campaigning to ensure that this building is protected for years to come so that it can continue to stand proud as an attractive reminder of a pivotal moment in Welsh history (specifically women's education) and the work of a prominent Welsh architect.

Why is the building at risk?

The site is currently sold 'subject to planning' to a developer who seeks to demolish the school following an application submitted to the Vale of Glamorgan Planning Department in December 2018 (please note the application is yet to be determined). Whilst the community welcomes development of the site and the provision of additional affordable housing in the town, the potential loss of the school has been met with dismay. The school building makes a positive contribution to the architectural and historic interest of Cowbridge and has been a prominent and important part of the town for over 100 years. Despite efforts to work with the developer and alternative conversion plans being presented by SAVE Britain's Heritage, the developer still seeks to demolish the school.

A listing request was made to Cadw following the presentation of a substantive report documenting robust evidence to support listing. However, this request was declined based on subjective opinion rather than objective assessment. Cadw appointed an independent consultant to review and support their decision, however, significant conflicts of interest have been raised about the appointment and whether it could be considered truly independent. Due to this an independent peer review of the listing decision was requested but was also subsequently declined. Furthermore, a Freedom of Information request has demonstrated that Cadw have purposefully withheld information and refused to engage in academic debate on the significance of the school.

Established procedures exist with Historic England and Historic Scotland to peer review decisions where there are contrasting opinions. In this instance we have extreme differences in opinion between Cadw (and a consultant employed by Cadw) and more than 20 highly regarded experts in the fields of history, architecture, heritage and archaeology. Within this group are the President of the Royal Historical Society, Director of the University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies, former members of Cadw's Historic Building Council, a former President of the British Academy and several Founding Fellows of the Learned Society of Wales. Given their collective expertise and experience, their views should be respectfully taken into consideration and Cadw's decision scrutinised. Their letter to the previous Deputy Minister was overlooked and their evidence-based opinions ignored ([22.03.20 Correspondence - Petitioner to Committee Additional information - Group letter of support .pdf \(senedd.wales\)](#)).

As a number of assessments are still required prior to the planning application being considered by the Local Authority, it will be sometime before it will be brought forward to the Planning Committee. Whilst it is appreciated that the Petitions Committee may wish to leave the future of the school in the hands of the Local Authority, the national significance of this building makes it a wider issue, requiring action by the Welsh Government. Furthermore, should the application be refused it still leaves this national historic asset at risk of future applications for demolition. **We ask that you consider putting the petition forward for a detailed inquiry to scrutinise all of the evidence provided in this case and press for an independent peer review through the established channels so that we can ensure that this important part of Welsh history is not lost.**

Yours sincerely,



Sara Pedersen

SAVE Cowbridge Girls' School Campaign Group

Eitem 3.11

P-05-1073 Sefydlu ac adeiladu cangen newydd o Amgueddfa Cymru sy'n canolbwyntio ar ran Cymru mewn trefedigaethedd

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Kieran Sawdon, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 103 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae mudiad Mae Bywydau Du o Bwys (BLM) wedi tynnu sylw at rai enghreifftiau caswir yn hanes Cymru y mae llawer iawn ohonom heb eu dysgu erioed.

Mae hyn oherwydd y ffaith bod yr Ymerodraeth, yn draddodiadol, yn cael ei hanwybyddu yng Nghymru i raddau helaeth, a hynny am ein bod yn dewis canolbwyntio ar yr elfennau trefedigaethol a wynebwyd gennym ni. Nid yw hyn yn golygu bod gan Gymru lechen lân lle mae camweddau yn y cwestiwn. Byddai amgueddfa bwrpasol newydd o dan ofal Amgueddfa Cymru yn ffordd briodol o ysgogi'r sgysiau anodd hyn ac o addysgu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Wrth inni ddechrau trafod yr hyn a ddylai ddigwydd i greiriau ein gorffennol trefedigaethol, fel cerflun Thomas Picton yn Neuadd Dinas Caerdydd, mae llawer iawn o bobl yn dweud y dylid eu cadw "i addysgu", ond y broblem yw dyna'r union beth nad ydyn nhw wedi ei wneud.

Byddai cyfleuster o'r math yn fodd o ddangos darlun llawn y ffigyrau hanesyddol â staen ar eu henwau ac yn fodd o egluro'r erchyllterau a gyflawnwyd ganddynt a'r ffordd y gwnaethant les i Gymru drwy ddulliau ffiائد.

Byddai'n sefyllfa lle byddai pawb ar ei ennill, byddai gennym ffordd o ddysgu ein cenedl yn iawn y caswir am hanes Cymru, a byddem hefyd yn gallu gwneud lle yn ein byd cyhoeddus i bobl BAME sy'n llawer mwy teilwng o barch Cymru, megis Betty Campbell, pennaeth du cyntaf Cymru. Yn wahanol i Thomas Picton, mae rhywun fel hi yn haeddu ei lle yng nghwmni Dewi Sant

ac Owain Glyndŵr. Yn wahanol i Thomas Picton, mae rhywun fel hi yn haeddu ei lle yng nghwmni Dewi Sant ac Owain Glyndŵr. Yng ngoleuni'r pandemig, byddai gwneud hyn hefyd yn ffordd o ysgogi'r economi gan greu mwy o swyddi a chyrchfan newydd i dwristiaid.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Amgueddfa Cymru's response to the Black Lives Matter Movement

1. Contributions to the Development of Government's Policies

Amgueddfa Cymru has had to face some difficult and important truths about ourselves in response to the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement, and to reflect on our role in combatting racism. As a result we are developing a better understanding of the role that we should play in achieving race equality in Wales.

Together with our community partners and young people, we have been diversifying our collections, increasing representation and contributing to conversations that highlight decolonization, inequality and racism.

Working with communities across Wales, we are taking action to contribute to achieving this goal and have joined Zero Racism Wales and others to publicly commit to standing up against racism in all its forms.

The Slave Trade and the British Empire: An Audit of Commemoration in Wales

The Director General was a member of the Welsh Government Task and Finish Group that prepared the Audit, and the Report of which it is part. The Report was published by the Government in November 2020

Draft Welsh Government Race Equality Action Plan

The Museum contributed to the content of the Culture chapter of the Draft Race Equality Action Plan.

2. Establishing a Black Lives Matter Consultation Group

A Black Lives Matter Consultation Group has been established by Amgueddfa Cymru. Partners involved include BLM Wales, Race Council Cymru, Race Alliance Wales, Ethnic Minorities & Youth Support Team (EYST), and the Sub-Saharan Advisory Panel (SSAP). Work to date has focused on reviewing the Charter for Decolonising Collections, the Plan for Collecting Black Lives Matter and developing learning programmes for schools, as well as beginning recruitment of new roles (see below) to help us to achieve these programmes. Constructive feedback has been received on the importance of Participatory Action Research and repatriation.

3. Establishing the Amgueddfa Cymru Producers

We recognize our workforce is not diverse enough. With support in part from the Paul Hamlyn Foundation we are in the process of advertising four community roles to support more inclusive learning and public programmes (events and exhibitions) and project manage our work on decolonising the collections.

To diversify youth involvement in our work we established the Amgueddfa Cymru Producers in 2020. The Producers are independent young people between the ages of 18-25 from diverse backgrounds who act as agents of change in the Museum. The Producers are paid for their work which has included reframing policies, mentoring Directors, co-producing exhibitions and launching their own Instagram account, *Bloedd*. This work is supported by a network of partners, and part of a wider provision for the young people involved. Partners involved include Llamau, Barnardo's, Promo Cymru and Children in Wales.

New partners such as the Sub-Saharan Advisory Panel Young Leaders Network, and Jukebox Collective have advised us on reframing interpretations and programmes in response to Black Lives Matter. The first edition of [Cynfas | National Museum Wales](#), part of the *Celf ar y Cyd* initiative (in partnership with Arts Council Wales) focused on celebrating Black culture and artworks in the Museum collection. It was edited by Umulkhayr Mohamed, an Amgueddfa Cymru Producer.

Events delivered include:

- **Lates PITCH BLACK** festival curated by Amgueddfa Cymru Producer Um Mohamed and in partnership with Artes Mundi was delivered throughout May, celebrating blackness and interrogating the impact that the British Empire and culture has had on Black people and their history. The events included collection tours, workshops and performances with successful open call artists. An example of work produced by artists, Gabin Kongolo, can be seen in the link, <https://vimeo.com/showcase/pitchblack-gabin-kongolo> (Password: YfagdduGabin321).
- **In Conversation: David Olusoga** was an event hosted by community partners, the Sub-Saharan Advisory Panel Young Leaders Network, was delivered on the 9 November 2020. Discussions included how this period in British and Welsh history has been considered, what kind of collective memory has developed, and the impact of such memories on framing our national identity and constructing a distorted and incomplete national story. Post event evaluation comments included:

“emotional, inspiring and hopeful for change”

“my ah-ha moment came with the realisation that there has been a historic lack of access to Black educators in Wales and the difference it makes in terms of perspective is evident.”

4. Up and coming Events for 2021 include:

- **Remembrance 2021**, an event developed by the Museum in collaboration with community partners and historians of Black History, who will explore stories of minoritized communities in Wales and their lived experience. Talks and workshops will focus on often forgotten stories of Black soldiers and those who suffered massive casualties in WW1.

Initiatives to support school based learning include:

- In response to the *Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Communities, Contributions and Cynefin in the New Curriculum Working Group: final report* chaired by Professor Charlotte Williams and commissioned by Welsh Government, we have been re-framing our learning resources for schools. Approximately 180,000 school pupils and students participated in Amgueddfa Cymru's programme for schools annually, pre-pandemic.
- With such a wide reach we have an important role to play in supporting Wales to become an anti-racist nation. Our current learning offer is varied and broad, yet themes of diversity and race are rarely explicitly addressed.
- We will integrate elements of Black history into relevant thematic resources and develop new resources / workshops to focus on celebrating positive contributions by Black and non-black communities of colour to culture and life in Wales. One recent example is a new learning resource for Key Stage 3 and 4 commissioned and created by poet Marvin Thompson as part of the first edition of *Cynfas*. The resource uses a lithograph by artist Chris Ofili, *For the Unknown Runner*, as a hook to explore aspects of identity and representation.
<https://museum.wales/cynfas/article/2265/Learning-Resources-For-the-Unknown-Runner/>
- The Lead Creative Schools led by Arts Council Wales has recently launched a new strand to their programme - *Cynefin: Black, Asian and minority ethnic Wales*, an opportunity to empower a network of schools to devise and deliver innovative and creative projects that explore these key themes. Amgueddfa Cymru will provide the Arts Council with a list of opportunities that schools and the artists can undertake with collections and exhibitions.

Reframing Picton

As part of this commitment, working with the Sub-Saharan Advisory Panel Youth Leadership Network, we invited artists to help us reframe the colonial narrative around the portrait of Lieutenant-General Thomas Picton by Martin Archer Shee, currently on display at National Museum Cardiff.

We received a very strong response as a result of the call out with over 50 submissions made. The selection process was led by the members of the Sub Sahara Advisory Panel and a shortlist of 7 agreed. Following a series of interviews and detailed follow up discussions, two proposals have been selected both of which are led by female artists with Trinidadian heritage, one of whom lives and works on the island. Details are shortly to be released publicly and we anticipate that the works will be installed at National Museum Cardiff during 2022. Responding to the Black Lives Matter emergency has been an important part of our collecting activity. Staff attended Black Lives Matter rallies and marches in 2020 and collected placards and banners. Some of these will be incorporated into the Re-framing Picton exhibition.

5. Black Lives Matter and Black History collecting activities and projects (2020-21)

Catalogued and available on Collections Online (all tagged with 'Black Lives Matter' keyword to aid searching):

- Placards and digital images donated by Glitter Cymru (social and support group for the LGBT+ ethnic minority community in south Wales) of the BLM rally held in Cardiff, 6 June 2020

https://museum.wales/collections/online/?field0=string&value0=Black&field1=with_images&value1=1&field2=string&value2=Lives&field3=string&value3=Matter&field4=string&value4=glitter

- Digital images of various BLM rallies held in Cardiff between 30 May – 6 June 2020

https://museum.wales/collections/online/?field0=string&value0=Black&field1=with_images&value1=1&field2=string&value2=Lives&field3=string&value3=Matter&field4=string&value4=Anthony&field5=string&value5=Jones

- Digital images of the BLM rally held in Bangor, 6 June 2020

https://museum.wales/collections/online/?field0=string&value0=Black&field1=with_images&value1=1&field2=string&value2=Lives&field3=string&value3=Matter&field4=string&value4=Bangor&field5=string&value5=Jim&field6=string&value6=Ellis

- Digital images of the BLM rally held in Wrexham, 7 June 2020

https://museum.wales/collections/online/?field0=string&value0=Black&field1=with_images&value1=1&field2=string&value2=Lives&field3=string&value3=Matter&field4=string&value4=Wrexham

- Placards and digital images of the BLM rally held outside the Senedd, 27 June 2020

https://museum.wales/collections/online/?field0=string&value0=Black&field1=with_images&value1=1&field2=string&value2=Lives&field3=string&value3=Matter&field4=string&value4=Senedd&field5=string&value5=Shukri

Awaiting cataloguing and digitizing:

- Clay sculpture made at HMP Parc prison, Bridgend, during Black History Month 2020 in response to the disproportionate number of Black and ethnic minority men in the prison system.
- Digital images of the interior and exterior of the Paddle Steamer Café, Butetown.
- Oral history interview with BLM activist, Nelly Adam.
- Digital images of the Jamaican elders of Port Talbot and their families.

6. Presentations, media contributions and events delivered by Museum staff:

- The Museum's Curator of Black History delivered presentations at the following online events:
 - Zero-Tolerance to Racism campaign (Race Council Cymru)
 - George Floyd: One Year On (Race Council Cymru)
 - Webinar organised by the south-east branch of the Archives & Records Association: 'Collecting a Nation: 2020 a year to remember'.
- The Curator of Black History was interviewed on *Inside Museums* – a BBC4 documentary about St Fagans – about collecting the BLM movement.
- The Principal Curator of Contemporary & Community History organised an online screening of *Just ah likkle piece of Jamaica inna Port Talbot* – a film that celebrates the untold personal stories of Jamaican elders who made Port Talbot their home in the 1950s-60s:

<https://museum.wales/whatson/digital/11322/Windrush-Day-Online-Film-Screening-Just-ah-likkle-piece-of-Jamaica-inna-Port-Talbot/>

P-05-1086 Dylid creu Amgueddfa Genedlaethol ar gyfer Hanes a Threftadaeth Pobl Dduon ac Asiaidd a Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Yasmin Begum, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 490 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn deisebu Senedd Cymru i greu amgueddfa i ddathlu hanes pobl dduon, Asiaidd a lleiafrifoedd ethnig Cymru.

Fel rhan o'r sefydliad cenedlaethol, rydym yn gobeithio y bydd yn fodd o gadw treftadaeth gyfoethog Tiger Bay ac yn gartref i Archif Tiger Bay.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Tuesday 10th August 2021

TOPIC: PETITION ABOUT THE TIGER BAY ARCHIVE/ THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVE OF THE ENDS

Dear Janet,

Good morning, and thank you for your letter that you forwarded from Yr Arglwydd Elis-Thomas AM of 6 November regarding Petition P-05-1086 to create a national museum to celebrate Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Welsh history.

I am writing today in response to Dafydd Elis-Thomas' letter sent last autumn. I apologise for my delay in response.

Thank you for your letter on 11th December 2021 regarding Petition P-05-1086 to create a national museum to celebrate Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Welsh history. It is good to hear from you on this matter. Please accept my delay in responding to you.

I agree that the history of our BAME communities is an integral part of the story of Wales. I both disagree and agree that these histories in this essential context require a collective effort from our cultural heritage bodies at both a national and local level, rather than by a single organisation for different reasons.

The focus on ensuring that museums and archives across Wales are able to survive the pandemic is extremely important. The pandemic has coincided with the 2021 census that will prove a higher BAME population across Wales than the 4% that has been given by the Office for National Statistics from the 2011 census. The pandemic does not negate the intergenerational forms of the pandemic that is institutional racism that BAME communities have experienced in Wales for hundreds of years.

I agree that there needs to be a collective approach towards the adequate implementation of representation of people in Wales of all races. I disagree that some of these narratives cannot be run by a particular organisation because of the heavily idiosyncratic nature of Tiger Bay and its history, much in the same way that e.g. Brixton is synonymous with Black culture in South London owing to its history, legacy, migration and settlement. By default, an institution located in South Cardiff, once the most busy dockland and the second largest dockland in the world (after New York City), which is home to Northern Europe's oldest continuous Black community, can say, run an institution that platforms and highlights this unique worldwide history of global importance.

The Tiger Bay Archive was created owing to a systemic lack of inclusion of Black

people and people of colour in archival collection and historiography in and of Wales. For example, an adequate implementation of the Race Relations 1968, its 2000 Amendment or the Equality Act would have seen these issues of racism, race, ethnicity, heritage, history and historiography “on the agenda” far more sooner than e.g. Amgueddfa Cenedlaethol Cymru’s 2020 BLM statement that was only written after the murder of George Floyd.

As such, its nature, historiography, research methodology as a Black and minority ethnic led project is an archive of monumental global significance, and offers opportunities to e.g. partner with international organisations such as the Chicago of Chicago to work exploring the work of Black anthropologist and sociologist St Clair Drake, who wrote his PhD on Racial Association of British docklands, with a pointed focus on Tiger Bay.

It was later to be housed at the Coal Exchange, but this is no longer possible. The archive has not been publicly accessible for most of my adult life. I am 27 years old and I have tried to see the archive for 11 years. I am one of millions of people who would benefit from Wales’ “richness and diversity of our cultural heritage” being protected and platformed in line with the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, particularly around:

- A more equal Wales
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
- A globally responsible Wales

For instance, in 1891, Tiger Bay had the largest population of Welsh language speakers in Cardiff. Cardiff itself is a city that is 8.91% Welsh language speaking according to the ONS 2011 Census, and we need more opportunities to platform Welsh language history in the history of Cardiff.

My petition about Tiger Bay Archives directly concerns not only the BAME population of Wales, but specifically, the BAME population of Cardiff, which is currently 20% BAME according to StatsWales and, historically, home to the oldest continuous community of Black people in the United Kingdom. The singular focus on surviving the pandemic. 74% of the Amgueddfa Cenedlaethol staff population is White, 24% chose not to self-disclose their ethnicity, and just 2% are from minority ethnic backgrounds. In Cardiff alone, there are two museums and these museums do not reflect the racial and ethnic population of Wales. The archive is not publicly accessible, while it is stored in appropriate conditions in the care of professionally qualified staff. Amgueddfa Cenedlaethol, for example, is not the owner of the archive: but Glamorgan Archive is. There is a grey area between the institutionally racist nature of state-funded organisations in the representation of BAME communities, and the organisations that contemporarily exist have not given their due regard under the Race Relations Act Amendment or the Equality Act 2010 under their Public Sector Duty to represent the communities that are in Wales, both now and historically.

While writing this letter, the petitions committee confused my petition with another petition relating to BAME topics. This, combined with the long enduring

discrimination and unequal treatment on the basis of membership to the BAME groups arising from systems like the Welsh government, structures like the museums, or expectations that have been established demonstrations of why the archive needs to retain a heterogeneity and autonomy compared to the erasure of BAME heritage in Wales. The museum and heritage organisations in Wales have, to quote the Machperson report, represented a “collective failure of an organisation to provide an appropriate and professional service to people because of their colour, culture or ethnic origin”.

The Archive has a unique epistemology and ontology that must categorically resist amalgamation into the same systemically and systematically organisations that necessitated not only its creation, but its ongoing existence. Working with local community groups and organisations, a permanent building for the archive in the area of Tiger Bay locating the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, we can protect Wales’ heritage for future generations in working together.

Yours sincerely,

Yasmin

P-05-1069 Arbed y tir fferm a'r caeau gwyrdd yn Cosmeston

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Michael Philip Garland, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 5,272 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Weinidogion Cymru i lynu wrth eu polisiau amgylcheddol a newid hinsawdd ac at egwyddorion Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015, ac annog Llywodraeth Cymru i dynnu'n ôl eu cynlluniau ar gyfer datblygiad o 576 o unedau tai ar y caeau a thir fferm arfordirol hardd yn Fferm Cosmeston Isaf, Cosmeston.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae'r caeau gwyrdd hyn yn gorwedd mewn ardal o arfordir a thirwedd ffermio rhwng Môr Hafren, Llwybr Arfordir Cymru a Pharc Gwledig Llynnoedd Cosmeston (SDdGA), a bydd unrhyw ddatblygiad ar y caeau hyn yn effeithio'n fawr ar ecoleg a bioamrywiaeth bywyd gwylt lleol yma ac yn yr ardaloedd cyfagos, ynghyd â cholli amwynder cefn gwlad a threftadaeth hanesyddol ddiwylliannol leol yr ardal.

Bydd datblygiad mor fawr yn anghynaliadwy oherwydd y diffyg seilwaith priffyrdd ac iechyd lleol, a bydd yn gwaethygu tagfeydd traffig a llifogydd mewn ardaloedd cyfagos.

Dylid cadw'r tir ar gyfer ffermio a busnesau cysylltiedig a fydd, ynghyd â phrosiectau amwynder cymunedol lleol, yn cadw rhagolygon y dirwedd ar gyfer llesiant cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru

**P-05-1069 Save the farmland and green fields at Cosmeston, Correspondence –
Petitioner to Committee, 18.03.21**

Michael Philip Garland
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Tel: [REDACTED]

Date: 18th March 2021

To, the Petitions Committee,

Re: P-05-1069 Pwyllgor Deisebau / Petitions Committee,

At the Petitions Committee Meeting of 09.02.2021, members agreed to keep a “watching brief” on the issue regarding the above petition. Would it be possible for the following to be presented to the Petitions Committee as part of this “watching brief”.

1. In regard to the Planning Application a document has recently appeared on the Vale of Glamorgan Council Planning website, being a report by the Design Commission For Wales, dated 21st January 2021, which I have attached.

Extract from the Report is as follows,

“The Commission raised a number of fundamental concerns about this project in December 2019 and has to date seen no evidence that the masterplan has been meaningfully altered to take account of and respond to those concerns.”

“The Welsh Government, as client and land-owner, has a particular responsibility to deliver exemplary development that meets the standards and ambitions set out in policy and legislation which it advocates for others and this scheme must be exemplary in every aspect. It is unclear which elements of the proposed development will make it distinctive from other residential development, and we are not currently confident that it will result in an exemplar of residential-led placemaking.”

“In consultation with the Commission in March 2019, Design Review in June 2019, and a DCFW workshop with the team in December 2019 fundamental concerns were raised regarding elements of the approach to the project. We are now a year on and based on the planning application materials available, there has been no change that would enable the scheme to meet the stated aspirations.”

“We have considered this report very carefully looking back at earlier correspondence and reports which are appended here. Based on these and the materials now submitted for review in January 2021, we are unable to support the proposals as they have been submitted for outline planning consent, which is in our view a premature step.”

2. The Report briefly highlights the concerns of DCFW over: -
 - the increasing heights of the building which appear to have been raised significantly from the original application, despite a significant number of objections received on this issue.
 - the positioning of the dwellings, “fronts to back”
 - the location of the school and suggest that alternative locations be tested, and,
 - that Active Travel and Net Zero Carbon Development aspirations cannot be achieved.

3. It would appear that the applicant has increased the heights of the building significantly from the original application, to accommodate the reduction in site area due to the set back of the coastal path and ongoing coastal erosion and the seriously contaminated land that cannot be built on, rather than the need to allow for necessary population density to sustain a community facility as stated in the report.

4. The Welsh Governments own Planning Policy states that any development on the coast should be a development that requires a coastal location, and that developments that are not appropriate to a coastal location should not be permitted. Similarly, any development which adversely affects the open nature of the landscape should also not be permitted. Both seemingly being disregarded by the Welsh Government and the Planning Authority.

5. It is very concerning and disappointing that the Vale of Glamorgan Council are not viewing this application as independently as they should, seemingly taking a proactive stance on supporting this planning application, even though it is significantly different to Local Development Plan proposal and the original submitted planning application, without allowing public consultation on these changes, in order to achieve the provision of land for a school being offered by the applicant and maintain “agreements in principles” in regard to provision land and £8.25 million funding of a further school to be built on and adjacent site owned by the applicant.

Yours Faithfully,
Michael Garland.

Design Review Report

Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth

DCFW Ref: N194

Meeting of 21st of January 2021



Review Status

Meeting date	21 st of January 2021
Issue date	XX February 2021
Scheme location	Penarth, Vale of Glamorgan
Scheme description	Residential/Mixed use masterplan
Scheme reference number	N194
Planning status	Outline application submitted

Declarations of Interest

Panel members, observers and other relevant parties are required to declare ***in advance*** any interests they may have in relation to the Design Review and meeting Agenda items. Any such declarations are recorded here and in DCFW's central records.

Consultations to Date

DCFW was consulted by the Welsh Government during the early stages of masterplan development for the site in March 2019. The project was brought forward for Design Review in June 2019, and a DCFW workshop was held with the team in December 2019. Important and fundamental questions were raised in all sessions, given the stated ambition and Government policy and legislation. These are referred to in this report, which should be read in conjunction with previous reports and correspondence.

The Proposals

The proposal is for the predominantly residential development of an expansion site south of Penarth, situated between the Severn Estuary and Cosmeston Lakes, Vale of Glamorgan. The site is currently green fields but is identified as a potential housing site in the Local Development Plan. The site is owned by Welsh Government. It benefits from views across the estuary and back to Penarth Head and is close to Cosmeston Lakes park. It also adjoins the Wales Coastal Path. The masterplan will include up to 576 dwellings, seeking 50% affordable homes, a primary school as part of Section 106 contribution, public open space, and community facilities.

Main Points

Presentation

The design team chose to present the scheme to the panel from first principles, despite the Commission's familiarity with the proposals from previous meetings. Due to time constraints resulting from the extended presentation, significant elements of the scheme were not afforded the attention they need, not least the Vision, the Design Code and its status. The Commission would welcome further opportunities to review these critical aspects which set the foundation and key parameters for the proposals.

The material submitted for review included the entire suite of planning application documents. It would help if supporting information was kept to key summary documents to allow a focussed discussion. Further reference to DCFW's guidance on the materials which are most useful for submission to Review would be helpful. This proposal is significant and, given the role of the Welsh Government in leading by example on such development, in future more time would be beneficial for review.

Context

The Commission is supportive of the principle of development and intended uses of this site in Penarth. The linkages, paths and supporting networks identified within the proposals could be very beneficial to the broader Penarth area, and the plan to achieve 50% affordable housing on the site, as well as achieving zero operational carbon energy in use is entirely supportable.

However, there are fundamental issues with the current proposals that remain to be addressed if the aims are to be met and the proposals are to be successful.

Building height

During the review, it was stated that the local planning authority has received negative feedback regarding the height of some buildings within the proposals. If the proposal is exemplary due to its height, it is important that the reasons why are clearly communicated.

If higher buildings will allow for the population density that is deemed necessary to sustain and support a shop, or community facility, it is important that this is clearly explained.

The broad principle of a high-quality taller building or buildings is not regarded as a problem. If it were tied more clearly to potential views, use of the topography and support of site density, and if it demonstrates the necessary quality, it could be justified. Currently, the reasoning behind the inclusion of tall buildings, their design and location within the scheme are not sufficiently explained.

Any taller, visually prominent elements of the development must be of exceptional quality but, with the future developer as yet unknown, this is difficult to ensure at this stage.

Relationship to Coastal Path

The Commission is concerned about the lack of integration of the coastal path into the masterplan. The proposals seem to turn their back on the sea, and this element of the design requires further development to realise the value of the coastal asset.

Position of School

The Commission is aware that there was an unwillingness to review the position of the proposed school following the matter being raised at previous Design Reviews.

Although the team provided reasons for the location, the Commission suggests the location of the school should be reconsidered. It remains the primary opportunity for community development on the site, an opportunity which needs to be maximised. The school location is a key strategic decision and alternative locations should be tested to optimise the potential to bring existing and new communities and facilities together, providing a focus for communal activity within the development. It would also be more convenient in terms of prioritising better active travel access.

The Commission is aware of site and policy constraints that exist. However, with Welsh Government as the site owner, with the ambitions for schools and for placemaking in Wales, it is disappointing that these avenues for creative dialogue with all relevant parties to address these constraints and contribute to better placemaking, remain unexplored.

Relationships between backs and front of development

The relationships between the perceived front and backs of buildings is unresolved. The rear of some buildings face the frontages of other properties, and it is unclear as yet how this will be successfully resolved.

Future home/flexible/working

It is important to consider how people will live in the future, given considerable changes in live/work patterns and the likelihood of the need for much more flexible spaces for home working. Allied to this is the importance of easy access to outdoor green space from dwellings. How this will work is unclear in the current proposals, including how any shared/communal spaces will be managed and maintained.

Active Travel

The proposal remains a very private vehicle-focussed, and it is unclear how the proposals will become more active travel-focused as it is developed further. While a sum of money has been identified for sustainable transport the details of how this will be used effectively to encourage greater active travel and a change in travel behaviours is unclear.

Net Zero Carbon Development

The Commission is supportive of the principle that this site will be a net-zero carbon for operational energy, but embodied energy must also be considered and firm, measurable contractual targets set if this is to be an exemplary project. The narrative around the proposals signals that net zero is a commitment, but there is currently no clear set of targets to explain how it will be achieved.

Framework

The approach to disposal of the site for development by other organisations remains unclear along with details of what controls will be in place to ensure that the positive aspects of these proposals are delivered. These are important aspects in delivering the stated aspirations of the project and need to be explicit.

Fundamental Concerns

The Commission raised a number of fundamental concerns about this project in December 2019 and has to date seen no evidence that the masterplan has been meaningfully altered to take account of and respond to those concerns.

The scheme has a scale and importance that merits further debate, and there are critical parts of the proposal which were not discussed, such as the Design Code and Vision.

The Welsh Government, as client and land-owner, has a particular responsibility to deliver exemplary development that meets the standards and ambitions set out in policy and legislation which it advocates for others and this scheme must be exemplary in every aspect. It is unclear which elements of the proposed development will make it distinctive

from other residential development, and we are not currently confident that it will result in an exemplar of residential-led placemaking.

In consultation with the Commission in March 2019, Design Review in June 2019, and a DCFW workshop with the team in December 2019 fundamental concerns were raised regarding elements of the approach to the project. We are now a year on and based on the planning application materials available, there has been no change that would enable the scheme to meet the stated aspirations. A new approach is needed, ensuring that there is a clear client brief and design team that can positively address the site constraints, fully test new ideas, and find new ways to do things in order to deliver something better than the ordinary.

We have considered this report very carefully looking back at earlier correspondence and reports which are appended here. Based on these and the materials now submitted for review in January 2021, we are unable to support the proposals as they have been submitted for outline planning consent, which is in our view a premature step.

We therefore append to this report our earlier correspondence and recommend that the approach is revisited so as to take the steps needed to ensure the proposals can respond to the stated aspirations. The Commission remains willing to facilitate further discussion and to assist all parties in doing so.

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A Welsh language copy of this report is available upon request.

Attendees

Agent/Client/Developer:	Lydia Haskey, Welsh Government Sophie Beynon Davies, Welsh Government
Architect/Design Team:	Tanya Simeonova, Austin-Smith: Lord Martin Roe, Austin-Smith: Lord Catherine Cosgrove, Austin-Smith: Lord
Planning Consultant:	Barrie Davies, Asbri Planning Emma Harding, Asbri Planning
Local Authority:	Robert Lankshear, Vale of Glamorgan Council Vicky Robinson, Vale of Glamorgan Council Ian Robinson, Vale of Glamorgan Council

Chair:

Ewan Jones

Lead Panellist:

Toby Adam

Design Review Panel:

Kedrick Davies

Carole-Anne Davies, Chief Executive, DCFW

Jen Heal, Design Advisor, DCFW

Efa Lois, Place Advisor, DCFW

Lambert, Fiona

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 25 November 2020 10:53
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm 2020/01170/OUT

Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth 2020/01170/OUT

Hi [REDACTED], good to speak to you the other day

As promised I have summarised my comments below:

1. The layout / design of the Wales Coast Path interface / boundary needs to be looked at again. I think that the buffer between the developed area and coast path is too narrow and the design of the access points needs to be carefully considered. The 'Landscape and Opportunities' plan included in Appendix 7.1 of the LVIA suggests a significant 'Landscape buffer alongside the Wales Coastal footpath' which seems to have been reduced in size in the masterplan; can you please clarify this discrepancy and confirm whether this was used during the assessment of the LVIA? Also please refer to the Design in the Landscape SPG which recommends various design parameters for design next to the coast. I'm concerned that many of the buildings in the area face away from the coast and I think the development would improve if some or all were facing the coast so that the development becomes integrates naturally with the coast path to create a safe and attractive area.
2. The existing Wales Coast Path is in poor condition in this area despite attempts being made to improve the surfacing over recent years. The building of this development will result in significant additional pressure on the surface and it is likely to deteriorate even more very quickly, possibly becoming impassable for much of the year. It important that this is upgraded as part of the development. There are several paths within the development which run parallel to the coast path and appear to be only a few metres away from it and so it would make sense to combine these into single footpath within a high quality landscaped corridor.
3. I have some concerns about the visual impact of elements of the development from viewpoints in the wider countryside.
 - a. The high block of flats is intrusive when viewed from important viewpoints outside of the site, particularly the well used Wales Coastal path (see Photomontage 17), popular Cosmeston Country Park (see Photomontage 10), Penarth Pier, albeit a more distant view (Photomontage 20) and land to the west (see Photoviewpoint 12) . The height and shape of the building makes it particularly prominent being so far from the heart of the town and close to the countryside. I would encourage the developers to reduce the height of this in order for it to more visually acceptable.
 - b. The housing on the western boundary sit on a ridge and when viewed from the Wales Coastal Path they are particularly prominent and detracting for users of the path. (see Photomontage 16). The building should be move further east off the ridge or reconfigured in some way to reduce the visual impact. The soft landscape buffer could be increased along this boundary to help the development integrate with the wider countryside setting but also to provide landscape connectivity to the open spaces within the site Also the 'Landscape and Opportunities' plan included in Appendix 7.1 of the LVIA suggests a significant 'Landscape buffer alongside the ridge which seems to have been reduced in size in the masterplan; can you please clarify this discrepancy and confirm whether this was used during the assessment of the LVIA?
4. 'The Landscape and Opportunities' plan included in Appendix 7.1 of the LVIA also suggests a significant 'Landscape buffer alongside the boundary to the area which has the new school. This buffer has also been reduced in size in the masterplan; can you please clarify this discrepancy and confirm whether this was used during the assessment of the LVIA?
5. There are four LAP play areas proposed for the development and I recommend that consideration is given to replacing these with a number of equipped play areas if possible. If they are to be retained I would like to see more detail regarding how they will be designed at this stage even if the designs are conceptual.

Tudalen y pecyn 204

6. Consider the setting of the LEAP play area to the south of the site / railway embankment. This is not overlooked by any house and feels isolated being set within woodland and this may deter use or promote antisocial behaviour. I recommend that the position of this is reconsidered so that it is overlooked by housing.
7. The LEAP to the north of the site is also not overlooked (but may be too close to houses). Again consider moving to a more appropriate location, possibly more centrally within the space or as part of the coastal landscape area.
8. More detailed information is required on the design of the open space in the centre of the site which contains the NEAP, allotment and attenuation features to demonstrate that this is viable and accommodate all these features. Please provide an outline of what the NEAP will include?
9. I feel that there is generally a lack of informal recreation space provided as part of the open space provision. There are lots of woodland and attenuation areas and small pockets of open space but for a development of this size there seem to be few spaces for example for children to informally play football etc. I may be misreading the plans due to the scale at which they are provided at this stage and lack of detail but it is something that should be clarified.
10. I note that some hedgerows are being lost as part of the development and some will be retained. I have seen figures for the amount of hedgerows retained or planted and the Arboricultural Impact Assessment indicates which trees and hedgerow are to be removed/ retained; can the developer provide an estimate for the amount / number of hedgerows / trees / woodland which will be retained / removed / planted so that we can be clear on the overall figures.
11. Hedgerows are important features of the landscape and I'm surprised that the hedgerow on Lavernock Road (see Photomontage16) is a) being removed as it is in good condition and provides an excellent visual boundary for the site and b) if it has to be removed why it is not being replaced with a native hedge which would help the development significantly integrate with the landscape setting. If this has to be removed it should be replaced with a new native hedge, not ornamental planting as indicated in the photomontage.
12. I'd like to see more clarity regarding new crossing / access into Cosmeston Country Park. In Section 3.5 of the Design and Access Statement Part 2 two additional entrance points have nominally been indicated. Has work been carried out to confirm that these are feasible?

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me

[REDACTED]
Principal Landscape Architect / Prif Bensaer Tirlunio
Regeneration and Planning / Gwasanaethau Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth
Vale of Glamorgan Council / Cyngor Bro Morgannwg
tel / ffôn: [REDACTED]
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Correspondence is welcomed in Welsh or English / Croesewir Gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg neu yn Saesneg.

[REDACTED]

Date: 23rd August 2021

To, The Petitions Committee,

Re: P-05-1069 Pwyllgor Deisebau / Petitions Committee - Save the farmland and green fields at Cosmeston.

I would like to thank the Petitions Committee for reviewing the Petition and keeping a “watching-brief,” as agreed at the Petitions Committee meeting held on 9th February 2021.

The Petition was raised following the submission of a Planning Application by the Welsh Government for the development of 576 housing units and the provision of land (to the Vale of Glamorgan Council) for a primary school on land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Cosmeston, Lavernock, in the Vale of Glamorgan, with the Petition requesting the Welsh Government to withdraw their application.

Previous statements submitted to the Petitions Committee contain a significant number of concerns regarding this application. However, I feel there is need to update the Petitions Committee on some of these concerns.

- I. The application is contrary to the many Welsh Government Environmental, Biodiversity Ecological and Climate Change Policies, etc, and to the principles of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2005.

The Welsh Government has recently (June 2021) made it clear that the environment and climate change will be ‘at the heart of decision-making’, with transport, planning, housing, energy, and the environment, being brought together to help Wales reach a Net Zero target by 2050, with the benefit of quieter roads, cleaner air, less noise, and a closer connection with nature being all part of the response to climate change

The Welsh Government have proposed commemorative forests and are now asking families to plant more trees in their gardens as tree planting targets are way behind where they need to be. However, many people are aware that a typical tree can absorb around 21 kilograms of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per year, but this figure is only achieved when the tree is fully grown - saplings will absorb significantly less than this. Over a lifetime of 100 years, one tree could absorb around a tonne of CO₂. Removing mature trees and replacing with saplings will create a significant imbalance in CO₂ absorption and can only increase the effects of climate change.

The Welsh Government are acting in a contrary and painful fashion at Cosmeston by decimating the rural coastal landscape, removing mature trees and hedgerows, the natural habitats of our wildlife while exacerbating traffic movements, congestion, poor air quality, noise, etc. that will not tackle climate change, improve our health, benefit the local economy, or preserve Wales’ beautiful landscapes and nature

The proposed development would have a significant harmful effect sites of nature conservation and historic interest, and areas of landscape importance in the area which is of more than local importance due to its position adjacent to the Severn Estuary special area of conservation and designated Marine Protection Area. The site is also protected under the Ramsar Convention as this part of the coast, together with Cosmeston Lakes Country Park, is an assembly and arrival point for migrating bird. There is concern that the Environmental Statement does not fully reflect the importance of the site in terms of the importance of its varied ecology and its historic significance in terms of its relationship to Cosmeston Medieval Village, located immediately to the west of Lavernock Road. The assessments carried out by the applicant’s agents deliberately understate the importance of these features and therefore issues are not being properly addressed by the applicant.

The ever-increasing coastal erosion exacerbated by the many recent and continuing cliff falls around the development area, appears to be under dispute and would appear to be ignored by the applicant and the Local Planning Authority as any required 'buffer zone' will reduce the site area.

Recently the Vale of Glamorgan Councils have made declarations on a Climate Change Emergency and Nature Emergency but appear to be supporting the development which could be considered contrary to these declarations.

2. The application is considered contrary to Wales Planning Policy in that the proposed development on this scenic coastal and farming landscape cannot be seen as a 'coastal development' that requires a 'coastal location.'

This area of land was previously purchased some years ago by the Land Authority for Wales (LAW), who were aware that, a housing development could not be considered a "coastal development" at a 'coastal location,' and would decimate the natural landscape and wildlife and their habitats, and which would lead to the coalescence between Penarth and Sully. The LAW was also aware of the probable contamination from the landfill site.

Discussions with the Vale of Glamorgan Planning Department were favourable as they considered the golf course an appropriate "coastal development", maintaining the coastal landscape and wildlife habitats and would prevent any future coalescence between Penarth and Sully.'

The LAW discussed a proposed with the local Glamorganshire Golf Club, providing the Golf Club with a 27-hole golf course, etc, on the land to the rear of Lower Cosmeston Farm, while developing part of the Glamorganshire Golf Course for housing, and part being allocated to the adjacent Cosmeston Lakes Country Park.

However, the Glamorganshire Golf Club members opposed the scheme due to the Golf Club history and the location of the contaminated landfill site lying within the prospective golf course.

It is concerning that the Welsh Government are ignoring the reasons behind this previous development proposal.

3. Many residents and signatories to the petition consider that the application has not received and cannot receive the procedural fairness or be viewed in an independent manner that applications of this standing merit, and, that the Vale of Glamorgan may have pre-determined the application.

Further to the application being registered on the 23rd October 2020 by the Council on the same day that the Welsh Government announced the national "firebreak lockdown", which considerably affected public access to the applicants documentation and an inability to hold Public Meetings or visit residents to explain the application and documents it appears that various provisions are being made to the Council which can be perceived as inducements to approve the application and which the Council are readily accepting.

- I. Within the proposal the applicant is providing the Council land for a 2 form-entry Primary School.
- II. It has been agreed between the Welsh Government and the Council that on approval of the "housing" application the applicant will provide the Council with £8.25 million towards the £11 million cost to purchase of land (owned by Welsh Government, adjacent to the housing site) and development of a Special Needs School as an annex to Ysgol Y Deri School which is approximately 3 miles away in Penarth. Ysgol Y Deri School provides services for children from across the Vale of Glamorgan and Cardiff. The Council have already agreed to take an amount from S106 monies from a local housing development in Sully towards the development costs of the Special Needs School.
- III. The Vale of Glamorgan Council has recently submitted a planning application for the Special Needs School annex, with the same Planning Officer dealing with both applications.
- IV. The proposed Special Needs School is being utilised by the Council to shame objectors to the housing development by stating that they are objecting to the Special Needs School.

(Many residents are not opposed to the need to the expansion of Ysgol Y Deri and have great regard for the education needs it provides but feel that the annex should be sited in closer proximity to the school with a more appropriate site being "across the road" from the present school which will still

be encompassed within the Penarth Learning Centre located there. This would also mean that the students and staff health and safety can be maintained away from the contaminated landfill site and the flood zone that the access to the schools and housing lie within, would negate the need for increased traffic movement by staff between the separate sites, reduce traffic movements in and around the locality of Cosmeston.)

4. Comments made by the Minister for Finance and Trefnydd in a statement (dated 13 January 2021) to the Petitions Committee are found to be contentious, threatening and demeaning.

I. *“The development proposals were also subject to public consultation as part of the preparation and examination of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan and extensive pre-application consultation was undertaken well in advance of the Covid 19 pandemic and associated restrictions. There have been several opportunities for residents to make comments in respect of the proposals.”*

At each of the above events, that the Minister refers to, different proposals were made at each event:

- Preparation of LDP - 235 houses smaller site, outside the proposed Green Wedge area.
- Examination of LDP – 576 houses, larger site, Green Wedge area readjusted to accommodate site.
- Public Consultation – plans and pictures shown were stated by the applicants’ agents as “our “ideas and dreams of the development” and not “concrete” proposals.
- Planning Application – development advances outside the LDP site into the Green Wedge area, involves demolition of Farm and 17 century farm buildings.

At each of the above stages, various objections were made, and all ignored by the Council, the Planning Inspector at the Examination Stage, the applicant’s agents / Welsh Government

II. *“A failure to develop the site could cause implications to the ‘soundness’ of the LDP.”*

This could be seen as a threat to prevent objections being made against the proposal, and a threat to the Council that if the application is not approved then the Welsh Government will impose sanctions on the Council by reviewing the ‘soundness’ of the LDP and impose the development of more houses in the Cosmeston or the Council area.

III. *“The Vale of Glamorgan Council will need to consider whether the application accords with policies contained in the adopted Local Development Plan.”*

The Site Notices posted by the LPA notified the public that, “the application does not conform with the adopted Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2017”. The application is different to the proposal contained in the LDP. The applicant also indicates in the submitted documentation that parts of the development lie outside the boundaries of the LDP site proposal and therefore does not conform to the LDP.

5. Changes appear to being made to the proposed development by the Welsh Government without significant public consultation or redress by the public, or contrary to objections already raised.

I. A Report from the Design Commission for Wales, (DCfW) dated 21st January 2021 notes that changes have been made and concerns raised by DCfW are being ignored by the applicant, resulting in the DCFW being unsupportive of the scheme. The report (attached) contains extracts as follows: -

“Due to time constraints resulting from the extended presentation, significant elements of the scheme were not afforded the attention they need, not least the Vision, the Design Code and its status. The Commission would welcome further opportunities to review these critical aspects which set the foundation and key parameters for the proposals.”

“The Commission raised a number of fundamental concerns about this project in December 2019 and has to date seen no evidence that the masterplan has been meaningfully altered to take account of and respond to those concerns”.

“The Welsh Government, as client and land-owner, has a particular responsibility to deliver exemplary development that meets the standards and ambitions set out in policy and legislation which it advocates for others and this scheme must be exemplary in every aspect. It is unclear which elements of the proposed development will make it distinctive from other residential development, and we are not currently confident that it will result in an exemplar of residential led placemaking.”

“In consultation with the Commission in March 2019, Design Review in June 2019, and a DCFW workshop with the team in December 2019 fundamental concerns were raised regarding elements of the approach to the project. We are now a year on and based on the planning application materials available, there has been no change that would enable the scheme to meet the stated aspirations.”

“We have considered this report very carefully looking back at earlier correspondence and reports which are appended here. Based on these and the materials now submitted for review in January 2021, we are unable to support the proposals as they have been submitted for outline planning consent, which is in our view a premature step.”

The Report also briefly highlights the concerns of DCFW over: -

- the increasing heights of the building which appear to have been raised significantly from the original application, despite a considerable number of objections received on this issue.
- the positioning of the dwellings, “fronts to back”
- the location of the school and suggest that alternative locations be tested, and,
- that Active Travel and Net Zero Carbon Development aspirations cannot be achieved.

II. A report from the Vale of Glamorgan Council’s Principal Landscape Officer (dated 25th November 2020) shows concerns over the apparent reduction in buffer zone between the Wales Coastal Path and the development, by the developer. The Officer has also indicated concerns on the visual impact of elements of the development; -

“The height of the blocks of flats (now apparently raised to seven storeys) is intrusive.”

“Housing on the western boundary are particularly prominent and detracting.”

6. A request to “call-in” the application (attached) has been made to the Wales Planning Directorate (13th November 2020, Case No 1585.), on behalf of myself (Chair of Keep Cosmeston Green), together with The Saving Sully and Lavernock Group, Sully and Lavernock Community Council and the two Sully Ward Councillors of the Vale of Glamorgan Council.

As yet none of the concerns made in the call-in have been addressed by the applicant or the Local Planning Authority (LPA), with the Planning Directorate still awaiting the LPA’s report to refer the ‘call-in’ request.

In conclusion it is absurd that the Welsh Government make and promote policies on the Environment, Ecology, Biodiversity, Nature and Wildlife, Climate Change, Flooding, Active Travel, Contaminated Land Planning and the Future Generations Act, yet do not observe or follow these policies themselves and continue to decimate the rural nature of our land and its wildlife and its historic culture, increase traffic congestion and emissions, increase the flood risk in the area and yet expect local residents and other members of the public to put with their development and absolve the Welsh Government inexcusable behaviour by suggesting that Climate Change can be solved by families planting trees in their gardens, trees that will have to grow for many years before they absorb CO₂ at the same rate as the trees that they are removing. It is also concerning the inducements being made by the Welsh Government to the Vale of Glamorgan Council in order to get “their” development approved.

There is still time and opportunity for the Welsh Government to lead by example in supporting and promoting the Countryside and its Environment by following and observing their own Policies

I therefore ask on behalf of residents and the signatories of the petition, from across Wales, that the Welsh Government withdraw this application and “save the farmland and green fields at Cosmeston”.

Yours Faithfully,

Michael Philip Garland

Tudalen y pecyn 209

Eitem 3.14

P-05-856 Rhaid gwahardd gwerthu cŵn bach gan siopau anifeiliaid anwes a phob gwerthwr trydydd parti masnachol yng Nghymru (Cyfraith Lucy)

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan C.A.R.I.A.D., ar ôl casglu 11,195 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i weithredu gwaharddiad ar werthu cŵn bach gan siopau anifeiliaid anwes a phob gwerthwr trydydd parti masnachol.

Mae gwaharddiad ar werthu cŵn bach gan drydydd partion am elw wedi'i enwi'n 'Cyfraith Lucy' ac fe'i cyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar yn Lloegr. Mae cefnogaeth enfawr gan y cyhoedd, y cyfryngau ac ar draws y pleidiau i Gyfraith Lucy, ac rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno Cyfraith Lucy yng Nghymru fel mater o frys.

Mae tynnu cŵn bach oddi ar eu mamau i'w gwerthu yn aml yn creu cŵn sâl, trist, wedi'u trawmateiddio, sy'n camweithredu. Dylid gallu gweld cŵn bach gyda'u mam yn y lle y cawsant eu geni. Mae eu cludo i le gwahanol ar gyfer eu gwerthu yn niweidiol o ran eu lles. Nid yw rheoleiddio gwerthu cŵn bach yn fasnachol gan drydydd partion yn effeithiol i atal niwed iddynt, ac felly mae gwaharddiad yn angenrheidiol er lles cŵn bach.

Caiff cŵn bridio a gedwir mewn ffermydd cŵn bach eu cuddio o olwg y cyhoedd ac yn aml maent yn dioddef trawma corfforol a seicolegol am flynyddoedd. Mae rheoleiddio gwerthu cŵn bach yn fasnachol gan drydydd partion yn aneffeithiol o ran atal niwed i gŵn bridio ac mae gwaharddiad ar drydydd partion ar werthu cŵn felly yn angenrheidiol er eu lles.

Byddai gwaharddiad ar werthu cŵn bach gan drydydd partion yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar gŵn bridio, ac yn sicrhau eu bod yn weladwy, a byddai'n galluogi'r cyhoedd i weithredu ar gyngor arfer gorau i weld ci bach gyda'r fam ble y'i ganwyd.

Hefyd, ar hyn o bryd mae rhai pobl sy'n ffermio cŵn bach heb drwydded, a smyglwyr cŵn bach, yn defnyddio trydydd partion trwyddedig i werthu eu cŵn bach, ac mae hyn yn ei gwneud yn bosibl iddynt weithredu heb gael eu dal, a heb i awdurdodau lleol fonitro iechyd a lles cŵn bridio a chŵn bach. Mae rheoleiddio gwerthu cŵn bach yn fasnachol gan drydydd parti yn

anefeithiol wrth atal ffermio cŵn bach yn anghyfreithlon a smyglwyr cŵn bach, ac felly mae angen gwaharddiad ar drydydd partion o ran gwerthu cŵn, i ddiogelu cŵn, cŵn bach a'r cyhoedd, yn ogystal ag i atal gweithgarwch troseddol.

Nid oes dim manteision lles o werthu cŵn bach drwy werthwyr masnachol. Mae'r arfer hwn dim ond yn golygu bod cŵn bridio yn cael eu cadw o lygad y cyhoedd. Yn ogystal â phryderon am les anifeiliaid, mae gwerthiant gan drydydd partion yn creu risgiau ychwanegol i iechyd a diogelwch y cyhoedd.

Mae gwerthiant cŵn bach yn uniongyrchol gan fridwyr neu ganolfannau achub cŵn adnabyddus yn amddiffyn pob parti, yn sgîl rhagor o dryloywder ac atebolrwydd. Gallai gwaharddiad ar fargeinio am gŵn bach er elw godi safonau iechyd a lles ar gyfer cŵn bridio a chŵn bach, yn ogystal â darparu diogelwch y mae mawr ei angen ar gyfer y cyhoedd.

Mae gweithredu Cyfraith Lucy yng Nghymru hefyd yn hanfodol i fynd i'r afael â'r difrod a wnaed i enw da Cymru, sy'n parhau i gael ei gydnabod fel canolbwynt o ran ffermio cŵn bach yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021, [Y Cyfarfod Llawn 23 Mawrth 2021](#)

Diolch, Llywydd. Rwy'n cynnig y cynnig.

Hoffwn egluro'n gryno gefndir y ddadl heddiw ar Reoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Cynnwys Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021. Yn gyntaf, bydd adran 1(1) Deddf Anifeiliaid Anwes 1951 yn peidio â bod yn effeithiol o ran Cymru a bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn eu disodli. Yn ail, ac efallai'n fwy arwyddocaol, mae'r rheoliadau'n ei gwneud yn drosedd gwerthu ci bach neu gath fach nad yw'r gwerthwr wedi'i fridio ei hun ar y safle. Gwnes i ymrwymo yn gyntaf i ymchwilio i wahardd gwerthiannau masnachol trydydd parti cŵn bach a chathod bach ym mis Mehefin 2018. Mae hi wedi bod yn daith hir, ond ar hyd y ffordd, rydym ni hefyd wedi cymryd camau eraill i gryfhau gallu awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru i orfodi'r rheoliadau presennol, yn ogystal â'r rheoliadau newydd hyn.

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn gam arall eto tuag at sicrhau lles cŵn bach a chathod bach sy'n cael eu bridio a'u gwerthu ymlaen i drydydd partion ar hyn o bryd. Mae eu lles yn gwella'n sylweddol drwy gael eu gwerthu gan fridwyr yn uniongyrchol i'r perchennog newydd yn unig. Ar hyn o bryd, gall trydydd partion masnachol werthu cŵn bach a chathod bach, sy'n golygu, yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, na fydd prynwyr yn gweld y ci bach na'r gath fach yn rhyngweithio â'r fam neu'r brodyr a chwirydd. Efallai eu bod hefyd wedi gorfod dioddef nifer o deithiau cyn cyrraedd eu cartref newydd.

Daw'r rheoliadau sy'n cael eu gwneud heddiw i rym yn llawn ar 10 Medi. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, caiff canllawiau statudol eu cyd-gynhyrchu i gefnogi gorfodaeth gan awdurdodau lleol, a bydd yr amserlen hon hefyd yn caniatáu i werthwyr presennol y mae hyn yn effeithio arnyn nhw i wneud newidiadau ac ystyried model gweithredu gwahanol i liniaru unrhyw effaith bosibl. Hoffwn i ei gwneud yn glir y bydd canllawiau statudol ar gyfer swyddogion gorfodi yn rhoi'r hyblygrwydd sydd ei angen ar swyddogion awdurdodau lleol i orfodi'r gyfundrefn drwyddedu, sy'n llywio oddi wrth un dull gweithredu sy'n addas i bawb.

Rydym ni'n cyflwyno rheoliadau sy'n cau bylchau, o ran creu disgrisiwn ar orfodi i weithio gyda sefydliadau allweddol sy'n ymwneud naill ai â gweithgareddau ailgartrefu neu achub. Maen nhw'n darparu sianel i awdurdodau lleol asesu a yw'r anifeiliaid yn cael eu defnyddio er budd ariannol yn unig drwy'r prawf busnes, a'u nod yw gwella lles anifeiliaid, gan gefnogi penderfyniadau gwybodus gan y cyhoedd sy'n prynu. Rwy'n cymeradwyo'r cynnig i'r Senedd. Diolch.

P-05-915 Galwad am well gorfodaeth o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru
Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Laura Clays, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 112 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yn dilyn y ffilmiau brawychus o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru, mae angen i ni weld gwell gorfodaeth o drwyddedu ffermydd cŵn bach gan gynghorau lleol yng Nghymru.

Argymhellion:

Cau ffermydd cŵn bach sydd ddim yn bodloni'r meini prawf gofynnol
Erlyn ffermydd cŵn bach sy'n rhoi lles anifeiliaid mewn perygl
Gwell tryloywder o ymweliadau wedi'u rheoleiddio – dylai fod cofnodion cyhoeddus fel y rhai a gyhoeddir gan yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd ar sgoriau hylendid bwyta. Dylai'r cyhoedd allu adolygu'r cofnodion arolygu.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy
- Gogledd Cymru

Eitem 3.16

P-05-939 Gosod embargo ar unwaith ar drwyddedau bridio cŵn newydd, ar adnewyddu trwyddedau ac ar geisiadau cynllunio nes bod y rheoliadau'n addas i'r diben a nes bod modd eu gorfodi

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan C.A.R.I.A.D., ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,738 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yn dilyn rhaglen ddogfen a ddarllledwyd ar BBC One Cymru nos Lun 30 Medi 2019, yn tynnu sylw at gyflwr dychrynlyd y fasnach cŵn bach gyfreithlon, drwyddedig a reoleiddir yng Nghymru, ffaeleddau'r broses arolygu, yr anghysonderau a'r camgymeriadau yn adroddiadau arolygu trwyddedau'r Cyngor a'r canllawiau gofidus, yn aml, a roddir gan filfeddygon i arolygwyr trwyddedau (nad ydynt yn arbenigwyr ym maes lles anifeiliaid) ar ffitrwydd cŵn bridio, rydym yn galw ar y Gweinidog i ymyrryd ar unwaith a rhoi cyfarwyddyd i holl gynghorau Cymru i osod embargo ar unrhyw drwyddedau newydd, ar brosesau adnewyddu trwyddedau ac ar geisiadau cynllunio'n ymwneud â bridio cŵn nes bydd ymchwiliad llawn wedi'i gynnal i'r ffaeleddau hyn: Ffaeleddau rydym wedi bod yn darparu tystiolaeth arnynt ers blynyddoedd i Lywodraeth Cymru a chynghorau sydd, yn eu tro, wedi'u hanwybyddu neu eu diystyru. Nid oes unrhyw ddiben parhau i roi trwyddedau bridio cŵn o dan yr amgylchiadau dan sylw. Byddai gwneud hynny'n caniatáu i system drwyddedu ddiffygiol barhau, gan beryglu lles cŵn bridio a chŵn bach yn y sefydliadau hyn ac yn rhoi ymdeimlad ffug o sicrwydd i'r cyhoedd a fydd yn credu ei bod yn iawn iddynt brynu ci gan sefydliad sydd wedi'i drwyddedu o dan y drefn bresennol. Mae'n amlwg ei bod yn anodd i'r cyhoedd wahaniaethu rhwng fferm cŵn bach trwyddedig a didrwydded a chan fod y Gweinidog ei hun wedi ymrwymo i gael gwared ar ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru, mae'n sefyll i reswm y bydd hi am gymryd y camau mwyaf priodol, a hynny ar unwaith, i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd nawr. Er ein bod yn croesawu'r addewid i gynnal adolygiad brys o'r system drwyddedu bresennol, nid yw hyn yn mynd yn ddigon pell. Hyd nes y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gosod rheoliadau cadarn, newydd ac addas i'r diben, ni ddylid cymeradwyo unrhyw drwyddedau newydd, ni ddylid adnewyddu unrhyw drwyddedau ac ni ddylid cymeradwyo unrhyw geisiadau cynllunio i adeiladu sefydliadau bridio cŵn newydd neu i ymestyn sefydliadau bridio presennol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Eitem 3.17

P-05-1068 Caniatáu cyfarfodydd ymbellhau cymdeithasol mewn gerddi preifat i ddilyn y wyddoniaeth ac osgoi teimlo'n ynysig

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rachel Emma Ovet, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 273 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Cafodd llawer o bobl yng Nghymru a oedd yn gwarchod, neu mewn cartrefi gofal â mesurau llym a orfodwyd ar breswylwyr, eu gadael i deimlo'n ynysig am fisoedd ar gost enfawr i lesiant meddwl a chorfforol. Addawodd y llywodraeth na fyddai hyn yn digwydd eto. Mae cwrdd ag anwyliaid yn yr awyr agored mewn gardd breifat reoledig yn ffordd ddiogel i unrhyw un osgoi cael ei ynysu pan nad oes caniatâd i fynd i fannau cyhoeddus, neu pan mae pobl yn rhy ofnus i wneud hynny. Mae hyn yn golygu bod miloedd o bobl agored i niwed yn cael eu hynysu unwaith eto heb unrhyw fai arnyn nhw eu hunain.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Byddai'r mwyafrif helaeth o ddinasyddion gofalus sy'n cydymffurfio yn cyfarfod mewn gerddi preifat heb dorri'r rheoliadau. Nid oes tystiolaeth i awgrymu y bu mwy o achosion o dorri amodau mewn cartrefi preifat nag mewn mannau cyhoeddus. Nid oes tystiolaeth i awgrymu y bydd y rhai sy'n diystyru rheolau Covid yn ymddwyn yn well neu'n cydymffurfio'n well mewn mannau cyhoeddus yn hytrach na gerddi preifat. Mae'r feirws yn ymledu'n haws y tu mewn. Mae'r ddadl ynghylch mynd i mewn os caniateir cyfarfod mewn gerddi preifat yn ddiffygiol, gan fod y llywodraeth yn caniatáu cyfarfod dan do beth bynnag.

Mae'r feirws yn ymledu'n haws mewn mannau lle mae'n rhaid i bobl symud o gwmpas a mynd a dod, e.e. tafarndai. Mae alcohol yn effeithio ar farn pobl felly efallai na fydd pobl yn gallu ymbellhau'n gymdeithasol yn effeithiol ar ôl yfed. Mae'n anodd rheoli mannau cyhoeddus, strydoedd a pharciau, gyda llawer o bobl yn mynd a dod i gyfeiriadau gwahanol, gan ei gwneud yn

anodd rheoli pellter, heb unrhyw fai personol, ond gellir rheoli manau preifat.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



DATGANIAD YSGRIFENEDIG GAN LYWODRAETH CYMRU

TEITL	Adolygiad o Reoliadau Diogelu Iechyd (Cyfyngiadau Coronafeirws) (Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2020
DYDDIAD	14 Gorffennaf 2021
GAN	Mark Drakeford AS, Y Prif Weinidog

Mae Rheoliadau Diogelu Iechyd (Cyfyngiadau Coronafeirws) (Rhif 5) (Cymru) yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gynnal adolygiad o'r cyfyngiadau coronafeirws bob tair wythnos. Heddiw rydym wedi cwblhau'r adolygiad diweddaraf a oedd i fod i gael ei gynnal erbyn 15 Gorffennaf.

Mae achosion coronafeirws yn cynyddu yn y gymuned, yn bennaf o ganlyniad i'r amrywiolyn Delta. Fodd bynnag, mae ein cyfraddau brechu uchel yn golygu bod nifer y cleifion sy'n cael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty yn parhau'n isel ac y gallwn gwblhau'r broses o symud i lefel rhybudd un. Mae hyn yn golygu o 17 Gorffennaf:

- Caiff hyd at chwech o bobl gwrdd o dan do mewn cartrefi preifat a llety gwyliau.
- Caniateir cynnal digwyddiadau dan do wedi'u trefnu ar gyfer hyd at 1,000 o bobl yn eistedd neu 200 o bobl yn sefyll, ar ôl cynnal asesiad risg.
- Caiff canolfannau sglefrio ailagor.

O'r dyddiad hwn gallwn hefyd ddileu'r cyfyngiadau ar y nifer o bobl a gaiff ymgynnull yn yr awyr agored. Caiff safleoedd a digwyddiadau awyr agored hefyd fwy o hyblygrwydd o ran y gofyniad i gadw pellter cymdeithasol. Bydd hwn yn un o'r camau lliniaru i'w hystyried, ond ni fydd yn ofyniad absoliwt.

Mae'r newidiadau eraill o 17 Gorffennaf yn cynnwys:

- Caniatáu i hyd at 30 o blant o sefydliadau, fel y Brownis a'r Sgowtiaid, i fynd i ganolfannau preswyl dros wyliau'r haf.

- Ei gwneud yn ofynnol i rannu'r risgiau a'r mesurau lliniaru a nodwyd yn yr asesiad risg COVID gyda chydweithwyr.
- Dileu'r cyfyngiadau sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bobl fod yn eistedd i yfed a bwyta mewn digwyddiadau yn unig.

Heddiw rydym hefyd yn cyhoeddi Cynllun Rheoli'r Coronafeirws diwygiedig sy'n amlinellu sut y byddwn yn symud y tu hwnt i lefel rhybudd un i set o gyfyngiadau sylfaenol.

Byddwn yn ystyried a yw'n bosibl i Gymru symud i lefel rhybudd sero newydd ar 7 Awst yn dilyn yr adolygiad nesaf o'r cyfyngiadau.

Ar lefel rhybudd sero:

- Bydd y cyfyngiadau cyfreithiol ar y nifer o bobl a gaiff gwrdd o dan do, gan gynnwys mewn cartrefi preifat, mannau cyhoeddus neu mewn digwyddiadau yn cael eu dileu.
- Bydd asesiadau risg COVID yn parhau i fod yn ofyniad cyfreithiol.
- Bydd mesurau rhesymol yn ofynnol yn gyfreithiol i reoli'r risg o ganlyniad i coronafeirws ond bydd rhaid i bob sefydliad benderfynu ar y rhain yn seiliedig ar ganlyniad eu hasesiad risg, gan gynnwys mewn perthynas â chadw pellter cymdeithasol.
- Caiff pob busnes a phob safle agor, gan gynnwys clybiau nos.
- Dylai pobl barhau i weithio gartref os yw'n bosibl.
- Bydd gorchuddion wyneb yn parhau i fod yn ofyniad cyfreithiol o dan do, ac eithrio mewn lleoliadau lletygarwch. Rydym yn disgwyl y byddwn yn llacio'r gofynion hyn yn raddol – gan ddechrau gyda lleoliadau lletygarwch o 7 Awst. Bydd ysgolion a cholegau'n defnyddio'r fframwaith a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog Addysg i benderfynu ar y defnydd o orchuddion wyneb

Cynllun Rheoli'r Coronafeirws: Lefel Rhybudd 0 (Gorfennaf 2021):
<https://llyw.cymru/cynllun-rheolir-coronafeirws-lefel-rhybudd-0-sero>

Coronavirus Control Plan: Alert Level 0 (July 2021):
<https://gov.wales/coronavirus-control-plan-alert-level-0-zero>

P-05-1068 Allow socially distanced meets in private gardens to follow science and avoid isolation, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 27.08.21

It is unfortunately the case that the First Ministers' response to my petition came several months after it was first filed, and still did not address the issues I highlighted regarding vulnerable people and those connected to vulnerable people, in light of the Covid 19 restrictions. There was no response that addressed the points highlighted in my original petition.

When the committee met they agreed with the principle reflected in my petition, and there was an action to write to the First Minister to attempt to get him to address the restrictions on this section of society, but again, he failed to do this.

In short, there are two issues:

1. The responses and time taken to address has been inadequate in light of the changing circumstances the pandemic presented Wales with. The process for petitioning change is not fit for purpose when applied to regulation and change that is required for urgent matters. The fact that I am being asked to still provide comments on a petition that has been rendered superfluous by nature of time passing just supports this observation. I request to understand what other process there is to affect change for matters and policy impacting for circumstances such as Covid that required urgent, temporary and frequently changing policy. I believe there should be a fast track petition system for urgent matters, if one does not already exist.
2. Repeatedly the original points were not addressed in any response from the First Minister, and instead generic responses that merely reflected the overarching sentiment behind the restrictions at the time were offered. I believe this falls short of the expectation to seek to address the individual basis of each petition. If the First Minister simply reiterates that which is general address and not specific to the said petition, I see there is little purpose or outcome in the exercise.

Impact

As a result of the First Minister failing to address the points in my original petition, restrictions and policies remained in place which allowed for a situation whereby vulnerable persons, unpaid carers and those fearful of leaving home to go into public places, or those that could not leave their homes to go into public places had a lesser position of liberty as a result of the choices made during Covid. This impacted on the human rights and mental and physical wellbeing of a large section of society. This cannot be an acceptable position, and this cannot be allowed to be repeated. I have been personally impacted by the choices made. A close friend was kept essentially locked up in total isolation from all loved ones by his care provider, for over a year. I believe this is because the government did not do enough to introduce reasonable adjustments to protect the rights of vulnerable and disabled persons, or to introduce policies to force care providers to do more. My friend has declined significantly as a result, and has been at potential risk of harm from his care team. This is not an isolated incident, and both hospital admissions and deaths in the community for vulnerable and disabled persons that are non Covid related, have increased during the pandemic, with the overall health of this section of society thought to be declined in general.

Having worked for Carers UK in Wales as an ambassador, I am also aware that life was made unreasonably tough for the unpaid caring community, who did not have any specific policies tailored to their needs set throughout Covid. This group was left isolated in their homes, with no additional provision for dedicated supermarket slots for example, which were allocated to professional health workers, or any provision to lawfully accept visitors into their homes and gardens, as opposed to exposing themselves to public places, for those that could even leave their homes, as many could not. This section of society was not even recognised or celebrated in the same way the professional health workers were.

Unpaid carers in Wales represented over 12% of the population in Wales in the 2011 census. It is thought that this figure is now much higher, and higher still as a direct consequence of Covid, with around 370,000 unpaid carers in Wales.

There is not just a moral obligation, but a legal obligation to support unpaid carers, as their rights are enshrined in the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014. I am aware that there is a Strategy for Unpaid Carers coming in the Autumn, but there have been no interim proposals and the First Minister did not refer to this in his response, and this strategy does not appear to seek to embed, or stretch its' remit to Governmental policy/legal decisions, such as the ones needed during Covid.

There are around 130,000 persons recognised as extremely clinically vulnerable. More alarmingly, as much as a quarter of all Wales residents are disabled. The true figure of those living with and dependent on care systems, either paid or unpaid, NHS funded or privately, is not known, but when taken in full context and including the unpaid carers that support this section of society, this could represent as much as 30% of our population.

During the pandemic, policies, exemptions and specific compensations were made for professional health workers. In one extreme policy change, to allow for meetings with up to six persons in pubs, the First Minister was transparent in his support for the youth population, despite their lessor needs and lessor risk to themselves, but increased risk for others. There has been a continuance of policies that further support school age children. For the older population, unpaid carers, vulnerable and disabled, I have not observed an equal emphasis on measured policies or mitigations (including for example garden visits, and enforcing care homes to do all they can to end isolation where it is safe to do so), for these sections of society, which is those both most vulnerable to Covid and most vulnerable to isolation, no measures were taken.

Next steps

Whilst I appreciate that the Covid position has negated the need for this petition on at least a temporary basis, I do feel that the First Minister needs to provide sufficient answers and assurance that the Government will seek to put in place policies that will permanently protect vulnerable persons, disabled and unpaid carers from isolation or being effectively trapped in their own homes, such that this situation cannot be allowed to be repeated.

I look forward to hearing how this develops.

Eitem 3.18

P-06-1191 Dylid cael gwared ar fesurau cadw pellter cymdeithasol ym mhob priodas yng Nghymru yr haf hwn ar ôl 15 Gorffennaf 2021

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Owain Evans, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 809 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

I lawer o gyplau sy'n edrych ymlaen at ddechrau eu bywyd teuluol mae priodas yn un o'r digwyddiadau pwysig mewn bywyd. Mae cyfyngiadau Covid-19 yn golygu bod llawer o gyplau wedi gorfod gohirio eu cynlluniau priodasol sawl gwaith gan nad ydyn nhw am beidio â chael eu priodas ddelfrydol. Mae hyn wedi rhoi llawer o fywydau ar stop ac mae wedi cael effaith sylweddol ar iechyd meddwl miloedd.

A allai gwsteion priodas ddarparu canlyniadau profion negyddol, neu dystiolaeth o ddau frechiad er mwyn mynychu priodasau digyfyngiad?

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Ar 16 Mehefin 2021 roedd 88.2 y cant o holl oedolion Cymru wedi cael eu brechlyn Covid-19 cyntaf gan GIG Cymru, ac roedd 57.6 y cant o oedolion wedi cael eu hail ddos. Yn y saith diwrnod blaenorol roedd 4.6 y cant o'r holl oedolion wedi cael dau ddos o'r brechlyn gan GIG Cymru. Ar sail y ffigurau hyn, gellir rhagweld y bydd o leiaf 76 y cant o oedolion Cymru wedi cael dau ddos o frechlyn erbyn 15 Gorffennaf. At hynny, mae'r ail ddos wedi cael ei gyflwyno'n gyflymach dros y dyddiau diwethaf gyda 2.7 y cant o oedolion yn cael eu hail ddos yn ystod y tri diwrnod blaenorol. Gallai hyn gyflymu ymhellach gan fod brechiad cyntaf wedi cael ei gynnig i bob oedolyn yng Nghymru erbyn hyn, sy'n golygu bod brechlynnau dros ben.

Mae'n bosibl y bydd 76 y cant o oedolion Cymru wedi cael y ddau frechiad erbyn 15 Gorffennaf, felly pam y dylai mesurau cadw pellter cymdeithasol barhau ar gyfer priodasau? Yn enwedig o gofio y byddai pawb sy'n mynd i briodas yn fodlon cael prawf llif unffordd ac y byddai'n hawdd eu monitro a'u holrhain pe bai angen.

Dyma ffynhonnell yr holl ffigurau a ddefnyddiwyd:

<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/vaccinations>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



DATGANIAD YSGRIFENEDIG GAN LYWODRAETH CYMRU

TEITL Adolygiad o Reoliadau Diogelu Iechyd (Cyfyngiadau
Coronafeirws) (Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2020

DYDDIAD 5 Awst 2021

GAN Mark Drakeford AS, Y Prif Weinidog

Mae Rheoliadau Diogelu Iechyd (Cyfyngiadau Coronafeirws) (Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2020 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol adolygu'r cyfyngiadau coronafeirws bob tair wythnos. Roedd angen cynnal yr adolygiad diweddaraf erbyn 5 Awst.

Yn gyffredinol, mae trosglwyddiad Covid-19 wedi gostwng ar draws Cymru yn ystod yr wythnos ddiwethaf ac mae'r ganran o bobl sy'n profi'n bositif wedi dechrau gostwng yn raddol. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn parhau i awgrymu bod y rhaglen frechu wedi gwanhau'r cysylltiad rhwng achosion, y nifer sy'n gorfod mynd i'r ysbyty a marwolaethau. Mae'r pwysau ar y GIG wedi cynyddu'n raddol dros yr wythnosau diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, mae nifer y bobl sy'n cael eu derbyn yn ddyddiol i'r ysbyty ag achos tybiedig neu wedi'i gadarnhau o Covid-19 yn parhau'n agos at y lefelau isaf a welwyd ers dechrau'r pandemig.

Ar 16 Gorffennaf, cyhoeddwyd y *Cynllun Rheoli'r Coronafeirws* diweddaraf, sy'n nodi sut y byddwn yn symud i lefel rhybudd sero. Fel y nodwyd yn yr adolygiad diwethaf o reoliadau'r coronafeirws, gallaf gadarnhau y bydd Cymru'n symud i rybudd lefel sero am 6am ar 7 Awst.

Ar lefel rhybudd sero, ni fydd unrhyw gyfyngiadau cyfreithiol ar nifer y bobl sy'n gallu cyfarfod, gan gynnwys mewn cartrefi preifat, mannau cyhoeddus nac mewn digwyddiadau. Bydd yr ychydig fusnesau sy'n weddill, yr oedd yn ofynnol iddynt gau, gan gynnwys clybiau nos, yn gallu agor.

Wrth gymryd camau rhesymol i leihau'r risg o'r coronafeirws, bydd gan bawb sy'n gyfrifol am safleoedd sy'n agored i'r cyhoedd neu weithleoedd fwy o hyblygrwydd i deilwra'r mesurau hynny yn unol â chanlyniadau eu hasesiad Covid-19 a'u hamgylchiadau penodol.

Bydd angen gwisgo gorchuddion wyneb yn y rhan fwyaf o fannau cyhoeddus dan do o hyd, gan gynnwys ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, ond ni fyddant yn ofyniad cyfreithiol mewn lleoliadau lletygarwch lle y gweinir bwyd a diod. Byddwn yn parhau i annog pobl i'w gwisgo yn y lleoliadau hynny lle mae'n ymarferol gwneud hynny.

Byddwn hefyd yn gwneud rhai newidiadau eraill:

- Mae canllawiau craidd newydd wedi'u llunio sy'n rhoi cyngor clir a chryno i fusnesau, sefydliadau, y rhai sy'n trefnu gweithgareddau a digwyddiadau, a'r cyhoedd.
- Mae'r gofynion mewn canllawiau statudol sy'n nodi y dylai safleoedd penodol gasglu gwybodaeth gyswllt yn cael eu dileu. Bydd hyn yn dod yn un o'r nifer o fesurau rhesymol y dylai pob busnes eu hystyried.
- Bydd y rheoliadau'n egluro nad oes gofyniad i wisgo gorchuddion wyneb ar drafnidiaeth awyr agored, fel cychod.
- Bydd Rheoliadau Diogelu Iechyd (Rhif 5) a Rheoliadau Diogelu Iechyd (Cyfyngiadau Coronafeirws) (Swyddogaethau Awdurdodau Lleol) (Cymru) 2020 yn cael eu hestyn hyd at ddydd Gwener 26 Tachwedd 2021.

Wrth symud i lefel rhybudd sero, bydd tair rheol bwysig yn parhau:

- Rhaid i bawb hunanynysu am 10 diwrnod os oes ganddynt symptomau Covid-19 neu os ydynt wedi cael canlyniad prawf positif.
- Rhaid i oedolion a phlant 12 oed a throsodd barhau i wisgo gorchudd wyneb yn y rhan fwyaf o fannau cyhoeddus dan do yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, mewn siopau ac mewn lleoliadau gofal iechyd.
- Rhaid i bawb sy'n gyfrifol am safleoedd sy'n agored i'r cyhoedd a gweithleoedd gynnal asesiad risg Covid-19 a chymryd camau rhesymol i leihau'r risg o ddod i gysylltiad â'r coronafeirws.

Mae'r coronafeirws yma o hyd. Er ein bod yn gallu cymryd cam sylweddol tuag at symud oddi wrth gyfyngiadau cyfreithiol cymhleth, rhaid inni beidio â rhoi'r gorau i'r holl fesurau syml sydd wedi gwneud cymaint i'n cadw i gyd yn ddiogel.

Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys cael eich brechu'n llawn; cael prawf a hunanynysu os oes gennych symptomau Covid-19; cwrdd ag eraill yn yr awyr agored lle bynnag y bo modd a chadw ardaloedd dan do wedi'u hawyru'n dda; cadw eich pellter pan allwch; golchi eich dwylo yn rheolaidd; gwisgo gorchudd wyneb mewn mannau cyhoeddus dan do a gweithio gartref pryd bynnag y bo hynny'n bosibl.

Mae cymryd cyfrifoldeb yn golygu y gallwn ailgydio yn y pethau rydym wedi'u colli fwyaf. Mae gan bob un ohonom ei reswm i ddiogelu Cymru.

Fel y nododd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol mewn Datganiad Ysgrifenedig ar 29 Gorffennaf, bydd y rheoliadau hefyd yn cael eu newid ar 7 Awst, sy'n golygu na fydd gofyn i bobl sydd wedi'u brechu'n llawn (ar ôl i 14 diwrnod fynd heibio) hunanynysu os cânt eu nodi fel cysylltiad agos. Byddwn hefyd yn dileu'r gofyniad i bobl o dan 18 oed hunanynysu os cânt eu nodi fel cysylltiadau.

Er mwyn sicrhau nad yw pobl ar incwm is yn dioddef yn ariannol, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol mewn Datganiad Ysgrifenedig heddiw y bydd cynnig diogelu gwell ar gael i bobl y gofynnir iddynt hunanynysu ar 7 Awst neu wedi hynny. Bydd unrhyw ymgeisydd yn gymwys i gael taliad o £750, sy'n uwch na'r £500 blaenorol, dros y cyfnod hunanynysu o 10 diwrnod.

Caiff y datganiad hwn ei gyhoeddi yn ystod y toriad er mwyn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r aelodau. Pe bai aelodau'n dymuno imi wneud datganiad pellach neu ateb cwestiynau ar hyn pan fydd y Senedd yn dychwelyd, byddwn yn hapus i wneud hynny.