

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – Y Senedd Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 9 Hydref 2018 Kath Thomas – Dipwrwy Glerc
Amser: 09.00 0300 200 6565
SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant (Tudalennau 1 – 47)

2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-05-833 Gwella gwasanaethau rheilffordd i Gas-gwent
(Tudalennau 48 – 54)

2.2 P-05-834 Dylai Pob Ysgol Fod yn Ysgol Cyfrwng Cymraeg ac Addysgu Hanes
Cymru
(Tudalennau 55 – 62)

2.3 P-05-835 Caniatáu i Yrwyrr Tacsï Symud yn Rhydd i wneud Gwaith Hurio
Preifat Unrhyw Le yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 63 – 73)

2.4 P-05-836 Adroddiadau ar y Bwlch Cyflog rhwng y Rhyweddau
(Tudalennau 74 – 83)

2.5 P-05-837 Ynni Gwyrdd er Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 84 – 105)

2.6 P-05-838 Cefnogwch y Llwybr Du o ran Ffordd Liniaru'r M4
(Tudalennau 106 – 115)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Economi a Thrafnidiaeth



3.1 P-05-775 Caewch y bwlch sy'n ymwneud â gweithio trawsffiniol ac is-
contractio yn y gyfraith trwyddedu tacsis

(Tudalennau 116 – 119)

Iechyd

3.2 P-05-736 Darparu Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Mwy Hygyrch

(Tudalennau 120 – 123)

3.3 P-05-791 Diddymu contractau parcio preifat yn ysbytai Cymru

(Tudalen 124)

3.4 P-05-797 Sicrhau mynediad i'r feddyginiaeth ffibrosis systig, Orkambi, fel
mater o frys

(Tudalennau 125 – 137)

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

(Tudalennau 138 – 162)

Addysg

3.6 P-05-799 Newid y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol a dysgu hanes Cymru, a hynny o
bersbectif Cymreig, yn ein Hysgolion Cynradd, Uwchradd a'r Chweched
Dosbarth

(Tudalennau 163 – 169)

Amgylchedd

3.7 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 170 – 188)

Lywodraeth Leol

3.8 P-05-790 Mynd i'r afael â chysgu ar y stryd

(Tudalennau 189 – 198)

Aros am sylwadau gan y deisebydd

3.9 P-05-758 Cerflun i anrhydeddu Billy Boston

(Tudalennau 199 – 200)

3.10 P-05-742 Peidiwch â gadael i Forsythia gau!

(Tudalennau 201 – 202)

4 Sesiwn Dystiolaeth – P-05-806 Rydym yn galw am roi rhif Tystysgrif Mynediad i bob safle busnes yng Nghymru, yn debyg i'r Dystysgrif Hylendid Bwyd

(9.45 – 10.45)

(Tudalennau 203 – 225)

- Simon Green – Bridgend Coalition for Disabled People
- Helen Fincham – Bridgend Coalition for Disabled People
- Rhian Davies – Disability Wales
- Anita Davies – RNIB

5 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer eitemau 6:

(10.45)

6 Trafodaeth o'r sesiwn dystiolaeth flaenorol – P-05-806 Rydym yn galw am roi rhif Tystysgrif Mynediad i bob safle busnes yng Nghymru, yn debyg i'r Dystysgrif Hylendid Bwyd

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-833 Gwella gwasanaethau rheilffordd i Gas-gwent

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Richard Lemon, ar ôl casglu 260 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ailystyried y cytundeb masnachfaint ar gyfer gweithredwr newydd Rheilffyrdd Cymru a'r Gororau er mwyn gwella'r gwasanaeth sy'n cael ei gynnig i Gas-gwent. Mae hyn yn arbennig o bwysig gan y bydd Cross Country yn rhoi'r gorau i redeg trenau o Gas-gwent. Mae'r bwriad i redeg dim ond un trê'n yr awr i dref o faint a phwysigrwydd Cas-gwent – pen pellaf y rheilffordd yn Nyffryn Gwy – yn wael dros ben, o'i gymharu â'r gwasanaeth yn nhrefi eraill ein sir a rheilffyrdd y cymoedd. Dylid darparu dau drê'n bob awr o leiaf. Rydym yn cydnabod bod angen annog pobl i ddefnyddio trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn lle'u ceir er mwyn helpu'r amgylchedd. Mae'r gwaith o wella gwasanaethau trê'n yn gam tuag at hyn.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Anfonwyd sylwadau'n tynnu sylw at hyn cyn dyfarnu masnachfaint newydd Cymru a'r Gororau. Ymddengys bod y sylwadau hyn wedi'u diystyru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Mynwy
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Deiseb: Gwella Gwasanaethau Rheilffordd i Gas-gwent

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 9 Hydref 2017
Petitions Committee | 9 October 2017

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-833

Teitl y ddeiseb: Gwella'r Gwasanaethau Rheilffyrdd i Gas-gwent

Testun y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ailystyried y cytundeb masnachfaint ar gyfer gweithredwr newydd Rheilffyrdd Cymru a'r Gororau er mwyn gwella'r gwasanaeth sy'n cael ei gynnig i Gas-gwent. Mae hyn yn arbennig o bwysig gan y bydd Cross Country yn rhoi'r gorau i redeg trenau o Gas-gwent. Mae'r bwriad i redeg dim ond un trê'n yr awr i dref o faint a phwysigrwydd Cas-gwent – pen pellaf y rheilffordd yn Nyffryn Gwy – yn wael dros ben, o'i gymharu â'r gwasanaeth yn nhrefi eraill ein sir a rheilffyrdd y cymoedd. Dylid darparu dau drê'n bob awr o leiaf. Rydym yn cydnabod bod angen annog pobl i ddefnyddio trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yn lle'u ceir er mwyn helpu'r amgylchedd. Mae'r gwaith o wella gwasanaethau trê'n yn gam tuag at hyn.

Anfonwyd sylwadau'n tynnu sylw at hyn cyn dyfarnu masnachfaint newydd Cymru a'r Gororau. Ymddengys bod y sylwadau hyn wedi'u diystyru.

Y cefndir

Masnachfaint Rheilffordd

Caiff [gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd i deithwyr eu gweithredu yn y DU drwy gytundebau masnachfaint](#). Cafodd gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd i deithwyr eu preifateiddio yn y DU yn dilyn [Deddf Rheilffyrdd 1993](#). Rhannwyd gwasanaethau i deithwyr yn nifer o fasnachfreintiau a'u dyfarnu i Gwmnïau Gweithredu Trenau preifat.

Mae nifer o fasnachfreintiau sy'n gwasanaethu Cymru ac felly mae nifer o Gwmnïau'n Gweithredu Trenau yn gweithredu yng Nghymru.

O ganlyniad i [Orchymyn Gweinidogion Cymru \(Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau\) \(Rheilffyrdd\) 2018](#) cafodd y cyfrifoldeb dros gaffael masnachfaint nesaf Cymru a'r Gororau ei ddatganoli i Weinidogion Cymru. Mae Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth Llywodraeth y DU yn cadw'r cyfrifoldeb dros fasnachfaint rheilffyrdd eraill sy'n gweithredu yng Nghymru a Lloegr, gan gynnwys masnachfaint Cross Country. Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn cadw't cyfrifoldeb dros seilwaith rheilffyrdd Cymru.

Gorsaf a Gwasanaethau Cas-gwent

Mae'r gwasanaethau sy'n stopio yng ngorsaf Cas-gwent wedi'u cynnwys ym masnachfaint Cymru a'r Gororau a masnachfaint Cross Country.

Yn ôl y data diweddaraf sydd ar gael gan [Office of Rail and Road sy'n amcangyfrif faint o ddefnydd a wneir o orsafoedd'](#), cofnodwyd 251,824 o deithiau allan o/i mewn i orsaf Cas-gwent 2016–17. Mae hyn ychydig yn uwch na'r ffigur ar gyfer 2015–16, sef 246,742.

Masnachfaint Cymru a'r Gororau

Yng Nghymru, bydd masnachfaint bresennol Cymru a'r Gororau, sy'n cael ei gweithredu gan gwmni Trenau Arriva Cymru, yn dod i ben ar 13 Hydref 2018. Bydd y fasnachfaint newydd yn dechrau ar 14 Hydref 2018.

Yn 2015, sefydlodd Llywodraeth Cymru gwmni [Trafnidiaeth Cymru \(TfW\)](#), sef cwmni dielw sy'n eiddo i Lywodraeth Cymru. Trafnidiaeth Cymru oedd yn gyfrifol am y broses gaffael mewn perthynas â'r fasnachfaint nesaf, ynghyd â [gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd De Cymru](#), ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru.

Aeth Llywodraeth Cymru ati i gaffael yr hyn y mae'n ei ddisgrifio fel Partner Gweithredu a Datblygu (y Partner). Disgwylir i'r Partner weithredu gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd ledled Cymru, a hefyd i ddatblygu cynlluniau ar gyfer gwasanaethau rheilffordd Metro De Cymru, a'u gweithredu wedyn.

Mewn [datganiad ysgrifenedig ar 4 Mehefin 2018](#), cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth mai KeolisAmey oedd y Partner Gweithredu a Datblygu ar gyfer y fasnachfaint newydd.

Yn ei ddatganiad, rhoddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet rywfaint o wybodaeth am gynnwys y cytundeb masnachfaint newydd ac mae [Trafnidiaeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi crynodeb o'r wybodaeth](#) ar eu gwefan.

Mewn perthynas â gwasanaethau i / o Gas-gwent, mae'r wybodaeth gryno yn nodi bod y cytundeb masnachfaint newydd yn cynnwys rhedeg trên bob awr rhwng Cas-gwent a Chaerdydd erbyn Rhagfyr 2022.

Hefyd, cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet fuddsoddiad o £194m i foderneiddio pob un o'r 247 o orsafoedd yng Nghymru.

Nodwyd y bydd nifer o orsafoedd, gan gynnwys gorsaf Cas-gwent, yn manteisio ar fuddsoddiad ychwanegol i'r datblygu fel 'cynlluniau arloesol'.

Masnachfaint Cross Country

Bydd masnachfaint bresennol Cross Country yn dod i ben ym mis Rhagfyr 2019, ac ym mis Gorffennaf 2018, lansiodd Adran Drafnidiaeth y DU [ymgyngoriad](#) er mwyn datblygu manyleb tendr y fasnachfaint. Roedd y ddogfen hon yn cynnwys 'syniadau ar gyfer y fasnachfaint nesaf'. Amlinellodd hefyd y gwasanaethau roedd y fasnachfaint bresennol yn eu darparu ar gyfer pob gorsaf.

Mewn perthynas â gwasanaethau arferol i'r ddau gyfeiriad yn ystod yn ystod oriau allfrig rhwng dydd Llun a dydd Gwener dros fisoedd y gaeaf, nodir bod gwasanaeth bob dwy awr yng ngorsaf Cas-gwent.

Cyhoeddodd yr Adran Drafnidiaeth hefyd [ddogfen cyn-gymhwyso a dogfen mynegi diddordeb](#) i ddarpar ymgeiswyr.

Fodd bynnag, ar 20 Medi 2018, lansiodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth, y Gwir Anrhydeddus Chris Grayling AS, [adolygiad i:](#)

transform Britain's railways... the review — the most significant since privatisation — will consider ambitious recommendations for reform.

Yng ngoleuni'r adolygiad hwn, cyhoeddwyd hefyd:

due to the unique geographic nature of the Cross Country franchise, which runs from Aberdeen to Penzance and cuts across multiple parts of the railway, awarding this franchise in 2019 could impact on the review's conclusions. **It has therefore been decided that this competition will not proceed.**

Services will continue to be operated by the existing franchisee with options beyond this to be considered in due course [Emphasis added by Research Service]. The department will consider the responses to the Cross Country public consultation in the development of future options for the franchise.

Camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Yn 2017, cynhaliodd Pwyllgor yr Economi, Seilwaith a Sgiliau [ymchwiliad](#) i gynlluniau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer masnachfaint rheilffyrdd nesaf Cymru a'r Gororau a'r cam nesaf yn y gwaith o ddatblygu seilwaith Metro De Cymru. Ym mis Mehefin 2017, cyhoeddodd y Pwyllgor ei adroddiad, sef '[Ar y trywydd iawn? Masnachfaint y Rheilffyrdd a Metro De Cymru](#)'(PDF, 1.39MB). Yn ôl yr adroddiad, yn ystod yr ymchwiliad:

pwysleisiodd rhanddeiliaid yr angen i ... gynyddu amllder gwasanaeth Caerdydd – Casgwent.

Yn ei ddatganiad ar 4 Mehefin 2018, dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth bod Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi ystyried adroddiad Pwyllgor yr Economi, Seilwaith a Sgiliau wrth ddyfarnu masnachfaint newydd Cymru a'r Gororau.

Wrth gynnal ei ymchwiliad yn 2017, adeiladodd Pwyllgor yr Economi, Seilwaith a Sgiliau ar y [gwaith a wnaed gan Bwyllgor Menter a Busnes y Pedwerydd Cynulliad](#) ar ddyfodol Masnachfaint Cymru a'r Gororau. Fel rhan o ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes, [cyflwynwyd tystiolaeth gan Severn Tunnel Junction Rail Action Group](#) (PDF, 132KB) yn galw am wasanaeth bob hanner awr yng ngorsaf Cas-gwent fel rhan o'r fasnachfaint newydd.

Mewn llythyr at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau, dywedodd Ken Skates, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth:

O fis Rhagfyr 2022 ymlaen, bydd nifer y trenau sy'n rhedeg yn ystod oriau allfrig rhwng dydd Llun a dydd Sadwrn yn cynyddu o ddau drên bob tair awr i un trên bob awr rhwng Canol Caerdydd a Chas-gwent ... o fis Rhagfyr 2023 bydd nifer y trenau'n cynyddu hefyd ... ar ddydd Sul o 0.5 trên i 1 trên yr awr.

Mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet hefyd yn amlinellu yn ei lythyr y bydd trenau'n cludo mwy o deithwyr yn ystod oriau brig y bore yn dilyn newidiadau i'r cerbydau o dan masnachfaint newydd Cymru a'r Gororau.

Mewn perthynas â masnachfreintiau eraill sy'n gweithredu gwasanaethau yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys Cross Country, ar 17 Gorffennaf 2018 gwnaeth Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth [ddatganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn am ofynion Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer masnachfreintiau rheilffyrdd eraill sy'n gwasanaethu Cymru a buddsoddiad yn seilwaith rheilffyrdd Cymru](#). Yn y datganiad, dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet

Yn dilyn trosglwyddo swyddogaethau masnachfreinio rheilffyrdd i Lywodraeth Cymru, mae cytundeb cydweithredu a chydweithio ar waith yn awr gyda'r Adran Drafndiaeth. Mae'r cytundeb hwn yn nodi sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU yn ymgysylltu'n weithredol wrth gaffael a datblygu masnachfreintiau sy'n gweithredu gwasanaethau ar draws y ffin mewn modd sy'n rhoi ystyriaeth lawn i fuddiannau ac atebolrwydd y ddwy Lywodraeth. Mae hwn yn gyfnod pwysig i'r gwasanaethau hynny ac yn gyfle i gyflwyno gwelliannau sy'n diwallu anghenion teithwyr ar ddwy ochr y ffin. Mae contract gwasanaeth rheilffyrdd Cymru a'r Gororau yn darparu cysylltedd trawsffiniol pwysig. Fodd bynnag, dim ond rhan o'r darlun yw'r gwasanaethau hyn. Mae'r Adran Drafndiaeth ar hyn o bryd yn mynd drwy ei phrosesau ei hun ar gyfer dyfarnu contractau newydd ar gyfer masnachfreintiau Arfordir y Gorllewin, Cross Country a Great Western. Dwi wedi gwneud fy nisgwyliadau ar gyfer y masnachfreintiau hyn yn glir i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol

Mewn perthynas â masnachfaint Cross Country, yn ei lythyr at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau, dywed Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet:

mae swyddogion wedi gofyn i'r Adran Drafndiaeth wella gwasanaethau i deithwyr ym mhob gorsaf yng Nghymru ... maent wedi datgan na ddylid lleihau nifer y trenau sy'n galw yng ngorsafedd Cymru ar hyd y coridor rhwng Caerdydd a Birmingham - a hefyd - dylai mwy o drenau stopio yng Nghas-gwent.

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



Ein cyf/Our ref KS/02509/18

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee

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

25 September 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 15 August regarding Petition P-05-833 - Improve rail services for Chepstow.

From December 2022, there will be an increase in train frequency during the Monday to Saturday off peak period from two trains in three hours to one train per hour between Cardiff Central and Chepstow. At the same time, we will be introducing different rolling stock with greater capacity. These will be Class 170s from 2019, and new DMUs from 2022.

The DMUs have a total capacity of 425 (an increase from 292 and 199 in the current two models of rolling stock). In practice, this means from December 2022 there will be additional capacity for 120 towards Cardiff in the morning peak 90 minutes.

From December 2023 there will also be an increase in train frequency on Sunday from 0.5 to one train per hour between Cardiff Central and Chepstow. Transport for Wales intend for there to be investment at Chepstow station from April 2025.

Regarding the Cross Country franchise, my officials have asked the Department for Transport to improve services for passengers at all stations in Wales alongside the strengthening of inter-city connectivity. In particular, they have stated that there must not be any reduction in station calls in Wales made along the Cardiff to Birmingham corridor and – additionally - more trains should stop at Chepstow.

Yours ever,

Ken

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

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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 and 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 53

P-05-833 Improve rail services for Chepstow – Correspondence from the petitioner to the Committee, 27.08.18

Many thanks for your helpful message just received.

I can only ask the Committee asks itself why Abergavenny – of similar status and size to Chepstow – is getting two trains each way and hour, but Chepstow only one. Similarly other main towns are better served.

If Cross Country were to stop all their trains here, that would solve the problem.

And, why no action for four years? As a retired railwayman, I know that the improvement could be achieved sooner!

Thanks

Richard Lemon

P-05-834 Dylai Pob Ysgol Fod yn Ysgol Cyfrwng Cymraeg ac Addysgu Hanes Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Ashley Davies, ar ôl casglu 75 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn deisebu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'r Gweinidog Addysg i bob ysgol yng Nghymru fod yn ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg er mwyn gwarchod iaith ein cyndadau. Gofynnwn hefyd i bob ysgol yng Nghymru addysgu hanes Cymru a hanes y bobl a gynorthwyodd i lunio'r wlad hon.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae'n warth nad yw'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yng Nghymru yn gallu siarad Cymraeg. Yn waeth fyth, mae ein hanes yn cael ei golli. Dim ond mewn ysgolion yn y Gogledd a'r Gorllewin, lle mae'r mwyafrif yn siarad Cymraeg, y caiff ein hanes ei warchod, hanes sydd wedi'i ysgrifennu yn yr iaith. Er mwyn diogelu'r rhain, rhaid inni wneud yn siŵr bod ein plant yn eu dysgu a bod yr iaith yn cael ei defnyddio bob dydd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Mynwy
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Teitl: Dylai pob ysgol fod yn ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 9 Hydref 2018
Petitions Committee | 9 October 2018

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P05-834

Teitl y ddeiseb: Dylai pob ysgol fod yn ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysgu hanes Cymru.

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn deisebu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'r Gweinidog Addysg i bob ysgol yng Nghymru fod yn ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg er mwyn gwarchod iaith ein cyndadau. Gofynnwn hefyd i bob ysgol yng Nghymru addysgu hanes Cymru a hanes y bobl a gynorthwyodd i lunio'r wlad hon.

Mae'n warth nad yw'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yng Nghymru yn gallu siarad Cymraeg. Yn waeth fyth, mae ein hanes yn cael ei golli. Dim ond mewn ysgolion yn y Gogledd a'r Gorllewin, lle mae'r mwyafrif yn siarad Cymraeg, y caiff ein hanes ei warchod, hanes sydd wedi'i ysgrifennu yn yr iaith. Er mwyn diogelu'r rhain, rhaid inni wneud yn siŵr bod ein plant yn eu dysgu a bod yr iaith yn cael ei defnyddio bob dydd.

Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Ym mis Ebrill 2012, cytunodd Leighton Andrews, y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau ar y pryd, ar gynllun gweithredu i fynd i'r afael â'r ffaith bod 'safonau a chyrhaeddiad Cymraeg ail iaith yn is na phynciau eraill'.

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2012, sefydlodd y Gweinidog y Grŵp Adolygu Cymraeg Ail Iaith – i adolygu darpariaeth Cymraeg ail iaith yng Nghyfnodau Allweddol 3 a 4. Roedd adroddiad y Grŵp, [Un iaith i Bawb – Adolygiad o Gymraeg Ail Iaith yng Nghyfnodau Allweddol 3 a 4](#) (2013) yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru adolygu'r rhaglen astudio yng Nghymru i gynnwys un continwmm dysgu ar gyfer y Gymraeg gyda disgygliadau clir i ddisgyblion sy'n dysgu Cymraeg mewn lleoliadau cyfrwng Saesneg, dwyieithog a chyfrwng Cymraeg. O ganlyniad, byddai elfen Cymraeg ail iaith y rhaglen astudio yng Nghymru yn cael ei dileu ynghyd â'r term Cymraeg ail iaith.

Ystyriwyd argymhellion y Grŵp Adolygu wedyn fel rhan o Adolygiad Annibynnol yr Athro Graham Donaldson o Drefniadau Cwricwlwm ac Asesu yng Nghymru. Gwnaeth adroddiad yr

Athro Donaldson, [Dyfodol Llwyddiannus](#) (Chwefror 2015), ddeg o argymhellion yn ymwneud â'r iaith Gymraeg yn y cwricwlwm. Cafodd yr holl argymhellion eu derbyn gan y Gweinidog, gan gynnwys yr argymhelliad y bydd y Gymraeg yn parhau i fod yn orfodol ym mhob ysgol hyd at 16 oed.

Ar [27 Mehefin 2018](#), rhoddodd Eluned Morgan, Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cynnydd o ran y continwmm Cymraeg. Dywedodd:

Rydw i'n awyddus iawn i sicrhau nad ym ni'n aros tan bod y cwricwlwm newydd yn cael ei gyflwyno. Nid wyf i eisiau colli cenhedlaeth arall o blant sydd ddim yn cael y cyfle o gael addysg dda Cymraeg fel ail iaith. Felly, mae'n rhaid i ni wella'r hyn sy'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd. Rŷch chi'n gallu cael 13 mlynedd o wersi Cymraeg a dod mas yn siarad bron â bod ychydig iawn

Dywedodd y Gweinidog hefyd ei bod wedi cynnal symposiwm yr wythnos flaenorol yn cynnwys arbenigwyr i drafod y materion. Roedd hefyd y cydnabod,

Un o'n problemau mwyaf, wrth gwrs, yw sicrhau bod digon o athrawon da gyda ni.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi dau adroddiad ymchwil, [Trosolwg o ymagweddau at gaffael ail iaith ac arferion addysgol](#) (Chwefror 2018) ac [Aseiad cyflym o'r dystiolaeth: Ymagweddau a dulliau addysgu ail iaith effeithiol](#).

Strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru – Cymraeg 2050 – Miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg

Gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cymru yw gweld miliwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050. Yn [Cymraeg 2050 – miliwn o siaradwyr](#), mae'n nodi'r ddau brif ddull o gyflawni'r nod hwn: trosglwyddo'r Gymraeg o un genhedlaeth i'r nesaf; a datblygu a chynnal sgiliau trwy addysg a hyfforddiant. Er mwyn cyflawni ei thargedau, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi nodi'r 'newidiadau ar gyfer gweddnewid' canlynol. Mewn perthynas ag Addysg:

- Gwneud cynnydd cyflym i ehangu darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg y blynyddoedd cynnar i 150 yn fwy o grwpiau meithrin dros y degawd nesaf er mwyn hwyluso dilyniant i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.
- Cynyddu'r gyfran o bob grŵp blwyddyn ysgol sy'n cael eu haddysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg o 22 y cant (sy'n seiliedig ar 7,700 o ddysgwyr saith oed yn 2015/16) i 30 y cant (tua 10,500 ym mhob grŵp blwyddyn) erbyn 2031, ac yna i 40 y cant (tua 14,000 ym mhob grŵp blwyddyn) erbyn 2050
- Gweddnewid sut rydym yn addysgu Cymraeg i bob dysgwr fel y bod o leiaf 70 y cant o'r dysgwyr hynny'n gallu dweud erbyn 2050 eu bod yn gallu siarad Cymraeg erbyn iddynt adael yr ysgol.
- Cynyddu nifer yr athrawon cynradd sy'n gallu addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg o 2,900 i 3,900 erbyn 2031 ac i 5,200 erbyn 2050; cynyddu nifer yr athrawon uwchradd sy'n gallu addysgu Cymraeg o 500 i 900 erbyn 2031 ac i 1,200 erbyn 2050; a chynyddu nifer yr athrawon uwchradd sy'n gallu addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg o 1,800 i 3,200 erbyn 2031 ac i 4,200 erbyn 2050.

- Diwygio'r cynnig addysg a sgiliau ôl–16 cyfrwng Cymraeg a dwyieithog i sicrhau bod gan bobl ifanc gyfle i barhau i ddatblygu sgiliau dwyieithog i gefnogi economi sy'n ffynnu.

Ystadegau

Yn 2007, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru arweiniad, [Diffinio ysgolion yn ôl y ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg](#). Roedd hwn yn nodi categorïau a diffiniadau anstatudol o ysgolion yn ôl yr iaith a ddefnyddir fel cyfrwng dysgu a busnes arferol yr ysgol.

Mae categorïau gwahanol ar gyfer ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd. Mae pum categori ar gyfer ysgolion cynradd a saith categori ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd. At ddibenion ystadegol, caiff ysgolion eu categoreiddio yn ôl faint o Gymraeg neu Saesneg a ddefnyddir wrth addysgu. Yn fras, lle mae mwy o addysgu trwy'r Gymraeg, ystyrir bod yr ysgol yn ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg. Lle mai Saesneg yw'r brif iaith, ystyrir mai cyfrwng Saesneg yw'r ysgol.

Ym mis [Ionawr 2018](#), roedd 404 o ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg; wyth ysgol ganol cyfrwng Cymraeg; a 47 o ysgolion uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae hyn yn 459 o gyfanswm o 1,521 o ysgolion a gynhelir.

Cynlluniau Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg

Mae gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswydd statudol i baratoi a chyflwyno Cynlluniau Strategol Addysg Gymraeg (WESP) i Lywodraeth Cymru i'w hystyried. Y Cynlluniau diweddaraf yn cwmpasu'r cyfnod 2017 i 2020.

Cynlluniau tair blynedd yw Cynlluniau Strategol Addysg Gymraeg sy'n cael eu hadolygu'n flynyddol, a rhaid iddynt nodi:

- Cynigion yr awdurdod lleol sut y bydd yn gwella'r gwaith cynllunio o ran darparu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn yr ardal; safonau addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a'r gwaith o addysgu Cymraeg yn yr ardal;
- Targedau'r awdurdod lleol ar gyfer gwella'r gwaith cynllunio i ddarparu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn yr ardal ac ar gyfer gwella safonau'r addysg honno a'r gwaith o addysgu Cymraeg yn yr ardal;
- Y cynnydd a wnaed i fodloni'r targedau a nodwyd yn y cynllun blaenorol neu'r cynllun diwygiedig blaenorol.

Mae asesiad yr awdurdod lleol o'r galw am addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn ei ardal yn hanfodol i'r cynlluniau hyn, ynghyd â'r camau a gymerir i ddiwallu'r galw hwnnw.

Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu

Ym mis Mai 2017, cyhoeddodd y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu ei adroddiad ar ei [Ymchwiliad i Strategaeth Gymraeg newydd Llywodraeth Cymru](#). Roedd hwn yn cynnwys argymhellion yn ymwneud â materion gweithlu (yr angen am athrawon ychwanegol a'u

recriwtio a'u hyfforddi); blaenoriaethu cyllid ar gyfer y blynyddoedd cynnar; a hyfforddiant Cymraeg am ddim i rieni.

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Mae'r Pwyllgor Deisebau wedi trafod deiseb ['P-05-799, Newid y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol a dysgu hanes Cymru, a hynny o bersbectif Cymreig, yn ein Hysgolion Cynradd, Uwchradd a'r Chweched Dosbarth.](#)

Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi clywed tystiolaeth lafar gan y Deisebydd, Elfed Wyn Jones a Dr Elin Jones, cadeirydd Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen y Cwricwlwm Cymreig, hanes a stori Cymru a Kirsty Williams, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg.

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.

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-834
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/01965/18

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

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

4 Medi 2018

Annwyl David

Diolch am eich llythyr, dyddiedig 15 Awst, yn gofyn am fy marn ar y ddeiseb arfaethedig sy'n gofyn i bob ysgol yng Nghymru fod yn ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg ac i hanes Cymru gael ei ddysgu ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru.

Mae'r Deddf Addysg 1996 yn pennu y dylai addysg yng Nghymru gael ei drefnu yn ôl yr egwyddor y dylai disgyblion gael eu haddysgu yn unol ag ewyllys y rhieni, cyhyd ag y bod hynny yn gydnaws â darpariaeth effeithiol o ddysgu ac heb fod yn ddefnydd afresymol o wariant cyhoeddus. Mae awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru dan ddyletswydd statudol i sicrhau darpariaeth digonol o lefydd ysgol pa unai y darparir hynny mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg, Cymraeg, ffydd, gwirfoddol neu arbennig.

Mewn perthynas â newidiadau i drefniadaeth ysgolion, mae'r Ddeddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion 2013 ("y ddeddf 2013") yn gosod mas y fframwaith ddeddfwriaethol ar gyfer aildrefnu ysgolion. Mae'r ddeddf yn galw ar Weinidogion Cymru i gyhoeddi Cod Trefniadaeth Ysgolion ("y Cod"). Mae'r Cod yn gosod dyletswyddau penodol ar y rheiny sy'n cyflwyno a chytuno cynigion i aildrefnu ysgolion. Mae hefyd canllaw ynghlwm sy'n amlinellu egwyddorion cyffredinol y dylid ei hystyried wrth gynllunio aildrefnu ysgolion.

Os yw awdurdod lleol neu hyrwyddwr arall yn penderfynu ar yr angen i sefydlu ysgol, cau ysgol neu gwneud newid a reoleiddir i ysgol, yna mae yna brosesau statudol sydd angen eu dilyn. Mae newidiadau a rheoleiddir wedi'u rhestru yn adran 2 o'r Cod. Mae cynyddu neu leihau y ganran o addysgu trwy gyfrwng y Saesneg neu'r Gymraeg mewn ysgol cynradd, neu newid yn nifer y pynciau mewn ysgol uwchradd yn cael ei ddehongli fel newid a rheoleiddir. Gweler linc i'r Cod Trefniadaeth Ysgolion, er gwybodaeth i chi:

<http://gov.wales/topics/educationandskills/publications/guidance/school-organisation-code/?skip=1&lang=cy>

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.

Tudalen y pecyn 60
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Yn y lle cyntaf, rhaid i awdurdod lleol ymgynghori a phartïon o ddiddordeb gan gyfleu'r rhesymeg dros gyflwyno'r cynnig. Mae gofyn i awdurdod lleol sicrhau fod gan y rheiny a ymgynghorir â hwy wybodaeth digonol i wneud penderfyniad cymesur. Rhaid hefyd sicrhau trefniadau digonol iddynt leisio barn yn ysgrifenedig. O fewn 13 wythnos yn dilyn diwedd y cyfnod ymgynghori rhaid i awdurdod lleol baratoi a chyhoeddi adroddiad yn crynhoi ac ymateb i faterion yn yr ymgynghoriad.

Pwrpas y trefniadau yma yw i sicrhau, o fewn rheswm, fod y rheiny y gallai cael eu heffeithio gan unrhyw gynnydd i aildrefnu ysgol yn ymwybodol o'r newid arfaethedig ac wedi cael cyfle i fynegi barn, cyfrannu a dylanwadu ar y broses statudol.

O ran y prosesau cynllunio addysg Gymraeg presennol, mae pob awdurdod lleol dan ddyletswydd i baratoi Cynllun Strategol y Gymraeg mewn Addysg (CSGA) yn amlinellu bwriad yr awdurdod i gynyddu darpariaeth mewn addysg cyfrwng Gymraeg o fewn eu hardal, mewn ymateb i'r galw cynyddol am addysg cyfrwng Gymraeg. Amlinellir yr ystyriaethau penodol mewn perthynas â chynllunio addysg Gymraeg yn *Rheoliadau Cynllunio Strategol y Gymraeg mewn Addysg ac Asesu'r Galw am Addysg Cyfrwng Gymraeg (Cymru) 2013*, sydd yn cael ei hadolygu ar hyn o bryd. Y bwriad yw i osod rheoliadau gerbron y Cynulliad yn ystod 2019. Caiff yr adolygiad o'r ddeddfwriaeth ei yrru gan yr uchelgais a fynegir yn strategaeth y Llywodraeth ar gyfer y Gymraeg, *Cymraeg 2050: miliwn o siaradwyr*. Bydd ehangu addysg cyfrwng Gymraeg yn allweddol os ydym am gyrraedd y miliwn o siaradwyr erbyn 2050. Dylai'r newidiadau arfaethedig i'r rheoliadau CSGA arwain at gynnydd yn narpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Gymraeg yn unol â thargedau strategaeth Gymraeg 2050.

Yn naturiol, bydd angen i unrhyw gynnydd mewn addysg Gymraeg cael ei gefnogi gan weithlu sy'n tyfu ac mae'r angen i fonitro'r cyflenwad a'r galw am staff sy'n gallu dysgu Gymraeg a thrwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, yn ogystal â'r angen i fonitro mynediad i ddysgwyr i'r system addysg Gymraeg, yn derbyn sylw yn *Addysg yng Nghymru: Cenhadaeth ein Cenedl*.

I droi at elfen arall y ddeiseb hon ynghylch Hanes Cymru, fe gofiwch imi ddod i'ch Pwyllgor ar 17 Gorffennaf, lle amlinellais safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas ag addysgu'r pwnc hwn.

Rwy'n siwr y byddwch yn cytuno bod gan Gymru hanes a threftadaeth gyfoethog ac rwyf o'r farn ei bod yn hanfodol i bob disgybl yng Nghymru gael cyfle i ddysgu am hanes ein cenedl. O'r Cyfnod Sylfaen ymlaen hyd at Safon Uwch Gyfrannol a Safon Uwch, caiff athrawon ac ysgolion eu hannog i ddatblygu dealltwriaeth disgyblion o'r hunaniaeth ddiwylliannol sy'n unigryw i Gymru. Mae hyn yn eu helpu i werthfawrogi'r gwahanol ieithoedd ac agweddau diwylliannol sy'n rhan annatod o Gymru heddiw, a chael ymdeimlad o berthyn i Gymru a deall ein treftadaeth, ein llenyddiaeth a'n celfyddydau.

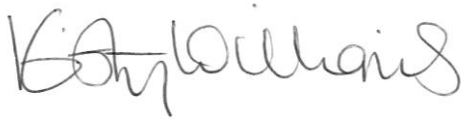
Yn y cwricwlwm presennol, o fewn y Cyfnod Sylfaen mae yna saith Maes Dysgu. Un ohonynt yw 'Gwybodaeth a Dealltwriaeth o'r Byd' - mae hwn yn caniatáu i ddysgwyr ddod i ddealltwriaeth eglur o Gymru a'i hanes. Mae hanes Cymru yn rhan amlwg o'r rhaglen astudio ar gyfer hanes yng Nghyfnodau Allweddol 2 a 3 a chaiff ysgolion eu hannog i ganolbwyntio ar gyd-destunau o hanes lleol a hanes Cymru. Mae'r rhaglen astudio ar gyfer hanes yn nodi'n benodol bod yn rhaid canolbwyntio ar hanes lleol a hanes Cymru, gan helpu dysgwyr i ddeall y ffactorau sydd wedi creu'r Gymru sydd gennym heddiw yn ogystal â gwledydd eraill.

Yn unol â'r cymhwyster newydd ar gyfer Safon UG a Safon Uwch a gyflwynwyd i'w addysgu o fis Medi 2015 ymlaen, a hefyd y cwrs TGAU newydd a gyflwynwyd fis Medi diwethaf,

mae'n ofynnol i ddysgwyr ystyried persbectif Cymru ac mae pynciau astudio yn cael eu hawgrymu ar gyfer pob cam o'r dysgu sy'n ymwneud ag amryw agweddau ar Hanes Cymru.

Fel y gwyddoch, rydym wrthi'n datblygu cwricwlwm newydd yng Nghymru, sydd â phedwar diben yn y bôn, gan gynnwys cefnogi pob person ifanc i dyfu'n ddinasyddion egwyddorol a gwybodus yng Nghymru a'r byd. Er mwyn cyflawni hyn, mae angen i blant a phobl ifanc fod yn wybodus am eu diwylliant, eu cymuned, eu cymdeithas a'r byd, nawr ac yn y gorffennol, ac wrth gwrs mae mi fydd hyn yn cynnwys astudio hanes Cymru.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kirsty Williams'.

Kirsty Williams AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Addysg
Cabinet Secretary for Education

P-05-835 Caniatáu i Yrwy'r Tacsî Symud yn Rhydd i wneud Gwaith Hurio Preifat Unrhyw Le yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Taxis Without Borders, ar ôl casglu 136 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ganiatáu i Yrwy'r Tacsîs wneud gwaith hurio preifat yn rhydd unrhyw le yng Nghymru, waeth ym mha gyngor y mae'r gyrrwr wedi'i drwyddedu.

Rydym yn cyflwyno'r ddeiseb hon mewn ymateb i weithredoedd grŵp o yrwy'r tacsîs sydd wedi'u lleoli mewn un Ddinas. Rydym yn galw ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i ystyried dymuniadau gyrrwyr a gweithredwyr tacsîs ledled Cymru, yn hytrach nag un grŵp bach o yrwy'r o un ddinas.

Os byddwch yn archebu tacsî, naill ai drwy ffonio rhywun neu ddefnyddio ap, gall y cwmni hwnnw yn gyfreithiol anfon car atoch chi, waeth ble rydych chi na ble mae'r cwmni wedi'i leoli. Pe byddech chi yn y Barri ac yn ffonio cwmni o Gaerdydd am dacsî i fynd â chi i Gaerffili, fe allent ac fe fyddent yn anfon car i ddod i nôl chi yn y Barri a mynd â chi i Gaerffili.

Pe byddech chi yn Abertawe, ac am fynd i Lanelli ac yn methu â chael tacsî, gallech ffonio cwmni ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a gallent anfon car i'ch codi chi, pe byddai un ar gael ganddynt.

Mae hyn yn rhoi mwy o ddewis i ddefnyddwyr tacsîs o ran pa gwmnïau y gallant ac na allant eu defnyddio. Mae mwy o ddewis, a mwy o opsiynau, yn golygu bod mwy o gystadleuaeth yn annog cwmnïau i ddarparu gwell gwasanaeth er mwyn cadw cwsmeriaid.

O safbwynt y gyrrwr, pe byddent wedi'u trwyddedu yng Nghaerdydd, a'u bod yn mynd â rhywun i Faes Awyr Caerdydd, a bod gan weithredwr sydd wedi'i leoli yng Nghaerdydd archeb gan rywun i gael ei godi ym Maes Awyr Caerdydd sy'n mynd i Ferthyr, gall y gyrrwr o Gaerdydd wneud y gwaith hwnnw.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Pe byddai gyrrwr o Fro Morgannwg yn mynd â rhywun o Faes Awyr Caerdydd i Bontypridd, a bod rhywun wedi archebu ymlaen llaw gyda chwmni i fynd â nhw o Bontypridd i Faes Awyr Caerdydd, ond bod rhai oriau o aros, gallai'r gyrrwr hwnnw ofyn i weithredwr o Fro Morgannwg ddod o hyd i waith iddyn nhw. Gallai hynny ddigwydd drwy'r gweithredwr yn ffonio cwmnïau wedi'u lleoli ym Mhontypridd i weld a oes ganddynt unrhyw waith y gall y gyrrwr ei wneud o amgylch yr ardal tra'i fod yn aros i ddychwelyd. Mae hyn yn rhoi cyfle i'r gyrrwr ennill mwy o arian, gan ei fod yn cynyddu maint yr ardal y gall weithio ynddi, ac mae'n agor ffrydiau incwm posibl. Mae hefyd yn fwy ecogyfeillgar ac yn lleihau tagfeydd gan nad oes rhaid i'r gyrrwr a aeth i Bontypridd fynd yn ôl i Fro Morgannwg yn wag, ac nid oes rhaid i'r gweithredwr anfon car arall i Bontypridd yn wag.

Pe bai gweithredwr sydd wedi'i leoli yng Nghasnewydd yn ystyried ymestyn eu cwmni, gallant siarad â gwestai yng Nghaerffili, a dod yn un o gyflenwyr y gwestai i godi gwesteion o feysydd awyr. Gall y gweithredwr ymestyn eu cwmni, a gall y gwesty ddarparu gwell gwasanaeth i gwsmeriaid posibl, gan gynyddu eu harchebion, tra'n dal i gael mwy o ddewis o gwmnïau i'w defnyddio i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth hwn.

Pe bai tafarnwr yn rhedeg tafarn ym Merthyr Tudful ac am ddarparu gwasanaeth codi a gollwng i'w gwsmeriaid, byddai angen trwydded gweithredwr arno a byddai angen defnyddio gyrrwyr a cherbydau llogi preifat trwyddedig i gyd o Ferthyr. Pe byddai'r un tafarnwr am agor ail dafarn yn Llanbradach, ac am gynnig yr un gwasanaeth, gallent ddarparu gwasanaeth codi a gollwng o'r un drwydded gweithredwr. Mae hyn yn eu galluogi i ehangu eu busnes.

Mae hyn i gyd, a mwy, yn bosibl, diolch i Draws Ffiniol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Deiseb: Caniatáu i Yrwyrr Tacsis Symud yn Rhydd i wneud Gwaith Hurio Preifat Unrhyw Le yng Nghymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 9 Hydref 2018
Petitions Committee | 9 October 2018

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-835

Teitl y ddeiseb: Caniatáu i Yrwyrr Tacsis Symud yn Rhydd i wneud Gwaith Hurio Preifat Unrhyw Le yng Nghymru

Testun y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ganiatáu i Yrwyrr Tacsis wneud gwaith hurio preifat yn rhydd unrhyw le yng Nghymru, waeth ym mha gyngor y mae'r gyrrwr wedi'i drwyddedu.

Rydym yn cyflwyno'r ddeiseb hon mewn ymateb i weithredoedd grŵp o yrwyrr tacsis sydd wedi'u lleoli mewn un Ddinas. Rydym yn galw ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i ystyried dymuniadau gyrrwyr a gweithredwyr tacsis ledled Cymru, yn hytrach nag un grŵp bach o yrwyrr o un ddinas.

Os byddwch yn archebu tacsî, naill ai drwy ffonio rhywun neu ddefnyddio ap, gall y cwmni hwnnw yn gyfreithiol anfon car atoch chi, waeth ble rydych chi na ble mae'r cwmni wedi'i lleoli. Pe byddech chi yn y Barri ac yn ffonio cwmni o Gaerdydd am dacsî i fynd â chi i Gaerffili, fe allent ac fe fyddent yn anfon car i ddod i nôl chi yn y Barri a mynd â chi i Gaerffili.

Pe byddech chi yn Abertawe, ac am fynd i Lanelli ac yn methu â chael tacsî, gallech ffonio cwmni ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a gallent anfon car i'ch codi chi, pe byddai un ar gael ganddynt.

Mae hyn yn rhoi mwy o ddewis i ddefnyddwyr tacsî o ran pa gwmniau y gallant ac na allant eu defnyddio. Mae mwy o ddewis, a mwy o opsiynau, yn golygu bod mwy o gystadleuaeth yn annog cwmniau i ddarparu gwell gwasanaeth er mwyn cadw cwsmeriaid.

O safbwynt y gyrrwr, pe byddent wedi'u trwyddedu yng Nghaerdydd, a'u bod yn mynd â rhywun i Faes Awyr Caerdydd, a bod gan weithredwr sydd wedi'i leoli yng Nghaerdydd archeb gan rywun i gael ei godi ym Maes Awyr Caerdydd sy'n mynd i Ferthyr, gall y gyrrwr o Gaerdydd wneud y gwaith hwnnw.

Cefndir

Awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am drwyddedu tacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat yng Nghymru. Y farn gyffredinol yw bod y gyfraith ar dacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat yn anacronistig ac yn gymhleth.

Er bod y term "taksi" yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n aml i ddisgrifio tacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat, cânt eu trwyddedu'n wahanol mewn system reoleiddio 'dwy haen'. Yn 2014, cyhoeddodd Comisiwn y Gyfraith [adroddiad terfynol ar ddiwygiadau arfaethedig i wasanaethau tacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat](#) a oedd yn crynhoi'r gwahaniaethau fel a ganlyn:

Taxis can pick passengers up at ranks and be hailed. In legal terms, these activities are currently referred to as "plying for hire" and only taxis can engage with passengers in these ways. Private hire vehicles, on the other hand, can only be pre-booked through a licensed operator, and are not allowed to "ply for hire".

Gellir archebu tacsis ymlaen llaw a gallant yrru i chwilio am fusnes. Fodd bynnag, ni allant ond gael eu gyrru i chwilio am fusnes o fewn yr ardal y maent yn drwyddedig ynddi.

Cyn gweithredu *Ddeddf Dadreoleiddio 2015* yng Nghymru a Lloegr, gallai cerbydau hurio preifat godi neu ollwng teithwyr y tu hwnt i'r ardal yr oeddent yn drwyddedig ynddi. Fodd bynnag, ni allai is-gontractio ond digwydd rhwng cwmnïau â thrwydded yn yr un ardal. Argymhellodd Comisiwn y Gyfraith y dylid dileu'r cyfyngiad hwn. Hefyd, argymhellodd Comisiwn y Gyfraith y dylid cael gwared â'r gofyniad cyfreithiol fod gyrrwr, cerbyd a gweithredwr wedi'u trwyddedu yn yr un ardal.

Byddai'r mesurau diogelu a ganlyn yn cyd-fynd â'r dull gweithredu mwy rhyddfrydig hwn a gynigiwyd gan y Comisiwn:

Under our recommended regulatory framework, licensing district boundaries lose much of their importance in relation to private hire vehicles. Although local authorities will continue to administer licences applied for in their area, they will do so on the basis of national standards, which they will have no discretion to vary. Once licensed, providers will be able to work across England and Wales and subject to enforcement action by officers of any licensing authority.

O ganlyniad, roedd Adran 11 o *Ddeddf Dadreoleiddio 2015* yn galluogi gweithredwr cerbydau hurio preifat i is-gontractio archeb i weithredwr arall a oedd wedi'i drwyddedu mewn ardal drwyddedu wahanol. Argymhellwyd hyn gan Gomisiwn y Gyfraith (argymhelliad 45). Fodd bynnag, cyflwynwyd y newid hwn heb y safonau cenedlaethol cysylltiedig a'r newidiadau i'r gyfundrefn orfodi ac ati a gynigiwyd gan Gomisiwn y Gyfraith.

Roedd [cyhoeddiad gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol ynghylch y Ddeddf](#) yn nodi (pwyslais wedi'i ychwanegu):

The LGA strongly opposed the clause [which became section 11] on the grounds that it had been brought forward **without the accompanying safeguards deemed necessary by the Law Commission's review of taxi licensing.**

Cafodd trwyddedu a rheoleiddio tacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat eu datganoli gan *Ddeddf Cymru 2017* yn gynharach eleni.

Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Cynhaliodd Llywodraeth Cymru ymgynghoriad ar drwyddedu [tacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat yng Nghymru](#) rhwng mis Mehefin a mis Medi 2017. Mae [crynodeb o'r ymatebion wedi ei gyhoeddi ers hynny \(PDF 828KB\)](#). Diben yr ymgynghoriad oedd trafod cynigion Comisiwn y Gyfraith. Roedd y meysydd allweddol a nodwyd yn cynnwys cynigion a fyddai'n:

- cyflwyno safonau cenedlaethol ar gyfer pob tacsî a phob cerbyd hurio preifat â'r pŵer i awdurdodau trwyddedu lleol bennu safonau ychwanegol pan fo'n briodol gwneud hynny; a'i
- wneud yn haws i ddarparwyr tacsis a gwasanaethau hurio preifat weithio ar draws ffiniau awdurdodau lleol a bydd yn rhoi pwerau gorfodi newydd i swyddogion trwyddedu i ymdrin â cherbydau a gyrwyr sydd wedi eu trwyddedu mewn gwahanol ardaloedd;

Nododd y crynodeb o'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad:

Un o brif bryderon gyrwyr a gweithredwyr cerbydau hurio preifat yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad oedd y ffaith bod gormod o gerbydau'n gweithredu mewn ardal e.e. roedd nifer o'r cerbydau syn gweithredu yn ardal Caerdydd wedi'u trwyddedu mewn awdurdodau cyfagos. Clywsom am enghreifftiau o gerbydau a drwyddedwyd yn Lloegr, gan gynnwys Llundain, yn gweithredu yng Nghaerdydd a'r cyffiniau.

Roedd y crynodeb hefyd yn nodi bod "y rhan fwyaf o ymatebwyr" yn cefnogi cynigion ar gyfer safonau cenedlaethol. O ran mesurau gorfodi, awgrymodd 66 y cant o'r ymatebwyr a fynegodd farn y dylid rhoi trefniadau ar waith i awdurdodau trwyddedu rannu gwybodaeth er mwyn hybu trefniadau gorfodi gwell.

Mae llythyr Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet at y Cadeirydd ynghylch y ddeiseb hon yn nodi y bydd yn cyhoeddi Papur Gwyn eleni a fydd yn cynnwys cynigion manwl ar gyfer diwygio. Mewn cyferbyniad â'r cynnig yn y ddogfen ymgynghori, sy'n cyfeirio at wneud gwaith trawsffiniol yn "haws", mae'r llythyr yn mynd ymlaen i nodi:

Whilst my proposals will include new measures to limit out of area working, I will be including arrangements to improve out of area working where it is prudent and appropriate to do so. One such example will be the need to increase capacity to meet increased demand when hosting major events.

Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r Pwyllgor Deisebau yn trafod Deiseb [P-05-775 Caewch y bwlch sy'n ymwneud â gweithio trawsffiniol ac is-gontractio yn y gyfraith trwyddedu tacsis](#). Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru, yn sgil ei ymgynghoriad, i:

gau'r bwlch sy'n ymwneud â gweithio trawsffiniol ac is-gontractio yn y gyfraith, gan olygu bod cannoedd o dacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat o'r tu allan i'r dref yn heidio i Gaerdydd i weithio ar sail hurio preifat.

Yn gynnar yn 2018, trafododd y Pwyllgor Economi, Seilwaith a Sgiliau ddatganoli trwyddedu tacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat fel rhan o'i ymchwiliad byr, sef [Pwerau Newydd: Posibiliadau Newydd](#). Roedd yr ymchwiliad hwn yn trafod sut y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ddefnyddio ystod o bwerau dros drafnidiaeth a ddatganolwyd gan *Ddeddf Cymru 2017*. [Ar 17 Ionawr](#), clywodd y Pwyllgor dystiolaeth gan yrwyr tacsî Caerdydd, swyddogion trwyddedu awdurdodau lleol ac undeb GMB. Trafodwyd materion trawsffiniol o ran tacsî/cerbydau hurio preifat, gorfodi a safonau.

Gan grynhoi'r dystiolaeth a ddaeth i law [mewn gohebiaeth at Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet \(PDF 742KB\)](#), dywedodd y Pwyllgor:

Mae hurio/gweithio trawsffiniol (h.y. tacsî sydd wedi'u trwyddedu mewn un awdurdod lleol yn gweithio mewn un arall) yn broblem fawr y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hi. Roedd rhai yn awgrymu y dylai pob taith ddechrau neu orffen yn yr ardal a roddodd drwydded tacsî/cerbyd hurio preifat y gyrrwr. Dywedodd y tystion fod gyrrwr sydd wedi'u cofrestru gyda Transport for London yn gweithio yng Nghaerdydd ar hyn o bryd, ac mae 144 o yrwyr Uber sydd wedi'u cofrestru yng Nghasnewydd yn byw yng Nghaerdydd.

Hefyd, nododd y Pwyllgor y safonau amrywiol ledled Cymru a thystiolaeth sy'n awgrymu bod:

gorfodaeth yn broblem oherwydd oedran y ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol. Nid yw awdurdodau lleol yn gallu cymryd camau gorfodaeth ar hyn o bryd yn erbyn gyrrwr sy'n gweithio yn ei ardal ond sydd wedi'i drwyddedu gan awdurdod gwahanol. Mae angen mwy o arian i wella gorfodaeth.

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 reidrydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.



Ein cyf/Our ref KS/02508/18

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

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

18 Medi 2018

Dear David,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 15 Awst ynglŷn â Deiseb P-05-835 Caniatáu rhyddid i yrwyr tacsis symud yn ddilyffethair i wneud gwaith hurio preifat yn unrhyw le yng Nghymru.

Awdurdod trwyddedu Caerdydd yw'r unig awdurdod yng Nghymru sydd wedi cyfyngu ar niferoedd y trwyddedau hacni. Nid oes unrhyw gyfyngiadau o'r fath ar niferoedd ar gyfer cerbydau hurio preifat yng Nghaerdydd.

Mae fy swyddogion wedi bod yn gweithio gyda'r sector a'r awdurdodau trwyddedu i ddatblygu cynigion a fydd yn gweithio i Gymru.

Rwyf yn bwriadu cyhoeddi Papur Gwyn eleni a fydd yn cyflwyno cynigion manwl ar gyfer diwygio'r drefn trwyddedu tacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat yng Nghymru. Er y bydd fy nghynigion yn cynnwys mesurau newydd i gyfyngu ar weithio y tu allan i'r ardal gartref, byddaf yn cynnwys trefniadau i wella'r sefyllfa o ran gweithio y tu allan i'r ardal gartref pan fydd hynny'n ddoeth ac yn briodol. Un enghraifft o'r fath fydd yr angen i wella capasiti er mwyn diwallu'r galw uwch pan gynhelir digwyddiadau mawr.

Byddaf yn mynd ati hefyd i amlinellu trefniadau ar gyfer gweithredwyr, a'r berthynas rhyngddynt a'r gywyr sy'n gweithio gyda nhw, a hynny er mwyn sicrhau bod gweithredwyr, y gweithwyr a gyflogir ganddynt, a'u gywyr yn cydymffurfio â'r safonau cenedlaethol yr ydym am yn awyddus i'w cyflwyno ar gyfer trwyddedu.

*Yn Gymerio
Ken*

Ken Skates AC/AM

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

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

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding. **Tudalen y pecyn 69**



Taxis Without Borders Comments to Welsh Assembly Petitions Committee
Reference Petition P-05-835

1. A Survey of 409 drivers showed that 63% of drivers have carried out jobs that was wholly in a council other than the one they are licenced by. Closing Borders would affect more than half of all Private Hire drivers adversely
2. The same survey showed only 18% of drivers work exclusively outside the authority they are licenced by, showing that there is no epidemic of drivers working exclusively outside their authority
3. From the same survey 64% of drivers live and mainly work in the authority they are licenced by, only 17% of drivers neither live or work mainly in the authority they are licenced by. This shows the majority of drivers either live or work where they are licenced.
4. 74% of the 409 drivers from the survey stated they prefer to work in an area they know. A claim by drivers wishing to see borders closed is that those working where they aren't licenced do not know their way around. The last two points prove this to be false.
5. 47% of drivers of the 409 drivers have been involved in a fault or non fault, or 50/50 RTC in the authority they are licenced, whilst only 23% have been involved in a fault or non fault or 50/50 RTC in an authority they are not licenced. This conclusively disproves that drivers working in an area they are not licenced are more dangerous on the roads
6. FOI Requests to all 4 Police Forces have revealed no criminal offences by any Private Hire driver outside of the drivers licensing authority, disproving the claims that drivers working outside of their authority are not safe
7. FOI requests to Cardiff, Caerphilly, Newport, Bridgend, Vale of Glamorgan, Bridgend & Swansea have shown no recorded complaints by members of the public about drivers working outside their licenced authorities
8. FOI requests to the same councils did not reveal any drivers being prosecuted for plying for hire outside of the authorities they are licenced. It is often falsely claimed that drivers working outside the authority they are licenced are regularly illegally plying for hire
9. An FOI request to Swansea County Council revealed that there are 19 home to school contracts carried out by Private Hire drivers that start and finish outside of Swansea County Council. Whilst the number of Swansea Licenced Private Hire drivers doing this

school runs is not known, it is common practice for council to contract school runs to Operators licence by themselves, as opposed to another authority, so it is highly likely most of these school runs are carried out by Swansea Council licenced Private Hire Drivers, working across Cross Borders.

10. An FOI request to Newport County Council revealed there are 37 home to school contracts that start and finish outside Newport Council boundaries that are carried out by Newport Council Operators
11. It is claimed that drivers should not be allowed to work in areas they are not licenced by as they have not sat and passed a route knowledge test, and as such do not know their way around. An FOI request to Cardiff Council revealed there are 3,803 streets or roads in Cardiff Council. An analysis of the Cardiff Council Private Hire / Hackney Carriage Route Knowledge test showed that there are 327 different roads named on the test. Or to put it another way, a candidate only has to learn 8.5% of all the roads in Cardiff in order to pass the councils route knowledge test. Hardly proof of a comprehensive knowledge of the city, proving that passing a route knowledge test is not proof a driver knows their way round. This is further backed up drivers using Sat Navs in authorities they are licenced by.
12. An investigation into the requirements for a Private Hire licence by all the authorities in Wales showed that only 2 councils offer separate Private Hire and Hackney licences. Conwy and Newport. Every other council only provides a Dual Badge, namely a combined Private Hire & Hackney licence. Neither Conwy or Newport require candidates to sit a route knowledge test for a Private Hire licence, but both do for a Hackney licence. All other councils require a candidate to sit some form of route or area knowledge test for the dual badge. This suggests, that any route or area knowledge test is to satisfy the requirements for the Hackney element of the dual badge, and therefore not relevant to Private Hire drivers
13. Across Wales, numerous people rely on cross border operations for their private hire requirements. Just 3 examples;
 - 8a - Tesco in Risca is part of Caerphilly County Borough Council, yet night shift workers who live in Abercarn or Cross Key and require a taxi home at 5am are forced to book this through Dragon Taxis in Newport, as there are no local firms operating at the time.
 - 8b - The Copthorne Hotel is located in the Vale of Glamorgan, yet they have a contract with Dragon Taxi's in Cardiff as the nearest Vale of Glamorgan operators are located in Barry.
 - 8c - The town of Magor is in Monmouthshire, yet the nearest Wheelchair Accessible Vehicles in Monmouthshire are located in Monmouth, so those who need access to such a vehicle are forced to use Newport Firms
14. Councils in Wales are relatively small, and there is often no discernable border between two authorities. Indeed Rogerstone is in Newport County Council, and as mentioned previously Risca is in Caerphilly County Council, yet there is no gap between the two towns. This is repeated all over the country. Particularly in South Wales. With the Borders between Cardiff & Newport easily confused to the East of the city. Many people believe St Mellons Hotel to be in Cardiff, whilst it is actually in Newport Council. The same is true to the West of the city and boundary with the Vale of Glamorgan. The

Copthorne Hotel, Tesco Culverhouse Cross are both thought to be in Cardiff, but are actually in the Vale of Glamorgan. The lack of clear distinction between a number of borders will lead to many people inadvertently breaking the law opening themselves up to prosecution

15. Closing borders would affect someone's ability to move around the country and carry on working without unnecessary additional costs of having to pay, often many hundreds of pounds, to get relicenced where they now live in order to carry on their chosen profession
16. Customer choice is another reason why Cross-Bordering needs to be kept alive. At the moment people are free to phone whomever they choose for their needs. Be it phoning the local firm to get home from the pub, or phoning an executive travel firm in a different district to take you on your honeymoon. Or even using an app to see if there is a PHV from anywhere around in the sticks to pick you up because your friends thought it would be a fun idea to get you drunk and leave you in the middle of nowhere with just your phone on your stag do. Closing borders will remove customer choice, as someone's preferred company may not be able to service the area they are in, despite being geographically local enough to be able to. With a limited competition, companies are less inclined to offer exceptional service in order to retain some ones custom, mainly because there are very few other places to go. The customer has a right to good service, and cross-bordering induced competition, provides that very incentive.
17. Critics will claim that cross bordering increases congestion and pollution. Where in fact the opposite is true. A Vale of Glamorgan PHV could pick someone up and take them home to Caerphilly after their holiday. That PHV's operator could have a booking to collect someone from Pontypridd, a mere 7 miles away, to pick someone up and take them to the airport, only it is not for 4 hours. The operator could make the first car go all the way back to Cardiff Airport empty, and then send a second car empty for the later pick up. This would be a chronic waste of time, and needless pollution, where what the operator could instead do, is contact a local firm in either Caerphilly or Pontypridd, and explain they have a car in the area if they can be of service. The Caerphilly or Pontypridd firm, could then sub work to the Vale of Glamorgan operator to keep the original car active. Thus removing the need to have a second vehicle on the road adding to congestion and pollution. Making air quality worse. Cross bordering allows for a more efficient use of vehicles up and down the country
18. The operator has a greater area from which they are allowed to take bookings from, and the driver has a greater area in which he is allowed to work, This increases the companies and the drivers profit margins. As shown by Dragon Taxis exclusivity agreement at the Welsh Fest Festival in The Vale of Glamorgan this summer. Despite Dragon Taxis not having a Vale of Glamorgan operators licence, and as such not being able to use any Vale of Glamorgan vehicles to service this agreement
19. Taxis Without Borders acknowledge that if not at saturation point, for the number of Hackney and Private Hire Vehicles (PHV's) working in the city of Cardiff, then it is indeed near. However, what is saturation point on one day, is a massively insufficient supply the next day. In many ways, Cardiff is a unique city in the United Kingdom. According to <http://worldpopulationreview.com> it is only the 11th largest city in the UK, with a

population of just shy of 450,000 residents in 2018. National Geographic estimate 18 Million people visit Cardiff each year, making it the 6th most visited City in the UK. Additionally it has the 4th largest Stadium in the UK. Outside of London, only Old Trafford in Manchester is bigger by a measly 1,200, and Manchester has a population over 5 times that of Cardiff. With the roof closed, The Principality Stadium is effectively the largest indoor arena in Europe. These figures show that not only does the number of Hackney's & PHV's required to meet the cities needs vary widely, If only for this reason alone, PHV's should be allowed to retain the ability to work anywhere in the country. The 11th largest city, yet the 6th most visited, the 4th largest stadium in the UK, and the largest indoor arena in Europe. Cardiff drivers may moan about cross bordering, but more than anywhere in Wales, and possibly anywhere in the UK, Cardiff NEEDS cross bordering to keep its residents and visitors moving.

This petition was brought about due to The Welsh Assembly Government's impending reforms on Private Hire & Hackney legislation in Wales, and the acts of a small insignificant number of Private Hire drivers in Cardiff's desire to see cross bordering abolished as part of the reforms. The above points are just a few of the reasons why cross bordering should remain, even when legislation is reformed, however it was requested to keep the comments to 3-4 pages. It is believed however, that the above points on their own are enough to show the committee that the petition should indeed be put forward to be discussed in the Assembly as part of discussions once the White Paper on the reforms is published by Ken Skates. Whatever the reforms the white paper wishes to introduce, it is imperative that cross bordering remains. Closing borders will affect drivers, operators, and customers. It will remove customer choice, increase needless doubling up on journeys, reduce customer service and have a negative effect on business and the prosperity of Wales going forward

Eitem 2.4

P-05-836 Adroddiadau ar y Bwlch Cyflog rhwng y Rhyweddau

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Estelle Hart, ar ôl casglu 56 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Nid yw Rheoliadau Cydraddoldeb 2010 (Dyletswyddau Penodol ac Awdurdodau Cyhoeddus) 2017 wedi cael eu cymhwyso i Gymru, gan olygu nad oes gofyniad ar gyrff cyhoeddus datganoledig i gyhoeddi adroddiadau ar eu bwllch cyflog rhwng y rhyweddau mewn man canolog.

Rydym yn credu y dylai cyrff sy'n derbyn arian cyhoeddus gyhoeddi'r wybodaeth hon, ac i sicrhau tryloywder arian cyhoeddus, dylai'r wybodaeth hon fod ar gael mewn man canolog ac yn yr un fformat, gan ddilyn canllawiau a ddatblygwyd ar gyfer cyrff sector cyhoeddus yn Lloegr.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gŵyr
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | Hydref 2018
Petitions Committee | October 2018

Adroddiadau ar y Bwlch Cyflog Rhwng y Rhywiau

Rhif y ddeiseb: [P-05-836](#)

Teitl y ddeiseb: Adroddiadau ar y bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau

Testun y ddeiseb: Nid yw *Rheoliadau Cydraddoldeb 2010 (Dyletswyddau Penodol ac Awdurdodau Cyhoeddus) 2017* wedi cael eu cymhwyso i Gymru, gan olygu nad oes gofyniad ar gyrff cyhoeddus datganoledig i gyhoeddi adroddiadau ar eu bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau mewn man canolog.

Rydym yn credu y dylai gyrff sy'n derbyn arian cyhoeddus gyhoeddi'r wybodaeth hon, gan ddilyn y canllawiau, i sicrhau tryloywder arian cyhoeddus.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau cyhoeddus datganoledig yng Nghymru (fel byrddau iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol) gasglu data ar y bylchau cyflog rhwng y rhywiau, ond nid oes angen i'r data hwn gael ei gyhoeddi mewn fformat penodol neu mewn lleoliad penodol.

Canfu [adolygiad diweddar o gydraddoldeb rhywiol](#) gan Lywodraeth Cymru bod y gofynion presennol wedi eu "drafftio'n wael, nid yw canlyniadau cyhoeddus yn amlwg iawn ac mae gwaith monitro wedi bod yn wan". Roedd yr adolygiad yn awgrymu y gellid gwella deddfwriaeth yng Nghymru drwy ddysgu gwersi o ofynion Llywodraeth y DU o ran adroddiadau.

Mae Rheoliadau 2017 Llywodraeth y DU (y mae'r ddeiseb yn cyfeirio atynt), yn cynnwys awdurdodau cyhoeddus Lloegr ac awdurdodau cyhoeddus nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli yng Nghymru a'r Alban sydd â mwy na 250 o weithwyr (fel y DVLA) yn unig. Maent yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r sefydliadau hyn gyhoeddi eu data ar y bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau mewn fformat ystadegol penodol ar [borth ar-lein](#) canolog.

Beth yw'r bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau?

Y bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau yw'r gwahaniaeth rhwng cyflogau cyfartalog dynion a menywod mewn cwmni neu sefydliad. Nid yw yr un peth â chyflog cyfartal, lle mae'n ofynnol i gwmnïau dalu'r un cyflog i bobl sy'n gwneud yr un swydd, pa un ai a ydynt yn ddynion neu'n fenywod.

Beth yw'r bwloch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau yng Nghymru?

Nid oes un mesur unigol sy'n ymdrin yn ddigonol â'r mater cymhleth o wahaniaethau cyflog rhwng y rhywiau. Y dangosydd mwyaf dibynadwy o'r bwloch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau yw mesur bwloch cyflog y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol (ONS), sy'n rhan o'r [Arolwg Blynyddol o Oriau ac Enillion \(ASHE\)](#).

Mae'r ONS yn cyfrifo'r bwloch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau fel y **gwahaniaeth rhwng enillion bob awr ar gyfartaledd (ac eithrio goramser) dynion a menywod fel cyfran o enillion cyfartalog bob awr (ac eithrio goramser) dynion**. Er enghraifft, mae bwloch cyflog o 4% yn golygu bod menywod yn ennill 4% yn llai, ar gyfartaledd, na dynion. I'r gwrthwyneb, mae bwloch cyflog o -4% yn golygu bod menywod ar gyfartaledd yn ennill 4% yn fwy na dynion.

Mae ffigurau 2017 yn dangos bod y [bwloch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau](#) yng Nghymru:

- Ar gyfer **gweithwyr amser llawn** (sy'n cymharu enillion rhwng pobl sy'n gweithio oriau tebyg), **bod dynion ar gyfartaledd yn cael eu talu 95c yr awr yn fwy na menywod, sef bwloch cyflog o 7.2%**;
- Ar gyfer **pob gweithiwr** (sy'n ystyried y ffaith bod menywod yn fwy tebygol o weithio'n rhan-amser), **mae dynion ar gyfartaledd yn cael eu talu £1.98 yr awr yn fwy na menywod, sef bwloch cyflog o 15.9%**;

Yn y DU, y bwloch cyflog ar gyfer gweithwyr amser llawn yw 9.1% (sy'n golygu bod dynion ar gyfartaledd yn ennill £1.32 yr awr yn fwy na menywod), ac ar gyfer yr holl weithwyr mae'r bwloch cyflog yn 18.4% (sy'n golygu nad oes dim dynion cyfartalog yn ennill £2.52 yr awr yn fwy na menywod).

Pa gyflogwyr sy'n gorfod cyhoeddi eu bylchau cyflog rhwng y rhywiau?

Mae fframwaith cymhleth o ddeddfwriaeth sy'n llywodraethu cyhoeddi gwybodaeth am fylchau cyflog rhwng y rhywiau:

- Mae gofyn i awdurdodau cyhoeddus datganoledig Cymru (waeth beth fo'u maint) 'gasglu ac adnabod' bylchau cyflog rhwng pobl o bob nodwedd (nid yn unig rhyw ond hefyd hil, oedran, anabledd, ac ati). Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth hefyd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau nodi pa gamau a gaiff eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â bylchau cyflog. **Mae hi dim ond yn ofynnol bod y data hwn yn cael ei gyhoeddi 'fel y bo'n briodol'**, ac nid yw'n ofynnol iddo gael ei gyhoeddi mewn lle canolog, felly mae'r rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau yn ei gyhoeddi ar eu gwefannau unigol (gweler [Adroddiad cydraddoldeb blynyddol Cyngor Caerdydd](#) fel enghraifft).
- Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau cyhoeddus Lloegr, awdurdodau cyhoeddus nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli yng Nghymru a'r Alban, a phob corff sector preifat a gwirfoddol yn

Lloegr, yng Nghymru ac yn yr Alban gyda mwy na 250 o weithwyr gyhoeddi eu data ar fylchau cyflog rhwng y rhywiau yn y [Porth Bwlch Cyflog rhwng y Rhywiau](#).

- Mae'n ofynnol i **Awdurdodau cyhoeddus yr Alban sydd â mwy nag 20 o weithwyr** gyhoeddi eu data bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau, ond nid i leoliad canolog.
- Nid yw'n ofynnol i **Sefydliadau sector preifat a sector gwirfoddol yn Lloegr, Cymru na'r Alban sydd â llai na 250 o weithwyr** gyhoeddi data bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau o gwbl. Yng Nghymru yn 2017, roedd [99.3% o fentrau preifat](#) a chanddynt lai na 250 o weithwyr.

Ceir crynodeb o'r ddeddfwriaeth benodol, y gofynion a lleoliad penodol y data yn y tabl isod:

Cyflogwr	Gofynion i gasglu data bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau	Deddfwriaeth	Cyhoeddi data
<p>Awdurdodau cyhoeddus datganoledig yng Nghymru</p>	<p>Mae Adran 7 y ddeddfwriaeth yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau cyhoeddus datganoledig yng Nghymru nodi a chasglu gwybodaeth am wahaniaethau o ran cyflog, ac achosion unrhyw wahaniaethau o'r fath, rhwng gweithwyr sydd â nodwedd warchoddedig a'r rheiny nad oes ganddynt nodwedd o'r fath.</p> <p>Mae'r dyletswyddau hefyd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau gyhoeddi amcan cydraddoldeb mewn perthynas â mynd i'r afael ag unrhyw wahaniaeth cyflog rhwng y rhywiau a nodwyd neu gyhoeddi rhesymau pam nad yw wedi gwneud hynny. Maent hefyd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau gyhoeddi cynlluniau gweithredu i fynd i'r afael â gwahaniaethau cyflog.</p>	<p>Adran 7 o <i>Rheoliadau Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 (Dyletswyddau Statudol) (Cymru) 2011</i> (a elwir yn 'ddyletswyddau cydraddoldeb penodol y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru). Mae rheoliadau o dan y Ddeddf hon i'w gwneud gan Weinidogion Cymru.</p>	<p>Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn datgan bod yn rhaid cyhoeddi'r wybodaeth hon 'fel y bo'n briodol'.</p> <p>Yn gyffredinol, mae awdurdodau yn cyhoeddi data ar wahaniaethau cyflog mewn adroddiadau cydraddoldeb blynyddol – mae rhai awdurdodau hefyd wedi cyhoeddi eu data yn wirfoddol i Borth Bwlch Cyflog rhwng y Rhywiau Llywodraeth y DU.</p> <p>Nid oes dim lleoliad canolog lle mae data ar y bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau ar gyfer holl awdurdodau Cymru ar gael.</p>

<p>Awdurdodau cyhoeddus yn Lloegr, ac awdurdodau cyhoeddus nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli Cymru a'r Alban sydd â mwy na 250 o weithwyr.</p>	<p>Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau cyhoeddus Lloegr, ac awdurdodau cyhoeddus nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli yn yr Alban a Chymru gyda mwy na 250 o weithwyr, gyhoeddi data bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau.</p>	<p><i>Rheoliadau Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 (Dyletswyddau Penodol ac Awdurdodau Cyhoeddus) 2017</i> - a wnaed gan Weinidogion Llywodraeth y DU.</p>	<p>Cyhoeddwyd ar y Porth Bwlch Cyflog rhwng y Rhywiau ar fformat ystadegol penodol.</p>
<p>Sefydliadau sector preifat a sector gwirfoddol yn Lloegr, Cymru a'r Alban sydd â mwy na 250 o weithwyr</p>	<p>Mae'n ofynnol i bob sefydliad sector preifat a sector gwirfoddol yn Lloegr, Cymru a'r Alban gyda mwy na 250 o weithwyr gyhoeddi data bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau.</p>	<p><i>Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 (Gwybodaeth Bwlch Cyflog Rhyw) 2017</i> - a wnaed gan Weinidogion Llywodraeth y DU</p>	<p>Cyhoeddwyd ar y Porth Bwlch Cyflog rhwng y Rhywiau ar fformat ystadegol penodol.</p>
<p>Sefydliadau sector preifat a sector gwirfoddol yn Lloegr, Cymru a'r Alban sydd â llai na 250 o weithwyr</p>	<p>Dim gofynion i gasglu neu gyhoeddi data ar y bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Awdurdodau cyhoeddus yr Alban (gyda mwy nag 20 o weithwyr)</p>	<p>Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau cyhoeddus datganoledig yr Alban gyda mwy na 20 o weithwyr gyhoeddi data ar y bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau.</p>	<p><i>Rheoliadau Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 (Dyletswyddau Penodol) (Yr Alban) 2012</i> (a elwir yn 'ddyletswyddau cydraddoldeb penodol y sector cyhoeddus yn yr Alban) - a wneir gan Weinidogion yr Alban</p>	<p>Awdurdodau yn cyhoeddi'r data ar eu gwefannau yn hytrach na mewn lleoliad canolog.</p>

Adolygiad cyflym o rywedd

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2018, cyhoeddodd Chwarae Teg [adroddiad cam un o 'adolygiad cyflym' a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru o gydraddoldeb rhywiol](#). Daeth i'r casgliad a ganlyn:

"y bwriad oedd mai Dyletswydd Cydraddoldeb Benodol Cymru ar fylchau cyflog rhwng y rhywiau fyddai'r ddyletswydd gryfaf a mwyaf effeithiol o'r dyletswyddau penodol ar fylchau cyflog rhwng y rhywiau yn y DU. Fodd bynnag, **ym marn Canolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru cafodd y ddyletswydd ei**

drafftio'n wael, nid yw canlyniadau cyhoeddedig yn amlwg iawn ac mae gwaith monitro wedi bod yn wan.

Mae cyfleoedd i ddysgu gan Reoliadau Bwlch Cyflog rhwng y Rhywiau y DU, sy'n cynnwys gofynion adrodd a chyhoeddi penodol iawn. Bu cryn dipyn o gydymffurfiaeth â'r terfyn amser adrodd cychwynnol, sef mis Ebrill 2018. Mae opsiynau hefyd i estyn y rhain i gynnwys elfennau o ddyletswydd bresennol Cymru sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ddadansoddiad o gyflogaeth nodi'r hyn sy'n ysgogi bylchau cyflog a chynllun gweithredu."

Trafodaethau yn y Cynulliad

Yn ddiweddar [argymhellodd](#) y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru gasglu a chyhoeddi data ar y bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau ar gyfer awdurdodau cyhoeddus Cymru sydd wedi'u datganoli ym [Mhorth Bwlch Cyflog rhwng y Rhywiau Llywodraeth y DU](#).

Roedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn [derbyn](#) yr argymhelliad hwn, gan ddweud ei bod "[yn cytuno] byddai'n ddefnyddiol i'r dinesydd a phobl eraill sydd â diddordeb allu cael gafael ar y wybodaeth hon o un lleoliad. [...] Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i annog cyrff cyhoeddus i gyhoeddi'r data hyn mewn ffordd agored a hawdd cael gafael arnynt, [a bydd] hefyd yn ystyried ymhellach ai'r ffordd orau o gyhoeddi data Bwlch Cyflog rhwng y Rhywiau yng Nghymru yw ar borth Llywodraeth y DU."

Mewn tystiolaeth ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, [awgrymodd](#) Julie James, AC Arweinydd y Tŷ y gallai'r Comisiwn Gwaith Teg, o bosibl, roi cychwyn i ddarn o waith sy'n [...] ein galluogi ni i ymestyn y ddyletswydd ar gyfer ein [gwaith adrodd ar y bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau]. [...] o ran 250 o weithwyr ar hyn o bryd, ac nid yw hynny hyd yn oed yn cyffwrdd â'r rhan fwyaf o gwmnïau Cymru am eu bod i gyd yn llawer llai na hynny.

Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ddeiseb

Ysgrifennodd Julie James AC, Arweinydd y Tŷ (sy'n gyfrifol am gydraddoldeb), at y Pwyllgor Deisebau, gan ddweud ei bod wedi:

"made a clear and public commitment to publish gender pay gap data in a more open, user-friendly and accessible format. It would certainly be helpful for interested parties to be able to access the information from a single location. Work is already underway to ensure this happens at the earliest possibility and I will keep Assembly Members informed of progress."

Mae hi hefyd yn nodi:

- Bod angen adolygu dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru (PSED) a chodwyd y trefniadau o ran adroddiadau yn yr Adolygiad Cyflym o Rywedd;
- Mae'n disgwyl camau gweithredu cynnar i wella arferion adrodd am fylchau cyflog rhwng y rhywiau yng Nghymru a [...] gwneir hyn yng nghyd-destun cryfhau'r rheoliadau PSED yn gyffredinol;

- Nid yw adrodd ar fylchau cyflog rhwng y rhywiau yn ddigon, ac mae **dyletswyddau presennol Cymru yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau datganoledig yng Nghymru gymryd camau i leihau bylchau cyflog rhwng y rhywiau;**
- Mae'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb a Hawliau Dynol (EHRC) **ar hyn o bryd yn cynnal ymarfer monitro a fydd yn cynnwys 79 o gyrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru,** ac fe'i cynhelir rhwng mis Mehefin a diwedd mis Medi; ac
- Mae Llywodraeth Cymru **'yn annog' awdurdodau cyhoeddus i 'gyhoeddi data mewn fformatau hygyrch ac agored y gall Llywodraeth Cymru wedyn eu casglu a'u cyflwyno mewn un lleoliad.**

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.

Julie James AC/AM
Arweinydd y Tŷ a'r Prif Chwip
Leader of the House and Chief Whip



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref: JJ/00804/18

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee
National Assembly for Wales
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6 September 2018

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 15 August regarding the petition concerning gender pay gap reporting (P-05-836).

Our equality duties are set out in the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 and came into force in April 2011. The legislation applies to all public sector employers listed in Section 19 of the Equality Act 2010. This includes, for example, local authorities, education bodies, health bodies and the Welsh Government.

We were the first government to bring in specific equality duties in order for public bodies to better perform and demonstrate their compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED). The regulations cover equality impact assessments, publishing and reviewing Equality Objectives and Strategic Equality Plans, engagement, pay differences, procurement, reporting arrangements and equality and employment information.

Simply reporting the gender pay gap is not enough. The Welsh specific duties require appropriate action to be taken. As well as the duty to have an equality objective to address employment or pay differences, all public sector employers in Wales are required to report annually on the different distribution of men and women between grades, occupations, working patterns (full and part time) and contract types (permanent, temporary/fixed, casual), which sustain pay gaps.

Public authorities that identify a gender pay difference must either set a gender pay equality objective to address the cause or causes of the pay difference or explain publicly why they have not done so. The relevant requirements under the Welsh specific duties are set out in the Annex to this letter.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 80
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.

The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) is the regulator of the PSED. The Commission in Wales is currently undertaking a monitoring exercise which will cover 79 public bodies in Wales and will be conducted between June and the end of September. The monitoring aims to clarify potential areas of non-compliance and examine work undertaken in specific areas, by each sector, to meet the requirements of the general PSED duty. In addition, all listed bodies will be monitored on their work in relation to the recruitment and employment of disabled people, and work undertaken to comply with the pay duty to narrow pay gaps.

Officials will continue working closely with the EHRC to consider the outcomes of the monitoring for this work, with a view to ensuring that in future reporting arrangements are robust and sufficient to ensure that the way listed bodies publish their data is transparent, user-friendly and accessible – in line with our desire to promote and encourage greater use of open data across Welsh public bodies.

Aligned with this ambition, as agreed in the National Assembly for Wales debate on Open Data in September 2017, we would want to encourage public bodies to publish data in openly accessible formats that Welsh Government can then collate and present in a single location. To do otherwise would add additional burdens on public bodies and the requirement for an expensive centralised data collection process.

This is an approach we have already begun to adopt through the work on public sector employment data in partnership with Data Cymru on behalf of local authorities, and wish to expand to cover the PSED information. See:

<https://digitalanddata.blog.gov.wales/2018/07/31/opening-up-on-our-public-sector-workforce-data/>

The need to review the Welsh PSED regulations and the reporting arrangements has also been raised, directly and indirectly, in several of the recommendations resulting from the first phase of the Gender Equality Review. The reports, produced by Chwarae Teg and the Wales Centre for Public Policy, were published on 10 July and can be accessed on the Welsh Government website (<https://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/equality-diversity/review-of-gender-equality/?lang=en>). We have welcomed the reports and are actively considering the recommendations. I have indicated that I expect early action to improve reporting of gender pay gaps in Wales and that this will be done in the context of strengthening the PSED regulations generally.

I have made a clear and public commitment to publish gender pay gap data in a more open, user-friendly and accessible format. It would certainly be helpful for interested parties to be able to access the information from a single location. Work is already underway to ensure this happens at the earliest possibility and I will keep Assembly Members informed of progress.

Yours sincerely



Tudalen y pecyn 81

Julie James AC/AM

Arweinydd y Tŷ a'r Prif Chwip
Leader of the House and Chief Whip

Annex

The EHRC monitors and regulates listed public bodies in Wales. Listed bodies are those listed in Part 2 of Schedule 19 of the Act as supplemented and amended by the Equality Act 2010 (Specification of Relevant Welsh Authorities) Order 2011. In practice, this is the majority of devolved public bodies. This includes local authorities.

The requirements on listed bodies are contained in the regulations and summarised in the EHRC's *EHRC's essential guide to the public sector equality duty: a guide for listed public authorities*.

This is an extract from the essential guide:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/essential-guide-public-sector-equality-duty-overview-listed-public-authorities>

6.5 Employment information

A listed body in Wales must collect and publish on an annual basis the number of:

- people employed by the authority on 31 March each year by protected characteristic
- men and women employed, broken down by:
 - job
 - grade (where grading system in place)
 - pay
 - contract type (including permanent and fixed term contracts)
 - working pattern (including full time, part time and other flexible working patterns)
 - people who have applied for jobs with the authority over the last year
 - employees who have applied to change position within the authority, identifying how many were successful in their application and how many were not
 - employees who have applied for training and how many succeeded in their application
 - employees who completed the training
 - employees involved in grievance procedures either as a complainant or as a person against whom a complaint was made
 - employees subject to disciplinary procedures
 - employees who have left an authority's employment.

All of the information above must be presented for each of the separate protected groups. The exception to this requirement is the data on job, grade, pay, contract type and working pattern, which must be broken down only in relation to women and men.

An authority may use its annual report to publish this employment information.

An authority cannot require any employee or applicant to provide any information in relation to their protected characteristics.

6.6 Pay Differences

A listed body in Wales must:

- when drawing up equality objectives have due regard to the need to have objectives that address the causes of any difference in pay between employees who are from any protected group and those who are not, if it appears reasonably likely that the reason for the difference is related to the fact that those employees share a protected characteristic
- make appropriate arrangements to identify and collect information about differences in pay, and the causes of any such differences, between employees who have a protected characteristic and those who do not. This information must be published as appropriate.

6.6.1 Gender pay differences

A listed body in Wales must:

- publish an equality objective in relation to addressing any **gender** pay difference identified or publish reasons why it has not done so
- publish an action plan in respect of gender pay setting out:
 - any policy it has that relates to the need to address the causes of any gender pay difference
 - any gender pay equality objective it has published (including any revisions). Where it has identified a gender pay difference amongst its staff, but has not published an equality objective to address the causes of that pay difference, the action plan must set out the reasons for not doing so
 - a statement about the steps it has taken or intends to take to fulfil its gender pay objective and how long it expects to take.

Eitem 2.5

P-05-837 Ynni Gwyrdd er Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Welsh Anti Nuclear Alliance, ar ôl casglu 1,028 o lofnodion ar-lein a 288 o lofnodion ar bapur, cyfanswm o 1,316 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i fuddsoddi mewn ffynonellau ynni adnewyddadwy gwyrdd, i leihau'r angen am danwydd ffosil ac ynni niwclear yng Nghymru. Yn fwy penodol:

- I gefnogi technolegau carbon isel sy'n dod i'r amlwg a allai roi Cymru ar flaen y gad o ran ynni adnewyddadwy, a helpu i arafu newid yn yr hinsawdd; a
- Buddsoddi mewn ffynonellau ynni nad ydynt yn gadael gwaddol o wastraff ymbelydrol, tyllau sbwriel a niwed i iechyd a'r amgylchedd.

Rydym yn cymeradwyo sefydlu "Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015", gan ei bod yn rhoi cyfle enfawr i wneud newidiadau cadarnhaol a pharhaol ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r presennol a'r dyfodol, yn enwedig o ran ynni glân.

Cytunwn â'r Datganiad Ynni gan Lesley Griffiths ar 6/12/2016 pan ddywedodd fod gan y Cynulliad dair blaenoriaeth. Yn gyntaf, byddwn yn lleihau faint o ynni a ddefnyddiwn yng Nghymru. Yn ail, byddwn yn lleihau ein dibyniaeth ar ynni a gynhyrchir o danwydd ffosil. Yn drydydd, byddwn yn mynd ati'n rhagweithiol i reoli'r broses o newid i economi carbon isel. Dylid cynnwys gostyngiad o ran niwclear hefyd, fodd bynnag, gan nad yw'n ddewis adnewyddadwy na charbon isel.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae gorsafoedd ynni niwclear yn dibynnu ar wraniwm i weithredu, ac mae cryn dipyn o garbon yn cael ei ryddhau wrth gloddio, malu a gwahanu'r wraniwm o'r mwyn, ac yna mae'n rhaid ei gludo. Mae'r amcangyfrifon cyfredol ar gyfer wraniwm yn nodi y bydd y cronfeydd wrth gefn yn para am 50 – 70 mlynedd a pho uchaf y bo'r galw, po fwyaf o fwynau y bydd yn rhaid eu prosesu. Bydd hyn yn arwain at gydbwysedd CO₂ ar gyfer ynni atomig sy'n gwaethygu fwyfwy dros amser (JW Storm van Leeuwen a P. Smith,

'Nuclear Power: The Energy Balance', www.stormsmith.nl.)

"Ni ellir adnewyddu ynni niwclear a byddai wraniwm y Ddaear yn diflannu yn y pen draw, sy'n golygu ein bod, yn wir, yn amddifadu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol rhag ei ddefnyddio mewn ffyrdd newydd a llai niweidiol yn y dyfodol." (Sophie Howe – Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru 2018 wrth gefnogi Morlyn Llanw Abertawe)

"Mae honiadau bod ynni niwclear yn ffynhonnell ynni 'carbon isel' yn cael eu chwalu pan greffir ar y ffeithiau. Ymhell o'r canlyniad o chwe gram o CO2 fesul uned drydan ar gyfer Hinkley C, fel y cred Pwyllgor Newid yn yr Hinsawdd y DU, mae'n debyg bod y gwir ffigur yn fwy na 50 gram – sy'n torri'r terfyn a argymhellir gan y Pwyllgor Newid yn yr Hinsawdd o ran ffynonellau newydd ar gyfer cynhyrchu ynni y tu hwnt i 2030." (Yr Athro Keith Barnham <https://theecologist.org/2015/feb/05/false-solution-nuclear-power-not-low-carbon>).

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Ynni Gwyrdd er Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 9 Hydref 2018

Petitions Committee | 9 October 2018

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-837

Teitl y ddeiseb: Ynni Gwyrdd er Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yng Nghymru

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i fuddsoddi mewn ffynonellau ynni adnewyddadwy gwyrdd, i leihau'r angen am danwydd ffosil ac ynni niwclear yng Nghymru. Yn fwy penodol:

- I gefnogi technolegau carbon isel sy'n dod i'r amlwg a allai roi Cymru ar flaen y gad o ran ynni adnewyddadwy, a helpu i arafu newid yn yr hinsawdd; a
- Buddsoddi mewn ffynonellau ynni nad ydynt yn gadael gwaddol o wastraff ymbelydrol, tyllau sbwriel a niwed i iechyd a'r amgylchedd.

Rydym yn cymeradwyo sefydlu "Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015", gan ei bod yn rhoi cyfle enfawr i wneud newidiadau cadarnhaol a pharhaol ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r presennol a'r dyfodol, yn enwedig o ran ynni glân.

Cytunwn â'r Datganiad Ynni gan Lesley Griffiths ar 6/12/2016 pan ddywedodd fod gan y Cynulliad dair blaenoriaeth. Yn gyntaf, byddwn yn lleihau faint o ynni a ddefnyddiwn yng Nghymru. Yn ail, byddwn yn lleihau ein dibyniaeth ar ynni a gynhyrchir o danwydd ffosil. Yn drydydd, byddwn yn mynd ati'n rhagweithiol i reoli'r broses o newid i economi carbon isel. Dylid cynnwys gostyngiad o ran niwclear hefyd, fodd bynnag, gan nad yw'n ddewis adnewyddadwy na charbon isel.

Cefndir

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2017, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei adroddiad, '[Cynhyrchu Ynni yng Nghymru 2016](#)'. Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi trosolwg o gapasiti cynhyrchu ynni yng Nghymru. Mae'n nodi mai 6.9 o oriau Terawat (TWh) o'r 38.8 TWh o drydan yr amcangyfrifwyd iddo gael ei gynhyrchu yng Nghymru yn 2016 a ddaeth o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy. Daeth y 31.9 TWh a oedd yn weddill o danwydd ffosil. Mae 'ffynonellau adnewyddadwy' yn cwmpasu ystod o

dechnolegau: treulio anaerobig, biomas, pypmpiau gwres, ynni dŵr, nwy tirlenwi, gwynt ar y môr a gwynt ar y tir, nwy carthion, paneli solar ffotofoltäig ac ynni solar thermol. Hefyd, defnyddir y term ‘technolegau carbon isel’ yn yr adroddiad i gynnwys technolegau adnewyddadwy ynghyd ag ynni niwclear.

Ers i’r adweithydd gweithredol diwethaf yn Wylfa orffen cynhyrchu yn 2015, ni chafodd unrhyw ynni niwclear ei gynhyrchu yng Nghymru. Mae cynlluniau ar gyfer gorsaf bŵer niwclear newydd yn Wylfa ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw pŵer niwclear wedi’i ddatganoli, felly nid oes gan Lywodraeth Cymru gyfrifoldeb uniongyrchol dros ganiatáu neu ddatblygu prosiectau ynni niwclear. Mae’r adran isod ar ‘gamau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru’ yn amlinellu cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i’r sector niwclear yng Nghymru.

Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi nifer o bolisiau, datganiadau ac ymgynghoriadau sy’n gysylltiedig â’i huchelgais o gynhyrchu rhagor o ynni o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy a datgarboneiddio’r sector ynni. Gellir gweld crynodeb o’r rhain isod.

Yn 2012, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru [Ynni Cymru: Newid i economi carbon isel, a chafodd y cynllun cyflenwi cysylltiedig ei gyhoeddi yn 2014](#). Roedd y polisi a’r cynllun cyflenwi yn nodi uchelgais Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer ynni yng Nghymru.

Yn [Symud Cymru Ymlaen \(2016–2021\)](#) mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi ei ymrwymiad i:

gefnogi mwy o brosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy, gan gynnwys morlynnoedd llanw a chynlluniau ynni cymunedol.

Mae’r [cynllun gweithredu ar yr economi](#) gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn cynnwys nifer o gyfeiriadau at ddatgarboneiddio. Mae’n amlinellu’n gryno disgwyliadau Llywodraeth Cymru o ran ymdrechion byd busnes i gefnogi’r gwaith o ddatgarboneiddio a chyrraedd targedau ynni. Mae’n nodi:

...mae datgarboneiddio a lleihau ôl traed carbon yn chwarae rhan flaenllaw yn y Contract Economaidd a’n Meysydd Gweithredu.

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2016, gwnaeth Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig ar y pryd [ddatganiad ar ynni](#) yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Yn y datganiad hwn, nododd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dair blaenoriaeth o ran egni, sef:

- lleihau faint o ynni y mae Cymru’n ei ddefnyddio;
- gostwng dibyniaeth Cymru ar ynni a gynhyrchir o danwydd ffosil; a
- mynd ati’n rhagweithiol i reoli’r broses o newid i economi carbon isel.

Dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet:

Er mwyn darparu ynni carbon isel sicr a fforddiadwy, mae angen cymysgedd o wahanol dechnolegau o wahanol feintiau, o raddfa gymunedol i brosiectau mawr. Yn y tymor canolig, mae hyn yn golygu newid i gynhyrchu carbon isel, sy'n cynnwys niwclear. Byddwn yn manteisio i'r eithaf ar swyddogaeth cynhyrchu adnewyddadwy.

Ym mis Medi 2017, gwnaeth Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig [ddatganiad ychwanegol ar ynni](#). Yn y datganiad hwn, nododd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet uchelgais Llywodraeth Cymru i Gymru gynhyrchu 70 y cant o ynni o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy erbyn 2030, i 1GW o gapasiti ynni adnewyddadwy fod o dan berchnogaeth leol yn 2030, ac i bob prosiect ynni adnewyddadwy newydd fod ag elfen o berchnogaeth leol erbyn 2020.

Mae [Gwasanaeth Ynni Lleol](#) Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnig cymorth ariannol a thechnegol i helpu mentrau cymdeithasol a busnesau bach a chanolig ledled Cymru i ddatblygu eu cynlluniau ynni adnewyddadwy eu hunain. Mae'n cynnwys pecyn cymorth sy'n rhoi arweiniad wrth ddatblygu prosiect o'r cysyniad cychwynnol hyd at adeiladu a gweithredu; cefnogaeth a chynghor; benthyciadau a grantiau ar gyfer datblygu prosiectau; a phorth i hwyluso gweithio mewn partneriaeth.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnal [ymgyngoriad ar lwybr carbon isel i Gymru](#) ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r ymgynghoriad yn gofyn barn rhanddeiliaid ar y ffordd orau i Gymru leihau ei hallyriadau cyn 2030, yn unol â'i dyletswydd o dan *Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016*. Mae'r ymgynghoriad yn canolbwyntio i raddau helaeth ar gefnogi a hyrwyddo prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy. O ran pŵer niwclear, mae'r ymgynghoriad yn nodi:

Byddai gorsaf bŵer niwclear newydd ym Môn yn fuddsoddiad cyfalaf enfawr ac rydym yn gweithio gyda phartneriaid er mwyn sicrhau cymaint o fudd ag sy'n bosibl i Gymru o'r gwaith o'i hadeiladu a'i gweithredu. Gallai adweithyddion modiwlwr bach (SMRs) fod o fudd yn y dyfodol, gan adeiladu ar y capasiti technegol sy'n bodoli'n barod yn safleoedd niwclear presennol Cymru. Mae'r rhain yn ddibynnol iawn ar benderfyniadau cyllido Llywodraeth y DU.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn cynnal ymgynghoriad ar [Bolisi Echdynnu Petrolewm yng Nghymru](#). Mae'r ymgynghoriad yn cynnig polisi ar gyfer echdynnu petrolewm yn y dyfodol:

Ni chredwn fod y dystiolaeth a nodir uchod, ochr yn ochr â'r dadansoddiad, yn cyflwyno achos cryf bod y budd yn gysylltiedig ag echdynnu petrolewm yn gwrthbwyso ein hymrwymiad i reoli ein hadnoddau naturiol mewn modd cynaliadwy. Gan hynny, dyma yw ein polisi arfaethedig ar gyfer y dyfodol ar gyfer echdynnu petrolewm (olew neu nwy): **Ni fyddwn yn cyflwyno unrhyw drwyddedau petrolewm newydd yng Nghymru, nac yn cefnogi ceisiadau am drwyddedau petrolewm yn sgil hollti hydrolog.**

Mae'r Gwasanaeth Ymchwil wedi cyhoeddi [blog ar yr ymgynghoriad hwn](#).

Yn ei llythyr at y Pwyllgor, mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig yn cyfeirio at wastraff ymbelydrol. Mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi mabwysiadu polisi o waredu daearegol ar gyfer ymdrin â gwastraff ymbelydrol gweithgarwch uwch yn ddiogel yn y tymor hir – ac ni fyddai cyfleuster gwaredu daearegol (CGD) ond yn gallu cael ei ddarparu yng Nghymru ar sail wirfoddol. Golyga hyn y byddai'n

rhaid i gymuned leol fynegi parodrwydd i drafod y posibilrwydd o fod yn lleoliad ar gyfer CGD arfaethedig. Cyhoeddodd y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil [flog ar yr ymgynghoriad gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar CGD](#).

Cefnogaeth gan Lywodraeth Cymru i bŵer niwclear

Yn [Ynni Cymru: Newid i economi carbon isel](#) mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn datgan ei barn ar rôl pŵer niwclear yng nghymysgedd ynni Cymru:

Yn y tymor byr, bydd nwy, ynni niwclear a bio-ynni yn darparu'r ynni i wneud iawn am natur ysbeidiol y cyflenwad o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy. Yn y tymor canolig i'r hirdymor, bydd datblygu technolegau storio ynni a'r genhedlaeth nesaf o "grid deallus" yn cynnig cyfleoedd pellach i reoli natur ysbeidiol y cyflenwad o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy a chydbwysu'r cyflenwad a'r galw yn fwy effeithiol [...]

Mae adeiladu gorsaf niwclear newydd Horizon (Wylfa B) yn elfen hanfodol nid yn unig o raglen Ynys Ynni Môn ond o'n dyfodol ynni ehangach am y bydd yn sicrhau ffynhonnell ynni gyson i gydategu'r ffynonellau ynni adnewyddadwy ysbeidiol. Yn ddiaw, mae risgiau yn gysylltiedig ag ynni niwclear ond mae'r risgiau sy'n gysylltiedig â newid yn yr hinsawdd mor ddifrifol erbyn hyn fel na allwn anwybyddu technoleg carbon isel allweddol sydd wedi'i brofi. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru o blaid datblygu gorsaf ynni niwclear newydd yn Wylfa ar Ynys Môn. Mae'r datblygiad hwn hefyd yn cynnig manteision economaidd hirdymor sylweddol i Ynys Môn a Gogledd Cymru yn gyffredinol a gallai gyfrannu £2.34 biliwn i'r economi dros y cyfnod hyd at 2025. Mae Horizon yn amcangyfrif y bydd 5,000 o swyddi adeiladu yn ystod y cyfnod prysuraf a thua 800 o swyddi uniongyrchol yn ystod ei hoes weithredol.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn frwd yn ei chefnogaeth i bŵer niwclear. Ar 5 Mehefin 2018, cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth [ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ar Wylfa Newydd](#). Nododd fod Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyhoeddi ei bod yn dechrau trafodaethau â chwmni Hitachi ynghylch prosiect arfaethedig Wylfa Newydd. Croesawodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet y cyhoeddiad hwn:

Bydd y prosiect gwerth £15 biliwn ar gyfer adeiladu Wylfa Newydd, y prosiect buddsoddi mwyaf yng Nghymru dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf. Yn wir, dyma'r buddsoddiad mwyaf o fewn y sector preifat yng Nghymru o fewn cenhedlaeth, sy'n dod â'r posibilrwydd o drawsnewidiad economaidd gwirioneddol.

Ar 28 Mehefin 2018, cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet [ddatganiad yn ymwneud ag ymweliad gan swyddogion o Lywodraeth y DU â Thrawsfynydd a lansio bargaen y sector niwclear](#).

Dywedodd:

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn flaengar iawn dros sawl blwyddyn wrth gefnogi'r sector niwclear. Rydym wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol yn y sector am nifer o flynyddoedd [...]

Rydym yn barod ac yn awyddus i weithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU ar ddarparu'r agenda niwclear gyffrous iawn a phwysig hon.

Mae'r datganiad yn rhestru nifer o ffyrdd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cefnogi'r sector niwclear yng Nghymru: drwy gefnogi'r gwaith o ddatblygu cadwyni cyflenwi; drwy ffurfio

Fforwm Niwclear Cymru; drwy roi cymorth i ddatblygu sgiliau; a thrwy ariannu gwaith ymchwil, datblygu ac arloesi.

Camau gweithredu gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Yn ystod y Pedwerydd Cynulliad, cynhaliodd y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd ymchwiliad i [ddyfodol ynni craffach i Gymru](#). Roedd yr argymhellion yn yr adroddiad yn cynnwys y dylai Cymru:

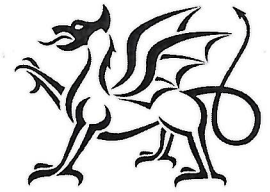
- geisio diwallu ei holl anghenion ynni drwy ffynonellau adnewyddadwy ac, yng nghydestun yr angen i dorri o leiaf 80% ar ei hallyriadau carbon erbyn 2050, gosod dyddiad targed ar gyfer cyflawni hyn; a
- sicrhau bod targedau cenedlaethol ar gyfer lleihau galw ac allyriadau carbon yn dod yn ddyletswyddau lleol. Dylid cyflawni'r rhain drwy'r fframwaith sydd wedi'i bennu gan Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol 2015.

Gofynnwyd cwestiynau yn y Cyfarfod Llawn i Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith, a'r Prif Weinidog ar ystod eang o feysydd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r ddeiseb, gan gynnwys ynni adnewyddadwy, datblygiadau niwclear a datgarboneiddio. Amlinellir safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru yn yr adran flaenorol. Hefyd, yn 2017, cynhaliwyd dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar [ddatgarboneiddio yn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru](#).

Ym mis Mehefin 2018, cynhaliwyd [dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar Forlyn Llanw Bae Abertawe](#). Yn ystod y ddadl hon, mynegwyd siom drawsbleidiol ynghylch datganiad gan Lywodraeth y DU yn nodi'r penderfyniad i beidio ag ariannu'r prosiect.

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 reidrydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

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/01560/18

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau.
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
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6

Medi 2018

Annyl David

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 15 Awst, ynghylch Deiseb P-05-837 Ynni Gwyrdd ar gyfer Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yng Nghymru.

Fel Llywodraeth rydym wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau gostyngiad o o leiaf 80% mewn allyriadau erbyn 2050. Mae'r ynni yr ydym yn ei ddefnyddio a'i gynhyrchu yn rhan allweddol o'n llwybr datgarboneiddio. Mae gan ynni adnewyddadwy ran bwysig i'w chwarae er mwyn cyrraedd ein targed datgarboneiddio ac o ystyried fy nghyfrifoldeb dro ynni rwyf am wneud popeth o fewn fy ngallu i annog pobl i ddefnyddio technolegau carbon.

Y llynedd gosodais dargedau uchelgeisiol ar gyfer cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru. Mae'r targedau yn heriol ac eto yn realistig. Rydym yn sefydlu fframwaith polisi a gwneud penderfyniadau cryf er mwyn helpu i gyrraedd y targedau hyn, o fewn dulliau'r farchnad sy'n cael eu gweithredu gan Lywodraeth y DU.

Mae buddsoddi mewn technolegau ynni adnewyddadwy yn gyfle i fusnesau reoli eu costau ynni a dod yn fwy cynaliadwy yn y tymor hwy. Mae'r Cynllun Gweithredu Economaidd yn pennu ein disgwyliadau gan fusnesau i gefnogi targedau datgarboneiddio ac ynni.

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 91

Bydd y gefnogaeth ar gyfer ynni lleol yn cael ei ddarparu drwy Wasanaeth Ynni Llywodraeth Cymru. Daw hyn â'n gwaith o gefnogi cymunedau ac o gefnogi datgarboneiddio'r sector cyhoeddus at ei gilydd. Bydd y gwasanaeth newydd yn parhau i gefnogi'r broses o gyflawni prosiectau ynni lleol sydd o fudd i'r cymunedau y maent ynddynt, gan ddarparu'r cyngor technegol a masnachol sydd ei angen i sicrhau bod ynni adnewyddadwy lleol yn cael ei gynhyrchu. Bydd cynyddu'r ynni sy'n cael ei gynhyrchu gan bobl a sefydliadau Cymru yn cadw yr arian a ddefnyddiwyd yn y gorffennol ar gyfer talu biliau tanwydd o fewn yr economi leol, gan gyfrannu at lewyrch a chydnerthedd lleol.

Fodd bynnag, ni fydd cynnydd mewn cynhyrchu adnewyddadwy ar ei ben ei hun yn cyflawni ein targedau datgarboneiddio. Mae'n rhaid inni hefyd leihau y lefelau cynhyrchu o danwydd ffosil. Ym mis Rhagfyr 2016 amlinellais fy ymrwymiad i leihau ein dibyniaeth ar ynni sy'n cael ei gynhyrchu o danwydd ffosil, er y bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn parhau i fod yn gyfrifol am gydsynio cynhyrchu o'r fath uwchben 350MW.

Mae'r pwerau newydd ar gyfer trwyddedu olew a nwy a gawsom ym mis Hydref wedi rhoi cyfle inni ystyried ein dull o weithio yn y dyfodol ar gyfer echdynnu tanwydd ffosil yng Nghymru. Lansiodd ymgyngoriad 12 wythnos gennyf ym mis Gorffennaf ble y bu imi roi amlinelliad o gynnig i beidio â chaniatáu unrhyw drwyddedu olew a nwy yn y dyfodol, gan fy mod yn credu bod datblygu ffynonellau petrolewm newydd yn mynd yn erbyn ein hymrwymiad i leihau ein dibyniaeth ar danwydd ffosil.

<https://beta.gov.wales/petroleum-extraction-policy-wales>

<https://beta.llyw.cymru/polisi-echdynnu-petrolewm-yng-nghymru>

Mae gwella a sicrhau diogelwch y cyflenwad ynni yn galw am ddefnyddio adnoddau yn well tra'n cynyddu lefelau cynhyrchu carbon isel diogel a chynhyrchu adnewyddadwy am gost fforddiadwy.

Mae prosiect Wylfa Newydd yn ddatblygiad carbon isel wedi'i noddi gan Lywodraeth y DU. Mae'r prosiect hwn yn gynnig unwaith mewn oes i Ogledd Cymru, gyda'r posibilrwydd o drawsnewidiad economaidd gwirioneddol trwy ddefnyddio ein gallu niwclear presennol a'n gweithlu dawnus i ddarparu swyddi gwerth uchel nawr ac ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Bydd prosiectau niwclear, gan gynnwys adeiladu o'r newydd, gweithredu a cynnal a chadw a datgomisiynu, yn hwb i'r economi o ran gwaith uniongyrchol ac anuniongyrchol, a gwaith o dan gontract yn y gadwyn gyflenwi ehangach. Mae'r diwydiant niwclear yng Nghymru wedi buddsoddi llawer mewn hyfforddiant, a bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny drwy gydweithio a phartneriaethau gyda sefydliadau addysgol, gan ei fod yn bwriadu datblygu ei weithlu ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Caiff gwastraff ymbelydrol ei storio'n ddiogel ar hyn o bryd ar y safle o dan drwydded gan Swyddfa Rheoli Niwclear Llywodraeth y DU. Mae'r broses o storio a gwaredu gwastraff ymbelydrol o sefydliadau niwclear Cymru yn cael ei reoli'n drylwyr. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi mabwysiadu polisi o waredu daearegol er mwyn rheoli gwastraff ymbelydrol actifedd uwch yn ddiogel.

Mae rhaglen waredu ddaearegol Llywodraeth y DU yn ceisio dod o hyd i un safle i waredu y gwastraff ymbelydrol sy'n dod o Gymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon. Dim ond yn wirfoddol fyddai cyfleuster gwaredu daearegol (GDF) yn cael ei sefydlu yng Nghymru. Golyga hyn y byddai'n rhaid i'r gymuned leol ddangos eu bod yn barod i drafod y posibilrwydd o dderbyn GDF, ac, yn ddiweddarach, byddai'n rhaid llwyddo gyda prawf o gefnogaeth y cyhoedd. Byddai'n rhaid i unrhyw GDF fodloni gofynion amgylcheddol, diogelwch a chynllunio trylwyr.

Er mwyn bodloni ein rhwymedigaethau ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn symud tuag at ganlyniadau economi garbon isel mewn Cymru gyfoethocach, mwy cadarn a chynaliadwy. Bydd hyn yn galw am gymysgedd o ynni dibynadwy a fforddiadwy yn ogystal â gweithlu dawnus sy'n cael eu cyflogi o fewn sector ynni carbon isel cynhenid.

*Yn gywir
Lesley*

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

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

**P-05-837 Green Energy for the Wellbeing of Future Generations in Wales –
Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 01.10.18**

Dear Kayleigh

Further to your email of September 24th and attachment I attach our response to the correspondence from the Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs in line with your deadline of October 2nd for the Petitions Committee meeting on October 9th.

Most of the evidence backing our response is outlined under the appropriate section in the attachment but I also attach a further document which to date has not yet been published backing our arguments about uranium mining. The Author is Pete Roche who has prepared the article for Greenpeace International .

As you can see it is a complex topic and we would be delighted to attend any future Meetings of the Petitions Committee to present our points in more and illustrative detail. We have kept to the 4 page outline as requested but would be happy to elaborate further .

Please confirm you have received and can open both attachments

Thank you for your support and I look forward to further information about the process in due course

Yours sincerely

Mag Richards (Secretariat to Welsh Anti Nuclear Alliance)

<https://emea01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=www.wana.wales&data=02%7C01%7CSeneddPetitions%40Assembly.Wales%7Ccbdcdfe58b514fd5b58c08d6277b2f1b%7C38dc5129340c45148a044e8ef2771564%7C1%7C0%7C636739808409606583&sdata=Lx3lXzeOEqrhhl7Gxnx2kGX3X0LtlG7gPVjOitKdqc%3D&r eserved=0>



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Fao David J Rowlands ; Chair Senedd Petitions Committee

Re. “ Green Energy for the Wellbeing of Future Generations”P-05-837

Response to letter from Lesley Griffiths AM Sept 6th 2018

We endorse a number of the statements made by the Cabinet Secretary in her letter dated September 6th specifically :

- An 80% reduction in emissions by 2050 (although Zero Carbon Britain claims 100%)
- Investment in renewable energy technologies and support for local energy projects
- Reduction in the levels of generation from fossil fuels – (this should also include the phasing out of nuclear power for reasons outlined below).
- Improving security of energy supplies including better uses of resources whilst increasing levels of secure low carbon and renewable generation at affordable costs

However, it is the inclusion of Wylfa Newydd and Nuclear projects as part of a low carbon strategy plus the inference they are clean, green and renewable that has led to this Petition

ABSTRACT

The reality is that the nuclear fuel cycle is a filthy, dangerous and unhealthy process leaving a legacy of radioactive wastes at all stages of the fuel cycle; from fuel production to decommissioning. Support for this technology conflicts directly with the sentiments of the “Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015”. We also challenge the economic basis on which nuclear developments are based.

The process of acquiring and using nuclear fuel is not low carbon as uranium is imported from countries such as Kazakhstan and its production is energy intensive. This fuel travels an average distance of 2,500 + miles before it reaches us, adding to carbon emissions. In addition emissions will increase as the quality of uranium ore declines and supplies diminish.

We could reduce our carbon footprint quicker and in much more sustainable ways by putting our money into renewables NOW rather than waiting for new nuclear builds (due from 2025+) which require enormous government subsidies. For renewable technologies such as wind, hydro and solar there are no imported fuels they are the second biggest source of electricity in the UK, and there is massive scope for Wales to lead the way in developing low carbon sustainable energy whilst creating green jobs across the Country.

A. NUCLEAR ENERGY WILL NOT SORT CLIMATE CHANGE

1. The Nuclear fuel cycle is not low-carbon

Claims that nuclear power is a 'low carbon' energy source fall apart under scrutiny, writes Professor Keith Barnham. Far from coming in at six grams of CO₂ per unit of electricity for

Hinkley C, as the Climate Change Committee believes, the true figure is probably well above 50 grams breaching the CCC's recommended limit for new sources of power generation beyond 2030.

It is only the power station side that is low carbon. Greenhouse gases are emitted at all stages of the nuclear cycle, fuel production, construction, operation, dismantling and waste disposal. Leaving out any of these stages will bias estimates towards lower values. The last two contributions, dismantling and waste disposal are particularly difficult to estimate. Not many commercial reactors have been fully decommissioned. Also there is still no scientific or political consensus on the approach to be used for the long-term storage of waste.

<https://theecologist.org/2015/feb/05/false-solution-nuclear-power-not-low-carbon>

2. Problems with Uranium

Quality of the Ore - The specific nuclear CO₂ emission will rise during the next decades, due to the depletion of high-quality uranium resources and dependency on ever decreasing ore quality. Lower grade ores require more energy per unit and consequently cause higher CO₂ emission. If no new large high-quality resources are discovered, the nuclear CO₂ emission will eventually surpass that of fossil-generated electricity.

According to figures Jan Willem Storm van Leeuwen has compiled from the WISE Uranium Project about 37% of the identified uranium reserves have an ore grade below 0.05%. The analysis shows that using 0.005% concentration uranium ores a nuclear reactor will have a carbon footprint larger than a natural gas power plant. Nuclear power relying on poor ores, at grades less than 200 grams of uranium per tonne rock, emits as much CO₂ per kilowatt-hour as coal-fired power stations .<https://www.stormsmith.nl/Media/downloads/nuclearEsecurCO2.pdf>

Uranium supplies – New nuclear power plants are supposed to have an operational life of 60 years with a lead-in time of 10 -19 years. Plants currently being planned, would reach their end of expected life during 2080 - 2090; power plants now starting to operate, would be shut-down at the end of 2070. If the World Nuclear Association low growth scenario is assumed as a starting point, the currently operated uranium mines would be exhausted between 2043 and 2055. On this assumption it would not be possible to supply a nuclear power plant being planned now with uranium until the end of its lifetime.

https://www.energyagency.at/fileadmin/dam/pdf/publikationen/berichteBroschueren/Endbericht_LCA_Nuklearindustrie-engl.pdf

3. Climate Change is NOW - Even at the most optimistic build rate, 10 new reactors by 2025, the UK's carbon emissions would be cut by just 4%. The UK has a binding target of a 34 % cut by 2020, meaning that new nuclear's ability to help meet our obligations is tiny. We have limited time and money to spend so must prioritise technologies with the greatest potential to meet our energy needs and cut emissions. Renewable energy industries will not only power our country but also create jobs, new businesses and help make Britain a world-leader in cutting edge 21st century technologies <https://greenpeace.org.uk/what-we-do/climate/energy/dirty-energy/nuclear-power/>

This view is echoed by Tom Burke, Chairman of E3G "We have to think about the deadlines for our emissions targets, if we wait for new nuclear plants to be built then we will fail to meet them. Nuclear is also too expensive, and new reactors are actually based on old, twentieth century technology, and are an inherently inflexible energy source. Our modern energy system needs flexibility, nuclear power cannot keep up."

<https://www.e3g.org/>

Nuclear technology does not adapt well to climate change and can only operate under predictable and controlled conditions. Reactors in France had to be shut down during the recent heat wave because their cooling waters were too warm to be discharged without causing damage to ecosystems - and then there are the predicted sea-rise scenarios !

www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/france-nuclear-reactors-shut-down-edf-europe-heat-wave-a8477776.htm

4. Zero Carbon Britain (ZCB)– Rethinking the Future – www.zerocarbonbritain.org

The ZCB scenario demonstrates that we could rapidly reduce UK Greenhouse gas emissions to zero by 2030 using only currently available technology. It outlines how we can provide a reliable energy supply with 100% renewable energy sources and flexible carbon neutral back up - without fossil fuels, nuclear power, or gambling on the promise of future technology. In addition it can deliver a modern lifestyle, create employment, improve our wellbeing, and ensure a safe and sustainable future for future generations.

5. Nuclear 's contribution to total world energy is tiny

Currently the nuclear share of the world energy supply is 1.9%, and declining. Even if nuclear power was CO2 free, which it is not, then the reduction of the human CO2 emission could not be more than 1.9%. Most sensible countries are phasing out nuclear in favour of renewable energies such as wind, tidal, solar <https://www.stormsmith.nl/i05.html>)

6. The weapons connection – Decades of deceit have been thrown overboard with the new nuclear sales pitch, argues Jim Green. The new sales pitch openly links nuclear power to weapons and argues that weapons programs will be jeopardised unless greater subsidies are provided for the civil nuclear industry <https://theecologist.org/2018/sep/20/nuclear-power-lobbyist-michael-shellenberger-learns-love-bomb>

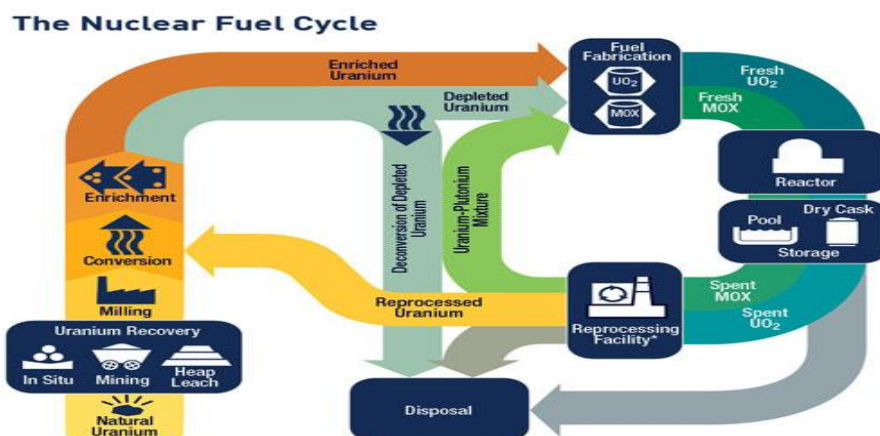
B. NUCLEAR POWER IS NOT CLEAN, GREEN OR RENEWABLE

Currently nuclear capacity in the UK is almost exclusively owned by EDF who secure supplies of natural uranium from a variety of mining operators in a number of countries, including Niger, Kazakhstan, Canada and Australia. EDF work in partnership with a variety of industrial partners such as the French group AREVA and companies such as Urenco (UK, Germany and Netherlands), Tenex (Russia) and USEC (United States).

<https://www.edf.fr/en/edf/nuclear-fuel-cycle-edf-present-at-all-stages>

WHAT IS URANIUM ? - How Does it Work?

In a nuclear power station the uranium fuel is assembled so that a controlled chain reaction is achieved with uranium replacing the burning of coal or gas. The heat created by splitting the U-235 atoms is then used to make steam which spins a turbine to drive a generator, producing electricity. The chain reaction is controlled by rods and moderated by water, graphite and/or heavy water depending on the type of reactor.



* Reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, including mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel, is not practiced in the United States.
Note: The NRC has no regulatory role in mining uranium.

As of June 2017

U.S. NRC
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment

Stages of production of uranium

1. Mining – Uranium is mostly mined in open pit or underground mines producing large amounts of waste. This waste often contains elevated concentrations of radioisotopes and includes ore with too low a grade for processing. Kazakhstan is the world's top uranium producer, followed by Canada and then Australia - others include South Africa, Niger, Brazil, China, Namibia, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine.

The largest open pit mine in the world is the Rossing Mine in Namibia. Large amounts of material have to be removed as the rock only contains 0.029% of uranium. Approximately 1 billion tonnes of material has so far been removed - one third of which was processed in the uranium mill. The remainder is waste which releases radioactive dust and radon gas.

In Niger AREVA (associate of EDF) established mining 40 years ago, creating what should have been an economic rescue for a depressed nation but their operations have been largely destructive. There are great clouds of dust, mountains of industrial waste and sludge sit in huge piles, exposed to the air; and the shifting of millions of tonnes of earth and rock is corrupting the diminishing groundwater source, due to industrial overuse. The “Left in the Dust” Report shows how AREVA extracts Niger's natural resources, earning billions and leaving little behind but centuries of environmental pollution and health risks for the people, where death rates linked to respiratory problems are twice that of the rest of the country. <https://www.greenpeace.org/denmark/Global/denmark/p2/other/report/2010/left-in-the-dust.pdf>

2. Uranium milling – Once the uranium ore is extracted it is refined into uranium concentrate at a uranium mill. It is crushed into a fine powder referred to as *yellowcake*. The unwanted by-product is the uranium mill tailings, normally dumped as sludge in special ponds or piles, where they are abandoned. The sludge still contains about 85% of the initial radioactivity plus heavy metals and other toxic contaminants used during milling. The WISE Uranium project outlines that the tailings present the most serious long-term hazard generated from uranium mining. <http://www.wise-uranium.org/stk.html?src=stk01e>

3. Uranium conversion - Yellowcake is then converted into uranium hexafluoride (UF₆) gas at a converter facility so it can be used in an enrichment plant. Nuclear fuel for a reactor needs to have a higher concentration of the U²³⁵ isotope than that which exists in natural uranium ore. Conversion plants operate commercially in the USA, Canada, France, Russia and China and create even more waste.

4. Uranium enrichment - During enrichment large quantities of depleted uranium or ‘tails’ are produced. The uranium with a higher concentration of U²³⁵ (enriched uranium) is used for fabricating fuel for reactors. The tails are a serious waste product. For each tonne of enriched uranium, 7 tonnes of depleted uranium is generated. The ultimate fate of the depleted uranium is unclear, but most of it is stored as UF₆ in steel containers in open yards near the enrichment plants.

5. Uranium reconversion and nuclear fuel fabrication

Once the uranium is enriched, it is ready to be converted into nuclear fuel. The fuel assemblies are transported by road or rail and are then placed in the reactor core, where they remain for three to four years, after which they gradually become spent. Spent nuclear fuel is highly radioactive and has to be stored in cooling ponds until a solution is found for disposal. The fuel load for a 900 MW reactor is 157 assemblies containing around 11 million pellets of enriched uranium.

The production of nuclear fuel is a high energy process creating wastes at every stage and to date no safe methods have been found to deal with these wastes. It is unethical to produce more and leave their legacy for future generations to sort out.

Uranium Mining – Pete Roche

The Langer Heinrich uranium mine (LHM) in Namibia has been placed on a care-and-maintenance basis by the Australian operator Paladin Energy.ⁱ The Company itself was put in the hands of administrators in July 2017 because it was unable to pay a US\$277 million debt to EDF.ⁱⁱ The only other mine operated by Paladin – the Kayelekera uranium mine in Malawi – was also put into care-and-maintenance in 2014.ⁱⁱⁱ Paladin CEO Alex Molyneux said: “*The uranium market has failed to recover since the Fukushima incident in 2011.*”^{iv}

Both mines will require remediation work to be carried out but it is extremely doubtful that Paladin will have set aside adequate funds to fulfil its responsibilities. Its 2017 Annual Report lists a ‘rehabilitation provision’ of US\$86.93 million to cover both LHM and Kayelekera. For comparison, Energy Resources of Australia has set aside US\$403 million for rehabilitation of the Ranger uranium mine in Australia in addition to US\$346 million already spent on water and rehabilitation activities since 2012. Remediation of the African mines could be cheaper, not least because of their relative sizes compared with Ranger, but one Malawian NGO, estimates that the Kayelekera mine alone could cost US\$100 million.^v

In 2010 Greenpeace International documented the legacy of waste and environmental destruction left by the French nuclear industry mining of uranium in Niger.^{vi} Clouds of dust caused by controlled explosions at the open pit mine carry radioactive gas towards the towns of Arlit and Akokan. Mountains of industrial radioactive waste sit in the open air for decades. And the shifting of millions of tonnes of rock and earth has corrupted the once clean source of groundwater that is also rapidly disappearing due to industrial overuse. In November 2009 Greenpeace and its partners were able to complete a brief scientific investigation of the area measuring radiation levels in and around the mining towns. In some cases readings went above 100 times internationally recommended levels. In about ten years’ time the local economy around Arlit and Akokan will dry up as the mines run out of uranium, but the people and a legacy environmental pollution will be left behind for centuries to come.^{vii} The waste in Niger includes an estimated 40 million tons of radioactive residues from two mines and 1600 tonnes of contaminated solid waste, as well as additional liquid waste.^{viii}

It’s a similar story in other parts of the world. In the East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand State in Eastern India there are hundreds of cases of congenital illness and other birth defects in addition to a high incidence of infertility, miscarriages and pre-mature deliveries near the Jadugora uranium mines which have some of the best quality uranium ore, and magnesium diuranate deposits in the world. “*Miners working in the mine areas inhale the dust and radon gas. Besides, the uranium ore are transported in uncovered trucks through roads that are full of bumps. This cause the debris to fall off on the sides of the road. Radiation are also caused by dumping of mine’s tailings in uncovered ponds,*” said Ankush Vengurlekar, a photojournalist who has documented people’s suffering because of the “unsafe” mining.

Locals say villages lying close to the tailing ponds are the worst affected. During the dry season, dust from the tailings blows through these villages. During the monsoon rains, radioactive waste spills into the surrounding creeks and rivers, causing further internal radiation as villagers use the contaminated water for washing and drinking and also use the nearby ponds for fishing.^{ix}

Earlier this decade when it looked like there might be a renaissance in nuclear power construction Chinese, Canadian and French firms rushed to exploit uranium deposits in new

countries in Africa. In 2010 one commentator said “*Getting a mine going in Texas takes two bookshelves full of authorisations. In Niger you give a shovel to a guy on \$2 a day and you’re mining uranium.*”^x Even so, in 2016 almost 75% of world uranium production was still taking place in the top three producing countries, Kazakhstan, Canada and Australia.^{xi}

Uranium mining is just the start of the nuclear fuel chain, but these stories serve to illustrate how the nuclear industry, after making a profit, often loads its liabilities onto local residents, taxpayers and electricity consumers. All the way through the nuclear chain, local populations are subjected to increased health risks, and yet more often than not they have not been asked if they are willing to put up with those increased risks.

Uranium Wastes

Most uranium ore is mined in open pit or underground mines. The uranium content of the ore is often between only 0.1% and 0.2%. Therefore, large amounts of ore have to be mined to get at the uranium. In the early years up until the 1960's uranium was predominantly mined in open pit mines from ore deposits located near the surface. Later, mining was continued in underground mines, but many of these closed in the 1980s after prices dropped. The US had lots of underground mines during the Cold War era. After deposits were exhausted many of these were simply abandoned, often without even securing the mine opening presenting a hazard even today.^{xii}

Waste rock is produced during both types of mining. This often contains elevated concentrations of radioisotopes compared to normal rock. Other waste piles consist of ore with too low a grade for processing. These waste piles threaten local populations due to the release of radon gas and seepage water containing radioactive and toxic materials.

The largest open pit mine in the world is the Rossing Mine in Namibia. Large amounts of material have to be removed from the pit as the rock only contains 0.029% of uranium. Approximately 1 billion tonnes of material has so far been removed - one third of which was processed in the uranium mill. The remainder was deposited on waste rock and low grade ore piles. The waste rock piles release radioactive dust and radon gas into the environment.

According to the seminal work on nuclear chemistry published in 1995 by Hoppin, Rydberg, and Liljenzin:

“...Ra [Radium] and Rn [Radon] are among the most radio-toxic substances existing, causing bone and lung cancer at relatively low concentrations, [consequently] special attention must be devoted to their appearance in nature”^{xiii}

Uranium Milling

Ore mined in open pit or underground mines is crushed and leached in a uranium mill – basically a chemical plant designed to extract uranium from ore. It is usually located near the mines to limit transportation. In most cases, sulphuric acid is used as the leaching agent, but alkaline leaching is also used. As the leaching agent not only extracts uranium from the ore, but also several other constituents like molybdenum, vanadium, selenium, iron, lead and arsenic, the uranium must be separated out of the leaching solution. The final product produced from the mill, commonly referred to as "yellow cake" (U_3O_8 with impurities), is packed and shipped in casks.

A rather more unwanted product is the uranium mill tailings which is normally dumped as sludge in special ponds or piles, where they are abandoned. The largest such piles in the US and Canada contain up to 30 million tonnes of solid material. In Saxony, Germany the Helmsdorf pile near Zwickau contains 50 million tonnes, and in Thuringia the Culmitsch pile near Seelingstädt 86 million tonnes of solids.^{xiv}

Milling does not remove long lived decay products such as thorium-230 and radium-226, nor does it remove all of the uranium - about 5% to 10% remains - so the sludge still contains about 85% of the initial radioactivity along with heavy metals and other toxic contaminants such as arsenic, and chemical reagents used during the milling process. The mining and milling process removes hazardous chemicals from their relatively safe underground location and converts them to a fine sand, then sludge, making them more susceptible to dispersion throughout the environment.

Radon-222 gas emanates from tailings piles and has a half-life of 3.8 days. This may seem short, but due to the continuous production of radon from the decay of radium-226, which has a half-life of 1600 years, radon presents a long-term hazard. Further, because the parent product of radium-226, thorium-230 (with a half-life of 80,000 years) is also present, there is continuous production of radium-226.

After about 1 million years, the radioactivity of the tailings and thus its radon releases will have decreased so that it is only limited by the residual uranium contents, which continuously produces new thorium-230.

Radon release is a major hazard which continues after uranium mines are shut down. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates the lifetime excess lung cancer risk of residents living near a bare tailings pile of 80 hectares at two cases per hundred. Since radon spreads quickly with the wind, many people receive small additional radiation doses. Although the excess risk for the individual is small, it cannot be neglected due to the large number of people concerned. EPA estimated that the uranium tailings deposits existing in the United States in 1983 would cause 500 lung cancer deaths per century, if no countermeasures were taken.^{xv}

Due to the long half-lives of the radioactive constituents involved the safety of tailings deposits have to be guaranteed for very long periods of time. After rainfall, erosion gullies can form; floods can destroy the whole deposit; plants and burrowing animals can penetrate into the deposit and thus disperse the material, enhance the radon releases and make the deposit more susceptible to climatic erosion. When the surface of the pile dries out, the fine sands are blown by the wind over adjacent areas. Seepage from tailings piles is another major hazard posing a risk of contamination to ground and surface water. Residents are also threatened by radium-226 and other hazardous substances like arsenic in their drinking water supplies and in fish from the area. The seepage problem is very important with acidic tailings, as the radionuclides involved are more mobile under acidic conditions.

Tailings dam failures have caused pollution problems at uranium mines across the globe. Twenty-one dam failures have been documented by WISE International.^{xvi}

Closure of a uranium mill produces large amounts of radioactively contaminated scrap which will have to be disposed in a safe manner. In the case of Wismut's Crossen uranium mill, in

Germany, to reduce cost some of the scrap is intended to be disposed in the Helmsdorf tailings, but there it can produce gases and thus threaten the safe final disposal of the sludge.^{xvii}

The WISE International Uranium Project detailed the world inventory of known uranium mill tailings in 2011. The South African tailings are from uranium by-product recovery from gold mining; and part of the Australian tailings are from uranium co-product recovery with copper mining (Olympic Dam). Nevertheless the world's inventory of uranium mill tailings amounts to 2,352.55 million tonnes.^{xviii}

Country	Million tonnes of uranium mill tailings
Australia	79
Bulgaria	16
Canada	202.13
Czech Republic	89
France	29.318
Germany	174.45
Hungary	29.4
Kazakhstan	165
Kyrgyzstan	32.3
Namibia	350
Russia	56.85
South Africa	700
Ukraine	89.5
USA	235
Uzbekistan	60

Uranium Enrichment

The raw material obtained from uranium mining is known as yellowcake. It contains U_3O_8 and impurities. To use this in electricity generating nuclear power stations it has to be made into nuclear fuel. Firstly the uranium has to be converted to uranium hexafluoride (UF_6), a compound that can easily become a gas. This property is required for the subsequent enrichment process.

Yellowcake still contains some impurities so prior to enrichment has to be further refined before or after being converted to uranium hexafluoride (UF_6), (known as 'hex'). Conversion plants are operating commercially in the USA, Canada, France, Russia and China. This conversion generates yet more waste. Conversion wastes are usually dumped in large compounds next to the conversion plant.

In France, for instance, the Comurhex Malvési conversion plant, converts U_3O_8 to UF_4 . Further processing to UF_6 is done at the Comurhex plant in Pierrelatte. On March 20, 2004, a dam failure at a decantation and evaporation pond at the Malvési conversion plant released approx. 30,000 cubic metres of liquid and slurries. The dam failure is believed to have been caused by an "*abnormal presence of water*" due to heavy rain in summer 2003. Production had to be halted again for two months after heavy rainfall at the end of January 2006, to maintain the required safety margin for the ponding water in the compound. However, rain

water came into contact with the spilled slurries from the 2004 event still lying outside of the dams, and contaminants thus dissolved were released into the environment. On March 5, 2006, strong winds resulted in an overflow of several decantation ponds due to insufficient safety margins of the ponding water levels, leading to another spill of nitrate-contaminated waters.

On June 20, 2006, a further spill of an unreported amount of contaminated slurries occurred which covered a surface area of 350 square meters and went undetected for a month.^{xix}

The concentration of the fissile isotope uranium-235 in natural uranium is only around 0.71%. To make nuclear fuel for most reactors this has to be increased to around 3 - 5%. This is known as the enrichment process. In commercially available enrichment plants this is done by a physical process, either by gas diffusion, or by using a centrifuge. For each tonne of enriched uranium, 7 tonnes of depleted uranium (DU) are generated. The ultimate fate of the depleted uranium is mostly unclear, but most of it is stored as UF₆ in steel containers in open yards near the enrichment plants. The U.S. has launched a program to convert the depleted uranium hexafluoride to a chemical form that is more suitable for long term storage.

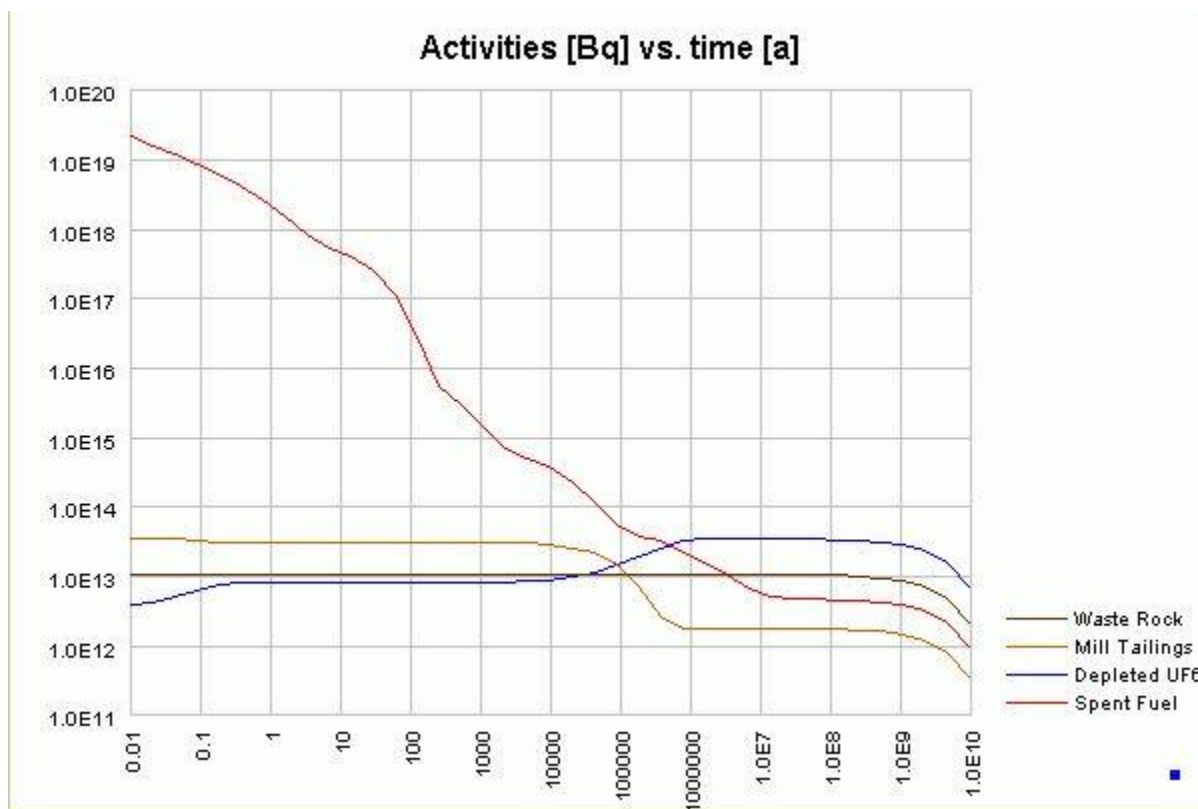
The most recent inventory of worldwide depleted uranium that appears to be available come from the OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency^{xx} in 1999:

Country	Stored as	Stocks in tU
USA	UF ₆	480,000
Russia	UF ₆	450,000
	Metal & oxide	10,000
France	U ₃ O ₈	140,000
	UF ₆	50,000
UK (BNFL)	UF ₆	30,000
Netherlands, Germany, UK (Urenco)	UF ₆	16,000
Japan	UF ₆	10,000
China	UF ₆	2,000
South Korea	UF ₆	200
Total		1,188,200

The OECD report said stocks of depleted uranium arising from the enrichment process are expected to increase by up to 57 000 tU annually for the foreseeable future – so an almost 5% increase every year.

The next step in nuclear fuel production is to convert the enriched UF₆ to uranium dioxide for use in nuclear fuel rods. Minor amounts of waste are produced at this stage of the process.

To illustrate the kinds of timescales we need to take into account, the chart below^{xxi} compares the radioactivity of the various wastes generated by a 1,000MW nuclear power reactor each year. Initially the activity of the spent fuel is by far the greatest, but this decreases continuously. The radioactivity of depleted uranium, on the other hand, actually increases in the long term, so that after half a million years it overtakes spent fuel. (NB. both scales are logarithmic).



ⁱ Paladin Energy, 25 May 2018, 'LHM Confirmation of Care & Maintenance', <https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20180525/pdf/43v8z12d7zf1r0.pdf>

ⁱⁱ Nuclear Monitor #847, 21 July 2017, 'Paladin Energy goes bust', <https://www.wiseinternational.org/nuclear-monitor/847/paladin-energy-goes-bust>

ⁱⁱⁱ Market Wired 7 Feb 2014, Paladin Energy Ltd. 'Suspension of Production at Kayelekera Mine, Malawi', <http://www.marketwired.com/press-release/paladin-energy-ltd-suspension-of-production-at-kayelekera-mine-malawi-tsx-pdn-1876805.htm>

^{iv} Mining Technology, 30 April 2018, 'Paladin begins consultations to place LHM mine on care and maintenance', www.mining-technology.com/news/paladin-begins-consultations-place-lhm-mine-care-maintenance/

^v Green, J. Paladin Energy puts second African uranium mine into care-and-maintenance, Nuclear Monitor #862, June 2018

^{vi} For an update on Arlit see African Arguments 18th July 2017 <http://africanarguments.org/2017/07/18/a-forgotten-community-the-little-town-in-niger-keeping-the-lights-on-in-france-uranium-arlit-areva/>

^{vii} Left in the Dust, AREVA's radioactive legacy in the desert towns of Niger, Greenpeace International 2010 <https://www.greenpeace.org/denmark/Global/denmark/p2/other/report/2010/left-in-the-dust.pdf> See also <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ioRtzOWm07A>

^{viii} History and consequences of uranium mining in Niger from 1969 to 2017 by Almoustapha Alhacen, Arlit, Niger.

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/58bd8808e3df28ba498d7569/t/59bd250780bd5e7ca76585f3/1505568010268/Almoustapha_20170910_+English_HN.pdf

^{ix} Anwar, T. *Uranium Mining in Jharkhand: Radioactive Poisoning Ravaging Lives in Villages*, Newsclick 21st June 2018 <https://newsclick.in/uranium-mining-jharkhand-radioactive-poisoning-ravaging-lives-villages>

^x Sunday Times 7th February 2010 <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-great-uranium-stampede-c7p3m6h9xxd>

^{xi} World Nuclear Association July 2017 <http://www.world-nuclear.org/information-library/facts-and-figures/uranium-production-figures.aspx>

^{xii} See Slide 8 <http://www.wise-uranium.org/stk.html?src=stk01e>

^{xiii} Hoppin, G. Rydberg, J. Liljenzin, J.O. Radiochemistry and Nuclear Chemistry, Butterworth, Heinmann, Oxford 1995

^{xiv} For more information see Uranium Mining and Milling Wastes: An Introduction by Peter Diehl <http://www.wise-uranium.org/uwai.html>

^{xv} Federal Register / Vol. 48, No. 196 / Friday, October 7, 1983 / See page 45929.

^{xvi} See Chronology of Uranium Tailings Dam Failures, <http://www.wise-uranium.org/mdaf.html>

^{xvii} <http://www.wise-uranium.org/uwai.html>

^{xviii} See slide No.61 <http://www.wise-uranium.org/stk.html?src=stk01e>

^{xix} <http://www.wise-uranium.org/stk.html?src=stk02e>

^{xx} Management of Depleted Uranium, OECD/NEA 2001 <https://www.oecd-nea.org/ndd/pubs/2001/3035-management-depleted-uranium.pdf>

^{xxi} WISE Uranium Project, Slide Talk, Nuclear Fuel Production (Conversion, Enrichment, Fuel Prod.), March 2007, Slide No.22 <http://www.wise-uranium.org/stk.html?src=stk02e>

Eitem 2.6

P-05-838 Cefnogwch y Llwybr Du o ran Ffordd Liniaru'r M4

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan South Wales Chamber of Commerce, ar ôl casglu 1,482 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i barhau â'i chynlluniau i adeiladu Ffordd Liniaru'r M4 ar hyd y Llwybr Du arfaethedig, ac yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno dadl ar gynlluniau'r M4 yn ddiweddarach eleni, rydym yn galw ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i gefnogi'r prosiect.

Mae angen di-os am draffordd newydd o amgylch Casnewydd, gyda'r tagfeydd o gwmpas Twneli Brynglas yn cael effaith negyddol ar fusnesau ac ar bobl o bob rhan o dde Cymru. Cyhoeddwyd y bwriad cyntaf i gael ffordd liniaru ym 1991, sef bron i 30 mlynedd yn ôl. Er nad yw'r methiant i weithredu am dros dri degawd yn unig ar fai, credwn nad yw hyn wedi bod o gymorth i les economaidd y genhedlaeth bresennol, ac mae wedi cyfrannu at:

- Fod y gyfradd gyflogaeth yng Nghymru dros 3 y cant yn is ar gyfartaledd na chyfradd gyflogaeth y DU ers canol y 1990au.
- Fod y Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth y pen yn gyson yn is na 75 y cant o gyfartaledd yn y DU ers diwedd y 1990au, gyda'r ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos mai Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth Caerdydd y pen yw'r isaf o blith pedair prifddinas y DU.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Canfu dadansoddiad Llywodraeth Cymru ers mis Mawrth 2016 y byddai ffordd M4 newydd yn ardal Casnewydd yn gwella cysylltedd yn Ne Cymru ac â gweddill y DU, a fydd yn:

- Lleihau amseroedd teithio, gan ddod â manteision penodol i gwmnïau logisteg a 'gweithrediadau ond mewn pryd', sydd ar hyn o bryd yn wynebu tarfu rheolaidd a chostau cysylltiedig.
- Arbed costau cludiant yr amcangyfrifir eu bod yn £34 miliwn y flwyddyn i fusnesau de Cymru.

- Cynyddu mynediad at gyflogaeth i drigolion ac yn ehangu maint y gweithlu hygyrch i fusnesau.
- Cynyddu Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth de Cymru o £39 miliwn y flwyddyn drwy'r cynnydd o ran cynhyrchiant.
- Creu mynediad at safleoedd cyflogaeth newydd yn ardal Casnewydd, gyda photensial ar gyfer 15,000 o swyddi, a gwella mynediad at safleoedd sy'n gyfagos i'r M4 presennol, a gaiff ei rwystro yn sgîl tagfeydd traffig rheolaidd.
- Gwella'r canfyddiad o Gymru ar gyfer ymwelwyr, ac fel lleoliad ar gyfer buddsoddi.

Newidiwch y sefyllfa fel y bu ers 30 mlynedd, a chefnogwch gynigion y llywodraeth o ran y Llwybr Du ar gyfer Ffordd Liniaru'r M4, fel y gallwn wella llesiant economaidd cenedlaethau'r dyfodol ar draws De Cymru.

Tystiolaeth

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-politics-43059755>

<https://statscymru.llyw.cymru/v/C8Ns>

<https://statscymru.llyw.cymru/v/C8Nt>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/bulletins/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalanceduk/1998to2016#wales-was-the-fastest-growing-country-in-the-uk-in-2016>

<https://beta.llyw.cymru/coridor-yr-m4-o-amgylch-casnewydd-adroddiad-diwygiedig-yr-asesiad-or-ffaith-economaidd-ehangach>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Casnewydd
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Deiseb: Cefnogwch y Llwybr Du o ran Ffordd Liniaru'r M4

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 9 Hydref 2017
Petitions Committee | 9 October 2017

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-838

Teitl y ddeiseb: Cefnogwch y Llwybr Du o ran Ffordd Liniaru'r M4

Testun y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i barhau â'i chynlluniau i adeiladu Ffordd Liniaru'r M4 ar hyd y Llwybr Du arfaethedig, ac yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno dadl ar gynlluniau'r M4 yn ddiweddarach eleni, rydym yn galw ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i gefnogi'r prosiect.

Mae angen di-os am draffordd newydd o amgylch Casnewydd, gyda'r tagfeydd o gwmpas Twneli Brynglas yn cael effaith negyddol ar fusnesau ac ar bobl o bob rhan o dde Cymru. Cyhoeddwyd y bwriad cyntaf i gael ffordd liniaru ym 1991, sef bron i 30 mlynedd yn ôl. Er nad yw'r methiant i weithredu am dros dri degawd yn unig ar fai, credwn nad yw hyn wedi bod o gymorth i les economaidd y genhedlaeth bresennol, ac mae wedi cyfrannu at:

- Fod y gyfradd gyflogaeth yng Nghymru dros 3 y cant yn is ar gyfartaledd na chyfradd gyflogaeth y DU ers canol y 1990au.
- Fod y Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth y pen yn gyson yn is na 75 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU ers diwedd y 1990au, gyda'r ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos mai Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth Caerdydd y pen yw'r isaf o blith pedair prifddinas y DU.

Canfu dadansoddiad Llywodraeth Cymru ers mis Mawrth 2016 y byddai ffordd M4 newydd yn ardal Casnewydd yn gwella cysylltedd yn Ne Cymru ac â gweddill y DU, a fydd yn:

- Lleihau amseroedd teithio, gan ddod â manteision penodol i gwmnïau logisteg a 'gweithrediadau ond mewn pryd', sydd ar hyn o bryd yn wynebu tarfu rheolaidd a chostau cysylltiedig.

- Arbed costau cludiant yr amcangyfrifir eu bod yn £34 miliwn y flwyddyn i fusnesau de Cymru.
- Cynyddu mynediad at gyflogaeth i drigolion ac yn ehangu maint y gweithlu hygyrch i fusnesau.
- Cynyddu Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth de Cymru o £39 miliwn y flwyddyn drwy'r cynnydd o ran cynhyrchiant.
- Creu mynediad at safleoedd cyflogaeth newydd yn ardal Casnewydd, gyda photensial ar gyfer 15,000 o swyddi, a gwella mynediad at safleoedd sy'n gyfagos i'r M4 bresennol, a gaiff ei rwystro yn sgîl tagfeydd traffig rheolaidd.
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Newidiwch y sefyllfa fel y bu ers 30 mlynedd, a chefnogwch gynigion y llywodraeth o ran y Llwybr Du ar gyfer Ffordd Liniaru'r M4, fel y gallwn wella llesiant economaidd cenedlaethau'r dyfodol ar draws De Cymru.

Y cefndir

Llywodraeth Cymru yw'r awdurdod priffyrdd ar gyfer rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd a thraffyrdd Cymru ac mae'n gyfrifol am gynnal a chadw a gwella'r rhwydwaith, gan gynnwys yr M4. Trafodwyd cynigion i gynyddu lle ar yr M4 o amgylch Casnewydd ers dechrau'r 1990au pan nododd Llywodraeth y DU lwybr a ffefrir, yn gyffredinol debyg i'r cynigion presennol. Er y barnwyd ei fod yn anfforddiadwy yn 2009, adfywiwyd y prosiect gan gytundeb yn 2013 rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU ar bwerau benthyg.

Coridor yr M4 o amgylch cynllun Casnewydd

Yn 2014, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru [Coridor yr M4 o Amgylch Casnewydd - Y Cynllun](#) gan nodi ei llwybr a ffefrir. Yn hyn o beth, nododd Llywodraeth Cymru gynlluniau i adeiladu rhan newydd o'r draffordd, sef y 'Llwybr Du' neu'r 'llwybr a ffefrir'.

Yn ogystal â chreu rhan newydd o'r draffordd - y llwybr du - cynigiodd Llywodraeth Cymru ystod o fesurau ategol, gan gynnwys:

- Ailddosbarthu'r M4 bresennol rhwng Magwyr a Chas-bach;
- Cysylltiadau'r M4/M48/B4245; a
- Darparu seilwaith addas ar gyfer beicio a cherdded.

Ffordd liniaru'r M4 fyddai prosiect seilwaith mwyaf Llywodraeth Cymru hyd yn hyn.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru o'r farn mai ei chynigion o ran y Llwybr Du a'r mesurau ategol:

yw'r ateb cynaliadwy, hirdymor i'r problemau cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol ac economaidd presennol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r ffordd hon [a rhan hanfodol o'i] gweledigaeth am system drafnidiaeth integredig effeithiol yn Ne Cymru [yn ogystal â phrosiectau eraill megis [Metro De Cymru](#)].

Ym mis Mawrth 2016, cafodd nifer sylweddol o ddogfennau eu cyhoeddi, gan nodi cam allweddol yn y broses o gynllunio a chyflawni. Hefyd, cafodd deg o arddangosfeydd cyhoeddus eu cyhoeddi, lle y gall y cyhoedd weld gorchmynion drafft, gwybodaeth amgylcheddol ac adroddiadau a deunyddiau cysylltiedig eraill. Mae [erthygl flaenorol gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil](#) yn cynnwys rhagor o wybodaeth am yr adroddiadau hyn.

Yn dilyn yr arddangosfeydd cyhoeddus, ym mis Mehefin 2016, cyhoeddwyd y canlynol gan Ken Skates, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith ar y pryd, [yn y Cyfarfod Llawn](#):

Mae'r holl ymatebion wedi eu hadolygu'n ofalus. Mae'n rhaid imi ystyried materion pwysig yn ofalus cyn gwneud penderfyniad terfynol ynghylch a ddylid bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith adeiladu...Rwyf felly wedi penderfynu y dylid cynnal ymchwiliad lleol cyhoeddus. Bydd arolygydd annibynnol yn adolygu'r angen am y cynllun ac yn ystyried yr holl ffactorau amgylcheddol, cymdeithasol ac economaidd. Bydd yn clywed tystiolaeth ac yn archwilio'r arbenigwyr technegol yn ogystal â chlywed gan gefnogwyr a gwrthwynebwyr...fel sail i benderfyniad terfynol ynghylch pa un a ddylid bwrw ymlaen i adeiladu.

Ymchwiliad lleol cyhoeddus

Disgwyliwyd i'r ymchwiliad cyhoeddus lleol ddechrau yn hydref 2016 gyda Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhagweld, pe bai'r prosiect yn mynd rhagddo, y byddai'r rhan newydd o'r draffordd yn cael ei chwblhau erbyn diwedd 2021 ac y byddai'r gwaith o ailddosbarthu'r draffordd bresennol yn cael ei gwblhau erbyn diwedd 2022.

Gan ragweld yr ymchwiliad, nododd Llywodraeth Cymru ei datganiad achos ym mis Awst 2016. [Mae Rhan 1 \(PDF 2.23MB\)](#) o'i hachos yn nodi trosolwg a chyfiawnhad o'r cynllun. [Mae Rhannau 2 a 3 \(PDF 2.35MB\)](#) yn nodi crynodeb o'r gwrthwynebiadau a gafwyd ac amlinelliad o ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru.

Ym mis Hydref 2016, cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet [fod yr ymchwiliad wedi'i ohirio](#) oherwydd yr angen i gwblhau'r gwaith modelu a rhagamcanu traffig diwygiedig. Cafwyd [diweddariad arall ym mis Rhagfyr 2016](#), lle dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet ei fod wedi 'edrych o'r newydd' ar y cynigion ar gyfer y ffordd liniaru yn sgil y data twf traffig diwygiedig a chynigion diweddaraf Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer [Metro De Cymru](#), ynghyd â dyletswyddau sy'n ofynnol o dan [Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol \(Cymru\) 2015](#). Dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet ei fod hefyd wedi edrych o'r newydd ar lwybrau amgen gan gynnwys y 'Llwybr Glas y bu cymaint sôn amdano' (ceir rhagor o wybodaeth yn nes ymlaen yn y papur briffio hwn) ond roedd yn credu mai 'Prosiect yr M4 yw'r ateb cynaliadwy tymor hir o hyd'.

Dechreuodd yr ymchwiliad ar 28 Chwefror 2017 gydag archwilydd annibynnol wedi'i benodi i ystyried y dystiolaeth mewn ffordd dryloyw, deg a diduedd. Ar ôl i'r ymchwiliad ddod i ben, caiff adroddiad ei gyflwyno i Weinidogion Cymru ar ganfyddiadau ac argymhellion yr archwilydd. Yna, bydd Gweinidogion Cymru yn trafod yr adroddiad hwn i benderfynu a ddylai'r cynllun fynd rhagddo gydag addasiadau neu hebddynt. Nid yw adroddiad yr archwilydd yn rhwymo Gweinidogion Cymru.

Daeth yr ymchwiliad i ben ym mis Ebrill 2018, gyda'r holl ddogfennau a gwybodaeth gysylltiedig [ar gael i'w gweld ar-lein](#).

Cefnogaeth a gwrthwynebiadau

Mae'r cynigion ar gyfer yr M4 wedi cyrraedd y penawdau'n rheolaidd gyda nifer o wrthwynebwyr a chefnogwyr. Pwysleisiwyd hyn yn [sylwadau agoriadol](#) (PDF 205KB) yr archwilydd i'r ymchwiliad a oedd yn crynhoi'r prif resymau dros gefnogaeth a gwrthwynebiadau i'r 'Llwybr Du' arfaethedig.

Dywedodd yr archwilydd bryd hynny y **cyflwynwyd oddeutu 200 o ddarnau unigryw o ohebiaeth gan unigolion, cwmnïau a sefydliadau (yn bennaf ar draws De Cymru) sy'n mynegi cefnogaeth yn amlwg**. Roedd cefnogwyr y cynllun arfaethedig, fel y'i crynhoir gan yr archwilydd yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, yn credu y byddai'n gwneud y canlynol:

- Adfywio dinas Casnewydd;
- Gwella ansawdd aer;
- Gwella'r economi leol a chenedlaethol;
- Cael gwared ar rwystrau i fuddsoddi yn yr ardal;
- Gwella mynediad i Ddociau Casnewydd ac ardaloedd diwydiannol;
- Cael gwared ar gyffyrdd anfoddhaol; a
- Chynnig llwybr strategol modern o ansawdd uchel.

Hefyd, nododd yr archwilydd **fod tua 340 o wrthwynebiadau unigryw**. Yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, crynhodd yr archwilydd y prif themâu sydd y tu ôl i'r gwrthwynebiadau. Roedd gwrthwynebwyr o'r farn na ellir cyfiawnhau'r cynllun ar sail:

- Gwerth am arian;
- Llygredd aer a sŵn presennol;
- Ei effeithiau ar dirwedd hanesyddol;
- Ei effaith ar lefelau amgylcheddol gyfoethog a sefydledig Gwent ac ar fywyd gwylt;
- Ei effaith ar safleoedd o ddiddordeb gwyddonol arbennig ac ardaloedd cadwraeth arbennig dynodedig;
- Potensial i ddatblygu dewisiadau amgen a fyddai'n foddhaol o ran trafndiaeth ffyrdd sy'n llai costus a niweidiol i'r amgylchedd neu i gymunedau lleol; ac
- Anghydnawsedd â nodau *Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015*.

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2017, [cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet ddatganiad ynghylch gwrthwynebiadau a wnaed gan Associated British Ports \(ABP\) ynghlŷn â Dociau Casnewydd](#).

Amlinellodd y datganiad y canlynol:

fod Llywodraeth Cymru ac A[B]P, drwy gydweithio, wedi datblygu gwaith galluogi manwl i integreiddio Dociau Casnewydd gyda Phrosiect yr M4...[mae'r gwaith yn golygu y] rhagwelir bellach mai dyddiad agor y rhan newydd o'r draffordd fydd hydref 2023, er ein bod yn ystyried agor rhannau ohoni bob yn dipyn yn 2022.

Cytunodd yr awdurdod lleol, Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd, ar ei [sefyllfa yng Nghyfarfod Llawn y Cyngor ym mis Tachwedd 2017](#). Mae'r Cyngor:

accepts the current Public Inquiry as the legitimate forum for investigating outstanding issues regarding the proposals for an M4 Relief Road. Council has previously expressed support for the M4 Relief Road as a way of easing traffic congestion in and around Newport and trusts that the Public Inquiry will reach a balanced conclusion taking into account transport, environment, public and business concerns in Newport and South East Wales. Council calls on the Welsh Government to make a decision on the project and its funding as soon as possible after the current process is concluded.

Ym mis Medi 2018, cyhoeddodd Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru [adroddiad o'r enw 'Trafnidiaeth sy'n Gymwys ar gyfer Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol'](#) gan gynnig dewis amgen i 'ddatrys tagfeydd o gwmpas Casnewydd' drwy fuddsoddi'r:

£1.4 biliwn a glustnodwyd ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer Llwybr Du yr M4...mewn trafndiaeth gyhoeddus, teithio llesol a sicrhau cyflawni pob cam o Fetro De Cymru.

Opsiynau amgen

Cynigiwyd nifer o ddewisiadau amgen o'r blaen yn lle opsiwn y 'Llwybr Du' a ffefrir gan Lywodraeth Cymru wrth ddatblygu cynlluniau ar gyfer coridor yr M4 o gwmpas Casnewydd. Ymgynghorodd Llywodraeth Cymru ar [gynllun drafft](#) ddiwedd 2013 a oedd yn ystyried dau 'ddewis amgen rhesymol', sef y 'Llwybr Coch' (ffordd ddeuol i'r De o Gasnewydd) a 'Llwybr Porffor' (traffordd ar hyd aliniad amgen i'r De o Gasnewydd).

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2014, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru [werthusiad o ddewisiadau amgen a ystyriwyd yn ystod y broses ymgynghori](#) (PDF 2.39MB). Roedd hyn hefyd yn ystyried 'Llwybr Glas' amgen a fyddai'n defnyddio cyfuniad o ffordd ddosbarthu ddeheuol Casnewydd yr A48 a'r hen ffordd gwaith dur ar ochr ddwyreiniol Casnewydd i greu ffordd ddeuol newydd.

Cynigiwyd y 'Llwybr Glas' gan y [Sefydliad Materion Cymreig](#) a'r [Athro Stuart Cole](#) mewn [Adroddiad Llwybr Glas](#) (PDF 814KB) a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Rhagfyr 2013. Mae cefnogwyr yn dadlau y byddai hyn yn rhatach ac yn gyflymach i'w adeiladu na'r ffordd liniaru.

Fodd bynnag, roedd arfarniad Llywodraeth Cymru 2014 yn awgrymu na fyddai'r 'Llwybr Glas' yn cyflawni amcanion y cynllun, a byddai ei hun yn gofyn buddsoddiad sylweddol gyda manteision annigonol.

Cyhoeddwyd ['Arfarniad o Gynigion Llwybr Glas Arall y Gwrthwynebwyr'](#) gan Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Rhagfyr 2016, yn sgil y gwaith modelu traffig diwygiedig a oedd yn ofynnol fel yr amlinellwyd yn gynharach yn y papur briffio hwn. Daeth yr arfarniad hwn i'r casgliad a ganlyn:

The Blue Route would not address the identified transport related problems as well as the M4 Corridor around Newport Scheme... the Welsh Government is not promoting the Blue Route, which has been suggested by objectors. However, the Blue Route and the findings of this appraisal will be considered

as part of the Public Local Inquiry into the Welsh Government's proposed M4 Corridor around Newport Scheme.

Roedd [datganiad agoriadol](#) (PDF, 356KB) Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ymchwiliad lleol cyhoeddus yn amlinellu bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael manylion am 22 o lwybrau amgen gan wrthwynebwyr i'r opsiwn a ffefrir yn ystod ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus. [Trefnwyd i'r manylion am ddewisiadau amgen y 22 o wrthwynebwyr hyn](#) (PDF, 136KB) fod ar gael fel rhan o'r ymchwiliad. Ym mis Mawrth 2017, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru '[Adroddiad Dewisiadau Amgen a Awgrymwyd gan y Gwrthwynebwyr](#)' (PDF, 56.1MB) a oedd yn ystyried pob un o'r dewisiadau amgen hyn. Roedd yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru wneud hyn a chyflwyno'r adroddiad i'r archwilydd fel rhan o'r ymchwiliad.

Camau Gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Yn ei lythyr at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau, mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn disgwyl:

the inspector's report, which, once received, will be given due consideration before the statutory decision making process is concluded.

Mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet hefyd yn tynnu sylw at y faith y caiff dadl ei chynnal yn y Cyfarfod Llawn cyn i Weinidogion Cymru wneud penderfyniad terfynol. Amlinellwyd hyn hefyd mewn [datganiad gan Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet ym mis Ebrill 2018](#) a gyhoeddodd fod yr ymchwiliad lleol cyhoeddus wedi dod i ben. Amlinellodd y datganiad y canlynol ar ôl cael adroddiad yr archwilydd:

...rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru gwblhau'r broses statudol Bydd y camau yma yn cael eu cyhoeddi, ynghyd ag adroddiad yr Arolygwyr i bawb eu darllen.

I gydnabod pwysigrwydd y mater hwn i Gymru gyfan, rydym yn ymrwymedig i ddadl o fewn amser y Llywodraeth yn y Senedd cyn bod Gweinidogion Cymru yn cytuno ar gontractau adeiladu.

Camau Gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Mae ffordd liniaru'r M4 wedi'i thrafod ym mis [Mehefin 2018](#) a mis [Gorffennaf 2018](#) gan [Bwyllgor Economi, Seilwaith a Sgiliau](#) y Cynulliad fel rhan o'i [ymchwiliad i gyflwr y ffyrdd yng Nghymru](#).

Cynhaliwyd nifer o ddadleuon hefyd ar goridor yr M4 o gwmpas Casnewydd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Cynhaliwyd y ddadl ddiweddaraf ym mis Chwefror 2018 pan gyflwynodd Plaid Cymru [ddadl ar ffordd liniaru arfaethedig yr M4](#). Cyflwynwyd cynnig yn enw Rhun ap Iorwerth AC:

na ddylai Llywodraeth Cymru ymrwymo i ariannu ffordd liniaru arfaethedig yr M4 heb bleidlais ystyrllon ar gynnig o sylwedd yn y Cynulliad yn dilyn casgliad yr ymchwiliad cyhoeddus presennol.

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig: Fodd bynnag, cytunwyd bod diwygiad a gyflwynwyd yn enw Julie James AC:

yn cydnabod bod ymchwiliad cyhoeddus gan arolygwyr annibynnol i brosiect coridor yr M4 o amgylch Casnewydd yn parhau i fynd rhagddo ac ni ddylid gwneud unrhyw beth i amharu ar ganlyniad yr ymchwiliad, adroddiad yr archwilwyr neu'r broses statudol.

Fodd bynnag, dywedwyd ers hynny [y bydd y Cynulliad yn cael pleidlais](#) ar y mater er na chyhoeddwyd rhagor o fanylion ar ffurf y bleidlais nac a fydd yn rhwymo Gweinidogion Cymru.

Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r papur briffio hwn, nid yw dyddiad ar gyfer dadl a phleidlais y Cyfarfod Llawn wedi'i gyhoeddi eto. Ar 13 Medi 2018, [cyflwynodd Adam Price AC gwestiwn](#) yn gofyn i'r Prif Weinidog wneud datganiad ar y cynllun arfaethedig ar gyfer ffordd liniaru'r M4. Dywedodd ymateb y Prif Weinidog fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn:

disgwyl cael adroddiad yr Ymchwiliad Cyhoeddus cyn hir. Bydd yr adroddiad hwnnw, a'r penderfyniad ar y Gorchmynion Statudol, yn destun trafodaeth a phleidlais yn y siambr hon cyn gwneud penderfyniad terfynol ynghylch a ddylid parhau â'r gwaith adeiladu.



Ein cyf/Our ref KS/02507/18

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau.

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

18 Medi 2018

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 15 Awst ynghylch Deiseb P-05-838 i gefnogi cynlluniau i adeiladu'r Ffordd Liniaru ar hyd y Llwybr Du arfaethedig.

Mae Prosiect Coridor yr M4 o amgylch Casnewydd, ar y cyd â'r Metro, yn ateb cynaliadwy, hirdymor arfaethedig gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer trafniadaeth de Cymru. Wedi dros flwyddyn, daeth yr ymchwiliad cyhoeddus i'r prosiect hwn i ben ym mis Mawrth. Roedd yr ymchwiliad yn sicrhau bod craffu agored a chadarn, gan archwilwyr annibynnol, i bob agwedd ar y cynnig. Mae pob parti wedi cael dweud eu dweud, o blaid ac yn erbyn y cynllun.

Rydym bellach yn aros am adroddiad yr arolygwr, a fydd, unwaith y daw i law, yn cael ystyriaeth lawn cyn i'r broses o wneud penderfyniad statudol ddod i ben.

Er mwyn cydnabod pwysigrwydd y mater hwn i Gymru gyfan, rydym eisoes wedi ymrwymo i drafodaeth yn amser y Llywodraeth yn y Cynulliad cyn i'r penderfyniad terfynol gael ei wneud gan Weinidogion Cymru ar a ddylid mynd ymlaen i'r cam adeiladu. Rydym yn cydnabod neges y ddeiseb wrth gwrs ac rwyf yn hapus i roi rhagor o wybodaeth am y prosiect i'r pwyllgor deisebau os ydynt yn dymuno hynny. Fodd bynnag hoffwn awgrymu bod prosesau priodol a chynhwysfawr wedi'u sefydlu i lywio a chraffu ar y broses o wneud penderfyniadau ynghylch yr hyn a fyddai heb os yn fuddsoddiad sylweddol yn y seilwaith yng Nghymru.

Gallwch ddod o hyd i ragor o wybodaeth am y prosiect ar ein gwefan drwy ddilyn y ddolen hon: www.busnescymru.llyw.cymru/boss. Os oes gan y pwyllgor unrhyw gwestiynau penodol gadewch imi wybod.

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.

Eitem 3.1

P-05-775 Caewch y bwlch sy'n ymwneud â gweithio trawsffiniol ac is-gontractio yn y gyfraith trwyddedu tacsis.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Taxi Drivers of Cardiff, ar ôl casglu 390 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru, yng nghyd-destun ei hymgynghorriad ar y diwygiadau i gyfreithiau trwyddedu tacsis, i gau'r bwlch sy'n ymwneud â gweithio trawsffiniol ac is-gontractio yn y gyfraith, gan olygu bod cannoedd o dacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat o'r tu allan i'r dref yn heidio i Gaerdydd i weithio ar sail hurio preifat.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Mae digon o gerbydau trwyddedig yng Nghaerdydd i wasanaethu'r ddinas heb fod angen y ceir hyn o leoedd mor bell i ffwrdd â Llundain, Glannau Mersi, Canolbarth Lloegr ac ati yn ogystal ag awdurdodau cyfagos fel Casnewydd, y Fro a Rhondda Cynon Taf ac ati. Cafwyd cerbydau hyd yn oed nad oeddynt yn gweithio ar unrhyw lwyfan, gan weithredu'n anghyfreithlon a chuddio y tu ôl i'r ffaith fod cynifer o dacsis 'estron' yn y ddinas.

Nid oes DIM marciau ar lawer o'r cerbydau hyn, sy'n dirmygu'r safonau a osodwyd gan Gyngor Sir Caerdydd ar gyfer cerbydau y mae'n eu trwyddedu, gan gynnwys lifrai amlwg iawn a gwybodaeth fanwl am y strydoedd lleol. Gwaetha'r modd dim ond mater o amser yw hi cyn i rywun agored i niwed neidio i mewn i gar heb drwydded, â chanlyniadau trychinebus.

Rydym yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau mai'r unig dacsis a cherbydau hurio preifat y caniateir iddynt weithio yng Nghaerdydd yw'r rhai a drwyddedwyd gan Gyngor Sir Caerdydd. Y rheswm am hyn yw i sicrhau diogelwch y cyhoedd ac i sicrhau nad yw Caerdydd yn cael ei gorlenwi â mwy o geir na'r hyn sydd ei angen gan y bydd hynny'n arwain at fwy fyth o dagfeydd a llygredd yn ein prifddinas os caniateir i'r sefyllfa barhau. Bydd hefyd yn rhoi cyfle i yrwyr presennol a drwyddedir gan Gyngor Caerdydd ennill rhywbeth sy'n agosáu at fod yn gyflog byw.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-775 Allow Free Movement of Taxi Drivers to Carry Out Private Hire Work Anywhere in Wales – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 27.09.18

Thank you for giving TDC the opportunity to respond to 'Taxis Without Borders' petition. Obviously we disagree strongly with their assertion that licensed drivers should be able to work anywhere in Wales regardless of what Local Authority they are actually licensed by.

If taxis are allowed to work without borders they will obviously gravitate to the busiest and most populous areas. Consequently many areas would be left with a shortage of vehicles to provide a vital transport service for the elderly and disabled members of the community. If taxis are to be considered part of the transport infrastructure a situation that sees the risk of the most vulnerable members of society marginalised and disadvantaged cannot be allowed.

We strongly believe that you should only work where you are licensed. In our briefing paper, which we sent to every AM (attached) we state:

Changes we believe that are required

1. Every journey for both Hackney and Private Hire needs to start or end in the area the driver and vehicle is licensed OR operators must not dispatch a booking to a vehicle when the vehicle is outside the authorities border, unless the booking ends within the authorities border. This will not stop customers from requesting a fare to any destination, and from any company but it will prevent areas becoming saturated with 'out of town' vehicles working predominantly in areas they are not licensed. This will

simplify legislation and make it easier to enforce.

This week we also saw the publication of the Department for Transport Task and Finish Group report into Taxi and Private Hire licensing (attached)

Among the recommendations they make in Westminster are:

Recommendation 11

Government should legislate that all taxi and PHV journeys should start and/or end within the area for which the driver, vehicle and operator (PHV and taxi – see recommendation 6) are licensed. Appropriate measures should be in place to allow specialist services such as chauffeur and disability transport services to continue to

operate cross border.

Operators should not be restricted from applying for and holding licences with multiple authorities, subject to them meeting both national standards and any additional requirements imposed by the relevant licensing authority.

Also included in the DfT report is the setting of national standards and the ability for local authorities to cap the amount of Private Hire licenses issued, both of which we strongly agree with.

Whilst it is encouraging that Mr Ken Skates proposals will "include new measures to limit out of area working" we feel measures to just limit out of area working will not go far enough, and will leave the door open for loopholes in legislation to appear and be exploited. The whole licensing framework needs to be simplified and we feel if cross border hiring is not stopped in its entirety then it will only confuse matters further.

As far as the need to increase capacity during major events, perhaps more pressure needs to be placed on local authorities when it comes to transportation in the way of more frequent "night buses" and on the train companies in the way of more frequent and reliable trains laid on through the night.

Kind Regards

TDC

Eitem 3.2

P-05-736- Darparu Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Mwy Hygyrch.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Laura Williams ar ôl casglu 73 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Er mwyn darparu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl mwy hygyrch, dylai Llywodraeth Cymru wneud yn siŵr nad oes neb sy'n gofyn am gymorth gan wasanaeth iechyd meddwl gael ei droi ymaith heb help. Os oes unrhyw un yn mynd at eu meddyg teulu neu unrhyw weithiwr gofal iechyd proffesiynol i ofyn am gymorth ar gyfer problem iechyd meddwl, dylid eu cyfeirio'n awtomatig at y Tîm Argyfwng a dylai'r tîm hwn gymryd camau ar unwaith i'w helpu. Nid yr unigolyn ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am gysylltu â'r Tîm Argyfwng ei hun. Dylid cynnig therapi un i un, yn hytrach a therapi grŵp, bawb.

Fel y gŵyr nifer, nid yw fy mywyd i wedi bod yn hawdd ac rwyf wedi cael problemau iechyd meddwl; rwy'n cael pyliau o iselder, gorbryder, anhwylder straen wedi trawma (PTSD) ac OCD. Cyrhaeddais y gwaelod un yn ddiweddar, a sgrechian am help ond, er i mi gredu y byddai'r gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn fy helpu, cefais fy siomi'n arw ganddynt.

Rwyf am i'm profiad i helpu eraill yng Nghymru i gael y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



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

27 June 2018

Petition P-05-736 To Make Mental Health Services More Accessible

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter regarding Laura Williams' petition, which addresses the accessibility of mental health services in Wales. The petition touches on a number of areas which are priorities in Mind's work and I have sought to address each of the points raised in your letter below.

Ms Williams' experiences do unfortunately reflect the experiences of many people with mental health problems who need urgent support. We are aware that a number of health boards are currently developing their mental health crisis services and considering new models of care. However there is still a long way to go until quality crisis care is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to anyone who needs it.

The majority of people with a mental health problem will be treated solely within primary care, but it is vital that GPs have the training and support they need to recognise when someone is in a crisis or has needs that require support from secondary mental health services. Following a survey of 100 GPs in Wales which highlighted that mental health now accounts for 40 per cent of all GP appointments, we are calling for GP speciality training to be extended from 3 years to 4 years across the UK, and for the Welsh Government to expand the rotation options available to trainees in Wales to offer a wider range of mental health settings. We have written to the Cabinet Secretary regarding this issue and are awaiting a response.

Crisis services must be accessible; many crisis teams in Wales still do not operate on a 24/7 basis, resulting in an over-reliance on the police and other emergency services which are not appropriate or equipped to support those in a mental health crisis. Far too many end up being detained under the Mental Health Act because they couldn't get the support they needed at the right time. Positive work has been undertaken in relation to the development of a Crisis Care Concordat for Wales, which has provided greater co-ordination across

agencies such as police and health but there is more work to be done in order to embed the concordat.

As part of our response to the Health, Social Care & Sport Committee's Inquiry into suicide prevention, we undertook some engagement work to seek views on how crisis services could be improved. Some of the responses are below:

"Easier and instant access to mental health outreach nurses and a mental health doctor at A/E"

"Crisis team open later than 9pm, crisis centre/cafe opening up to give people somewhere safe to go ..."

"A 24/7 system. The ability to be able to come to the home instead of having to make long journeys to be assessed when you don't want to leave the house."

We are currently undertaking a piece of work to assess the effectiveness of care and treatment planning in supporting people to recover from a crisis and stay well. We are not yet in a position to present any insight from that work, but we would be more than happy to report back to the committee on our findings in the Autumn.

There is lack of robust data on how long people are waiting to access psychological therapies, or whether they are experiencing positive outcomes as a result of such treatments. The figures published by Welsh Government under Part 1 of the Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010 only cover waiting times for assessment and treatment under Local Primary Mental Health Support Services. There is also no breakdown of the types of treatment being delivered; these figures cover a wider range of treatments than just psychological therapies.

Ms William's petition also highlights the lack of choice often faced by people who are offered therapies. Group therapies can be beneficial for some, but due to poor service capacity many people are placed in group-based therapy when they need one-to-one sessions. In February 2016 Mind surveyed over 400 people in Wales who had requested or accessed psychological therapies in Wales in the last three years. Some of the findings were shocking – almost half of people (48%) had to request psychological therapies, rather than being offered them, and 70% of people said they weren't offered any choice in the type of therapy they received.

There is no publically available, dynamic source of data showing how long people are waiting to access psychological therapies within secondary care, but our own research and engagement suggests a high number of people are waiting several months. Mind's belief is that no one should have to wait longer than 28 days to receive psychological therapies from the point of requesting a referral, and that a full range of evidence based therapies should be available in every area.

The Welsh Government have not yet published an annual report on progress under the Together for Mental Health delivery plan 2016-19. The most recent annual report covered the year 2013-14. It is extremely difficult to assess whether or not services are improving under the strategy without this level of accountability being provided.

While we know that resources for mental health services are not sufficient to meet growing demand, it is difficult even to gauge how much of the mental health budget is in fact being

spent on general mental health. 'Mental health' spend within NHS Wales includes money spent on dementia services and there is no disaggregated data available.

As reported by the Royal College of Psychiatrists Wales:

NHS spending data (as reported in programme budgets) is only currently available up to and including 2015/16.¹ Investment peaked in real terms in 2010/11, when it reached £699.83m in current prices. By 2015/16 it had almost recovered the lost ground in the intervening period but remains 0.3% below that peak point (£697.94m).

Mental health spending was hit by real terms cuts in 2011/12 and 2012/13, when overall NHS funding also declined in current prices. The cut was slightly smaller than the rest of the NHS in 2011/12 (0.6% compared to 0.8%), but the situation was very different in 2012/13, when mental health spend declined by 5.7% in current prices compared to just 0.75% for the rest of the service.

I hope the above information is useful in supporting the committee's inquiries. We would be happy to provide further thoughts if required.

Yours sincerely,

Simon Jones
Head of Policy and Influencing
Mind Cymru

¹ Welsh Government, [NHS expenditure programme budgets](#), 2008 to 2017

Eitem 3.3

P-05-791 Diddymu contractau parcio preifat yn ysbytai Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Nick Harding, ar ôl casglu 102 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae bron deng mlynedd ers i Lywodraeth Cymru ddiddymu taliadau parcio mewn ysbytai ac eto, mae Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro yn parhau i roi contract i Indigo Parking UK sy'n mynd ati'n ddirugaredd i ddirwyo staff gweithgar y GIG a chleifion gwael, sef y rheini sydd lleiaf tebygol o fedru eu fforddio!

Mae'n hen bryd diddymu contractau parcio yn ysbytai Cymru ar unwaith ac atal y cwmnïau hyn rhag codi tâl ar y bobl wannaf a mwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Nod y ddeiseb hon yw dangos cefnogaeth i'r rhai sydd wedi cael dirwy gan gwmnïau gorfodi fel Indigo Parking UK, a hynny'n aml ar yr adeg pan oeddent ar eu gwannaf.

Dylai bod modd defnyddio'r gyfraith i gael gwared ar y cwmnïau hyn a dylid dangos nad oes croeso iddynt yng Nghymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-797 Sicrhau mynediad i'r feddyginiaeth ffibrosis systig, Orkambi, fel mater o frys

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhian Barrance ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf yn ystod Ionawr 2018, ar ôl casglu 5,717 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i alw am ddatrysiad i drafodaethau parhaus rhwng GIG Cymru, Grŵp Strategaeth Meddyginiaethau Cymru Gyfan, Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Arbenigol Cymru a Vertex Pharmaceuticals ynghylch mynediad i'r feddyginiaeth ffibrosis systig, Orkambi, fel mater o'r brys eithaf.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Mae gan 418 o bobl yng Nghymru ffibrosis systig (CF). Mae CF yn anhwylder etifeddol sy'n lleihau bywyd. Yr oedran canolrifol ar farwolaeth i berson â CF yn 2016 oedd 31 oed. Mae CF yn cael ei achosi gan fwtadiadau yn y genyn CFTR sy'n arwain at fwcws trwchus, gludiog yn cronni yn yr ysgyfaint ac organau eraill. Yn raddol, mae'r cronid hwn yn achosi heintiau cronig yn yr ysgyfaint a difrod cynyddol i'r ysgyfaint. Mae'r baich triniaeth ar gyfer person â CF yn uchel a gall bywyd bob dydd fod yn anodd.

Mae Orkambi yn feddyginiaeth fanwl y gallai 40% o bobl yn y DU gyda CF gael budd ohoni. Tra bod triniaethau CF confensiynol yn targedu'r symptomau, mae meddyginiaethau manwl yn mynd i'r afael â'r mwtadiadau genetig sylfaenol sy'n achosi'r cyflwr. Er nad yw Orkambi yn wellhad, canfuwyd ei bod yn arafu'r dirywiad yng ngweithrediad yr ysgyfaint – yr achos marwolaeth mwyaf cyffredin i bobl â CF – o 42%.

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2016, cydnabu'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Rhagoriaeth Glinigol (NICE) Orkambi fel 'triniaeth bwysig.' Fodd bynnag, nid oeddent yn gallu argymhell y cyffur i'w ddefnyddio o fewn y GIG ar sail cost effeithiolrwydd a diffyg data hirdymor.

Ym mis Mehefin 2017, trefnodd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Ffibrosis Cystig ddiwrnod o brotest cenedlaethol yn y Senedd, Stormont, Holyrood, Downing Street ac ar-lein i alw am derfyn ar y diffyg cynnydd. Ers y protestiadau, mae

Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Arbenigol Cymru (WHSSC) wedi cyflwyno Grŵp Strategaeth Meddyginiaethau Cymru Gyfan (AWMSG) gyda'r dull portffolio a ddatblygwyd gan wneuthurwr y cyffur, Vertex Pharmaceuticals.

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i alw am ddatrysiad i'r trafodaethau parhaus hyn rhwng GIG Cymru, yr AWMSG, WHSSC a Vertex Pharmaceuticals fel mater o'r brys pennaf. Mae'n hanfodol bod dull ad-dalu teg a chynaliadwy i'w gael ar gyfer Orkambi ac ar gyfer y biblinell gyffrous o driniaethau yn y dyfodol.

Mae pobl yng Nghymru wedi bod yn aros yn rhy hir am y cyffur trawsnewidiol hwn. Maen nhw'n haeddu gwell.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Our ref VG/01814/18

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

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

25 May 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your invitation to attend the Petitions Committee regarding Petition P-05-797 about access to the cystic fibrosis medicine, Orkambi® (lumacaftor/ivacaftor).

One of the tenets of prudent healthcare is “making the most effective use of all skills and resources”. As such, I am guided by the independent advice that the All-Wales Medicines Strategy Group (AWMSG) and NICE provide about the clinical efficacy and cost-effectiveness of the medicines they appraise. If either organisation recommends a medicine, that medicine will become available in every health board no later than two months after the recommendation is published.

As you know, NICE has already appraised Orkambi® and advised that they do not consider that its cost is in balance with the clinical benefits that a patient would gain from using it. As I noted in previous correspondence, AWMSG has contacted the manufacturer, Vertex Pharmaceuticals, and strongly encouraged them to make a submission for appraisal. The most recent attempt to engage with Vertex was on 27 April when AWMSG invited them to submit any new evidence they may have about how well Orkambi® works. There has still been no response from the company.

If Vertex has new evidence about their medicine’s efficacy, it is their responsibility to submit this evidence to AWMSG or NICE for appraisal. I have recently written to Vertex myself and urged them to do so.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 127

I have made my position clear and I do not think that I could add anything further by attending the Committee.

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' and a long, sweeping tail on the 'g'.

Vaughan Gething AC/AM

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

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

12 July 2018

Dear Mr Rowlands,

Petition P-05-797 Ensure access to cystic fibrosis medicine, Orkambi, as a matter of urgency

Thank you for your letter of 14 June regarding the aforementioned petition.

The fully costed proposal for making all Vertex medicines for cystic fibrosis available to eligible NHS Wales patients, referred to in my previous letter to you of 1 May 2018, was made at a meeting with NHS Wales All Wales Medicines Procurement on 21 February 2018, followed up with written confirmation of the details on 9 March 2018. This resulted from commercial discussions that Vertex was having with All Wales Medicines Procurement on a possible solution for funding the portfolio of Vertex medicines for cystic fibrosis. We entered those discussions with All Wales Medicines Procurement in good faith, and with Welsh Government's knowledge, and had several productive discussions in January and February towards agreeing a framework contract for the provision of all Vertex medicines to NHS Wales.

Because the discussions were abruptly terminated in March, we had not formally submitted evidence, such as clinical data, relating to the effectiveness of Orkambi® (lumacaftor/ivacaftor). However, the clinical efficacy of this medicine is publicly available in the European public assessment report and Summary of product characteristics, published by the European Medicines Agency¹. In the context of the commercial discussions on a possible framework contract, we were not invited to submit clinical or cost-effectiveness data, however, it was our understanding that – had the procurement discussions progressed – all available clinical evidence would be considered and validated by the All Wales Medicines Strategy Group (AWMSG) as part of any Health Technology Appraisal aspects of any framework contract agreed. Any framework contract agreed would, we understood, be approved, by the All Wales Drug Contracting Committee (AWDCC), as is required for such agreements.

We are somewhat puzzled by the assertion that Vertex has been invited repeatedly by AWMSG to submit for appraisal new evidence about the efficacy of lumacaftor/ivacaftor not available at the time of the technology appraisal by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) in 2016. It should also be clarified that the AWMSG has not formally contacted us about this, though the All Wales Therapeutics and Toxicology Centre (AWTCC) did contact us to ask about our intentions regarding resubmission on 27 April 2018, following

¹ European Medicines Agency: Orkambi lumacaftor / ivacaftor
http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/medicines/human/medicines/003954/human_med_001935.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac058001d124#product-info

the interruption of the abovementioned negotiations that we had been pursuing. Prior to this, we had only discussed, with no undertakings in principle given, the necessity of submitting the clinical efficacy evidence following the recent granting of regulatory approval for lumacaftor/ivacaftor in patients aged 6-11 at the multi-agency meeting we had on 21 November 2017, as well as the challenges of doing this when it is not currently possible, it seems, for AWMSG to reappraise lumacaftor/ivacaftor for patients aged 12+, whilst a commissioning policy does not exist in England. As indicated above, we agreed, to take forward procurement discussions with All Wales Medicines Procurement in the expectation that there would be a role or bespoke process for the AWMSG to consider and validate evidence relating to effectiveness as part of any Health Technology Appraisal aspects of any framework contract agreed.

It is important to stress that we made proposals which would cover the portfolio of Vertex current and future medicines for cystic fibrosis, including but not limited to lumacaftor/ivacaftor. To place this in some context, over the next seven years, Vertex anticipates submitting 18 applications for either new precision medicines, tailored to specific genetic mutations, or line extensions that could treat 90% of people with cystic fibrosis.

A portfolio approach with a fixed budget cap would ensure timely and equitable access for eligible patients to all Vertex's cystic fibrosis medicines, complete prescribing flexibility to NHS clinicians, long-term budget certainty and value for NHS Wales, and a fair return to Vertex. Such an arrangement would allow us to provide substantial discounts across the portfolio, but requires flexibility on the part of NHS Wales in how they value our precision medicines with disease modifying potential for a rare and debilitating condition. We appreciate that this is an innovative approach which is why we wanted to ensure that all relevant agencies were aware of what we are seeking to achieve and to find a "suitable approach for handling the appraisal of the extended licensed indications that will come through the pipeline over the next few years"².

As we have indicated to Members, since March/April we have been endeavouring to identify an interlocutor at NHS Wales Shared Services Partnership, so that we are able to resume the discussions with All Wales Medicines Procurement (which sits within NHS Wales Shared Services Partnership). We were not informed that those discussions were terminated in March due to any other reason than a staffing issue and still remain ready to continue them at any time.

After making further inquiries with the Cabinet Secretary for Health, we understand, however, that the Chief Pharmaceutical Officer has concerns about how we have engaged with the appraisal processes in Wales. We would be happy to meet him and all the relevant agencies and stakeholders as soon as possible to explain how we have engaged to date and to find a way forward acceptable to all parties.

Vertex appreciates that decisions about the availability of treatment are based on evidence of effectiveness and the extent to which benefits are in proportion to cost, and wish to continue to engage with NHS Wales on this basis.

We are encouraged that the Cabinet Secretary said in his letter to me of 11 June 2018 that "the NHS remains willing to consider a revised procurement proposal". Vertex is keen to get back around the table as quickly as possible and we are submitting a portfolio proposal to All Wales Medicines Procurement today.

² Welsh Government e-mail to Vertex, 6 October 2017

We share the cystic fibrosis community's sense of urgency to find a solution and thank you and the Committee for your support in finding a way forward which expedites access to lumacaftor/ivacaftor and other promising treatments for people with cystic fibrosis.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'MAOL', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael Oliver
UK Country Manager
Vertex Pharmaceuticals



National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee: Petition P-05-797: Ensure access to cystic fibrosis medicine, Orkambi, as a matter of urgency

20 September 2018

Further to our letter to the Chair of the Petitions Committee dated 12th July indicating that we submitted a portfolio proposal for our cystic fibrosis medicines, we have received responses from the Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Services, NHS Wales Procurement Services, and the Chair of the All Wales Medicines Strategy Group (AWMSG).

It is clear from these responses that the continuation of discussions on the portfolio, which we had been having with All Wales Medicines Procurement earlier this year, is a route that is no longer open to us.

Whilst this is disappointing and would not have excluded appraisal of our medicines by AWMSG as part of an agreement, we wish to discuss with AWMSG and/or the All Wales Therapeutics and Toxicology Centre (which advises the AWMSG) how we can proceed with appraisals for Orkambi (lumacaftor/ivacaftor) and Vertex's future cystic fibrosis medicines. We hope to meet at the earliest opportunity to take this forward.

We will keep the Committee updated on progress.

Cystic Fibrosis a fight we must win

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

01 October 2018

Dear Mr Rowlands,

We are grateful for the continuing efforts of the Petitions Committee of the Welsh Assembly in exploring access to the most advanced cystic fibrosis medicines in Wales, through communication with Vertex Pharmaceuticals and the Cabinet Secretary. I know that you appreciate that urgency is vital.

The petition 'Ensure access to the cystic fibrosis medicine, Orkambi, as a matter of urgency' was handed in on 10 January 2018 and people with cystic fibrosis in Wales have already waited nearly three years for access to the drug since its European license in November 2015, and subsequent appraisal by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). During this time the cystic fibrosis community have experienced bitter disappointment, deterioration and, for some, death.

Disease-modifying therapies, such as Orkambi, which tackle the root cause of cystic fibrosis, are offering hope to our community. There are 433 with cystic fibrosis in Wales, around half of whom could stand to benefit from Orkambi.

As we celebrate these advances in cystic fibrosis treatment, Orkambi is still not readily available to those patients who so desperately need it.

The Trust calls on all parties involved to accept their responsibility in making sure these treatments are made available to Welsh people with cystic fibrosis, and that a resolution is agreed that will enable this to happen as soon as possible.

The Trust urges the Welsh Government to consider immediate access through an interim arrangement so that people with cystic fibrosis do not continue to be made to suffer in an ongoing impasse. The Trust reiterates the importance of the UK CF Registry in bridging the uncertainty gaps associated with these medicines while providing real world data to monitor the clinical impact of the drug. Please find our principles of managed access to new cystic fibrosis therapies paper attached.

Yours sincerely,



David Ramsden
Chief Executive

Utilising the UK CF Registry to support reimbursement decision-making

Principles of managed access to new cystic fibrosis therapies

Introduction

Around 10,500 people live with cystic fibrosis in the UK. It is a life-limiting, inherited disease.

Disease-modifying cystic fibrosis therapies are being developed for greater numbers of people with the condition. Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc. have licensed two such medicines for use in Europe: ivacaftor monotherapy (Kalydeco®) and lumacaftor/ivacaftor combination therapy (Orkambi®).

Kalydeco® is prescribed through the NHS in the UK for around 410 eligible patients with indicated cystic fibrosis-causing genetic mutations. Orkambi's® license indicates that over 3000 people with cystic fibrosis in the UK could receive the drug.

The UK Cystic Fibrosis Registry currently monitors the safety and efficacy of ivacaftor, compiling reports for the European Medicines Agency (EMA), as part of a scalable post-marketing surveillance programme that enables comparison of people on drug with their own legacy data in addition to a comparator cohort matched from the entire CF population.

The Cystic Fibrosis Trust proposes that data collected routinely by UK CF Registry is utilised to create an early access programme that supports the NHS to invest securely in controlled, early access to novel cystic fibrosis medicines.

Challenge

Well-powered and designed clinical trials have demonstrated a clinical benefit and good safety profile for both therapies. The key data used to describe efficacy were derived from two clinical endpoints:

1. Absolute increase in percentage predicted Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 second (ppFEV₁)
2. Rate of pulmonary exacerbations (PE_x)

Whilst the Trust recognises the importance of these endpoints, there are four important limitations to the nature of the data captured in the clinical trials:

1. By virtue of targeting disease-modification, these treatments may have a protective impact on future health deterioration. Where the experience of Kalydeco® indicates a growing body of evidence that the therapy slows disease progression and facilitates compound health improvement – the evidence from the clinical trials and rollover studies to see if this effect is replicated or not in newly licensed therapies will be immature.

2. People affected by the condition experience the benefit and value of therapies in more dynamic and personally meaningful ways than the trial is designed to capture. Many current trials have captured QoL data limited to the CFQ-R respiratory domain.
3. Typical trial data, set to meet clinical and safety regulatory standards, make it difficult to holistically model the value of these medicines to the NHS and create an evidence gap in prescribing practice and clinical use. Tools such as the EQ5-D, benchmarking against ONS national well-being scores, and CF QoL measures, utilised in a setting with greater opportunity for longitudinal comparison, can develop our understanding of the less tangible value of new CF therapies.
4. As new treatments become available, the population of people with cystic fibrosis eligible to participate in a clinical trials may be less – increasing the likelihood of traditional clinical trial design having insufficient power to assess outcomes of upcoming therapies.

Is the UK CF Registry a key tool in a solution?

With near-complete coverage of the UK's cystic fibrosis population, the UK CF Registry is uniquely positioned to demonstrate the effect of new CF treatments in the real world, with enough patients and over a long enough time period for the impact of breakthrough therapies to be understood.

The UK Cystic Fibrosis Registry

The UK Cystic Fibrosis (CF) Registry is a national, centralised web-based database that collects demographic, health and treatment data from consenting people with cystic fibrosis from every CF care centre in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The UK CF Registry is sponsored and managed the Cystic Fibrosis Trust.

Over 99% of people with cystic fibrosis consent to their anonymised data being collected in the Registry, which utilises data for research, annual reporting, quality improvement, and as the evidence base for the cost of cystic fibrosis care, informing proportionate tariff payments by NHS England. It is also relied upon by the European Medicines Agency to evaluate the safety and efficacy of therapies for post-marketing surveillance.

The Cystic Fibrosis Trust has committed to extensively enhancing the UK CF Registry, migrating it to a new agile software system that can collect data for Registry-based clinical trials. It has been designed with capability to enable direct access to people with cystic fibrosis via a patient portal in future. This portal would enable people with cystic fibrosis to view their clinical data, self-report data, and opt in to additional uses of Registry data that will enhance the value of the Registry to the CF community.

The Cystic Fibrosis Trust

We are the UK's only national charity dealing with all aspects of cystic fibrosis. We fund research to improve cystic fibrosis care and treatment, and aim to ensure appropriate clinical care and support for people with cystic fibrosis.

In October 2015, the Trust devised and rolled out a survey that asked about the life experience and treatment preferences of people affected by cystic fibrosis. We received over 1400 responses from our community. Analysis showed that a treatment's potential to protect future health and wellbeing is more important than a treatment's potential to reduce symptoms in the short term. These data will be published once further data mining has taken place.

We are committed to representing this view in the way new therapies for cystic fibrosis are assessed.

Question

What data collection methodology, including choice of quality indicators and analysis period, is necessary for the NHS to confidently predict the long-term value, including health-related quality and length of life, of new cystic fibrosis therapies to the NHS?

Proposed mechanism for discussion

The Trust proposes that new cystic fibrosis medicines should be made available for specialist clinical prescription immediately following marketing authorisation in the European Union, on the condition that an agreed set of data are routinely monitored through UK CF Registry data against the therapies' performance at a population level.

We suggest the therapy should be concurrently evaluated by a UK-wide technology appraisal body, with three options available to the Appraisal Committee at the conclusion of the process:

1. Recommended for routine use and funded from the baseline commissioning budget (a drug which thus demonstrates both clinical and cost effectiveness).
2. Not recommended for routine use and thus there is no baseline funding (a drug which thus does not demonstrate clinical effectiveness).
3. Recommended for use for evaluation within a predetermined period of time (e.g. 12 months evaluation period plus 6 months for data collection and analysis) in order to build both an extended and novel evidence base via the UK CF Registry's patient records.

After this time, an abbreviated appraisal process would be undertaken to formally review the collated data, and issue final guidance regarding the therapy's continued use.

Next steps

We invite you to help us to better understand the suitability of (1) change in the rate of pulmonary exacerbations (represented by home/hospital IV episodes), (2) absolute change in ppFEV₁, (3) change in rate of decline in ppFEV₁, and (4) change in BMI, as the key outcomes that meaningfully represent therapeutic added value, in cystic fibrosis and can help to build a real-world picture of the impact of a therapy, through extended longitudinal data beyond clinical trials and rollover studies.

Alongside these metrics, we would like to discuss the added benefit to an NHS assessment of value of a new CF therapy of reporting UK CF Registry data to describe (5) use of services (represented by medications, airway clearance, supplementary feeding, IV days, non IV admissions, transplant), (6) health utility scores (represented by EQ5-D or other), and (7) personal independence scores (represented by CFQ-R).

The establishment of any proposed mechanism of novel cystic fibrosis therapy appraisal must be underpinned by an acceptable interim commercial access arrangement, which confirms the cost of the drug to the NHS (agreed between the company and the NHS) and data collection arrangements. However, we are concerned with the practical arrangements needed to collect high-quality, real world data, in order to facilitate such an arrangement.

We believe participation in the data collection exercise should be open to all eligible individuals covered by the EMA's marketing-authorisation guidance to enable assessment of impact at population level, and understand that participants must be informed and provide written consent in advance, agreeing to the time-limited nature of the data collection exercise.

We believe Orkambi® is a therapy where this pilot could be initiated with low administrative and infrastructural burden, as the necessary data collection already happens.

Data from the UK CF Registry could support such a pilot, running for a period of 12 to 24 months to provide sufficient time for the publication of the data from the data collection period.

We believe that the appropriate model could act as a more powerful rollover study that can call upon both cumulative data from the initial trials and historical data stored in the UK CF Registry, while boosting our holistic understanding of the therapy through collection of broader data points.

Eitem 3.5

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

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Keir Harding ac ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf yn ystod Mai 2018, ar ôl casglu 812 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod ymddiriedolaethau GIG yng Nghymru yn gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol neu gyfiawnhau pam nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny.

Cyhoeddwyd dogfen o'r enw No Longer a Diagnosis of Exclusion, a oedd yn amlygu bod y rhai a gafodd ddiagnosis o anhwylder personoliaeth yn cael eu cam-drin, yn 2003.

Cyhoeddwyd canllawiau NICE ar gyfer Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol yn 2009. Naw mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, ac mae llai na hanner ymddiriedolaethau Cymru yn darparu gwasanaethau sy'n cydymffurfio â'r canllawiau. Mae hyn yn cymharu ag 84 y cant yn Lloegr.

Mae pobl sydd â'r diagnosis hwn yn aml yn dod o gefndiroedd o gamdriniaeth ac esgeulustod.

Bydd 1 o bob 10 o bobl gyda'r diagnosis hwn yn marw drwy hunanladdiad. Darganfu'r Ymchwiliad Cyfrinachol Cenedlaethol i Ddynladdiad a Hunanladdiad, o'r 1 o bob 10 o bobl a derfynodd eu bywydau dros gyfnod eu hastudiaeth, nid oedd yr un ohonynt yn derbyn gofal a argymhellir gan NICE.

Mae arbenigwyr yn y maes yn rhybuddio y bydd ymddiriedolaethau iechyd nad oes ganddynt wasanaethau arbenigol yn or-ddibynnol ar driniaeth breifat y tu allan i'r ardal. Cefnogwyd y farn hon gan gynrychiolwyr o ymddiriedolaethau nad oes ganddynt wasanaethau arbenigol yn y gynhadledd Anhwylder Personoliaeth Cymru yng Nghaerdydd yn 2016.

Rhaid inni wneud rhagor i gefnogi'r rhai sydd wedi goroesi camdriniaeth, ac wedi cael digon o gam eisoes.

Rhaid inni hefyd wneud rhagor i amddiffyn trethdalwyr Cymru, drwy ddarparu gwasanaethau cymunedol effeithiol yn hytrach na lleoliadau trin drud y tu allan i'r ardal.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod ymddiriedolaethau GIG yng Nghymru yn gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol neu gyfiawnhau pam nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Wrecsam
- Gogledd Cymru

Rhiannon Jones
Executive Director of Community Care, Mental Health & Therapies

Direct Line/Llinell Uniongyrchol: 01874 712715
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GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd
Addysgu Powys
Powys Teaching
Health Board

3rd September 2018

David J Rowlands AC/AM
Email: SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

Dear Mr Rowlands

Further to your recent letter, I can confirm that Powys Teaching Health Board provides NICE recommended treatments for People with Borderline Personality Disorders, through a combination of directly provided services by PTHB within Powys and via commissioned services from other Welsh Health Boards and from the independent sector.

Within Powys a key priority for 2018/19 is the development and extension of our community based treatments for Borderline Personality Disorders/Complex Trauma. This has included the roll out of dialectic behavioural therapy skills groups and investment in training of Practitioners within Community Mental Health Teams to augment this service.

We are currently working with Dr Mark Sampson of Northwest Boroughs' Healthcare Foundation Trust and Dr John Fox of Cardiff University to explore the establishment of a rural hub and centre of excellence for Personality Disorders, working with clinicians and third sector to develop a new model. The aim is to improve outcomes for patients, reduce patients travel to out of area services and therapeutic placements by providing these services within Powys.

If you require any further information on this work please do not hesitate to contact Dr Geoff Watts - Head of Psychology and Psychological Therapies.

Yours sincerely

Rhiannon Jones
Executive Director of Community Care, Mental Health & Therapies

Cc: Nesta Lloyd-Jones, Policy and Public Affairs Officer, NHS Confederation

Bwrdd Iechyd Addysgu Powys, Pencadlys
Ty Glasbury, Ysbyty Bronllys, Aberhonddu,
Powys, LD3 0LU
Ffôn: 01874 712715



Powys Teaching Health Board
Headquarters, Glasbury House
Bronllys Hospital, Brecon, Powys, LD3 0LU
Phone: 01874 712715

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



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



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALLES

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

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

Parc Y Mynydd Bychan
Caerdydd, CF14 4XW

Elch cyf/Your ref:
Eln cyf/Our ref: LR-ce-09-7058
Welsh Health Telephone Network:
Direct Line/Llineil uniongyhol: 02920 745681

Len Richards

4th September 2018

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

Dear Mr Rowlands

Petition 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

I write in response to your two specific questions regarding Borderline Personality Disorder services within Cardiff and Vale University Health Board.

1. Details of the services currently provided to people with Borderline Personality Disorder in your area.

The Mental Health Clinical Board within Cardiff and Vale UHB provide a dedicated Personality Disorder Service (name Cynnwys which in Welsh is the name for Inclusion). It is a local multi-disciplinary specialist personality disorder service set up at the end of 2011. The name Cynnwys is in recognition of the fact that individuals with this diagnosis often require support from more than one team or agency.

It is a specialist tertiary service which is based on a hub and spoke model. The hub is the specialist staff in the Cynnwys Service and the spokes are the existing secondary care services in Adult Mental Health Services across Cardiff and the Vale region. This ensures that the main provision of care for people diagnosed with borderline personality disorder is primarily delivered within secondary mental health services, augmented by the specialist provision of the personality disorder service.

The Cynnwys Service aims to provide a more intensive and specialised service to individuals with a diagnosis of personality disorder, or suspected personality disorder, who present with a high risk of suicide and or repeated and risky self-harm, and who have demonstrated high levels of need through lengthy and/or

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multiple admissions, challenging or therapy interfering behaviours over a protracted period, and where secondary mental health services have exhausted local provision.

2. Whether specialist services are available in line with NICE guidelines

The service has been designed around NICE guidelines for good practice and after a period of consultation and formulation of the client's difficulties the Cynnwys service can offer a range of specialist interventions based on the needs and priorities of the client. These include:

- **Structured clinical management:** goal focused longer term support for clients unready to manage formal therapy
- **Ymlaen Day Therapeutic Community** – a full day group programme run by service users themselves alongside the support of Cynnwys clinicians. This group is aimed at clients with mixed feelings about change or those who have struggled with traditional therapeutic approaches. Clients can be referred to Ymlaen directly from secondary mental health services.
- **Dialectical Behavioural Therapy (DBT)** – an intensive programme of individual and group work prioritising the client's motivation to reduce self-destructive behaviour. This programme is designed for clients who demonstrate severe and pervasive difficulties in controlling responses to emotions
- **Radical Openness** – an intensive programme of individual and group work for clients with rigid over control of responses to emotions
- **Cognitive Analytic Therapy** – individual therapy designed to help clients with entrenched behavioural and relational difficulties to recognise patterns of unhelpful behaviours and to replace this with more adaptive and flexible ways of responding.

All therapies are delivered by appropriately trained staff, are long term and intensive and provide structured care in accordance with NICE guidelines, including provision for supervision. All Cynnwys staff aim to build a trusting relationship with service users with a diagnosis of personality disorder, exploring treatment options in an atmosphere of hope, working in an engaging and non-judgemental manner, with the aim of being consistent and reliable. Staff aim to develop client's autonomy and promote choice by ensuring that they remain actively involved in finding solutions to their problems and to consider the consequences of the choices that they make.

There are no specific local services for BPD within Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) at the moment, but it is important to note that BPD is generally an adult diagnosis as it implies an ensuing personality trait which may not be the case in adolescents who are still developing their sense of self. The term 'emotional disorders not otherwise specified' is generally used, as BPD is a lifelong diagnosis and may not be appropriate to use in under 18s. There is an investigation into the possibility of developing DBT skills-based groups which does not provide full treatment but would be of benefit for patients with emotional dysregulation. However, the adult service has recently put in a bid to the Welsh Government Fund 2018-20 with the aim

of meeting the NICE Guidelines regarding supporting the transition of young people with emerging personality disorder from CAMHS to Adult Mental Health Services.

At the present time, the period before, during, and after a young person with emerging personality disorder moves from their care being provided by CAMHS to adult mental health services is not well co-ordinated. As such, there is scope for developing local protocols to improve the way that this important transition is planned and carried out.

I trust that this information is sufficient to answer the committee's enquiry, but if you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Ian Wile, our Director of Operations for Mental Health.

Yours sincerely



Len Richards
Chief Executive



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Aneurin Bevan
University Health Board

Our Ref JP/RB/ch

Direct Line 01633 435959

5 September 2018

David J Rowlands AC/AM
National Assembly for Wales
Petitions Committee

Dear Mr Rowlands

Re: Petition P-05-812 NICE Guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder

Thank you for your letter requesting from Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) the following information in relation to Borderline Personality Disorder:

- Details of the services currently provided to people with Borderline Personality Disorder in your area; and
- Whether specialist services are available in line with NICE guidelines (the petitioner has advised the Committee that less than half of NHS trusts in Wales follow NICE guidelines).

Aneurin Bevan University Health Board - Personality Disorder (PD) Service Development

Mental Health Services within the Health Board area have been specifically providing services for people with Borderline Personality Disorder since October 2004.

Following the National Institute for Mental Health (NIMHE) document "PD: Not a Diagnosis of Exclusion" (2003), we established a Specialist Personality Disorders Multi-disciplinary Team, which provided the following services to these patients, their generic mental health teams [Community Mental Health Team (CMHT), Inpatient Services, Assertive Outreach (AOT), Home Treatment Team (HTT) and other Specialist Services (e.g. Forensic and Eating Disorders). This includes:

- Consultation/advice/support/supervision services to CMHTs and others within our Mental Health Services.
- Assessments with a view to advising teams on a treatment and risk management plan.

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Aneurin Bevan

Pencadlys,
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Aneurin Bevan University Health Board

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- Intensive treatment for a small number of severely distressed patients who cannot be managed at CMHT level.
- Assessments for proposed out of area referrals.
- Involvement in decisions to refer a patient to out of area PD Services.
- Be involved in the ongoing liaison/monitoring of patients who are placed out of area.
- Build up a thorough knowledge base of out of area services including their specific therapeutic focus and quality and use to make placement decisions.
- Provide staff training and staff development services to improve the level of skills our staff have to respond effectively to these patients and to reduce staff stigma of BPD and Personality Disorder as a diagnosis.

The intensive treatment provided for our most unstable patients has been Dialectical Behaviour Therapy to stabilise them, followed by intensive 1:1 psychological therapies including Cognitive Analytic Therapy, Psychodynamic psychotherapy, CBT, and more latterly EMDR & MBT.

We established an expertise in the provision of Dialectical Behaviour Therapy, which helped many patients, by stabilising them and enabling them to live independently, and in many cases avoided escalation and the need for them to be placed in secure services. When introduced this reduced out of area referrals and continuing healthcare spend. We also provided this clinical service to patients returning from secure services, which made their transition quicker and more successful.

Given the demand for DBT for BPD and issues of emotional dyscontrol across the CMHTs, we supported all our CMHTs to establish their own local DBT services. We provided training, which was supported by the accredited DBT training (which our staff accessed) and our expertise in establishing and running these services. All our five localities in ABUHB now have their own DBT service which they provide to their patients with BPD. This further increased access and availability of clinical services to patients with BPD.

Another key intervention of the Personality Disorder Service was to provide staff training in Personality Disorder. We have now trained over 700 mental health staff providing them with basic information about Personality Disorder including BPD, how to provide good quality first line services and manage risk effectively. We have included service users in this training, who have provided their extremely valuable real experiences of services and what helps and doesn't help. This training has contributed to changing the negative attitudes to PD and BPD, as did our clinical successes, which challenged colleagues to realise that this is a group of patients who are in fact in great need and who can be helped very effectively.

The Personality Disorder service has helped transform our Locked Rehabilitation Service for women with complex and severe mental health problems including PD/BPD and psychosis to a very effective service with a high degree of relational security for patients and staff, with minimal "incidents" and strong success in placing our very complex and severely disturbed patients in supported community living. We were a nominee for a Wales NHS Award and our Nursing Manager was awarded Nurse of the Year for her work in this service in 2017.

Staff engage in weekly reflective practice meetings, skills training, and think psychologically, within the context of providing kind and compassionate care for our patients. Patients feel secure which is calming and enables them to work on their issues and make progress. This is now a model service for other in-patient services and we are endeavouring to mirror this in our Acute Wards. The PD Service also provides specialist psychological therapy for our very unstable and traumatised (PD/BPD) patients using CBT, CAT, EMDR, DBT, Mindfulness etc. Our Consultant Clinical Psychologist is an Approved Clinician and is the Responsible Clinician for all the patients.

We have also established a Mentalisation Based Therapy (MBT) Group Service for patients with Personality Disorder, which we provide to patients in our CMHTs and in-patient Unit. MBT offers patients with BPD another effective treatment option, particularly for those who do not engage with the manualised DBT style of therapy, but prefer a psychotherapeutic experiential approach. We plan to introduce this into our localities as our expertise increases.

Current Services for Patients with Borderline Personality Disorder

The following services are available to people with BPD in the Health Board. These are in line with the NICE guidelines on BPD:

Primary Care Mental Health Services:

- Counselling
- A range of psychological therapies, including cognitive behavioural therapy and solution focussed therapy,
- Stress management,
- Family and parenting work,
- Behavioural or social interventions,
- Links to other agencies and organisations e.g. MIND, Gofal.

Secondary Care Mental Health Services:

- CMHT multidisciplinary service including psychological and psychiatric assessment, psychological and medical treatment, CPN support, within the context of a Care and Treatment Plan, and a Care Co-ordinator.
- Acute in-patient Care at times of crisis.
- Home Treatment and Crisis Team.
- Psychiatric Intensive Care.

Patients are provided with longer term support and therapy as recommended by the NICE guidelines.

Psychological therapies available include:

- 1:1 Psychological therapy with the CMHT Clinical/Counselling Psychologist, or Psychological Therapists, who will use evidence based therapies e.g. CBT, DBT, CAT, Mindfulness, ACT etc.
- DBT group and 1:1 therapy is accessible in all localities.
- Psychoeducational groups, which are a useful source for starting to acquire improved coping skills including, stress control, activate your life and mindfulness.

The major goal is to help our patients become stable and able to function independently.

Specialist Personality Disorders Service:

Patients with BPD and their generic mental health teams (CMHTs, Inpatient Services, AOTs, HTTs) and other Specialist Services (e.g. Forensic, Eating Disorder) have access to the following:-

- Consultation/ advice/support/ supervision.
- Assessments with a view to advising teams on a treatment and risk management plan.
- Intensive treatment for a small number of severely distressed patients who cannot be managed at CMHT level using Mentalisation Based Therapy.
- Assessments for proposed out of area referrals.
- Involvement in decisions to refer a patient to out of area PD Services. A member of the in-house panel of highly experienced clinicians and managers who support teams with their very complex patients (including BPD), provide advice and decide how best to meet the individual's needs in discussion with treating teams. This may involve establishing a local bespoke service, placing a patient in supported living with local high quality providers, or using out of area services if there is no other option.
- Involvement in the ongoing liaison/monitoring of patients who are placed out of area and in supported community living.
- Staff training, staff development, clinical service development, to improve the level of skill our staff have to respond effectively to these patients, to reduce staff stigma of BPD and Personality Disorder as a diagnosis and increase the relational security of our mental health services to these patients.
- Joint working with the Continuing Health Care Team and individual patients who have become extremely unstable and highly risky with PD/BPD to develop and provide the best local and least restrictive services possible for the individual. This service will be greatly enhanced by the new "Structured Clinical Management" service that will come on stream over the next 6-9 months.
- Our Bellevue Locked Rehabilitation Service for women with PD/BPD and other complex disorders to stabilise them, prevent them from going to secure services (high cost, low effectiveness, long admissions), and resettle them in supported community living as quickly as possible without subsequent breakdown and re-admission. This is a highly successful service.

Other Specialist In-house Services:

- Eating Disorders services.
- Forensic Mental Health Services.
- Early Onset Psychosis Service.

Out of Area Services:

These services are used as a last resort when a patient's disturbance/risk is very high and/or interventions need to be provided in an in-patient setting.

- The Retreat in York – In-patient DBT service (not locked).
- St. Andrews Hospital, Northampton, in-patient DBT (locked).
- The Cassel Hospital, Richmond, in-patient psychotherapy service (week days).
- Low Secure Services.

I hope the above information is helpful. If you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact either Dr Bob Colter, Consultant Clinical Psychologist, Gwylfa Therapy (PD) Service, Bob.Colter@wales.nhs.uk or Dr Chris O'Connor, Divisional Director for Mental Health and Learning Disability Services, Chris.OConnor@wales.nhs.uk 01633 436711.

Yours sincerely



Judith Paget
Chief Executive/Prif Weithredwr



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Hywel Dda
University Health Board

Ein cyf/Our ref: CEO.1491.0718

Eich cyf/Your ref:

Gofynnwch am/Please ask for:

Rhif Ffôn /Telephone:

Ffacs/Facsimile:

Dyddiad/Date: 11 September 2018

Swyddfeydd Corfforaethol, Adeilad Ystwyth
Hafan Derwen, Parc Dewi Sant, Heol Ffynnon Job
Caerfyrddin, Sir Gaerfyrddin, SA31 3BB

Corporate Offices, Ystwyth Building
Hafan Derwen, St Davids Park, Job's Well Road,
Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, SA31 3BB

David J Rowlands AC/AM
Cadeirydd/ Chair
National Assembly for Wales
Petitions Committee

Mail to – SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

Dear David,

Re: Petition 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.

Thank you for your letter of 30 July 2018 in relation to Petition P-05-812, please find below a summary of the services provided within Hywel Dda University Health Board for people of all ages who may meet the criteria for a diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder.

In relation to the questions posed in your correspondence, I would like to confirm that Hywel Dda University Health Board provides specialist personality disorder services for people of all ages, where clinically indicated, who experience Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). This is in line with NICE Clinical Guidance No 78, recognising that this is a specialist area of service provision and clients who have a diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder have usually experienced a range of adverse life events and require comprehensive interventions based on individual need.

The Integrated Psychological Therapies Service (IPTs) has a remit to work across the three counties of Hywel Dda University Health Board. The service consists of a team of experienced and qualified Mental Health Practitioners from a range of multi-disciplinary backgrounds. The service also works collaboratively with other providers of psychological interventions such as

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Cadeirydd / Chair
Mrs Bernardine Rees OBE

Prif Weithredwr/Chief Executive
Mr Steve Moore

Tudalen y pecyn 150

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

Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda yn amgylchedd di-fwg Hywel Dda University Health Board operates a smoke free environment

Personality Disorder Consultation Service (PDCS), Eating Disorder Service, Perinatal Service, Psychology and Local Primary Mental Health Support Services (LPMHSS).

The evidence based therapeutic interventions provided for adults who are assessed and deemed as requiring psychological interventions for Borderline Personality Disorder, for which the evidence based intervention is Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT), are provided by the Integrated Psychological Therapies Service (IPTS). Services are provided across the three counties, coordinated from a single point of contact in Carmarthen. The Dialectical Behaviour Therapy Team consists of a number of highly trained and experienced clinicians and we currently have 15 trained DBT Practitioners to deliver Dialectical Behaviour Therapy all of which have completed the British Isle Training. Two members of staff are trained in Dialectical Behaviour Therapy to Post Grad Certificate level, one of which is the Clinical Lead across the Three Counties. We also have 3 unqualified members of staff who are trained by British Isles Dialectical Behaviour Therapy to provide additional support on both an individual and group basis. We have recently also received confirmation of additional Welsh Government funding. Given our experience of the high levels of trauma experienced by most clients diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder, supported by emerging national evidence from the UK and EU Trauma Society, we have two members of staff currently who are also trained in a specific protocol which address Prolonged Exposure to Traumatic events for clients with a diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder, who are familiar with and have engaged in Dialectical Behaviour Therapy. Our aim is to train more Dialectical Behaviour Therapy clinicians in this evidence based approach at the first available opportunity and prevent these clients having to wait for a specific intervention to address their trauma.

In addition to the above therapies, we are also in a position to offer both 1:1 and group Schema Therapy, another evidence based treatment for Borderline Personality Disorder. This service is offered by two Schema Therapists trained to advanced level with 2 other therapists trained across the Health Board.

The Personality Disorder Consultation Service (PDCS) has a remit to work across the three counties of Hywel Dda University Health Board, providing consultation to and liaison with all primary and secondary care services. The Personality Disorder Consultation Service consists of a core team of experienced Psychotherapists from multi-disciplinary backgrounds whose qualifications are accredited by various professional bodies. The Personality Disorder Consultation Service is hosted within the Integrated Psychological

Therapies Service and works closely with other providers of psychological interventions, the Forensic Mental Health Team as well as local teams, planning and delivering care. As defined in the Mental Health (Wales) Measure 2010, staff from the Personality Disorder Consultation Service will work with provider agencies identified in a patient's Care and Treatment Plan (CTP) as well as with patients who remain under primary care management. The Personality Disorder Consultation Service provides high quality psychological consultation and assessments.

Consultation will include expert advice regarding people with personality disorders. Assessments will focus on formulation, use of appropriate psychometrics, consultation with significant others where appropriate, and treatment recommendations which may include out of area placement recommendations should these be indicated. Staff from the Personality Disorder Consultation Service are also core members of the Directorate's Complex Case Panel Forums, which are convened monthly to address urgent and complex presentations, across the services. Specialist input to the University Health Board (UHB) strategy will be provided including advice for future psychologically informed developments aimed at personality disorders within the University Health Board service structure such as training initiatives and staff developments.

A recent innovation within Hywel Dda University Health Board has been the development of a Bespoke Repatriation pilot in collaboration with third sector Colleagues and the Local Authority in Carmarthen. This pilot has been specifically developed to provide psychological and social support to enable young female clients currently placed in out of area residential services to receive services closer to home and avoid having to be located away from their support networks and locally community. The project will look at supporting those females to obtain their own housing tenancy, provide 1:1 support staff for up to 30 hours per week to re-engage back into their home environments and to support them with day to day living skills, occupational therapy and also to access appropriate psychological interventions swiftly as outlined above and crisis management involving all relevant facets of mental health services. This is a whole service approach and one which has not been attempted previously. The project is being evaluated and supported by our Clinical Psychology Service to ensure that all outcomes are being recorded and the best service is being delivered to a client group who have been regarded as challenging in the past.

In addition, further collaborative working is being seen with our Clinical Psychology Service and the Wales Probation Service on a UK wide research project. The two services work collaboratively to deliver Mentalisation-based

Therapy as part of a Mentalisation-based Therapy and Antisocial Personality Disorder (MBT-ASPD) pilot project and forms part of the wider Wales Offender Personality Disorder Pathway (Wales OPDP). This pathway represents the implementation in Wales of the Offender Personality Disorder Strategy. The target group for the Wales OPDP is male and female offenders who are subject to statutory supervision or imprisonment who present a high likelihood of violent or sexual re-offending and a high or very high risk of harm to others, who are likely to have a severe personality disorder (PD), and for whom there is a clinically justifiable link between Personality Disorder and risk.

The high level outcomes for the Wales OPDP are:

- A reduction in repeat serious sexual and/or violent offending (men)
- Improve psychological health, wellbeing, pro-social behaviour and relational outcomes
- Improve the competence, confidence and attitudes of staff working with complex offenders who are likely to have Personality Disorder

In keeping with the strategy underpinning the wider pathway, the MBT-ASPD Pilot Project will be jointly delivered by the National Probation Service (NPS) and a partner Health Service Provider. The Wales MBT-ASPD Pilot Project is one of 11 MBT ASPD Services developed nationally as an integrated part of the Offender Personality Disorder Pathways Strategy for England and Wales. The co-ordination across pilot sites of the MBT ASPD services will be led by the Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust (TPFT). Initial training and on-going supervision for treatment providers will be provided by the Anna Freud Centre (AFC).

Borderline Personality Disorder often presents as a co-morbid condition with depression, anxiety, eating disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, alcohol and drug misuse, and bipolar disorder (the symptoms of which are often confused with borderline personality disorder). Within the Integrated Psychological Therapies Service we recognised that Dialectical Behaviour Therapy may not suit all of our clients and, in line with the Matrics Cymru, we strive to offer an alternative evidence based intervention based on what is agreed with the individual. We have a range of psychological therapies including Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT), Systemic Psychotherapy, Psychodynamic Psychotherapy, Cognitive Analytical Therapy and a Specialist Eating Disorder Service who provide evidence based interventions in line with NICE Clinical Guidance No 69.

People with Borderline Personality Disorder have sometimes been excluded from any health or social care services because of their diagnosis. This may be because staff lack the confidence and skills to work with this group of people however within Hywel Dda University Health Board, we are proud to say we have a psychologically developed workforce and a significant number of referrals are received for Dialectical Behaviour Therapy.

In line with a key priority from the Nice Guideline for Borderline Personality Disorders which states "Community Mental Health Services (community mental health teams, related community-based services, and tier 2/3 services in child and adolescent mental health services – CAMHS) should be responsible for the routine assessment, treatment and management of people with borderline personality disorder", we have been up-skilling our primary and community teams in addressing emotional dysregulation, a key element of Borderline Personality Disorder, and ensuring the referral pathways for assessment and interventions are clear. In addition, Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) services are also provided for young people within our Specialist Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (S-CAMHS), as recommended within the Nice Clinical Guidance. We have 6 specially trained staff, all of which have completed the British Isle DBT Training and who deliver individual and group Dialectical Behaviour Therapy for young adolescents who display emotionally dysregulated behaviours. Borderline Personality Disorder is not formally diagnosed before the age of 18 but the features of the disorder can be identified earlier. Its course is variable and, although many people recover over time, some people may continue to experience social and interpersonal difficulties.

I hope this reassures you that Hywel Dda University Health Board provides robust psychological and therapeutic services for all clients who may present with a diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder in line with Nice Guidelines.

Yours sincerely



JOE TEAPE
DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE



Steve Moore
Chief Executive



Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Cwm Taf
University Health Board

Your Ref/eich cyf:
Our Ref/ein cyf:
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Executive

Mr David J Rowland AM
Chair
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Rowland

I am writing further to your letter dated 30th July 2018 in regard to the Petitions Committee's inquiry into details of the services currently provided to people with borderline personality disorder in the area and whether such specialist services are available in line with NICE guidelines

The following response look to provide a factual summary detailing services currently provided to people with borderline personality disorders in Cwm Taf.

1. Service Delivery: Value Based Model

Cwm Taf UHB (CTUHB) mental health services have adopted a clear value based model of care for people with borderline personality disorder. The 'specialist team' work from within integrated mental health teams, and have been trained specifically in the delivery of Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT). This team has developed specific expertise in the diagnosis and management of borderline personality disorder, which includes assessment and implementation of a DBT programme in adherence with Nice guidelines (Borderline Personality Disorder; recognition and management 2009). The programme contributes to person centred services that are psychologically led and trauma focused. The application of this work promotes support that is based upon individual formulation (an explicit summary of factors that underlie and maintain the person's presentation) to guide treatment. This approach is well accepted across all professional groups which has enabled the development of a dedicated service for this specific group of patients. . This service is focused on individual patient centred care and includes formulation meetings for the person to arrive at a multi-disciplinary shared understanding and plan of care. This is essential when working with people who are regarded as 'high risk' in view to self-harm and tend to make intensive demands upon health services. The model of care aims to:-

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Chair / Cadeirydd; Professor Marcus Longley

Chief Executive / Prif Weithredydd: Mrs A Williams

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- (i) facilitate the process of recovery
- (ii) reduce suicide and self-harm
- (iii) reduce reliance on other health care services i.e. A & E/CRHT
- (iv) improve overall quality of life

Psychologists play a valid part of the contribution towards treatment planning, and the training and supervision of staff from other professional groups' i.e. nursing/occupational therapy. Data is collated on the quality and effectiveness of the support and treatment delivered.

2. Service Delivery: Dialectical Behaviour Therapy

CTUHB has adopted the British Isles DBT training programme, which is based upon the Lineham model of DBT. Staff are required to complete an intensive training programme prior to working as a DBT therapist. Once training is completed, staff are linked into the DBT team that is based closest to their working locality and will be supervised accordingly.

CTUHB DBT service is in its 4th year of operation and the service has been audited twice, both results indicating that an effective treatment approach is being implemented. The priority is to ensure patients with this diagnosis have access to an effective support and treatment plan that promotes positive changes in lifestyle (Nice guidelines 2009). CTUHB delivers a complete dialectic behaviour therapy service that focuses on the following key principles:-

- Access to services (that they may have previously been excluded from)
- Autonomy and choice (based on learning new solutions that promote positive life changes)
- Developing optimistic and trusting relationships (within community and with mental health care services)
- Managing endings and supporting transition (increasing levels of independence and reducing reliance on others and services)

The service is led by a consultant clinical psychologist and delivered by professionals with a nursing, occupational therapy and psychology background.

The service operates across CTUHB and is incorporated into secondary care provision. The service consists of 2 teams that are linked directly into the 4 locality community mental health services, and provide set programmes of therapy that include:-

- Weekly 1:1 sessions
- Weekly skills training groups
- Access to telephone coaching
- Weekly staff supervision groups

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The DBT service is a relatively small dedicated multidisciplinary team (12 staff in total) that is susceptible to change, as people move on in their careers. It is essential that good succession planning and ongoing access to training is maintained in order to ensure a consistent and timely DBT service. The plan for the future includes; increasing the numbers of staff trained (nursing and occupational therapy) and promoting training of other professional groups such as, specialty trainees (Drs) and social work.

3. Service Delivery: Sexual abuse and freedom and empowerment (SAFE)

CTUHB has high incidence of sexual abuse amongst its population. A history of incest, brutality, early loss, neglect and other traumas are more common amongst people with borderline personality disorder than among people with any other disorder. The majority experience sexual physical or emotional abuse particularly between the ages of 6 and 12 years. Such early abuse seems to explain the disorganised attachment pattern and negative views of others that are frequently found in people with emotionally unstable personality disorders.

In 2014, CTUHB invested in training to develop a comprehensive group therapy for female survivors of childhood sexual abuse (CSA). The female SAFE model has 2 group facilitators, six individual therapy support workers (ITSWs), and two supervisors (one for group, one for ITSWs). All staff are female. The group runs for 12 consecutive weeks. The current SAFE model is drawn from the experiences of an Exeter-based tertiary service for adult survivors of CSA. This service has operated for over 20 years and offers evidence-based group interventions to adult survivors of CSA. The CTUHB SAFE model has demonstrated robust outcomes for female participants, both in terms of significant improvement in functioning and quality of life, and also in reducing service use following the group. This is an innovative service in which a highly specialist, intensive psychological therapy was delivered in a group format.

Currently, men whose personal development has been severely compromised by CSA will require a formulation based individual treatment plan provided or overseen by a clinical psychologist. Additional funding will be sought to extend the same model for male survivors of CSA over the coming IMTP round.

4. Research informed practice for people with a personality disorder

The DBT service has an ongoing database that was set up at the onset of the service and captures the following information:-

- Statistics on people referred, assessed and offered DBT (to include numbers completing and dropout rates)
- Standardised assessment measures to determine outcomes at onset, set times during treatment and on completion of treatment programme. Outcome measures used are DIB-R, DERS and Core-OM
- Attendance at groups and 1:1 sessions

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- Monitoring of information captured from patient dairy cards (incidents of self-harm/inpatient admission/length of admission/ attendance at A & E and CRHT etc that compares pre and post DBT therapy)

CTUHB also participated in a major research study with our head of psychology being the site principal investigator for Wales:

Psycho-education with problem solving (PEPS) therapy for adults with personality disorder: a pragmatic randomised controlled trial to determine the clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of a manual lies intervention to improve social functioning.

The objective was to compare the effectiveness of PEPS therapy plus treatment as usual (TAU) against TAU alone. Participants were adults living in the community with any personality disorder.

Psycho-education consisted of up to 4 sessions of information and discussion about personality disorder as experienced by the individual with the aim of increasing self-understanding, building rapport and motivating participants for problem-solving therapy. Problem-solving therapy was a 12-session group intervention designed to help participants learn skills for solving interpersonal problems.

The main finding was that PEPS therapy plus TAU was no more effective than TAU alone. The conclusion was that PEPS therapy is not an effective treatment for improving social functioning in community adults with personality disorders. A reasonable application is that no specific treatment should be delivered to this group of individuals in the absence of good clinical care. Structured clinical management of people with personality disorders is an important aspect of treatment; it is not an alternative to specific treatments but rather the bedrock on which these treatments may be offered. Effective team working is essential to providing high quality clinical care to this population of people.

5. Future Direction of Service Delivery

Within a context of uncertain and constrained finances, we are fortunate that Welsh Government has prioritised additional spending on mental health and on psychological treatment specifically.

Within our existing service configuration and our strategic direction to shift to a genuinely multi-professional psychologically informed workforce there is much that we can do to continue to improve services for people with personality disorders.

Our treatment for this clinical population can evidence:

- Strong emphasis on establishing a therapeutic relationship with attention paid to ruptures to the working alliance.

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- Emphasis balanced between supportive and more challenging elements (making people feel heard and valued as well as extending their life skills).
- Simultaneous emphasis on fostering the individual's responsibility.
- Attention to both past and present concerns so that past aversive events are not re-enacted.

Clinician characteristics require

- Consistency
- Ability to set limits
- Able to communicate acceptance and empathy in the face of resistance, hostility or dependence
- Patient and comfortable with slow progress and setbacks

Interventions to be used:

- Motivational interviewing especially with resistant or court-ordered patients
- Behavioural and cognitive (to improve coping skills and relationships and to address presenting problems)
- DBT
- Crisis management is needed
- Other therapies with an evidence-based such as schema-focused therapy, interventions based on attachment theory, and mentalisation-focused therapy need to be established.

Financial constraints and specifically lack of funding to set up a specialist personality disorder team need not prevent us from actively working to improve services to this population. A common theme in improving services is to make it everyone's business. This will require changes to job plans.

It is essential that we strengthen training and supervision for all staff working with this client group who by definition have long-standing difficulties in the areas of attachment, emotional and impulse regulation.

6. Out of area placements

CTUHB has successfully re-patriated several people from out of area placements, with many receiving support from the DBT service. This work is ongoing with the aim of treating people as close to home as possible in the least restrictive environment.

The directorate has actively attempted to strengthen our forensic staff complement and to work across service boundaries with people in Probation. We have looked at providing funding for a bespoke complex trauma/personality disorder service, but at that time, this was not a viable option. We will continue to keep this under review.

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7. Conclusion

In conclusion, CTUHB have successfully initiated and developed a DBT service for people with borderline personality disorder within secondary care provision. This service is based upon NICE guidelines (2009) and provided by staff trained in DBT with ongoing supervision networks. However, the team is relatively small and will continue to require investment in view to more staff being trained in order to sustain the service.

Other programmes of support include SAFE, trauma focused care and formulation that is embedded into the Community Mental Health Team service provision, are also available for people with BPD to access. Again, ongoing investment is necessary in order to maintain staff motivation, and to provide ongoing training and supervision in view to maintenance of service provision.

Areas of further development are necessary as have been indicated within this report, that include plans agreed to develop staff skills and promote service development in the future.

Kind Regards



Mr Alan Lawrie
Director of Primary Care, Community and Mental Health
Cwm Taf University Health Board

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**P-05-812 Implement the NICE guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder
- Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 01.10.18**

Dear Petitions committee,

Once again thank you for continuing to express interest in this issue. When we first held the PD Cymru conference it was dispiriting to hear about the provision for patients who get given this diagnosis. A few years later it is a relief to read that at least one area has increased it's provision while those already providing a good service continue to do so.

It is good to hear that a number of trusts are providing DBT therapy however, NICE state that patients should have a choice of therapy. Access into DBT is dependent on the patient wishing to give up self harm. If this is not a priority for them then DBT is not an option and some of the trusts responses do not describe an alternative.

Where responses talk of treatment being integrated into community mental health teams, this is not what NICE recommend. They describe specialist services able to help the whole organisation with its approach to this client group. Individual practitioners in teams have little to no influence on the organisation as a whole and my experience is that it is easy for their relative specialism to be buried under generic work.

I have not seen the letter that the petitions committee sent to trusts but I was interested to the extent to which respondents referred to OOA placements.

I hope the committee will continue to seek information from those who have not responded and press the issue that a treatment service is only a fraction of what NICE recommends.

Many Thanks,

Keir Harding

P-05-799 Newid y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol a dysgu hanes Cymru, a hynny o bersbectif Cymreig, yn ein Hysgolion Cynradd, Uwchradd a'r Chweched Dosbarth.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Elfed Wyn Jones ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Chwefror 2018, ar ôl casglu 5,794 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i newid y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol a dysgu hanes Cymru, a hynny o bersbectif Cymreig, yn ein Hysgolion Cynradd, Uwchradd a'r Chweched Dosbarth.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyfor Meirionnydd
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Ymatebi atebion y Gweinidog Addysg i'r pwyllgor deisebau

Dyma'r pwyntiau y casglais o'r sesiwn yma rhwng y Gweinidog Addysg Kirsty Williams, a'r Pwyllgor deisebau.

Mae'r pwyntiau rydw i wedi'u casglu yn gronolegol drwy'r cyfarfod.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn ailadrodd yn gyson ei bod hi'n bwysig "dysgu hanes Cymru mewn cyd-destun hanes y byd, a bod angen dysgu pob agwedd o Hanes Cymru". Mae'r Gweinidog yn nodi'r amcan rydym eisiau ei gyrraedd, ond nid yw'r Gweinidog yn gweithredu o gwbl yn y ffordd gywir er mwyn cyrraedd yr amcanion yma.

Fe godai'r pwynt nad yw plant a phobl ifanc Cymru ddim ynn cael chwarae teg gan fod "dim digon o ddysgu plant am Genedl eu hunain"

Ymateb y Gweinidog i hyn oedd bod "natur" y gwersi yn bwysig, a bod cyfnod allweddol 2 a chyfnod allweddol 3 yn rhoi'r "cyfle" i hanes Cymru gael ei ddysgu yn ein hysgolion. Yn fy marn i, tydi'r gair "cyfle" ddim yn ddigon cryf pan rydym yn trafod hanes Cymru yn ein hysgolion. Tydi'r gair ddim yn rhoi cysur i mi o gwbl, oherwydd gallai "cyfle iddynt ddysgu" olygu fod yna gyfle iddynt beidio dysgu am hanes Cymru. Mae angen bod yn gadarn ar y mater yma.

Fe nododd y Gweinidog fod Estyn wedi nodi fod dulliau dysgu'r Dynoliaethau mewn ysgolion wedi cael clod ganddynt, ac oherwydd bod hanes yn un o'r dynoliaethau, ei fod yn llwyddiant hefyd. Os edrychwn ar bynciau dynoliaethau, rydym yn gweld ei fod yn faes mawr iawn a gall hanes fod yn ffracsiwn bach iawn o hynny. Hefyd mae angen nodi y gallai hanes gael ei ddysgu'n dda, ond hanes beth yw'r cwestiwn, dydyn ddim yn trafod yn unig yr hanes sy'n cael ei ddysgu ond beth yw cynnwys y pwnc hefyd. Felly mae angen craffu'n ddyfnach ar beth yw cynnwys yr hanes sy'n cael ei ddysgu.

Daw'r ffaith yma'n amlwg wedyn gan nodi fod yna "ganmoliaeth" o'r dynoliaethau, yn cynnwys hanes, ond fod cynnwys y pwnc ddim yn dysgu hanes Cymru.

Ymateb y Gweinidog i hyn oedd bod y cwricwlwm newydd yn ehangu'r "cyfleodd" i ddysgu hanes Cymru eto yn ein hysgolion a bod yna bellach "bwyslais mawr" ar ddysgu hanes Cymru. Fel y nodir uchod, tydi "Pwyslais mawr" a "Chyfle" ddim yn gysur o gwbl i mi pan mae'n dod i ddysgu hanes Cymru mewn ysgolion!

Mae'r Gweinidog wedyn yn nodi fod angen cael "dimensiwn Cymraeg" ar hyd y cwricwlwm, nid ar hanes yn unig. Tydi hyn hefyd ddim yn unioni'r diffygddysgu hanes Cymru yn ein hysgolion, osgoi'r cwestiwn ydi hyn i raddau. Mae pwyslais y ddeiseb hon ar ddysgu hanes Cymru yn ein hysgolion, rhaid cael hynny yn glir a chadarn, a pheidio credu fod rhoi dipyn o ddimensiwn Cymreig ar hyd y cwricwlwm yn mynd i osgoi'r ffaith fod Hanes Cymru angen ei ddysgu yn ein hysgolion.

Mae'r pwynt yn codi fod ysgolion yn cael eu cadw yn y tywyllwch gyda'r ffordd mae angen strwythuro a dysgu hanes, gan golli cyfle i ddefnyddio ffurf gronolegol er mwyn cael gwersi hanes sydd yn drefnus a'n cyfleu'r wybodaeth gywir ynddynt.

Honni mae'r Gweinidog y gallai gwneud hynny amharu ar yr hanes lleol sy'n cael ei ddysgu yn yr Ysgolion, a bod yna broblem yn codi o hyn wedyn oherwydd bod cymaint o "bethau i'w trafod gyda hanes Cymru, mae'n anodd rhoi popeth mewn yn y cwricwlwm".

Daw pwynt gan aelod o'r pwyllgor wedyn yn nodi'r syniad o greu cwricwlwm fydd yn dysgu prif bwyntiau hanes cenedlaethol Cymru, ac i sicrhau ei fod yn cynnwys lle i ddysgu hanes lleol eu hardal a'u cymunedau i bobl ifanc. Siomedig oedd gweld y Gweinidog yn nodi unwaith eto "fod yna ddim yng nghyfnod allweddol 2 a 3 yn rhwystro hyn rhag digwydd" - mi wnaeth hyn fy siomi'n fwy na chlywed y gair "cyfle" a "phwyslais" oherwydd ei fod o'n dangos yn glir nad oes yna ddim

byd yn sicrhau fod hanes Cymru yn cael ei ddysgu ychwaith, fydd yn gadael ni yn y sefyllfa bresennol yn sicr.

Daw'r pwynt wedyn fod o'n bwysig dysgu hanes Cymru yn ei gyfanrwydd oherwydd bod cymaint o wybodaeth yn cysylltu Cymru at ei gilydd, a bod amryw o gyfnodau gwahanol wedi cael effaith ar ei gilydd ar hyd Cymru i'n rhoi ni yn ein sefyllfa bresennol. Ymateb y Gweinidog i hyn oedd dweud "gallai'r lefel A newydd gynnwys elfennau ac agweddau o hyn". Amlwg wrth glywed y geiriau "gallai" ac "cynnwys agweddau" fod y Gweinidog ddim yn dangos brwdfrydedd i bobl Cymru cael dysgu am hanes pendant ein hunain a bod yna ddim pwyslais ganddi ar sicrhau fod hyn yn ddigwydd.

Cododd y pryder fod yr Ysgolion sy'n dysgu am hanes Cymru yn tueddu fod yn rhai Cymraeg, felly mae angen creu'r cwricwlwm i bawb ddysgu hanes Cymru a bod y pwyslais a'r cyfle i ddysgu hanes Cymru ddim yn dod gan ysgolion Cymraeg yn unig.

Ymateb y Gweinidog i hyn oedd ailadrodd fod y cwricwlwm newydd yn rhoi'r cyfle i ddysgu hanes Cymru i ni fel Gwlad, ac fe nododd nad oedd o'n golygu byddai ansawdd gwersi hanes yn amrywio yn ôl cyfrwng iaith yr ysgolion. Cododd bwynt arall wedyn gan fynd oddi ar y pwynt am hanes Cymru a dechrau siarad am y ffordd oedd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn cael ei dysgu mewn ysgolion "We can't let the Language be a preserve of a certain type of school". Er fod y mater yma'n bwysig, mae'r Gweinidog yn plethu dwy broblem gyda'i gilydd yma, sef dysgu hanes Cymru a dysgu'r Iaith Gymraeg mewn ysgolion, mater sydd angen ei ddatrys ar wahân.

Pan ddaw pwynt arall o sylwadau Dr Elin Jones, fod dysgu am Hanes a diwylliant Cymru yn cael ei gyfyngu i wersi Cymraeg, rydym yn cael yr un ymateb gan y Gweinidog, sef bod y cwricwlwm newydd yn rhoi'r "cyfle" i ddysgu hanes Cymru, sydd yn siomedig ac yn cyfleu diffyg brwdfrydedd tuag at hanes Cymru, ac yn ailadrodd eto'r geiriau gwag fod yna "gyfle" i ddysgu hanes Cymru yn ein hysgolion.

Casgliad

Mae llawer iawn o bryderon yn codi o'r cyfarfod : -

Mae defnydd o'r gair "cyfle" yn bryder, oherwydd ei fod yn golygu fod yna bosibiliad na fydd disgyblion yn astudio Hanes Cymru, ac y byddai rhai plant yn colli'r hawl i ddysgu am eu gwlad. Gwarth yw dweud mai siawns yn unig sydd gan blant a phobl ifanc i ddysgu hanes eu Cenedl eu hunain, a bod yna siawns na fydden nhw'n cael addysg yn yr Ysgol am hanes eu gwlad.

Mae angen nodi nad yw creu "dimensiwn" Cymreig ar draws y pynciau yn ddigon pan mae'n dod i ddysgu hanes Cymru yn ein hysgolion, a bod angen pwysleisio fod addysgu Hanes Cymru yn bwnc sydd angen bod yn fanwl ag o, gan nodi fod angen ystyried yn ddwfn, yn hytrach na'i glymu gyda'r syniad o ddimensiwn Cymreig yn unig.

Gallai wneud i'r athrawon orfod penderfynu ar beth maent yn dysgu fod yn boen iddynt hwythau hefyd, a bod yna anghysondeb yn yr hyn sy'n cael ei ddysgu i'r rhai sydd mewn ysgolion. Mae angen sicrhau a threfn bendant pan mae'n dod i drafod y cyfnodau gwahanol yn hanes ein gwlad. Mae'n bwysig penderfynu'r cynnwys sy'n cael ei ddysgu â'r strwythur mae'n cael ei ddysgu ynddo hefyd.

Argymhellion

Mae angen creu sicrwydd drwy greu cwricwlwm pendant sy'n dysgu'r prif gyfnodau yn hanes Cymru, a hefyd plethu Cymru i'r cyd-destun Prydeinig, Ewropeaidd a byd eang. O fewn dysgu hanes Cymru mae angen creu gofod lle mae pobl ifanc a phlant yn cael gwybodaeth am eu cymunedau a'u hardaloedd hefyd. Mae angen y persbectif Gymraeg fod yn gryf drwy hyn i gyd gan nodi'r effaith mae wedi'i gael ar y Genedl, ac ar bobl Cymru. Gallai hanes gwledydd eraill y y byd gael ei ddatblygu yn ogystal wrth i ddisgyblion fynd yn hŷn.

Mae angen cael trefn gronolegol a phendant ar beth sydd angen ei ddysgu yn Genedlaethol, a gallai'r athrawon dal gael rhyddid ynghylch beth sydd angen ei ddysgu yn lleol ynglŷn â chynefin y disgyblion.

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 3.7

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

P-05-801 Save the trees and ground in Roath Mill and Roath Brook Gardens before it's too late – Correspondence from Dwr Cymru to the Chair, 02.08.18

For the attention of David J Rowlands AC/AM

Dear Mr Rowlands

Thank you for your correspondence of 30 July 2018 in relation to the above petition.

We currently make full operational use of Lisvane reservoir in Cardiff for the purposes of water supply to industrial users in the city. By 2020 we will also be bringing Llanishen reservoir back into service. Both reservoirs will be used for water supply and recreational purposes. For these reasons and in the interests of Dam safety we will not be able to use them for flood risk mitigation purposes.

I hope this clarifies our position on the reservoirs. However, if you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Peter Perry
Managing Director
Dwr Cymru Welsh Water

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, 24.09.18

Dear all,

Whilst we appreciate that the above petition is not due to be discussed at committee tomorrow we are writing with a brief update on the above to keep the committee informed. A document summarising the current position is attached.

In summary, we do not believe that NRW are approaching the consultation exercise with us as we had hoped. They appear to be committed only to defending their position and not looking for the solution which is the most cost-effective and appropriate for either Wales or the Community. We say this because:

1. They now accept that they can re-run the Communities at Risk Register (something we have asked for for a number of months) but refuse to do so citing a resource issue.
2. They refuse to reconsider the options for phase 3 in light of current Welsh Government Policy (despite there being no evidence whatsoever that they took any more than a passing note of the environmental impact caused by the scheme) and them never having considered specific alternatives to phase 3 (a fact confirmed to us by Arups, the consultants engaged by NRW).
3. The well documented flaws in the consultation and the fact that a recent mini-consultation of the homes protected by the scheme shows only 12.8% of those houses affected being in support of the scheme in its current form.
4. The evidence from a qualified arboriculturalist that they are failing to deliver the scheme in any event in terms of the quality of trees planted.

We are concerned that without further intervention NRW will continue to defend their position as opposed to dealing with the serious issues raised with an open objective mind and welcome the continued scrutiny and involvement of the committee and the minister.

Regards,

Friends of Roath Brook

Petitions Committee Update

Note: this update should be read in conjunction with NRW's previous response to the Petitions Committee dated 21st June 2018 and the previous submissions to the Petitions Committee by the Campaign Group ("CG") of 28th June 2018 ("June documents")

Whilst NRW and CG continue to talk there is little actual progress being made and NRW seem committed to simply justifying their decisions as opposed to accepting where they have made clear errors or proactively considering other options.

Key Issues Outstanding

1. **Communities at Risk Register** (point 2 in the June Documents) – NRW have (nearly 9 months after our original request) finally accepted that the Communities at Risk Register could be re-run for the area of Roath after the Phase 1 and Phase 2 works are complete but without the phase 3 works. They accept that this would change the position on the register (in relation to minimum ranking) significantly. They have however refused to actually re-run the register stating it would utilize too much resource (far less resource than they have spent in refusing to do it to date).

The Committee should also note NRW's previously evasive answers on this and consider whether NRW is acting in the open manner to be expected of a public body.

2. **Accounting for the loss of amenity and environmental impact of felling trees** (point 3 in the June Documents) – NRW have accepted that at the time of the Options Appraisal, i.e. when the current scheme was decided upon there was no formal account taken of the value of the trees and associated loss of amenity. In fact the only document they have produced as evidence of any consideration at this critical stage was provided after FOI requests, an internal appeal, and a further request for clarification of that appeal. That document (relevant sections quoted in full) simply recognizes the "*Loss of trees and vegetation*" and states it will be mitigated/enhanced by "*align[ing] defences to minimise impact*".

Like the previous documents referred to by NRW (produced at the planning stage) these documents clearly demonstrate that the value of the lost trees was not taken into account in deciding the most appropriate option, just how the damage could be minimized if this option was chosen.

The Minister has confirmed that Welsh Government Policy recognizes “*the fundamental importance of trees in towns and cities*” and that she expects “*these to provide the context within which NRW delivers its important work on flood protection*”.

We have requested NRW carry out a valuation of the trees in line with current best practice and Welsh Government Guidance. They have refused.

We have requested NRW carry out the options appraisal again taking due account of the value of the trees. They have refused.

3. Consultation – There are two specific issues here:

1. The risk communicated generally (point 4 of the June Documents) – NRW admit that the risk they relied upon in discussions with residents prior to applying for planning was statements to the effect that “390 homes and 50 businesses in the area are at a [medium risk] [risk of 1 in 100] of flooding]”

In the context of a final decision to provide a scheme where the protection is up to a level of 1 in 75 this statement is worthless. Such a scheme could protect virtually all of the properties or none of them.

2. The risk of the phase 3 works (point 6 of the June Documents) – As explained previously there NRW have accepted that there is no statement as part of the consultation which explains there is a separate risk, what that risk was and what properties were affected apart from the flood risk map previously referred to. The scheme was effectively provided to residents as a “whole scheme” without residents being made aware of separate risks and having the opportunity to provide their views on whether protection against these was wanted at all.

Despite the above and NRW accepting that their own project manager, other NRW staff and external consultants engaged by them understood the flood risk to be 1300% higher (in the six months period when the work work commenced) NRW refuse to accept that the consultation was flawed or inadequate.

The Committee should once more consider whether NRW is acting in the open and honest manner expected of a public body.

4. Engagement with the residents at risk from Phase 3 works

NRW have now conducted a survey of those homes at risk (which now appears to have inexplicably risen to 70 from the 60 to 65 previously notified). Of the 70 households only 26 responses were receiving (indicating that the remainder have no strong feelings in relation to the scheme).

In answer to the crucial question “Do you feel the works proposed are proportionate to the flood risk and have adequately considered the value of the Park Gardens” only 9 people felt they were proportionate (14 people said they were not, 2 were unsure and 1 did not answer).

This indicates firmly that this is a solution which is wanted by very few of those actually being protected (9 out of 70) let alone the many others in the area who will see the loss or destruction of their parks.

This is another clear reason in support of NRW considering the options available as alternatives to phase 3 (as opposed to imposing their solution on people who do not wish to receive it).

5. Engagement with Welsh Water and Cardiff Council

Despite NRW being willing to at least discuss matters we have found other public (or quasi-public) bodies less willing to do so. Cardiff Council appear unwilling to discuss the use of Roath Park Lake as an alternative with Michael Michaels (responsible for the environment) stating that it will not solve the issue in phase 3 because it is partly tidal (a fact which is demonstrably wrong and which he refuses to accept – even though NRW agree it is incorrect).

Similarly Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (“DCWW”) have refused to meet to discuss use of the reservoirs as an alternative and it appears that such a refusal has at least been encouraged by NRW who were slow to contact DCWW after we asked them to arrange a meeting and, rather than approach things with an open mind, have sent a length e-mail to DCWW with the reasons why they believe the reservoirs are not a viable alternative.

6. Other Issues

We were put in contact with an independent arboriculturalist (a copy of his letter is attached). It will be noted that he raised a number of issues with the project including:

1. The very poor quality of the trees being planted by NRW
2. That there are trees of significant value in the parks and their value has not been taken into account in the decision making
3. The planning which took place many years ago has not taken an intelligent or balanced approach.

It is for all these reasons that we continue to push NRW to carry out a review of the Phase 3 options in accordance with current policy, taking full account of the value of the trees, and the views of the local residents (including them protected by the works). It is unfortunate that NRW continue to refuse to do so.

Hannah Blythyn AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd
Minister for Environment



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref HB/00716/18

Sarah Jones

9 August 2018

Dear Sarah,

Thank you for your correspondence regarding the flood works in Roath dated 19 July 2018, setting out the Friends of Roath Brook's concerns around the ongoing tree work.

I understand that Natural Resources Wales (NRW) are looking into your concerns and will be providing you with a full response to the report you sent me. NRW are concerned with the observations made in the report, and have raised this with the contractor working on site.

NRW were already aware of issues with some of the newly planted trees and are committed to dealing with these, acknowledging that some of the trees have not survived the recent weather conditions. Failed trees will be replanted next season.

The Welsh Government's Woodland Strategy states we want woodlands and trees to deliver a full range of benefits. The Environment Act and Natural Resource Policy also recognise the fundamental importance of trees in our towns and cities. I expect these to provide the context within which NRW delivers its important work on flood prevention.

Yours Sincerely,

Hannah Blythyn AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd
Minister for Environment

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1NA

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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 177

Sarah Jones

11th July 2018

Dear Sarah

Our Ref: **18229-Let1-110718-JB**

Re: Tree issues at Roath Brook Gardens

Further to our meeting at Roath Brook Gardens on 4th July 2018, I write to summarise the main points of our discussion.

For the record, I am a tree expert specialising in managing trees in a development context, and more details of my credentials can be found at <https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/who-we-are/>. We have agreed that I will act in the capacity of an independent expert and not as a paid advisor. I confirm that you paid my travel expenses to visit the site, but I have not taken any fee for my time or other involvement. I also confirm that I have no connections or personal relationships that I am aware of with any of the parties involved in this project, although I do know some individuals through my professional activities. I also must note the limitation that I was only able to observe the active areas of the site from outside the protective hoarding and I was unable to study all the documentation while on site due to the volume of material. Although I have reviewed the NRW website material, I am conscious that not all the relevant documentation may be available at that location.

You asked that I briefly review the tree management at Roath Brook Gardens and adjacent areas in the context of the ongoing drainage works. We agreed that my initial review would be in the form of this summary letter, with the option to provide more detailed explanations and analysis in the future, if necessary. I saw the original tree survey and report carried out by the arboricultural consultant, dated 27th November 2017, and you explained the background to the drainage works as we walked the site to see the extent of the works. During my visit, I took photographs that will be available to support my observations, should that become necessary. In particular, you emphasised:

- the misleading and inadequate nature of the public consultation;
- the extent of neighbourhood and community discontent at the way the tree aspects of the first phase of works has been managed, and that there is significant public support for a review of the proposals for the further work phases; and,



- the failure of the proposals to take account of emerging strategic government advice and thinking relating to trees and the environment.

During our walk around the gardens, I highlight my following observations:

1. **Quality of new tree planting:** From the new trees I saw planted within the Gardens (although it is not clear if these are part of the scheme), I noted one was dead, and many were either damaged (broken tops and branches) or of poor quality (improperly pruned from the nursery and inadequate form in terms of foliage quantity and distribution). Indeed, most of the trees I saw did not comply with multiple items on the Table 1 checklist in BS 8545 *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations* (2014), and, by that reference, should have been rejected on delivery.
2. **Current tree protection:** From outside the site fencing, I saw several instances of inadequate tree protection for retained trees adjacent to working areas, site storage areas, and internal vehicular travel routes through the site, where those have encroached within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees. This is contrary to the recommended guidance set out in BS 5837 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (2012), and it also appears to be contrary to the detail set out on tree protection in the arboricultural method statement. **NOTE: The report provided by the tree consultant is comprehensive and from my preliminary review, I have found nothing significant lacking in the arboricultural method statement, but its recommendations do not seem to have been implemented on the ground as described in the document.**
3. **Potential adverse impact on high quality retained trees adjacent to future works:** I noted several instances where the proposed excavations fall well within the RPAs of high quality retained trees that make a significant contribution to local character. More specifically, the design proposals seem to have failed to take account of poor rooting potential in adjacent streets that requires greater provision within the park, which has not been provided. Potential adverse impact in terms of reduced life expectancy on these important landscape assets does not seem to have been properly assessed or expressed.

From my brief review of the documents and what I saw on site, I have drawn the following preliminary conclusions:

1. **The project does not comply with published and emerging government policy guidance:** The Welsh Government's Strategy for Woodlands and Trees, *Woodlands for Wales*, was published in June 2018. Its content is there to be read and is quite clear that woods and trees have been identified as important national assets, with the inclusion of urban woodlands and trees at 2.6: "Local authorities, landscape designers, architects and other relevant stakeholders, ensure that the environmental benefits of trees in modifying microclimate and drainage are taken into account in planning guidance and development control, and when creating sustainable urban drainage systems." These sentiments are also reflected in emerging UK policy through the revisions to the National Planning Policy



Framework and the 25 Year Environmental Plan currently under consultation. Indeed, the post of National Tree Champion has just been created by the UK Government to improve the practical enactment of the principles set out in these emerging policies.

2. **Tree value has not been properly factored into the decision-making process:** Similarly, the Welsh Government's Strategy identifies that tree value should be accounted for in the decision-making process: "Continued use of the i-Tree Eco or similar tools to quantify the structure and environmental effects of urban trees, and calculate their value to society." I have not yet assessed the value of the trees already removed and those planned for removal, but I saw at least 15–20 trees that would be valued at around £50,000 each, which equates to a figure of hundreds of thousands of pounds towards the million-pound level, so these trees have significant value. There is no evidence that this value has been calculated or factored into the management decision-making process for this project.
3. **The project implementation does not comply with British Standard recommended guidance:** The newly planted trees that I was able to see do not comply with the basic quality recommendations set out in BS 8545. The execution of some of the works carried out so far does not seem to be fully compliant with the recommendations in BS 5837 or the detail set out in the arboricultural method statement. The potential impact of proposed works on important trees does not seem to have been properly evaluated according to the recommendations in BS 5837.
4. **The project has not taken an intelligent or balanced approach to managing the tree issues:** The project planning was carried out some years ago and it has failed to have any significant regard to matters that are now known to be of significance, namely the value of trees to local communities and the need for decision making to account for this. I suspect that a professional assessment carried out now would take a much more balanced view of the impact of the works on trees and any intelligent analysis would seek alternatives and compromises where the adverse impact on matters of recognised material importance, i.e. trees and community wellbeing, is significant. Quite simply, government thinking and guidance has now moved on and there is an urgent need to review the proposals that have not so far been implemented.

In summary, what I have seen does not seem to properly comply with British Standard guidance and does not align to published Welsh Government guidance on managing urban trees. In particular, the quality of the newly planted trees is so poor that they should have been returned to the nursery at the point of delivery, and the value of trees has not been properly factored into the decision-making process. The works already carried out have had a significant adverse impact on trees and the benefits they provide to the local community, and the proposed works yet to be done are likely to have a similar adverse impact. In the context of the site being in Cardiff and so close to the heart of Welsh Government, it would be prudent to review the project at the highest level to reduce the potential for national criticism and embarrassment.



In terms of how to proceed, I advise the following:

1. You seek an urgent political review of the project at Ministerial level.
2. If there is no adequate response, you commission a full assessment of the value of the trees removed so far and those that are likely to be adversely impacted by the future works.
3. That data is used, along with professional support, as the basis for a sustained social media campaign to expose the shortcomings of the project management.

I would be happy to provide further clarification on any of these points if that will assist.

Yours sincerely

Jeremy Barrell **BSc FArborA DipArb CBiol FICFor FRICS**

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 Minister for Environment

Dear Ms Blythyn

We refer to previous discussions which we have had in relation to the flood prevention works being undertaken by Natural Resources Wales at Roath Brook and Roath Mill Gardens.

We are writing to make you aware of a number of important issues which we believe you should be aware (if you have not been informed directly by NRW):

1. You will be aware that in letters to residents and also in your open letter in the South Wales Echo of 22nd December you assured residents that much thought had gone into the scheme which protected 65 homes. This figure of 65 homes was first provided to us by NRW in November. In a letter from the acting chief executive this figure then changed to 60. By the January workshops run by NRW this figure had changed once more to 62 (see the attached slide from their workshop). However, when NRW agreed to survey the houses at risk they surveyed 70 properties. After this figure was questioned by us NRW confirmed that 70 is the correct figure, and that the original figure of 65 (given almost a year ago had been subject to “double checking”, which they obviously had not done in that time). In relation to a scheme with a history of inaccurate figures being given to the public it is evidently troubling that, even now, we cannot be assured of getting the correct information. We assume that you are similarly concerned that you have given incorrect information to the public about the scheme.

2. You will also recall that in the same letter in the South Wales Echo you referred to the “122 new, established” trees being planted. We believe that at present NRW have, at best, planted between 80 and 90 of these trees, the reality could be a lot less. Sadly NRW have so far not responded to our request to confirm the number of trees planted. Many residents had raised issues with us, and NRW, over the quality of the trees planted by NRW. We raised them over a number of weeks with NRW but were assured that there was no issue with the trees planted. We therefore engaged the services of an independent arboriculturalist to inspect the trees. We have previously forwarded his letter to you (although a further copy is attached) and we are sure you will agree that his view of the trees planted was scathing. Following that letter, and in light of their previous assurances that there were no issues, NRW have now confirmed that they are replacing 23 of the trees planted and monitoring another 20. Overall this represents issues with approximately 50% of those planted.

It is disappointing that, rather than investigate the issue when first raised, residents were forced to spend their own money to hold NRW to account. We have unsurprisingly written to NRW requesting them to reimburse the money spent, although they have refused to do so.

These latest errors of NRW, and their inability to accept such errors, need to be read in the context of the ongoing governance issues which NRW are facing, and appear to further evidence systemic failures within the organisation (and a failure to accept even the most obvious of those errors).

Our discussions with NRW have now reached a stage where we are about to engage the services of a specialist flood engineer. This will be at substantial expense to residents (several thousands of pounds), well in excess of funds already raised. We are confident, given the depth of feeling in the community, that these funds will be raised.

We also trust that you have now been made aware of the results from the survey of the 70 homes undertaken by NRW. It is clear from these that there is, amongst these homes, a very low level of support, or perceived need, for the scheme. Only 26 questionnaires were returned to NRW and only 9 of those responding felt that the scheme in its current form was proportionate and had adequately taken account of the value of the Parks (as opposed to 14 who felt it was not – 3 were unsure or did not answer).

The fact remains that all we have ever wanted is for NRW to review the need for the Phase 3 works afresh and alternative options available. More recently we have been asking that such a review is undertaken in line with your revised Woodland for Wales strategy, something which NRW refuses to take into consideration. We would urge you now to intervene to simply ensure that a fresh “untainted” review is undertaken to look at the need for, and if appropriate, provide flood protection in accordance with best practice and Welsh government policy. Such a review should be undertaken at public expense and not at further expense to the community.

Regards,

Friends of Roath Brook



**Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru**
**Natural
Resources
Wales**

Ein cyf/Our ref: CH18-006
Eich cyf/Your ref: P-05-801

Ty Cambria / Cambria House
29 Heol Casnewydd / 29 Newport Road
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CF24 0TP / CF24 0TP

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swyddfa.cadeirydd@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

Ffôn/Phone:

0300 065 3962

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

By email: SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales

3 October 2018

Dear Mr Rowlands,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide an update to the committee. We continue to liaise and work with the Friends of Roath Brook campaign group to find a way forward. Below we provide information on the current position.

Having completed the Phase 1 and Phase 2 engineering works and finished much of the landscaping, we were pleased to re-open the park gardens to the community in September. Although there has been an issue with some of the replanted trees due to their quality, form or a failure to establish, partly due to the summer heatwave, overall, we have received favourable comments regarding the quality of the works and landscaping from members of the public using and enjoying the parks again.

We understand that the campaign group is now close to appointing an engineer to review our options appraisal and the Roath Brook Gardens ("Phase 3") works. The timeline for their review is unclear however, but we hope that it can begin in October and conclude in November 2018, having been originally planned for June and July of this year. We have continued to pause the works in Roath Brook Gardens to allow the group extended time for the review, but we cannot continue this pause indefinitely.

The group has reviewed the hydrology (rainfall and flow data) and the data evidences that the original flow calculation, and hence the prediction of flood risk to the area, was accurate. It is disappointing that the group does not accept this view, and we do not feel their counterargument is technically valid to justly challenge it.

There has been email correspondence between the campaign group, ourselves and Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) regarding using Llanishen Reservoir and Cardiff Council regarding using Roath Park Lake to store flood water. We have done this partly at the campaign groups request to facilitate these discussions. To date, both DCWW and Cardiff Council have declined offers of meetings and a viable proposal for an alternative option to

our proposed works has not been forthcoming from the campaign group. Once the campaign group's consultant has been appointed it is expected that they will review such options to store flood water. NRW, DCWW and Cardiff Council have offered to attend any meetings should they be arranged to consider new proposals to store flood water, but I would add that these options were considered previously by ourselves and we concluded that they did not provide a suitable alternative to the works at Roath Brook Gardens.

We indicated previously that we would directly engage with residents that will be protected up to the 1:75 chance flood event by the Roath Brook Gardens work. In August we sent questionnaires to 70 such properties. To date we have received 26 written responses and six verbal responses following some follow-up visits to properties. We are continuing to seek replies from the outstanding properties. We attach an initial summary of the responses received from residents to date (*'Roath Phase 3 Questionnaire Responses Initial Summary 021018.xls'*) for your information, but please note we are still receiving replies so this is not a final version.

Based on the responses received we believe that most of those that replied were:

- aware of the flood risk;
- aware of our scheme and understand the works proposed;
- felt informed through the project consultation;

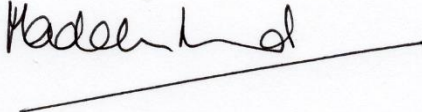
Furthermore:

- over half the responding residents believe our assessment of the flood risk;
- a third of respondents continue to not accept the evidence that we have provided through consultation and our best efforts;
- nearly half of respondents are concerned of the impact to the park.

We have always acknowledged that there would be an impact, but our preferred option is one that in our view, reduces this to a minimum whilst managing the risk to an acceptable level. It is for these reasons that we paused our works in Roath Brook Gardens, so an independent challenge could be provided. We remain confident that our and our consultants' work is thorough and can withstand scrutiny. We have also gone through a full planning process in order to obtain permission to carry out these works.

Thank you again for the opportunity of providing an update to the work of your committee.

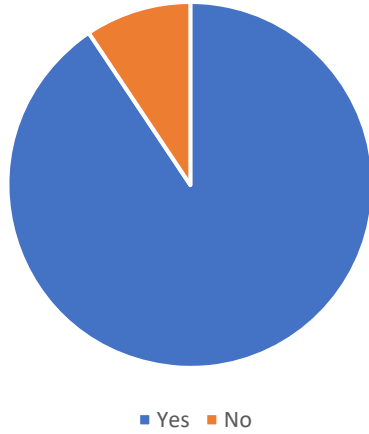
Kind regards,



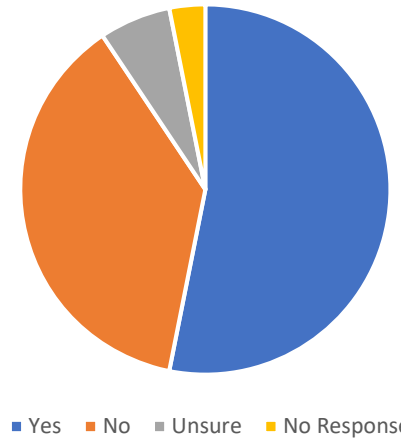
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Madeleine Havard', is written over a horizontal line.

Dr Madeleine Havard
Cadeirydd Dros Dro
Acting Chair

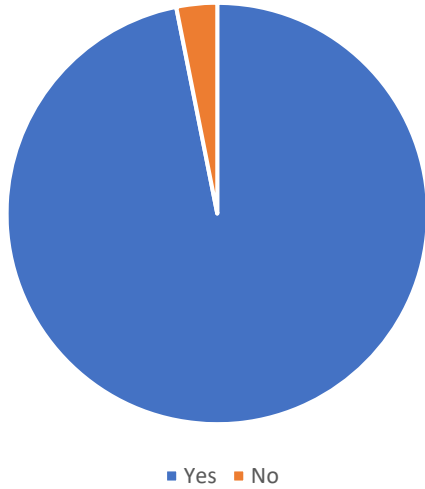
1. Prior to this letter were you aware of your flood risk?



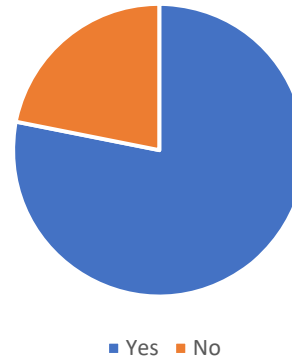
2. Do you believe our assessment of your river flood risk?



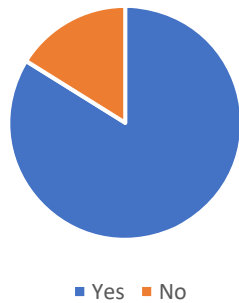
3. Were you aware of our flood scheme?



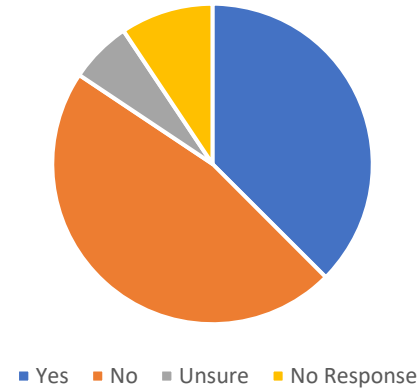
4. Do you feel consulted on the flood scheme (e.g. did you receive / read newsletters, park notices, emails, attend drop-in sessions etc.)?



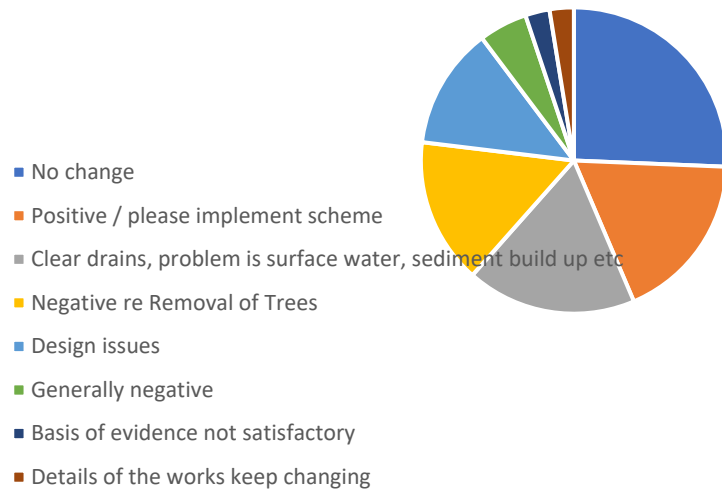
5. Do you understand the works proposed in Roath Brook Gardens and Roath Mill Gardens? (ie sloping the grass bank to widen the channel, some grassed ground raising. No concrete or pile walls)



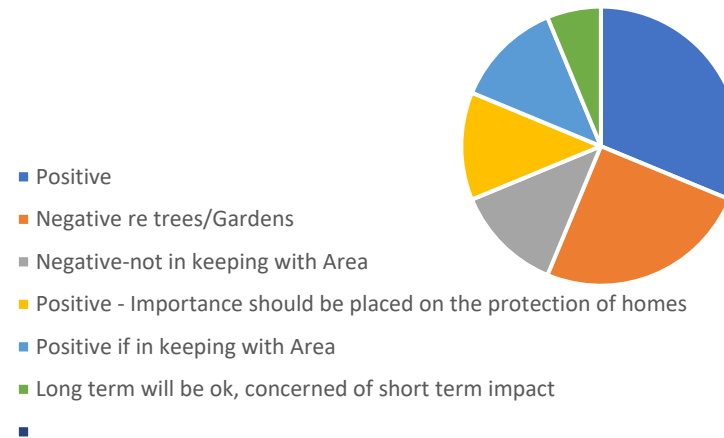
6. Do you feel the proposed works are proportionate to the flood risk and have adequately considered the value of the Park Gardens?



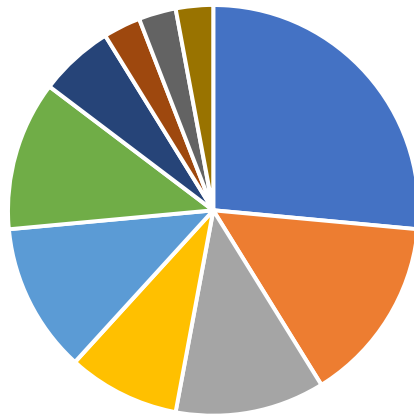
7. What changes would you wish to see to the proposed works, if any?



8. What do you think of the proposed finish, reinstatement and planting to Roath Brook Gardens and Roath Mill Gardens?



9. Do you have any other comments?



- Had issues with getting home insurance
- Referred to previous flooding (some caused by drains)
- Happy with the scheme
- Please progress the works
- Frustrated by protestors and delay
- Comment re assessment of the risk
- Basis of evidence not satisfactory
- NRW should seek alternative design
- Ratio of cost to properties benefiting from scheme is too high
- Spend money on maintenance

P-05-790 Mynd i'r afael â chysgu ar y stryd

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Hanin Abou Salem, ar ôl casglu 71 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r ffaith bod pobl yn cysgu ar y stryd yng Nghymru. Mae llywodraeth ddatganoledig yn "llywodraeth sy'n nes at y bobl," yr holl bobl!

Symudais i Gymru yn ddiweddar, ac rwyf wedi cwmpo mewn cariad â phopeth Cymreig. Ond bob dydd mae fy hapusrwydd yn gymysg â thristwch mawr oherwydd fy mod yn gweld cymaint o bobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd. Mae eu dioddefaint parhaus yn sarhad imi fel aelod o'r hil ddynol. Fel unigolyn, ni allaf ddatrys eu problem ar fy mhen fy hun ond gyda'n gilydd fel llywodraeth a phobl gallwn wneud gwahaniaeth.

Mae'r bobl ddigartref yr wyf yn cerdded heibio iddynt bob dydd yng Nghymru wedi nodi eu bod yn teimlo fel "pobl sydd wedi mynd yn angof". Maent yn byw mewn cylch dieflig na ellir ond ei dorri os bydd y llywodraeth yn gosod strategaeth glir i'w cael oddi ar y stryd ac i mewn i lety diogel er mwyn iddynt adennill eu bywydau. Oddeutu pythefnos yn ôl gwelais unigolyn digartref, a dywedodd rhywun fod pobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd eisiau bod yn ddigartref. Wrth imi ddadlau yn erbyn y rhesymeg hon, gwelodd y ddau ohonom ddyn digartref ger City Road yn darllen llyfr!

Nid oes neb yn dewis bod yn ddigartref. Mae pobl yn dod yn ddigartref o ganlyniad i amgylchiadau penodol ac mae gan y llywodraeth ddyletswydd i gael pobl oddi ar y stryd fel y gallant bleidleisio a bod yn ddinasyddion gweithredol sy'n byw ag urddas, ac fel bod cyfleoedd gwaith ar gael iddynt. Mae Deddf Tai (Cymru) 2014 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob cyngor yng Nghymru roi cymorth i unrhyw un sydd mewn perygl o fod yn ddigartref o fewn 56 diwrnod ond nid yw hynny'n datrys problem unigolion sydd eisoes yn ddigartref ac sy'n cysgu ar y strydoedd. Mae angen inni roi sylw nawr i'r ffaith bod pobl yn cysgu ar y stryd!

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-790 Tackle Rough Sleeping- Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 03.10.18

Dear Committee Members,

My passion is helping people and being the voice of the voiceless. I believe the march of 1 million starts with 1 person, so I am always willing to tackle social injustices head-on. I believe every human being has a right to have a home, access to quality education and work opportunities. Access to such rights is essential for people to be able to live with dignity and be genuine and active citizens in society. Therefore, on 29 September 2017 I raised my petition with the National Assembly for Wales calling for the Welsh government to "Tackle Rough Sleeping in Wales." I filed my petition despite an Assembly Member telling me that my petition would be rejected because it can only be dealt with by the British Parliament. I submitted my petition anyway and National Assembly for Wales agreed to consider it. My family member, Cardiff University students and employees and people I have not even met supported my petition. I would like to thank the **Petitions** Committee Chamber and Committee Service for their ongoing support and David J Rowlands AM (UKIP Wales South Wales East). When I submitted my petition along with my reply to the Welsh Government he told me that the committee he told me that the committee with put my comments forward to the Welsh Government. His encouragement gave me hope that change is possible. In my petition I clearly stated:

The Housing Act (Wales) 2014 required all councils in Wales to help anyone at risk of becoming homelessness within 56 days does not solve the problem of individuals who are already homeless and sleeping in the streets. We need to address rough sleeping now!

The report on 'Life on the Streets: preventing and tackling rough sleeping in Wales' has shown that my concern was well founded and I am happy that the Minister has acknowledged this fact in the report. I am also impressed by the human rights approach to housing right highlighted in this report because as I stated in my petition a devolved government is a "government closer to the people," all the people! I am also extremely happy that the committee has recommended the launch of a public campaign (recommendation 25) to tackle rough sleeping because as I mentioned in my petition there are those who genuinely believe that individuals sleeping rough want to be homeless. If you ask any child what he wants to be when

he grows up no one will say 'to be homeless and sleep rough' and I am happy that this report acknowledged the need to change public perception.

I believe homeless people have been forgotten for so long because many people have been led to believe that people choose to be homeless. This is not true and we need a campaign that changes public opinion so we can gain their support to find permanent accommodations for rough sleepers so they can rebuild their lives. Many people and institutions in Britain were happy to open their homes to refugees they did not know but not many would be willing to do the same for rough sleepers as a result of negative perceptions. I believe if rough sleepers can go through a proper rehabilitation program we can persuade our communities to offer rough sleepers the same support that they were willing to offer to refugees i.e. room to stay in to rebuild their lives.

In my opinion homelessness is like statelessness. If you are homeless and the government does not care about you your wellbeing or tries to help you to rebuild your life, then your British citizenship practically means nothing. Therefore, I am extremely happy that the National Assembly for Wales has supported my petition and taken an active approach in this report to tackle rough sleeping in Wales. By tackling rough sleeping we are tackling injustice and inequality in our society. As long as we have people living in the street we will be living as unequal equals. Therefore, I support the recommendation made by the report which calls upon local authorities to housing first as a default approach to rough sleepers (recommendation 18).

I agree that we need multi service intervention (186) and rapid access to treatment with an emphasis on working with the health sector (207) and social service (209) and a trauma based approach to meeting peoples housing and support needs (214). In point 179 barriers to securing accommodation for rough sleepers has been identified. I believe now it is time to act by creating a systematic conveyor belt that has clear steps to support rough sleepers to secure accommodation and the necessary support. I also agree that the human cost of homelessness places a duty on the Welsh Government to Review the Code of Guidance along with the 2014 Act, provide stronger statutory guidance under the 2014 Act and make rough sleeping needs a priority category. I am also happy that the Minister has agreed to take on board my recommendation to work cross sectors to tackle the problem.

Please find below my comments and recommendations on specific points mentioned in the report:

1. I was pleased that the committee incorporated the title of my commission in the title of the report because our aim as a society and a government should be to 'tackle rough sleeping' by getting people off the street, helping them get into permanent accommodation and provide them with access to all the necessary support (mental, physical, life skills, training, career development, job opportunities) so they can rebuild their lives, fulfil their full potential and become active citizens is key to preventing and tackling rough sleeping in Wales .
2. I was impressed that the committee used a front picture that represented the tragedy of homeless. I cried when I saw the picture but at the same time I was happy that committee understood the true nature of homelessness and that the report was conducted with the intention to understand 'why people end up on the street and how government and service provider can do more and be more effective in preventing and dealing with rough sleeping.' Here, I must note that tackling rough sleeping should mean ending permanently the phenomenon of rough sleeping. No body should be left to sleep in the street seeing their lives, dignity, hopes and dreams disappear in front of them while other humans are going on with their normal lives.
3. The forward by AM John Griffith (Committee Chair, Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee) rightly refers to the fact that the UK is the 6th biggest economy in the world. In 2016, the UK spend £13.4 billion on overseas aid. This money is taken from tax payers' money from all over the UK. While I support helping countries that need aid I believe that politicians who are voted into government by UK citizens in Wales have a responsibility to prevent and tackle rough sleeping in Wales. I also believe that our tax money should first be used to aid the most vulnerable people in our society. The £13.4 billion that was allocated to overseas aid prove that in the UK we have money to tackle many of our social problems in Wales and the UK as a whole we just need to set our priorities right and make sure that our tax money is used to aid rough sleeper in wales and offer them the necessary support so they can rebuild their lives get a job and become tax payers so they can also be in a position to help others in Wales.
4. Recommendation 4: I agree with the need to re-establish the Prisoner, Accommodation and Resettlement Group
5. Recommendation 5: I agree that the automatic priority need should be reinstated for prison leavers in order to eliminate the incentive to reoffend in order for them to secure a warm roof over their head, security and a clean meal in prison. Here, I must note that I believe that all rough sleepers should

be considered a priority need to protect them from the dangers that come with living in the street.

6. Comment on recommendation 8: I agree that the Welsh Government should monitor local authorities' use of local connection and reconnection services. I also believe that the Welsh Government must monitor how local councils are dealing with tackling rough sleeping.
7. Comment on recommendation 9: I believe the Welsh Government should make it compulsory on third sector organizations and local authorities to engage with SHIN Project. The Welsh Government is funding the SHIN project and we need to make sure that third sector organizations and local government work together to prevent and tackle rough sleeping. I do not want to see several organizations spending money doing the same thing over and over when they can all use the SHIN project.
8. Comment recommendation 10: I support the recommendation for the Welsh Government to consider seeking powers over the administration of Universal Credit. UK funding cuts for Wales will have a negative impact on people in Wales therefore we need to be in a position to deal with these problems swiftly to avoid having people become homeless.
9. Comment on recommendation 12: Improving access to private rented sector is extremely important. I agree that incentives should be given to landlords. Many landlords fear that rough sleeper will destroy their homes and that they will create social havoc. **I believe it is important to establish a working group with estate agents and private landlord to find out from them what kind of incentives and assurances the local council needs to give them in order for them to be willing to accommodate rough sleepers.** I personally believe that if the local council agrees to manage the properties and/or rent the properties for over 2 years and guarantee that they will fix up the place after the tenant leaves this might give private landlord the incentive to participate in the project. You could also create networking events were private landlords can meet with rehabilitated rough sleepers. Here, I must also note that rent should be paid directly to private landlords but only after the tenant confirms that the landlord is fulfilling their responsibility (in the event the property is managed by the landlord). Note private rented accommodation could be used as emergency accommodation if the local council rents out the property for a long period. Then individuals can be moved to an affordable social housing accommodation. This is an important recommendation because the report has identified that only 2% of private accommodation is affordable under the LHA rate so we cannot rely on private accommodation

but we need to secure the 2% affordable accommodation to deal with the problem (point 120).

10. Comment on recommendation 15: I agree that the Rough Sleeping Action Plan must set out clearly how partners will implement the move-on-from emergency accommodation

11. Comment Recommendation 16: A quarterly report should be published on the Rough Sleeping Action to hold everyone involved accountable

12. Comment on Recommendation 17: I agree that the responsibility of the Rough Action Plan should be shared jointly between the Minister of Housing and Regeneration and the Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social services because in order to help people sleeping rough to move into permanent accommodation and support them to rebuilt their live we need to make sure that they get support in term of their menta health, physical health and access to necessarily social services:

13. Comment on recommendation 18:

I agree that the Welsh Government needs to Revise the Rough sleeping Action Plan by drawing clear links to the Well-Being of the future Generation (Wales) Act 2015.

Students including university students are also at risk of becoming homeless. I am particularly concerned by the fact that after university some graduates become homeless because they cannot find a job and they are not even aware that they can apply for support from the Job centre. I believe it is important that when university students graduate (particularly those who received student loans) should be informed by the university/ student loan company that they should register with the Job centre. The job centre staff must also deal with graduates in an appropriate manner. This means trying first to help them find a job that matches their skills and educational background. They should be financially supported while attending relevant training/internship.

14. Comment on recommendation 21

I agree that an assertive outreach approach is the right approach to tackle rough sleeping. In order for the approach to succeed we need to make sure that those approaching rough sleepers offer actual solutions and are willing to take the rough sleepers to the appropriate place to get them the help they need and that means a secure place to stay.

15. Comment recommendation 23

I am of the opinion that PATH Training should be compulsory

2. Effectiveness of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014

Section 8: I am happy that the majority of respondent agreed with me that 2014 Act has had limited impact on rough sleepers

Point 12. I agree that we need a very person centred approach

Point 16: Rough sleeping should be a priority needs status

Point 17: Dr. Mackie statements rough sleepers are unlikely to be found a priority need needs to be investigated

Point 20: I agree with Shelter Cymri that changes should be made to the code of guidance "to improve the consistency around priority need decision"

Point 28: I am concerned that local government representatives and Powy Council were concerned that abolishing priority need will "significantly increase in in expenditure on homeless services." This concern needs to be tackled if we are going to ensure that councils are willing to tackle rough sleeping. It seems to me that they are currently more concerned about the financial implications than the human life of rough sleepers. While they are taking a practical approach by considering the financial implications I believe it is important to address their financial concerns but at the same time to make sure that our approach to tackling rough sleeping is led by a human rights approach. The lack of money does not justify the ongoing tragedy of rough sleeping. We have a problem and our responsibility is to find the money and necessary support to tackle the problem.

Point37: We need to investigate why the National Pathway is not being fully implemented (prisoners)

Point 41: Reconnection in my view should take into account that individual might have a well founded reason and/or fear for not being willing to return to their original location. Also reconnection means a social worker must be allocated for you and accommodation must have been secured before your transfer.

Point 53. On the issue of prison leaver The Minister stated that in regard to prison leavers certain improvement do not need legislative and policy changes and suggested that discussions with Her Majesty' Prison and Probation Service could be enough. I do not agree with this suggestion. **If changes in legislation are not going to be pursued, then we cannot simply rely on discussions. We need a clear plan with a clear set of objectives and everyone involved must be**

held accountable. I am of the opinion that no prisoner should leave prison and find himself/herself in the street.

I am concerned by the fact that although the Minister acknowledged that the National Pathway is not being “consistently or widely well implemented” the Minister suggested that building relation and good dialogue between relevant authorities will address this problem. I find this suggestion on its own absolute unacceptable. **The National Pathway must be implemented in a consistence manner everywhere and if it is not those responsible for the failure must be held responsible.** All the authorities involved must receive appropriate training and they must be monitored and problems and/or challenge must be addressed swiftly because we are taking about the lives of human beings and not numbers on paper.

Point 62: I agree with the motion calling on the government to consider abolishing priority need and replacing it with a duty to provide an offer of suitable accommodation for all homeless people. But I want to make sure that refusing an unreasonable offer does not lead someone to be considered making oneself intentionally homeless.

Comment on recommendation 1: Agree

Comment on recommendation 72: Agree

3.1 Evaluation of Current data collection nationwide

Comment on point 85: It seems to me that while gathering current data for the National Rough sleeping Count Cardiff Council and Third sector partner repeat the same exercises. I suggest formulating a plan that saves time and money and does not require the same job to be repeated.

Point of 126. Minister noted that the Welsh Government is funding a research by helter Cymry looking at the causes of rough sleeping. While I commend the project I believe our priority should be to get people off the street and then we can ask them what led them to become homeless. We do not want rough sleepers to continue to be the subject of research we need funding and action to tackle rough sleeping now. On this point I agree with the view of the committee in point 130.

5.1. Emergency and Temporary Accommodation

Point on 144. I agree with the salvation army that emergency accommodation should provide a safe place to stay and facilitate moving to a permanent accommodation –In order to do so action must be taken to tackle drug use, bullying and criminal activity in emergency accommodation. Social workers, health workers and the police must be involved.

Point 147: Time restriction must be addressed and

Point 148: couples and individuals with pets must not be excluded– also those who are unable or unwilling to comply with no alcohol or no substance misuse rules must be offered rehab

Independence and sustaining their lives

Point 152: accommodation must come with support to prepare rough sleepers to obtain and sustain accommodation.

Point 159. Cardiff Bus 98 success rate of getting people into emergency accommodation means that other third sector organizations and local councils must learn from this model and implement across different organizations dealing with rough sleepers

Point 168. I agree with the Minister that securing tenancies using Housing First approach is a better long term solution.

Point 170. I also agree with the Minister that services funded by the Welsh Government are expected to be proactive in helping rough sleepers into accommodation”

Point 171. The Minister mentions funding charities and training a number of times. I am concerned that £2.6 million is being allocated to training purposes instead of tackling the actual problem. I want the money to be spent directly on getting people off the street into secure and safe accommodation and get proper support.

Point 173– Emergency support services should be expected to provide or sign post homeless people to housing support services

I agree with the committee that Front line services entrusted for taking forward Government Rough sleeping Action Plan must be held accountable and monitored

Comment on recommendation 21: I am of the opinion that Housing First and the assertive outreach services must work hand in hand.

Comment on Recommendation 26– We need full consultation not just with the homeless sector but with homeless people and those who were formally homeless. We need them to lead the initiative because they know more than us what they need!!!!

Hanin Abou Salem

P-05-758 Cerflun i anrhydeddu Billy Boston

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni
- Dwyrain De Cymru

P-05-806 Rydym yn galw am roi rhif Tystysgrif Mynediad i bob safle busnes yng Nghymru, yn debyg i'r Dystysgrif Hylendid Bwyd

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Bridgend Coalition of Disabled People, ar ôl casglu 2,391 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno "Tystysgrif Mynediad" yn dangos rhifau o ddim i bump yn yr un modd â'r Dystysgrif Hylendid Bwyd. Dylid asesu pob adeilad a ddefnyddir gan y cyhoedd fel siopau, siopau bwyd, clybiau chwaraeon, tafarndai a swyddfeydd, yn ogystal â gwasanaethau trafndiaeth gyhoeddus, yn ôl pa mor hygyrch pa mor hygyrch ydynt i gadeiriau olwyn, yn ogystal â pha mor hawdd ydynt i rywun sydd â nam ar y synhwyrau neu anabledd dysgu eu defnyddio.

Rydym eisiau i bob safle busnes gael rhif i'w arddangos i ddangos sut mae ei adeiladau yn ystyried pobl anabl. Rydym yn gobeithio y bydd y rheini sy'n cael sgoriau uchel yn darbwylo safleoedd cyfagos i wella mynediad ac ennill sgôr uchel eu hunain.

Pan gyflwynwyd Tystysgrifau Hylendid Bwyd gyntaf yng Nghymru, nid oeddent yn orfodol, ond fe ddaethant yn orfodol yn ddiweddarach. Ers cyflwyno'r Dystysgrif Hylendid Bwyd, rydym yn credu bod safonau bwyd wedi gwella'n helaeth ac mae safleoedd sydd â rhif uchel yn arddangos eu tystysgrifau â balchder. Rydym yn credu y bydd safleoedd yn gwneud mwy o ymdrech i wella mynediad a gwasanaethau i'r gymuned anabl pe bai Tystysgrif debyg ar gyfer mynediad yn cael ei chyflwyno.

Rydym yn credu y bydd cyflwyno tystysgrif o'r fath yn gwella'n aruthrol y gwasanaethau i siopwyr anabl a'r rheini sydd eisiau mynd allan am ddiod neu bryd o fwyd, neu ddefnyddio trafndiaeth gyhoeddus, sef cyfleusterau y mae'r rhan fwyaf yn eu cymryd yn ganiataol.

Er mwyn ennill sgôr o bump, yn ogystal â bod yn hygyrch i gadeiriau olwyn, bydd angen i safleoedd fod yn gwbl gynhwysol i'r rheini â nam ar eu golwg a'u clyw, ac o bosibl bod gan staff ddealltwriaeth o'r rheini ag anabledd dysgu.

Mae bwyty â bwydlen braille neu staff sy'n gallu defnyddio iaith arwyddion yn gallu gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr a chynnig profiad llawer haws a llai o straen i rywun wrth wneud y pethau bob dydd y mae'r rhan fwyaf yn eu cymryd yn ganiataol.

Un syniad posibl, yn ogystal â chael sgôr dim i bump, fyddai cael symbolau ychwanegol o dan hyn i ddangos a oes gan safle fynediad llawn i gadeiriau olwyn, toiledau hygyrch, gwybodaeth mewn braille neu staff sy'n gallu defnyddio iaith arwyddion, ac a yw'n ystyried awtistiaeth.

Rydym yn teimlo y byddai hyn yn arwain at welliannau mawr. Mae llawer o siopau bwyd yn cystadlu â'i gilydd i gael sgôr uwch ac rydym yn gobeithio y bydd hyn hefyd yn digwydd yn achos Tystysgrif Mynediad.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-05-806 We call for all premises in Wales to be awarded an Access Certificate number – Disability Wales to the Committee

**Disability Wales' response to the Petitions Committees proposal to introduce an
'Access Certificate' in Wales
(Petition P-05-806)**

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Disability Wales/Anabledd Cymru (DW) is the national association of disabled people's organisations in Wales striving for the rights and equality of all disabled people, including for independent living. Our core role is to reflect the views of our members to Government with the aim of informing and influencing policy.

1.2 Disability Wales subscribes to the Social Model of disability, by which we mean that "disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others" UNCRDP (*UN Convention on the Rights of Disabled People*).

2.0 The Need for an Access Certificate

2.1 Disability Wales supports the concept of a national 'Access Certificate' as proposed by Bridgend Coalition of Disabled People. The proposed scheme would complement the Welsh Governments Framework for Action on Independent Living. Accessible and inclusive places are an important enabler for disabled people to lead independent lives. Since October 2004, all service providers have been required to make reasonable adjustments to the physical features of their premises to overcome environmental barriers to access in line with the Disability Discrimination Act (1995) Part III Access to Goods and Services (subsequently replaced by the Equality Act (2010).

Despite this, high streets across Wales remain largely inaccessible to disabled people.

- 2.2 DW's *Streets Ahead* campaign in 2008/9 involved disabled people in a mystery shopper exercise which sought to highlight the barriers faced in going shopping, using banking and post office facilities or accessing hairdressers, cafes, bars and restaurants. Barriers encountered included:
- **Physical barriers** – access into shop premises and its interior such as lack of level access or ramps into shop premises, narrow width of doorway, wrong type of door entry and interior clutter;
 - **Attitudinal barriers** – staff treatment of disabled customers varied sometimes even within the same store. Attitudes experienced included being unhelpful, insensitive and acting inappropriately.
 - **Communication and information barriers:** including the complexity of verbal language used to conduct transactions and provide services, types of signs used to convey information and their use of inappropriate font size, colour of text and background.
- 2.3 The *Streets Ahead* Campaign Report (2009) made a series of recommendations targeted at Welsh Government, local authorities, business and the EHRC: <http://www.disabilitywales.org/resources/>
- 2.4 Recommendations included giving higher priority to and taking a more strategic approach to achieving access to the high street through strengthened legislation; policy development in planning, regeneration, transport and sustainability; stakeholder engagement; provision of guidance, information and training.
- 2.5 A key outcome of the campaign, was an award of funding to DW under WG's Advancing Equality Grant Scheme (2010–13) for the project *Way to Go: Planning for Inclusive Access*. It provided a comprehensive development and

training programme for disabled people's organisations (DPOs) and planning authorities across Wales; mediation pilots; and publication of a Good Practice Guidance Toolkit which was widely distributed to Planning Authorities: <http://www.disabilitywales.org/resources/>

2.6 Project evaluation found that DPOs and Planning Officers alike greatly appreciated and valued *Way to Go* as an intervention in tackling planning issues concerning access to the built environment. However there has been no comparable programme since the project ended in 2013 and the strategic action outlined in the *Streets Ahead* Campaign Report has not materialised.

2.7 Lords Report

3.0 The Development of an Access Certificate

3.1 There is a clear lack of consistent information relating to the accessibility of public and commercial premises in Wales. A national rating system would standardise the available information, allowing disabled people to make informed decisions and plan appropriately. The scheme should encompass a range of accessibility issues, decided by a stakeholder group. This scheme should be coproduced with disabled people. It is important that a wide range of stakeholders are involved in the development of this scheme, with representatives from all impairment specific groups represented in Wales, invited to participate.

3.2 In their daily lives disabled people require accessibility information for a variety of premises and services. This scheme should reflect the information needs of disabled people.

3.3 With regards to the range of accessibility issues the scheme should cover, this should be discussed and decided amongst the stakeholders to ensure

the needs of all disabled people are met through the information provided through the Access Certificate.

- 3.4** It would be a large undertaking if the scheme were applied to all buildings/services in Wales from the start. Initially, it may be beneficial to pilot the scheme across one geographical location or type of premises; cafes/restaurants, bars/pubs/clubs, supermarkets/grocery stores or chemists/opticians/dentists/GPs for example.
- 3.5** As with the Food Hygiene Certificate, an Access Certificate scheme should be appropriately and sufficiently resourced to ensure the scheme is administered effectively. Under the Equality Act 2010, businesses and service providers have a duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people. With this legal duty in mind, the scheme should be compulsory for businesses/services in Wales. Ideally, the scheme would be administered and maintained by a national Disabled People's Organisation, involving disabled people as mystery shoppers. This would ensure that the scheme is truly led by disabled people.
- 3.6** It may be useful to conduct engagement work to gather the views of disabled people and their representatives to know what information they would find useful.
- 3.7** Additionally, it will be vital to engage with business owners, service providers and their representative organisations on the proposed Access Certificate. This group may have concerns relating to the cost and administration of the scheme.
- 3.8** Disability Wales conducted an online poll to gather feedback from our subscribers on the proposed access certificate. We asked, "Do you think this idea has a potential benefit to disabled people in Wales?". The poll received 105 responses with 96 per cent of respondents in support of the scheme.

Despite the small sample surveyed the poll shows high public support an Access Certificate in Wales.

4 Conclusion

4.0 In principle Disability Wales supports the idea of an Access Certificate for commercial, public and transport services in Wales. We strongly believe that this scheme should be led by disabled people to ensure that it provides the information we require to lead full and independent lives.

P-05-806 We call for all premises in Wales to be awarded an Access Certificate number – Correspondence from Legacy International Group to the Committee, 11.09.18

Good evening, we have received an email from a colleague regarding your consideration of a disability access certificate along the lines of a food hygiene rating badge.

We are a Welsh based not for profit company work to improve accessibility for people with disabilities. We are very new to the disability arena in terms of the age of the company but given both directors live with disabilities themselves, we both feel able to commit to input in on this agenda.

We have ourselves looked at a similar type scheme but feel that a rating of accessibility would show prejudice to retailers and other hospitality outlets. We believe this would be detrimental to building community relationships.

We would put forward a suggestion of a badge scheme where businesses and traders could work with people from disability groups to earn their badges such as a deaf friendly badge, an adult changing space space badge, that can all be dissolved on a simple yet bright card in their windows.

We believe that this project needs to be led by people with disabilities advising local businesses on how to make this happen. Accessibility Group has set up a user lead consultancy that could lead the way in this arena. Disabled people would attend a local business and give a review focused on their disability. If the local business is deemed to have met basic criteria regarding this disability they would be awarded a badge relating to this disability. This would mean an ongoing relationship of building the badges so that businesses could represent many different types of disability for example autism friendly.

We strongly believe that local business wants to be disability friendly but need support help guidance and finance to make this happen. We have looked at the Canadian government model that has given a funded budget to local businesses in order to create more disabled access to their businesses and to their services.

We believe that a full disability access type card could only go ahead with the funding whether that be from a funded third-party such as a disability foundational trust or whether Welsh government could release the funding to make something like this happen. We would like to stress that we do not agree with a hygiene type rating which discriminate businesses that are less disabled friendly we believe this

is an opportunity for businesses to learn and grow via the support of disabled people within the community.

We would very much welcome any feedback from your committee regarding this subject and if you require any further information or would like to meet with us on the work that we have done to date we would be happy to make that happen with yourselves.

Kindest Regards

Sara Flay
Chief Executive

Legacy International Group

P-05-806 We call for all premises in Wales to be awarded an Access Certificate number – The National Autistic Society Cymru to the Committee, 05.09.18

About the National Autistic Society Cymru

We are the leading charity for people on the autism spectrum and their families. Since we began over 50 years ago, we have been pioneering new ways to support people and understand autism. We continue to learn every day from the children and adults we support in our schools and care services. Based on our experience, and with support from our members, donors and volunteers, we provide life-changing information and advice to millions of autistic people, their families and friends. And we support professionals, politicians and the public to understand autism better so that more autistic people of all ages can be understood, supported and appreciated for who they are.

Our charity works across Wales alongside our 15 volunteer-led branches and members. We also provide support and specialist services for adults across Wales in a number of settings including residential care, supported living, community-based resource centres, at university and in people's own homes.

Around 34,000 people in Wales are autistic. If you include their families, autism is a part of daily life for 136,000 people throughout Wales.

About Autism

Autism is a lifelong developmental disability that affects the way a person communicates with, and relates to, other people. It also affects how they make sense of the world around them. It is a spectrum condition, which means that, while all people on the autism spectrum share certain areas of difficulty, their condition will affect them in different ways.

Some people on the autism spectrum are able to live relatively independent lives but others may need a lifetime of specialist support. Autistic people may also experience some form of sensory sensitivity or under-sensitivity, for example to sounds touch, tastes, smells, light or colours. This might mean that sensory input such as a ticking clock or screaming in the playground can be highly stressful. Asperger syndrome is a form of autism.

National Autistic Society Cymru response to P-05-806: We call for all premises in Wales to be awarded an Access Certificate number similar to the Food Hygiene Certificate.

The National Autistic Society Cymru welcomes the opportunity to share with the committee our views on petition P-05-806, currently under consideration. We broadly support the concept of a national 'access certificate' scheme that would help to ensure that communities are more open and welcoming places to autistic people and their families.

For autistic people, the world can seem full of too much information – and too little understanding. That's why we launched our public awareness campaign [Too Much Information](#) to challenge the myths, misconceptions and stereotypes that contribute to 79% of autistic people feeling socially isolated and 64% of autistic people avoiding going to the shops.

Our charity would welcome the implementation of this scheme both within commercial and public services. Our members and supporters tell us that while an inability to access shops and restaurants, for example, can be socially isolating, the same can be said for access to GP surgeries, dentists or council buildings.

To roll out such a scheme in workplaces, as suggested, presents different challenges. While any work that improves an employer's understanding of autistic employees is to be welcomed, it is important that this is seen as a distinct challenge to being accessible to members of the public on the autistic spectrum. That said, training to improve awareness and understanding of autism will be beneficial across all areas of any organisation.

For hidden disabilities such as autism, access to goods and services can often be about making changes to the physical environment. This could include, but is not limited to, providing opportunities for autistic people to access services where the sensory impact that the environment can have is taken into account. This is why we launched our [Autism Hour](#) initiative asking business and shops to be more autism friendly through dimming the lights or reducing the noise levels for one hour. Staff are also given information on how they can be more supportive of autistic shoppers during the hour. Last year almost 5,000 organisations took part and we're on track to support even more organisations this year.

Another way in which such a scheme could encompass the needs of autistic people is by looking at the extent to which organisations provide information about their services to autistic people. A good example of this is the [National Assembly for](#)

[Wales](#), a recipient of the National Autistic Society Cymru's [Autism-Friendly Award](#), who provide a range of helpful information and resources on their website for autistic visitors. This allows autistic visitors to prepare for their visit and make any necessary considerations, enabling them to avoid becoming stressed, anxious or overwhelmed.

Our charity would also welcome disability awareness training, including autism, for all staff who interact with the public.

Whether the scheme is voluntary or compulsory, and exactly how and by whom the scheme will be administered and monitored, are areas where we would seek further evidence on what would be most effective and practical. However, to ensure the success of such a scheme, it would be crucial that it is consistently administered and a clear framework is used to mitigate against the possibility of variation of standards.

Overall, further exploration into the development of this scheme is to be welcomed and, to make the most of the opportunity to provide better access to goods and services for those with a disability, we believe that the needs of those with autism and other hidden disabilities should be embedded from the start. We know that 28% of autistic people have been asked to leave a public space because of behaviour associated with their autism. This needs to change.

To this end, we would welcome any further opportunities to contribute to this process and would like to thank the committee for their consideration of our evidence.