

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – y Senedd	Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 7 Tachwedd 2017	Kath Thomas – Dipwrwy Glerc 0300 200 6565
Amser: 09.15	SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

Preifat

- 1 **Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant**
(Tudalennau 4 – 31)
- 2 **Deisebau newydd**
 - 2.1 P-05-781 Cymuned Port Talbot yn erbyn yr Archgarchar
(Tudalennau 32 – 42)
 - 2.2 P-05-782 Adeiladu Ffordd Osgoi Cas-gwent i Gael Gwared ar y Tagfeydd
oddi ar yr M48 i'r A48
(Tudalennau 43 – 48)
 - 2.3 P-05-783 Sicrhau Cydraddoldeb Cwricwlwm i Ysgolion Cyfrwng Cymraeg e.e.
Seicoleg TGAU
(Tudalennau 49 – 65)
- 3 **Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol**

Iechyd

- 3.1 P-04-682 Sgrinio Rheolaidd ar gyfer Diabetes Math 1 mewn Plant a Phobl
Ifanc
(Tudalennau 66 – 106)



Addysg

3.2 P-04-628 Mynediad at Iaith Arwyddion Prydain i bawb
(Tudalennau 107 – 108)

3.3 P-05-760 Atal TGAU Cymraeg gorfodol
(Tudalennau 109 – 111)

Yr Economi a'r Seilwaith

3.4 P-04-688 Gorsaf Bŵer Tata Steel ym Mhort Talbot
(Tudalennau 112 – 113)

3.5 P-05-738 Deiseb Gyhoeddus ar gyfer Ffordd Osgoi i Ddinas Powys
(Tudalennau 114 – 117)

3.6 P-05-748 Bysiau Ysgol i Blant Ysgol
(Tudalennau 118 – 119)

3.7 P-05-758 Cerflun i anrhydeddu Billy Boston
(Tudalennau 120 – 122)

3.8 P-05-776 Cydnabod tri chan mlwyddiant Williams Pantycelyn
(Tudalennau 123 – 126)

Cymunedau a Phlant

3.9 P-05-742 Peidiwch â gadael i Forsythia gau!
(Tudalennau 127 – 130)

Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

3.10 P-05-715 Gwahardd cynhyrchu, gwerthu a defnyddio maglau yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 131 – 138)

3.11 P-05-733 Dim gweithredu pellach ar Barthau Perygl Nitradau (NVZ) yng
Nghymru o gwbl
(Tudalennau 139 – 142)

Eitem 4 – Sesiwn dystiolaeth ar gyfer 'Gwnewch y Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Mwynau yn ddeddf' a 'Galw i Mewn Pob Cais Cynllunio ar Gyfer Cloddio Glo Brig' (10.00–10.30)

- 4.1 P-04-472 Gwnewch y Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Mwynau yn ddeddf
(Tudalen 143)
- 4.2 P-04-575 Galw i Mewn Pob Cais Cynllunio ar Gyfer Cloddio Glo Brig
(Tudalennau 144 – 155)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 1

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) ix o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-781 Cymuned Port Talbot yn erbyn yr Archgarchar

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan The Port Talbot Super Prison Protest Group, ar ôl casglu 1,263 o lofnodion ar-lein a 7,528 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 8,791 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i beidio â rhyddhau na gwerthu tir i lywodraeth y DU i ddatblygu archgarchar ym Maglan.

Mae Llywodraeth y DU, gyda chefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, yn cynnig adeiladu 'archgarchar' â lle i 1600 o ddynion ar rostir Baglan.

Mae'r safle yn agos at gartrefi a chyfleusterau lleol a busnesau lleol, a bydd yn rhoi straen sylweddol ar ffyrdd a gwasanaethau iechyd yn yr ardal. Mae'r safle mewn parth menter ac wedi'i ddynodi ar gyfer defnydd economaidd yn ogystal â bod mewn ardal lle y ceir perygl llifogydd.

Mae gan Gymru eisoes lawer o leoedd gwag yn y carchardai sydd ganddi ar hyn o bryd.

Byddai'r carchar hwn yn cyflwyno'r holl broblemau sy'n gysylltiedig â charchardai mawr ac ni chafwyd unrhyw warant gan y naill lywodraeth na'r llall ynglŷn â'r camau amddiffyn a fyddai'n cael eu rhoi ar waith i gynorthwyo Port Talbot i ymdopi â nifer mor fawr o garcharorion.

Nid oes unrhyw sicrwydd tymor hir y byddai'r carchar newydd yn parhau i gael ei neilltuo ar gyfer carcharorion categori C. Gellid ei newid yn y dyfodol i gadw troseddwy'r mwy peryglus.

Gall Port Talbot wneud yn well na hyn ac mae ein tref yn haeddu llawer mwy. A wnewch chi lofnodi'r ddeiseb a dweud wrth Lywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru, DIM archgarchar ym Mhort Talbot?

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberafan

- Gorllewin De Cymru

Y carchar arfaethedig ym Maglan

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 7 Tachwedd 2017

Petitions Committee | 7 November 2017

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-781

Teitl y ddeiseb: Cymuned Port Talbot yn erbyn yr Archgarchar

Testun y Ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i beidio â rhyddhau na gwerthu tir i lywodraeth y DU i ddatblygu archgarchar ym Maglan.

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Y cefndir

Ar 22 Mawrth 2017, cyhoeddodd yr Arglwydd Ganghellor a'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gyfiawnder mewn [datganiad ysgrifenedig](#) fod pedwar safle posibl wedi cael eu nodi ar gyfer carchardai newydd yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Roedd un o'r safleoedd hyn yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot. Nododd y byddai'r penderfyniadau terfynol ar y carchardai newydd yn ddarostyngedig i ganiatâd cynllunio, yn ogystal â gwerth am arian a fforddiadwyedd. Aeth ymlaen i nodi mai un o'r rhesymau dros adeiladu carchardai newydd oedd er mwyn cau hen garchardai a rhai sy'n orlawn.

Yn ystod [dadl yn neuadd San Steffan](#) ar 12 Medi 2017, dywedodd y Gweinidog carchardai, Sam Gyimah AS:

When assessing where to build new prisons, the Ministry of Justice worked closely with the Welsh Government to identify suitable sites for a new prison build in Wales. We undertook a comprehensive evaluation of more than 20 sites in south Wales, ensuring that various factors were taken into consideration, such as preference for sites located along the M4 corridor because of their accessibility and the travel time benefits they would bring.

After careful consideration, Port Talbot was selected as the best potential site for a new category C prison build in Wales. That was for a number of reasons, including the capacity of local infrastructure to support the prison and the potential to maximise the benefits of investment in the local community. In addition, the site is owned by the Welsh Government, who are supportive of our work to progress these plans. As I mentioned, supply and demand for prison places are misaligned. For example, we do not have enough category C prison places in south Wales; the proposed prison at Port Talbot would address that shortfall.

Mae [pum carchar yng Nghymru](#) ar hyn o bryd (mae Prescoed yn rhan o garchar Brynbuga):

- [Berwyn](#) (Wrecsam)
- [Caerdydd](#)
- [Parc](#) (Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr)
- [Abertawe](#)
- Brynbuga/Prescoed

Y carchar diweddaraf a agorwyd yng Nghymru yw Carchar Ei Mawrhydi Berwyn, Wrecsam. Fe'i hgorwyd ym mis Chwefror 2017. Bydd yn darparu dros 2,000 o leoedd pan fydd yn gwbl weithredol. Nid oes unrhyw garchardai i fenywod yng Nghymru, nac unrhyw garchardai ar gyfer y troseddwr sy'n peri'r risg uchaf.

Er bod y rheini sy'n dadlau o blaid y carchar arfaethedig ym Maglan wedi pwysleisio'r manteision economaidd, ymddengys fod cryn wrthwynebiad yn lleol. Mae'r materion a godwyd gan wrthwynebwyr y cynnig yn cynnwys yr effaith ar y gymuned leol a busnesau lleol, yr effaith ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus, trafniadaeth a pha mor addas yw'r tir ei hun ar

gyfer gwaith adeiladu. Nodwyd hefyd fod cyfyngiadau ar ddefnydd y tir a allai beri problem i'r Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder pe bai'n penderfynu bwrw ymlaen â'r datblygiad. Codwyd materion ehangach hefyd, fel pa mor effeithiol yw carchardai mwy o faint wrth leihau aildroseddu.

Camau Gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Wrth ymateb i [gwestiwn brys](#) gan David Rees AC ar 22 Mawrth 2017, dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant:

Rwyf wedi cael trafodaethau uniongyrchol â Gweinidog carchardai'r DU ynglŷn â'r safle arfaethedig ar gyfer datblygu carchar newydd ym Mhort Talbot. Mae gan y cynnig hwn botensial i gynnig cyfleuster modern, addas i'r diben i dde Cymru, sy'n canolbwyntio ar adsefydlu, a gwneud ein cymunedau'n fwy diogel.

Aeth ymlaen i ateb sawl cwestiwn ynglŷn â'r mater gan Aelodau eraill.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ysgrifennu at y Cadeirydd (Hydref 2017), gan gadarnhau ei safbwynt blaenorol a'i bod yn cydnabod cryfder barn y deisebwyr. Mae'r llythyr yn nodi mai Llywodraeth y DU sy'n gyfrifol am garchardai, ac y bydd unrhyw benderfyniad i fwrw ymlaen â'r datblygiad yn ddarostyngedig i'r broses gynllunio, a fydd yn rhoi cyfle i drigolion roi eu barn i gynghorwyr.

Camau Gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Ers mis Mawrth 2017, codwyd y mater hwn gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad sawl gwaith yn y Siambr ac mewn cwestiynau ysgrifenedig. Mae'r materion a godwyd yn cynnwys effaith carchar newydd ar wasanaethau lleol mewn meysydd datganoledig gan gynnwys iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol, tai, addysg a thrafnidiaeth. Mae Aelodau'r Cynulliad hefyd wedi gofyn a fydd y lleoedd carchar ychwanegol yn cael eu defnyddio i ddarparu llety i garcharorion o Gymru. Cyhoeddodd Canolfan Llywodraethiant Cymru [waith ymchwil](#) ar 22 Mawrth 2017 a oedd yn nodi y byddai mwy na digon o leoedd carchar yng Nghymru i garcharorion o Gymru pe bai'r carchar arfaethedig ym Maglan yn mynd rhagddo.

Ar 20 Medi 2017, roedd dadl gan Blaid Cymru yn trafod archgarchardai yn y Senedd. Roedd y cynnig, ymhlith pethau eraill, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wrthwynebu adeiladu'r carchar. Yn ystod y ddadl, dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant:

Cyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth y DU yw carchardai. Cysylltodd y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder â Llywodraeth Cymru fel rhan o ymarfer ledled Cymru a Lloegr i weld a oeddem yn gwybod am unrhyw dir y gellid ei ddatblygu ar gyfer carchar o'r maint hwn. Fe wnaethom ddarparu rhestr o 20 safle. [...] Rydym yn darparu'r math hwn o wasanaeth yn rheolaidd i bob busnes a phob datblygyr.

Aeth ymlaen i nodi nad oedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhan o'r broses o ddewis Baglan fel y safle a ffefrir ar gyfer carchar newydd:

Llywydd, rydym wedi rhoi dwy drwydded i'r Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder wneud gwaith ar y tir hwnnw. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys mesurau lliniaru ecolegol ac unwaith eto, mae hyn yn arfer cyffredin. Mae

datblygwyr am wybod beth yw cyfansoddiad y tir cyn cyflwyno cais cynllunio. Hefyd, mae'r Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder wedi gofyn inni drafod cytundeb opsiwn ar gyfer y tir. Nid ydym wedi gwerthu'r tir i'r Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder na dod i gytundeb ynglŷn â gwerthu nac wedi trafod ei werth. Nid yw'n fait accompli fel y mae llawer wedi awgrymu yn y lle hwn ac yn allanol, fel y clywsom. Os cyflwynir cynigion eraill ar gyfer y tir, nid oes dim i'n hatal rhag asesu manteision economaidd hynny a derbyn cynnig da.

Croesawodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet fwriad y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder i gynnal digwyddiad deuddydd i'r gymuned hefyd a fydd yn rhoi cyfle i ymwelwyr a thrigolion weld y cynigion a gwneud sylwadau arnynt cyn i gais cynllunio ffurfiol gael ei gyflwyno.

Sylw yn y cyfryngau

Mae'r mater wedi cael cryn dipyn o sylw yn y cyfryngau. Mae lincs i nifer o erthyglau isod:

Newyddion y BBC, 22 Mawrth 2017, [*New prison in Port Talbot announced by Ministry of Justice*](#)

Newyddion y BBC, 21 Awst 2017, [*Public safety 'priority' in Baglan prison plans, MoJ says*](#)

Newyddion ITV, 23 Awst 2017, [*Former inmate criticises plans for a new 'super prison' in Port Talbot*](#)

Newyddion y BBC, 20 Medi 2017, [*Port Talbot prison should be moved to Swansea, says MP*](#)

Newyddion y BBC, 11 Hydref 2017, [*Baglan prison: Planned site's restriction concern*](#)

Newyddion y BBC, 25 Hydref 2017, [*Port Talbot prison: Petition against Baglan plan presented*](#)

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

Carl Sargeant AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant
Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Children



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-781
Ein cyf/Our ref CS/01367/17

David J Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
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11 Hydref 2017

Annwyl David

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 21 Medi yn dweud wrthyf am ddeiseb a ddaeth i law'r Pwyllgor gan The Port Talbot Super Prison Protest Group.

Rwy'n cydnabod pa mor gryf yw safbwyntiau'r protestwyr.

Mae carchardai yn gyfrifoldeb i Lywodraeth y DU. Gofynnodd y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder a oedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymwybodol o unrhyw dir yr oedd posib ei ddatblygu. Roedd hyn yn gwestiwn a ofynnwyd drwy Gymru a Lloegr. Rydym yn ymateb i ymholiadau fel hyn gan ddatblygwyr tebygol yn aml, ac felly, dyma roi rhestr o ugain safle posibl iddynt gael eu hystyried.

Bydd y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder yn penderfynu ar safle i adeiladu carchar a ph'un a ddylid gwneud gwaith pellach ar y safle. Maent yn mynd i wrando ar safbwyntiau'r bobl leol mewn ymgynghoriad deuddydd gyda'r gymuned.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400

Gohebiaeth.Carl.Sargeant@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Carl.Sargeant@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 38
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.

Os bydd y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder yn penderfynu wedi hynny i fwrw ymlaen â chais cynllunio, caiff y cais hwnnw ei ystyried gan Gyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot. Yn unol â'r drefn ar gyfer pob cais cynllunio, caiff y preswylwyr gyfle i gyflwyno eu safbwyntiau gerbron y cynghorwyr yn rhan o'r broses honno.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Carl Sargeant'.

Carl Sargeant AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant
Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Children

**P-05-781 Port Talbot Community Against the Super Prison –
Correspondence from the petitioner to the Committee, 26.10.17**

Firstly, we, the community of Neath Port Talbot would like to thank the petitions committee for accepting our petition against the proposed Ministry of Justice development of land at Baglan Moors in Port Talbot to build a prison to house up to 1600 inmates.

We would like to submit the following response:

At present the Welsh Assembly Government are still the owners of the land at the proposed site at Baglan Moors, so our efforts are concentrated in this direction.

The impact of a prison on the town of Port Talbot has not been considered by the Welsh Assembly Government.

We are not a huge town, our resources have been slashed year after year. We don't even have a police station to serve the town.

Our hospital services have also been cut to the point where we only have a nurse led local accident centre, not a fully functioning A & E. The nearest A & E departments are at Morriston, Swansea & Bridgend.

Should the proposed prison go ahead, an area already suffering high employment will suffer even more as the proposed prison will be a rehabilitation centre? Inmates would be allowed limited daily release for training placements/work experience etc.... placements and training that should go to local residents not inmates.

Local housing stock from housing associations etc. would also be affected as released inmates may choose to stay in Port Talbot after release. Their families could relocate here, pushing the private rental market prices up as private landlords take advantage of the increase in demand. This would push locals out of the area due to higher rents & less rental properties available.

Some local industries will suffer as it is well documented that large prisons such as this one proposed house factories/industries inside them, which will take work away from local businesses. These industries include metal working, machine shop producing uniforms for national businesses, laundry services for large chain hotels around the UK. All of this will have a detrimental effect on the local economy here in Port Talbot.

There has been significant ground work done to improve the drainage in this well documented flood plane for many years. This has resulted in the flood risk

categorisation of that area to be downgraded to a lesser risk of flooding. This was done in the same period that the Welsh Assembly Government offered up Baglan Moors as a potential site to the MoJ. The re-categorisation was announced just days before the prison news became public knowledge.

As there are no firm statements that either Swansea or Cardiff prisons are closing any time soon..... WHY is there a need for this new prison in Port Talbot?? Unless of course the First Minister, Mr Sergeant & Mr Skates know differently??

It would appear Port Talbot would be the last to know in any case.

There is a covenant on the land, and as it stands a prison goes against two of the restrictions:

Schedule 2 (a): Not to use the property hereby conveyed or any part thereof other than as an industrial park in accordance with the planning permissions granted in respect of the said property.

And:

Schedule 3: The Agency shall not use the (demised premises, property) or permit the same to be used for offensive, noisy or dangerous trade business manufacture or occupation of for any purpose or in the manner which may be a nuisance to the Agency or the owners or occupiers of neighbouring or adjacent premises.

The infrastructure of Port Talbot despite investment in the last few years will not cope with the increased traffic, especially during the construction period which would last in excess of 24 months. Ysgol Bae Baglan has caused enough problems with traffic, the new Welsh Medium School which opens in 2018 will add to this problem. A prison, during and after construction will make the problem unimaginable.

Which brings us onto the next point. Due to the land being on what is called a 'natural soak', a form of construction called pile driving will have to be used to ensure any building on this land has secure foundations due to the water levels. A build of the magnitude of a massive prison and required storage/parking facilities could and probably would make subsidence issues already experienced by the local residents dramatically more severe. Would the Welsh Assembly Government be responsible for compensating these residents as and when these subsidence problems occur as they would be caused as a direct result of the Welsh Assembly Government selling/releasing the land to the MoJ??

That the Cabinet Secretary for Communities & Children Mr K Skates even considers such a site as Baglan Moors as suitable for a prison needs to be questioned closely. In the response laid out above it is more than obvious that Port Talbot stands to lose more than it will gain from this proposed prison being built in the town.

We want to grow as an industrial/manufacturing town. We need to build for future generations to come, not leave them the legacy of a prison that will impact the town for at least the next 60 years.

As a town we are prepared to fight this proposal on every level, but The Welsh Assembly can stop this now by listening to the people of Port Talbot, over 8,000 signatures show that the majority of the town are against this.

Please do not release or sell this land to the Ministry of Justice, listen to the people of the town and put a stop to this proposal to build this prison here.

P-05-782 Adeiladu Ffordd Osgoi Cas-gwent i Gael Gwared ar y Tagfeydd oddi ar yr M48 i'r A48

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Jez Becker, ar ôl casglu 201 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ymdrin yn ymarferol â'r broblem tagfeydd ar yr A48 drwy Gas-gwent unwaith ac am byth.

Mae lleihau'r doll ar Bont Hafren yn cynnig cyfle anferthol am dwf yn Sir Fynwy, Fforest y Ddena a de-orllewin Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae seilwaith y ffordd yn annigonol. Mae'r A48 eisoes yn dioddef tagfeydd ac ansawdd aer gwael drwy dref Cas-gwent. Gyda'r ystadau tai newydd yn Sir Fynwy a Fforest y Ddena, mae'r cynigion presennol yn methu, mewn modd annerbyniol, i hwyluso twf.

Mae'r cynllun hwn wedi bod yn ddyhead ers y 1960au ac oni bai y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU o'r diwedd yn cydweithredu ac yn ymrwymo, yna bydd y ffyniant economaidd sydd o fewn cyrraedd yn cael ei atal, gan adael, yn lle hynny, i ansawdd bywydau preswylwyr ddirywio a llesteirio datblygiad economaidd cynaliadwy.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Enghraifft dda o sut mae'r mater hwn wedi cael ei esgeuluso gan bob cangen o lywodraeth yw bod chwaer ddeiseb wedi'i chyflwyno i Lywodraeth y DU gan ei bod wedi gwrthod y gwreiddiol gan ddweud ei fod yn fater i Gymru yn unig.

Rydym yn gofyn i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru sicrhau nad yw'r llwybr trafnidiaeth hanfodol hwn yn dod yn syrthio i'r fagl o gael ei basio i ochr arall y ffin.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Mynwy
- Dwyrain De Cymru

P-05-782 Adeiladu Ffordd Osgoi Cas-gwent i Gael Gwared ar y Tagfeydd oddi ar yr M48 i'r A48

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 07 Tachwedd 2017
Petitions Committee | 07 November 2017

Briff Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: [P-05-782](#)

Teitl y ddeiseb: Adeiladu Ffordd Osgoi Cas-gwent i Gael Gwared ar y Tagfeydd oddi ar yr M48 i'r A48

Testun y Ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ymdrin yn ymarferol â'r broblem tagfeydd ar yr A48 drwy Gas-gwent unwaith ac am byth.

Mae lleihau'r doll ar Bont Hafren yn cynnig cyfle anferthol am dwf yn Sir Fynwy, Fforest y Ddena a de-orllewin Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae seilwaith y ffordd yn annigonol. Mae'r A48 eisoes yn dioddef tagfeydd ac ansawdd aer gwael drwy dref Cas-gwent. Gyda'r ystadau tai newydd yn Sir Fynwy a Fforest y Ddena, mae'r cynigion presennol yn methu, mewn modd annerbyniol, i hwyluso twf.

Mae'r cynllun hwn wedi bod yn ddyhead ers y 1960au ac oni bai y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU o'r diwedd yn cydweithredu ac yn ymrwymo, yna bydd y ffyniant economaidd sydd o fewn cyrraedd yn cael ei atal, gan adael, yn lle hynny, i ansawdd bywydau preswylwyr ddirywio a llesteirio datblygiad economaidd cynaliadwy.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Enghraifft dda o sut mae'r mater hwn wedi cael ei esgeuluso gan bob cangen o lywodraeth yw bod chwaer ddeiseb wedi'i chyflwyno i Lywodraeth y DU gan ei bod wedi gwrthod y gwreiddiol gan ddweud ei fod yn fater i Gymru yn unig.

Rydym yn gofyn i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru sicrhau nad yw'r llwybr trafndiaeth hanfodol hwn yn dod yn syrthio i'r fagl o gael ei basio i ochr arall y ffin

Cefndir

Llywodraeth Cymru, fel yr awdurdod priffyrdd ar gyfer y rhwydwaith traffyrdd a chefnffyrdd yng Nghymru, sy'n gyfrifol am yr A48 drwy Gas-gwent. Mae'n disgrifio'r A48 fel ffordd

strategol yn ne Cymru sy'n cysylltu de-orllewin Cymru â Lloegr. Asiant Cefnffyrdd De Cymru (SWTRA) sy'n gyfrifol am reoli, cynnal a chadw a gwella cefnffyrdd yn ne Cymru ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru.

Datblygiad lleol a chynllunio trafndiaeth lleol

Mae [Cynllun Datblygu Lleol mabwysiedig](#) Cyngor Sir Fynwy yn rhestru llwybr cynllun Ffordd Osgoi Allanol Cas-gwent posibl i'w diogelu rhag datblygiadau a fyddai'n debygol o beryglu eu gweithredu (Polisi MV10). Mae'r [Cynllun Trafnidiaeth Lleol](#) yn rhestru gwaith adeiladu Rhiw Hardwick a Ffordd Osgoi Cas-gwent newydd fel dyhead hirdymor o arwyddocâd lleol sy'n rhan o'r cynllun gwella traffig, amgylcheddol a diogelwch ffyrdd ehangach Cas-gwent.

Ansawdd aer

Mae Rhiw Hardwick ar yr A48 yng Nghas-gwent wedi'i ddynodi yn [Ardal Rheoli Ansawdd Aer](#) (AQMA) oherwydd allyriadau uchel o draffig, yn enwedig cerbydau nwyddau trwm sy'n teithio i fyny'r bryn. Mae [Cynllun Gweithredu Ansawdd Aer Cas-gwent](#) 2011 Cyngor Sir Fynwy yn nodi:

The possibility of a bypass for Chepstow has been investigated a number of times over the years. [...]

This option had by far the greatest support at the stakeholder workshops, but there was also a reasonable amount of opposition. **A bypass would significantly improve air quality within the AQMA and would also improve safety and living conditions for those living on Hardwick Hill.** However, there would be negative impacts for people living alongside the bypass route. As the exceedance area only affects a small number of properties on Hardwick Hill, **the costs of a bypass would almost certainly outweigh the benefits. In addition there could be a negative impact on the economy of the town if through traffic is reduced.**

Mae [Adroddiad Cynnydd](#) rheoli ansawdd aer lleol 2016 Cyngor Sir Fynwy (PDF 3.16MB) yn nodi:

[...] air quality within the Chepstow Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) continues to exceed the nitrogen dioxide annual mean objective level at certain locations [including Hardwick Hill].

The Toll at the Severn Bridge has been identified as a contributing factor to air quality exceedances on the A48, Hardwick Hill, as a number of HGV's use the route to avoid paying the toll into Wales. **It was agreed at the meeting that petitioning to remove the Toll in 2017 was a priority.**

Tollau Croesfannau Hafren a safbwynt Llywodraeth y DU

Bu Llywodraeth y DU yn [ymgyngori](#) ar gynigion i leihau Tollau Croesfannau Hafren ym mis Ionawr 2017. Yn dilyn hynny, ym mis Gorffennaf 2017, [cyhoeddodd](#) y bydd y tollau yn cael eu diddymu i bob cerbyd erbyn diwedd 2018.

Gwrthododd Llywodraeth y DU [ddeiseb debyg yn galw am ffordd osgoi Cas-gwent](#) a gyflwynwyd ym mis Chwefror 2017 ar y sail:

It's about something that the UK Government or Parliament is not responsible for.

Your petition is about something that the Welsh Government is responsible for. That means that the UK Government and Parliament can't look into it. Responsibility for roads is devolved in Wales.

Camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Nid oes unrhyw gynlluniau ffordd osgoi yng Nghas-gwent wedi'u rhestru yng [Nghynllun Cyllid Trafnidiaeth Cenedlaethol](#) 2015 Llywodraeth Cymru na [llif o brosiectau arfaethedig](#) y Cynllun Buddsoddi Seilwaith.

Yn 2013/14, cynhaliodd SWTRA ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus yn gofyn am farn ar sut i wella ansawdd aer yng Nghas-gwent drwy wneud newidiadau i'r A48 ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru. Yn ôl yr [adroddiad cryno ar yr ymgynghoriad](#) (PDF 3.24MB), roedd 13 o'r 21 a ymatebodd yn awgrymu ffordd osgoi newydd fel ateb.

Yn ei lythyr at y Cadeirydd ynghylch y ddeiseb hon, dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith:

[...] we have conducted a consultation exercise and study into Air Quality Assessment in Chepstow. The outcome of the consultation was that **there were five potential options, one of which was a bypass**. However, the full impact of the tolls being lifted along with new housing developments in the area, are yet to be fully realised.

Er nad oes unrhyw gynlluniau ffurfiol ar gyfer ffordd osgoi Cas-gwent wedi'u datblygu hyd yma, ystyriwyd y byddai cynllun o'r fath yn debygol o fod ar ddwy ochr ffin Cymru a Lloegr i'r de o Gas-gwent a Sedbury. Byddai angen cydweithio rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a'r awdurdod priffyrdd perthnasol yn Lloegr. Yn ei lythyr, dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda Highways England i ddatblygu dull cydlynol ar draws y ffin i gynllunio i gael gwared ar y tollau, a fydd yn cynnwys yr effaith debygol ar y model traffig ar gyfer Cas-gwent, gan gynnwys yr A48.

Camau gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn ysgrifenedig (WAQ27340) gan Michael German ar ba ystyriaethau sydd wedi'u rhoi i ffordd osgoi Cas-gwent ym mis Gorffennaf 2003, [dywedodd](#) y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ar y pryd, Andrew Davies (PDF 281KB):

Nid oes gan y Cynulliad unrhyw gynlluniau ar hyn o bryd i fwrw ymlaen â ffordd osgoi i Gas-gwent fel rhan o'i rhaglen gefnffyrdd. Yr oedd y Swyddfa Gymreig, fodd bynnag, wedi nodi ei chefnogaeth i brosiect menter breifat i godi ffordd osgoi allanol i Gas-gwent, ac wedi cynnig gwneud cyfraniad ariannol. Gan gydnabod hyn, sicrhodd y Swyddfa Gymreig, ynghyd â hen Gyngor Sir Gwent, ran o lwybr y ffordd osgoi arfaethedig drwy gyfrwng cytundebau gyda datblygwr, sydd wedi adeiladu ffordd ar linell y ffordd osgoi arfaethedig yn y pen de-orllewinol. Yr oedd y Swyddfa Gymreig hefyd o'r farn y byddai ffordd osgoi fewnol i Gas-gwent yn mynd i'r afael â'r materion diogelwch ar Riw Hardwick. Fodd bynnag, yn sgîl sylwadau oddi wrth y cyhoedd ac eraill, cafodd y cynigion hyn eu tynnu'n ôl. Mae is-raddio'r A48 drwy Gas-gwent yn cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd ac, os bwrir ymlaen â hynny, byddai'n caniatáu i'r awdurdod lleol dawelu'r traffig ar gefnffordd yr A48.

Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn (WAQ51322) gan Mike German ar ffordd osgoi Cas-gwent a chynlluniau ar gyfer tynnu statws cefnffordd yr A48 ym mis Chwefror 2008, [dywedodd](#) y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth ar y pryd, Ieuan Wyn Jones (PDF 26.2KB):

Nid oes gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru unrhyw gynlluniau ar gyfer ffordd osgoi Cas-gwent yn enwedig ers i'r Asiantaeth Priffyrdd dynnu statws yr A48 ar draws y ffin yn ddiweddar a'i throsglwyddo'n ôl o dan reolaeth yr awdurdod lleol, gan ei dileu o'r rhwydwaith priffyrdd strategol.

Mae ein barn yn debyg i farn yr Asiantaeth Priffyrdd ar bwysigrwydd strategol yr A48 / A466 yng Nghasgwent. Ein polisi yw tynnu statws y ffyrdd gan eu dileu o'r rhwydwaith priffyrdd strategol yng Nghymru a galluogi Cyngor Sir Fynwy i reoli'r ffyrdd fel y gwelant orau. Os bydd hyn yn mynd rhagddo bydd yn rhaid i Gyngor Sir Fynwy gytuno ar y newid statws a'r ffaith mai'r Cyngor fydd yr awdurdod priffyrdd cyfrifol.

Yn dilyn [cwestiwn brys](#) yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ynghylch ymgynghoriad Llywodraeth y DU ar barhau i godi tollau ar y Bont Hafren ym mis Ionawr 2017, dywedodd Nick Ramsay:

[...mae] ffyrdd o amgylch ardal Croesfannau Hafren, megis yng Nghas-gwent, yn fy etholaeth i, er enghraifft, sydd mewn gwirionedd yn cludo llawer o draffig—llawer mwy nag y dylen nhw—gan fod pobl ar hyn o bryd yn osgoi'r system doll. Felly, a ydych chi wneud cynnal unrhyw asesiad, neu a ydych chi'n bwriadu cynnal unrhyw asesiad, o effaith gostwng y tollau—i'r hyn yr ydych chi'n ei gynnig nawr, ond, gobeithio, yn y dyfodol, mwy fyth—ac effaith symiau is o draffig ar y ffyrdd cyfagos mewn ardaloedd megis Cas-gwent [...].

Ymatebodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith:

Roeddwn i'n falch o weld arweinydd cyngor Sir Fynwy yn cydnabod yr heriau, ond hefyd y cyfleoedd y byddai cael gwared ar y tollau ar y Croesfannau Hafren—neu ostwng y tollau o leiaf—yn ei gyflwyno i'r rhanbarth cyfan, nid dim ond yr ardal y mae'n ei gynrychioli.

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.

Ken Skates AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-782
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03374/17

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd – y Pwyllgor Deisebau

government.committee.business@llyw.cymru

16 Hydref 2017

Annwyl David

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 20 Medi ynghylch Deiseb P-05-782: Adeiladu Ffordd Osgoi Cas-gwent i Gael Gwared ar y Tagfeydd oddi ar yr M48 i'r A48.

Rydym yn cydweithio â Highways England i ddatblygu cynllun cydlynol trawsffiniol ar gyfer diddymu'r tollau. Gan fod nifer uchel o lorïau HGV a cherbydau eraill yn defnyddio'r llwybr hwn i osgoi'r tollau, byddwn yn ystyried yr effaith debygol ar y model traffig ar gyfer Gas-gwent gan gynnwys yr A48.

Rwy'n gallu cadarnhau hefyd ein bod wedi cynnal ymgynghoriad ac astudiaeth ar ansawdd aer Cas-gwent. O ganlyniad i'r ymgynghoriad nodwyd pum opsiwn posibl, a ffordd osgoi oedd un ohonynt. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn gwybod eto beth fydd effaith lawn diddymu'r tollau a chodi tai newydd yn yr ardal.

Yn sgil canfyddiadau'r asesiad ansawdd aer, byddwn yn parhau i gydweithio â'r cyngor lleol, datblygwyr ac â rhanddeiliaid er mwyn gwella ansawdd yr aer a gwneud yr A48 yng Nghas-gwent a'i chyffiniau yn fwy diogel.

Yn gywir,

Ken Skates AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure

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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.

Tudalen y pecyn 48

P-05-783 Sicrhau Cydraddoldeb Cwricwlwm i Ysgolion Cyfrwng Cymraeg e.e. Seicoleg TGAU

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Chris Evans, ar ôl casglu 652 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rwyf yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i atal Cymwysterau Cymru rhag parhau i wahaniaethu yn erbyn dysgwyr cyfrwng Cymraeg, a sicrhau cydraddoldeb ieithyddol o ran cwricwlwm ysgol. Yn 2015, penderfynodd CBAC ollwng Seicoleg TGAU oherwydd niferoedd ymgeiswyr cymharol fach (37 canolfan – 5 yn rhai cyfrwng Cymraeg gyda 144 ymgeisydd cyfrwng Cymraeg bob blwyddyn). Oherwydd hyn, rhoddwyd gwahoddiad gan Gymwysterau Cymru (CC) i'r Cyrff Dyfarnu Saesneg; AQA, OCR, Pearson-Edexcell, gynnig y pwnc hwn, a rhai eraill e.e. Economeg, yng Nghymru.

Yn anffodus, ac yn anghrediniol, ni roddwyd unrhyw bwysau arnynt i gynnig y pynciau yma yn y Gymraeg. Ymateb Gymwysterau Cymru i hyn yw dweud y byddai'r Cyrff Saesneg yn gwrthod cynnig pynciau yng Nghymru yn gyfan gwbl pe tase nhw yn cael eu gorfodi i gynnig opsiwn Cymraeg, a bod CC yn ceisio sicrhau 'y dewis ehangaf o bynciau i ddysgwyr Cymru' (Cylchlythyr CC, Rhagfyr 2016).

'Y dewis ehangaf o bynciau i ddysgwyr Cymru'....heblaw eich bod yn dilyn addysg Gymraeg! Ym mis Medi, ni fydd cwrs Seicoleg TGAU blwyddyn 10 yn rhedeg yn fy ysgol am y tro cyntaf ers 2009, tra bod yr ysgol cyfrwng Saesneg ychydig filltiroedd i ffwrdd, yn cychwyn ar gwrs Seicoleg TGAU newydd yn Saesneg trwy AQA. Yr unig reswm pam nad wyf gallu cynnig y pwnc yw oherwydd ein bod yn dysgu drwy'r Gymraeg. Mae pedair canolfan Gymraeg arall yn yr un sefyllfa.

Mae angen Seicolegwyr sy'n gallu trafod eu pwnc drwy'r Gymraeg. Wrth amddifadu disgyblion cyfrwng Cymraeg rhag y cyfle i astudio Seicoleg TGAU drwy'r Gymraeg, dyna golli 144 myfyriwr y flwyddyn fyddai efo'r potensial o gyfrannu at Seicoleg – fel athro, darlithydd, therapydd, ymchwilydd a.y.b drwy'r Gymraeg yn hyderus oherwydd bod y derminoleg berthnasol yn gyfarwydd iddynt.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Safodd 144 ymgeisydd bapur Uned 2 TGAU Seicoleg CBAC drwy'r Gymraeg i orffen y cwrs yn 2015, a 5 canolfan yn ei gyflwyno, felly mae potensial o niferoedd sylweddol, nid llond llaw. Rwyf wedi trefnu y byddai tri arholwr Seicoleg profiadol ar gael i weithio i unrhyw Fwrdd Saesneg fel na fyddai angen cyfieithu unrhyw sgriptiau (atebion) ymgeiswyr, ond y papur ei hun. Yr unig Fwrdd Saesneg wnaeth hyd yn oed ystyried y cais (gen i, nid CC), oedd Pearson, ond gwrthod wnaethon nhw yn y diwedd gan ddweud 'y byddai angen Cymry Cymraeg ar bob lefel o gynhyrchu'r papurau'. Mae hynny'n nonsens llwyr oherwydd dydy hynny ddim yn digwydd hyd yn oed yn CBAC ble mae'r Prif Arholwr a'r Swyddog Pwnc yn ddi-Gymraeg! Nid wyf yn beio'r Byrddau, oherwydd pam dyle nhw fynd i'r drafferth os nad oes rhaid iddyn nhw? Ar Gymwysterau Cymru y mae'r bai am eu polisi llipa, nad yw'n amddiffyn hawliau dysgwyr cyfrwng Cymraeg. Byddai hi wedi bod yn bosibl creu elfen o gystadleuaeth rhwng y Byrddau Saesneg trwy roi blaenoriaeth i rai a fyddai'n agored i'r syniad o gynnig opsiwn Cymraeg, ond doedd dim ymdrech i wneud hyn o gwbl. Mae hyn yn hollol annerbyniol yn y Gymru Fodern. Os ydy Cyrff Dyfarnu Saesneg yn cael cynnig pynciau yng Nghymru, rhaid gwneud yn glir iddyn nhw bod angen cynnig papur Cymraeg ble mae cais rhesymol dros wneud hyn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Wreccsam
- Gogledd Cymru

Sicrhau Cydraddoldeb Cwricwlwm i Ysgolion Cymraeg

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 7 Tachwedd 2017

Petitions Committee | 7 November 2017

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-783

Teitl y ddeiseb: **Sicrhau Cydraddoldeb Cwricwlwm i Ysgolion Cymraeg**

Testun y Ddeiseb: Rwyf yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i atal Cymwysterau Cymru rhag parhau i wahaniaethu yn erbyn dysgwyr cyfrwng Cymraeg, a sicrhau cydraddoldeb ieithyddol o ran cwricwlwm ysgol.

Yn 2015, penderfynodd CBAC ollwng Seicoleg TGAU oherwydd niferoedd ymgeiswyr cymharol fach (37 canolfan – 5 yn rhai cyfrwng Cymraeg gyda 144 ymgeisydd cyfrwng Cymraeg bob blwyddyn). Oherwydd hyn, rhoddwyd gwahoddiad gan Gymwysterau Cymru (CC) i'r Cyrff Dyfarnu Saesneg; AQA, OCR, Pearson–Edexcell, gynnig y pwnc hwn, a rhai eraill e.e. Economeg, yng Nghymru.

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'Y dewis ehangaf o bynciau i ddysgwyr Cymru'....heblaw eich bod yn dilyn addysg Gymraeg! Ym mis Medi, ni fydd cwrs Seicoleg TGAU blwyddyn 10 yn rhedeg yn fy ysgol am y tro cyntaf ers 2009, tra bod yr ysgol cyfrwng Saesneg ychydig filltiroedd i ffwrdd, yn cychwyn ar gwrs Seicoleg TGAU newydd yn Saesneg trwy AQA. Yr unig reswm pam nad wyf gallu cynnig y pwnc yw oherwydd ein bod yn dysgu drwy'r Gymraeg. Mae pedair canolfan Gymraeg arall yn yr un sefyllfa.

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144 myfyriwr y flwyddyn fyddai efo'r potensial o gyfrannu at Seicoleg – fel athro, darlithydd, therapydd, ymchwilydd a.y.b drwy'r Gymraeg yn hyderus oherwydd bod y derminoleg berthnasol yn gyfarwydd iddynt.

Safodd 144 ymgeisydd bapur Uned 2 TGAU Seicoleg CBAC drwy'r Gymraeg i orffen y cwrs yn 2015, a 5 canolfan yn ei gyflwyno, felly mae potensial o niferoedd sylweddol, nid llond llaw. Rwyf wedi trefnu y byddai tri arholwr Seicoleg profiadol ar gael i weithio i unrhyw Fwrdd Saesneg fel na fyddai angen cyfieithu unrhyw sgriptiau (atebion) ymgeiswyr, ond y papur ei hun.

Yr unig Fwrdd Saesneg wnaeth hyd yn oed ystyried y cais (gen i, nid CC), oedd Pearson, ond gwrthod wnaethon nhw yn y diwedd gan ddweud 'y byddai angen Cymry Cymraeg ar bob lefel o gynhyrchu'r papurau'. Mae hynny'n nonsens llwyr oherwydd dydy hynny ddim yn digwydd hyd yn oed yn CBAC ble mae'r Prif Arholwr a'r Swyddog Pwnc yn ddi-Gymraeg!

Nid wyf yn beio'r Byrddau, oherwydd pam dyle nhw fynd i'r drafferth os nad oes rhaid iddyn nhw? Ar Gymwysterau Cymru y mae'r bai am eu polisi llipa, nad yw'n amddiffyn hawliau dysgwyr cyfrwng Cymraeg. Byddai hi wedi bod yn bosibl creu elfen o gystadleuaeth rhwng y Byrddau Saesneg trwy roi blaenoriaeth i rai a fyddai'n agored i'r syniad o gynnig opsiwn Cymraeg, ond doedd dim ymdrech i wneud hyn o gwbl.

Mae hyn yn hollol annerbyniol yn y Gymru Fodern. Os ydy Cyrff Dyfarnu Saesneg yn cael cynnig pynciau yng Nghymru, rhaid gwneud yn glir iddyn nhw bod angen cynnig papur Cymraeg ble mae cais rhesymol dros wneud hyn.

Penderfyniad CBAC i beidio â chynnig Seicoleg TGAU

Ym mis Tachwedd 2015, [cyhoeddodd CBAC gylchlythyr](#) yn nodi na fyddent yn parhau i gynnig Seicoleg TGAU (cyfrwng Cymraeg a Saesneg), gan ddweud:

Mae diwedd cyfnod datblygu'r cymwysterau TGAU, UG a Safon Uwch diwygiedig gerllaw a'r cyfnod cyflwyno ar fin dechrau. Oherwydd hynny, bydd yr hen fanylebau'n dechrau cael eu tynnu'n ôl yn raddol. Yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion disodlir hen gymhwyster gan gymhwyster diwygiedig cyfwerth. **Fodd bynnag, ni fydd rhai o'r cymwysterau yn cael eu diwygio. Rydym yn cyfathrebu â chi yn awr er mwyn dwyn eich sylw at y cymwysterau hynny ac i roi rybudd buan y byddant yn cael eu tynnu'n ôl.**

Yn achos rhai cymwysterau, ystyrir bod nifer y dysgwyr yng Nghymru yn rhy isel i unrhyw gorff dyfarnu ddatblygu cymwysterau i'w dyfarnu yng Nghymru yn unig. Os oes cymhwyster

diwygiedig yn y pynciau hyn ar gael yn Lloegr, mae Cymwysterau Cymru wedi gwahodd cyrff dyfarnu i wneud cais iddynt gael eu dynodi ganddyn nhw i'w defnyddio mewn perthynas â rhaglenni dysgu a ariennir yn gyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Un o'r cymwysterau hyn yw Seicoleg TGAU a gynigiwyd gan y corff dyfarnu [Pearson](#) i'w addysgu o 2017 ymlaen. Mae'r cymhwyster ar gael drwy gyfrwng y Saesneg yn unig.

Cymwysterau Cymru

Cymwysterau Cymru yw'r corff annibynnol sy'n rheoleiddio cymwysterau yng Nghymru ac mae'n gyfrifol am gymeradwyo a dynodi cymwysterau a ariennir yn gyhoeddus. Dyma'r prif bwyntiau yn ymateb Cymwysterau Cymru i'r ddeiseb:

- Nid oes unrhyw ofyniad ar gyrff dyfarnu (sy'n gyrff masnachol) i gynnig unrhyw gymhwyster rheoleiddiedig;
- Nid yw nifer y dysgwyr yng Nghymru sy'n astudio pwnc penodol bob amser yn ddigonol i sicrhau bod y gwaith o ddatblygu cymhwyster ar wahân yn atyniadol yn fasnachol neu'n ymarferol;
- Er y gall Cymwysterau Cymru osod amodau cydnabyddiaeth ar gyrff dyfarnu a gaiff eu rheoleiddio, y corff dyfarnu sy'n penderfynu a ddylid derbyn yr amodau a chynnig cymwysterau neu roi'r gorau i'w cynnig yn gyfan gwbl;
- Nid yw pob corff dyfarnu yn dyfarnu pob pwnc; caiff rhai eu dyfarnu gan un corff yn unig gan nad oes ond prin ddigon o ddysgwyr arfaethedig i'w gwneud yn ymarferol cynnig y cymhwyster bl;
- Mae Cymwysterau Cymru yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyrff dyfarnu gyhoeddi eu polisi ar asesu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, ond nid ydynt yn ei gwneud yn orfodol iddynt gynnig darpariaeth Gymraeg rhag iddynt benderfynu peidio â chynnig eu cymhwyster yng Nghymru o gwbl.

Mewn perthynas â Seicoleg TGAU, mae Cymwysterau Cymru yn datgan:

- Nid oedd Pearson yn bwriadu cynnig TGAU Seicoleg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg i'w addysgu o fis Medi 2017 ymlaen gan nad oedd digon o arholwyr a phersonél sicrhau ansawdd a oedd â'r sgiliau Cymraeg angenrheidiol;
- Cynhaliwyd trafodaethau rhwng Pearson a CBAC i weld a allai Pearson ddefnyddio rhai o arholwyr CBAC, ond ni lwyddwyd i ddatrys y broblem mewn pryd i gymhwyster diwygiedig fod ar gael yn y Gymraeg erbyn Medi 2017;
- Oherwydd yr amserlen ar gyfer y cwricwlwm newydd, bydd y cymwysterau diwygiedig yn debygol o redeg tan 2026 felly mae'n bosibl y gellid datblygu cymhwyster newydd i helpu i ddiwallu'r angen.

Camau y gall Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru eu cymryd

Yn y [Cyfarfod Llawn ar 7 Mawrth 2017](#), gofynnodd Llyr Gruffydd i Jane Hutt, Arweinydd y Tŷ a'r Prif Chwip, am ddatganiad gan Weinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes am y prinder adnoddau addysgu dwyieithog sydd ar gael a'r effaith a gaiff hyn ar addysg Gymraeg. Dywedodd Llyr Gruffydd (Cadeirydd)

" ond mi wnes i ddeall heddiw na fydd TGAU seicoleg yn cael ei dysgu trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn un lle y flwyddyn nesaf, a hynny oherwydd yr ansicrwydd ynglŷn ag argaeledd yr adnoddau angenrheidiol. Mae ysgolion Cymraeg Cymru wedi penderfynu peidio â darparu'r cwrs, ac mae ysgolion dwyieithog wedi dewis gwneud y cwrs Saesneg oherwydd eu bod nhw'n gwybod bod yr adnoddau ar gael. Nawr, y perygl yn hynny, wrth gwrs, yw yn y dyfodol bydd yr awdurdodau yn dweud nad oes galw am y fath adnoddau, ac felly rŷm ni'n gweld cylchdro dieflig gwbl annerbyniol yn datblygu, yn fy marn i, ac mae hynny filiwn o filltiroedd i ffwrdd, wrth gwrs, o ble dylem ni fod os ydym ni am weld miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghymru erbyn 2050. Mae e yn gadael ysgolion Cymraeg i lawr. Mae'n gadael athrawon sydd am ddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg i lawr, ac mae'n gadael disgyblion sydd am gael eu haddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg i lawr. Ac mae e'n tanseilio pob uchelgais sydd gan y Llywodraeth yma o safbwynt yr iaith Gymraeg. Felly, mi fyddwn i'n gofyn yn garedig i'r Gweinidog perthnasol ddod ger ein bron ni i esbonio'n union beth mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud, a sut maen nhw'n tybio bod hyn yn dderbyniol mewn unrhyw ffordd. "

Wrth ymateb, dywedodd Jane Hutt:

" Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn cael tystiolaeth i gadarnhau'r pryderon hyn sydd wrth wraidd y cwestiwn hwn heddiw. Yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf i, o ran seicoleg, bydd yn peidio â bod yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg yn 2018—Cymraeg a Saesneg—felly mae'n amlwg fod hynny yn rhan fawr o'r penderfyniad hwnnw, a hefyd, bod y llyfr bioleg TGAU ar gael fis Hydref y llynedd. Felly, nid ydym yn gwybod pam oedd yr ysgol dan sylw—yr wyf yn deall bod y cwestiwn hwn wedi deillio yn rhannol o'r fan honno—heb gael copi. Mae'n amlwg, felly, bod hwn yn fater o archwilio beth sy'n cael ei honni o ran cael y dystiolaeth ac ymateb priodol. "

Yn ei hymateb i'r ddeiseb hon, cadarnhaodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg mai mater i Gymwysterau Cymru yw cymeradwyo a dynodi cymwysterau fel Seicoleg TGAU.

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

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg
Cabinet Secretary for Education



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref KW/01535/17

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd – y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

10 Hydref 2017

Annwyl David

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 20 Medi am y ddeiseb gan Chris Evans, sy'n ceisio cefnogaeth i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru ymyrryd ym mhenderfyniad Cymwysterau Cymru i ganiatáu i gyrff dyfarnu gynnal cwrs TGAU Seicoleg yng Nghymru drwy gyfrwng y Saesneg yn unig.

Rwy'n nodi'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn y ddeiseb. Cafodd swyddogaethau Gweinidogion Cymru o ran rheoleiddio cymwysterau a'r system gymwysterau eu diddymu ym mis Medi 2015 wrth sefydlu Cymwysterau Cymru yn rheoleiddiwr annibynnol. Cyfrifoldeb Cymwysterau Cymru yw'r trefniadau ar gyfer cymeradwyo a dynodi cymwysterau, fel y cwrs TGAU Seicoleg.

Efallai y byddai'n fwy priodol ichi gysylltu â Philip Blaker, Prif Weithredwr Cymwysterau Cymru i drafod y mater ymhellach. Dyma ei gyfeiriad e-bost:

Philip.Blaker@cymwysteraucymru.org

Gobeithio y bydd yr wybodaeth hon o gymorth ichi.

Yn gywir

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg
Cabinet Secretary for Education

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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.

Tudalen y pecyn 55



David J Rowlands AC
Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd CF99 1NA

23 Hydref 2017

Deiseb P-050-783: Sicrhau Cydraddoldeb Cwricwlwm i Ysgolion Cyfrwng Cymraeg e.e. Seicoleg TGAU

Annwyl Mr Rowlands

Diolch i chi am ofyn am ein sylwadau ynghylch y materion a godir yn y ddeiseb hon.

Ers i ni gael ein sefydlu ym mis Medi 2015, bu sicrhau bod cymwysterau TGAU, UG a Safon Uwch ar gael mewn pynciau nad oes llawer yn eu hastudio, yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg, yn fater pwysig ac yn un rydym wedi'i ystyried o ddifrif.

Er mwyn helpu i egluro natur yr her a'r camau rydym wedi'u cymryd er mwyn ei hateb, mae ein hymateb wedi'i strwythuro fel a ganlyn:

1. Ein pwerau a'n dyletswyddau o ran y system gymwysterau
2. Cefndir diwygio cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch yng Nghymru
3. Ein dull o ddynodi cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch mewn pynciau nad oes llawer yn eu hastudio
4. Y camau a gymerwyd gennym o ran TGAU Seicoleg

1. Ein pwerau a'n dyletswyddau o ran y system gymwysterau

O dan Ddeddf Cymwysterau Cymru 2015 fe'n sefydlwyd yn rheoleiddiwr annibynnol cymwysterau nad ydynt yn raddau yng Nghymru ac amlinellwyd ein pwerau a'n dyletswyddau.

Rhydd Deddf Cymwysterau Cymru 2015 ddau brif nod ar ein cyfer a noda wyth mater y mae'n rhaid i ni eu hystyried wrth i ni geisio cyflawni'r nodau hynny.

Un o'n nodau yw:

- Sicrhau bod cymwysterau, a system gymwysterau Cymru, yn effeithiol i ddiwallu anghenion rhesymol dysgwyr yng Nghymru

O blith yr wyth mater y mae'n rhaid i ni eu hystyried, y tri sydd fwyaf perthnasol i'r ddeiseb hon yw:

- dymunoldeb hyrwyddo a hwyluso'r defnydd o'r iaith Gymraeg
- ystod a natur y cymwysterau sydd ar gael ac ystod a natur eu trefniadau asesu
- gofynion rhesymol cyflogwyr, sefydliadau addysg uwch a'r proffesiynau o ran addysg a hyfforddiant (gan gynnwys o ran safonau gofynnol cymhwysedd ymarferol).

Rheoleiddiwn gyrff dyfarnu a gydnabyddir gennym a'r cymwysterau a gynigir ganddynt. Rhaid i'r gyrff dyfarnu a reoleiddiwn fodloni ein hamodau cydnabod. Er mwyn i gymwysterau fod yn gymwys i'w cynnwys ar gyrsiau a ariennir yn gyhoeddus, rhaid iddynt gael eu cymeradwyo neu eu dynodi gennym yn erbyn ein meini prawf cymeradwyo neu ddynodi.

Mae cynnig cymwysterau yn weithgaredd gwirfoddol. Nid oes rhaid i gyrff dyfarnu gynnig unrhyw gymwysterau a reoleiddir. Mae gyrff dyfarnu yn dewis cael eu rheoleiddio o'u gwirfodd. Nid oes rhaid i gyrff dyfarnu geisio cydnabyddiaeth gennym, oni fyddant am i'w cymwysterau fod yn gymwys i gael arian cyhoeddus. Nid oes unrhyw ofnion cyfreithiol ar Gyrff Dyfarnu i gynnig cymwysterau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r cyrff dyfarnu a reoleiddiwn yn cynnig yr un cymwysterau yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Nid yw nifer y dysgwyr yng Nghymru ar gyfer pwnc penodol bob amser yn ddigonol i wneud y syniad o ddatblygu cymwysterau ar wahân sydd yn benodol i Gymru yn ddeniadol yn fasnachol na hyd yn oed yn ymarferol.

Mae gennym y pŵer i osod amodau cydnabod ar gyrff dyfarnu a reoleiddir, ond gan fod y cyrff hyn yn gweithredu fel sefydliadau masnachol, nhw fydd yn penderfynu p'un a fyddant yn derbyn yr amodau hyn ac yn parhau i gynnig cymwysterau rheoleiddiedig yng Nghymru, neu'n rhoi'r gorau i gynnig eu cymwysterau yng Nghymru.

Gall gosod amod bod angen asesiad cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer cymhwyster penodol olygu y bydd y corff dyfarnu yn tynnu'r cymhwyster yn ôl yng Nghymru, gan olygu na fydd gan unrhyw ddysgwyr y dewis o astudio ar gyfer y cymhwyster.

Mae gennym y pŵer i roi arian grant i gyrff dyfarnu. Yn 2016/17, gwnaethom wario £633,460 tuag at gost asesiadau cyfrwng Cymraeg a chyfieithu deunyddiau i aseswyr ac athrawon.

Mae gennym 'Bolisi Rheoleiddio Cymwysterau Cyfrwng-Cymraeg a Dwyieithog' ar gyfer cyrff dyfarnu, sy'n nodi ein dull gweithredu mewn perthynas â chynyddu argaeledd cymwysterau cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Yn ein Cynllun Strategol ar gyfer Cymwysterau Cyffredinol, amlinellwn ein nod i'r holl gymwysterau cyffredinol a gynigir yng Nghymru fod ar gael yn Gymraeg ac yn Saesneg. Mae'r cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch hynny a ddatblygwyd yn benodol i Gymru, a Bagloriaeth Cymru, eisoes yn cael eu cynnig yn y ddwy iaith gan CBAC. Mae cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch mewn pynciau eraill a astudir gan niferoedd cymharol isel o ddysgwyr yng Nghymru yn cael eu cynnig gan ystod o gyrff dyfarnu. Mae rhai, ond nid pob un, hefyd yn cael eu cynnig yn y ddwy iaith. Rydym yn parhau i ystyried ffyrdd o gynyddu nifer y cymwysterau a gynigir yn y ddwy iaith.

2. Cefndir diwygio cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch yng Nghymru

Yn 2012, argymhellodd Adolygiad Llywodraeth Cymru o Gymwysterau ar gyfer pobl ifanc 14 i 19 oed yng Nghymru ddiwygio cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch.

Cafodd y cymwysterau newydd eu cyflwyno fesul cam dros gyfnod o dair blynedd. Cafodd y grŵp cyntaf o bynciau diwygiedig eu cyflwyno i'w haddysgu gyntaf o fis Medi 2015, yr ail o 2016, ac mae'r trydydd grŵp o bynciau newydd ddechrau cael eu haddysgu o fis Medi eleni. Mae'r cymwysterau newydd hyn wedi'u datblygu'n benodol i Gymru er mwyn bodloni egwyddorion dylunio a bennwyd yn wreiddiol gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac yn fwy diweddar gennym ni. Dim ond CBAC sy'n cynnig y cymwysterau hyn ac maent i gyd ar gael yn Gymraeg ac yn Saesneg. Ar yr un pryd â'r

diwygiadau yng Nghymru, cafodd cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch newydd eu datblygu ar wahân yn y pynciau hyn yn Lloegr, yn seiliedig ar ofynion a bennwyd gan Ofqual, y rheoleiddiwr cymwysterau yn Lloegr.

Mae rhai pynciau TGAU a Safon Uwch lle mae'r nifer o ymgeiswyr posibl yng Nghymru yn rhy isel i'w wneud yn ymarferol i unrhyw gorff dyfarnu ddatblygu cymwysterau i'w dyfarnu yng Nghymru yn unig. Yn rhai o'r pynciau hyn, mae cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch newydd wedi cael eu diwygio yn Lloegr, lle mae'r nifer bosibl o ymgeiswyr yn ddigon mawr i wneud y cymwysterau yn ymarferol.

Amgawen restr o'r pynciau hyn yn yr atodiad, gan nodi pa gorff dyfarnu sy'n eu cynnig fel cymwysterau TGAU, UG a Safon Uwch diwygiedig yn Lloegr. Mae hyn yn berthnasol oherwydd ni chaiff yr holl bynciau eu cynnig gan bob corff dyfarnu. Dim ond un corff fydd yn cynnig rhai pynciau, fel arfer achos mai prin digon o ddysgwyr sy'n eu sefyll i'w gwneud hi'n ymarferol i'w cynnig. Cafodd cymwysterau newydd yn y pynciau hyn eu cyflwyno i'w haddysgu gyntaf o fis Medi 2017, ar wahân i Ladin a Dawns, a gyflwynwyd yn 2016.

Mae cymwysterau a ddyluniwyd i fodloni gofynion a bennwyd gan Ofqual yn wahanol mewn sawl ffordd bwysig i'r cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch hynny yr ydym wedi gosod Meini Prawf Cymeradwyo ar eu cyfer. Er enghraifft, caiff graddau cymwysterau TGAU newydd yn Lloegr eu pennu ar raddfa o 9 i 1 yn hytrach na A* i G; ac mae'r cymwysterau UG a Safon Uwch newydd yn Lloegr wedi'u gwahanu, felly nid yw'r canlyniadau UG yn cyfrannu at y radd gyffredinol a ddyfernir ar gyfer y cymhwyster Safon Uwch.

3. Ein dull o ddynodi cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch mewn pynciau nad oes llawer yn eu hastudio

Yn ystod hydref 2015, pan gawsom ein sefydlu, bu i ni ddechrau ystyried ffordd o sicrhau bod cymwysterau diwygiedig mewn pynciau nad oes llawer yn eu hastudio na fyddent yn cael eu datblygu'n benodol i Gymru yn parhau i fod ar gael. Ym mis Ionawr 2016, gwnaethom benderfynu, lle'r oedd y pynciau hyn ar gael yn Lloegr, y byddem yn galluogi'r cyrff dyfarnu oedd yn eu cynnig i wneud cais i'w 'dynodi' yng Nghymru yn gymwys i'w defnyddio ar raglenni dysgu a ariennir yn gyhoeddus.

Yna, aethom ati i ddatblygu meini prawf penodol ar gyfer dynodi cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch. Fel rhan o'r broses hon, gwnaethom ymgysylltu â chyrff dyfarnu sy'n cynnig y cymwysterau hyn er mwyn trafod eu polisi a'u gallu i gynnig asesiadau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Cadarnhaodd dau gorff dyfarnu, AQA ac OCR, na fyddent yn cynnig asesiadau cyfrwng Cymraeg o gwbl. Dywedodd corff dyfarnu arall, sef Pearson, y byddai ond yn gwneud hynny petai galw sefydledig a'i fod yn ymarferol bosibl.

Dywedodd y pedwerydd, sef CBAC, y byddai'n sicrhau bod unrhyw gymhwyster a gynnigiwyd ganddo o dan ei frand Eduqas (h.y. a ddatblygwyd i fodloni gofynion yn Lloegr) ar gael drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar gais. Byddai hyn yn cynnwys darparu'r fanyleb a'r deunyddiau asesu enghreifftiol yn Gymraeg, yn ogystal â'r papurau arholi eu hunain.

Gwnaethom benderfynu y dylai ein meini prawf dynodi ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyrrff dyfarnu gyhoeddi eu polisi ar asesiadau cyfrwng Cymraeg ond na ddylent ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg fod yn orfodol. Wrth wneud y penderfyniad hwn, gwnaethom edrych ar yr holl dystiolaeth oedd ar gael ynghylch effaith bosibl ein dull gweithredu, gan gynnwys y nifer a fanteisiodd ar asesiadau cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ddiweddar yn y pynciau dan sylw. Wrth wneud ein penderfyniad, gwnaethom bennu y byddai gofyniad o'r fath yn golygu y byddai sawl corff dyfarnu yn rhoi'r gorau i gynnig eu cymwysterau TGAU a Safon Uwch yng Nghymru yn gyfan gwbl, a fyddai'n golygu colli darpariaeth yn llwyr mewn rhai pynciau.

Daethom i'r casgliad na fyddai gwneud cynnig darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn amod dynodi gorfodol yn effeithiol. Byddai wedi arwain at sawl pwnc, gan gynnwys TGAU Seicoleg, ddim yn cael ei gynnig yng Nghymru yn y naill iaith na'r llall. Byddai effaith negyddol gofyniad o'r fath ar anghenion rhesymol dysgwyr wedi mynd yn groes i'n prif nodau. Ar y llaw arall, mae ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyrrff dyfarnu gyhoeddi eu polisi ar asesiadau cyfrwng Cymraeg ymlaen llaw o fudd mewn sawl ffordd. Byddai'n annog cyrrff dyfarnu i ystyried yr opsiwn o gynnig darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gam cynnar wrth ddatblygu'r cymhwyster, ac yn rhoi gwell gwybodaeth i ysgolion a cholegau am argaeledd cymwysterau cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Yn dilyn ein penderfyniad, gwnaethom ysgrifennu at ysgolion a cholegau er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn deall pa gymwysterau oedd ar gael a pha bolisi oedd gan bob corff dyfarnu mewn perthynas â darparu asesiadau cyfrwng Cymraeg.

4. Y sefyllfa o ran TGAU Seicoleg

Polisi Pearson o ran cynnig asesiadau cyfrwng Cymraeg yw gwneud hynny ar gyfer pynciau lle cafwyd galw am hyn yn y gorffennol a phan ddyfernir y byddai'n ymarferol yn weithredol i gynnig y ddarpariaeth hon yn y dyfodol. Ym mis Rhagfyr 2016, gwnaethom ofyn iddo gadarnhau y byddai'n cynnig TGAU Seicoleg yn Gymraeg fel rhan o'i bolisi.

Ym mis Mawrth 2017, cadarnhaodd Pearson nad oedd yn bwriadu cynnig TGAU Seicoleg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg i'w addysgu o fis Medi 2017. Eglurodd Pearson mai'r rheswm dros hyn oedd nad oedd ganddo ddigon o archwilwyr na phersonél sicrhau ansawdd â'r sgiliau Cymraeg angenrheidiol i allu ymrwymo i gynnig asesiadau cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Yn dilyn y penderfyniad hwn, gwnaethom ymgysylltu â Pearson er mwyn deall yn well sail ei benderfyniad ac ystyried sut y gellid goresgyn y rhwystrau a nodwyd ganddo. Gwnaethom hwyluso trafodaethau rhwng Pearson a CBAC, sy'n parhau i gynnig cymhwyster Safon Uwch mewn Seicoleg, er mwyn gweld a allai Pearson ddefnyddio rhai o arholwyr CBAC i ategu ei brosesau.

Ni lwyddwyd i ddod o hyd i ateb mewn pryd i sicrhau bod cymhwyster TGAU Seicoleg diwygiedig ar gael yn Gymraeg erbyn mis Medi 2017.

Rydym bellach yn ystyried pa opsiynau eraill all fod ar gael i fynd i'r afael â'r galw am TGAU Seicoleg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae'r amserlen a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar ar gyfer cyflwyno'r cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru wedi cadarnhau bod y cymwysterau sydd newydd eu diwygio yn debygol o fod ar waith tan 2026. Mae hyn yn golygu y gallai dal fod yn ymarferol datblygu cymhwyster newydd a allai helpu i ddiwallu'r angen.

Hyderaf fod y sylwadau hyn yn helpu i egluro rhai o'r materion yn ymwneud â'r ddeiseb ac yn helpu i egluro rhai o'r heriau o ran sicrhau y darperir pob pwnc TGAU a Safon Uwch a gynigir yng Nghymru yn Gymraeg a Saesneg.

Wrth wneud unrhyw newidiadau i gymwysterau yn y dyfodol, er enghraifft cefnogi'r cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru, byddwn yn gallu cynllunio i sicrhau y gellir astudio ar gyfer yr un cymwysterau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg o'r cychwyn cyntaf ym mhob pwnc. Yn y cyfamser, byddwn yn parhau i chwilio am gyfleoedd i gynyddu argaeledd lle bo modd.

Yn gywir,



Philip Blaker

Prif Weithredwr

Amgaeedig: Rhestr o bynciau TGAU, UG a Safon Uwch a ddiwygiwyd i fodloni gofynion Ofqual a'r cyrff dyfarnu sy'n eu cynnig.

Atodiad:

Rhestr o bynciau TGAU, UG a Safon Uwch a ddiwygiwyd i fodloni gofynion Ofqual a'r cyrff dyfarnu sy'n eu cynnig.

Cymwysterau TGAU (9-1) i'w haddysgu gyntaf o 2016

Mae'r tabl isod yn dynodi pa gorff dyfarnu sy'n cynnig cymwysterau TGAU diwygiedig yn y pynciau a restrir.

Mae seren (*) wrth ymyl enw pwnc yn dynodi lle yr aseswyd fersiwn flaenorol o'r cymhwyster TGAU drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg gan o leiaf un corff dyfarnu ers 2013.

Pwnc TGAU (9-1)	AQA	OCR	Pearson (Edexcel)	Eduqas CBAC
Astudiaethau Dinasyddiaeth	le	le	le	Na
Dawns	le	Na	Na	Na
Groeg Clasurol	Na	le	Na	Na
Lladin*	Na	le	Na	le

Cymwysterau TGAU (9-1) i'w haddysgu gyntaf o 2017

Mae'r tabl isod yn dynodi pa gorff dyfarnu a fydd yn cynnig cymwysterau TGAU diwygiedig yn y pynciau a restrir i'w haddysgu gyntaf o 2017.

Mae seren (*) wrth ymyl enw pwnc yn dynodi lle yr aseswyd fersiwn flaenorol o'r cymhwyster TGAU drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg gan o leiaf un corff dyfarnu ers 2013.

Pwnc TGAU (9-1)	AQA	OCR	Pearson (Edexcel)	Eduqas CBAC
Arabeg	Na	Na	le	Na
Astudiaethau Ffilm	Na	le	Na	le
Bengali	le	Na	Na	Na
Cymdeithaseg*	le	Na	Na	le

Pwnc TGAU (9-1)	AQA	OCR	Pearson (Edexcel)	Eduqas CBAC
Daeareg	Na	Na	Na	le
Economeg	le	le	Na	Na
Eidaleg	le	Na	le	Na
Electroneg*	Na	Na	Na	le
Groeg Modern	Na	Na	le	Na
Gwareiddiad Clasurol	Na	le	Na	Na
Hanes yr Henfyd	Na	le	Na	Na
Hebraeg Modern	le	Na	Na	Na
Japaneg	Na	Na	le	Na
Peirianeg	le	Na	Na	Na
Punjabeg	le	Na	Na	Na
Pwyleg	le	Na	Na	Na
Rwseg	Na	Na	le	Na
Seicoleg*	le	le	le	Na
Seryddiaeth	Na	Na	le	Na
Tsieinëeg	le	Na	le	Na
Wrdw	le	Na	le	Na
Ystadegau	le	Na	le	Na

Cymwysterau UG a Safon Uwch (ar wahân) i'w haddysgu gyntaf o 2016

Mae'r tabl isod yn dynodi pa gorff dyfarnu sy'n cynnig cymwysterau UG a Safon Uwch diwygiedig yn y pynciau a restrir.

Mae seren (*) wrth ymyl enw pwnc yn dynodi lle yr aseswyd fersiwn flaenorol o'r cymhwyster UG / Safon Uwch drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg gan o leiaf un corff dyfarnu ers 2013.

Pwnc UG a Safon Uwch	AQA	OCR	Pearson (Edexcel)	Eduqas CBAC
Dawns	le	Na	Na	Na
Groeg Clasurol	Na	le	Na	Na
Lladin	Na	le	Na	Na

Pynciau UG a Safon Uwch (ar wahân) i'w haddysgu gyntaf o 2017

Mae'r tabl isod yn dynodi pa gorff dyfarnu a fydd yn cynnig cymwysterau UG a Safon Uwch diwygiedig yn y pynciau a restrir i'w haddysgu gyntaf o 2017.

Mae seren (*) wrth ymyl enw pwnc yn dynodi lle yr aseswyd fersiwn flaenorol o'r cymhwyster UG / Safon Uwch drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg gan o leiaf un corff dyfarnu ers 2013.

Pwnc UG a Safon Uwch	AQA	OCR	Pearson (Edexcel)	Eduqas CBAC
Astudiaethau Ffilm	Na	le	Na	le
Athronyddiaeth	le	Na	Na	Na
Cyfrifyddu	le	Na	Na	Na
Daeareg	Na	le	Na	le
Eidaleg	Na	Na	le	Na
Electroneg *	Na	Na	Na	le

Pwnc UG a Safon Uwch	AQA	OCR	Pearson (Edexcel)	Eduqas CBAC
Gwareiddiad Clasurol	Na	le	Na	Na
Gwyddor Amgylcheddol	le	Na	Na	Na
Hanes Celf	Na	Na	le	Na
Hanes yr Henfyd	Na	le	Na	Na
Rwseg	Na	Na	le	Na
Technoleg Cerddoriaeth*	Na	Na	le	Na
Tsieiñeg	Na	Na	le	Na
Ystadegau	Na	Na	le	Na

Eitem 3.1

P-04-682 – Sgrinio Rheolaidd ar gyfer Diabetes Math 1 mewn Plant a Phobl Ifanc.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Anthony Cook ar ôl casglu 2,670 Llofnod. Casglodd deiseb gysylliedig 3,670 o llofnod

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno sgrinio rheolaidd ar gyfer diabetes math 1 mewn plant a phobl ifanc.

Ym mis Ionawr eleni, yn drychinebus collom ein hannwyl wŷr 13 oed, Peter Baldwin, a hynny oherwydd diabetes math 1 oedd heb ei ganfod nes ei bod yn rhy hwyr i'w achub. Roedd Peter yn ddisgybl oedd yn annwyl iawn ac yn uchel ei barch gan bawb yn Ysgol Uwchradd yr Eglwys Newydd yng Nghaerdydd. Mae pawb yn ei golli yno, ond mae'r boen i'w deulu yn aruthrol.

Yn ddiweddar, cyflwynwyd gwobr Pride of Britain i'n merch Beth am ei hymdrechion yn codi arian ac ymwybyddiaeth ar gyfer y clefyd ofnadwy hwn, ond gyda'ch cymorth chi a chymorth eich ffrindiau a'ch teulu, gallwn ni wneud gwahaniaeth go iawn.

A fyddech cystal â threulio ychydig funudau yn arwyddo'n deiseb i alw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno rhaglen sgrinio a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o'r angen i archwilio unrhyw un sy'n dod at weithiwr gofal iechyd proffesiynol â symptomau anesboniadwy tebyg i ffliw neu deimlad o salwch cyffredinol i weld a ydynt yn dioddef o ddiabetes math 1. Yr unig beth sydd ei angen mewn prawf o'r fath yw pigiad i'r bys neu sampl wrin ac mae'n cymryd

llai o amser nag ydych chi wedi'i dreulio yn darllen y paragraff hwn; mae hefyd yn costio ychydig geiniogau. Ein bwriad yw gwneud y prawf hwn yr un mor arferol mewn meddygfeydd teulu a chlinigau â phrofion tymheredd a phwysau gwaed.

Drwy lofnodi'r ddeiseb hon, gallech helpu i achub bywydau ac atal rhagor o golled erchyll mewn teuluoedd.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Y safon ddelfrydol fyddai sgrinio pob person ifanc er mwyn canfod y cyflwr llechwraidd hwn yn gynnar. Mae sawl rhan o'r byd yn gweld manteision sgrinio o'r fath ac yn ei gyflwyno – y diweddaraf yw Gogledd Carolina yn UDA. Mae linc isod i benderfyniad Gogledd Carolina.

<http://insulinnation.com/living/reegans-rule-passes-north-carolina/>

Mae Senedd yr Alban yn arwain y ffordd yn y DU ac eisoes wedi ymrwymo i drafod y mater, ac mae'n ymddangos yn debygol iawn y bydd yn cychwyn sgrinio. Rydym eisiau hyn ar gyfer ein plant yng Nghymru ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddechrau sgrinio cyn gynted â phosibl.

LLOFNODWCH Y DDEISEB A'I RHANNU Â CHYNIFER O BOBL Â PHOSIBL

(a chofiwch longyfarch eich hun – mae'n bosibl eich bod wedi achub bywyd plentyn)

Mae deiseb ar Change.org yn casglu llofnodion ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer y newid hwn ar draws y DU:

<https://www.change.org/p/craig-williams-mp-screen-children-for-type-1-diabetes>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) ix o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd, Llesiant a Chwaraeon
Cabinet Secretary for Health, Well-being and Sport



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref VG/02364/17

David J Rowlands AM
Chair, Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA

6 October 2017

Dear David,

I understand you have deferred your previous invitation of 28 July to attend the Petitions Committee to respond to petition P-04-682 - Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People.

I am grateful the Committee has agreed at this time to accept a written outline of action underway by the NHS in Wales to address points made by the petitioners.

I would like to set on record my condolences to the family of Peter Baldwin and thank the petitioners for raising these important matters for consideration. I understand the aims of the original petition have been considered and a consensus has emerged that there is insufficient evidence to introduce a whole population screening programme. The UK and Wales screening committees will of course be open to considering any robust evidence which emerges in future about the efficacy of introducing such a programme.

Having reviewed the petitioners more recent suggestions, I have considered what is feasible to take forward and how this can align with the work of the Diabetes Delivery Plan for Wales. I agree more can be done to raise awareness among the public and among healthcare professionals about the four 'T' symptoms. The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health made a similar point in its 2017 clinical audit report about raising awareness of diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). The Diabetes Delivery Plan for Wales was updated in December 2016 and an action was specifically included to raise awareness, by work led by our implementation group partners Diabetes UK Cymru. I am pleased Diabetes UK Cymru has worked with the petitioners, using the funds they have raised, to develop and deliver such a campaign.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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

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.

Tudalen y pecyn 77

However, there is no feasible mechanism to legislate for the mandatory testing of all unwell children and asking of the four 'T' symptoms. Mandating would be very difficult to apply in practice and clinically inadvisable based on expert advice. In applying the prudent healthcare principles, I would be concerned about a significant number of unnecessary referrals and investigations, as well as patient anxiety and ultimately avoidable harm. It will also utilise finite resources and mask referrals for those with genuine clinical urgency.

Beyond this, the Children and Young People's Diabetes Network, in conjunction with the Diabetes Implementation Group, is considering the potential to use Datix reporting of delayed diagnosis of type 1 diabetes. Datix is a national system all NHS bodies in Wales use to report adverse healthcare incidents and a report in this instance would trigger reflection and investigation of the case handling and learning for all concerned. This may be supported further by encouraging clusters (grouped primary care providers) to use this shared learning and highlight good practice. Consideration is also being given to making available a Primary Care Diabetes Society's e-learning module and the potential for GP receptionist training on the symptoms of type 1 diabetes.

The network is working with Cardiff and Vale University Health Board to pilot a DKA pathway. A care pathway sets out a standardised approach across an organisation or healthcare system, based on evidence and good practice, for managing a person's healthcare journey. The DKA pathway will outline the correct procedure to follow when children and young people present with the symptoms of DKA in primary care. Should the pilot prove successful, the network will work with all health boards to embed the pathway and achieve a consistent approach across Wales.

The Diabetes Delivery Plan also emphasises to health boards the need to implement the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence recommended referral to specialist paediatric diabetes teams within 24 hours. Taken together, I am assured a proportionate level of focus and activity is in place to support NHS bodies in Wales to better identify, diagnose and treat children and young people with type 1 diabetes. However, I will ask the network to consider further the availability of glucose meters and electronic prompts for general practitioners.

Yours sincerely,



Vaughan Gething AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd, Llesiant a Chwaraeon
Cabinet Secretary for Health, Well-being and Sport

Vivienne Harpwood, Cadeirydd / Chair
Ffon / Phone: 01874 712502
E-bost / Email: Vivienne.Harpwood@wales.nhs.uk

**Carol Shillabeer, Y Prif Weithredwr /
Chief Executive**
Ffon / Phone: 01874 712659
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**GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES**

**Bwrdd Iechyd
Addysgu Powys
Powys Teaching
Health Board**

CS/AE/ae

30 August 2017

Mr David J Rowlands AC/AM
Chair
National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Rowlands

**Petition P-04-682 Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in
Children and Young People**

Thank you for your letter dated 4th August 2017 in which you request further information from Powys Teaching Health Board on the following issues:

- The policy of the Health Board in relation to point of care blood glucose testing in primary care settings, including quality assurance and governance arrangements;
- The availability of blood glucose testing equipment in GP practices and other primary care settings, and data in relation to the number of tests carried out and in what circumstances;
- The arrangements in place to ensure effective dialogue between primary and secondary care. For example the policy in relation to carrying out case reviews in cases of delayed diagnosis of type 1 (such as when a child presents in DKA).

The responses to these questions are as follows:

- **Powys Teaching Health Board does not have a policy for point of care blood glucose testing in primary care.** However, the Diabetes Specialist Nurses have provided training as part of the Link Nurse programme, which includes nurses from all areas in Powys, on the

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Ty Glasbury, Ysbyty Bronllys,
Aberhonddu, Powys LD3 0LU
Ffôn: 01874 711661



Headquarters
Glasbury House, Bronllys Hospital
Brecon, Powys LD3 0LU
Tel: 01874 711661

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth Gymraeg
Bwrdd Iechyd Addysgu Powys yw enw gweithred Bwrdd Iechyd
Lleol Addysgu Powys



Tudalen y 79

We welcome correspondence in Welsh
Powys Teaching Health Board is the operational name of
Powys Teaching Local Health Board

importance of quality control of blood glucose monitors and ketone monitoring, in line with the policy which has been developed for the Powys Teaching Health Board community hospitals (currently under review).

- Blood glucose testing equipment is available in all GP practices. Powys Teaching Health Board does not have data relating to the number of tests carried out and in what circumstances.
- Powys Teaching Health Board dealt with a complaint in relation to a diagnosis of a child with Type 1 diabetes, which was also heard as a patient story at one of the health board's Board meetings. As a result, a specific action plan is in place to include a learning event for all GPs in Powys. The GP CPD coordinators will consider the inclusion of case reviews in the protected learning time events.

A pathway review was part of work commissioned by the Petitions Committee and undertaken by Diabetes UK. In addition, effective dialogue between primary/secondary care has been discussed at our recent Medical and Dental Education Committee (on 10th August) and with the Women and Children's Team.

The Women and Children's Directorate is exploring the development of a team based learning approach for conditions such as type 1 Diabetes and Addison's disease, which are rare presentations and need to be identified and managed urgently within a much larger volume of self-limiting illness in primary and community care.

The Powys Teaching Health Board Diabetes Plan identifies the need to monitor more closely the quality of the care provision in secondary care. One action from this is the formulation of a questionnaire and accompanying letter for all the relevant areas. This falls in line with the criteria measured in the annual National Paediatric Diabetes Audit.

I hope this is helpful. Do let me know if I can provide any further information.

Yours sincerely



Dr Catherine Woodward
Acting Chief Executive
(On Behalf of Carol Shillabeer)



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Caerdydd a'r Fro
Cardiff and Vale
University Health Board

Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru
University Hospital of Wales
UHB Headquarters
Heath Park
Cardiff, CF14 4XW

Parc Y Mynydd Bychan
Caerdydd, CF14 4XW

Eich cyf/Your ref:P-04-682
Ein cyf/Our ref: LR-ns-08-6440
Welsh Health Telephone Network:
Direct Line/Linell uniongychol: 02920 745681

Len Richards
Chief Executive

31 August 2017

David J Rowlands AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Rowlands

Petition P-04-682 Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People

Thank you for your letter dated 4 August 2017. I am pleased to be able to respond to your queries after consulting with the clinical leads in the UHB. Further information was requested regarding:

- 1. The policy of your Health Board in relation to point of care blood glucose testing in primary care settings, including quality assurance and governance arrangements**

An All-Wales pathway for diagnosis of diabetes in children and young people is in the final stages of preparation. The pathway emphasises point of care blood glucose testing in all children where Diabetes might be suspected in accordance with NICE guidelines and specifies that laboratory test for glucose and HbA1C are not appropriate.

POCT UHB Policy Commitment

We are committed to ensuring that there are appropriate arrangements in place to provide guidance on the selection and procurement of devices, that all staff undertaking POCT are trained and competent, that quality assurance procedures are in place and that there are systems in place to ensure the effective collection, sharing and reporting of high quality data and information within a sound information governance framework.

The newly revised UHB Policy states that GPs as Independent Contractors can use the Policy as a framework for good practice, but are not mandated to follow it, unless undertaking a commissioned service. However, there are many GP practices which currently participate in our POCT Blood Glucose/Ketone EQA Scheme. Although,

Tudalen y pecyn 81



there is no clear reporting/ governance route in place as of yet to follow-up non-compliant practices, we still maintain a log of compliance issues.

In addition, GMS regulation requires contractors:

- to ensure that the equipment used by the service provider for providing care or treatment to a service user is safe for such use and is used in a safe way;
- where equipment or medicines are supplied by the service provider, ensuring that there are sufficient quantities of these to ensure the safety of service users and to meet their needs.

The Clinical Governance Practice Self- Assessment Tool (GPSAT) 2015-2017 part of the contract has similar expectations regarding maintenance of equipment. With launch of the new guidance and newly revised UHB policy we would hope to see further improvements.

2. The availability of blood glucose testing equipment in GP practices and other primary care settings, and data in relation to the number of tests carried out and in what circumstances

We do help to provide Self- Monitoring Blood Glucose guidance around suitable PoCT meters to be used across Primary Care, to which most practices adhere. Thus, preventing acceptance of unknown meters being used, which may be unsuitable for use.

However, there is no formal mechanism for the UHB to be able routinely monitor independent contractors in this area and the policy can only be applied voluntarily. The policy does apply however to the Cardiff and Vale Out of Hours Service.

Current GP contract does not include routine screening for Type 1 Diabetes in children. Therefore the UHB cannot enforce any data collection in relation to the number of tests carried out and in what circumstances.

3. The arrangements in place to ensure effective dialogue between primary and secondary care. For example your policy in relation to carrying out case reviews in cases of late diagnosis of type 1 (such as when a child presents in DKA).

The Children and Young People's Wales Diabetes Network (CYPWDN), have been working in collaboration with colleagues in primary care to improve early diagnosis of diabetes in children. The primary objective is to reduce the number of children and young people who have life threatening DKA at the point of diagnosis with type 1 diabetes. The key partners in this project are The Children & Young People's Wales Diabetes Network, General Paediatricians, Cluster leads, Practices, RCGP Wales, GPC Wales and Diabetes UK Cymru.

The key areas we have targeted for improvement are:

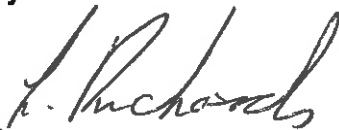
- 1) An all Wales referral pathway for the diagnosis and timely referral of children and young people with diabetes. We have had discussions on the pathway in the PCIC meeting, primary secondary care interface group for Child Health and it has been presented at the Clinical Directors' forum. Feedback will be sought from the Local Medical Committee and we hope to pilot it in Cardiff and Vale UHB in October 2017.

The pathway emphasises point of care blood glucose testing in any child with a potential diagnosis of diabetes in accordance with NICE guidance and same day referral to the Children's Assessment Unit based in the Children's Hospital for Wales. The Children's assessment unit have protocols and pathways in place for the immediate assessment, diagnosis and management of a child with potential diabetes. Further ongoing care is provided by a specialist multidisciplinary team.

- 2) Improved partnership working between primary care, General Paediatrics and Diabetes services in secondary care. We have commenced a policy in partnership with primary care to have a clear communication line when things go well and not as per standards (late diagnosis) via the incident reporting system. We are working on ways to close the loop following the incident reports. Feedback letters are also being sent to primary care following late diagnosis, highlighting NICE guidance as well as letters commending early diagnosis and prompt referral.
- 3) Training - CPET biannually, e-learning modules for type 1 diabetes in children, sustaining the training and targeting the education at different stages of training.
- 4) Behaviour change – We are liaising with 1000 Lives to run behaviour change sessions for the CYPWDN and primary care health care professionals to further explore how to influence thinking.

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Len Richards
Chief Executive



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Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Cwm Taf
University Health Board

Your ref/eich cyf:
Our ref/ein cyf:
Date/Dyddiad:
Tel/ffôn:
Fax/ffacs:
Email/ebost:
Dept/adran:

AJW/CJM
01.09.2017
01443 744803
01443 744888
Allison.williams4@wales.nhs.uk
Chair and Chief Executive

David J Rowlands
Chair of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales

Dear David,

Petition P-04-682 Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People

Thank you for your letter dated the 4th August. In response to the queries posed to the health board from the National Assembly for Wales's Petitions Committee regarding the above Petition, please see the response below:

1. The policy of your Health Board in relation to point of care blood glucose testing in primary care settings, including quality assurance and governance arrangements;

At this present moment within Primary and Community setting only District nurses and Nursing homes are governed by Point of Care Testing (POCT) for Blood Glucose Monitoring (BGM). They are issued with the same meter and receive standardized training in its use including Quality Assurance: internal QA is documented in Log books kept with the meter, External QA is sent out via POCT who document the result and take action if required as per local policy.

This has yet to be completely rolled out into the GP practices due to the nature of GPs being independent contractors and complexity around the standardizing of the meters and the Quality Assurance. The issues being taken into consideration include the following:

- Each GP and Nurse within a practice tend to carry their own meter.
- Many practices now employ locums GPs, who also carry their meter, and these work within and across Local Health Board areas.
- Access to the testing strips can be problematic, as these need to be prescribed by the practice.
- Strips only have a 6 month shelf life, so the logistics of regulating the supply is complex and some would be out of date before there are used – due to the limited amount of times being used.

Return Address: Ynysmeurig House, Unit 3, Navigation Park, Abercynon, CF45 4SN

- Every GP/Practice Nurse working within Cwm Taf would require the same training plus have to undertake yearly updates in addition to this.
- Internal and External Quality Assurance would need to be carried out by every individual who has a meter.

Discussions have commenced within the Health Board with regard to how the above issues can be overcome and support a full roll out. One possibility being explored is the option around the meter sitting within the Emergency bag/trolley along with a log book and designated persons to undertake the Quality Assurance.

2. The availability of blood glucose testing equipment in GP practices and other primary care settings, and data in relation to the number of tests carried out and in what circumstances;

Blood glucose testing equipment is readily available in each GP Practice as they are provided with a list of meters recommended by Cwm Taf UHB, (ratified by the Point of Care Testing Team and Diabetes Nurse Specialists) for patient use and these are provided free to the GP practices. These are the meters the GP's and Practice nurses will use if required to perform a test on an ill patient.

As mentioned above GP's carry a meter within their own bag to use if on house calls.

There is no official data re the amount of tests undertaken, however an audit was performed a number of years ago requesting this information and it showed that the meters were used infrequently within the practices: once a month or less in most practices for use with an ill patient. Practice Nurses use them more frequently whilst educating people already diagnosed with diabetes, on how to self monitor. Circumstances where a meter may be required to be used to assess an ill patient: Vomiting/ abdominal pain in children, osmotic symptoms, Seizures, unconscious person, Confused/unwell person, etc.

District Nurses are provided with their own meters via the UHB, these meters are the same. Training for the meters is standardized with yearly updates; they perform both internal and external quality assurances which are governed by POCT.

3. The arrangements in place to ensure effective dialogue between primary and secondary care. For example your policy in relation to carrying out case reviews in cases of late diagnosis of type 1 (such as when a child presents in DKA).

Cwm Taf has excellent communications within and between primary, community and secondary Care. Primary Care clinicians are advised if they have any concerns they should refer directly to Secondary Care immediately for a review by a Consultant Paediatrician.

This has been improved recently with the opening of opening of the Paediatric Assessment Unit within the Royal Glamorgan Hospital. All the referrals are received and triaged by a consultant paediatrician from 8 AM till 8 PM. This service has been welcomed by GPs.

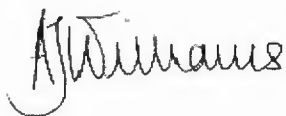
Cwm Taf has also invested in a Primary Care Diabetes Nurse Facilitator and 3 additional Primary Care Diabetes Nurse Specialists whose role it is to work closely with GP practices and teams. They are available to offer immediate support and advice to primary care teams on an individual case by case basis as well as general advice.

The Health Board holds a regular Diabetes Clinical Delivery & Planning Group on which there is representation from all stakeholders involved in delivering diabetes care. This includes consultants, GP and secondary care Diabetes Nurse Specialists, and also the Primary Care Diabetes Nurse Specialists to ensure effective dialogue between Primary and Secondary Care. The purpose of this group is to oversee the effective delivery of good quality care for patients with Diabetes in Cwm Taf. Blood Glucose Monitoring is a standard agenda item, along with patient / service user update and improvements against the delivery plan.

Where necessary individual case reviews are undertaken and lessons learnt are shared across the service. All clinicians have a responsibility to report significant incidents via Datix and every GP surgery is required to note, investigate and review significant incidents as well. Where necessary and appropriate, GPs are asked to include late diagnosis within their GP appraisal. The Primary Care Directorate produces a clinical governance newsletter which includes cases and lessons learnt from General Practice and from the Ombudsman reports and this is shared with all the GP contractors and their wider teams.

Any specific concerns are communicated from Consultant to GP via letter and updates sharing lessons learnt are offered to Practices as needed.

Yours sincerely



Mrs Allison Williams
Chief Executive/Prif Weithredydd



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Aneurin Bevan
University Health Board

Our Ref: JP/RB/AS

Direct Line: 01633 435958

1st September 2017

David J Rowlands AC/AM
Cadeirydd/Chair
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru Y Pwllgor Deisebau/
National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

Dear Mr Rowlands

Re: Petition P-04-682 Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People

Thank you for your letter dated 4 August 2017 requesting further information in relation to the above petition with regard to:

- The policy of the Health Board in relation to point of care blood glucose testing in primary care settings, including quality assurance and governance arrangements;
- The availability of blood glucose testing equipment in GP practices and other primary care settings, and data in relation to the number of tests carried out and in what circumstances;
- The arrangements in place to ensure effective dialogue between primary and secondary care. For example the policy in relation to carrying out case reviews in cases of late diagnosis of type 1 (such as when a child presents in DKA).

Aneurin Bevan University Health Board expects point of care blood glucose testing to be available in all GP Practices and Out of Hours settings. The quality assurance and governance arrangements rest with the independent contractors and the Health Board requires appropriate arrangements to be in place in this regard.

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Aneurin Bevan

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Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Aneurin Bevan yw enw gweithredol Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Aneurin Bevan
Aneurin Bevan University Health Board is the operational name of Aneurin Bevan University Local Health Board

Point of care testing equipment is widely available across the GP Practices and other primary care settings, and the primary care diabetes team has been actively promoting the need for blood glucose monitoring equipment in each GP surgery room and for blood ketone testing meters to be available in each surgery.

The importance of ongoing education and training regarding the testing, diagnosis and management of diabetes in children and young people is well recognised and a learning event was held recently, which was well attended from a range of colleagues in primary care and across the Health Board area. The Health Board encourages all healthcare professionals working in areas where diabetes diagnosis and management forms part of their service provision to undertake the DIATIPs training programme. In addition Dr David Millar-Jones, one of our GPs has been directly involved in the development of the POCKET Medic films for diagnosing diabetes in children. These videos are an excellent resource for educating both the public and healthcare professionals and Dr Millar-Jones is currently developing an on-line learning module.

With regard to effective dialogue between primary and secondary care and learning around late diagnosis, our secondary care clinicians always ask families at the time of diagnosis whether they have had any contact with primary care or other healthcare professionals in the week or so prior to diagnosis. Where it is identified that this has been the case, the clinicians make contact with the GP to request a review of the case to identify lessons learnt. I have asked our Director of Therapies and Health Science, who is the executive lead for diabetes to facilitate a conversation at the next Diabetes Planning and Delivery Group to identify whether this audit process could be improved and further developed.

I trust that this response answers your queries. Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information if required.

Yours sincerely



Judith Paget
Chief Executive/Prif Weithredwr



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Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
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Committee Clerking Team

Via e-mail:

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

Ein cyf / Our ref: GD/MO/4653/1114

Eich cyf / Your ref:

☎: 01745 448788 ext 6364

Gofynnwch am / Ask for: Dawn Lees

E-bost / Email: dawn.lees@wales.nhs.uk

Dyddiad / Date: 20th September 2017

Dear Clerk,

Petition P-04-682 Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People

Further to your letter dated 4th August, in respect of the above Petition, I have discussed this with colleagues from the Diabetes Specialty Service who have sought advice from the Clinical Diabetes lead for Wales and the Diabetes National Specialist Advisory Group. The collective view is that NICE guidance should be adhered to and to ensure that diabetes education for Primary Care Health Professionals includes raising the awareness of the classic symptoms for Type 1 diabetes and prompts 'on the spot' finger prick blood glucose testing for any individual be that an adult, child or young person who presents with such symptoms. In support of this I can confirm that the Children & Young People's diabetes network in Wales corresponded on this matter in November last year as follows;

'As a Network we strongly recommend all NHS staff adhere to NICE guidelines, which state that the characteristics of type 1 diabetes in children and young people include polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss and tiredness and that children and young people with suspected type 1 diabetes should be referred immediately (on the same day) to the Paediatric Diabetes team.

Many of the recommendations the petitioners make in their correspondence to the committee are of excellent value and many are being pursued by ourselves, primary care colleagues and Diabetes UK Cymru. These include additional training for primary care staff, the provision of glucose meters to GP's / practice nurses and a need for health boards to be aware of and report on pathways of care and DKA rates at diagnosis'.

Furthermore, I have sought the views of Diabetes Specialist Leads on the practicalities of global Diabetes screening of all children who present at their GP surgery, regardless of whether they present with symptoms or not, and the consensus is that it is not a practical approach nor is it felt appropriate to finger prick test all children routinely, without any evidence that such screening is effective and this would not be desirable from the child's point who may object to such a procedure whenever presenting at a GP surgery.



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Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board

They do, however, agree with the importance of continuing efforts to educate all healthcare professionals of the early signs of Type 1 Diabetes in children and the need to undertake finger prick testing on the spot and it was suggested to include such training in the Diabetes LES. We therefore acknowledge the importance of supporting the awareness campaign to ensure that presenting symptoms are acted upon appropriately.

Whilst the primary care sector are not part of BCUHB's point of care blood glucose contract, there are regular supplies of new preferred formulary meters available in Primary Care. This enables all surgeries to have access to new glucose testing meters for self-monitoring of blood glucose and avoid any instances when a finger prick blood glucose measurement couldn't be undertaken in a GP surgery.

Furthermore, one of the meters also has the capability to measure blood ketone levels which would help to indicate a risk for Diabetic Keto-Acidosis (DKA). Whilst blips into the Diabetic Nursing Services are recorded, data is not routinely requested from primary care regarding the number of POC tests undertaken opportunistically based on presenting symptoms.

I trust this response is satisfactory in respect of the queries raised however, if you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Gary Doherty'.

Gary Doherty
Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive

Ein cyf/Our ref: CEO.1685.0817

Eich cyf/Your ref: Kelly Sursona

Gofynnwch am/Please ask for: 01267 239581

Rhif Ffôn /Telephone: 01267 239579

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E-bost/E-mail: Kelly.sursona@wales.nhs.uk

Dyddiad/Date: 29 September 2017

Swyddfeydd Corfforaethol, Adeilad Ystwyth
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David J Rowlands AC/AM
Chair
National Assembly for Wales
Petitions Committee
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff

Dear David

RE: Petition P-04-682 Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People

Thank you for your letter of 4 August 2017. I apologise for not providing a response from the Health Board to your letter of 23 February 2017 which requested our diagnosis and referral pathways for type 1 diabetes and diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) in children and young people.

Within the Health Board area, since January 2017, 17 children with a new diagnosis of type 1 diabetes have attended appointments with the Hywel Dda paediatric service. Six patients were admitted as inpatients with DKA. Once diagnosed all children and young people remain under the care of the multidisciplinary team (MDT) within the Hywel Dda secondary care service.

- The Health Board Point of Care Testing Policy is linked to the Welsh Scientific Advisory Committee's Policy on the management of Point of Care Testing (POCT). "What, When and How?" (May 2017). The Health Board policy is available to all staff via the intranet, and in order to inform all Health Board staff of this a global email was issued to all directorate leads, general managers, medical and nursing staff and primary care practice managers. There is currently a training programme in progress on POCT for all relevant staff. Within the POCT policy there is information on

standard operating procedures and instructions to ensure quality assurance.

- Blood glucose testing equipment should be available in all primary care practices. Health professionals in primary care will undertake a blood glucose test if there is clinical evidence indicating the need.
- There is a POCT subcommittee within the Health Board, and included in this committee is primary care representation. The subcommittee reports into the Health Board Medical Devices Committee.

The paediatric secondary care team utilise the primary care newsletters to educate primary care colleagues on late diagnosis.

The Health Board has a newly appointed Paediatric Consultant due to take up post in the Autumn of this year. There has, until this time, been no capacity within the Health Board to undertake formal case reviews, however with the addition of the Paediatric Consultant the paediatrics team has planned the development of a guide on the management of late diagnosis. In addition, there is an annual diabetes update study day held locally each year.

Whilst it is difficult to hear of a young person dying from a treatable illness it is unclear what introducing routine screening for Type 1 diabetes in children and young people would accomplish. Several questions would have to be answered including what age at which this would be carried out, when would this be done and how? The provision of this would place additional demand on an already challenged primary care service with no clear evidence to suggest that this would prevent a similar incident.

The Health Board would welcome support and I suggest that the way forward is to raise the profile and further educate all health professionals in understanding the signs and symptoms of Type 1 diabetes across primary care, community and secondary care.

Yours sincerely



Steve Moore
Chief Executive

P-04-682 Introduce Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People – Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health to the Committee, 30.08.2017

Dear Mr Rowlands

Thank you for your recent letter to Dr Mair Parry and the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH) regarding Petition P-04-682 Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People.

Having consulted with RCPCH members in Wales who specialise in diabetes, we feel that our response to your questions is best set out in the letter sent by Dr Christopher Bidder on Behalf of Children & Young People Wales Diabetes Network to the Chair of the Health, Social Care and Sport Committee dated 16.11.16, regarding this issue. I have attached a copy of that letter for convenience. Dr Bidder is of course a member of the RCPCH as well as being Chair of the Children & Young People Wales Diabetes Network.

This letter sets out our position on the first question in particular, which is that NHS Wales should be working at applying NICE guidance consistently. With reference to your other two specific questions, we would add that as paediatricians, our members are not in a position to speak on behalf of primary care colleagues, to whom you may wish to direct those questions.

We welcome the petitioner's aim to raise awareness of the signs/symptoms and to improve early diagnosis of type 1 diabetes and reiterate the final point made in the letter that if the Committee wishes to hear further evidence from paediatricians with expertise in diabetes at a Committee session, we would be happy to facilitate this.

Best wishes,

Gethin Jones

External Affairs Manager, Wales / Rheolwr Materion Allanol, Cymru
Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health / Coleg Brenhinol Pediatreg a Iechyd
Plant



31 August 2017

Response to the National Assembly Petitions Committee - P-04-682 - Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People

Thank you for approaching the Royal College of General Practitioners Wales to provide information concerning this petition. The Royal College of GPs Wales represents a network of around 2,000 GPs, aiming to improve care for patients. We work to encourage and maintain the highest standards of general medical practice and act as the voice of GPs on resources, education, training, research and clinical standards.

This petition has been raised following a tragic case and we sympathise with the family of Peter Baldwin. Most GPs will only see one child diagnosed with a new diabetes case in their career and we support the increase of awareness for both clinicians and the public.

The Petitions Committee is seeking the view of RCGP Wales on the following areas:

- **the role of primary care clinicians in improving early diagnosis of type 1 diabetes and any barriers or opportunities that (the College) can identify;**

General Practitioners are ideally placed within the community to make the diagnosis of Type 1 diabetes. School children visit the GP between two and three times a year, but this figure is doubled in the under-fives (who visit the GP an average of six times per year). We are frequently the first person an unwell child will see and like all other health care professionals it can be a challenge recognising the symptoms of Type 1 diabetes.

The incidence of childhood diabetes is varied in different populations and is gradually increasing. Asians have a higher prevalence. The incidence of new cases of Type 1 Diabetes is currently reported to be 22.8 per 100,000 children under 15 years with a peak age of diagnosis of 9-14 years. The prevalence or number of cases is 187/100,000 children under 15 years. This means that each individual surgery may not have a diabetic child. (HQIP & RCPCH: National Paediatric Diabetes Audit 2013/14: Report 1: Care Processes and Outcomes

<http://www.rcpch.ac.uk/system/files/protected/page/2014%20NPDA%20Report%201%202014%20FINAL.pdf>) Type 2 Diabetes is now being diagnosed in over weight teenagers but again the numbers are small. (HQIP and RCPCH: National Paediatric Audit

2012/13: <http://www.rcpch.ac.uk/system/files/protected/page/NPDA%202012-13%20Core%20Report%202nd%20FINAL%20v%203.3.pdf>)

The RCGP GP Training curriculum statements 3.04 and 3.17 include recognition of Paediatric emergencies (of which Diagnosis of Type 1 diabetes would be included) and the impact this has on the child and their family. Educational opportunities are provided both by RCGP and other agencies because there is recognition that it is important that GPs keep up to date with continued professional development, which includes the management of paediatric emergencies.

We cannot ignore, however, the challenging climate primary care currently finds itself in, with the increasing demand vs recruitment and retention difficulties, which puts at risk continuity of care and knowledge of the individual child and family as well as time restraints for each consultation.

The petition specifically asks for screening. Screening programmes involve testing populations for preclinical conditions. Screening is not appropriate for a symptomatic person or child as this is a diagnostic test. There are studies going on in the USA (Trialnet) looking at genetic markers in at risk populations but these are not proven and further research will need to be done before this is considered acceptable to fulfil the NHS population screening criteria. Screening programmes should:

- be capable of detecting a high proportion of disease in its preclinical state
- be safe to administer
- be reasonable in cost
- lead to demonstrated improved health outcomes
- be widely available, as must the interventions that follow a positive result

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evidence-review-criteria-national-screening-programmes/criteria-for-appraising-the-viability-effectiveness-and-appropriateness-of-a-screening-programme>

• whether patients and parents/carers should be routinely asked about the ‘Four Ts’ symptoms of type 1 diabetes when unwell children present in primary care settings;

The four Ts are in our opinion, frequently considered in the assessment of the unwell child. The Four Ts – toilet a lot, thirst, thinner and tiredness - are all symptoms and should be taken seriously, particularly in young children. Unfortunately, they are non-specific symptoms and occur in other conditions such as gastroenteritis, chronic urinary infections, flu-like illness, alcohol intoxication or misuse. Sadly they may not always be present when a child presents with diabetes and or may be masked by another acute condition linked to the development of diabetes. Weight loss in particular is often missing or masked by dehydration in the acute presentation. Urine sugar testing is relative easy both in the surgery and on a home visit. Obtaining samples can be difficult especially in smaller children. There should be increased awareness in the population, particularly among parents and carers of the potential importance of bringing a urine sample to an appointment with an unwell child.

We agree that there needs to be increased awareness of diabetes and particularly ketoacidosis and the risks to children and young people for primary care clinicians. Doctors do continual professional development and endocrine problems and paediatric emergencies should form part of the continuous cycle.

- **the scope for point of care blood glucose testing to be carried out more routinely when unwell children present in primary care settings.**

Point of care blood glucose monitoring is routinely used in primary care in the assessment and management of Type1 and Type2 diabetes. It is important to recognise the importance of appropriate use of this, whether adult or child. Individual clinicians use their judgment regarding when to use this but we would not want testing to delay emergency treatment if needed. There may be scope to increase the use of point of care blood glucose testing in children, we feel that the use of this should be carefully considered in collaboration with other professional and clinical bodies. There is scope for increasing awareness in the use of point of care blood glucose testing in children along with an increased awareness of the 'Four Ts' not only among health care professionals but also amongst the general public.

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David Rowlands AM,
Chair, Petitions Committee
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1 September 2017

Petition P-04-682 Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People

Dear David

Many thanks for your letter addressed to Dr Philip Banfield regarding the petition on Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People received by your committee. I would like to take the opportunity to inform you that I have recently been elected as Chair of the BMA's Welsh Council, succeeding Dr Banfield in this position, and am therefore responding in this capacity.

To begin, I acknowledge the sad circumstances which led to this petition and offer our sincere condolences to the family of Peter Baldwin.

In 2013, BMA Cymru Wales responded to the consultation on the Diabetes Delivery Plan for Wales, and emphasised the importance of early diagnosis and early access to specialist services so that children and young people with type 1 diabetes can lead a normal life as possible.

As you note in your summary of the petition, we consider that the important issue at hand is the raising of awareness of the signs and symptoms of type 1 diabetes. Our members have suggested this is by far the most vital element of early diagnosis rather than routine or universal screening, which is often inappropriate for a condition that is seldom, if ever, completely asymptomatic. The introduction of routine screening could have an impact on resources and also lead to capacity issues within an already stretched primary care arena – this would be an essential consideration in the development of any such programme.

Cyfarwyddwr Cenedlaethol (Cymru)/National director (Wales):

Rachel Podolak

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Listed as a Trade Union under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974.



Tudalen y pecyn 102

This awareness raising, including enhancing knowledge of the 'Four Ts', cannot be realised by GPs alone. We would suggest that a sustained, properly-resourced awareness campaign featured in schools, community and healthcare settings – targeting parents and carers, teachers, school pupils of all ages, and wider health and social care professionals - is necessary.

Our members working in primary care have informed us that certain GP practices have introduced various systems that encourage early diagnosis of type 1 diabetes. For instance, in one practice young people who could be at risk of type 1 diabetes, particularly those under 16 displaying feverish symptoms or otherwise unwell, are prompted to provide urine samples. This allows for the practice to check for abnormal glucose and ketone levels, and follow-up with further testing if necessary. This example appears to support the spirit of the petition and we would gladly provide further details.

In conclusion, our membership agrees with the intention of the petitioner in seeking to heighten the understanding of type 1 diabetes and its symptoms in order to encourage earlier diagnosis. Therefore, we suggest that investment should be prioritised towards raising awareness of the condition's symptoms.

Yours sincerely



Dr David Bailey
Chair, BMA Welsh Council

6 September 2017

David J Rowlands AM
Chair of Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear David Rowlands AM

Re: Petition P-04-682 Routine Screening for Type 1 Diabetes in Children and Young People

Thank you for your letter regarding the above petition and the opportunity for the Royal College of Nursing Wales to provide evidence in relation to the different areas specified in the letter. Please note our responses to the three areas below:

1. The role of primary care clinicians in improving early diagnosis of type 1 diabetes, and any barriers or opportunities that you identify

1.1 Opportunities

Nurses are key primary care clinicians who provide care across the lifespan of individuals and communities. Midwives are present throughout the antenatal and early post-natal period, where diabetes is pertinent to both mother and baby. Health Visitors are involved with the health and care of children right from the start of their lives and the wider family, whilst School Nurses are involved in the health care of children and young people of school age. Practice Nurses may see people of all ages for a range of interventions, within General Practice. Hence, nurses are uniquely placed to play a role in preventative healthcare and the promotion of public health amongst children and young people.

Continued...

Nurses are already involved in a number of existing initiatives and schemes which could be strengthened or enhanced in order to incorporate the principles of early diagnosis. For instance, 'Making Every Contact Count' is centred on using every opportunity to ask individuals the right questions to find out about their underlying health needs and deliver advice to improve health and wellbeing. Health care staff should feel empowered to promote healthy lifestyles, supporting behaviour change and contribute to reducing the risk of chronic disease. The Committee may want to consider the extent to which the 'Making Every Contact Count' initiative is helping to achieve those aspirations. Similarly, an assessment of the Healthy Child Wales Programme and its success in delivering evidence based preventative and early intervention measures, and support on parenting and healthy lifestyle choices, could also be considered.

Over a number of years the care provided for people with diabetes has been quantified via primary care audits, which have consistently highlighted the quality of care and variation in practice across Wales. New initiatives such as the Primary Care Measures are attempting to evaluate patient outcomes within areas such as measuring obesity in children.

The Welsh Government also have the [Diabetes Delivery Plan 2016 – 2020](#) and that has included special considerations for children and young people, including targets for paediatric peer audit and the paediatric diabetes network. The impact and effectiveness of the delivery plan should be monitored carefully, with in-depth consideration of whether or not it is achieving the best possible outcomes from children in Wales.

1.2 Barriers

A fundamental barrier to improving early diagnosis of type 1 diabetes in primary care relates to staffing resource. Workforce planning for this aspect of health care provision has not been robust, with very little data to inform and build a sustainable nursing workforce for the future.

Additionally, the accessibility and opportunity to uptake education and training related to diabetes is hugely variable, as is the financial support for, and release of, General Practice Nurses to undertake education.

Currently, there are no agreed national standards for primary care education relating to diabetes. According to the Welsh Government's Diabetes Delivery Plan, Health Boards should ensure they have appropriate numbers of staff with the right skills set in relation to population health needs assessment and that healthcare professionals are sufficiently knowledgeable to identify, refer and manage, as appropriate, children and young people with diabetes. For General Practice and the independent sector however, there can be significant variation in the identification of the educational

Continued...

needs of nursing staff within these settings.

Similarly, the Delivery Plan also states that having the right skills set in relation to population health needs assessment is essential, and that the paediatric diabetes network should work through primary care clusters to raise awareness and support identification of symptoms of type 1 diabetes. However, this is not yet evident within the primary care 'Pace Setter' or 'Emerging Model' programmes.

2. Whether patients and parents/carers should be routinely asked about the 'Four Ts' symptoms of type 1 diabetes when unwell children present in primary care settings

The 'Four Ts' should be asked routinely as part of a history taking exercise. However, one or more of them, if present, are symptoms that can be associated with a range of illnesses, especially in children and young people. If these symptoms are presented together then they would be considered red flags and alert the clinician immediately to a diagnosis of diabetes. However, the symptoms rarely present in uniformity and the highly skilled art of history taking during a nurse consultation is imperative in securing an accurate diagnosis.

3. The scope for point of care blood glucose testing to be carried out more routinely when unwell children present in primary care settings

In principle, there would be no reason why blood glucose testing of children and young people shouldn't be carried out more routinely in primary care settings, but the feasibility of doing so will depend on the availability of equipment, staff and facilities. Devices are portable which provides flexibility about where the test can be carried out, but staff have to be adequately trained, and the resources available to carry out the test and any follow-ups.

Thank you again for the opportunity for the Royal College of Nursing to provide evidence for this petition. We hope the above is helpful to you and the wider Committee. Please do not hesitate to contact my office if any further information is required.

Kind regards

Yours sincerely



**TINA DONNELLY, CBE, TD, DL, FRCN
DIRECTOR, RCN WALES**

P-04-628 Mynediad at Iaith Arwyddion Prydain i bawb

Testun y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wella mynediad at addysg a gwasanaethau o ran iaith Arwyddion Prydain er mwyn gwella ansawdd bywyd pobl fyddar o bob oedran.

Gwella mynediad fel y gall teuluoedd ddysgu iaith Arwyddion Prydain: Pan fo plentyn yn cael diagnosis ei fod yn fyddar / yn drwm ei glyw, dylid cynnig gwersi am ddim / gwersi â chymhorthdal i'w rieni, fel y gallant ddysgu iaith Arwyddion Prydain (mae cwrs iaith Arwyddion Prydain lefel un yn costio tua £300 y pen). Drwy ddefnyddio lleferydd yn unig, mae plant byddar yn ei chael yn anodd datblygu sgiliau cyfathrebu, neu'n methu â gwneud hynny, gan fethu â chyrraedd cerrig milltir pwysig. Bydd dysgu ieithoedd eraill drwy iaith Arwyddion Prydain (Saesneg / Cymraeg) yn gwella dealltwriaeth y plentyn.

Cyflwyno iaith Arwyddion Prydain ar y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol: Bydd plant a phobl ifanc byddar sy'n dysgu iaith Arwyddion Prydain pan fyddant yn ifanc yn cael gwell mynediad at addysg a bydd yn fuddiol i'w lles. Dylai iaith Arwyddion Prydain gael ei haddysgu i bawb gan athrawon byddar cymwys mewn ysgolion, a byddai hynny'n sicrhau gwell mynediad i bawb yn y gymdeithas. Credwn y dylai iaith Arwyddion Prydain gael ei chynnig fel cymhwyster iaith i bob dysgwr. Nid yw TGAU Cymraeg (ac ieithoedd modern eraill) yn cael eu cynnig bob amser i ddisgyblion byddar; mae angen gwella'r sefyllfa hon hefyd.

Gwella mynediad at addysg mewn iaith Arwyddion Prydain i blant a phobl ifanc byddar: mae eu mynediad at addysg mewn iaith Arwyddion Prydain yn gyfyngedig ar hyn o bryd, ac yn aml, mae cymwysterau'r cynorthwywyr sydd ar gael yn annigonol. Mae bwlch enfawr o ran addysg plant byddar, ac mae llawer yn cael eu trin, ar gam, fel pe tai ganddynt anabledd dysgu. Mae hynny'n effeithio'n negyddol ar eu datblygiad, gan olygu eu bod nhw'n llai annibynnol oherwydd addysg wael, gan arwain at ddiffyg cyflogaeth. Mae

angen sicrhau bod gweithwyr cymorth cyfathrebu sydd â chymwysterau digonol ar gael mewn ysgolion.

Sicrhau bod gwasanaethau ac adnoddau ym maes Iaith Arwyddion Prydain ar gael i bobl ifanc fyddar: galluogi defnyddwyr Iaith Arwyddion Prydain i gael gafael ar wybodaeth yn eu dewis iaith drwy adnoddau digidol ar gyfer gwasanaethau fel addysg, gofal iechyd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a thrafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, gan sicrhau bod gwasanaethau ar gael iddynt yn ddiwahân, yn yr un modd â mynediad yn achos yr iaith Gymraeg.

Sefydliad: Deffo

Prif ddeisebydd: Cathie Robins–Talbot

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor:

Nifer y llofnodion: 502 llofnod ar lein. 660 llofnod bapur. Cyfanswm=1162 llofnod

P-05-760 Atal TGAU Cymraeg gorfodol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Emma Williams ar ôl casglu 128 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i newid ei pholisi a chaniatau i blant roi'r gorau i Gymraeg lefel TGAU (cyfnod allweddol 4). Rhowch ddewis i blant drwy beidio â gwneud yr iaith Gymraeg yn orfodol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerfyrddin a De Sir Benfro
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg
Cabinet Secretary for Education



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-760
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/01624/17
David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA

government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk

16 October 2017

Dear David

I am replying to your letter of 5 October 2017 regarding additional issues raised by the petitioner, Emma Williams, in response to Petition P-05-760 Stop Compulsory Welsh Language GCSE, issued by your predecessor, Mike Hedges AM.

Welsh language learning forms part of a wide and integrated curriculum, as is fully appropriate to its legal status as an official language of Wales. I respect the petitioner's right to disagree with this long standing policy but, as outlined in my previous response, the study of Welsh remains a key element in the curriculum in Wales to age 16 and there are no plans to change this position. There should be ample opportunities for all learners to develop their core skills while learning Welsh, and learning Welsh should broaden rather than narrow the curriculum.

Being able to understand and speak the language is becoming an increasingly important part of our direction as a nation. In future, organisations in the public and private sector will, increasingly, require staff that can use Welsh confidently for a range of purposes in their jobs. Such developments have implications for the curriculum.

It is against this backdrop that the new GCSE Welsh Second Language (full course) qualification has been introduced. Very few learners following the short course Welsh Second Language GCSEs developed transferable language skills that could be used beyond the classroom. Essentially, the new GCSE will place greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills so young people are better equipped to become more competent and confident Welsh speakers in the future. To clarify, irrespective of whether or not an examination is undertaken in Welsh Second Language, schools must ensure that learners have access to the whole curriculum programme of study. This is a mandatory requirement.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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

Gohebiaeth.Kirsty.Williams@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Kirsty.Williams@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.

Tudalen y pecyn 110

I understand the pressures that can come into play when considering course options and the specific concern raised over accommodating the study of the three separate sciences and MfL. I should note however, the double science GCSE option introduced in September does cover chemistry, physics and biology content and (subject to suitable results) would also allow progression to study science at A level. That said, it is for individual schools to decide how they can accommodate pupil's subject preferences, including modern foreign languages, at GCSE. We do however encourage schools to work together to help deliver provision, as appropriate.

Funding for statutory age education in schools in Wales, as for other services delivered by Local Government, is provided in the main by the Welsh Government through the Local Government Revenue Settlement Revenue Support Grant (RSG). The funding is not ring-fenced, as the Welsh Government considers that Local Authorities are best placed to judge local needs and circumstances and to fund schools accordingly. Local Authorities are accountable to their electorates for the decisions they make.

Once the RSG has been distributed to Local Authorities, it is the responsibility of individual Authorities to set budgets for their schools which are determined by a local funding formula. The School Funding (Wales) Regulations 2010 require 70% of funding for schools' budgets to be distributed on the basis of pupil numbers. Authorities have discretion to distribute the remaining 30% on the basis of a range of factors so that they can take account of individual school circumstances.

In accordance with the regulatory framework, Local Authorities may take into account in their funding formula whether a pupil is being educated through the medium of Welsh and fund schools accordingly, taking into account the costs involved with delivering the same service through the medium of the Welsh language. This is in recognition that it may cost more to provide the same service in the Welsh language than it does through the English language. For example, there may be additional costs to Welsh Medium Education because there are fewer off the shelf learning resources and pupils may require more intensive language tuition if Welsh is their second language. This is a local consideration for the Authority in supporting the needs of its schools and community. A difference in per pupil funding does not mean that Welsh language pupils are being treated more favourably than their English language counterparts rather it is in recognition that it costs more to provide the same service in the Welsh language than it does through the English language.

For information, the internal Skills Audit we held in 2015 found that around three-quarters of the staff members that the Assembly Commission employs consider themselves to be Welsh learners, to have some bilingual skills or to be fully bilingual. I attach a link to the *Welsh language use survey* report, published in 2015, which provides information on surveyed numbers able to speak Welsh and their use of it:

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/welsh-language-use-survey/?lang=en>.

Yours sincerely



Kirsty Williams AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg
Cabinet Secretary for Education

Eitem 3.4

P-04-688 – Gorsaf Bêr Tata Steel ym Mhort Talbot

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Peter Bamsey ar ôl casglu 531 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio pob dull sydd ar gael iddi, gan gynnwys dulliau ariannol, i gefnogi'r gwaith o gwblhau'r orsaf bêr newydd sydd wedi'i chynllunio ar gyfer gwaith dur Port Talbot. Bydd adeiladu'r orsaf hon yn creu swyddi a phan fydd yn weithredol, bydd yr orsaf yn lleihau allyriadau, yn lleihau costau rhedeg Tata ac yn helpu i ddiogelu swyddi hollbwysig yn yr ardal.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberafan
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Ken Skates AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-688
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03562/17

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales

government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk

14 October 2017

Dear

Thank you for letter of 5 October asking for an up-date on discussions involving the Welsh Government over a new power plant at Port Talbot.

At the end of last year, we announced £8m of funding towards an £18m investment by Tata in the improvement of the power plant at Port Talbot to reduce energy costs and cut carbon emissions. We are continuing to discuss a potential package of support with Tata. The detail of those discussions is commercially confidential.

Yours ever,

Ken Skates AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure

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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.

Tudalen y pecyn 113

Eitem 3.5

P-05-738 Deiseb Gyhoeddus ar gyfer Ffordd Osgoi i Ddinas Powys

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan V P Driscoll, A R Robertson and R T Harrod ar ôl casglu 3,305 llofnod - 2,572 ar bapur a 733 ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru annog Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu'r cyllid a'r cymorth sydd eu hangen ar gyfer adeiladu Ffordd Osgoi i Ddinas Powys.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

Date/Dyddiad: 11 October 2017

Ask for/ Gofynwch am: Councillor John Thomas

Telephone/Rhif ffôn: 01446 709469

Fax/Ffacs:

our Ref/Eich Cyf:

My Ref/Cyf: JWT/ER/JCC/47949

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Cyngor Bro Morgannwg
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Ffôn: (01446) 700111



Mr D J Rowlands
Chair
National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee
Cardiff BayCardif
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Rowlands

Petition P-05-738 Public Petition for the Dinas Powys By-Pass

Thank you for your letter dated 5th October 2017 in respect of the above matter.

I can confirm that on 9th October 2017, Cabinet agreed to progress to Stage 2 WeITAG report four options as follows:

- (1) Do minimum
- (2) By-Pass
- (3) Multi-modal
- (4) By-pass and multi-modal options

The link to the Council's website where the Cabinet Report can be viewed is [http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/ Committee%20Reports/Cabinet/2017/17-10-09/Reports/Improving-Strategic-Transport-for-Dinas-Powys.pdf](http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/Committee%20Reports/Cabinet/2017/17-10-09/Reports/Improving-Strategic-Transport-for-Dinas-Powys.pdf)

It is envisaged that the results of the Stage 2 WeITAG will be presented to Cabinet for consideration in spring 2018.

Please do contact me if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John W Thomas', written over a white background.

John W Thomas
Leader of the Council

P-05-738 Public Petition for the Dinas Powys By-Pass – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 20.10.17

Dear Chair,

P-05-738 – Pwyllgor Deisebau / Petitions Committee

Thank you for your correspondence of today's date, attaching a copy of the latest communication from Vale Council Leader Cllr John Thomas.

On behalf of the petitioners I'd like to put a little more flesh on the bone of how we've arrived at the current situation:

July 31 Arcadis Consulting and Vale Officials present reports to Vale Cabinet suggesting three options to proceed to Stage 2 WeITAG. The original three were: 1.) Minimal Change 2.) By-Pass 3.) Multi Modal.

The Cabinet referred the matter to their Scrutiny Committee for Environment and Regeneration.

September 18 Scrutiny Committee for Environment and Regeneration heard detailed submissions from four members of Dinas Powys By-Pass Steering Group and discussed the matter at length.

They recommended to Cabinet the Options for Stage 2 be extended from three to four, to include the option of 'By-Pass and Multi Modal.'

The Committee further recommended the Cabinet invite Dinas Powys Community Council appoint someone from the local community onto the WeITAG Review Group to oversee the development of Stage 2 and beyond.

October 9 Cabinet ratified the recommendations of the Scrutiny Committee.

October 12 Roger Pattenden B.Sc MICA, a member of the Dinas Powys By-Pass Steering Group, was elected by the Community Council to represent the Community on the Review Group and the Vale Cabinet was duly informed.

Regards,

Rod Harrod, Petitioner,
Dinas Powys By-Pass

Eitem 3.6

P-05-748 Bysiau Ysgol i Blant Ysgol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Lynne Chick ar ôl casglu 1,239 llofnod – 502 ar bapur a 737 ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau y rhoddir blaenoriaeth i ddiogelwch pob plentyn wrth iddynt deithio yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol.

Rydym am gael bysiau ysgol penodedig â sedd a gwregys diogelwch i bob plentyn, fel y gall plant deithio yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol yn ddiogel, ac ni ddylai unrhyw blentyn gael ei orfodi i deithio ar fysiau cyhoeddus gorlawn. Mae'n rhaid rhoi blaenoriaeth i ddiogelwch plant.

Mae gan ein plant yr hawl i deimlo'n ddiogel. Gall bysiau cyhoeddus fynd yn orlawn. Nid oes gennym ddim syniad pwy allai fod yn teithio ar fws cyhoeddus. Bysiau at ddefnydd y cyhoedd yw bysiau cyhoeddus ac nid cludiant i'r ysgol. Nid ydym yn gofyn am wasanaeth di-dâl. Nid ydym yn gofyn am gael rhywbeth am ddim, dim ond tawelwch meddwl bod ein plant yn ddiogel pan fyddant yn teithio yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol. Rydym yn dysgu ein plant bod pobl ddieithr yn beryglus ac eto mae disgwyl i ni eu hanfon ar fws cyhoeddus yn llawn pobl ddieithr bob dydd.

Bu farw fy merch ar ôl iddi gael ei tharo gan fws cyhoeddus a ddefnyddiodd i deithio adref o'r ysgol. Rwy'n teimlo ei bod hi'n anochel y bydd rhiant arall yn wynebu'r un hunllef â mi os na wneir rhywbeth i sicrhau bod gan blant ddull diogel o deithio yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Bydd llawer o bobl yn cofio fy merch Louise a'r ffordd ofnadwy y bu farw. I'r rhai nad ydynt yn cofio, roedd Louise yn 11 oed ac ond megis dechrau yn yr ysgol uwchradd. Roedd fy mhlant yn dibynnu ar fws cyhoeddus oherwydd y pellter i gyrraedd yr ysgol. Ar 19 Mawrth 2001, roeddwn i'n disgwyl i Louise ddod adref o Ysgol Uwchradd Cei Connah ar yr amser arferol, ond roedd y bws yn hwyr y diwrnod hwnnw. Dechreuais boeni, ac wrth i mi adael y tŷ gwelais ffrindiau Louise a ddywedodd wrthyf ei bod hi wedi cael ei tharo gan gerbyd. Rhedais at ben y stryd i weld fy merch brydferth yn ymladd am ei bywyd yn y ffordd, â phlant ysgol gofidus o'i hamgylch. Roeddwn i'n methu â deall beth oedd wedi digwydd. Yn y misoedd

wedyn, daeth i'r amlwg bod y bws yr oedd Louise yn teithio adref arno yn orlawn. Roedd oedolion yn sefyll yn siarad â'r gyrrwr. Soniwyd am wthio, a bod ei bag wedi'i ddal yn y drws neu yn yr olwyn, gan achosi iddi gael ei llusgo o dan y bws yr oedd hi newydd ddod oddi arno. Profwyd bod manau dall nad oedd modd eu gweld yn y drychau ac roedd hynny wedi cyfrannu at y ddamwain.

Yn dilyn penderfyniad i gau ysgol leol, Ysgol Uwchradd John Summers, mae llawer o rieni wedi siarad â mi am eu pryderon ynghylch diogelwch eu plant wrth deithio ar fysiau cyhoeddus yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol. Codwyd pwyntiau sydd wedi codi ofn arnaf, felly rwy'n arwain ymgyrch yn enw fy merch er mwyn sicrhau na fydd unrhyw blentyn yn cael ei orfodi i ddefnyddio bysiau trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus fel cludiant i'r ysgol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy
- Gogledd Cymru

Eitem 3.7

P-05-758 Cerflun i anrhydeddu Billy Boston

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan CIAC's RFC ar ôl casglu 151 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i anrhydeddu un o arwyr chwaraeon Prydain a Chymru, Billy Boston, gyda cherflun ym Mae Caerdydd.

Cafodd ei eni a'i fagu yn ardal y dociau yng Nghaerdydd ac mae'n hen bryd i'w lwyddiannau ar y maes chwarae gael eu cydnabod gan ei dref enedigol a'i wlad.

Ar ddechrau ei yrfa rygbi, cafodd ei anwybyddu gan glwb ei dref enedigol, Clwb Rygbi Caerdydd, ac o ganlyniad ni wireddwyd ei freuddwyd o chwarae ym Mharc yr Arfau. Wigan wnaeth elwa ar golled Caerdydd a Chymru, ac aeth Billy ymlaen i sgorio 478 cais mewn 487 gêm i'r clwb. Dyma rai o uchafbwyntiau eraill ei yrfa:

- Tair Cwpan Her a theitl Pencampwriaeth RFL ym 1960
- 24 cais mewn 31 gêm ar gyfer Prydain ac roedd yn aelod o'r tîm a enillodd Cwpan y Byd ym 1960

Mae Wigan wedi ei anrhydeddu yn ddiweddar gyda cherflun, a cheir cerflun hefyd yn stadiwm Wembley yn tynnu sylw at ei ddylanwad a'i statws o fewn rygbi'r gynghair.

Mae Clwb Rygbi CIAC (clwb cyntaf Billy) yn barod i helpu mewn unrhyw ffordd i godi arian ac ati, ac mae gennym chwaraewr ar hyn o bryd sy'n gerflunydd ac a fyddai'n fwy na hapus i fod yn rhan o'r prosiect.

Mae'n bryd cywiro camweddau'r gorffennol, a rhoi i Billy y parch a'r anrhydedd y mae'n eu haeddu gan Gaerdydd a Chymru, a pha well ffordd

o wneud hynny na gyda cerflun yn y rhan o Gaerdydd lle y cafodd ei eni a'i fagu.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

**P-05-758 Statue to Honour Billy Boston – Correspondence from the
Petitioner to the clerking team, 17.10.17**

Hi Kayleigh,

Apologies for responding sooner, I don't check my Hotmail account very often.

We have approached the Arts Council to ask for their support but they advised that they don't have the resource or capacity to support the project. Based on the advice they provided we are going to set up a charity/trust to start fundraising for the project.

Once we have done this they have suggested that we approach Cardiff County Council and Heritage Lottery for funding support as they believe they provided support for Ivor Novello statue in Cardiff Bay.

Please could you use this email address going forward and please don't hesitate to contact me if you need any more updates.

Thanks

Tom

P-05-776 Cydnabod tri chan mlwyddiant Williams Pantycelyn

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Aled Gwyn Job, ar ôl casglu 545 o lofnodion ar-lein a 569 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 1,114 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gydnabod a choffáu tri chan mlwyddiant geni William Williams, Pantycelyn eleni (1717–2017).

Credwn fod Williams Pantycelyn wedi gosod y seiliau ar gyfer y Gymru Fodern trwy ei holl emynau (dros 900), ei weithiau llenyddol amrywiol (90), a'i genhadu diflino dros yr efengyl trwy Gymru ben baladr am 40 mlynedd. Arweiniodd Diwygiadau Methodistaid y 18fed ganrif, y bu Williams yn rhan mor allweddol ohonynt, at sefydlu'r corff cenedlaethol cyntaf yn hanes Cymru ers 400 mlynedd, sef Methodistiaid Calфинаidd Cymru (1811). Roedd hwnnw yn ei dro yn gyfrwng i sbarduno cyfres o ddiwygiadau addysgol, cymdeithasol a gwleidyddol pellach fu'n gwbl ganolog wrth greu'r Gymru Fodern.

Mae Pantycelyn felly yn fwy na dim ond un o ffigurau mawr y traddodiad ffydd yng Nghymru. Mae'n un o ffigurau mawr ein stori genedlaethol fel Cymry.

Mae'n ddyletswydd ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gydnabod ei gyfraniad anferthol i'n cenedl a galwn ar y Llywodraeth i drefnu dathliad priodol wedi i'r aelodau ddychwelyd i Gaerdydd ym mis Medi.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Nodwn fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi trefnu dathliadau cyffelyb i nodi cyfraniadau dau o Gymry amlwg eraill yn ddiweddar. Y llynedd, dathlwyd cyfraniad y nofelydd plant Roald Dahl, a'r flwyddyn gynt, dathlwyd cyfraniad y bardd Dylan Thomas. Gwariwyd symiau helaeth o arian trethdalwyr Cymru ar y digwyddiadau hyn.

Gyda chynsail fel hon wedi ei gosod ddwywaith yn ddiweddar, credwn y byddai'n anesgusodol i'n llywodraeth genedlaethol wrthod cydnabod cyfraniad Williams Pantycelyn yn yr un modd.

Gyda phob dyledus barch i Dylan Thomas a Roald Dahl, a'u cyfraniadau unigol yn eu meysydd priodol – does dim modd cymharu eu cyfraniadau hwy i fywyd Cymru gyfan gyda chyfraniad y Pêr Ganiedydd, William Williams. Bu ymateb cyhoeddus ffyrnig yn ddiweddar i ffiasgo " Y Cylch Haearn" a'r

syniad hwn o wario £400,000 i ddathlu goresgyniad Cymru gan Edward I gyda darn o gelf yng Nghastell y Fflint. Y gŵyn a gafodd ei mynegi dro ar ôl tro gan aelodau o'r cyhoedd oedd, sut ar wyneb y ddaear gallai Llywodraeth Cymru fod mor anwybodus ac ansensitif am hanes Cymru ei hun?

Byddai dathlu a choffáu bywyd a gwaith Williams Pantycelyn mewn modd priodol yn dangos fod gan Lywodraeth Cymru ymdeimlad tuag at ein hanes cenedlaethol.

Un syniad y carem ichi ei ystyried ydy trosglwyddo'r arian a ddynodwyd ar gyfer y Cylch Haearn a chodi darn o gelf aruchel yn Llanymddyfri i gofio am Y Pêr Ganiedydd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Arfon
- Gogledd Cymru



Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru
Arts Council of Wales

Friday, 20 October 2017

David J Rowlands AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Rowlands

Petition P-05-776:

To recognize the three hundredth anniversary of Williams Pantycelyn

Thank you for your letter of 18 October on the above.

I was interested to read the submission from your petitioner. It is a most eloquent testimonial on behalf of a significant figure in Welsh history.

You asked for information on three matters and I'll respond to each in turn.

1. *Were there any events or activities held during 2017 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of William Williams?*

I'm not aware of any events held during 2017. Commemorative events are not usually supported by the Arts Council as these tend to fall within the remit of the museums sector or activities funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund in Wales.

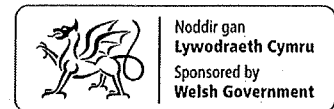
We have, in exceptional circumstances, supported commemorative projects, but these are always in response to major projects either initiated by the Welsh Government or undertaken in partnership with them. (See 2 below.)

2. *If not, what consideration was given to marking this milestone during the year?*

I'm not aware of any discussions about marking the milestone. The Arts Council has been involved in a small number of commemorative projects. Our remit is principally to encourage people to enjoy and take part in the living arts. In other words, work which is current and of the moment.

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Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Iaith Saesneg, ond dim gobeithu o'r awygyfwrng y Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.
We welcome correspondences in Welsh and English, corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay.

Examples of the type of project we support would include:

- the plays, projects and events that we helped to commission as part of the Dylan Thomas 100 Festival
- Cardiff's record-breaking public celebration of Roald Dahl's "James and the Giant Peach" (promoted by the Wales Millennium Centre and National Theatre Wales)
- National Theatre Wales' production of Owen Sheers' "Mametz" as part of the First World War Commemorations

I notice from the Committee meeting transcript that it was suggested that:

"...these matters are governed by the Arts Council of Wales, and it's up to them to submit funding requests if they feel it's appropriate."

This isn't quite correct. We don't submit funding requests to the Welsh Government for individual projects or events. We do receive annual grant-in-aid funding from the Welsh Government for our overall activities, as well as funding from the National Lottery.

We support artists and arts organisations through our funding programmes, but any applications for support would have to meet our overall criteria. We wouldn't initiate commemorative events ourselves. However, we would work with the Welsh Government, where appropriate, to assist in their promotion of cultural events that have ambitious cultural, social and economic objectives. The three projects highlighted above are examples of that approach.

3. My views on the proposals made by the petitioner

I offer no additional comment on the significance and cultural standing of William Williams. This is amply covered in the petitioner's submission.

I'm aware that major commemorative events take a considerable amount of organisation. (Both the Dylan Thomas and First World War Commemorations were some three years in the planning.) It would therefore be challenging, I fear, to mount any event of significance in what remains of 2017.

I'm not able to comment on the proposal to reallocate any funds that might have been set aside for the so-called "Ring of Iron" public art project. Funds were identified from within specific Welsh Government budgets, and I'm not sure how easily these could be reallocated.

*Yours sincerely,
Nick Capaldi*

Nick Capaldi
Chief Executive



P-05-742 Peidiwch â Gadael i Forsythia Gau!

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Forsythia Youth Centre ar ôl casglu 74 llofnod. Mae'r ddeiseb wedi casglu 533 o lofnodion ar wefan e- ddeiseb arall.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae Canolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia mewn perygl o gael ei chau oherwydd ansicrwydd ynghylch ei threfniadau cyllido gan raglen Llywodraeth Cymru, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

Mae Canolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia yn gwasanaethu pobl ifanc yn rhad ac am ddim, ac mae ar agor:

- 4 noson yr wythnos am 51 wythnos y flwyddyn;
- Yn ystod y dydd a'r nosweithiau drwy gydol gwyliau'r ysgol;
- Yn ystod y penwythnos os oes gwaith prosiect i'w gwblhau.

Mae gan Forsythia o leiaf 50 o bobl ifanc rhwng 11-20 oed yn bresennol bob nos yn ddi-ffael, a'r rheini o ardaloedd Y Gurnos, Galon Uchaf, Pant, Dowlais a Phen-y-Darren.

Heblaw am Ganolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia, ni fyddai gan bobl ifanc le diogel i fynd iddo o fewn eu cymuned, ac ni fyddai ganddynt yr unman arall i fynd iddo oherwydd nad oes digon o ddarpariaeth i bobl ifanc.

Mae Canolfan Ieuenctid Forsythia yn rhoi'r cyfle i bobl ifanc gymryd rhan mewn prosiectau ieuenctid megis 'Commit to quit' gydag Ash Cymru, prosiectau Erasmus+ ar 'Agweddau a Gwerthoedd Gwaith Ieuenctid', a'r 'prosiect Agenda' mewn partneriaeth â Phrifysgol Caerdydd.

Mae cyfle i'r bobl ifanc hefyd ddefnyddio sefydliadau megis Drug Aid Cymru a chymryd rhan mewn prosiectau Iechyd Rhywiol, rhaglenni Rhoi'r Gorau i Ysmygu, rhaglenni i gynyddu hyder a gwella iechyd meddwl, cânt ennill sgiliau a chymwysterau, a derbyn cymorth mewnol gan gan weithwyr ieuenctid cymwys.

Mae'r bobl ifanc a'r gweithwyr yn pryderu'n fawr am yr ansicrwydd ynghylch trefniadau cyllido Cymunedau yn Gyntaf oherwydd heb y cyllid hwn, bydd yn rhaid i Forsythia gau.

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod unrhyw newidiadau a gaiff eu gwneud i raglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn gwarchod Canolfan Ieuentid Forsythia rhag cael ei gau.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

1. Mae'r bobl ifanc sydd wedi bod ynghlwm â Chanolfan Ieuentid Forsythia wedi bod yn rhan o ymgyrch i wella diogelwch yn y gymuned, gan lwyddo i gael croesfan sebra wedi'i gosod y tu allan i'r Ganolfan Ieuentid, goleuadau wedi'u gosod ar heolydd ger yr ysbyty, a chau'r hen danlwybr peryglus a oedd yn llawn o offer a ddefnyddir i gymryd cyffuriau.
2. Mae'r bobl ifanc yn mynd i ysgolion lleol ac i Goleg Merthyr Tudful i roi addysg ar roi'r gorau i ysmegu.
3. Cydweithiodd pobl ifanc Forsythia â'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ym mhedwerydd tymor Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan gymryd rhan mewn cyfarfod grŵp ffocws gydag aelodau o'r Pwyllgor i drafod yr ymchwiliad newydd i Sylweddau Seicoweithredol.
4. Mae Canolfan Ieuentid Forsythia wedi ennill 18 o wobrwyon dros y 13 blynedd ddiwethaf yn lleol, yn genedlaethol ac yn rhyngwladol.
5. Mae pobl ifanc Forsythia wedi casglu 533 o lofnodion gan ddefnyddio [change.org](https://www.change.org) i hybu'r ddeiseb.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Carl Sargeant AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant
Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Children



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-742
Ein cyf/Our ref CS/01065/17

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff Bay
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4 August 2017

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 24 July in which you have requested an update on the developments of the Welsh Government's new approach to building resilient communities.

The Welsh Government is taking a whole-government approach to building resilient communities and will be focusing this work on the three key areas of early years, employability and empowerment.

My officials are currently working with colleagues inside and outside government to determine those areas that we feel will have the greatest impact on the resilience of our communities, using them as key "building blocks" to focus our action. We will work with those areas across government that have an influence on these key building blocks to support, strengthen, and where appropriate build on what they and their delivery partners do, using the Wellbeing of Future generations Act's five Ways of Working as an underpinning.

A key part of this work will be centred on looking at "empowerment" as a crucial underpinning to both improving the wellbeing of our communities and helping the effectiveness of our service delivery.

As part of this work, over the coming months, we will be working with partners across all sectors, including community organisations, to create consensus around the approaches we should be adopting; the things we need in place; and the roles we all need to play in order to create an environment that empowers our communities.

To inform our approach we will also be working with our colleagues in the academic world, drawing on the evidence and learning from past programmes and models as well as using

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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. **Tudalen y pecyn 129**

current programmes like the Valleys Task Force as an opportunity to test new ways of working.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Carl Sargeant". The signature is written in a dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Carl Sargeant AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant
Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Children

P-05-715 – Gwahardd cynhyrchu, gwerthu a defnyddio maglau yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan League Against Cruel Sportsar ôl casglu 1,405 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wahardd cynhyrchu, gwerthu a defnyddio maglau yng Nghymru.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Maglau yw dolenni o wifrau tenau sydd wedi'u dylunio i ddal 'ysglyfaethwyr'. Er yr honnir iddynt gael eu defnyddio fel dyfeisiau ffrwyno, mae eu dyluniad yn golygu eu bod yn achosi anafiadau difrifol i'r anifeiliaid y maent yn eu dal. Mae'r anafiadau hyn yn cynnwys colli aelodau o'r corff, tagu ac, yn aml, marwolaeth.

Yn ôl DEFRA, nid yw hyd at ddwy ran o dair o'r anifeiliaid sy'n cael eu dal yn y maglau hyn hyd yn oed ymhlith y rhywogaethau sy'n cael eu targedu. Gan amlaf, caiff maglau eu gosod i ddal llwynogod. Fodd bynnag, mewn gwirionedd, maent yn dal moch daear, ceirw ac anifeiliaid anwes.

Yng Nghymru, caiff tua 370,000 o anifeiliaid eu dal mewn maglau bob blwyddyn. Mae hynny'n fwy na 1,000 y dydd.

Yn 2015, cyflwynodd Llywodraeth Cymru God Ymarfer Gorau ar ddefnyddio maglau. Fodd bynnag, mae cydymffurfio â'r Cod yn wirfoddol, ac nid oes unrhyw gamau gwirio ar waith na chosbau i'r rhai nad ydynt yn cydymffurfio ag ef. Mae hyd yn oed magl sy'n cydymffurfio â'r Cod yn ddyfais fras sydd ddim yn gwahaniaethu rhwng rhywogaethau ac sy'n fwy tebygol o achosi anaf neu farwolaeth i anifail nag ei ffrwyno.

Mae gan y Cynulliad y pŵer i roi terfyn ar yr ymarfer hwn, ac arwain y ffordd o ran lles anifeiliaid yn y DU, drwy wahardd cynhyrchu, gwerthu a defnyddio maglau yng Nghymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gwyr
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Response by the League Against Cruel Sports to the National Assembly for Wales' Petitions Committee's request for feedback on the response of the Welsh Government to the report by the National Assembly for Wales' Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee report on the use of snares in Wales, October 2017

The League Against Cruel Sports broadly welcomes the Government response to Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee report on the use of snares in Wales, which we feel is a comprehensive and thorough report which recommended a ban on the use of snares should it be proven that the current code of practice, which we argue is not effective, is failing, and also called for measure to address the lack of data on snare use in Wales. The Welsh Government's response highlights the challenge of gathering this data. The response also references the recent 'Taking Forward Wales' Sustainable Management of Natural Resources' consultation which the League has responded to.

- *Recommendation 1 : The Committee recommends that The Welsh Government should undertake an annual review of the Code and publish a report of that review.*

Response: Accept

The League is pleased to see that Welsh Government will publish a report of the findings of each of these annual stakeholder events on the Welsh Government website from September 2018.

When producing these reports we urge Welsh Government not to rely solely on information provided by snare operators (and the organisations which represent them), as it would be in their interest to mislead the Government into believing that the code is fully complied with and that not further restrictions of the use of snaring are necessary. Therefore, we expect that the conclusions of the reports would be mainly based on information from independent and objective sources, and if such sources cannot be found it should be concluded that the current code of practice regime is no longer viable.

The League would also like to see data collected and published annually on major landowners in Wales who do not use snares to manage their land.

- *Recommendation 2: The Committee recommends that if the annual review of the Code shows that it is not working then the Welsh Government should tighten the law on the use of snares in Wales, including the introduction of sanctions for non-compliance with the Code.*

Response: Accept in principle

The League welcomes this acceptance in principle. We would add that any future Order making power should allow for a total ban on the manufacture, sale and use of snares in Wales. It remains our view that this is the only way to effectively prevent the harm that snares do to wildlife. We would also remind Welsh Government that the following EU countries have already banned the use of snares: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.¹

- *Recommendation 3: The Committee recommends that: If evidence shows the voluntary approach has not succeeded, we recommend that the Welsh Government should prepare draft legislation. In preparing that legislation, the following options should be considered: – the introduction of similar requirements to those in Scotland, for training and identification and exploring a licensing system to be funded by users; – whether the liability for prosecution should be placed on the landowner where snares are found; this could reduce the problems of determining ownerships of snares and the difficulty of gaining successful prosecutions.*

Response: Accept in principle

It remains our view that a total ban on the manufacture, sale and use of snares this is the only way to effectively prevent the harm that snares do to wildlife and despite the tighter regulation of snare use in Scotland, the League continues to press for a total ban there too, as their regulation proved to be insufficient to prevent the animal welfare and conservation problems that snaring generates.

Under the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (Scotland) 2011 any person who sets a snare in position must have an identification number, which can only be obtained from a police station on the production of a certificate indicating they have received approved training from an authorised provider and that they have shown competence to use snares. Any person who sets in position a snare must ensure that a tag is fitted on the snare in such a manner that it is not capable of being easily removed from the snare; that there is displayed on the tag the identification number of the person who set the snare in position; and that where the snare is intended to catch brown hares, rabbits or foxes there is displayed on the tag a statement that it is intended to catch the type of animal in question.

However, this system has not worked as it should, and it is unlikely to work. The League Against Cruel Sports & OneKind's 2016 report 'Cruel and Indiscriminate: Why Scotland must become snare-free' report ² details how the Scottish licensing system has operated to date and includes key points such as:

¹ pp37-38, 'The Problems of Snaring in the UK, and its alternatives', League Against Cruel Sports (2017) <http://bit.ly/2xgbdSF>

² Cruel and Indiscriminate: Why Scotland must become snare-free', League Against Cruel Sports and OneKind, (2016) <http://bit.ly/2gvVMPr>

- the number of accredited snare operators in Scotland is 1438, considerably lower than the 5000 users estimated by the shooting industry when the 2011 legislation was being developed;
- since 2013, the Scottish SPCA has received 63 complaints of snaring offences requiring investigation; and
- many of Scotland's most important land-owning conservation organisations manage land without using snares, including Scottish Natural Heritage, RSPB Scotland, Forestry Commission Scotland, the Scottish Wildlife Trust, the John Muir Trust, the Woodland Trust, and Plantlife Scotland. A survey of Scottish local authorities in 2008 found that no councils used snares for management purposes at that time.

It appears that in Scotland, as in England in Wales, snaring is predominantly associated with game-bird shooting interests. This is demonstrated, as in England and Wales, by the degree of engagement of shooting interests with the snaring issue

- *Recommendation 4 : The Committee recommends that: If it is shown that the reformed enforcement measures listed in Recommendation 3 do not increase the humaneness and efficacy of pest control by snaring, then the Welsh Government should consider legislating to ban the use of snares.*

Response : Accept

We welcome Welsh Government's clarification in this part of the response that 'the Consultation (referred to above) includes a proposal for the Welsh Ministers to take a power to ban by Order any type of snare (in addition to self-locking snares, which are already illegal) and/or to make requirements in relation to the use of a snare. Such an Order could provide a legal mechanism to ban snaring completely.'

However, we would like to make two important points regarding this question. Firstly, the term "pest control" used in the question is not accurate as foxes, the most common targeted victim of snaring, are not pests, nor are they officially classified as pests by either the UK Government or the Welsh Government. On the contrary, they are native wild mammals which play a vital role in the UK natural ecosystems, especially given that many other predator mammals have now become extinct in the British Isles. In contrast, game birds, such as common pheasants and red-legged partridges, are not native and are captive bred and released into the wild in great quantities, posing an ecological threat. Most of the snares operators use snares to try to kill foxes to protect these birds for commercial reasons, and therefore such activity cannot be considered "pest control". Consequently, banning snaring cannot be considered detrimental to the Welsh countryside.

The second point is that for snaring to be considered truly humane, there must be evidence that no animal has experienced pain or suffering as a result of snares being used. This must be the goal and measure of efforts to improve the humaneness of snares if a ban on their use is not in place. Snares must be made truly humane, and not simply more humane than they were previously. If that cannot be achieved then the reformed enforcement measures

listed in Recommendation 3 should be deemed not to have increased the humaneness of snaring to the minimum level required. Therefore, we urge the Welsh Government to include in their assessment of the humaneness of snaring an assessment of whether any individual animal experienced, at any time, pain, suffering or discomfort for being caught by a snare in Wales, and if it is proven that this happened at least once, then the Welsh Government should consider legislating to ban the use of snares.

- *Recommendation 5 : The Committee recommends that: The Welsh Government should undertake a gap analysis of the data available and takes urgent steps to obtain the information it needs to assess the efficacy of its policy.*

Response: Accept

We request that such analysis includes how reliable data can be if it is provided by snaring operators and their representatives, and the steps taken to obtain information not only cover data that is absent, but also data that is not reliable for not coming from independent sources.

- *Recommendation 6: The Committee recommends that: The Welsh Government should report by the end of September 2018 and thereafter on an annual basis, on the extent of the use of snares in Wales. As part of that reporting process, the Welsh Government should work with stakeholders to devise a mechanism to determine the number and species of animals caught in snares.*

Response: Accept

We welcome the acceptance of this recommendation and urge the Welsh Government to undertake independent research to cover this part of the work on snares. A sound evidence based is a must. In the absence of any other official sources of data on snare use, the 2012 Defra report statistics is a starting point, but more up to date research is needed, and it must be independently conducted. We maintain that it is the game sector which is the heaviest user of snares in Wales, as evidenced by the extent of engagement of that sector with the policy issue of snaring and with the development and promotion of the Code of Practice to those within the sector. We urge Welsh Government not to rely solely on evidence submitted by the snare using sectors when assessing and compiling data on snare use in Wales, and as DEFRA did in 2012, conduct its own independent scientific research on this issue.

- *Recommendation 7: The Committee recommends that: The use of non-Code compliant snares should be banned on Welsh Government owned land.*

Response: Accept

The League welcomes the Minister's clarification on this issue in Plenary. The Government should make public the mechanism in place to monitor a ban on the use of non-Code compliant snares on Welsh Government owned land.

- *Recommendation 8: The Committee recommends that: The Welsh Government's review of the Code should report on: – enforcement action in relation to the Code and the numbers of successful prosecutions, if any; – the cost and availability of Code compliant snares; and – the numbers of people being trained to use snares according to the Code and the methods used to assess the effectiveness of that training.*

Response: Accept

The League welcomes the involvement of stakeholders listed.

The League is confused by some aspects of this recommendation from the Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee and would like to highlight that no standalone prosecutions are allowed under the current Code as it is a non-statutory Code and compliance with it by snare users is totally voluntary. Therefore we believe that reporting should be on number of breaches of the code and corrective measures applied, rather than prosecutions, relative to the number of incidents investigated. We would also highlight that training on snare use is provided largely by those who promote and support the use of snares, as opposed to those whose focus is animal welfare or who are independent of the snare using sectors, and this is a problem.

On the availability of Code-compliant snares, we question what further measures Welsh Government could take beyond writing to manufacturers and retailers across Wales 'to urge them to make/stock only Code compliant snares.'

Other:

The Welsh Government's response does not address the following points from the Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee's report which the League feels merit further comment from Welsh Government:

- Alternatives to snaring (p.23)

The League feels that while animal welfare and conservation must be the main driver of snaring policy, any policy must consider the alternatives to snaring, the experiences of landowners who manage their land successfully without the use of snares, and the extent to which fox control is necessary. Any policy should promote non-lethal wildlife management methods first and snaring should not be allowed if such methods have not been fully tried.

- Compliance with a voluntary Code (p.11)

While we welcome Welsh Government's openness to legislating to ban snares should the Code of Practice prove ineffective, even if strengthened, we reiterate the problem of the total lack of enforceability of a voluntary, non-statutory Code. A lack of sanctions for non-compliance with the snaring Code, coupled with the current lack of monitoring of snares, it is easy to see how snare users may feel and act as a law unto themselves, however strongly worded and clear a Code may be.

- Tagging and licensing (p.12)

The League believes that due attention should be paid to the Scottish experience of operating a licensing system for snare use and to the ongoing animal welfare issues despite stricter control of snare use in Scotland. Our 2016 report 'Cruel and Indiscriminate: Why Scotland must become snare-free'³, details our ongoing concerns including the continued suffering caused by legally set snares to target and non-target animals, the continued disregard of the law, lack of enforcement, continued use of stink pits and superficial snaring training.

- Training (p.17)

There is still no clear record of how many people in Wales have been trained in setting Code-compliant snares, and as training is not mandated by the Code of Practice and is simply 'recommended' instead, we question the efficiency of such training, especially if most of the training on snaring in Wales is provided by non-independent experts or bodies.

For more information please contact:

Bethan Collins, Senior Public Affairs Officer, Wales, League Against Cruel Sports

bethancollins@league.org.uk

³ 'Cruel and Indiscriminate: Why Scotland must become snare-free', League Against Cruel Sports and OneKind, (2016) <http://bit.ly/2gvVMPr>

P-05-733- Dim gweithredu pellach ar Barthau Perygl Nitradau (NVZ) yng Nghymru o gwbl

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Nicola Savage ar ôl 30 o lofnodion ar-lein a dros 400 o lofnodion papur. Casglodd deiseb gysylltiedig 497 o lofnodion ar wefan e-ddeiseb amgen

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i beidio â chymryd camau pellach o ran NVZ yng Nghymru. Byddai cyflwyno'r gyfarwydddeb hon yn rhoi pwysau aruthrol ar ddiwydiant llaeth sydd eisoes yn crebachu, ynghyd â chymunedau gwledig yn ehangach. Ni yw asgwrn cefn economi Cymru, Dim Ffermwyr, Dim Bwyd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Preseli Sir Benfro
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

P-05-773 Don't Fill Landfill – Correspondence from the petitioner to the Committee.

Re: Response to committee hearing petition: “Don't Fill Landfill.” Heard 3.10.17

Thank you for considering my petition which was heard in the committee chamber on the above date. I very much appreciate the opportunity to respond to the decision by Lesley Griffiths AC/AM Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs.

I would like to note that whilst Lesley did not feel the “Landfill” sticker, which we designed for black wheelie bins, would be entirely appropriate at the moment, she did in fact agree (paragraph 1) that *there is a role for either stickers or printing on wheeled bins* but was concerned that the wording of any such sticker ought not risk containing too much information.

I have written to Lesley personally in light of her response and have asked her to consider engaging me to help on the Task and Finish Group of Welsh Government that is currently working on a separate initiative. My understanding is that this group is tasked with designing an initiative to affect positive behavioural change in relation to recyclable waste and to try to limit the amount of residual waste (including food waste) from being sent to landfill.

I have expressed concern that at present, information is printed on green and black bags but that it may be causing comprehension problems for speakers of other languages and non native speakers including all those who work and study in Cardiff who may be unaccustomed to the protocols of recycling in Wales. I have also pointed out that a significant proportion of Cardiff's 28,000 student population is made up of International students who may require additional help in understanding any written instructional material. This is important as it may be unwittingly contributing to the problem of poor recycling.

As a teacher of International students I can certainly attest to this. In fact, as a starting point, my class conducted a series of qualitative interviews with International students where we identified a duplicitous problem. Not only did many students arrive in Cardiff from countries where recycling was either different or non-existent, but the wording on the bags was unclear, ambiguous or too difficult to fully comprehend. (Please see addendum to illustrate)

The green plastic bags intended for recyclable goods (excluding food) currently reads in dual language with English first. Many of our second language learners were unaware that the Welsh wording was in fact a different language and many lower level students thought it was complicated vocabulary which they were unfamiliar with.

The second problem is that underneath text which reads **No textiles, broken glass or food waste** is a series of pictures with printed text underneath such as **plastics, paper, newspapers, mixed paper and card, mixed glass, food and drink cans, cardboard and aerosols.**

As a native speaker, it is more obvious that these are the items which should be placed into the bags. But since the items are listed following on from **No textiles**, the information is potentially ambiguous and could cause difficulty in comprehension. Thus, it could be resulting in poor recycling habits. I feel this is something that could be changed easily.

As an MA Forensic Linguistics student and as an active member of the Eco Linguistic Association as well as being a representative of Cardiff's student base, I feel I could assist the group with linguistic choices that are proven to be easier and non ambiguous as well as help re-write the wording on current and any potential new information to ensure that Wales is at the forefront of positive and inclusive instructional material which will go some way to ensuring that our targets for 2024-25 are met and perhaps even exceeded.

I would therefore like to ask the committee to consider using the printed sticker proposal in the future and to commit to the redesigning of it to ensure it is written unambiguously and is rolled out to both green and black bags as well. I would also like to ask the committee to support my offer of getting involved with the Task group initiative (on a voluntary basis) to help to not only serve my city in a positive and representative way, but to add value to the initiative by championing the engagement of the student voice and in demonstrating excellence in the language used to communicate change to residents.

I thank you all once again for your time and considerations.

Yours sincerely,

Claire L Perrin

Addendum (Claire Perrin)



P-04-472 Gwnewch y Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Mwynau yn ddeddf

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wneud y Nodiadau Canllaw Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Mwynau, yn arbennig y rheini'n ymwneud â chlustogfa 500 metr o amgylch gweithfeydd brig, yn orfodol yn neddfau cynllunio Cymru.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol: Ar 20 Ionawr 2009, cyflwynodd Jane Davidson, y Gweinidog Amgylchedd, nodiadau canllaw Cyngor Technegol Mwynau Glo (MTAN) a oedd newydd eu cyhoeddi, ar gyfer Cymru, a nododd: “.. bydd y Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Mwynau Glo yn cyflawni'r addunedau (yn 2008) i gyflwyno Aseidiadau Effaith ar Iechyd ar gyfer ceisiadau glo, ynghyd â chlustogfeydd, a gyda phwyslais ar weithio'n agos â chymunedau lleol. Mae'n ailddatgan yr ymrwymiad (yn 2008) i glustogfa 500m.” Yn 2009 nid oedd gan Lywodraeth Cymru'r pŵer i wneud ei chanllawiau cynllunio yn ddeddf. Mae ganddi'r pŵer bellach

Prif ddeisebydd: Dr John Cox

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 16 Ebrill 2013

Nifer y llofnodion: 680. Casglwyd deiseb gysylltiedig 330 o lofnodion

Eitem 4.2

P-04-575 Galw i Mewn Pob Cais Cynllunio ar Gyfer Cloddio Glo Brig

Manylion:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i alw i mewn pob cais cynllunio ar gyfer cloddio glo brig dros gyfnod o ddeg mlynedd neu sydd dros 350 hectar o faint gan fod goblygiadau'r datblygiadau hyn yn bellgyrhaeddol ac yn hirsefydlog gydag effeithiau y tu hwnt i'r ardal leol.

Prif ddeisebydd United Valleys Action Group

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 15 Gorffennaf 2014

Nifer y llofnodion: 130 – Casglodd ddeiseb gysylltiedig a oedd yn ymwneud â chais cynllunio penodol dros 6500 o lofnodion

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) ix o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon