

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, 3 Gorffennaf 2018	Kath Thomas – Dipwrwy Glerc 0300 200 6565
Amser: 09.15	SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant (Tudalennau 1 – 27)

2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-05-818 Cyflwyno Cofrestr o Lobiwyr yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 28 – 35)

2.2 P-05-821 Ailgyflwyno cyllid cymorth addysgol i awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer y
Gwasanaeth Cyflawniad Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a'r Gwasanaeth Addysg i
Deithwyr
(Tudalennau 36 – 55)

2.3 P-05-822 Gwahardd gwellt plastig (wrth yfed llaeth) yn ein hysgolion
(Tudalennau 56 – 64)

2.4 P-05-823 Gostwng y terfyn cyflymder ar yr A487 ym Mhenparcau
(Tudalennau 65 – 71)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Yr Amgylchedd

3.1 P-05-796 Galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wahardd yr arfer o ddefnyddio
anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrcau yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 72 – 103)



3.2 P-05-801 Rhaid achub y coed a'r tir yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Nant y Rhath cyn iddi fynd yn rhy hwyr

(Tudalennau 104 – 120)

Bydd y ddwy eitem a ganlyn yn cael eu trafod ar y cyd

3.3 P-05-809 Is-ddeddfau Pysgota arfaethedig Newydd a methiannau Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

(Tudalennau 121 – 123)

3.4 P-05-810 Rhowch Gyfle i Glybiau Pysgota Cymru ac Eog a Brithyll y Môr

(Tudalennau 124 – 128)

3.5 P-05-814 Pob adeilad newydd yng Nghymru i gael paneli solar

(Tudalennau 129 – 132)

Tai

3.6 P-04-519 Diddymu Taliadau Comisiwn wrth werthu Cartrefi mewn Parciau

(Tudalennau 133 – 135)

Yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

3.7 P-05-770 Ailagor Gorsaf Drenau Crymlyn

(Tudalennau 136 – 145)

Iechyd

3.8 P-05-812 Dylid gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol

(Tudalennau 146 – 151)

4 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o eitem 5 busnes heddiw

5 Adolygu'r broses ar gyfer deisebau â thros 5,000 o lofnodion
(Tudalennau 152 – 159)

**6 Sesiwn dystiolaeth gydag Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni,
Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig**
(10.15 – 11.00)

Lesley Griffiths, Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig

Dr Christianne Glossop – Swyddog Milfeddygol Cymru

Stuart Evans – Pennaeth y Polisi Pysgodfeydd

6.1 P-04-399 Arferion lladd anifeiliaid
(Tudalen 160)

6.2 P-04-433 Teledu Cylch Cyfyng mewn Lladd-dai
(Tudalen 161)

6.3 P-05-778 Amddiffyn Cyllyll Môr ar Draeth Llanfairfechan
(Tudalennau 162 – 164)

6.4 P-05-796 Galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wahardd yr arfer o ddefnyddio
anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrcau yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 165 – 174)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-818 Cyflwyno Cofrestr o Lobïwyr yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Llyr Powell ar ôl casglu 55 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i gyflwyno Cofrestr Statudol ar gyfer Lobïwyr yng Nghymru.

Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn dilyn camau a gymerwyd yn yr Alban ac Iwerddon tuag at sicrhau bod lobïo gwleidyddol yn fwy agored.

Mae lobïo yn weithgaredd dilys a gwerthfawr. Mae'n rhan hanfodol o ddemocratiaeth iach. Gall y geiriau lobïo a lobïwr gael eu dehongli'n negyddol, gan awgrymu fod bargeinion yn cael eu taro y tu ôl i ddrysau caeedig. Y gwir amdani yw po fwyaf o leisiau sy'n ceisio llywio meddylfryd y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad yng Nghymru, y mwyaf y bydd gwleidyddion yn cael gwybod beth yw barn pobl wrth iddynt ddeddfu, datblygu polisiau newydd a chyflawni gwaith craffu. Am y rheswm hwnnw, ac ar sail yr egwyddor o fod yn agored ac yn hygyrch, sydd wrth wraidd y Cynulliad, dylid mynd ati'n weithredol i annog lobïo. Mae'n gadarnhaol pa mor agored, hygyrch a pharod i ymgysylltu yw'r Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth eisoes. Ni ddylid cymryd unrhyw gamau a fyddai'n newid hynny neu'n achosi i bobl beidio â chysylltu â gwleidyddion ynglŷn ag unrhyw fater.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dyffryn Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

Briff Ymchwil: Cyflwyno Cofrestr o Lobïwyr yng Nghymru

Rhif: P-05-818

Cyflwyno Cofrestr o Lobïwyr yng Nghymru

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Cefndir

Ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Safonau

Cytunodd **Pwyllgor Safonau** Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru mai trafod lobïo yng Nghymru fyddai ei waith sylweddol cyntaf yn y Pumed Cynulliad. Bu sawl datblygiad ers y tro diwethaf i'r Cynulliad drafod lobïo; dechreuodd San Steffan weithredu **cofrestr o lobïwyr proffesiynol** yn 2015 a derbyniwyd deddfwriaeth i sefydlu cofrestr lobïo yn yr Alban yn 2016.

Cynhaliodd y Pwyllgor gais agored am dystiolaeth, clywodd gan ystod eang o dystion a chyhoeddodd ei **adroddiad** ym mis Ionawr 2018. Daeth i'r casgliad bod angen i lobïo fod yn rhan o ddeialog barhaus mewn democratiaeth agored sy'n cynnwys pawb. Dywedodd:

Mae'n amlwg o'r dystiolaeth a gasglwyd nad oes ateb parod o ran sut y dylid diffinio lobïo na rhannu gwybodaeth amdano. Yn ddiau, mae grwpiau sy'n ceisio dylanwadu ar wleidyddion, a byddai pennu hyd a lled y dylanwad hwn er budd y cyhoedd. Serch hynny, daeth y Pwyllgor i'r casgliad nad oes digon o dystiolaeth ar hyn o bryd ynghylch y ffordd orau o rannu'r wybodaeth hon wedi'i chael.

Safbwynt dros dro yw canfyddiadau'r adroddiad. Roedd y Pwyllgor o'r farn ei bod yn hanfodol dysgu o brofiad a chasglu rhagor o dystiolaeth o arfer gorau. Mae'n ddyddiau cynnar ar deddfwriaeth yr Alban, felly bydd y Pwyllgor yn monitro'n fanwl yr hyn sy'n digwydd yno a'r adolygiad o'i deddfwriaeth yn 2020. Hefyd, rhaid i'r Pwyllgor gwylio datblygiadau yn San Steffan yn ofalus.

Roedd y Pwyllgor yn **argymell**:

- bod Comisiwn y Cynulliad yn gweithio gyda grŵp o Aelodau'r Cynulliad i ddatblygu cynllun peilot o **ddatgelu cyfarfodydd ACau â lobïwyr a grwpiau diddordeb** ar sail wirfoddol gan gynnal gwerthusiad yn 2020.
- bod Comisiwn y Cynulliad yn sicrhau bod pob **pàs diogelwch staff y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cael ei ddiactifadu ar y diwrnod y mae staff yn gadael cyflogaeth**. Byddai hyn yn sicrhau nad oes gan unrhyw lobïwr bàs y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan ei gwneud yn haws i gynnal enw da'r Cynulliad fel sefydliad sy'n caniatáu mynediad teg a chyfartal i bawb.
- y dylid cynnwys gwybodaeth am **bob digwyddiad a noddir gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad a gynhelir ar ystâd y Cynulliad**, ac nid dim ond y digwyddiadau mewn manau cyhoeddus

yn y calendr. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod y Cynulliad yn dangos ei ymrwymiad i'r tryloywder eithaf, a galluogi'r cyhoedd i weld y digwyddiadau a gynhelir ar yr ystâd.

- y dylai Comisiwn y Cynulliad gomisiynu **gwaith ymchwil** yn mapio'r ffyrdd o ddylanwadu er mwyn datblygu sail dystiolaeth ystyrion ac ystyried dewis arall ac, o bosibl, ffyrdd mwy effeithiol i wella tryloywder yn hytrach na Chofrestr Statudol.
- y dylai un o bwyllgorau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ystyried yr adrannau perthnasol i Gymru o [Ddeddf Tryloywder Lobïo, Ymgyrchu gan Grwpiau Di-blaid a Gweinyddu Undebau Llafur 2014](#) unwaith i [Ddeddf Cymru 2017](#) ddod i rym.

Gwaith yn ystod y Pedwerydd Cynulliad

Yn ystod y Pedwerydd Cynulliad, ysgrifennodd y Llywydd ar y pryd at y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad ym mis Mai 2012 ynghylch lobïo. Gofynnodd i'r Pwyllgor gynnal adolygiad i drafod y drefn (lobïo) sydd ar waith gan y Cynulliad ar gyfer Aelodau a gwneud argymhellion, os oes angen, ynghylch trefniadau ychwanegol y gallai fod eu hangen i gryfhau'r drefn.

Fel rhan o'r adolygiad hwn, trafodwyd digonolrwydd y trefniadau ar gyfer grwpiau trawsbleidiol hefyd.

Yn dilyn hynny, cynhaliodd y Comisiynydd Safonau ymgynghoriad eang ar lobïo. Daeth i'r casgliad bod y trefniadau a oedd ar waith i reoleiddio lobïo Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn **ddigon cadarn ac yn addas at y diben** yn y bôn.

Cytunodd y Pwyllgor Safonau ar y pryd â chanfyddiadau'r Comisiynydd, a gwnaeth argymhellion i atgyfnerthu'r trefniadau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Roedd dull y Pwyllgor yn canolbwyntio ar weithgarwch lobïo, yn hytrach na lobïwyr. Credwyd bod lobïo yn gliriach i'w ddiffinio na rhyngweithio 60 o Aelodau ag ystod eang o gynrychiolwyr o gymdeithas ddinesig Cymru.

Trwy ei argymhellion, roedd y Pwyllgor yn ceisio cyflwyno dull 'gwnaed yng Nghymru' i fynd i'r afael â gweithgarwch lobïo. Roedd y Pwyllgor o'r farn bod angen tryloywder ynglŷn â chyfarfodydd lobïwyr proffesiynol heb faich diangen ar bwrs y wlad. Roedd y Pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai'r Cynulliad fabwysiadu canllawiau ar lobïo a mynediad at Aelodau, a gwnaeth y Cynulliad hyn drwy benderfyniad ar 26 Mehefin 2013.

Argymhellodd y Pwyllgor hefyd y dylai'r Llywydd adolygu'r canllawiau hyn bob tair blynedd.

Deddfwriaeth mewn manau eraill yn y DU

Cyflwynwyd Deddf Tryloywder Lobïo, Ymgyrchu gan Grwpiau Di-blaid a Gweinyddu Undebau Llafur 2014 i Dŷ'r Cyffredin ar 17 Gorffennaf 2013. Cafodd Gydsyniad Brenhinol ar 30 Ionawr

2014. Dechreuwyd adrannau amrywiol o'r Ddeddf ar adegau gwahanol ond, ym mis Mehefin 2016, roedd pob agwedd arni mewn grym.

Cyflwynodd y Ddeddf **gofrestr statudol o lobïwyr ymgynghorol** a sefydlu **Cofrestrydd** i orfodi'r gofynion cofrestru. Mae gwariant ymgyrch etholiadol gan y rhai nad ydynt yn sefyll ar gyfer etholiad nac wedi'u cofrestru fel pleidiau gwleidyddol yn cael ei reoleiddio'n fwy helaeth o ganlyniad i'r Ddeddf. Gosodir gofynion cyfreithiol ychwanegol hefyd ar undebau llafur o ran eu rhwymedigaeth i gadw eu rhestr o aelodau yn gyfoes.

- Mae'n sefydlu **cofrestr o lobïwyr proffesiynol** a **Chofrestrydd lobïwyr** i oruchwylio a gorfodi'r gofynion cofrestru;
- Mae'n newid y **gofynion cyfreithiol ar gyfer pobl neu sefydliadau sy'n ymgyrchu mewn perthynas ag etholiadau**, ond nad ydynt yn sefyll fel ymgeiswyr na phlaid wleidyddol gofrestredig; ac
- Mae'n newid y **gofynion cyfreithiol o ran rhwymedigaethau undebau llafur** i gadw eu rhestr o aelodau yn gyfoes.

Mae Rhan 1 o'r Ddeddf yn ymestyn i'r Deyrnas Unedig gyfan. Mae'r gofyniad i gofrestru yn gymwys i bob lobïwr ymgynghorol sy'n lobïo **Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ac Ysgrifenyddion Parhaol**, ni waeth lle mae'r gweithgarwch lobïo'n digwydd na lle mae'r lobïwr ymgynghorol.

Fodd bynnag, nid yw **Rhan 1 yn gwneud darpariaeth o ran y rhai sy'n lobïo'r Gweinyddiaethau** a Deddfwrfeydd Datganoledig. Mae'n ymdrin â materion a **gedwir yn ôl yn unig.**

Sefydlodd *Deddf Lobïo (Yr Alban)*, a dderbyniwyd ym mis Mawrth 2016, y **Gofrestr Lobïo.**

Mae'r Bil yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Glerc y Senedd sefydlu a chynnal cofrestr sy'n cynnwys gwybodaeth am dri chategori gwahanol o unigolyn: cofrestrwyr gweithredol; cofrestrwyr anweithredol a chofrestrwyr gwirfoddol. Mae'r Bil yn nodi'r wybodaeth y mae'n rhaid ei chofnodi ar y gofrestr, gan gynnwys enw a chyfeiriad yr unigolyn neu'r cwmni a gwybodaeth am y gweithgarwch lobïo (yr unigolyn sy'n cael ei lobïo, y dyddiad lobïo ac ati). Mae angen cofnodi gwybodaeth wahanol am gofrestrwyr gweithredol, cofrestrwyr anweithredol a chofrestrwyr gwirfoddol.

Mae'n ofynnol i Senedd yr Alban gyhoeddi canllawiau ar weithredu'r Ddeddf a rhaid iddi gyhoeddi Cod Ymddygiad lobïwyr a'i adolygu o bryd i'w gilydd.

Mae Pennod 3 o *God Ymddygiad Cynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon* yn gwahardd eiriolaeth â thâl. Ni chaiff Aelodau'r Cynulliad Deddfwriaethol eirioli na chychwyn achos na mater, naill ai'n achos y Cynulliad nac mewn modd arall, o ran taliad na buddiant mewn nwyddau. Mae hyn yn cydnabod y rôl y gall fod gan rai sefydliadau lobïo wrth hysbysu Aelodau'r Cynulliad Deddfwriaethol. Fodd

bynag, mae hefyd yn pwysleisio'r angen i sicrhau nad oes amheuaeth o ddylanwad amhriodol ar y Cynulliad a rhaid i berthynas Aelodau'r Cynulliad Deddfwriaethol â lobïwyr beidio â gwneud rhywbeth sy'n torri'r cod.

Mae Atodiad 1 o'r Cod Ymddygiad hefyd yn cynnwys Canllawiau i Aelodau'r Cynulliad Deddfwriaethol sy'n trafod lobïwyr.



Elin Jones AC, Llywydd

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Elin Jones AM, Presiding Officer

National Assembly for Wales

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

Eich cyf:
Ein cyf: PO428/EJ/GE

12 Mehefin 2018

Annwyl David

Deiseb P-05-818: Cyflwyno Cofrestr o Lobiwyr yng Nghymru

Diolch am eich llythyr yn ymwneud â Deiseb P-05-818.

Ar 16 Mawrth 2018, cyflwynodd y Comisiwn ei ymateb ffurfiol i'r argymhellion a wnaed iddo yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad ar Lobiö. Rwy'n deall eich bod wedi cymryd rhywfaint o ran yn y gwaith, fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor. Trafododd y Comisiwn yr argymhellion ac roedd yn cefnogi dyhead y Pwyllgor Safonau i wella tryloywder a rhoi gwell dealltwriaeth o waith Aelodau etholedig.

Nid wyf mewn sefyllfa i roi barn y Comisiwn ar yr awgrym penodol yn y ddeiseb, ond pe byddai'r Cynulliad yn penderfynu ei fod am gyflwyno cofrestr statudol, a'r ddeddfwriaeth yn unol â hynny, byddai angen i'r Comisiwn ystyried yr adnoddau y byddai angen eu hangen neu sydd ar gael er mwyn galluogi hynny i ddigwydd.

Nid oedd y Pwyllgor Safonau yn argymhell cyflwyno Cofrestr Statudol bryd hynny. Rwy'n deall bod canfyddiadau adroddiad y Pwyllgor yn interim a'i fod yn dymuno dysgu o brofiad a chasglu rhagor o dystiolaeth o arfer gorau. Ei fwriad wedyn yw adolygu ei waith yn 2020 a dod i gasgliadau clir a gwybodus, gan amlinellu cynigion ar gyfer y Chweched Cynulliad.

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg / We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English

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Elin Jones AC, Llywydd

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Elin Jones AM, Presiding Officer

National Assembly for Wales

Felly, ni fyddai'n briodol i'r Comisiwn fynegi barn ar syniad penodol ar hyn o bryd a byddai hynny'n peryglu osgoi'r llwybrau trafod a chraffu perthnasol.

Yn gywir

Elin Jones AC
Llywydd

Eitem 2.2

P-05-821 Ailgyflwyno cyllid cymorth addysgol i awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Cyflawniad Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a'r Gwasanaeth Addysg i Deithwyr

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Mark Fisher ar ôl casglu 262 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae cangen Castell-nedd Port Talbot o UNSAIN yn galw ar i Lywodraeth Cymru wrthdroi'r penderfyniad i dorri cyllid cymorth addysgol ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Cyflawniad Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig (MEAS) a'r Gwasanaeth Addysg i Deithwyr (TES).

Yn y bôn, mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg wedi tynnu cyllid ar gyfer y grwpiau hyn yn ôl o dan y grant gwella addysg. Mae ymchwil yn dangos mai plant Roma a Theithwyr sydd â'r cyfraddau cyrhaeddiad isaf o unrhyw grŵp ethnig yng Nghymru, a diben y grant gwella addysg yw cefnogi eu dysgu a gwella cyrhaeddiad.

Yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot mae canran o'r disgyblion yn ein hysgolion yn deithwyr ac yn grwpiau ethnig lleiafrifol sy'n dibynnu ar yr arian hwn; mae Margam a Llansawel yn enghreifftiau o hyn. Mae gan y cyngor dystiolaeth bod gweithwyr cymorth yn darparu gwasanaeth gwych o ran ymgysylltu â'r dysgwyr 'anodd eu cyrraedd' hyn. Rydym am i bob person ifanc allu cyrraedd ei botensial ac mae gweithwyr cymorth yn gallu hyrwyddo anghenion pob dysgwr, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n agored i niwed neu sydd o dan anfantais. Maent yn meithrin perthnasoedd cryf â theuluoedd, ysgolion a'r cymunedau maent yn eu gwasanaethu. Bydd y gostyngiad yn eu cyllid yn niweidiol ac mae torri swyddi eisoes yn cael ei drafod â'r undebau llafur. Bydd angen talu unrhyw gostau diswyddo o gyllideb sydd eisoes dan bwysau. Rydym yn annog i Lywodraeth Cymru ymgynghori ag UNSAIN ac awdurdodau lleol. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru gwblhau Aseiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb i sicrhau bod arian yn cael ei ddyrannu i'r rhai sydd mewn angen.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberafan
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Papur Briffio ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 3 Gorffennaf 2018

Petitions Committee | 3 July 2018

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil: Ailgyflwyno cyllid cymorth addysgol i awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Cyflawniad Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a'r Gwasanaeth Addysg i Deithwyr

Rhif y ddeiseb: [P5-05-821](#)

Teitl y ddeiseb: Ailgyflwyno cyllid cymorth addysgol i awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Cyflawniad Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a'r Gwasanaeth Addysg i Deithwyr

Testun y ddeiseb:

Mae cangen Castell-nedd Port Talbot o UNSAIN yn galw ar i Lywodraeth Cymru wrthdroi'r penderfyniad i dorri cyllid cymorth addysgol ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Cyflawniad Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig (MEAS) a'r Gwasanaeth Addysg i Deithwyr (TES).

Yn y bôn, mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg wedi tynnu cyllid ar gyfer y grwpiau hyn yn ôl o dan y grant gwella addysg. Mae ymchwil yn dangos mai plant Roma a Theithwyr sydd â'r cyfraddau cyrhaeddiad isaf o unrhyw grŵp ethnig yng Nghymru, a diben y grant gwella addysg yw cefnogi eu dysgu a gwella cyrhaeddiad.

Yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot mae canran o'r disgyblion yn ein hysgolion yn deithwyr ac yn grwpiau ethnig lleiafrifol sy'n dibynnu ar yr arian hwn; mae Margam a Llansawel yn enghreifftiau o hyn. Mae gan y cyngor dystiolaeth bod gweithwyr cymorth yn darparu gwasanaeth gwych o ran ymgysylltu â'r dysgwyr 'anodd eu cyrraedd' hyn. Rydym am i bob person ifanc allu cyrraedd ei botensial ac mae gweithwyr cymorth yn gallu hyrwyddo anghenion pob dysgwr, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n agored i niwed neu sydd o dan anfantais. Maent yn meithrin perthnasoedd cryf â theuluoedd, ysgolion a'r cymunedau maent yn eu gwasanaethu. Bydd y gostyngiad yn eu cyllid yn niweidiol ac mae torri swyddi eisoes yn cael ei drafod â'r undebau llafur. Bydd angen talu unrhyw gostau diswyddo o gyllideb sydd eisoes dan bwysau.

Rydym yn annog i Lywodraeth Cymru ymgynghori ag UNSAIN ac awdurdodau lleol. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru gwblhau Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb i sicrhau bod arian yn cael ei ddyrannu i'r rhai sydd mewn angen.

Mae'r cyllid a gyhoeddwyd yn y setliad dros dro i gefnogi'r dysgwyr hyn sy'n agored i niwed yn

ei gwneud hi'n berffaith amlwg nad oes dim trosglwyddiadau yn 2018/19 mewn cysylltiad ag addysg. Honnwyd iddo gael ei dorri o'r Grant Gwella Addysg a'i fod wedi cyfrannu at y £170 miliwn ychwanegol a aeth i'r setliad ar gyfer addysg a gofal cymdeithasol, ond nid yw hynny'n ddim amgen testun trafod. Yn syml, effaith hyn oedd lleihau'r toriad cyffredinol i gyllid awdurdodau lleol. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweld toriad yn y Grant Cynnal Refeniw ond mae wedi honni bod y ddau doriad hyn yn golygu cynnydd yn y cyllid. Mae wedi tynnu'r grant heb wneud yn iawn am hynny o dan y Grant Cynnal Refeniw. Mae £5 miliwn ar gael i Gaerdydd, Abertawe a Chasnewydd ar gyfer 2018/19, ond nid yw'n sôn y bydd hynny'n parhau i'r cynghorau hynny ar ôl y flwyddyn ariannol honno. Mae'r torri cyllid hwn a'r diffyg gwybodaeth am ddarpariaeth yn y dyfodol yn golygu bod cyfarwyddwyr addysg mewn sefyllfa anodd. Ni ellir cyflawni cyfle cyfartal i'r disgyblion hyn heb y cymorth wedi'i dargedu yr oedd y grant gwella addysg yn ei ariannu gynt. Mae'n amlwg bod Llywodraeth Cymru am ddyrannu cyllid i ysgolion yn uniongyrchol er mwyn eu helpu gyda'r pwysau cyllidol cyffredinol sydd arnynt, ond gellid bod wedi dyrannu rhywfaint o'r cyllid hwn i awdurdodau lleol er mwyn cynnal cymorth arbenigol yn y flwyddyn i ddod. Os na fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd i'r afael â chyllid grant penodol, yna bydd effaith anghymesur ar gydraddoldeb i Sipsiwn, Teithwyr a lleiafrifoedd ethnig.

1. Crynodeb o'r papur briffio hwn

- Yn hanesyddol, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu grantiau wedi'u neilltuo i awdurdodau lleol i gefnogi dysgwyr o gefndiroedd Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr. Bu hyn i gydnabod bod y grwpiau hyn o ddysgwyr mewn perygl o dangyflawni o gymharu â disgyblion eraill. [gweler adran 2 o'r papur briffio hwn]
- Ar gyfer 2015–16 ymlaen, cyfunodd Llywodraeth Cymru ddau grant a oedd wedi'u neilltuo o'r blaen, sef y Grant Cyflawniad Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a'r Grant Addysg Plant Sipsiwn a Theithwyr, ynghyd â naw grant arall i un Grant Gwella Addysg (EIG). (Adran 3.1)
- Tynnodd Llywodraeth Cymru y cyllid ar gyfer y grwpiau hyn o ddysgwyr o'r Grant Gwella Addysg o'r Gyllideb ar gyfer 2018–19, i ariannu dull gwarchod cyllidebau craidd ysgolion yn y Setliad Llywodraeth Leol. (Adran 3.2)
- Yn dilyn hynny penderfynodd Llywodraeth Cymru ddarparu cyllid trosiannol o £8.7 miliwn i awdurdodau lleol: £5 miliwn i Gaerdydd, Abertawe a Chasnewydd y mae'n amcangyfrif bod ganddynt y crynodiadau mwyaf o'r grwpiau hyn o ddysgwyr; £2.5 miliwn i'r tair dinas hyn yn ogystal ag i Wrecsam i arwain y newid i ddull rhanbarthol o gefnogi'r grwpiau hyn o ddysgwyr; ac £1.2 miliwn i'r 18 awdurdod arall (a gyhoeddwyd yn fwyaf diweddar). Cyhoeddwyd y cyllid trosiannol i ddechrau fel cyllid untro ar gyfer 2018–19 er bod Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg yn dweud, erbyn hyn, ei bod yn bwriadu ailadrodd hyn yn 2019–20. Yr arwydd yw, o 2020–21, y disgwyli'r i'r ddarpariaeth gael ei phrif ffrydio'n ddigonol ac i awdurdodau lleol gefnogi dysgwyr o

grwpiau Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr o’u cyllidebau eu hunain. (Adran 3.3).

- Mae Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wedi bod yn feirniadol o benderfyniad Llywodraeth Cymru i ddad-neilltuo arian, yn arbennig gan fod y cam yn dilyn ymchwiliad polisi a gynhaliwyd gan y Pwyllgor ar ddiwedd 2016 a dechrau 2017 a oedd yn argymhell y dylai cyllid a chymorth ar gyfer y grwpiau hyn o ddysgwyr gael ei dargedu a’i werthuso’n well. (Adran 4).

2. Cyflawniad dysgwyr Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyhoeddi ystadegau bob mis Ionawr, sef y [Cyflawniad academaidd yn ôl nodweddion disgyblion](#), sy’n dangos y cyfraddau cyrhaeddiad o drothwy Lefel 2 (5 TGAU neu ragor ar raddau A*–C neu’r cyfwerth galwedigaethol), a’r trothwy Lefel 2 sy’n cynnwys Cymraeg, Saesneg a Mathemateg, wedi’u dadansoddi yn ôl cefndir ethnig. Mae’r data wedi’i gydgrynhoi dros dair blynedd fel bod nifer y disgyblion ym mhob grŵp cefndir ethnig yn fwy, ac i alluogi casgliadau mwy cadarn i gael eu nodi am gyrhaeddiad disgyblion ym mhob grŵp.

2.1 Disgyblion ethnig lleiafrifol

Mae cyfraddau cyrhaeddiad yn amrywio’n sylweddol ar draws gwahanol grwpiau ethnig. O’i gymharu â chyfradd cyrhaeddiad trothwy pob disgybl Lefel 2 o 80.4 y cant yn 2015–17, mae cyrhaeddiad disgyblion Gwyn heb fod yn Brydeinig (73.9 y cant), disgyblion o ethnigrwydd Cymysg Gwyn a Du Caribiaidd (74.6 y cant), disgyblion Du Caribiaidd (data wedi’i ddal yn ôl gan y byddai’n datgelu), a disgyblion Du di-Affricanaidd neu ddi-Garibiaidd (75.0 y cant), ar gyfartaledd, yn is.

Mae cyrhaeddiad grwpiau lleiafrifoedd ethnig eraill, fodd bynnag, yn enwedig disgyblion ethnig Cymysg Gwyn ac Asiaidd (87.3 y cant) a disgyblion Asiaidd neu Brydeinig Asiaidd (86.5 y cant) yn uwch ar gyfartaledd na’r holl ddisgyblion.

2.2 Disgyblion Sipsi / Sipsi Roma

Ar gyfer ei hystadegau, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn defnyddio’r categori ‘Sipsiwn / Sipsiwn Roma’. Ni ddatgelir data ar gyfer dysgwyr sy’n Deithwyr oherwydd niferoedd annigonol o ddysgwyr a rheolau diogelu data. Gan ddysgwyr sy’n Sipsiwn / Sipsiwn Roma y mae’r cyrhaeddiad isaf o bob grŵp ethnig yng Nghymru.

- Cyflawnodd 49.4 y cant o ddysgwyr Sipsiwn / Sipsiwn Roma drothwy Lefel 2, o’i gymharu â 80.4 y cant o’r holl ddisgyblion, yn ystod y cyfnod 2015–17.
- Cyflawnodd 21.5 y cant o ddysgwyr Sipsiwn / Sipsiwn Roma y trothwy Lefel 2 gynhwysol, o’i gymharu â 59.0 y cant o’r holl ddisgyblion, yn ystod y cyfnod 2015–17.

3. Polisi Llywodraeth Cymru

3.1 Cyfuno grantiau a neilltuwyd yn flaenorol i'r Grant Gwella Addysg

Ar ôl cyfuno 11 o'r hen grantiau a neilltuwyd¹ a'i ffurfio yn 2015–16, roedd y Grant Gwella Addysg werth £141 miliwn, sef £111.6 miliwn yn llai na swm ei rannau unigol yn 2014–15. Roedd hwn yn cynnwys £8 miliwn a drosglwyddwyd i'r Grant Gwella Addysg ar gyfer y grantiau Cyrhaeddiad Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn–Teithwyr, a oedd, ynddo'i hun £1.6 miliwn yn llai na'r £9.6 miliwn, yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf lle cawsant eu neilltuo.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn dyrannu'r Grant Gwella Addysg i'r pedwar consortia rhanbarthol y disgwylir iddynt ddsbarthu eu dyraniadau o fewn eu rhanbarth i gefnogi'r holl flaenoriaethau a neilltuwyd yn y Grant Gwella Addysg. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn monitro faint o'r Grant sy'n cael ei wario ar unrhyw un o'i dibenion unigol, gan y dywedodd y byddai llai o feichiau gweinyddol yn un o brif fanteision cyfuno'r grantiau:

Y prif resymau dros gyflwyno'r trefniadau newydd oedd symleiddio systemau a chanolbwyntio mwy ar ddeilliannau yn hytrach na'r mewnbwn a'r allbwn, a lleihau cost gweinyddu a rheoli'r grant er mwyn sicrhau bod y cyllid yn cael ei wario'n bennaf ar gyflawni ac ar sicrhau gwell deilliannau i ddysgwyr.²

3.2 Dileu arian o'r Grant Gwella Addysg, a disgwyliad y caiff y gefnogaeth ei phrif ffrydio a'i diwallu o adnoddau presennol

Yn ystod y [cylch gosod y Gyllideb 2018–19 yn hydref 2017](#) (PDF 1MB), cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru fod £13.1 miliwn yn cael ei 'dynnu' o'r Grant Gwella Addysg fel rhan o'r dasg o ail-flaenoriaethu cyllid llywodraeth leol i ffwrdd o grantiau neilltuedig penodol i ariannu'r dasg o ddiogelu cyllidebau ysgolion rheng flaen yn y Setliad Llywodraeth Leol. Mae Kirsty Williams AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg, ers hynny wedi cadarnhau bod y £13.1 miliwn hwn yn cynnwys elfen o'r Grant Gwella Addysg a oedd i gefnogi dysgwyr Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr.³

Wrth wneud hyn, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dod â'r cyllid rhannol wedi'i neilltuo yn y Grant Gwella Addysg i ben ar gyfer cefnogi'r grwpiau hyn o ddisgyblion er mwyn cynnal y cyllid o fewn Setliad Llywodraeth Leol 2018–19 (y Cyllid Allanol Cyfun (AEF) yn benodol ar gyfer cyllidebau craidd ysgolion ar lefelau 2017–[18](#)⁴. Mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros

¹ Yn ychwanegol at y Grant Cyflawniad Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a'r Grant Addysg Plant Sipsiwn a Theithwyr y grantiau eraill a gyfunwyd oedd Grant Refeniw y Cyfnod Sylfaen; Grant Effeithiolrwydd Ysgolion; Llwybrau Dysgu 14-19; Grant y Gymraeg mewn Addysg; Grant Ymarferwyr Arweiniol ac Arloesol; Grant Cymorth Profion Darllen a Rhifedd; Arian ychwanegol ar gyfer ysgolion Bandiau 4 a 5; y Grant Sefydlu Athrawon; a'r Grant Cynorthwydd Addysgu Lefel Uwch.

² [Llythyr gan Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg at y Pwyllgor Plant](#) (PDF 749KB), 11 Tachwedd 2016

³ Llythyrau gan Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg at y Pwyllgor ar [28 Chwefror 2018](#) (PDF 135KB) a [17 Ebrill 2018](#) (PDF 354KB)

⁴ Arweiniodd hyn at gynnydd o £1.5 miliwn yn y bloc gwasanaeth ysgolion o fewn yr AEF o £1.554 biliwn yn 2017-18 i £1.556 biliwn (ffigurau crwn) yn 2018-19. Gweler llythyr [gan Alun Davies AC, Ysgrifennydd y](#)

Addysg yn disgwyl i'r gefnogaeth i ddysgwyr Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr gael ei phrif ffrydio a'i darparu o gyllidebau awdurdodau lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae hi wedi sicrhau bod cyllid trosiannol ar gael (gweler adran 3.3).

3.3 Ariannu trosiannol nes y caiff y ddarpariaeth ei phrif ffrydio

Mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg wedi dyrannu £8.7 miliwn o gyllid trosiannol yn 2018–19 a dywedodd ei bod yn bwriadu gwneud yr un peth yn 2019–20. Mae'r newyddion am yr arian hwn wedi'i gyhoeddi ers gosod cyllideb 2018–19 ac mae'n dilyn sylwadau gan awdurdodau lleol a sylwadau yn sgîl gwaith craffu ar y penderfyniad yn y Cynulliad (gweler adran 4.2). Dywed Kirsty Williams AC ei fod yn rhan o'r gydnabyddiaeth bod trosglwyddo'r gwasanaeth i un sy'n ddarpariaeth graidd a chynaliadwy ar gyfer yr hirdymor yn cymryd amser.

Mae'r arian gwerth £8.7 miliwn ar gyfer 2018–19 wedi'i rannu fel a ganlyn:

- £5 miliwn i awdurdodau lleol Caerdydd, Abertawe a Chasnewydd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn amcangyfrif sydd â'r crynodiadau mwyaf o ddysgwyr Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr;
- £2.5 miliwn yn 2018–19 i'r tri awdurdod hyn yn ogystal ag i Wrecsam i arwain y newid i ddull rhanbarthol o gefnogi'r grwpiau hyn o ddysgwyr;
- £1.2 miliwn i'r 18 awdurdod lleol sy'n weddill.

4. Y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn craffu

4.1 Ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg: 2016–2017

Mewn [ymchwiliad polisi ar ddiwedd 2016 / dechrau 2017](#), fe wnaeth y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg (CYPE) feirniadu diffyg monitro a gwerthuso'r defnydd o'r Grant Gwella Addysg a'i effaith, yn benodol mewn perthynas â dysgwyr Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr. Yn ei hymateb [i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg](#) (PDF 402KB), dywedodd Kirsty Williams AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg, y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn sefydlu 'fframwaith canlyniadau cryfach' i fynd i'r afael â hyn, gan ychwanegu yn y [Cyfarfod Llawn ar 3 Mai 2017](#):

Un o'r argymhellion rwy'n cytuno'n arbennig o gryf ag ef yw nad yw'r fframwaith perfformiad addysg presennol yn ddigon cadarn. Nid ydyw, yn syml, ac nid oedd modd cuddio rhag hynny yn ystod sesiynau'r pwyllgor. (...)

Mae [.....yr adroddiad gwerthfawr hwn] wedi cryfhau fy ngallu i ysgogi pobl i weithredu yn yr adran, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â monitro.

O ran y model ariannu ar gyfer cefnogi dysgwyr Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr, ni chlywodd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg dystiolaeth ddiffiniol bod

[Cabinet dros Lywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus at y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, 13 Tachwedd 2017](#)

cyfuno'r grantiau i'r Grant Gwella Addysg wedi cael effaith andwyol ar y flaenoriaeth a roddwyd i'r maes hwn nac ar ddeilliannau addysgol, ond daeth i'r casgliad na ellid gwybod hyn y naill ffordd na'r llall. Mae hyn oherwydd y diffyg gwaith monitro a gwerthuso a gyflawnwyd.

Felly, daeth y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg i'r casgliad y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gryfhau ei ffocws, a thargedu cyllid, yn benodol, ar ganlyniadau addysgol y grwpiau hyn o ddysgwyr. Argymhellodd y Pwyllgor y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru wella'r trefniadau monitro a gwerthuso ar gyfer y Grant Gwella Addysg, a pharhau i adolygu'r model cyllido. Derbyniodd Llywodraeth Cymru yr argymhelliad hwn, ond ers hynny mae wedi cael rhagor o arian heb ei neilltuo ar gyfer dysgwyr Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr drwy ei symud o'r Grant Gwella Addysg (gweler adran 3.1). Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi mynegi ei siom o glywed am y penderfyniad hwn (gweler adran 4.2).

Mae'r ddeiseb yn galw am gynnal Aseiad o Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb o ddileu'r arian. Yn ei [adroddiad ar ei ymchwiliad](#) (PDF 739KB) ym mis Chwefror 2017, roedd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gynnal 'aseiad effaith wedi'i ddiweddarau'n drylwyr' o'r penderfyniad i gyfuno'r grantiau yn 2015–16. Gwrthodwyd hyn gan Lywodraeth Cymru, fodd bynnag, gan nad oedd yn credu bod diffygion wrth ymgymryd â'r aseidiadau o effaith ar gydraddoldeb a arweiniodd at effaith sylweddol ar wasanaethau ac sy'n galw'n gyfiawn am i swyddogion ail-edrych ar yr aseidiadau gwreiddiol.

4.2 Dilyniant gan y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg

Yn ei adroddiad ar [Gyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru 2018–19](#) (PDF 1.0MB), mynegodd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ei siom am y penderfyniad i ddad-neilltuo ymhellach ragor o gyllid ar gyfer dysgwyr o grwpiau Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr:

Byddem yn siomedig pe bai Llywodraeth Cymru yn penderfynu dad-neilltuo cyllid i gefnogi dysgwyr Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr, a dysgwyr Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig ymhellach pan ddangosodd ein hymchwiliad polisi yn gynharach eleni fod angen monitro a gwerthuso llawer mwy o ran sut y mae'r arian yn y Grant Gwella Addysg yn effeithio ar y grwpiau hyn o ddysgwyr. (...)

Ar sail y dystiolaeth a ddarperir yn ein Grant Gwella Addysg: Adroddiad ar Blant Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr, a Phlant Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig (Chwefror 2017), rydym yn annog Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet i gadw arian i gefnogi dysgwyr Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr, a dysgwyr Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig fel rhan o'r Grant Gwella Addysg.

Gwrthododd [Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet](#) (PDF 1MB) yr argymhelliad hwn, ond dywedodd y byddai'n ysgrifennu at y Pwyllgor eto i ddarparu rhagor o wybodaeth am drefniadau ar gyfer 2018–19. Yn y llythyr hwn, a gyhoeddwyd ar [28 Chwefror 2018](#) (PDF 135KB), dywedodd Kirsty Williams AC:

Ers mwy na degawd, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu cyllid grant ychwanegol sydd wedi'i dargedu i Lywodraeth Leol, er mwyn cefnogi ein dysgwyr o leiafrifoedd ethnig, a dysgwyr sy'n Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr. Dros y cyfnod hwnnw, mae Awdurdodau Lleol wedi rhoi trefniadau ar

brawf, ac rwy'n llwyr gydnabod yr arbenigedd a'r profiad yn ein hysgolion ac yng ngwasanaethau'r Awdurdodau Lleol.

Yn ail, yr hyn sy'n glir imi yw na ddylem ganiatáu i'r math hwn o gymorth gael ei ystyried i fod yn gymorth ychwanegol. Nid yw hynny'n gynaliadwy yn y tymor hir, a dylem gael disgwyliadau gwell. (...)

Mae Llywodraeth Leol wedi galw ers amser ar beidio â neilltuo cyllid grant, ac am gael trefniadau syml, a mwy o hyblygrwydd i ddarparu gwasanaethau a rheoli'r pwysau sydd arnynt. Gwasanaethau Awdurdodau Lleol yw'r rhain, a Setliad Llywodraeth Leol yw'r ffordd fwyaf cynaliadwy o hyd i ariannu'r ddarpariaeth graidd.

Ac yn olaf, wrth flaenoriaethu cyllid i Lywodraeth Leol ar gyfer ysgolion, mae holl Ysgrifenyddion y Cabinet a'r holl Weinidogion wedi gorfod gwneud penderfyniadau anodd ac ystyried amrediad o wasanaethau a'r ffordd y maent yn cael eu hariannu.

Hefyd, rhoddodd llythyr Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet fanylion am yr arian trosiannol yn 2018–19 i leddfu pwysau yng Nghaerdydd, Abertawe a Chasnewydd, ac i ymgorffori'r gwaith o brif ffrydio cefnogaeth i ddysgwyr Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr yn rhanbarthol.

Ysgrifennodd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg at Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet ar [14 Mawrth 2018](#) (PDF 187KB). Amlygodd y llythyr hwn bryderon y Pwyllgor na fyddai'r fframwaith deilliannau mwy cadarn a sefydlwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer y Grant Gwella Addysg yn cael unrhyw fanteision o ran dysgwyr o grwpiau Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr, gan eu bod wedi'u cymryd allan o gwmpas a chylch gorchwyl y Grant hwn. Ailadroddodd y Pwyllgor hefyd ei siom â'r penderfyniad i gael gwared ar yr arian o'r Grant Gwella Addysg a'i gred ei fod yn mynd yn groes i'r cyfeiriad a nodir yn eich ymateb i'n hymchwiliad:

Pan argymhellodd y Pwyllgor y dylech ystyried a yw cyflwyno'r Grant Gwella Addysg wedi gwella canlyniadau i'r grwpiau hyn o ddysgwyr a pharhau i gadw llygad ar y model cyllido yn ystod y Cynulliad hwn, nid oeddem yn rhagweld flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach y byddai'r cyllid hwn yn cael ei ddadneilltuo ymhellach ac y byddai disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol ei ariannu o'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw.

Gofynnodd y Pwyllgor Plant hefyd am eglurhad ynghylch yr hyn oedd yn digwydd i'r £13.1 miliwn a ddilëwyd o'r Grant Gwella Addysg, a'r mecanwaith ar gyfer ei symud i'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw gan na chafodd ei drosglwyddo'n ffurfiol fel rhan o'r Setliad Llywodraeth Leol. Cyfeiriodd hyn at bryderon llywodraeth leol ynglŷn â'r disgwyliad ei fod yn parhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau addysg Cyflawniad Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn / Teithwyr heb unrhyw drosglwyddiad cymesur i'r Grant Cynnal Refeniw.⁵ [Ysgrifennodd Arweinydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot](#) (PDF 400KB) i gefnogi safbwynt y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg.

⁵ Gweler er enghraifft, newyddion BBC Cymru, ['Education cuts impossible to defend, says Council Leader'](#), 22 Ionawr 2018

Ymatebodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet i'r Pwyllgor ar [17 Ebrill 2018](#) (PDF 354KB). Ategodd Kirsty Williams drwy ddweud:

Awdurdodau Lleol sy'n gyfrifol am gyllid ar gyfer ysgolion yn unol â'r gyfraith ac mae'n ddyletswydd arnynt i sicrhau bod darpariaeth addysg briodol ar gael i bob dysgwr. Dyna pam, ar ôl 10 mlynedd o ddarparu arian grant ychwanegol i roi systemau a dulliau ar brawf, bod cefnogaeth i ddysgwyr o leiafrifoedd ethnig, a dysgwyr sy'n Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr bellach yn ddarpariaeth graidd.

Dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet hefyd fod y £7.5 miliwn trosiannol⁶ yn 'ychwanegol' at y £13.1 miliwn sydd wedi'i dynnu oddi ar y Grant Gwella Addysg a'i fod ar gael i awdurdodau lleol drwy'r RSG. Gofynnodd y Pwyllgor Plant am ragor o eglurhad mewn [llythyr dyddiedig 14 Mai 2018](#) (PDF 467KB) yn gofyn sut y gall fod yn ychwanegol pan na fydd y £13.1 miliwn ar gyfer Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr yn bodoli mwyach. Mae'n bosibl bod Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet yn golygu bod y £7.5 miliwn ar wahân i'r £13.1 miliwn a gafodd ei dynnu oddi ar y Grant Gwella Addysg a'i fod wedi cyfrannu at yr arian y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i ddefnyddio i wrthbwysu gostyngiad, fel arall, i'r cyllid yn y Setliad Llywodraeth Leol ar gyfer ysgolion.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r £61.8 miliwn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i gymryd o gyllidebau fel yr elfen Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr o'r Grant Gwella Addysg wedi cynnal bloc gwasanaeth y setliad ar lefelau presennol yn unig (cynnydd o £1.5 miliwn i gyfanswm o £1.5 biliwn).⁷ Dyna pam y mae'r deisebwyr yn awgrymu bod y defnydd o'r arian ar gyfer cyllidebau craidd ysgolion yn academiaidd, gan mai yr effaith gyffredinol oedd torri ar y cyllid i lywodraeth leol.

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.

⁶ Noder bod hyn bellach yn £8.7 miliwn yn dilyn cyhoeddi y bydd £1.2 miliwn ar gyfer y 18 o awdurdodau sy'n weddill, fel y nodwyd yn [llythyr Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet at y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg ar 25 Mai 2018](#) a'r llythyr at y Pwyllgor hwn ar 12 Mehefin 2018.

⁷ [Llythyr oddi wrth Alun Davies AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Lywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus at y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau](#), 13 Tachwedd 2017

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-821
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/01455/18

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd - Y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

12 Mehefin 2018

Annwyl David

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 15 Mai yn gofyn am fy marn parthed deiseb P-05-821, a dderbyniodd y Pwyllgor Deisebau gan UNSAIN UNISON Castell-nedd Port Talbot, ynglŷn â chyllid ar gyfer dysgwyr o leiafrifoedd ethnig a dysgwyr sy'n, Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr.

Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru ymrwymiad clir a hirsefydlog i gyllid ysgolion, ac rwy'n gwbl ymrwymedig i leihau anghydraddoldebau ac i sicrhau bod yr holl ddysgwyr yn gallu cyflawni eu potensial ac yn ffynnu mewn amgylchedd dysgu sy'n cefnogi eu hanghenion. Hyn sydd wrth wraidd ein cynllun gweithredu dros addysg, *Addysg yng Nghymru: Cenhadaeth ein cenedl*.

Ers dros ddegawd mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu cyllid grant ychwanegol wedi'i dargedu i Awdurdodau Lleol er mwyn cefnogi'r grŵp hwn o ddysgwyr. Yn y cyfnod hwn mae Awdurdodau wedi rhoi trefniadau ar brawf ac rydym yn llwyr gydnabod a gwerthfawrogi'r profiad a'r arbenigedd helaeth sydd yn ein hysgolion ac yng ngwasanaethau'r Awdurdodau Lleol hynny.

Mae'n amlwg i mi na ddylid parhau i ystyried y math hwn o gymorth fel rhywbeth ychwanegol. Nid yw hyn yn gynaliadwy yn yr hirdymor ac rwy'n credu y dylid prif ffrydio a blaenoriaethu'r gwasanaethau hyn.

Cefais sicrwydd gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru y bydd darpariaeth ysgolion rheng flaen yn parhau'n flaenoriaeth, gan gynnwys cefnogi ein dysgwyr lleiafrifoedd ethnig, Sipsiwn, Roma a Theithwyr. Rwy'n croesawu'r sicrwydd ac rwy'n llawn ddisgwyl i'r Awdurdodau Lleol llynu ato.

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.

Rwyf wedi parhau i wrando ar bryderon a godwyd gan amrywiol randdeiliaid am effaith newidiadau yn y trefniadau ariannu i gefnogi'r grŵp hwn o ddysgwyr. Mae hwn yn gyfnod heriol a bu'n rhaid i mi wneud rhai penderfyniadau anodd, ond rwyf wedi cytuno ar gyllid o hyd at £8.7 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon i gefnogi'r holl Awdurdodau Lleol. Mae hyn i gydnabod bod newid y gwasanaeth i un a fydd yn ddarpariaeth graidd a chynaliadwy yn yr hirdymor yn cymryd amser.

Bydd y sefyllfa yn cael ei hadolygu ar gyfer 2019-20 fel rhan o'r gyllideb ddrafft. Fodd bynnag fy mwriad yw darparu £8.7 miliwn ychwanegol i'r 22 Awdurdod Lleol yn 2019-20, i gefnogi datblygiad parhaus model cynaliadwy o Ebrill 2020-21 ymlaen. Bydd y cyllid hwn yn amodol ar dystiolaeth o gynnydd yn y gwaith tuag at greu modelau cyflawni mwy cynaliadwy. Ysgrifennodd fy swyddogion at bob Prif Weithredwr ddydd Gwener 18 Mai 2018 i'w hysbysu am eu dyraniadau cyllid ar gyfer 2018-19.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi mabwysiadu dull integredig o asesu effaith a gwnaed Aseiad Effaith Integredig Strategol o'r penderfyniadau gwario lefel uchel fel rhan o'r gyllideb ddrafft amlinellol ar gyfer 2018-19.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod y wybodaeth hon yn ddefnyddiol i'r Pwyllgor wrth ystyried y ddeiseb.

Yn gywir



Kirsty Williams AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg
Cabinet Secretary for Education

P-05-821 Reintroduce educational support funding to MEAS and the TES to local authorities – Correspondence form petitioner to the Committee, 27.06.18

MEAS Black Minority Ethnic (BME) SUPPORT

MEAS focuses on raising the attainment and achievement of EM/EAL learners in NPTCBC. Interventions with BME pupils are a high priority for the team given BME pupils are likely to significantly underperform in the education system leading to lowered expectations and self-fulfilling prophecies of failure. Academics argue, however, that the failure is in the under-achievement of the system in providing for BME students. Bearing this in mind MEAS adopt a holistic and an individual approach to support for BME pupils. Every year we raise the status of the BME community by celebrating the achievements and success of Black writers, musicians, artists, performers and individuals during Black History Month. We try to encourage schools to involve their BME children in our event and to bring any pupils they think would benefit from an event which profiles positive black role models for young people within Neath and Port Talbot.

The range of activities facilitated by MEAS in schools during Black History Month includes our annual celebratory concert which on average involves the participation of 12 schools (including a special school and Welsh Medium schools); public art displays; participation by NPT schools on the national stage; displays in school; school assemblies; dance workshops; yoga workshops; visits from prominent Black high achievers. As a result of BHM workshops, MEAS has also produced an educational resource pack which was researched in collaboration with learners from St Joseph's Catholic School and 6th Form, and is augmented each year and has been lauded as an example of best practice. MEAS receive Arts Council funding through the former Black History Wales Association, now under the umbrella of Race Council Cymru. MEAS collaborate with many BME organisations to ensure a joined up approach to supporting BME learners.

Individual academic support for BME pupils has seen significant success; two of our formerly supported pupils have just successfully completed degree courses and one has just started on a degree course this academic year. The following case study highlights the success of our support. One pupil gained an E grade at GCSE English and was told by his school that he could be entered for the exam again but could not retake his controlled assessments worth 60% of the overall mark. Without the

opportunity to retake controlled assessments the pupil was destined to fail; MEAS entered the pupil in a College English GCSE class, tutored the pupil intensively at his school resulting in him attaining a C grade. This enabled the pupil to meet the university entrance requirements for a degree course which he has just completed. His Mother has told MEAS that without our intervention he would never have had the support or confidence to pursue his English qualification, go on to College and apply for University. Significant collaborative work is undertaken with the schools and college to ensure that learners achievement and wellbeing are supported and to ensure that these BME learners continue to thrive and do not become NEET.

First/Home language qualifications supported by the MEAS team

Neath Port Talbot LA currently have pupils who speak over 63 first/home languages other than English and/or Welsh. Provision to support pupils who speak English as Additional Language (EAL) to obtain a GCSE/AS/A2 qualification in their home language can be a difficult and challenging task, considering the size of the core MEAS team, funded through the EIG grant.

However, we recognise the value and the ethos of the first/home languages of our pupils and nurture the importance of maintaining the language as a life skill and a way of appreciating our multilinguistic community.

We work collaboratively with the all Comprehensive schools in our Local Authority, including the Welsh Medium Comprehensive school, together with Neath Port Talbot College, to recognise the importance and value of the needs of the pupils who speak another language/ languages at home by giving them the opportunity and entering them to sit the Home language examination.

The MEAS Team have provided support and resource materials to those schools and individual pupils who expressed their interest in accessing the GCSE, AS and A Level qualification in their home languages.

In recent years, the MEAS Team members provided support to pupils who speak another language at home to access GCSE qualification in: Polish, Mandarin, Arabic, Russian, Japanese, Tamil, and A/AS Level in Polish.

All grades range from A* to A Grades.

Last year MEAS supported a Laboratory Technician (and parent of an EAL pupil) from the Polish community, who works in one of our Comprehensive schools (St Joseph's School and Six Form) to obtain GCSE and AS in Polish in which she was awarded A Grades. She continues to study for A Level which she hopes to sit next year.

Home language GCSE, AS and A Level qualifications help EAL/EM learners develop their home language skills and build a broad understanding of the culture of the countries and communities they come from.

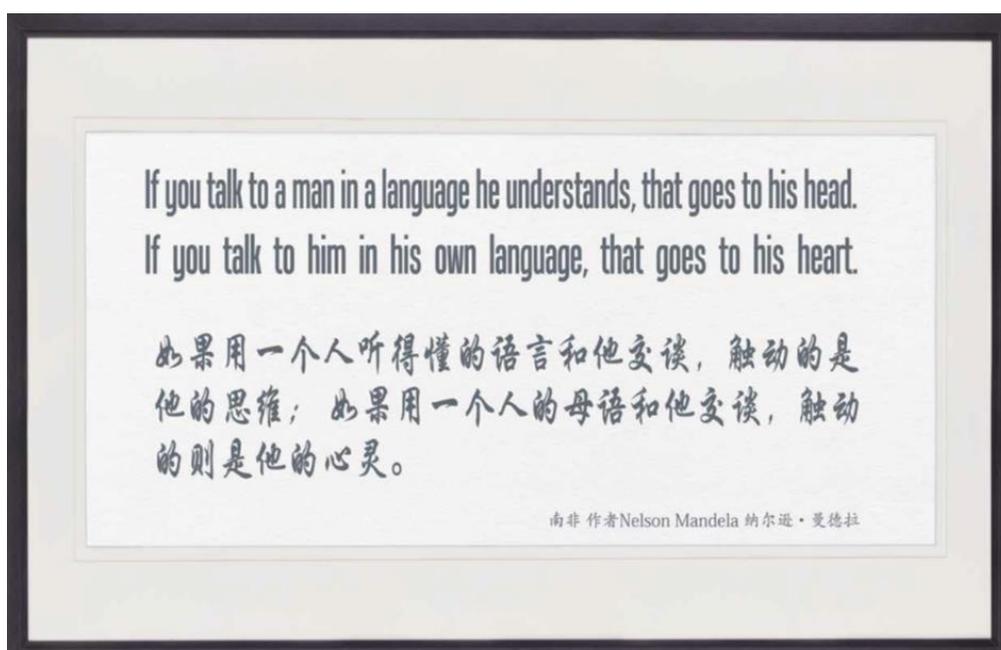
It encourages enjoyment of staying in touch with the language they speak at home and the recognition that language skills will enable them to take their place in a

multi-lingual global society. It also raises the status of community languages in our schools and wider community.

The number of EAL/EM learners and their successful grades have had an enormous impact on school results as well as on life and the future of the learners themselves by providing them with enhanced College and University choices or job opportunities.

EAL pupils (who are or have received MEAS support) who are currently studying in College or at the University benefit from their additional Home Language GCSE/A Level qualification. Further Education institutions, where former NPT EAL learners attend, have included NPT College Group, Southampton University, Cardiff University and Trinity St David.

As with our other groups of learners. ie. EAL, BME, Chinese EM learners, training is available from MEAS to schools, to help them build capacity for supporting first/home language examination courses. Schools have been encouraged to join up to teach learners from different schools to meet in one school to have support for examinations. ie. St Joseph's, Ystalyfera, Dwr y Felin and Llangatwg schools. MEAS multilingual staff provide interpreting and translating as part of their teaching role and have supported other NPT services and other LA MEAS services with their needs. Languages currently available on the team are the main languages spoken by our EAL learners: Bengali/Sylheti, Polish, Mandarin and Cantonese, Arabic, Romanian. We also employ a Bulgarian speaker.





WHAT WILL GO IF MEAS GOES

1. Meeting the needs of learners/schools (bespoke to NPTCBC) supporting English as an Additional Language and enabling access to the academic language required for achievement in other academic subject areas i.e. Mathematics, Science, English Literature, Design and Technology. Diverse Specialist Trained and Qualified (Degree and Masters) teaching and support staff (Many of whom were teachers in their home countries and can support learners with the following Languages: Polish, Bengali/Sylheti, Mandarin/Cantonese, Arabic and Romanian. (4.3 Full Time Equivalent Staff). NPT CBC has over **1300** Ethnic Minority and English as an Additional Language Learners and over **63** different Languages other than English or Welsh. WG Grant ranged between £70 K to £140 annually since 2008.

2. Collaborative planning - support for schools/Programmes of Work

3. Training and development of school staff (additionally training on supporting Refugees for the team and schools SMT)

4. Developed partnership with the Dwr y Felin cluster group of schools (SMT) and Bae Baglan SENCO cluster group of schools to share up to date EAL pedagogy and good practice to ensure EM/EAL learners attainment

5 Translating and interpreting (including use of own casual interpreters and outside translation services)

6. Induction Meetings with parent/carers and other home/school liaison activities, such as the newly formed Bangladesh Parents forum in Central Primary school and signposting ESOL



WHAT WILL GO IF MEAS GOES

8. Assessment in first/home language

Since 2014 MEAS Learners have achieved A*-C in the following Home Languages

Polish GCSE (8 A*-A & 1C) Russian GCSE (1 A)

Polish AS (5 A* & 1 A) Arabic GCSE (3 A & 3A*)

Polish A2 (4 A & 2Bs) Mandarin GCSE (5 A*)

Spanish GCSE (1 A) Greek GCSE (1 A)

9. Learners encouraged to use first languages and gain home language qualifications – GCSE, AS and A level

and events

10. Working with community language schools and clubs

Pupils join other schools to sit Home Language exams

7. Transition support for learners between Key Phase/Stages, post 16 and University (Currently 5 in University, supported from School

Facilitate the British Council Chinese Language Assistant Programme in South Port Talbot with partner Primary and Secondary schools in order to

13 Promoting Cultural diversity/languages reflected in the curriculum through teaching and learning, Partnership working local community groups, nationally and internationally



WHAT WILL GO IF MEAS GOES

14 Accurate EM/EAL data collection – Stages of English, Ethnicity and first/home languages

Numbers of EM/EAL Learners have continued to increase annually. Now reaching 1300 +

Top Eleven Languages spoken are 1. Polish (85) 2. Bengali, Telugu, Hindi, Panjabi, Gujarati, Pashto & Urdu (208) 3. Mandarin/Cantonese (65) 3. Tagalog/Filipino (43) 4. Arabic (40) 5. Romanian (36) 6 Thai (32) 7. Portuguese (23) 8. Hungarian (21) 9. Turkish (21) 10. Tamil (20) 11. Bulgarian (8)

15 Work in partnership with Black History Wales / Race Council Cymru and Primary and Secondary schools to participate in Black History Month and celebrate Black Minority Ethnic achievement in NPT

17 Work in partnership with other local authority participation of supported EM/EAL learners in L Day events

18. The MEAS work with at least 40 Primary schools annually, either giving direct or indirect support. In addition

MEAS work with all Secondary Schools annually (9) as well as learners attending Neath Port Talbot College

16 MEAS have successfully bid for a Chinese Teacher every year via the British Council to work with schools within the LA to promote Chinese Culture. MEAS has been fortunate to host 12 Chinese Teachers to date, who have visited over 40 different schools and taught thousands of children

as working with their parents.

20. Samples of the work we do with EM/EAL learners to diversify their backgrounds and encourage them to take part and understand the importance of growing up in a multi-cultural society.

Tudalen y pecyn 53



WHAT WILL GO IF MEAS GOES

21. Black Minority Ethnic Learners at risk of becoming NEET are supported with various academic subjects, learning and employment pathways and are involved in workshops with high achieving black authors and celebrities. All school communities benefit from this high profile given to BME learners.

22. Proactive Partnership working with various BME organisations which benefits all learners/families/school: NPT City of Sanctuary , Ethnic Youth Support Team, Swansea Bay Community Cohesion, NPT BME Association/Forum, Show Racism the Red Card, South Wales Police Hate Crime Officers and Black History Month Wales/Race Council Cymru

Working to Raise the Attainment of Black and Minority Ethnic Pupils and those with English as an Additional Language



WHAT WILL GO IF MEAS GOES



Eitem 2.3

P-05-822 Gwahardd gwellt plastig (wrth yfed llaeth) yn ein hysgolion

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Nia Jones ar ôl casglu 1,034 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i [annog Llywodraeth Cymru i] ystyried gwahardd y defnydd o wellt plastig sy'n cael eu defnyddio wrth yfed llaeth yn ein hysgolion. Fel ysgol fawr derbyniwn tua 285 o boteli llaeth (ar gyfer y Cyfnod Sylfaen) yn ddyddiol gan gynnwys yr un nifer o wellt. Yn sgil yr ymgyrch byd-eang i leihau gwastraff plastig teimlwn fod gwellt plastig yn cael effaith andwyol ar ein hamgylchedd yn enwedig wrth ystyried eu bod yn cael eu defnyddio unwaith ac yna eu taflu. Pe bawn yn parhau gyda'r arfer yma byddai hyn yn arwain at y posibilrwydd fe fydd mwy o blastig yn ein moroedd na physgod erbyn 2050. Y ffaith amdani yw fod yr holl wellt yma yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at lygru ein moroedd ac mae bywyd gwyllt mewn perygl.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-822 Gwahardd gwellt plastig (wrth yfed llaeth)

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 03 Gorffennaf 2018
Petitions Committee | 03 July 2018

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-822

Teitl y ddeiseb: Gwahardd gwellt plastig (wrth yfed llaeth) yn ein hysgolion

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ystyried gwahardd y defnydd o wellt plastig sy'n cael eu defnyddio wrth yfed llaeth yn ein hysgolion. Fel ysgol fawr, derbyniwn tua 285 o boteli llaeth (ar gyfer y Cyfnod Sylfaen) yn ddyddiol gan gynnwys yr un nifer o wellt. Yn sgil yr ymgyrch byd-eang i leihau gwastraff plastig teimlwn fod gwellt plastig yn cael effaith andwyol ar ein hamgylchedd, yn enwedig wrth ystyried eu bod yn cael eu defnyddio unwaith ac yna eu taflu. Pe bawn yn parhau gyda'r arfer hwn, byddai hyn yn arwain at y posibilrwydd y bydd mwy o blastig yn ein moroedd na physgod erbyn 2050. Y ffaith amdani yw bod yr holl wellt hyn yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at lygru ein moroedd ac mae bywyd gwyllt mewn perygl.

Y cefndir

Mae plastigau untro, neu blastigau a deflir i ffwrdd, wedi'u cynllunio i gael eu defnyddio unwaith a'u taflu neu eu hailgylchu. Yn nodweddiadol, eitemau fel poteli plastig, gwellt yfed, cwpanau coffi a deunydd pecynnu cludfwyd ydynt. Mae sylw diweddar yn y cyfryngau, yn arbennig cyfres [Blue Planet II y BBC](#), wedi tynnu sylw at raddfa'r gweddillion plastig yn ein cefnforoedd o ganlyniad i'n diwylliant 'taflu'. Mae effaith plastig untro ar yr amgylchedd morol yn cael ei amlygu oherwydd pa mor gyffredin ydyw mewn arolygon sbwriel traeth. Dangosodd Adroddiad [Beachwatch Y Gymdeithas Cadwraeth Forol](#) yn 2017 mai darnau bach o blastig oedd yr eitemau a ganfuwyd fwyaf ar draethau ledled y DU.

Roedd adroddiad yn 2017 [Single Use Plastic and the Marine Environment](#) gan [Eunomia](#) ar gyfer [Seas at Risk](#), yn cyfrif maint y gwastraff plastig untro a oedd 'ar hyd y lle' gan mai'r rhain sydd fwyaf tebygol o osgoi systemau casglu gwastraff arferol. Mae prif ganfyddiadau'r gwaith ymchwil yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- nid oes angen i lawer o'r eitemau hyn gael eu gwneud o blastig (e.e. mae dewisiadau eraill fel gwydr a phapur yn bodoli), tra bo eraill yn cael eu defnyddio'n ddiangen (e.e. gwellt yfed);

- mae mesurau i leihau'r defnydd o blastig yn cael cefnogaeth uchel gan y cyhoedd, sy'n cynyddu ar ôl i'r mesurau gael eu rhoi ar waith;
- mae atebion yn bodoli i leihau'r defnydd o blastigau untro, ac maent wedi bod yn rhedeg mewn manau lluosog ledled y byd; a
- byddai lleihau'n sylweddol y defnydd o eitemau plastig untro allweddol yn dileu'n effeithiol ffynhonnell fawr o lygredd morol yn holl foroedd Ewrop.

Roedd adroddiad yn 2018 gan Eunomia, a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, [Dewisiadau ar gyfer Cyfrifoldeb Estynedig y Cynhyrchydd yng Nghymru](#), yn amcangyfrif bod "cyfanswm o 404 miliwn o wellt yn cael eu defnyddio bob blwyddyn" yng Nghymru, ac "mae hyn gyfwerth a sgil-gynhyrchion gwastraff o ryw 150 tunnell o ddeunydd." Aeth rhagddo i ddweud:

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o wellt yfed wedi'u gwneud o bolypropylen, sy'n ailgylchadwy, ond nid oes llawer o'r cynhyrchion hyn yn cael eu gwahanu ar gyfer ailgylchu. Heb ddata pellach, rydym wedi tybio bod y cyfraddau ailgylchu ar gyfer y cynhyrchion hyn yn debyg i'r rhai ar gyfer cwpanau untro, sef 5%, ac felly mae 7.5 tunnell o wellt yn cael eu hailgylchu bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru.

Mae'r adroddiad yn amcangyfrif costau diwedd oes nifer o eitemau untro yng Nghymru. Amcangyfrifir mai 'Cyfanswm Cost Gweddilliol Trefol' defnyddio gwellt plastig yng Nghymru yw £ 22,566, sef cost o 0.01c yr eitem. Fodd bynnag, o ganlyniad i natur 'ar hyd y lle' gwellt, mae oddeutu 13 tunnell o wellt plastig yn cael eu taflu fel sbwriel bob blwyddyn. Amcangyfrifir bod hyn yn costio £ 29,430, sef cost o 0.08c yr eitem.

Mae [Cyfrifoldeb Estynedig Cynhyrchwyr \(EPR\)](#), fel y'i cyflwynwyd gan [Cyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Gwastraff yr UE yn ffordd o annog cynhyrchwyr i ystyried cyfnod ôl-ddefnyddio cynnyrch, trwy roi cyfrifoldeb iddynt amdano. Byddai mabwysiadu ymagwedd EPR tuag at gyflenwi llaeth ysgol yn golygu annog cynhyrchwyr i leihau gwastraff wrth ddylunio deunydd pacio.](#)

Dulliau mewn ysgolion

Awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am gaffael llaeth (a'i becynnu) gan gyflenwyr.

Gall ysgolion sy'n cymryd rhan yn y cynllun llaeth ysgol am ddim gynnig llaeth am ddim i blant y Cyfnod Sylfaen a llaeth wedi'i sybsideiddio i ddysgwyr yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 2. Yn y Cyfnod Sylfaen, mae'r Gymuned Ewropeaidd yn talu cymhorthdal ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn talu cymhorthdal ychwanegol. Ar gyfer disgyblion yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 2, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn sybsideiddio cost llaeth ysgol ochr yn ochr â'r Gymuned Ewropeaidd. Gall ysgolion, awdurdodau lleol, cyflenwyr neu sefydliadau eraill hawlio'r cymhorthdal. Gall disgyblion cymwys gael hyd at 250ml o gynnyrch llaeth wedi'i sybsideiddio bob diwrnod ysgol.

Gall cyflenwyr llaeth ysgol ddarparu llaeth i ysgolion mewn poteli mawr. Byddai'r ysgol wedyn yn ei ddsbarthu i ddisgyblion (mewn cwpanau), neu gellir ei ddarparu mewn dogneau unigol y gellir eu pecynnu mewn cartonau sydd yn aml â gwelltyn ynghlwm mewn plastig, neu gall y cyflenwr ddarparu gwellt ar wahân.

Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Mewn [datganiad ysgrifenedig](#) ar 27 Medi 2017, dywedodd Lesley Griffiths AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig ar y pryd, "fel Llywodraeth, rydym yn derbyn bod angen gwneud mwy i wella ein cyfradd ailgylchu ymhellach ac i fynd i'r afael â sbwriel a'r materion sy'n gysylltiedig â chymdeithas a diwylliant 'taflu". Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn, awgrymodd mai'r nod fyddai "atal sbwriel rhag mynd i mewn i'r amgylchedd yn y lle cyntaf", a "gwerthfawrogi'r adnoddau hynny rydym ni'n eu cymryd yn ganiataol yn rhy aml". Cyhoeddodd astudiaeth Eunomia i EPR (uchod) i asesu dewisiadau posibl, gan ddweud:

Rwyf wedi comisiynu astudiaeth i asesu ymyriadau posibl i gynyddu gweithgarwch atal gwastraff, codi cyfraddau ailgylchu a lleihau sbwriel ar y tir a sbwriel morol. Bydd cynlluniau cyfrifoldeb cynhyrchwyr, megis y cynlluniau sydd ar waith yn y DU ar hyn o bryd, yn cael eu cynnwys yn yr ymchwil. Bydd Cynlluniau Dychwelyd Blaendal yn cael eu cynnwys hefyd. Bydd yr ymchwil hefyd yn asesu effeithiau amgylcheddol, economaidd a chymdeithasol posibl cynlluniau ymestyn cyfrifoldeb cynhyrchwyr (EPR), gan gynnwys unrhyw ganlyniadau anfwriadol posibl

Mewn datganiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru, a gyflwynwyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar [27 Chwefror 2018](#), trafododd Hannah Blythyn AC, Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, gamau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru o ran plastigau untro:

Rydym ni wedi sicrhau y bu Cymru'n rhan o alwad Llywodraeth y DU am dystiolaeth ynglŷn â sut y bydd yn ymdrin â mater plastig untro, gan gynnwys drwy ddefnyddio treth.

Ochr yn ochr â hyn, byddwn yn parhau i weithio ar dreth plastig tafladwy annibynnol posibl ar gyfer Cymru.

Mewn datganiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru a gyflwynwyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar [8 Mai 2018](#), cyhoeddodd Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd ganlyniadau'r astudiaeth EPR. Dywedodd:

Rwyf i'n ystyried diwygiadau i Reoliadau Rhwymedigaethau Cyfrifoldeb Cynhyrchwyr fel bod cynhyrchwyr a manwerthwyr yn talu cyfran fwy o gostau rheoli gwastraff.

... Rydym yn parhau i weithio gyda Thrysorlys EM ar dreth plastig untro i'r DU.

... Gallaf gyhoeddi bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi llofnodi cytundeb Plastigau y DU WRAP.

Cyhoeddodd hefyd ffyrdd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio i "ymarfer yr hyn yr ydym yn ei bregethu":

Rwyf i wedi ymrwmo i sicrhau nad oes plastig untro i'w weld yn swyddfeydd Llywodraeth Cymru erbyn diwedd tymor y Cynulliad hwn ...

... Nid ydym yn defnyddio gwellt, trowyr na chyllyll a ffyrc plastig yn ein ffreuturau. Hefyd, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i ddylanwadu ar y sector cyhoeddus ehangach yng Nghymru, er enghraifft drwy ddarparu contractau caffael deunyddiau tafladwy yn holl adeiladau Llywodraeth Cymru drwy weithio gyda Gwerth Cymru.

Yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar [13 Mehefin 2018](#), mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan David Melding AC, llefarydd y Blaid Geidwadol, dywedodd Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio ochr yn ochr â'r Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol i:

datblygu ystod o fesurau sy'n caniatáu i ni nodi tueddiadau a chamau gweithredu i helpu i leihau'r defnydd o blastigion, gan gynnwys pethau fel gwellt o fewn y sector cyhoeddus, ac yn enwedig mewn ysgolion

Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Trafododd y Pwyllgor Deisebau [ddeiseb flaenorol](#) ar wahardd deunydd pacio polystyren rhwng 2014 a 2016. Yn dilyn ymateb Lesley Griffiths AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig ar y pryd, i'r Pwyllgor, cytunwyd nad oedd llawer mwy y gallai'r Pwyllgor ei wneud i fynd â'r mater yn ei flaen a chytunwyd i gau'r ddeiseb.

Yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar [23 Ionawr 2018](#), mewn ymateb i ddatganiad gan Lesley Griffiths AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig, ar y diwydiant bwyd a diod, tynnodd Joyce Watson AC sylw at yr ymgyrch '[Ditch the Straw](#)'. Ymatebodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet:

Mae'r fenter gwellt plastig mor syml, ond mae'n bwysig ... Felly, gallai pethau bach fel newid o blastig i bapur-oherydd rydym ni'n gwybod fod pobl yn awyddus i ddefnyddio gwellt - gallai arbed cymaint.

Yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar [12 Mehefin 2018](#), gofynnodd Joyce Watson AC "a fyddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried edrych ar atal, neu yn wir, leihau cyflenwad y mathau hynny o wellt drwy ei pholisi caffael cyhoeddus".

Mewn ymateb, atebodd Julie James AC, Arweinydd y Tŷ:

Mae gennym ni Gwerth Cymru a'r Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol yn gweithio'n agos gyda swyddfa Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru a WRAP i ddatblygu a chyflawni sawl cynllun arbrofol ar y cyd ag awdurdodau lleol a phartneriaid ledled Cymru i ddangos dulliau newydd ym maes caffael sy'n llwyr ymgorffori Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015, ac mae un o'r cynlluniau arbrofol hynny yn ymwneud â gwellt plastig. Mae swyddogion yn edrych i weld beth y gallwn ei wneud i ddatblygu amrywiaeth o ddulliau o nodi tueddiadau a gweithredu camau i leihau neu ddileu'r defnydd o blastigau, gan gynnwys deunydd pacio bwyd a gwellt, yn ein contractau yn y dyfodol.

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.

Hannah Blythyn AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd
Minister for Environment



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref HB/00495/18

David John Rowlands AM
Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales

15 June 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 16 May regarding the petition to ban plastic straws (when drinking milk) in schools.

Procurement of school milk and its packaging is the responsibility of each local authority in Wales. However, the National Procurement Service (NPS) is currently working alongside the Waste and Resource Action Programme (WRAP) and the Future Generations Commissioner's office to develop a range of measures to allow us to identify trends and implement actions to help reduce the use of plastics (including straws) in the future. The NPS will be consulting on these measures with suppliers in June 2018 and will monitor the outcomes as part of its formal contract management.

The Welsh Government will continue to work with councils to help suppliers consider different ways of providing milk to schools and reduce the amount of non-recyclable plastic straws and packaging. Pilot projects are currently underway with several councils to look at the issue of plastic waste reduction in relation to procurement and, following this, guidance can be provided to all councils on how they can improve their processes to help the environment. We will also work with the UK Government on any future action on banning plastic straws.

Yours sincerely,

Hannah Blythyn AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd
Minister for Environment

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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

Gohebiaeth.Hannah.Blythyn@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Hannah.Blythyn@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 61



Ysgol Y Wern
Heol Llangrannog
Llanisien
Caerdydd
Cf14 5BI



**Tystiolaeth ychwanegol ar gyfer trafodaeth e-Ddeiseb yr ysgol:-
'Gwahardd gwellt plastig(wrth yfed llaeth) yn ein hysgolion'
Dydd Mawrth 3ydd o Orffennaf 2018**



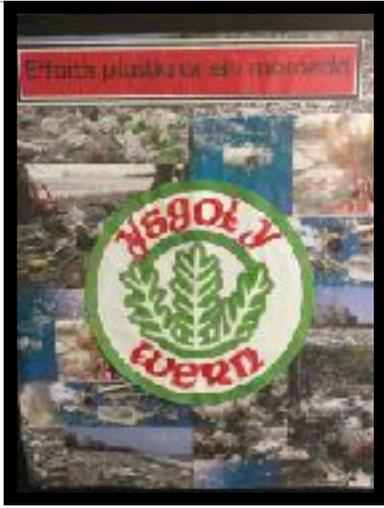
Geiriad y Ddeiseb

“Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ystyried gwahardd y defnydd o wellt plastig sy'n cael eu defnyddio wrth yfed llaeth yn ein hysgolion. Fel ysgol fawr derbyniwn tua 285 o boteli llaeth (ar gyfer y Cyfnod Sylfaen) yn ddyddiol gan gynnwys yr un nifer o wellt. Yn sgil yr ymgyrch byd-eang i leihau gwastraff plastig teimlwn fod gwellt plastig yn cael effaith andwyol ar ein hamgylchedd yn enwedig wrth ystyried eu bod yn cael eu defnyddio unwaith ac yna eu taflu. Pe bawn yn parhau gyda'r arfer yma byddai hyn yn arwain at y posibilrwydd fe fydd mwy o blastig yn ein moroedd na physgod erbyn 2050. Y ffaith amdani yw fod yr holl wellt yma yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at lygru ein moroedd ac mae bywyd gwyllt mewn perygl.”

Rydym yn ddiolchgar iawn i chi fel Pwyllgor Deisebau am drafod ac ystyried ein deiseb i wahardd gwellt plastig pan yn yfed llaeth yn ein hysgolion.

Hoffwn atgyfnerthu ein deiseb wrth gyflwyno tystiolaeth ychwanegol ac i dynnu eich sylw at y canlynol :-

- Mae'r ysgol wedi ymrwymo i leihau defnydd o blastig. Rydym yn ysgol fawr ac yn derbyn 285 o boteli llaeth plastig yn ddyddiol. Mae gwelltyn plastig ar gyfer pob potel. Felly mae 1425 o boteli a gwellt yn cael eu defnyddio yn wythnosol. Mae'r gwellt plastig yn cael eu taflu yn y bin a'r poteli llaeth yn cael eu taflu yn y bin ailgylchu.
- Mae ein disgyblion a rhieni yn ymwybodol o effethiau andwyol plastig ar fywyd môr ac afonydd ac yn teimlo'n gryf y dylid cymryd camau positif i wahardd gwellt plastig.
- Rydym eisioes wedi gwahardd y defnydd o wellt plastig with yfed llaeth yn yr ysgol a hoffem weld pob ysgol drwy Gymru gyfan yn gweithredu yn yr un modd.
- Mae llais y dysgwr yn hollbwysig yn ein hysgol . Mae trafod pynciau llosg mewn ffordd ddeallus ,gwybodus ac egwyddorol yn ran annatod o ethos yr ysgol ac yn hollbwysig i wireddu dibenion Cwricwlwm i Gymru i greu dinasyddion sydd yn ofalgar tuag at ein byd. Hyfryd byddai meddwl fod lleisiau'r disgyblion yn cael effaith positif ar eu dyfodol.
- Yr unig ffordd, rydyn ni'n teimlo, i gael cynghorau i gymryd camau pendant tuag at leihau gwastraff plastig yw drwy ddeddfwriaeth yn hytrach nag argymhellion.
- Mae Eco Ysgolion Cymru yn cefnogi'r ddeiseb felly byddai'n hawdd i wireddu gan fod gymaint o faneri gwyrdd yn hofran o flaen ein hysgolion yng Nghymru.
- Y cam nesaf byddai edrych ar sut i leihau y nifer o boteli llaeth plastig a ddefnyddir.



285 potel o laeth yn ddyddiol



285 gwelltyn yn ddyddiol



Bin Ailgylchu

Dyma luniau o'r gwellt plastig a'r poteli llaeth a ddefnyddir yn yr ysgol yn ddyddiol.



Crewyd pysgodyn allan o wastraff plastig



Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-05-823 Gostwng y terfyn cyflymder ar yr A487 ym Mhenparcau

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhian Lewis ar ôl casglu 262 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, fel trigolion ac ymwelwyr Penparcau, yn deisebu Pwyllgor Priffyrdd Cyngor Ceredigion i ostwng cyflymder y traffig ffordd, o 30mya i 20mya, ar yr A487 rhwng y groesfan belican ar Ffordd Penparcau a'r groesfan sebra ar First Avenue, a hynny er mwyn lleihau'r perygl o anaf a marwolaeth i gerddwyr ar y darn peryglus hwn o ffordd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Deiseb: Gwelliannau Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd Ar hyd yr A487

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 3 Gorffennaf 2018
Petitions Committee | 3 July 2018

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-823

Teitl y ddeiseb: A487 Gostwng y terfyn cyflymder ar yr A487 ym Mhenparcau.

Testun y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, fel trigolion ac ymwelwyr Penparcau, yn deisebu Pwyllgor Priffyrdd Cyngor Ceredigion i ostwng cyflymder y traffig ffordd, o 30mya i 20mya, ar yr A487 rhwng y groesfan belican ar Ffordd Penparcau a'r groesfan sebra ar First Avenue, a hynny er mwyn lleihau'r perygl o anaf a marwolaeth i gerddwyr ar y darn peryglus hwn o ffordd.

Y cefndir

Mae cefnffordd yr A487 yn rhan o'r rhwydwaith o gefnffyrdd gogledd-de sy'n cysylltu Abergwaun yn Sir Benfro â gogledd Cymru. Mae map o rwydwaith cefnffyrdd Cymru ar gael [yma](#).

Llywodraeth Cymru yw'r awdurdod priffyrdd ar gyfer y rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd a thraffyrdd yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys yr A487. [Asiant Cefnffyrdd Gogledd a Chanolbarth Cymru](#) sy'n gyfrifol am gynnal a chadw a gweithredu'r A487 i'r gogledd o Aberteifi. Llywodraeth Cymru, fel awdurdod priffyrdd, sy'n gyfrifol am ddiogelwch y rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd, ac am osod terfynau cyflymder.

Mae dau ddull o gyflwyno cyfyngiadau cyflymder 20mya: **terfynau** cyflymder 20mya y gwneir cais amdanynt gan y deisebwyr; a **pharthau** 20mya. Mae [Gwefan y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Atal Damweiniau \(RoSPA\)](#) yn disgrifio **parthau** 20mya fel a ganlyn:

20mph zones, are designed to be "self-enforcing" due to traffic calming measures which are introduced along with the change in the speed limit. Speed humps, chicanes, road narrowing, planting and other measures are typically used to both physically and visually reinforce the shared nature of the road.

Mae RoSPA yn disgrifio *terfynau* 20mya fel a ganlyn:

20mph limits, which consist of just a speed limit change but no physical measures to reduce vehicle speeds within the areas. Drivers are alerted to the speed limit with 20mph speed limit repeater signs.

20mph limits are most appropriate for roads where average speeds are already low, and the guidance suggests below 24mph. The layout and use of the road must also give the clear impression that a 20mph speed or below is the most appropriate.

Mae RoSPA hefyd [wedi cyhoeddi taflen ffeithiau \(PDF 529KB\)](#) am derfynau cyflymder a pharthau 20mya, sy'n trafod hanes, nodweddion ac effeithiolrwydd yr ymyriadau.

Mae sefydliad ymgyrchu cenedlaethol, [20's Plenty for Us](#), a sefydlwyd yn 2007 i helpu cymunedau sydd am gael amgylchedd stryd haws i fyw ynnddi lle maen nhw'n byw, trwy osod terfyn cyflymder gorfodol o 20mph ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o ffyrdd. Mae'n darparu [map o grwpiau ymgyrchu lleol](#), gan gynnwys nifer yng Nghymru – er nad oes un yn yr ardal y cyfeiria'r ddeiseb ati.

Polisi Llywodraeth Cymru

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ganllawiau ar gyfer [Gosod Terfynau Cyflymder Lleol yng Nghymru](#) yn 2009. Mae'r canllawiau hyn i'w defnyddio wrth bennu "yr holl gyfyngiadau cyflymder lleol ar gefnffyrdd a ffyrdd sirol". Mewn perthynas â therfynau cyflymder 20mya ar gefnffyrdd, dywed y canllawiau (paragraff 5.7):

Gellir defnyddio terfynau cyflymder 20mya ar gefnffyrdd o dan amgylchiadau eithriadol, yn gyffredinol dros hydroedd byr ac am gyfnodau cyfyngedig yn ystod y dydd.

Aiff y canllawiau ymlaen (paragraffau 5.8 i 5.11):

Er mwyn bod yn llwyddiannus, yn ddelfrydol dylai terfynau cyflymder a pharthau 20mya fod yn hunanorfodol. Dylai awdurdodau priffyrdd ystyried lefel y gweithgaredd gorfodi sydd ei angen gan yr heddlu cyn rhoi unrhwy un o'r mesurau hyn ar waith a rhaid iddynt bob amser yngynghori â'r heddlu wrth ystyried eu defnyddio.

Os bydd awdurdodau priffyrdd yn cyflwyno terfynau cyflymder 20mya am ran o'r dydd (e.e. yn seiliedig ar oriau ysgol), dylid sicrhau bod yr arwyddion yn glir ac yn ddiamwys i yrwyr.

Dim ond ar gyfer ffyrdd unigol neu ar gyfer rhwydwaith bach o ffyrdd y dylid defnyddio terfynau cyflymder 20mya. Dengys gwaith ymchwil mai dim ond lle ceir cyflymderau cerbyd cymedrig o 24 mya neu'n is neu lle y bwriedir rhoi mesurau gostebu traffig ar waith fel rhan o'r strategaeth rheoli cyflymder y dylid defnyddio terfynau cyflymder 20mya.

Profwyd bod parthau 20mya yn lleihau nifer y bobl a gaiff eu hanafu ac fe'u defnyddir fel arfer yng nghanol trefi, mewn ardaloedd preswyl ac yng nghyffiniau ysgolion. Eu diben yw creu amodau lle y bydd gyrwyr yn gyrru'n naturiol ar gyflymder o tua 20mya yn bennaf o ganlyniad i weithgaredd gan ddefnyddwyr ffordd sy'n agored i niwed.

Roedd *Deddf Cymru 2017* wedi rhoi ystod o bwerau gweithredol i Lywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â therfynau cyflymder, a rhoi cymhwysedd i'r Cynulliad ddeddfu yn y maes hwn.

Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Yn ystod y Cynulliad diwethaf cynhaliodd Llywodraeth Cymru adolygiad o ddiogelwch ar y ffordd a chyflwyno adroddiad yn 2015. Mae canlyniad yr adolygiad wedi cael ei [fapio a'i gyhoeddi](#). Ar gyfer y rhan o'r ffordd a nodir yn y ddeiseb, mae gwefan yr adolygiad yn nodi y dylid cadw'r terfyn cyflymder 30mya presennol, ond mae "gwaith arall i wella diogelwch ar y ffordd" yn cael ei nodi. Mae'r cofnod yn crynhoi'r rhain fel a ganlyn:

Continue to progress proposals to potentially detrunk the A44/A487 Aberystwyth (and trunk alternative routes, where appropriate) in line with the National Transport Finance Plan 2015.

Y cynnig i is-raddio (hy ail-ddosbarthu fel ffordd leol) yr A44 / A487 Aberystwyth yw cynllun cyfeirnod rhif R26A yn y [Cynllun Cyllid Trafnidiaeth Cenedlaethol \(NTPF\) 2015](#). Mae [Diweddariad 2017 i'r cynllun](#) yn nodi ar dudalen 7 bod y "R25 / 26 - ... y rhaglen cyflwyno a thynnu statws cefnffyrdd" wedi cael "proffil newydd" "i fod yn gyson â'r cyllid fydd ar gael dros y cyfnod o 3 blynedd". Ni ymddengys bod y rhaglen atal / rhwystro yn cael ei rhestru yn yr atodlen gyflawni a nodir yn atodiad B i'r diweddariad.

Ar hyn o bryd mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnal adolygiad pellach o derfynau cyflymder ar rwydwaith cefnffyrdd Cymru. Mae Ken Skates, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth, wedi ymateb i'r Cadeirydd ynghylch y ddeiseb hon i ddweud:

We are currently in the process of carrying out a three year Speed Limit Review, looking at road safety issues at over 600 sites on all trunk roads in Wales. Your comments will be taken into consideration as part of this process when this section of the trunk road is reviewed.

The results of the review will be made available online and any works arising from the wider review will be prioritised, as funding allows, for a programmed completion over the next three to four years.

Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Er ei bod yn ymddangos nad yw'r rhan hon o'r ffordd wedi'i chodi yn y Cynulliad, codwyd y mater o derfynau a pharthau cyflymder 20mya ar sawl achlysur.

Er enghraifft, ar 2 Mai 2018, ymatebodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet i [gwestiwn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn](#) ynghylch cyflwyno "cyfyngiad cyflymder 20mya mewn ardaloedd trefol" yng nghydestun yr ymgyrch "20s Plenty for Us". Ymatebodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet:

bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi cyflwyno parthau 20 mya a therfynau cyflymder 20 mya lle y ceir tystiolaeth fod eu hangen. Mae'r Aelod yn llygad ei le fod y dystiolaeth sydd ar gael yn awgrymu eu bod yn arwain at ostwng cyflymder, ac felly at ddiogelwch gwell, yn arbennig mewn perthynas â cherddwyr a beicwyr. Mae gan awdurdodau cefnffyrdd y pŵer i newid terfynau cyflymder drwy orchymyn eisoes, ac yn amlwg mae angen iddynt ymgynghori â'r gymuned leol ar wneud unrhyw newidiadau.

Ar 6 Mehefin 2018, [atebodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet gwestiwn arall](#) gan bwysleisio mor bwysig yw cynnwys y gymuned ac ymgynghori â hi:

O dan Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015, mae'n gwbl hanfodol fod ymgynghori'n digwydd â thrigolion ar faterion sy'n gysylltiedig â'u diogelwch a'u lles, ac mae hynny, wrth gwrs, yn cynnwys terfynau cyflymder yn eu cymunedau. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi'r syniad o weithredu parthau 20 mya, a lle bo hynny'n briodol, o ostwng terfynau cyflymder o 30 mya i 20 mya, er enghraifft y tu allan i ysgolion

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 Thrafnidiaeth
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Your ref: Petition P-05-823
Our ref: KS/01522/18

David John Rowlands AM
Chair
Petitions Committee

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

19 June 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 18 May regarding Petition P-05-823 Reduce the speed limit on the A487 in Penparcau.

We are currently in the process of carrying out a three year Speed Limit Review, looking at road safety issues at over 600 sites on all trunk roads in Wales. Your comments will be taken into consideration as part of this process when this section of the trunk road is reviewed.

The results of the review will be made available online and any works arising from the wider review will be prioritised, as funding allows, for a programmed completion over the next three to four years.

Yours ever,

Ken Skates AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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

Gohebiaeth.Ken.Skates@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Ken.Skates@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 70

P-05-823 Reduce the speed limit on the A487 in Penparcau – Correspondence from the petitioner to the Committee, 21.06.18

Dear Sir or Madam,

Over 280 people signed the petition for a speed reduction from 30mph to 20mph in a busy shopping area

of Penparcau Aberystwyth, the distance being only approximately 400 metres.

Those 280 people represent 280 families,

and if you are aware of the size of Penparcau, then that is a considerable majority of families very concerned about this

issue.

There are several shops on this busy stretch of road and this road is also access to a primary school a few hundred metres away.

Both AM Elin Jones, who met with me in Penparcau to discuss this issue, and local MP Ben Lake have offered support, and both have written to Ken Skates.

Therefore I hope you will look favourably regarding this petition.

kind regards

Rhian Mattick

Eitem 3.1

P-05-796 Galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wahardd yr arfer o ddefnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrcau yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Linda Evelyn Joyce Jones ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Ionawr 2018, ar ôl casglu 6,398 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru wahardd defnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrcau yng Nghymru. Mae Lles Anifeiliaid (ac eithrio hela ac arbrofi ar anifeiliaid) yn fater datganoledig yng Nghymru.

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2015, dywedodd Rebecca Evans AC (y Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd ar y pryd), "Mae Llywodraeth Cymru o'r farn nad oes unrhyw le i anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrcau".

O dan ei chyfarwyddyd hi, comisiynodd Llywodraeth Cymru adroddiad annibynnol a chafwyd tystiolaeth gan dros 600 o arbenigwyr yn y maes. Cyhoeddwyd yr adroddiad hwn ym mis Gorffennaf 2016, ac roedd y casgliadau'n glir.

Yn ôl yr adroddiad, mae'r dystiolaeth wyddonol yn dangos nad yw syrcau teithiol sy'n defnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt yn bodloni'r gofynion lles a nodir o dan Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006.

Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn datgan "Nid yw bywyd anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrcau a swau teithiol yn "fywyd da" nac yn "fywyd sy'n werth ei fyw". Ym mis Rhagfyr 2016, dywedodd Lesley Griffiths AC (Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig) fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio tuag at sefydlu system drwyddedu, debyg i honno sy'n cael ei rhedeg gan DEFRA yn Lloegr ar hyn o bryd. Dylid nodi bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi rhoi'r system hon ar waith yn 2011 fel mesur dros dro hyd nes y gellid gwaharddiad yr arfer.

Mae'r dogfennau trwyddedu sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd eu gweld yn dangos yn glir fod y system drwyddedu hon yn methu yn ei hymdrech i ddiogelu

anifeiliaid. Mae'r ddwy syrcau anifeiliaid sydd wedi'u trwyddedu o dan DEFRA ar hyn o bryd wedi torri amodau eu trwyddedau droeon, ac mae eu trwyddedau wedi'u hatal ar ryw adeg neu'i gilydd.

Mewn arolwg a gynhaliwyd gan RSPCA Cymru, roedd 74% o bobl Cymru yn awyddus i'r arfer hwn gael ei wahardd. Cyflwynodd y corff hwn hefyd ddeiseb i Bwyllgor Deisebau Cynulliad Cymru yn 2015.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Arfon
- Gogledd Cymru

P-05-796 Calling on the Welsh Government to Ban The Use of Wild Animals in Circuses in Wales – Correspondence from Circus Guild of Great Britain to the Committee, 26.06.18

Dear Graeme and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Petitions Committee National Assembly for Wales

Firstly the Circus guild of Great Britain are pleased to have this chance to give written evidence which we hope you will take it into consideration when debating the circus petition on the 3rd of July regarding a ban on animals in circuses. The Guild represents the two licensed circuses, Circus Mondao and Peter Jolly's Circus. These circuses do not have wild animals, only exotics. No circus in the Guild has wild animals.

The Petition started by Ms Linda Joyce-Jones was signed by the public who were given false information. The signatories were led to believe that the two circuses had repeatedly been in breach of their licensing conditions and had both been suspended, I quote from the petition.

“It can clearly be shown by the licensing documents available in the public dominion that this licensing system fails the animals. The two animal circuses currently licensed by DEFRA have repeatedly breached the conditions of their licenses, and had them suspended at one time or another.”

This is completely untrue, Mondao were suspended for 21 days regarding an administration error which was quickly resolved and their license reinstated. There was a misunderstanding regarding who was supposed to be watching the animals when the public were in, which is a condition of the license, consequently the reindeer were left unattended and quite rightly Mondao had their license suspended and had to review their working practices. They did so to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State who then reinstated their license. Neither circuses breached the conditions of their licenses time and time again nor did they both have their license suspended. The general public when given this sort of false information as contained in the petition will of course sign to save the animals.

The Circus Guild have worked alongside the Welsh Assembly, The Scottish Government, both the Governments of Ireland, although Northern Ireland do not have a devolved Government at Stormont at the moment, and obviously we work very closely with Defra regarding all things circus and regulations regarding animal welfare in the entertainment sector. Both the Guild and PAWSI (Performing Animals Welfare Standards International) are at present working with DEFRA on the

conditions of The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018, which become Law on October 1st 2018. We are involved in all genres of the performance side of these regulations.

Whilst we understand the Welsh Assembly's commitment to improve and maintain high standards of animal welfare and wellbeing we sincerely hope that any decision is based on evidence and truth by the circuses and the animal rights activists. As well as being truthful decisions should be fair and proportionate and those making decisions should abide by the 7 Nolan Principles of Public Life, which is part of the vow taken by Government Officials on taking up office.

During the run up to the Welsh Assembly's Mobile Animal Exhibits proposals both the circuses, Mondaos and Jollys, were inspected by the Assembly team and I attach copy of their reports for your consideration I also attach the 5 year review of the circus licensing system carried out by Defra which clearly shows that the licensing regulations are working very well. The review also reports that there were no animal welfare problems with the two licensed circuses. It also states that DEFRA put aside a certain amount of finance prior to the start of the Licensing system to use when they had to get in their legal team, in other words they were expecting trouble because they had been warned by the animal rights of many illegal practices in circuses. However the review clearly shows that none of the money had to be used for anything, there were no illegal practices and the trouble they were expecting was completely unfounded.

There were, of course, some welfare issues over the 5 years whereby animals had to receive veterinary care and one or two animals died of old age. This is normal in any animal collection whether it is farming stock, zoos and or private domestic and exotic collections, or indeed privately owned pets.

The circuses have to employ a Lead Vet who is responsible for the day to day health of the animals and the circuses report to their Lead Vet on any concerns they may have and the animals are treated accordingly. On top of the three DEFRA Veterinary inspections, the lead Vet also has to inspect another 4 times over each year, not just if they are called. This is clear to see in the Inspectors reports which are on the DEFRA website. Also everything is reported back to DEFRA via the Lead Vet, the DEFRA Veterinary Inspectors Reports and also by the circuses themselves.

We believe that because of these very important documents, namely, the two inspections by the Welsh Assembly Inspectors and the 5 year review by DEFRA, plus the year by year Inspections by DEFRA Vets, plus the Lead Vets inspections. Ms Joyce-Jones argument would not stand up to scrutiny in a court of law and that it also breaches the Protection from Harassment Act 1997, the Offences Against the

Person Act 1861, (although old this Act is still used quite widely in many courts) and the Human Rights Act 1998. Circuses have no wish to go down the legal route but of course wish to keep the status quo with regards to working with their exotic and domestic animals.

We are also very happy to work alongside the Welsh Assembly regarding all animal welfare issues as in the past. We can also supply further evidence of exotics which work in other genres around Wales. Therefore we request to give further evidence to the Committee.

We look forward to hearing from you.

With very best wishes

Rona

Rona Brown
Government Liaison Officer
Circus Guild of Great Britain

MOBILE ANIMAL EXHIBIT (MAE) CHECKLIST

Section 1:

Name of Operator:

Name of MAE:

Location of MAE:

Species kept:

Tel: No:

Email:

Name(s) of Local Authority Officer	Name of Specialist Vet (if applicable)	Name(s) of MAE Representative
Andrew Jones Powys CC		<input type="text" value=""/>
Sian Jenifer Smith Welsh Government		Rona Brown Circus Guild of Great Britain, Government Liaison Officer

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Date and start time of	17/6/16	Date and finish time	17/6/16
Inspection:	1020hrs	of Inspection:	1315 hrs

Background information (*please insert here any further information you feel is relevant*):

Peter Jollys Circus is travelling throughout England and Wales during the Summer of 2016. They are subject to 4 Veterinary Inspections in a 12 month period by their own Lead Veterinary practice Allwood and Jones Bishops Castle, which includes inspections whilst on the road. A lead vet inspection had taken place the previous day 16/6/16.

They are also subject to 3 x DEFRA Inspections in a 12 month period , 1 of which is unannounced, the last being on the 13/1/16.

The Zebu is subject to TB testing.

2 years documented records have to be kept with the Circus whilst travelling.

Section 2: Findings

Please consider the standards and conditions set out in the checklist below and provide your opinion on whether or not they are compliant with the standards required by law (see Legislation section).

Standards and Conditions	Comments/clarification
ENVIRONMENT	
<p>Accommodation</p> <p>Are areas used by animals operated in a way that provides good welfare e.g. well maintained, safe, hygienic, secure?</p> <p>Are areas suited to the social, behavioural and environmental needs of the animals e.g. size, provision of shelter, separation or housing with other species etc.?</p> <p>Do animals have access to areas where they can exercise?</p>	<p>Cages and run areas off Travelling vehicles were clean and 4 daily checks are carried out for cleanliness/feed/water which are documented. Shade/shelter from the elements can be provided if required. Tethered animals are checked to ensure sufficient grass is present and moved accordingly.</p> <p>Areas appear of good size for each species/Shade/shelter can be provided.</p> <p>Grazing animals tethered in field with access to grass, they are monitored throughout the time of tethering. The stalls have access to outside areas for exercise. The Dogs are walked on the site.</p>
<p>Authorised persons</p> <p>Are authorised persons suitably experienced to access and care for the animals?</p> <p>Does the MAE have nominated first responders for emergency purposes?</p> <p>Is access to animals restricted to authorised persons?</p>	<p>List of authorised persons is kept and displayed on wall in Office caravan. Up to 45 years experience achieved by Mr Peter Jolly senior with a large amount of experience within the family/staff with down training of all new/younger staff ongoing.</p> <p>Yes list in office, Peter Jolly, Sarah Wild, Ann Marie Thompson.</p> <p>Yes, Senior staff supervise; not allowed to work with Animals alone, part of ongoing training.</p>

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<p>Transport</p> <p>Are transport containers and any fitting (etc.) suitable for transporting the species for which they are used?</p>	<p>The Circus uses a fleet of vehicles and trailers to transport the animals which are size specific for species with internal gates for the larger animals.</p>
<p>DIET</p>	
<p>Diet</p> <p>Is drinking water provided?</p> <p>Is there evidence of the provision of a suitable diet?</p>	<p>Yes water was available to the animals in cages/exercise areas/tethered areas. Checks are made 4 times a day to ensure this which are recorded.</p> <p>Feed storage areas seen for each species along with diet sheets which are checked by Veterinary Inspectors. Any medicines used or required also recorded.</p>
<p>BEHAVIOUR</p>	
<p>Display, training and performance</p> <p>What activities are expected of animals during performance?</p> <p>Are risk assessments undertaken and recorded?</p> <p>Do the areas used for display, training and/or performance appear suitable?</p> <p>Are items of equipment (including aids, props, costumes, decoration etc.) designed, maintained and used appropriately?</p> <p>Are the animals checked after carrying out activities?</p>	<p>There are no Camel rides. Pedestal work and animals led around ring Acts include, Farm yard Act(Ducks, Geese etc),Liberty Routine (Donkeys, Llamas and Zebras),Frozen act.(Reindeers) etc.</p> <p>Yes Risk assessments seen for species and activity. Risk assessment completed for our visit today.</p> <p>Training carried out in the main ring and same for show. Animals are moved from quarters into holding area prior to display for preparation and then moved backstage as required prior to display in main ring.</p> <p>Yes Harnesses and equipment kept in separate trailer specific for each species. Equipment is purpose made in the main.</p> <p>Yes checked after training and performances back in holding area.</p>

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<p>Are there signage and announcements to educate the public?</p>	<p>Yes no public access to animals without supervision and announcements during performances</p>
<p>HEALTH</p>	
<p>Healthcare</p> <p>Do all animals appear to be in good health?</p>	<p>All animals seen appeared in good health at the time of the visit. A full Veterinary Inspection had taken place the previous day 16/6/16.</p>
<p>Biosecurity</p> <p>Have suitable precautions been taken to reduce the risk of disease both within the MAE's stock and for other animals?</p>	<p>TB Test carried out on relevant animal. Site is checked prior to setting up for previous usage i.e. Farm livestock.</p>
<p>Veterinary Care</p> <p>Is a vet providing the MAE with continuity of care, veterinary oversight and advice?</p> <p>Are general healthcare and treatments properly administered?</p>	<p>Licence requires 4x Lead Veterinary visits a year. A list of local Vets is kept is kept for area in which Circus is.</p> <p>Individual animal Vet medicine records kept .Also animals are weighed and records kept.</p>
<p>Are any species specific guidance documents kept?</p>	<p>Species specific diet sheets kept to include risk assessments. Care plans and codes of practice kept.</p>
<p>Breeding (if applicable)</p> <p>Are the health and welfare needs of animals during all stages of the breeding process met?</p> <p>Is guidance on fitness followed?</p>	<p>Yes an example would be recent birth of Zebra, guidance has been sought from Vet via a plan of action on pregnancy/movements after the birth. The Stallion is kept separate to mother and foal with a supervised re introduction over time. This plan of action is signed off by Vet.</p> <p>Yes Vets consulted and action plans documented.</p>

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<p>Is veterinary care provided?</p>	<p>Yes as above and visits documented with action plans</p>
<p>Records</p>	<p>Comments/clarification</p>
<p>Itinerary</p> <p>Are records maintained for the MAE's forthcoming displays?</p>	<p>Tour Itinerary submitted to Defra along with route plan. This can change due to venue issues and DEFRA are updated accordingly</p>
<p>Individual records</p> <p>Confirm that a single source of information about each animal's health and welfare needs and medical history is quickly available at the present location of the animal.</p> <p>Records should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Diet • Training • Health needs • General Observations • 	<p>Individual Records show diet/medical history/ treatments/ time training. 4 checks daily also recorded on water/feed/Environment and Socialisation. Day Diary for Horses. Microchip numbers are recorded for relevant animals.AML1 movement documents are completed for Goats etc. with a copy retained in records.</p>
<p>Journey Plans</p> <p>Are plans made before embarking on a journey and contingency plans put in place?</p>	<p>Tour Itinerary is recorded and submitted with Journey plans to DEFRA which includes Departure/Arrival dates and approx. times.</p>
<p>Insurance</p> <p>Does the MAE have appropriate insurance cover (public liability insurance minimum)?</p>	<p>Park Insurance</p>

The following space is provided for:

- *Additional notes and comments on the answers to the earlier questions*
- *Any general remarks which the inspector may wish to record*

Section 3: Conclusion

Having inspected (name of MAE):

operated by (name of operator):

on:

Summarise the findings at this MAE, noting the involvement of any other authority.

During the test checklist visit by Powys County Council Animal Health and Welfare Team all livestock was seen on the site and appeared to be in good health and no welfare issues were noted. Housing areas were of a good size and allowed socialisation between animals. Some animals were grazing and allowed to browse whilst on tethers allowing exercise and enrichment. Records were present for each animal showing medical history/examination/treatment and training. The methods of transport used were fit for purpose. A separate Caravan is used whilst on the road as an Office to store all the required records.

Throughout the visit I was shown total co-operation by the Jolly family and Staff and Rona Brown Government Liaison Officer from the Circus Guild of Great Britain.

Section 4: Recommendation (tick appropriate box(es))

Animal welfare

Satisfied with welfare conditions

Improvements to be made and additional formal visits under the Animal Welfare Act 2006 required

Licensing/registration

Confirm if the MAE is licensed or registered under any of the following legislation and if not, is it eligible?

	<i>Licensed/registered</i>	<i>Eligible?</i>
Zoo Licensing Act 1981 (as amended)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (Modification)(No.2) Order 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performing Animals Regulation Act 1925	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Welfare of Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses (England) Regulations 2012	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Licensing Act 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please state):

.....

.....

.....

Confirm next steps (including referral where appropriate)

Share information with other Welsh Local Authorities and the Circus Guild of Great Britain.

Circus and Guild confirmed content, if deemed appropriate, for results of visit to be published on the Welsh Government website *[note: this would be the case if the document was 'live' – results of test visit will not be shared - SJS]*

Signed:

Dated:

Print name:

Please record the results of this inspection electronically and in a format that can easily be shared with other Local Authorities, the MAE and Welsh Government if required.

MOBILE ANIMAL EXHIBIT (MAE) CHECKLIST

Section 1:

Name of Operator:

Name of MAE:

Location of MAE:

Species kept:

Tel: No: Email:

Name(s) of Local Authority Officer	Name of Specialist Vet (if applicable)	Name(s) of MAE Representative
Darren Maughan Pembrokeshire CC		
Irene Allen Welsh Government (observer)		

Sian Jennifer Smith Welsh Government (observer)		
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Date and start time of
Inspection:

02/06/2016
10:15am

Date and finish time
of Inspection:

02/06/2016
14:00pm

DRAFT

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Background information *(please insert here any further information you feel is relevant):*

Camels – Adult male used for short rides primarily for children for small fee. Custom made “saddle” used and on lead rope. Approx 15mins before show, 30 mins during interval and 15 mins after show. May not be available during breeding rut. Also walked around main show ring during opening parade.

Juvenile camel used just to walk around main ring during opening and closing parade. Not always used as a youngster under training.

Reindeer – Animals used purely for show purposes in opening and closing ceremony.

Llamas – Used much the same way as the reindeer plus group work.

Horses – Some of the animals ridden or asked to do group work. Some asked to rear and use pedestals to stand on.

Birds – Displayed in flight and some required to fly from areas of the stage. Normally returning to set area for return to aviary/housing.

Section 2: Findings

Please consider the standards and conditions set out in the checklist below and provide your opinion on whether or not they are compliant with the standards required by law (see Legislation section).

Standards and Conditions	Comments/clarification	Compliant/ Non-Compliant
ENVIRONMENT		
<p>Accommodation</p> <p>Are areas used by animals operated in a way that provides good welfare e.g. well maintained, safe, hygienic, secure?</p> <p>Are areas suited to the social, behavioural and environmental needs of the animals e.g. size, provision of shelter, separation or housing with other species etc.?</p> <p>Do animals have access to areas where they can exercise?</p>	<p>All stalls and outside areas checked daily. Mucked out every AM and skipped through day to remove waste. All stalled in groups to allow best socialisation when in/out.</p> <p>All stalls and linked outdoor areas of good size. Where possible during day adjoining stalls linked together to provide larger area and socialisation where suitable. All Animal housing has undercover and open areas.</p> <p>Some animals out on long tethers to graze where applicable for periods of the day. Monitored throughout period on tethers, swivel on both ends. All stalls have access to outdoor areas allowing more space.</p> <p>Horses have free grazing behind electric tape.</p>	
<p>Authorised persons</p> <p>Are authorised persons suitably experienced to access and care for the animals?</p> <p>Does the MAE have nominated first responders for emergency</p>	<p>Main animal care staff have large amount of experience in the industry, provide training to other staff on site.</p> <p>Yes. Senior staff Carol Macmanus / Petra Jackson. All qualified staff assigned to help.</p>	

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<p>purposes?</p> <p>Is access to animals restricted to authorised persons?</p>	<p>Yes. Unless trained and signed off by senior staff to work with species, not allowed to work with species alone.</p>	
<p>Transport</p> <p>Are transport containers and any fitting (etc.) suitable for transporting the species for which they are used?</p>	<p>2 X Articulated lorries used. 1 for larger animals 1 for smaller. All divided with internal gates. Ventilation points according to the size of animals transported. Birds transported in suitable trailer.</p>	
<p>DIET</p>		
<p>Diet</p> <p>Is drinking water provided?</p> <p>Is there evidence of the provision of a suitable diet?</p>	<p>Fresh water available all day in the night / exercise areas.</p> <p>Diet sheet and records as well as feed storage areas and handling equipment seen.</p>	
<p>BEHAVIOUR</p>		
<p>Display, training and performance</p> <p>Are risk assessments undertaken and recorded?</p> <p>Do the areas used for display, training and/or performance appear suitable?</p> <p>Are items of equipment (including aids, props, costumes, decoration etc.) designed, maintained and used appropriately?</p> <p>Are the animals checked after carrying out activities?</p>	<p>Risk assessment for species kept. Also assessments for daily husbandry and training seen.</p> <p>All training done in main "Ring" and same for show/display. Area suitable.</p> <p>Main prop / aid are 4 pedestals /foot tubs. Designed and made for purpose in house. Checked before every use and maintained on site if required.</p> <p>All animals checked before / whilst working /training. Done checked if worked well and no issues arose</p>	

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<p>Are there signage and announcements to educate the public?</p>	<p>during that period.</p> <p>Some signage on the animals stalls/quarters as well as H&S signs for public. Staff available to speak to guests whilst animal areas are open.</p>	
<p>HEALTH</p>		
<p>Healthcare</p> <p>Do all animals appear to be in good health?</p>	<p>All livestock on site appeared in good health at time of visit.</p>	
<p>Veterinary Care</p> <p>Is a vet providing the MAE with continuity of care, veterinary oversight and advice?</p> <p>Are general healthcare and treatments properly administered?</p>	<p>As part of licence have a lead vet consultant for MAE. 4 visits a year must be made. 2 by lead vet 2 by nominated local vet in area where MAE is located at time due. List of local vets for regularly visited areas kept in office should care be needed.</p> <p>Carol Macmanus administers meds should it be an ongoing treatment or part of a course of medication.</p> <p>Individual animal vet med records all kept and up to date.</p>	
<p>Are any species specific guidance documents kept?</p>	<p>Species specific diet sheets seen, as well as risk assessment for handling and training of the species.</p>	
<p>Breeding (if applicable)</p> <p>Are the health and welfare needs of animals during all stages of the breeding process met?</p> <p>Is guidance on fitness followed?</p> <p>Is veterinary care provided?</p>	<p>Animals in rut managed according to temperament variations. Deer in velvet separated to transport, partition gates used to reduce risk of injury to antlers. No breeding stock part of MAE anymore.</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>See veterinary care above</p>	

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Records	Comments/clarification
<p>Itinerary</p> <p>Are records maintained for the MAE's forthcoming displays?</p>	<p>Records kept for future venues and planned dates at sites, and venues visited previously</p>
<p>Individual records</p> <p>Confirm that a single source of information about each animal's health and welfare needs and medical history is quickly available at the present location of the animal.</p> <p>Records should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Diet • Training • Health needs • General Observations • 	<p>Records kept that show animals diet, medical history and treatments, dates and amount of time spent training and used for display. All observations on behaviour and daily husbandry also recorded in day diary. Records showing time of loading / unloading and journey time kept.</p>
<p>Journey Plans</p> <p>Are plans made before embarking on a journey and contingency plans put in place?</p>	<p>Journey plans seen showing expected route and journey time estimates. APHA informed of journey plan and contacted should any issues arise.</p>
<p>Insurance</p> <p>Does the MAE have appropriate insurance cover (public liability insurance minimum)?</p>	<p>Yes, covered by Parks insurance.</p>

The following space is provided for:

- *Additional notes and comments on the answers to the earlier questions*
- *Any general remarks which the inspector may wish to record*

Section 3: Conclusion

Having inspected (name of MAE):

Circus Mondao

operated by (name of operator):

Carol McManus

on:

02/06/2016

Summarise the findings at this MAE, noting the involvement of any other authority.

During the compliance visit by the Pembrokeshire County Council Public Protection Division, Animal Health and Welfare Team, all livestock on site was inspected and all appeared to be in good health and no welfare issues were noted.

All housing areas were of a good size and suitable for use, with socialisation allowed where applicable, and adjoining stalls and exercise areas opened up to maximise space during the day, and separated again for night time periods. Some animals were seen to be allowed to browse / graze whilst on tethers, allowing exercise and enrichment.

All records were present showing the animal's medical history, diet and use for training and displays. Staff training records were available recording which species and duties each member of staff was allowed to perform in relation to the livestock. Records also seen for journey times and expected journey times to next venue.

All vehicles used for transport seen, and were fit for purpose with loading and travel taking into consideration socialisation and prevention of welfare issues during the journey.

Section 4: Recommendation (tick appropriate box(es))

Animal welfare

Satisfied with welfare conditions

Improvements to be made and additional formal visits under the Animal Welfare Act 2006 required

Confirm next steps (including referral where appropriate)

Licensing/registration

Confirm if the MAE is licensed or registered under any of the following legislation and if not, is it eligible?

	<i>Licensed/registered</i>	<i>Eligible?</i>
Zoo Licensing Act 1981 (as amended)	<input type="checkbox"/> N	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (Modification)(No.2) Order 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performing Animals Regulation Act 1925	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Welfare of Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses (England) Regulations 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
Licensing Act 2003 (Temporary event licence exempt)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please state):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

.....

.....

.....

Confirm next steps (including referral where appropriate)

Provide copy of completed form to the MAE and share results with other Local Authorities.

Signed:

Dated:

Print
name:

Please record the results of this inspection electronically and in a format that can easily be shared with other Local Authorities, the MAE and Welsh Government if required.

P-05-796 Calling on the Welsh Government to Ban The Use of Wild Animals in Circuses in Wales – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 28.06.18

To the members of the Petitions Committee of the Welsh Assembly.

Re the submission by the Circus Guild of Great Britain in relation to my petition calling on the Welsh Government to ban the use of wild animals in circuses in Wales.

Thank you for asking me to comment on the above. May I first state that this will be a short response, due to me only receiving the above submission yesterday morning. I have covered many of the issues raised in my two previous submissions to the Petitions Committee in support of my petition and also in my contribution to the Welsh Government Consultation on MAE last year. I know many members have kindly taken the time to read these. I understand my submissions are in the public domain should Rona Brown or others wish to read them.

As the Welsh Government have now said they are "exploring opportunities " to ban the use of wild animals in circuses in Wales I feel the issues around the licensing system (which only applies in England not Cymru) are not really relevant to this debate at the present time.

The two animal circuses currently licensed by DEFRA to tour England, Peter Jolly's Circus and Circus Mondao do use wild animals not "exotic " as Rona Brown of the Circus Guild states. This is confirmed by the documents she herself supplied when two LA Public Protection department's chose to visit both the above animal circuses in Wales last year. Both have:

1. A licence to keep Dangerous wild animals. (1976 regulations)
2. A licence to tour England granted under the regulations of 2012 which is known as a travelling circus licence for the welfare of wild animals.

I covered this very subject of LA Public Protection departments in one of my previous submissions and my response to the consultation by the Welsh Government on MAE. I explained I had met with Ms Mai Roberts the Public Protection Manager from Cyngor Gwynedd Council and Councillor Dafydd Meurig who is the Cabinet member responsible for such matters on Cyngor Gwynedd Council. They both very kindly took time to explain to me the challenges and difficulties a visiting circus that uses wild animals present to them.

I would like to state that in Wales the Welsh Government or Welsh Assembly have no authority to act in this matter at the present time. The people who attended the two random inspections cited by Rona Brown from the Welsh Assembly did so as observers. I am puzzled by the fact that the said documents have "Draft " printed throughout their pages.

For clarity I would like to state that the consultation carried out by the Welsh Government on Mobile Animal Exhibits of 2017 received almost 1,000 responses out of this 892 respondents chose to answer only one question on banning wild animals in circuses in Wales. This consultation concluded that **"the majority of respondents believe the use of wild animals in circuses should be banned and that wild animals cannot be cared for appropriately whilst in a travelling environment "**.

I am simply staggered by the phrase Rona Brown uses "administration error " to explain the findings of the Inspector from DEFRA that resulted in Circus Mondao having their circus licence to tour England suspended in December 2015. I provided the link to the relevant documents from DEFRA in one of my previous submissions. However today please find the attached pictures of the license suspension notice to Circus Mondao from DEFRA. May I draw your attention to the serious issues the unannounced inspection flagged up around the animals welfare. Including a Camel being denied veterinary treatment, the size of the enclosures the animals where kept in, poor record keeping around the care plans of the animals. Together with the issues Rona Brown herself admits to of members of the public being left unsupervised with Circus Mondao's animals. The said document clearly shows this has been a longstanding concern to the DEFRA Inspectors.

Rona herself admits to the fact that there has "some welfare issues during the last five years ".

At this time I have no more pressing points I wish to add in relation to the above document from the Circus Guild of Great Britain. However I know I may be able to add more at a later date if I wish to.

For clarity I would like to state that I have no links with the animal entertainment industry. I have never been a member of any political party. Once again thank you for inviting me to comment.

Linda Evelyn Joyce-Jones Caernarfon, Arfon Constituency 27/6/18.



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Tel: 0117 372 8774
wildlife.licensing@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk

02 December 2015

Dear Ms Macmanus

Notice of Suspension of a licence issued under the Welfare of Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses (England) Regulations 2012

As you know, an unannounced inspection under the Welfare of Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses (England) Regulations 2012 (the "Regulations") took place on 25 November to ensure your ongoing compliance with the Regulations. As I said in my letter of 16 November, although the scheduled inspections planned for your circus for your current licence had finished, the Department retain the power to undertake further announced or unannounced inspections during the remaining period of your licence. Additional inspections could be required in response to concerns raised about the wild animals in your circus.

In summary, the inspection found a number of matters which cause concern. However, the matters of most immediate concern found during the inspection were that:

1. The two reindeer and the camel 'Kachana' were not adequately supervised whilst the public had access to them. The public were allowed unsupervised contact with the camel and were allowed to feed the reindeer and camel unsupervised. As has been made clear to you several times previously in writing, unsupervised access to licensed animals is restricted to authorised persons and any access by the general public requires direct supervision. Given it's medical history, we have also required you to maintain additional monitoring of the camel's well-being.
2. The camel 'Kachana' was found to have a hoof condition which had not been seen by a vet and did not appear to be being treated appropriately. It was the view of the inspector that the animal was not fit to be on display.

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3. The display enclosures were also found to be inappropriate. The size is smaller than that required in the circus guidance for animals including reindeer. Further, none of the animals on display, given that they appeared to have been on display all day, have been provided with a place to retreat to, out of public gaze.
4. Animals were reported to not be receiving sufficient exercise as they are been kept in the display enclosure for most of the day and the on-site facilities only enable them to have short walks
5. Care plans did not include any risk assessments for the display work undertaken and individual records did not record the amount of extra food being fed to the animals by the public, which is clearly taking place and being encouraged.

Decision of the Circus Licensing Panel

The Inspector's additional findings have been considered by a panel of officials on behalf of the Secretary of State and the panel is satisfied there is a clear breach of conditions 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 of the licensing conditions. The panel has recommended that your licence be suspended with immediate effect.

During the suspension period you must not operate a travelling circus with wild animals. You will need to ensure that your wild animals do not perform and are off display at all times. Under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, the maximum penalty for operating a travelling circus with wild animals without a licence is 6 months' imprisonment or an unlimited fine or both. If your wild animals are dangerous wild animals within the meaning of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976, they will need to be licensed under that Act which is administered by local authorities. It is your responsibility to ensure that you are compliant with any other laws that are relevant to the keeping or displaying of wild animals.

Measures required to secure compliance with the Licensing Conditions

Before your licence can be reinstated we require you to undertake the following measures:

- Provide Defra with evidence that the camel 'Kachana', has been seen by an appropriate vet as instructed by the inspector during the inspection on 25 November and that the camel is now undergoing a suitable course of treatment. We would expect to see this evidence, in the form a signed letter from the vet, within one week of the date of this letter.
- Provide Defra with a signed letter from the vet stating that, in their opinion, the camel 'Kachana' is now fit to be used in a display. The animal is not to be used in a display until such time as it is fit to do so and, if you are unable to confirm its fitness, you should remove the animal from your stocklist.
- Ensure that the environment that any animals are to be displayed in is appropriate, both in terms of size and security. Further details can be found in the section on

Environment (pages 18 to 25) in the guidance on the Regulations. Also, if the animals are to be displayed during all the opening hours of the Garden Centre, the environment provides ready access to a place for the animals to retreat to, out of public gaze.

- A clear commitment from you that, if the public are to be allowed access to any of your animals, it will only be under direct supervision by someone from your list of authorised persons.
- Care plans are revised to include a risk assessment of the display work being undertaken, and that individual records will include details of all extra food being eaten by the animals on display.

If you do not provide the Secretary of State with sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the conditions on which the suspension was based, points one to four above, have been rectified by 28 days after the day following the date of this letter your licence to operate a travelling circus using wild animals may be revoked.

Right of appeal

You are entitled to appeal this decision to a magistrates' court by way of a complaint but must do so no later than 28 days after the day following the date of this letter. The Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 will apply to the proceedings.

The magistrates' court may on application permit you to continue to operate a travelling circus, subject to the conditions in the Schedule to the Regulations, pending an appeal.

S. G. Ellis.

(Issued on behalf of the Secretary of State)

Eitem 3.2

P-05-801 Rhaid achub y coed a'r tir yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Nant y Rhath cyn iddi fynd yn rhy hwyr

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Tamsin Davies, wedi iddi gasglu 8,700 o lofnodion ar bapur ac ar wefan deisebau arall.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Fel trigolion lleol, rydym yn credu bod y gwaith arfaethedig i atal llifogydd yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Gerddi Nant y Rhath ym Mhen-y-lan, Caerdydd yn ddinistriol, ac yn ddianghenraid felly.

Rydym wedi gweld y llanast yng Ngerddi Waterloo ac yn gwrthwynebu Cyfnod 3 o Gynllun Llifogydd y Rhath gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, a fydd yn ehangu'r nant ym Melin y Rhath a Gerddi Nant y Rhath gan arwain at gwmp dros 30 o goed mewn ardal lle na chafwyd unrhyw lifogydd yn y gorffennol.

Rydym am achub y coed a'r tir yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Gerddi Nant y Rhath er mwyn gwarchod cymeriad yr ardal, lleihau'r difrod ecolegol a gwarchod cynefinoedd ein bywyd gwyllt lleol.

Credwn nad yw Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi ystyried yn briodol yr holl opsiynau sydd ar gael, a'u bod wedi camarwain y cyhoedd â ffigyrau anghywir yn ystod eu cyfnod ymgynghori, a chredwn ei bod, mewn gwirionedd, yn ddianghenraid i chwalu gerddi'r parc er mwyn ehangu sianel y nant gan waredu hen goed yn y broses.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i annog Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i roi'r gorau i'r gwaith yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Nant y Rhath ac ystyried yr opsiynau ymarferol eraill sydd ar gael i liniaru'r perygl canfyddedig o lifogydd yn yr ardal hon.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canolog Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

**SWYDDFA CYMORTH Y CABINET
CABINET SUPPORT OFFICE**

Fy Nghyf / My Ref : CM39451

Eich Cyf / Your Ref :

Dyddiad / Date: 4th April 2018

David Rowlands AM
National Assembly For Wales,
Pierhead Street
Butetown
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Annwyl / Dear David,

David Rowlands AM Save The Trees And Ground In Roath Mill And Roath Brook

Thank you for your letter dated 9th March 2018 outlining a request from the National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee for you to write to Cardiff Council seeking a view on the feasibility of an alternative approach to Natural Resources Wales (NRW), and to raise and lower the height of the lake water levels to manage flood risk downstream.

I can advise that we are not able to provide a detailed response, notwithstanding this you may be aware that NRW included the use of the lake as part of its options appraisal exercise, and in some detail. I understand that this option was rejected on technical and amenity grounds, this was confirmed in the 'NRW Environmental Statement' prior to commencement of the scheme.

In conclusion, the scheme above is NRW led, and as the regulatory body and specialists in this particular field, they will be better placed to offer an informed opinion.

Yn gywir / Yours sincerely



Councillor / Y Cyngorydd Peter Bradbury
Cabinet Member for Culture & Leisure
Aelod Cabinet Dros Ddiwylliant a Hamdden
cc. CEX, Cardiff Council Paul Orders

ATEBWCH I / PLEASE REPLY TO :

Swyddfa Cymorth Y Cabinet / Cabinet Support Office, Ystafell / Room 518, Neuadd y Sir / County Hall, Glanfa'r Iwerydd / Atlantic Wharf, Caerdydd / Cardiff, CF10 4UW, Ffon / Tel: (029) 2087

Tudalen y pecyn 105

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

By email: SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales

21 June 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 4 June 2018 about our Roath Flood Scheme in Cardiff and the petition to save trees and ground in Roath Brook Gardens and Roath Mill Gardens, as further discussed by the Petitions Committee on 15 May 2018.

I appreciate you sharing the Roath Brook Trees campaign group's latest letter with me. We continue to have productive discussions with the group to find a way forward during the agreed pause, whilst also continuing to receive correspondence from residents who wish us to progress and implement this scheme. We intend to engage, in July, with the property owners who would benefit from the Phase 3 works.

As an update of our discussions with the campaign group, we have received the campaign group's hydrologist's initial report and upon review we found there was an error in the consultant's flow calculation. Having amended this their consultant's work is within the tolerance of such a hydrological assessment compared against ours. Therefore, we remain confident that our original flow data is accurate.

We believe this helps verify that the flood risk is real and that our intervention to reduce it is necessary. The campaign group is currently seeking their hydrologist's advice on whether this tolerance is acceptable to them or whether they believed that reviewing the hydrological assessment further is warranted. We mirror the group's hope that both parties pay due regard to other professionals' opinions.

The campaign group is also reviewing our options appraisal. We welcome scrutiny of the options process and believe the group has contacted Dwr Cymru Welsh Water regarding

Llanishen Reservoir and Cardiff Council regarding Roath Park Lake, both upstream storage options we discounted for what we consider to be valid reasons in our appraisal.

Raising or lowering the water level in Roath Park Lake presents many challenges. We discussed the option with Cadw and Cardiff Council during the appraisal and the following issues were identified to conclude that the option was strongly not preferred. Works would be required to the dam embankment and/or the offtake weir and spillway, which are Listed structures, so consent may not be granted.

The Lake itself is within a Conservation Area and is Grade I listed, and changing water levels would alter its appearance, potentially by an unacceptable degree. The Lake also provides high amenity value for Cardiff residents and visitors, whose use, and enjoyment would be affected by varying water levels. Changing the water level would also affect the entire shoreline of the lake, with possible bank stability issues in some locations and impacts to trees. We recognise that many of these impacts apply to the Park Gardens, but alongside the environmental implications, one must also consider the technical viability, residual flood risk across the scheme, operational requirements, costs and risks. Our option, in our view, is the most viable.

The campaign group has informed us that they require an extension to the agreed pause timeline, which we are currently discussing with them.

We have provided the group with updated ecological surveys we have recently undertaken in Roath Brook Gardens. These surveys support our previous surveys and assessments, and the campaign group's independent water vole survey, regarding the habitat and species present.

I trust the above provides you with an update on the current position.

In relation to the points raised by the campaign group repeat below in italics, we make the following comments:

- 1) *"We accept that NRW are planting 200 saplings at Roath Park. However, their broad generalisation that the removal of up to 38 mature trees is made up for by the planting of 200 saplings in Roath Recreation Ground only evidences once more NRW's failure to recognise the genuine concerns of residents."*

We do not believe that planting 200 saplings in Roath Recreation Ground makes up for removing trees from the Park Gardens. We recognise the benefits trees provide, especially in an urban environment, and considered this in our appraisal and design. We have tried throughout the project to avoid and then minimise tree loss. Where loss does occur, we are replanting replacement trees at the specific location in a high quality bespoke designed arboricultural scheme.

- 2) *"The campaign group did not request that the flood risk be recalculated by itself (as suggested in NRW's response 1)"*

Our response is valid as we were responding to the Committee's question "Your response to the petitioners' proposal that the current risk of flooding should be recalculated following the completion of Phase 1 and 2 works".

Regarding recalculating the Roath community's position on the Communities at Risk Register, after other parts of the project have been completed, we are discussing this with the campaign group. However, as explained in our reply to your question 4 of 9 March 2018, flood risk prioritisation and investment is not solely or simplistically based on the Communities at Risk Register.

The entire Roath project and all of its constituent parts remain fully justified based on the appraisal study undertaken and the detailed business case produced. We maintain the position that the project continues as a single scheme due to the flood risk throughout the area.

It is not acceptable, in our view, to have one part of the community protected to a lower standard of protection compared to the rest, when we consider that flood risk to be unacceptable. Any other approach would in our view be divisive to the community, when we aim to make Roath a cohesive community through a common level of protection to flood risk.

- 3) *"We continue to believe that the option appraisal process was entirely flawed as, whilst it assessed the benefits, costs, impact and risks of each option it completely failed to take into account the environmental impact and cost of the option chosen."*

Our options appraisal did consider the environmental impact of each option and this is recorded in our appraisal and the environmental impact assessment. A variety of both quantitative and qualitative assessment tools exist, including the iTree methodology, but we believe that our environmental impact assessment and arboricultural impact assessment adequately incorporate this issue to the appraisal and subsequent scheme design.

- 4) *"NRW have been asked on numerous occasions through formal FOI requests to set out, by reference to their "Key Consultation Events" the actual flood risk communicated to the public at those events. NRW have repeatedly refused the request to do so. It is submitted by the Campaign Group that this is because of the vague unspecified nature in which the risk was presented."*

We believe we have answered the campaign group's Freedom of Information requests as best we can with the data we hold. It is unfortunate we cannot reply to their requests in the detail they desire, this is not a refusal but an inability to do so from the records we hold. We believe that the information we have provided demonstrates the extensive and lengthy consultation we undertook when developing the scheme, with different levels of flood risk clearly presented across areas of the community.

- 5) *“Whilst NRW have accepted an error existed in some materials between October 2016 and March 2017 the extent of such an error has still not been acknowledged, despite numerous requests. By way of example the campaign group have recently discovered that a letter written to a significant number of local residents on behalf of NRW in September 2016 also contained a similar error about the extent of the flood risk.”*

We have acknowledged the extent of the error in consultation material that we are aware of and have provided evidence of how and when the error arose. We would welcome details, from the group, of the letter on behalf of NRW to which they refer.

It is important to reiterate that for several years prior to September 2016 the data in the consultation was correct, including the information that went through the planning process and received planning consent.

- 6) *“NRW have also accepted that at no time did they ever communicate the discrete flood risk relating to Phase 3 works (on which they now rely at section 1 of their letter) to residents.”*

We have not accepted “that at no time did we ever communicate the discrete flood risk relating to Phase 3 works” as claimed by the campaign group. We strongly oppose this statement, as we have explicitly communicated this risk to residents via the flood risk map. We have advised the campaign group of this in our FoI request response. This is demonstrated in various consultation materials, such as the Roath project webpage

<https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/our-projects/flood-scheme-projects/roath-flood-risk-management-scheme/?lang=en>

at the May 2014 drop in event, as demonstrated in the subsequent newsletter

<https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/680965/roath-flood-scheme-news-issue-2-june-2014.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131552110950000000>

at the October 2014 drop in event and the subsequent newsletter

<https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/679494/roath-newsletter-october-english.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131499382550000000>

and at the July 2015 consultation event

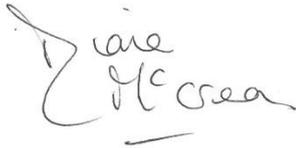
https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/679202/july-2015_public-consultation-posters_english-and-welsh.pdf

Despite the flood risk remaining as ‘medium’ for some properties, there remains a tangible reduction in flood risk from the scheme, irrespective of the flood risk banding (which are relatively broad).

In summary we believe there is an unacceptable flood risk to those properties in Alma Road and Cressy Road. Our option, although not without any impact, presents the most viable solution. We do recognise the concerns that the campaign group have but believe that we have been through a thorough and comprehensive process to find a solution that protects people and property and at the same time reduces to a minimum the impact on the environment.

I hope that these responses give you the answers you were seeking. We would of course be happy to answer any further questions.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Diane McCrea". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'D'.

Diane McCrea MBE
Cadeirydd, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Chair, Natural Resources Wales

P-05-801 Save the trees and ground in Roath Mill and Roath Brook Gardens before it's too late - Correspondence from the petitioner to the Committee, 28.06.18

Response on behalf of Roath Brook Trees Campaign Group to letter from NRW dated 21st June 2018 and letter from Cardiff Council

Note: If members do not have chance to consider the whole document they are invited to consider solely NRW response 6 and the response on pages 4 to 5 below as an example of how NRW continue to maintain what appears an untenable position.

Update on discussions with Campaign Group

It is correct that discussions continue between the Campaign Group and Natural Resources Wales, although the tenor of those discussions, from NRW's side, appears focussed on a justification of their work to date as opposed to an open and realistic assessment of the Phase 3 works, their "consultation", the need for them and the alternatives available. Such an approach is particularly difficult to reconcile with the Welsh Government's recently renewed strategy "Woodlands for Wales" and its commitment to urban trees and their value to the community¹ (see further response 3 below).

Those discussions, in many respects, are reflected in the content of NRW's responses to the Petitions Committee in that they include general statements and assurances which appear not to be backed up, or in cases simply contradicted, by the factual evidence (see the specific responses below).

It is correct that the provisional report from the hydrologist engaged by ourselves contained an error. That error was caused by an assumption (based on incorrect area mapping) that the reservoirs at Llanishen and Lisvane were online (i.e. the Brook flowed into and out of those reservoirs as opposed to running around them). That assumption itself, whilst incorrect, was hugely insightful in that the effect of the reservoirs being online would have almost entirely negated the need for any flood protection works in phase 3 (and possibly also significantly mitigated against the need for the destructive works which have occurred in Phases 1 and 2).

Dwr Cymru have in fact intimated publicly that Llanishen reservoir may be refilled directly from Roath Brook, suggesting that the placing of the same online is eminently possible. Large bodies of water such as the reservoirs and Roath Lake being online allow for attenuation of floods, meaning that the extent of any peakflows are significantly reduced. On a similar note it appears that NRW have not accounted for, and seem unwilling to account for, the effect of proposed works (contained within Cardiff Council's budget) to improve the spillway at Roath Lake which will also have an attenuation effect, although unlikely to be of a similar magnitude. This lack of communication and planning between NRW and another public body (Cardiff Council) and between NRW and a not for profit organisation responsible for public assets (Dwr Cymru) is disappointing to say the least. The Council's response to the Petitions Committee is similarly demonstrative of this.

The Campaign Group is, as a result, engaging with experts, using funds raised from the local community, to investigate these options further.

¹ "Woodlands for Wales" para 2.6, page 18

The Campaign Group also welcomes NRW's intention to engage in July with property owners who would benefit from the Phase 3 works and would welcome input into such engagement to ensure that the mistakes previously made as to the true extent of the flood risk, and resident's understanding of the same, are not repeated (see further responses 4) to 6) below).

In relation to the specific responses provided by NRW we would comment as follows:

- 1) See 3) below
- 2) This response is simply an example of the rhetoric demonstrated by NRW to date. Whilst NRW continue to discuss with us the recalculation of the position on the Communities at Risk Register (something which would take a knowledgeable NRW employee no more than a few hours to do at most) they either have chosen not to do so, or not to release the results. This is despite the fact that discussion in relation to this began in excess of 6 months ago. It remains the Campaign Group's firm view that such a recalculation will show that there are at least 100 other communities in Wales at greater risk of flooding, and in greater need of funding for flood protection works, than Roath (following Phases 1 and 2 of the works).

NRW have stated that prioritisation is not based solely on the Communities at Risk Register, however they do accept that it is the primary measure for initial consideration of an area and Roath's original listing as 17 on the register has been a constantly quoted justification for the project by both NRW and the Minister for the Environment.

The simple fact remains that if Phase 3 was considered as a stand alone project (without even accounting for the huge associated cost and environmental damage) it would never have been prioritised above other areas at a far greater risk – a fact which even NRW would find hard to argue against.

The suggestion that one area of a community should not be protected to the same standard as other areas is wholly misconceived. It ignores the more fundamental fact that other areas of the Welsh community, at a far greater risk of flooding, are failing to receive funding for protection because of this controversial, and largely unwanted, scheme.

In short areas of Wales in greater need are being ignored, or placed at a lower priority.

- 3) Once more NRW's response provides vague assertions without any supporting information. The Arboricultural Impact Assessment is no more than a document which identifies those trees which will be damaged by the proposed works and need to be removed and how others may be protected and saved. The Environmental Impact Assessment is similarly designed to mitigate the impact of the final proposed scheme.

iTree and similar tools such as CAVAT (Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees) are used to place a value on the benefits provided by urban trees so that those benefits can be effectively assessed and taken into account at the planning stage. With knowledge of the value, informed decisions can be taken to hopefully save valuable trees or put in place objectively assessed measures to offset their loss. This is what the Minister for the Environment is advocating in "Woodlands for Wales" when stating that there

should be “continued use of “iTree Eco or similar tools to quantify the structure and environmental effects of urban trees and calculate their value to society.”

The reality is that nothing even approaching this methodology has happened here (if any environmental factors were taken into account at all at the planning stage). In fact since 30th November the Campaign Group has been seeking an answer from NRW about what they actually took into account on an environmental level under the Freedom of Information and Environmental Information Regulations. The Committee are referred to Appendix 1 in that regard and can draw their own conclusions.

The Campaign Group have engaged with one of the creators of CAVAT and are at a very early stage of working with him on the valuation of the trees. By way of example, one tree already removed by NRW as part of Phase 3 prior to the pause in the works was valued at £24,009. The Committee should bear in mind that once more this work is being done at the expense of residents to discuss with NRW, the body which should actually be an exemplar for such works and recently stated² in support of “Woodlands for Wales”:

“As custodians of one of Wales’ greatest natural assets, we look forward to helping deliver the Minister’s ambitions. The Welsh Government Woodland Estate supports our economy, provides world class opportunities for recreation, and enriches our culture and heritage”

We have been informed that one use of CAVAT in planning is to ensure that trees of a similar value are planted so that the scheme is CAVAT neutral after 5 years. Anyone who has seen the replacement trees NRW has planted, and plan on planting can see that it would take nearer 50 years for this scheme to be CAVAT neutral.

- 4) Appendix 2 sets out the history of the efforts of the Campaign Group (through FOI and EIR requests) to discover what figures NRW actually communicated to people about flood risk given its constant assertions that the correct figures were given prior to October 2016. As pointed out to NRW on many occasions it was hoped that, FOI obligations aside, NRW would wish to make clear when the correct figures were stated.

NRW’s response to the group, as with the Petitions Committee, relies almost entirely on quantity of information rather than quality (i.e stating simply what was said and when), effectively hiding what specific information they actually provided to residents.

In appendix 6 of its submissions of 20th February 2018 (attached for ease of reference) the campaign group summarised these documents and the minimal and contrasting information actually given. If NRW genuinely had issues with that document, or could genuinely provide a list of the times the actual flood risk was communicated and what was stated, it has been open for them to do so.

Members of the Committee are asked to consider Appendix 6 and any of the public consultation documents relied on by NRW in reaching their own conclusion whether those documents even come close to satisfying the test for effective public consultation on the risks faced.

² Tweet from @natreswales 27/6/18

- 5) The campaign group have received a copy of a letter which was sent to a significant number of local residents in the Waterloo Gardens area in or around September 2016³. This letter was written by land agents representing NRW either acquiring, or gaining access over private land, for the purpose of the scheme. This letter states:

“The flood risk in Roath from river and seas is one of the highest areas in Wales; currently there is a 20% risk per year that properties around Roath Park Gardens will become flooded.”

Whilst this letter was not written by NRW it was on their instruction and shows that the extent of the “mistake of 20% flood risks to homes” is greater than admitted by NRW to date. Despite being given the opportunity to revisit their records NRW had failed to find any record of incorrect flood risk earlier than October, which in light of this letter is evidently troubling, as is the fact that NRW sought to enter on to people’s properties based on wholly incorrect information.

In light of this, the campaign group find NRW’s position that it has adequately informed residents of the flood risk difficult to reconcile when they have failed to produce, despite repeated requests, a summary of what they told residents and when, and when their own project manager (and others in his team or instructed by him) himself misunderstood the flood risk for a prolonged period of time.

- 6) The FoI request and the response from NRW (which the campaign group were relying on) was as follows:

Campaign Group 8/12/17

Could you let me know in which document you told us [the public] the specific information below” and “I am asking you whether you have ever provided this information as part of the public consultation and if so in which documents.

Note: the specific information referred to is that flooding from Roath Brook Gardens is discrete to properties on Cressey and Alma Road at between a 1 in 30 and 1 in 50 chance.

NRW 16/1/17

From the records, we hold we cannot identify if this specific information was provided, other than through the flood risk map which shows the different risk profile from Waterloo Gardens (high risk) and Roath Brook Gardens (medium risk).

It is notable that in response to the Petitions Committee the rhetoric has changed and NRW now contend that they “expressly communicated [this discrete risk] to residents”. Members of the Petitions Committee are invited to view the links now provided by NRW in response to request 6 and to judge for themselves whether the low resolution “flood risk map” adequately does so, whether expressly or otherwise..

To the extent that any member of the committee is able to identify Alma or Cressey Road (which is unlikely even if they were a resident and knew the area well) they are reminded that:

³ copy seen by Campaign Group is dated 19th September

- a) there is no indication whatsoever of the minor extent of flooding from Roath Brook Gardens (as opposed to from Waterloo Gardens – the Phase 1 and 2 works); and
- b) a similar map produced after completion of the Phase 3 works would show identical shading for those properties (as those properties remain at medium risk after completion of the works – as acknowledged in NRW’s letter).

In short, a resident in those streets viewing that map after completion of the works would have exactly the same indication of the flood risk to his property as when he viewed it before those works were carried out (this is accepted in NRW’s letter where they accept the risk band as still medium).

A suggestion therefore that this document (the only one relied on by NRW) forms the basis of a consultation explicitly informing these residents of the risks which they face is patently absurd.

Summary

NRW’s current rhetoric which seeks to maintain their position, in the face of evidence to the contrary, is disappointing to say the least. Whilst it is accepted that there are many things which NRW has done right (but the campaign group have still been forced to investigate behind the rhetoric) there is also clear evidence that there are many things which were done wrongly, or according to best practice could have been done better:

1. The consultation exercise did not clearly inform residents of the risks which were faced;
2. Prior to commencement of the works the risks were hugely exaggerated for a significant period of time and not understood correctly by NRW’s own staff including the project manager;
3. No proper assessment of the significant environmental impact of the project was undertaken at the planning stage (with minimal steps taken to mitigate once NRW had chosen what works were to be done);

Further were the project to actually be evaluated today it is clear that things would be done differently:

1. It is unlikely that consideration would even be given to the project given the placing of Roath on the Communities at Risk Register after Phases 1 and 2; and
2. In line with Welsh Government’s commitment the environmental effects of the project would be assessed at the planning stage (including use of iTree or CAVAT) and proper account taken of them of planning a scheme.

It is disappointing that the campaign group in these circumstances continues to have to raise and expend funds to undertake these investigations and valuations itself (when they should properly be the role of the public body not only championing the project but also tasked with being the custodian of these assets).

Roath Brook Trees

28/6/18

Appendix 1 re: request 3) [Extent to which environmental factors are taken into account]

Campaign Group 30/11/17

Please provide [details of] the extent to which NRW takes in to account other environmental issues (including the fact the area is a conservation area) in deciding whether to carry out works, or whether that is only assessed in relation to the nature of the works to be carried out

NRW 5/12/17

We consider a range of criteria when appraising all flood risk management options, to inform our selection of the preferred option. This includes environmental aspects, as well as technical, safety, cost, programme and risk.

Campaign Group 13/12/17

The answer given did not answer the question

NRW 9/1/18

As Gavin confirmed he believes he has responded to this question, apologies if you feel it does not. Please could you elaborate on how the response is inadequate and what information you are requiring? We would encourage you to meet / call to discuss with Gavin should you wish.

Campaign Group 17/1/18

Once more Gavin has given a very general response to this question. What I require is any information such as guidelines or policies which relate to how environmental issues (including the fact that works are carried out in a conservation area) are factored into decisions over a) whether to carry out works in that area and b) the type of works to be carried out.

NRW 5/3/18

I apologise as I do not believe that you requested guidelines or policies initially. I can confirm that we followed the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management appraisal guidance. This is available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-appraisal-guidance> [link to a 325 page document with no guidance as to where answer may be located].

Note: Regulation 9 of the Environmental Information Regulations places an obligation on public bodies to provide advice and assistance to requesters to help them identify the extent of the information which may be held.

Appendix 2: Request 5) [Consultation on discrete flood risk from Phase 3]

Campaign Group 01/12/17

You also state that "previous consultation" had used "the correct figures" and provide a table of "consultation" but no evidence of the figures provided at each stage. Certainly, having considered the newsletters and much of the documentation there is little reference to figures. Please can you therefore provide, by reference to the table provided if possible, details of any stage when the public (or the council for planning purposes) was provided with the current flood risk;

- 1. The figure given for the flood risk;*
- 2. Whether that flood risk was said to be fluvial or tidal;*
- 3. The number of homes said to be affected; and*
- 4. Where recorded or evidenced in documents a copy of those documents"*

NRW 16/1/18

Please refer to the individual consultation materials provided above for this information [link provided to all newsletters and planning application consisting of 108 documents].

*We do not hold the information in the form you have requested. Under the provisions of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR) we believe that exception 12.4a applies **we do not hold the information**. Under the EIR we are not obliged to create information to answer a request and this work has not been previously undertaken. As we do not hold this information the public interest test has not been considered. However as outlined above, you can ascertain this information from the individual consultation materials provided above.*

Campaign Group 17/1/18

The request for a summary of the available information is not unreasonable. Please see the ICO guidance and particularly paragraphs 20 to 26. **This is particularly so given the fact that NRW are specifically referring to the fact that they believe the correct information was given earlier and then refer to voluminous documents in support, many of which make no reference to flood risk.** The number of documents attached to the planning permission alone number 108 (of which the vast majority have nothing to do with the information requested).

Link to ICO Guidance: (<https://ico.org.uk/media/for-organisations/documents/1639/form-and-format-of-information-eir-guidance.pdf>)

Campaign Group (following a failure to respond) 23/3/18

*Your further response to question 2 on 16th January was that you did not hold the information in that form, and then in response to question 5 you once more provided a link to numerous materials (which was why we provided details of the ICO guidance). **The purpose of the initial request is relatively clear and we would have thought it was in everyone's interests (including NRW's) for NRW to clarify what flood risk information it provided and when** so we look forward to receiving a response.*

NRW 29/5/18 (over two months later)

We believe our previous response is adequate and do not intend to create new records to respond to your request, as the information is available electronically in another format and has been provided

Should you wish for further assistance on this matter please contact the Roath project team at Roath@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk.

Note: NRW have been asked to provide details of when they gave correct flood risk details and merely pointed to their website and the planning application (together with 103 supporting documents). This is a summary of the relevant information in those documents

“Consultation Document”	Statement about Flood Risk	Circulation
Newsletter 1 (April 2014)	<i>“We estimate 440 properties in the area have a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in any year from high river flows, high tides or combinations of both.”</i>	Mailshot Website
Newsletters 2 to 8 (June 2014 to Easter 2015)	<i>“Many homes and businesses in the Roath, Penylan and Newport Road areas are at risk of flooding from the Roath Brook and Rover Rhymney”</i>	Mailshot Website
July 2015 Information Board (figure 1)	<i>“Today some 390 homes and 50 businesses in the area are at a medium risk of flooding caused by high river flows, high tide and combinations of both.”</i>	Drop In Meeting Web-site
Newsletter 9 (September 2015)	<i>“Many homes and businesses in the Roath, Penylan and Newport Road areas are at risk of flooding from the Roath Brook and Rover Rhymney”</i> <i>“The main changes we have made since October 2014 relate to changing the level of flood protection offered by the scheme to a 1:75 year standard of flood protection”</i>	Mailshot Website
“Flooding Problem” (October 2015 in support of planning)	<i>“Today some 390 homes and 50 businesses in the area are at a medium risk of flooding caused by high river flows, high tides and combinations of both.”</i>	Cardiff Council Planning Website
“Roath Flood Risk Scheme” (October 2015 in support of planning)	<i>“Today some 390 homes and 50 businesses in the area have a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in any year from high river flows, high tides or combinations of both.”</i>	Cardiff Council Planning Website
“Flood Consequences Assessment” (October 2015 in support of planning)	<i>“The overall aim of the Scheme is to provide protection against the 1 in 75 year (1.33%) fluvial (Roath Brook) annual probability flood and the 1 in 150 year (0.67%) tidal (River Rhymney) annual probability flood with 50 years climate change, which will reduce the flood risk to 360 residential and 52 commercial properties.”</i>	Cardiff Council Planning Website
Newsletters 10 to 12 (October 2015 to December 2016)	<i>“Many homes and businesses in the Roath, Penylan and Newport Road areas are at risk of flooding from the Roath Brook and Rover Rhymney”</i>	Mailshot Website

Press Release	<i>“Over 400 homes and businesses in the area are at risk of flooding from Roath Brook. The Scheme will increase the level of protection for the community from 1 in 5 to a 1 in 75 chance of flooding in any given year.”</i>	Website (for 4 months) 35 press/media recipients
Newsletter 13	“Clarification <i>Some of our consultation material has previously incorrectly stated that over 400 properties are at risk of flooding at a 1:5 (20%) chance event. This is incorrect. 405 properties are at risk of flooding at a 1:75 (1.33%) chance event, and will hence benefit from the flood defences. We apologise for any confusion. “</i>	Mailshot Website

P-05-809 Is-ddeddfau Pysgota arfaethedig Newydd a methiannau Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sian Godbert, ar ôl casglu 1,070 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Fel mater o frys, gofynnwn i Weinidog y Cabinet ymchwilio i ymddygiad Gweithrediaeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn ystod y broses ymgynghori a'r argymhelliad i wneud newidiadau i is-ddeddfau pysgota gwialen a llinell yng Nghyfarfod y Bwrdd (Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru) a gynhaliwyd ym Mhrifysgol Bangor ar 18 Ionawr 2018, cyn derbyn unrhyw gynigion i newid is-ddeddfau pysgota presennol.

1. Methodd Gweithrediaeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru â dilyn y drefn ddemocrataidd drwy wrthod caniatáu i aelodau Bwrdd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru bleidleisio ar gynigion newydd o ran Is-ddeddfau pysgota newydd gan bysgotwyr gwialen a llinell. Mabwysiadodd Gweithrediaeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru safiad didrugaredd, ac anwybyddodd bryderon y rhanddeiliaid yn ystod y broses ymgynghori ac aelodau Bwrdd llawn Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn y cyfarfod.
2. Argymhellodd Gweithrediaeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru newidiadau i'r Is-ddeddfau i Gynulliad Cymru ac yntau wedi ardystio yng nghyfarfod y Bwrdd na fyddai'r cynigion yn effeithio llawer, neu ddim o gwbl, ar leihau stociau eogiaid a brithyllod môr o fewn dalgylchoedd afonydd mewndirol ledled Cymru.
3. Gyda Swyddogion Gweithredol Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi cydnabod bod "materion eraill" sy'n cyfrannu at leihau'r stociau eog a brithyllod môr, methasant â blaenoriaethu a gweithredu ar y "materion eraill" hyn, ac maent wedi gwneud hynny dros nifer o ddegawdau, heb gynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol. Felly, mae Bwrdd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn torri gofynion Adran 6 (6) o Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 ac yn methu â chyflawni ei

hamcan o leihau'r risg i lefelau stoc eog a brithyllod môr yn afonydd Cymru, yn enwedig o ran:

(a) Atal, monitro, gorfodi ac erlyn yn effeithiol o ran llygredd.

(b) Monitro ysglyfaethu bywyd gwylt ac argymell rheolaethau cymesur.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

4. Derbyniodd Swyddogion Gweithredol Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn agored yng nghyfarfod y Bwrdd eu bod wedi methu â chyfathrebu'n effeithiol a mabwysiadu polisi o weithredu cytundebau gyda rhanddeiliaid, y disgwylir iddynt fonitro ac adrodd ar ran Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a gorfodi'n wirfoddol y newidiadau arfaethedig i is-ddeddfau, y mae llawer yn anghytuno â nhw.

5. Methwyd â mabwysiadu strategaeth, a gydnabyddir fel arfer gorau mewn gwledydd eraill, i fonitro ac asesu risg pob afon yn gywir, nac argymell dim sancsiynau fesul afon unigol, gyda rhanddeiliaid perthnasol.

6. Mae Bwrdd a Gweithrediaeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi methu â bodloni gofynion gofal a diwydrwydd dyladwy yn ystod y broses ymgynghori, a arweiniodd at fethiant i gydnabod pa mor bwysig yw sut y bydd eu his-ddeddfau newydd yn effeithio'n andwyol ar:

(a) Gyfleoedd pysgota hamdden, budd economaidd i gymunedau gwledig ac arfordirol, a hefyd maent yn mynd yn groes i Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol 2015.

(b) Ewyllys da rhanddeiliaid sydd wedi monitro a gwarchod yr amgylchedd naturiol yn effeithiol heb Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ers dros ddegawd, a pheryglwyd yr ewyllys da barhaus honno ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberconwy
- Gogledd Cymru

Eitem 3.4

P-05-810 Rhowch Gyfle i Glybiau Pysgota Cymru ac Eog a Brithyll y Môr

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Reuben Woodford, ar ôl casglu 1,710 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rhwystro'r gormodedd o ddal a chadw Eogiaid drwy weithredu cyfyngiadau ar fagiau dal a chadw ar bob afon yng Nghymru am y 4 blynedd nesaf ar sail data penodol i dalgylch mewn ymgynghoriad agos â chlybiau pysgota.

Gweithredu rhaglen stocio gynhwysfawr o bysgod brodorol ar bob afon.

Tynhau a gweithredu deddfwriaeth bresennol er mwyn dileu'r bygythiad o lygredd ffermio a llygredd diwydiant.

Rhwystro pob math o bysgota rhwydi masnachol ar raddfa fawr a gweithrediadau llongau ffactri o amgylch arfordir Cymru am gyfnod o 10 mlynedd.

Blaenoriaethu dyrannu adnoddau i gynorthwyo i reoli materion sy'n benodol i dalgylchoedd sy'n gysylltiedig â chyfraddau ysglyfaethu naturiol gormodol a rhwystrau rhag ymfudiad pysgod.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Arfon
- Gogledd Cymru

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref LG/01006/18

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.
Clerking team

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

11 June 2018

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 17 May, regarding petitions P-05-809 and P-05-810 relating to Natural resources Wales (NRW) application for the determination of byelaws relating to salmon and sea trout.

NRW have submitted a formal application for me to determine the proposed byelaws, under the provisions contained within the Water Resources Act 1991.

The NRW consultation on catch controls for salmon and sea trout on Welsh rivers has generated a significant number of responses. My Officials are carefully considering these and other associated responses.

I will then consider the range of issues in detail before making a determination. Therefore, it would not be appropriate for me to comment further at this stage. I will make sure all interested parties are informed of the outcome in the near future.

Regards

Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400
Gohebiaeth.Lesley.Griffiths@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 125

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

P-05-810 Give Welsh Fishing Clubs and Salmon and Seatrout a Chance - Correspondence from the petitioner to the Committee, 27.06.18

Setting the Foundation for Future Fisheries Management (stock Controls) Wales – Collaborative Approach

Petition Originator (Save Salmon & Sea Trout Stocks & Fishing Clubs Wales): Reuben Woodford

In support of evidence supplied to petitions committee

27.06.18

For Consideration: Petitions Committee – Welsh Assembly

Dear Sirs,

In relation to the Fisheries Stock Control Byelaws Wales – we have now born out a period of relative silence, within which, to our frustration, it has represented a period of missed opportunity to shape a workable way forwards. All our efforts seek that next stage – to work constructively with Welsh Government and partners on a way forwards that embeds sustainable management principles and offers a means of optimising both fish stock preservation and angling club resilience for an uncertain future. There exists substantial evidence and widespread professional opinion, that indicates NRW Byelaws cannot contribute to this aim.

NRWs Fisheries Stock Control Byelaws are not a proportionate response to the current pressures our salmonid fisheries face nor are they based upon sound evidence. Above all, NRW have not identified or shown willingness to identify the requisite delivery mechanism for improved salmon stocks and sustained angling clubs. Hand in hand with this process, the angling community have proven themselves as the primary advocates of a system of management for welsh fisheries with sustainable management principles at its core.

In our advisory capacity we remain the primary critics of inadequacies of a current system of fisheries management that is failing to deliver improvements to our river catchments, that are basic requisites to support sustainable fisheries. We remain the primary custodians of environments and ways of life, at risk, partially due to regulatory stagnation.

Additional progress has been instigated in recent months by NRW & Welsh Government in forming working groups on agricultural pollution and fish eating bird impact in Wales and we welcome those developments, however, with a legacy of regulatory inactivity to tackle catchment inhibitors to environments supportive of optimal fish stocks, we are still left desperately wanting and in the hands of a regulatory body ill equipped to deliver the aspired improvements in isolation. It makes no conceivable sense for an organisation crippled by resource deficit and leached aspiration, to alienate its primary partners and yet this is what NRW have ‘chosen to do’ in tacking their dictatorial stance.

Last week, NRW's Principal and Senior Fisheries Advisors attended an Angling Advisory Group meeting jointly organised by the Angling Trust and the Environment Agency in order to discuss ways of increasing the numbers of salmon which are voluntarily released by anglers. Critical, key points emerged as a result of these discussions:

- It was widely accepted that a dictatorial approach does not work.
- Shared conservation goals cannot be achieved by tacking a dictatorial stance.
- Dictatorial measures are often counterproductive, not only stimulating alienation, but widespread antagonism.
- Empowerment, through education and peer group pressure, has proven to nurture a positive culture to deliver results.

Contrary to NRW's statements leading up to this meeting, there is now a substantial discrepancy between NRW's approach in Wales and that of the EA in England. Most crucially, is that "Probably at Risk" rivers in England will not be subjected to mandatory measures.

We must stress, the failure to address the legitimate concerns of anglers in Wales, the rejection of any form of voluntary solution and the relentless pursuit of NRW's "preferred option" of a legislative approach, is the antithesis of what was seen at the meeting as the most desired, productive and sustainable option. To deny Welsh river catchments and angling and conservation interests that approach is to deny our fisheries and communities future health and prosperity and establishment of a shared, progressive and resilient delivery mechanism.

NRW's greatest failure is to disregard the importance of that mechanism and the angling communities role in it. The revised mechanism lies at the heart of that proposed by the angling community, derived from a collective of groups and individuals now seen to be the primary proponents of a system with sustainable management principles ingrained.

At the EA's fisheries meeting of last week, it was pointed out to NRW's Principal Fisheries advisor that his comment of "There will be no further debate" in a recent press release was a shining example of how to further alienate the angling community. The future prosperity of our shared river catchments and salmonid fish stocks lies in the hands of future partnerships. To intentionally undermine those collaborative resources, as NRW continue to do, in the face of widespread criticism, is to deny future management initiatives depth and breadth of ability to take timely action to undertake the thousands of projects that are required across Wales Rivers to establish resilient environments and social synergy with them.

Our petitions, signed by the many, have encapsulated a desire by anglers and wider community members across Wales to defend our environments and pursuits from unnecessary hardship. We all recognise fish stocks are being impacted by a diversity of issues and it is only by collectively sustaining awareness of all of them and generating the capacity to take action to manage their long term impacts that we can derive workable solutions.

We collectively aspire to generate a creatively engineered and progressive way forwards that establishes a sustainable future for fish stocks, fishing clubs and the environments that sustain them. We have as yet been denied that opportunity. This can now only be achieved if

Welsh Government intervene and make a decision that instigates a foundation for improved communication and co-operative working.

Without this stability and catalyst for positive change, there is little river catchment communities would be able to achieve in the absence of community support under a regulatory regime in disharmony with them.

Once again, we who have instigated and signed the petitions and who wish to be an integral part in future fisheries management, ask the Cabinet Secretary to make the decision that sets the foundation for a constructive and co-operative way forwards.

Yours Sincerely,

Reuben Woodford

Originator: Petition to Protect Salmonid Fish Stocks & Angling Clubs in Wales

P-05-814 Pob adeilad newydd yng Nghymru i gael paneli solar

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Harriet King, ar ôl casglu 72 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Sicrhau y caiff paneli solar eu gosod ar bob tŷ sy'n cael ei adeiladu o'r newydd yng Nghymru er mwyn gwella ein hól troed carbon a helpu'r amgylchedd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dyffryn Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-814
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/011111/18

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA

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

13 June 2018

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 4 June, regarding petition P-05-814 - All New Builds In Wales to Have Solar Panels.

Your letter seeks further detail on the timescales for the review of Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) of the Building Regulations.

It is envisaged the selected lead consultant will commence scoping work this month. The scoping study will inform the development of proposals for public consultation currently planned for the first half of 2019.

Regards

Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

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 130

**P-05-814 All New Builds In Wales To Have Solar Panels –
Correspondence from Petitioner to Committee, 26.06.18**

Thank you for the opportunity to present my views.

Having read the attachment, please see below my response.

The Paris Agreement is a fantastic opportunity to improve the carbon footprint of Wales and I applaud our commitments and targets to obtaining 70% of our electricity from renewable energy by 2030. With already having 49,000 solar PV units generating 10% energy consumption is a great start.

However I'd be keen to know how that relates to the percentage of houses that have Solar compared to those that don't. Including council/ government offices, as I have often noticed that these buildings generally do not have solar. The cost savings over time could be passed down to the community for example. I am aware that roofs facing a certain direction are more appropriate for Solar Panels. It would be interesting to know what percentage of houses in Wales are suitable for Solar due to their roofs position.

I agree the government cutting OnShore Wind and Solar was a disastrous decision. However, when this was running I felt that as a first time home owner I was unable to add the additional costs each month to pay of a "loan" to cover for Solar Panels with the already existing costs of running a home. I feel that to enable a real push for Solar in the future there needs to be an affordable option for everyone, home owners and renters.

I have noticed in my area that there is now 1 college supporting Wind Turbine Engineer course however there are non on Solar. It would be a step forward if in Wales we could invest in our Green Future by investing in the people who will upgrade and maintain the new Solar Panels that will be installed, which I feel is currently lacking in the North.

In addition, there are many farm buildings holding thousands of livestock and equipment that could be potentially suitable for Solar Panels, which wouldn't mean taking up valuable land. I understand the problems faced with storing the "electricity" during Summer ready for the Winter months where demand would be stronger.

However, if it is possible to roll out Fibre Optic Broadband nationally to each house within 5 years is there not a way in which this can be emulated with the National Grid network?

For technology moving forward it would be great to see a Solar/Renewable companies based in the North also potentially in the newly opened Menai Science Park.

Providing solar power on an individual level is something I aim for myself, yet I wonder what effect this would have on the economy after the Energy Companies would not be “selling” electricity to homes, due to homes storing and generating their own.

With Electric cars being now a reality having Solar Panels could also make owning an Electric car more appealing.

I encourage Part L and the decarbonisation of personal and business premises and am glad to hear of plans in place and that no planning will be required for Solar Panels. Would renting solar panels be a possibility if prices permitted?

Finally, one of the great advantages to Solar Power is not only is it cheaper than Nuclear by around £40 per unit that it utilises building already used albeit for the source of the power without damaging any more of our countryside for Tidal, Fracking, Hydro or Nuclear energy as proposed at Wylfa B in Anglesey. Which sadly will damage hundreds of acres of land currently undamaged for a resource which has a potential to cause catastrophic environmental problems if problems occurred.

I feel for those reasons that Solar should be vitalised fully before committing to other renewable sources first.

Kindest regards

Harriet King

P-04-519 Diddymu Taliadau Comisiwn wrth werthu Cartrefi mewn Parciau

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Caerwnon Park Residents Association ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Rhagfyr 2013.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddileu o Ddeddfwriaeth yr hawl sydd gan berchnogion parciau i fynnu comisiwn pan gaiff cartrefi mewn parciau eu gwerthu'n breifat, am nad ydynt yn rhan o'r broses werthu mwyach.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Syr Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

P-04-519 Abolition of Park Homes Sales Commission – Petitioner to the Committee, 19.06.18

CAERWNON PARK RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

Dear Minister,

We welcome your decision to reduce the 10% commission rate on the private sale of park homes by half over a 5 year period, however, we strongly reiterate that there should be no pitch fee increases to compensate the park owners. This would defeat the object because all park home owners could be potentially worse off because the overall result would be to increase a park owner's income ad infinitum to replace the unearned charge. If the pitch fees are increased the resident would have to apply for more help from the councils via housing benefit etc. and also the Government for pension credit.

We are extremely concerned with the comments that you made at the end of your statement to The Senedd where you said that there could be changes in the legislation whereby park owners would be given the opportunity to increase pitch fees above the CPI.

You state that residents would have recourse to tribunal, many are not conversant with park home law and faced with the complexity and trauma of submitting a case and producing evidence to a tribunal (paperwork in triplicate) we have personal experience of tribunal and even we find it very daunting when facing not the park owner but the solicitor or barrister that they have employed to fight their case. Many need help in completing the simplest of forms and often do not even have access to a computer.

You also mention the lack of resident's associations, we are one of the few parks that have an active association and we are thankful that we were given the opportunity to have input to the 2013 legislation. I am personally unaware of many parks having such an association and therefore many elderly and vulnerable residents would have to fight their battles on their own which most are totally unwilling to do. Many moved to a park home life which is sold by the park owners as "a carefree lifestyle" and they are unprepared for the work and trials involved in trying to improve standards. We have tried in the past to help set up residents associations but without success as many residents fear reprisals from their park owner.

Smaller, happier parks have less of a turnover of homes so the lowering of the rate would have little impact on their business plans whilst larger park owners can offset this against higher siting fees and rents.

Thus far you are the third Minister dealing with this subject, given that The First Minister is stepping down at the end of this term there is a possibility that the new First Minister will reshuffle his cabinet and we will be passed on yet again.

We have given you all the information that we can think of but we implore you to give us the opportunity to discuss our fears and reservations with you directly, maybe just an hour of your time and it would be a very small delegation that would travel to Cardiff.

Yours sincerely

R.G. Mountford

Chairman.

Caerwnon park Residents Association

Eitem 3.7

P-05-770 Ailagor gorsaf Drenau Crymlyn

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Michael Davies ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Medi 2017, ar ôl casglu 208 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ailagor gorsaf drenau Crymlyn. Rydym yn credu y gallai Crymlyn fod yn ganolfan drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus bwysig. Byddai ei lleoliad allweddol yn cynnig pwynt cyfnewid ar gyfer sawl dull teithio rhwng gwasanaethau rheilffordd llinell Glynebwy ar ei newydd wedd a phrif lwybr y bysiau cyflym rhanbarthol drwy ganol y cymoedd. Mae safle'r orsaf yn gyfleus ar gyfer y rhwydwaith priffyrdd, ac mae ganddo faes parcio mawr a lle i fysiau. Mae modd cyrraedd llwybrau cerdded a beicio o'r safle. Nodwn fod y llygredd aer ar un o'r strydoedd yng Nghrymlyn gyda'r gwaethaf y tu allan i Lundain a bod angen gwella cysylltiadau trafndiaeth gyhoeddus er mwyn gwella iechyd y cyhoedd. Rydym yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i asesu'r achos dros ailagor gorsaf drenau yng Nghrymlyn ac i ystyried ei hychwanegu at y rhestr flaenoriaethau nesaf o gynigion ar gyfer gorsafoedd newydd yng Nghymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Islwyn
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Ken Skates AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref KS/01665/18

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions Committee

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

21 June 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your further letter of 4 June regarding petition P-05-770 to reopen Crumlin railway station.

I have previously written to Assembly Members with the assessment scores. Although Crumlin was not shortlisted as part of the Phase 1 of the new rail station prioritisation work it will remain on the long list of potential sites for consideration in the future.

This is an on-going and iterative process, focussing firstly on the first 12 stations that are able to demonstrate the strongest viable business case and that we consider to be in the strongest position to compete for funding calls by the UK government. All the stations identified through the process will eventually be taken through to Stage 2. Stage 2 for the first 12 stations identified is underway – advice from network rail has been obtained on deliverability and operational considerations and a standard assessment demand model has been undertaken by Southampton University.

Now that the new Operational and Delivery Partner is known for the Wales and Borders Franchise, we are intending to commission Transport for Wales to develop criteria to assess which stations are to be taken forward to Stage 3, and to undertake the assessment. The work would result in completion of the Stage 2 assessment and would recommend proposed locations to be taken forward to Stage 3 (development and assessment of the highest priorities including a WeTAG Stage One Report, business case and Network Rail's Governance for Railway Investment Projects (GRIP) process).

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

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While this work by the Welsh Government does not guarantee funding will be made available for new station proposals, it will ensure that those with the best chance of succeeding are best placed to access funding from the UK Government.

Yours ever,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ken', with a long, sweeping flourish above the letters.

Ken Skates AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport



Holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad

17 Gorffennaf 2017

Annwyl Aelodau Cynulliad

Rwy'n ysgrifennu atoch i roi rhagor o wybodaeth ichi am y broses o flaenoriaethu gorsafoedd newydd. Rwyf wedi derbyn nifer o geisiadau am wybodaeth ar y sgorio a'r pwysoliad a ddefnyddiwyd yn ogystal â'r sgôr yn erbyn gorsafoedd unigol. Mae'r rhain wedi eu hatodi yn Atodiad 1.

Hoffwn bwysleisio eto bod Cam Un yr Asesiad yn sifft cychwynnol o orsafoedd sy'n defnyddio'r pecyn Arweiniad ar Arfarnu a Chynllunio Trafnidiaeth Cymru (WelTAG). Cafodd y meini prawf eu datblygu i gyd-fynd ag amcanion Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015. Y gorsafoedd rhanbarthol sydd i gael eu hasesu ymhellach oedd y rhai hynny a gafodd y sgôr uchaf ar draws pob un o'r meini prawf a brofwyd.

Bydd yr asesiadau mewn dau gam yn edrych yn fanylach ar gryfder yr achos ariannol ac economaidd am orsaf reilffordd newydd, gan gynnwys cyngor gan Network Rail ar gyflawni hyn. Mae hon yn broses barhaus ail-adroddus ac unwaith y byddwn wedi cwblhau'r asesiad o'r rhestr flaenoriaeth bydd cyfle yna i ystyried y grŵp nesaf o orsafoedd rhanbarthol.

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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New Station Schemes List

STRATEGIC CASE - the case for change and the fit with other policies																	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language A globally responsible Wales </div>																	
Station Proposed	South East Wales Metro Proposal	Previous studies (e.g. Business Case)	GRIP Stage	Accessing major ports, airports and rail terminals	Linking main centres of population and economic activity	Links areas of high economic inactivity to employment sites	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Forecast Passenger Numbers	Improved access to services	Reduces cost of public transport services	Improves access in areas with no bus transport alternative	Improves access in areas with poor access to services	Ensuring end to end connectivity	Improved access to tourist sites and cultural attractions	Air Quality Improvement	Noise Reduction	TRANSPORT SCORE
Scoring Range				1,2,3	1,2,3	1,0	0,1,2	2,1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	2,1,0	1,0	1,0	0,1,2	0,1,2	
Weighting				4	5	5	5	7	4	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	
South-East Wales New Station Proposals																	
Abertillery				1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	30
Brackla	HR station @ Brackla (Maesteg line)	Sewta Rail Strategy 2013		4	5	5	0	7	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	35
Bridgend College	HR station @ Bridgend College (VoG line)			1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	37
Cardiff Airport	HR station @ Cardiff Airport (VoG line)			4	5	0	0	14	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	37
Carleon	HR station @ Carleon (Marches line)	Sewta Rail Strategy 2013	3 (October 2014)	3	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	52
Coedkernew	HR electric station @Coedkernew (main line alignment)			12	5	0	10	14	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	31
Crumlin	HR station @ Crumlin (Ebbw Valley line)	Sewta Rail Strategy 2013		3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	45
Crwys Road	Yes - LR station @ Crwys Road (Rhymney line HR alignment)	Sewta Rail Strategy 2013		4	5	5	5	7	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	41
Cwmbach North	LR station @ Cwmbach north (MTA line HR alignment on Aberdare branch) & HR electric station @ Cwmbach north (MTA line HR alignment on Aberdare branch).			3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
Ely Mill/Victoria Park	LR station @ Victoria Park (City Line HR alignment adjacent to Lansdowne Road crossing)			4	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	60
Gabalfa	LR station @ Gabalfa (MTA line HR alignment) & HR electric station @ Gabalfa (MTA line HR alignment).	Mynachdy & Talybont (letter from Mike Hedges AM August 2016 - KS/06331/16) [Use Gabalfa analysis]		12	5	5	5	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	50
Glyncoch	LR station @ Glyncoch (MTA line HR alignment just north of Pontypridd) & HR electric station @ Glyncoch (MTA line HR alignment just north of Pontypridd).			3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	38
				4	5	5	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	5	5	

New Station Schemes List

STRATEGIC CASE - the case for change and the fit with other policies																	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language A globally responsible Wales </div>																	
																TRANSPORT SCORE	
Station Proposed	South East Wales Metro Proposal	Previous studies (e.g. Business Case)	GRIP Stage	Accessing major ports, airports and rail terminals	Linking main centres of population and economic activity	Links areas of high economic inactivity to employment sites	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Forecast Passenger Numbers	Improved access to services	Reduces cost of public transport services	Improves access in areas with no bus transport alternative	Improves access in areas with poor access to services	Ensuring end to end connectivity	Improved access to tourist sites and cultural attractions	Air Quality Improvement	Noise Reduction	
Scoring Range				1,2,3	1,2,3	1,0	0,1,2	2,1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	2,1,0	1,0	1,0	0,1,2	0,1,2	
Weighting				4	5	5	5	7	4	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	
Herbert Street Bridge	LR station @ Herbert St Bridge (Cardiff Bay line HR alignment)			3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	46
				12	5	0	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
Tudor	Irwaun			1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
				4	5	0	0	7	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	
Llanwern	HR electric station @ Llanwern (main line alignment)	Sewta Rail Strategy 2013	3 (2011)	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	74
				12	10	5	10	14	4	4	0	10	0	0	0	5	
Loudon Square	LR station @ Loudon Sq (Cardiff Bay line HR alignment)			3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	41
				12	5	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
Magor	HR electric station @ Magor (main line alignment)		2 (April 2016)	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	50
				8	5	0	10	14	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Maindy	LR station @ Maindy (MTA line HR alignment) & HR electric station @ Maindy (MTA line HR alignment)			3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	38
				12	5	0	5	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Mamhilad	HR station @ Mamhilad (Marches line)			1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	23
				4	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	
Miskin	HR station @ Miskin			1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	30
				4	5	0	0	7	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	
M4, J34				2	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	51
				8	10	0	10	14	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	
Nantgarw	LR station @ Nantgarw (MTA line HR alignment) & HR electric station @ Nantgarw (MTA line HR alignment).			2	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	50
				8	5	0	5	14	4	4	0	0	0	0	5	5	
Newport Road/Rover Way	HR electric station @ Newport Road/Rover Way (main line alignment)			3	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	64
				12	5	5	5	14	4	4	0	0	0	0	5	10	
Newport West	HR electric station @ Newport West (Ebbw Valley line)			3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	36
				12	5	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
Roath Park/Wedal Road	Yes - LR station @ Wedal Road (Rhymney line HR alignment)			3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	46
				12	5	0	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	

New Station Schemes List

STRATEGIC CASE - the case for change and the fit with other policies																	
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Station Proposed	South East Wales Metro Proposal	Previous studies (e.g. Business Case)	GRIP Stage	Accessing major ports, airports and rail terminals	Linking main centres of population and economic activity	Links areas of high economic inactivity to employment sites	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Forecast Passenger Numbers	Improved access to services	Reduces cost of public transport services	Improves access in areas with no bus transport alternative	Improves access in areas with poor access to services	Ensuring end to end connectivity	Improved access to tourist sites and cultural attractions	Air Quality Improvement	Noise Reduction	
Scoring Range				1,2,3	1,2,3	1,0	0,1,2	2,1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	2,1,0	1,0	1,0	0,1,2	0,1,2	
Weighting				4	5	5	5	7	4	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	
Broughton		Initial feasibility study identifying possible options by NR (December 2013). Included in Sustainable Access to Deaside Feasibility Study (ongoing)		2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	34
Deeside Industrial Park/Northern Gateway		Merseytravel/WG Borderlands Frequency Enhancement Study (2015)	2 (2009)	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	37
North Wrexham		Study for Wrexham CBC (June 2015)		3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	43
South Wrexham				3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	38
Llangefni			3	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	37
Mid Wales New Station Proposals																	
Bow Street				0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Carno				0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Howey				0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Abermule				0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14

		Criteria	Scoring Methodology	Scoring Range	Weighting	Comments	
STRATEGIC CASE - the case for change and the fit with other policies	A prosperous Wales	TRANSPORT CASE - the social, environmental and economic impacts of the change	Accessing major ports, airports and rail terminals	Score based on scheme proximity to major port, airport or rail terminal. Over 10 miles = score as 1 (some benefit to access) Between 5 to 10 miles= score as 2 (benefit to access) Within 5 miles = score as 3 (major benefit to access)	1, 2, 3	4	
			Linking main centres of population and economic activity	National Routes = 3, Regional Routes =2, Local Routes = 1	1, 2, 3	5	
			Links areas of high economic inactivity to employment sites	Subjective score: If perceived scheme benefit to link then score 1, if not then score 0.	1,0	5	
			Benefit to Cost Ratio	If the scheme has had a BCR study then for a high benefit to cost ratio score is 2, and for medium score is 1, where BCR is negative or 0 it would be 0. If a study has not been completed than an estimate of the ratio can be made.	0, 1, 2	5	
	A resilient Wales		Forecast Passenger Numbers	High - 2 (over 100,000pa), Medium - 1 (over 50,000pa)	2,1,0	7	
	A healthier Wales		Improved access to services	Perceived improvement scores 1, no perceived improvement scores 0	1,0	4	
	A more equal Wales		Reduces cost of public transport services	Subjective score: If reduces cost then score 1, if not then score 0	1,0	4	
			Improves access in areas with no bus transport alternative	If there is no bus transport alternative then score 1, if there is then score 0.	1, 0	5	
			Improves access in areas with poor access to services	Poor (2), Medium (1), Good (0). See Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation.	2,1,0	5	
	A Wales of cohesive communities		Ensuring end to end connectivity	Subjective score: If perceived scheme benefit to link then score 1, if not then score 0.	1,0	3	
	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language		Improved access to tourist sites and cultural attractions	Subjective score: If perceived scheme benefit then score 1, if not then score 0.	0, 1, 2	3	
	A globally responsible Wales		Air Quality Improvement	WG MyCarto Map shows Air Quality Management Areas 2014. If scheme falls within area and congestion will reduce, improving air quality then score as 2, next to AQM area score 1, if not 0.	0, 1, 2	5	
Noise Reduction		WG MyCarto Map shows Noise Action Plan Priority areas 2014. If scheme falls within area and noise will reduce then score as 2, next to AQM score 1, if not 0	0, 1, 2	5			

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		Criteria	Scoring Methodology	Scoring Range	Weighting	Comments
FINANCIAL CASE - is the proposed spend affordable?		Scheme Cost	Construction cost > £15M score is 1 > £10M score is 2 > £5M score is 3	1, 2, 3	7	
		Match Funding	If match funding available then score is 1, if not then score is 0	1,0	4	
DELIVERY CASE - Can the scheme be delivered?		Land Ownership	If scheme falls within NR/WG ownership the Score 1, if not, or land purchase required then score 0	1,0	4	
		Environmentally sensitive area	If scheme lies within a SSSI or SAC then score 0, if not then score 1.	1,0	5	
		Physical geometry/topography	Subjective score: If perceived scheme challenging topography/geometry then score 0, if not then score 1	1,0	5	
		Design/Build Complexity	Subjective score based on scheme details. Complex score 0, straightforward score 1.	1,0	4	
		Network Rail/TOC Support	If scheme has support then score 0, if not then score 1.	1,0	7	
		Delivery Stage	On the shelf, shovel ready schemes scores. Relate to GRIP Stages.	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	4	

40

Consider constraints e.g. Environmental (SSSI, SAC), Physical (Geometry of scheme), Technical (see complexity - approvals required, specialisms)

26/06/2018

Cllr. Mike Davies

Mr David Rowlands
Chair of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Rowlands,

Re-opening Crumlin Railway Station.

Thank you once again for your recent letter about my petition.

I note the response from the Cabinet Secretary, Mr Ken Skates. It appears that the Welsh Government, despite originally well under-estimating the likely passenger numbers of the Ebbw Vale Cardiff service, still appear to be adamant that they don't intend prioritising Crumlin for a railway station. However, the Cabinet Secretary hasn't answered the questions suggested by Mike Hedges and supported by your committee, to explain how the priority list was made up and what the scoring differential was. I'm certainly no wiser now on this issue than I was last time you contacted me.

I think it is reasonable that the Committee consider resending the questions to the Cabinet Secretary that he hasn't answered already.

Yours sincerely,

Mike Davies

Eitem 3.8

P-05-812 We call for the Welsh Government to encourage trusts to implement the NICE guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder or justify why they do not do so

This petition was submitted by Keir Harding and was first considered by the Committee in May 2018, having collected 812 signatures.

Text of Petition

No Longer A Diagnosis of Exclusion, a document that highlighted the mistreatment of those diagnosed with personality disorder was published in 2003.

The NICE guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder were published in 2009. 9 years on less than half of Welsh trusts provide services that comply with the guidelines. This compares to 84% of trusts in England.

People with this diagnosis have frequently come from backgrounds of maltreatment, neglect and abuse.

1 in 10 people with this diagnosis will die by suicide.

The National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide found that of the 1 in 10 people who ended their lives over the period of their study, none were receiving NICE recommended care.

Experts in the field warn that trusts without specialist services will be over reliant on out of area private treatment. This view was supported by representatives of trusts without specialist services at the Personality Disorder Cymru conference in Cardiff in 2016.

We must do more to support the survivors of abuse who have been let down enough already.

We must do more to protect the Welsh tax payer by providing effective community services rather than expensive out of area placements.

We call for the Welsh Government to direct trusts to implement the NICE guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder or justify why they do not do so.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Wrexham

- North Wales

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau
Cymdeithasol
Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref VG/01917/18

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

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

20 June 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 4 June on behalf of the Petitions Committee regarding Petition P-05-812 which calls on the Welsh Government to encourage trusts to implement National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder or justify why they do not do so.

We believe everybody should receive a comprehensive package of the best, cost-effective, evidence-based NHS treatment and care to meet their clinical needs. We expect local health boards and trusts to take full account of NICE Clinical Guidelines when making clinical decisions, as they are developed based on the best available evidence. My role is to set the strategic direction for health services and hold the NHS to account.

Last year the National Psychological Therapies Management Committee (NPTMC) supported by Public Health Wales published *Matrics Cymru* which is guidance for delivering evidence based psychological therapies in Wales. This structured guide assists the planning and delivering of evidence-based psychological therapies within mental health services and aims to support greater quality and consistency in the delivery of psychological therapy across Wales. The NPTMC has also produced an action plan to assist health boards to assess their current position against *Matrics Cymru* in order to make improvements locally.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru
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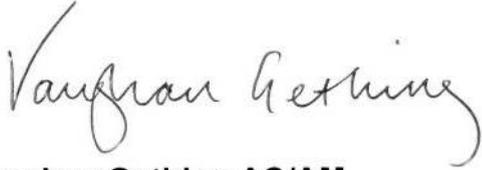
Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

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

Fudalen y pecyn 148

This is being supported by an additional £4million of government investment allocated to health boards. We have written to health boards regarding the submission of proposals for this funding confirming that we expect that these are in line with Matrics Cymru. In addition, we have established a 26 week referral to treatment time target, to ensure that appropriate interventions are received in a timely manner. We expect health boards to continue to develop and improve services in line with recurrent funding.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vaughan Gething". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'V'.

Vaughan Gething AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Services

P-05-812 Implement the NICE guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 25.06.18

Hello,

I'd like to thank the petitions committee and the health secretary for their continued interest in this matter. Having looked through the health secretary's letter my reading of it is that individual trusts will make their decisions in the best interests of their population.

This is a laudable view, championing devolved local power and decision making. It allows for provision to be tailored to local issues and geography without interference from a central body. The only reason to interfere with this would be if it wasn't working. If it wasn't working, it would be essential for someone who had the role of setting the strategic direction for the health service and holding the NHS to account to set some direction and hold the NHS to account.

Where possible I will cite published evidence but in the absence of this I will cite my clinical experience:

[Personality disorder: The patients psychiatrists dislike](#) (1988) described the negative attitudes the NHS holds towards those with this diagnosis. [No longer a diagnosis of exclusion](#) (2003) was published 15 years ago and highlighted how people with a personality disorder diagnosis were frequently excluded from traditional mental health services. They were seen as not the business of mental health teams.

[Personality disorder: still the patients psychiatrists dislike?](#) was published last year and found that negative attitudes were still prevalent.

The personality [disorder consensus statement](#) was published this year with service users (or would be service users) still describing discriminatory practice and a lack of services for them.

[The NICE guidelines for Borderline personality disorder](#) (2009) are one way of challenging this prejudice.

Less than half welsh trusts follow the NICE guidelines. This is based on a survey completed for the PD Cymru Conference in Cardiff in 2016. For this survey, one NHS trust could not identify anyone to complete the form. There was no one in the organisation that anyone could identify who had the role of thinking about this client group. (Obviously this organisation was one of the ones that didn't follow the NICE guidelines).

The trusts at the conference who didn't have specialist services described "the privatisation of PD" – a process by which people with this diagnosis were sent to expensive private hospitals where people had little optimism that good care would be delivered. These private hospital placements cost around £150,000 to £200,000 per year and are generally miles from the patient's family, friends and community services.

While talking with one commissioner I was told that they arranged 7 of these placements per month.

The NHS cannot ethically refuse to meet the needs of one group of patients and it cannot financially continue to pay the private sector to take this burden away.

Where groups have been stigmatised and discriminated against in the past, local solutions have tended to maintain the status quo rather than bring about change. We need the NHS to be held to account. We need a change in the strategic direction.

I'm aware that arguing on behalf of those who have so little power within services often has little impact. Putting aside the moral and ethical reasons for providing services for those who have lived through trauma and abuse and of whom 1 in 10 will die by suicide, perhaps the committee might explore how much the NHS in Wales is spending on not meeting the needs of this population.

In summary:

This client groups continues to be discriminated against.

Organisations that already opt not to meet the needs of this group will continue to do so.

The cost of doing this is extortionate

Wales needs to ensure that our health service is inclusive.

Many Thanks,

Keir

Eitem 5

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 6.1

P-04-399 Arferion lladd anifeiliaid

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Royce Clifford ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Mehefin 2012, ar ôl casglu 400 o lofnodion ar bapur.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Galwn ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wahardd yr arfer o ladd anifeiliaid heb eu llonyddu i ddechrau.

P-04-433 Teledu Cylch Cyfyng mewn Lladd-dai

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Animal Aid ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Tachwedd 2012, ar ôl casglu 1066 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i'w gwneud yn orfodol i osod teledu cylch cyfyng mewn lladd-dai er mwyn helpu milfeddygon i reoli a monitro yn well, darparu deunydd ffilm er budd hyfforddiant ac ail-hyfforddi, atal cam-drin anifeiliaid, fel y ffilmiwyd gan Animal Aid, ac fel tystiolaeth ar gyfer erlyniad mewn achosion o gam-drin.

Eitem 6.3

P-05-778 Amddiffyn Cyllyll Môr ar Draeth Llanfairfechan

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Vanessa L Dye ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Hydref 2017, ar ôl casglu 225 o lofnodion ar-lein a 234 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 459 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wneud y canlynol:

- comisiynu astudiaeth ymchwil i ganfod cyflwr gwelyau'r cyllyll môr a'u hyfywedd fel adnodd naturiol hirdymor, a rhoi moratoriwm ar waith ar gyfer pysgota cyllyll môr hyd nes y gall yr ymchwil adrodd ar ei ganfyddiadau;
- cadarnhau tymor 'caeëdig' ar gyfer cynaeafu cyllyll môr sy'n cyd-fynd â'r tymor silio h.y. mis Mai i fis Medi;
- llunio rheoliadau yn ogystal â'r maint glanio lleiaf o 10cm i gynnwys cwotâu penodol y mae unigolion yn cael eu casglu; a
- chyflwyno deddfwriaeth a rheoliadau i amddiffyn y cyllyll môr ar draeth Llanfairfechan.

"Mae'r cynaeafu ar raddfa fawr o gyllyll môr ar draeth Llanfairfechan wedi bod yn destun pryder i lawer o drigolion a chadwraethwyr ers nifer o flynyddoedd." (Cyf: llythyr at Lesley Griffiths AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet gan Janet Finch Saunders AC 28 Gorffennaf 2017.)

Ar hyn o bryd yr unig reolaeth reoliadol ar gyllyll môr yw bod yn rhaid iddynt fod â maint glanio lleiaf cyfreithiol o 10cm, ac mae gwiriadau sy'n ymwneud â rheoli'r hyn sy'n dod yn rhan o'r gadwyn fwyd. Mae llawer o drigolion yn pryderu am y diffyg ymddangosiadol o weithdrefnau a/neu reoliadau sy'n llywodraethu'r broses o gasglu cyllyll môr yn enwedig o ran dynodi tymor 'caeëdig' yn ystod silio, y cwotâu a ganiateir, a'r angen am gynnal gwaith ymchwil ar y cyllyll môr i ganfod yr effaith ar yr ecosystem a'r amgylchedd lleol.

Ers 2013 nodwyd gan nifer o ffynonellau fod cyllyll môr yn cael eu cynaeafu mewn niferoedd mawr o draeth Llanfairfechan. Mae tystiolaeth i gefnogi'r

honiad hwn wedi cael ei dogfennu ar sawl achlysur yn y cyfryngau cymdeithasol. Mae cais diweddar ar Hysbysfwrdd Llanfairfechan ar gyfer unrhyw luniau neu fideos o'r rheini sy'n casglu cylllyll môr yn dangos yn glir bod nifer fawr o bobl yn ymwneud â'r gweithgarwch hwn. Mae'r broses o gasglu'r cylllyll môr fel arfer yn digwydd ar ôl llanw uchel.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Dyma rywfaint o gefndir hanesyddol am y mater hwn. Yn 2013 amlygwyd y cynaeafu gan bapur newydd Weekly News gan Tom Davidson pan nodwyd fod 'criw o dros 100 o bobl yn cynaeafu llawer iawn o gyllyll môr...' Roedd pryderon hefyd fod gweithwyr anghyfreithlon yn cael eu hecsbloetio a bod y cylllyll môr yn cael eu pysgota at ddibenion masnachol. Ar y pryd, dywedodd un o'r trigolion ei fod 'wedi gweld golygfeydd tebyg yn ymwneud â nifer cynyddol o gasglwyr yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf. Mae'r trigolion yn flin oherwydd y nifer fawr o gynaeafwyr gydag ofnau y gallai'r cynefin lleol gael ei ddifrodi yn anadferadwy, gyda channoedd o gyllyll môr yn cael eu casglu oddi ar y traeth yn rheolaidd.'

Er bod yr ofnau o ran bod y casglwyr yn cael eu defnyddio fel rhan o gaethwasiaeth fodern a'r pysgod cregyn yn dod yn rhan o'r gadwyn fwyd wedi cael eu tawelu gan ymdrechion parhaus yr heddlu a'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd, mae canlyniadau amgylcheddol y broses gyson a systematig o gasglu cylllyll môr yn parhau i fod yn broblem fawr, a all effeithio ar fywyd adar môr ac eraill yn yr ardal, ynghyd ag achosi newidiadau posibl yn y dwysedd o dywod ar y traeth. Mae rhai pryderon ynglŷn â'r tywod yn ansefydlog mewn mannau a gallai pobl sy'n anghyfarwydd â'r traeth yn hawdd fynd i drafferthion e.e. mae rhai o'r casglwyr yn cynaeafu'r cylllyll môr gryn bellter i ffwrdd oddi wrth ddiogelwch y tir.

Mae wedi bod yn eithaf diraddiol a rhwystredig i ddinasyddion cyffredin wylio'r ysbeilio o adnodd amgylcheddol ac yn cwestiynu pam mae sefydliadau sydd â chylch gwaith i warchod yr amgylchedd yn ymddangos i gael eu llyffetheirio oherwydd y diffyg gweithdrefnau/deddfau priodol. Mae hyn yn syndod o gofio bod traeth Llanfairfechan wedi'i dynodi'n Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig, Ardal Gwarchodaeth Arbennig ac Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig. 2013. Mae'n rhaid bod rheoliadau o fewn y cyrff hyn o

wybodaeth i fanteisio arnynt fel ffynhonnell i ddiogelu'r anghydbwysedd hwn
mewn ecosystem o'r fath?

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberconwy
- Gogledd Cymru

P-05-796 Galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wahardd yr arfer o ddefnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrzasau yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Linda Evelyn Joyce Jones ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Ionawr 2018, ar ôl casglu 6,398 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru wahardd defnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrzasau yng Nghymru. Mae Lles Anifeiliaid (ac eithrio hela ac arbrofi ar anifeiliaid) yn fater datganoledig yng Nghymru.

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2015, dywedodd Rebecca Evans AC (y Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd ar y pryd), "Mae Llywodraeth Cymru o'r farn nad oes unrhyw le i anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrzasau".

O dan ei chyfarwyddyd hi, comisiynodd Llywodraeth Cymru adroddiad annibynnol a chafwyd tystiolaeth gan dros 600 o arbenigwyr yn y maes. Cyhoeddwyd yr adroddiad hwn ym mis Gorffennaf 2016, ac roedd y casgliadau'n glir.

Yn ôl yr adroddiad, mae'r dystiolaeth wyddonol yn dangos nad yw syrzasau teithiol sy'n defnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt yn bodloni'r gofynion lles a nodir o dan Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006.

Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn datgan "Nid yw bywyd anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrzasau a swau teithiol yn "fywyd da" nac yn "fywyd sy'n werth ei fyw". Ym mis Rhagfyr 2016, dywedodd Lesley Griffiths AC (Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig) fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio tuag at sefydlu system drwyddedu, debyg i honno sy'n cael ei rhedeg gan DEFRA yn Lloegr ar hyn o bryd. Dylid nodi bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi rhoi'r system hon ar waith yn 2011 fel mesur dros dro hyd nes y gellid gwaharddiad yr arfer.

Mae'r dogfennau trwyddedu sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd eu gweld yn dangos yn glir fod y system drwyddedu hon yn methu yn ei hymdrech i ddiogelu

anifeiliaid. Mae'r ddwy syrcau anifeiliaid sydd wedi'u trwyddedu o dan DEFRA ar hyn o bryd wedi torri amodau eu trwyddedau droeon, ac mae eu trwyddedau wedi'u hatal ar ryw adeg neu'i gilydd.

Mewn arolwg a gynhaliwyd gan RSPCA Cymru, roedd 74% o bobl Cymru yn awyddus i'r arfer hwn gael ei wahardd. Cyflwynodd y corff hwn hefyd ddeiseb i Bwyllgor Deisebau Cynulliad Cymru yn 2015.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Arfon
- Gogledd Cymru

P-05-796 Calling on the Welsh Government to Ban The Use of Wild Animals in Circuses in Wales - Correspondence from the petitioner to the Committee, 27.06.18

Petition calling on the Welsh Government to ban the use of wild animals in circuses in Wales

To the Members of the Petitions Committee of the Welsh Assembly.

Firstly may I thank you for not only carrying out my request of writing to Lesley Griffiths AM in her capacity as Cabinet Secretary for Energy Planning and Rural Affairs. But also requesting that Lesley attends your meeting this morning.

As I am sure you are aware my petition collected over 6,000 signatures online and on paper. I and others collected signatures from all over Cymru, at events like the National Eisteddfod of Wales on Ynys Mon, dog shows, food festivals, university freshers fairs. The common theme of those who signed was the belief that this outdated practice had already been banned.

Hence it triggered a debate on 7/3/18. A debate that demonstrated members of all political parties felt passionately that a ban should be brought forward in Wales as soon as possible.

I was pleased to see that the Cabinet Secretary was in the chamber to hear the debate in full. It was good to note that Lesley agreed with Rebecca Evans AM the former Minister for Farming and Rural Affairs that the Welsh Government considered the use of wild animals in circuses to have no place in Wales.

I was also pleased by her response that the Welsh Government was considering which route to bring forward legislation, and was looking in particular at the legislation the Scottish Government has brought forward this year. I agree with the Cabinet Secretary that just like Scotland the route of bringing legislation forward by the means of primary legislation rather than the Animal Welfare Act would seem the most appropriate way forward.

However Wales are in a slightly different position than Scotland in relation to powers devolved to our Assembly and issues surrounding our exit from the EU. This is a concern I know many AMs such as Simon Thomas and Bethan Sayed share.

The Welsh Government and indeed the present Cabinet Secretary have previously stated that they intend to work with the UK Government who have recently committed to ban from 2020. But I am not happy with this option for many reasons.

Nor would the thousands of Welsh people who signed my petition, the second such petition to be presented to the Petitions Committee in two years.

As I write this both of the two remaining circuses that use wild animals have visited Cymru this year. One still remains, they are in fact here in Gwynedd. Their presence is certainly putting a strain on the resources of our already stretched LA Cyngor Gwynedd Council. Not least in respect of their practice of illegally fly posting.

It is clear that their extensive tour of Wales seeks to tap into our thriving tourist industry. In the Twyn area of Gwynedd holiday homes were targeted for instance by advertising flyers. I have been told by several business owners in Porthmadog who have been approached by the circus to display posters, that they have been told that animals are not used in their "shows ". One business owner who refused to display the posters returned to her shop premises the next morning to find that posters and vouchers had been left hanging out of her letter box. She found this upsetting.

In Conclusion.

As I have stated in my previous submissions in support of my petition, the Harris report to my mind gives the independent scientific evidence needed for legislation to be brought forward.

" The scientific evidence indicates that captive wild animals in travelling circuses do not active their optimum welfare requirements set out under the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and other relevant legislation "

" life for wild animals in travelling circuses and mobile zoos does not constitute either a " good life " or a " life worth living " .

The Welsh public are in agreement that our Welsh Government should ban. What more can I add? Except to thank all those who have steadfastly supported me in my campaign of many years, particularly Hywel Williams MP.

Linda Evelyn Joyce-Jones Caernarfon Arfon Constituency 27/6/18 .

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon