

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – Y Senedd Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 2 Ebrill 2019 Kath Thomas – Dipwrwy Glerc
Amser: 09.00 0300 200 6565
SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

- 1 **Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant**
(Tudalennau 1 – 34)

- 2 **Sesiwn Dystiolaeth P-05-805 Rhoi chwarae teg i Athrawon**
Cyflenwi
(9:00–9:40) (Tudalennau 35 – 45)
Kirsty Williams AC, Y Gweinidog Addysg
Neil Welch – Pennaeth Ymgysylltu â'r Gweithlu, Llywodraeth Cymru
Gail Deane – Uwch-reolwr Polisi, Llywodraeth Cymru

- 3 **Deisebau newydd**
 - 3.1 P-05-868 Diogelwch Dŵr, Atal Boddï ac effeithiau Sioc Dŵr Oer i'w haddysgu ym mhob Ysgol yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 46 – 56)
 - 3.2 P-05-870 Gadewch i ni Sicrhau y Caiff Calon Pob Person Ifanc (10–35 oed) ei Sgrinio
(Tudalennau 57 – 67)
 - 3.3 P-05-871 Trefnu bod cyfleusterau newid cewynnau ar gael mewn toiledau i ddynion a thoiledau i fenywod
(Tudalennau 68 – 75)
 - 3.4 P-05-872 Dylid diogelu cyllid ysgolion neu gyfaddef bod y gwasanaeth a ddarperir yn gwanhau
(Tudalennau 76 – 85)



4 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Iechyd

- 4.1 P-05-732 Amseroedd Aros Annerbyniol ar gyfer Cleifion y GIG yn Adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Wrecsam Ysbyty Wrecsam Maelor
(Tudalennau 86 – 90)
- 4.2 P-05-797 Sicrhau mynediad i'r feddyginiaeth ffibrosis systig, Orkambi, fel mater o frys
(Tudalennau 91 – 97)
- 4.3 P-05-804 Mae angen cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer chwarae!!
(Tudalennau 98 – 104)
- 4.4 P-05-857 Dylid creu Tasglu Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Iechyd Meddwl Plant
(Tudalennau 105 – 117)

Amgylchedd

- 4.5 P-05-759 Ailagor Ffordd Goedwig Cwmcarn adeg y Pasg 2018
(Tudalennau 118 – 122)
- 4.6 P-05-801 Rhaid achub y coed a'r tir yng NJgerddi Melin y Rhath a Nant y Rhath cyn iddi fynd yn rhy hwyr
(Tudalennau 123 – 124)
- 4.7 P-05-815 Rheoli'r Diwydiant Dofednod Dwys Sy'n Ehangu'n Gyflym yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 125 – 132)
- 4.8 P-05-825 Diogelu ysgyfaint plant rhag llygredd niweidiol tra maent yn yr ysgol
(Tudalennau 133 – 141)

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

4.9 P-05-750 Ar gyfer eitemau untro: cyflwyno System Dychwelyd Ernes ar gyfer cynwysyddion diodydd a sicrhau y gellir compostio cynwysyddion bwyd cyflym a'r offer sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy

(Tudalennau 142 - 151)

4.10 P-05-803 Mae ein byd naturiol yn cael ei wenwyno gan blastigau untro...mae'n bryd cyflwyno treth!

(Tudalennau 152 - 153)

4.11 P-05-829 Gwahardd Eitemau Plastig Untro yng Nghymru

(Tudalen 154)

Addysg

4.12 P-05-862 Mynd i'r afael â bwlio mewn ysgolion

(Tudalennau 155 - 158)

Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

4.13 P-05-793 Band eang cyflym i bentref Llangenni

(Tudalennau 159 - 163)

5 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer y busnes a ganlyn:

Eitem 6

6 Trafod Sesiynau Tystiolaeth Blaenorol



Petitions Committee

Members' Brief

Date: 2 April 2019

Time: 09.00 – 11.00

Venue: Committee Room 1

GENERAL BRIEFING (09.00 – 11:00)

1. APOLOGIES AND SUBSTITUTIONS 09.00

2. Evidence session – P-05-805 Fair Deal For Supply Teachers (09.00-09:40)

In attendance:

- Kirsty Williams AM, Minister for Education

P-05-805 Fair Deal For Supply Teachers

This petition was submitted by Sheila Jones and was first considered by the Committee in May 2018, having collected 1,425 signatures (997 online and 428 on paper).

Text of Petition

We, the undersigned, request that all supply teachers be paid fairly and have full access to training opportunities and other terms and conditions. There should be a qualified teacher in every classroom and taxpayers' money should be going directly into education and not into the pockets of private agencies.



*Supply teachers are being exploited and teachers are leaving the profession as they cannot afford to be supply teachers.
Agencies reduce teachers' pay by forty to sixty percent and teachers lose their pensions, this is public money going into the private sector for profit.*

Lessons are being covered by unqualified staff.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Caerphilly
- South Wales East

Background

- The Committee last considered the petition on 5 March and agreed to invite the Minister for Education to attend a Committee meeting in order to provide further evidence on this issue.
- A research briefing containing relevant background has been provided.

3. NEW PETITIONS (09:40 – 10:00)

3.1 P-05-868 Water Safety/Drowning Prevention and the effects of Cold Water Shock to be taught in all Schools in Wales

This petition was submitted by Carmarthenshire Water Safety Partnership having collected 394 signatures online and 502 on paper – a total of 896 signatures.

Text of Petition

We call on the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh Government to include Water Safety/Drowning Prevention and the effects of cold-water shock to be taught on the national curriculum in Wales.

In 2016 we saw the launch of the first ever water safety strategy in the UK, which aims to reduce water related fatalities by 50% by 2026. Collaboration, awareness, education and prevention are the main focuses. Wales needs to respond in support.



The families of Cameron Comey, Luke Somerfield, Kieran Bennett–Leefe, Robert Mansfield and Jem Pendragon all support this petition in memory of their sons lost to water.

Additional Information

Several hundred adults and children drown accidentally every year in the UK & Ireland, and Wales – having a considerable number of rivers, lakes and a wild coastline is not immune. Education and prevention are key to safeguarding our communities from needless drowning.

This petition also has its aims focused on healthy, educated interactions with our many open waterways in Wales, by promoting events nationally and locally where young people and the public can access organized events where they engage with social, active and safe events with clubs/organisations concerned with water based activities.

We also recognise that local authority cuts to swimming accessibility for all pupils (through central government pressures) and a new Welsh Baccalaureate on water safety is too wide a gap to ensure a consistent education message for all. Wales has three broad strategies (our Healthy future, Building a brighter future and Well-being of Future Generations) and have links to injury prevention and, therefore, to reducing drowning.

This petition is supported by many partners including; five families of young men lost to drowning in West Wales, Ferryside Inshore Lifeboat, Jonathan Edwards MP, South Wales Fire & Rescue Service, Rebecca Ramsey (campaigner for England water safety education), All Wales Water Safety Group, Mid & West Wales Fire and Rescue Service, Simon Hart MP, Carmarthen Town Council, The Coracle & Netsmans Association, Gwendraeth Valley Paddlers Canoe Club, Ammanford Police Station, Carmarthen Boat Club, Brecon Mountain Rescue Team, Llansteffan Coastguard, Angela Burns AM, Carmarthen Bay Ferries, Llandysul Paddlers Canoe Centre, to name a few.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Carmarthen East and Dinefwr



- Mid and West Wales

Background

- An initial response to the petition was received from the Minister for Education on 15 February.
- A research briefing on the petition and related issues has been provided.
- The petitioner has also provided further comments.

Points for discussion

- The research brief outlines the arrangements for the new curriculum which is currently being developed. This will be available to schools from April 2019 and implemented from 2022.
- The **Minister** states that these issues are included within both the current and new curriculums. For example, during Physical Education at Key Stage 2, learners should be taught to "develop skills of water safety and personal survival" and to "swim unaided for a sustained period of time". Personal safety is also covered during PSE and the Welsh Baccalaureate includes an 'Open Water Challenge' which develops learners' knowledge of the risks associated with open water.
- During scrutiny of the curriculum reforms by the CYPE Committee, Sport Wales raised 'minor concerns' over the prominence of water safety and swimming as life skills. The Government responded that these areas will be included and that the guidance and 'supporting information' with the curriculum will also support this.
- The **petitioners** are calling for a cohesive Water Safety Plan for Wales with contributions from a range of partners. They refer to a new Water Safety Wales group set up by South Wales Fire & Rescue Service, which they hope will help drive this agenda forward.
- The petitioners make a number of recommendations for actions they would like to see taken forward, including the development of common messages and community level water safety plans.



Potential actions

- The Committee could write back to the Welsh Government to provide the further information submitted by the petitioners and ask for its views in response.

AND/OR

- The Committee could write to South Wales Fire & Rescue Service to seek further information about the Water Safety Wales Group and to their work on water safety and drowning prevention.

3.2 P-05-870 Let's Get Every Young Heart Screened (Age 10-35)

This petition was submitted by Sharon Owen having collected 3,444 signatures.

Text of Petition

We call on the National Assembly for Wales to ask the Welsh Government to roll out a heart screening programme to all young people between 10 and 35 in Wales. Hundreds die each year in Wales from an undiagnosed heart condition and a simple ECG will identify most cardiac abnormalities so that conditions can be managed effectively.

Heart screening sessions involve a short 5-10-minute test which is quick and painless and able to detect most heart abnormalities and could save hundreds of lives in Wales. In the Veneto region of Italy, where heart screening programme has been undertaken for 25 years the number of young athletes, male and female, dying of sudden cardiac arrest fell from one in 28,000 each year to one in 250,000, according to a 2006 study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Cardiff West
- South Wales Central



Background

- An initial response to the petition was received from the Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services on 6 March.
- A research briefing on the petition and related issues has been provided.
- The petitioner has also provided further comments.

Points for discussion

- The Welsh Hearts charity and others offer heart screening to young people and adults. The aim of this is to detect an underlying cardiac condition.
- The **Minister's** response states that *"Population screening programmes should only be offered where there is robust, high-quality evidence that screening will do more good than harm."*
- The **UK National Screening Committee** (UKNSC) advises Ministers across the UK about all aspects of population screening. This has considered screening to prevent Sudden Cardiac Death (SCD) in 12 to 39 year olds and *"concluded the harms of screening for SCD currently outweigh the benefits."* Reasons for this include reliability of tests and uncertainties over the benefits of identifying people with risk factors.
- However, while the Government does not support whole-population screening, he states that "families of individuals with SCD should be offered individual clinical assessments" as a 'higher-risk population'.
- The **petitioners** argue that screening can save lives and that early diagnosis of problems is beneficial to patients and the NHS. They also state that the fact that some issues may never develop into severe conditions is not a reason not to do population screening.
- The charity provide details of their work in schools and in screening over 3000 young people since 2015, which they say has led to 'hundreds' being referred for further investigation.



Potential actions

- The Committee could write back to the Minister for Health and Social Services to ask for details of current Welsh Government and NHS Wales policy and actions in relation to identifying undiagnosed heart conditions amongst young people.

3.3 P-05-871 – Make baby and toddler changing available in both male/female toilets

This petition was submitted by Antony Esposti having collected 125 signatures online.

Text of Petition

Within Wales there are many businesses, hospitals and council run parks/sites that don't have baby changing available for use by both men and women. Normally the facilities are only available in female toilets.

This means that men are often forced to hunt out facilities that they can use, or on many occasions, use makeshift measures like changing their child on the floor, on top of wheelie bin lids in toilets, balancing on their laps and on benches outside.

We would ask the Assembly to ensure that all future renovations and new builds within areas open to the public have an area that provides a safe and clean space to change babies/allow toddlers to go to the toilet safely and as a short term measure make a standalone or drop down changing unit available.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Cardiff Central
- South Wales Central

Background

- An initial response to the petition was received from the Deputy Minister and Chief Whip on 12 March.



- A research briefing on the petition and related issues has been provided.
- The petitioner has also provided further comments.

Points for discussion

- The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 requires every local authority to develop a local toilet strategy by 31 May 2019. This must include an assessment of their community's need for toilets (including changing facilities for babies), and must set out how the local authority proposes to meet this need.
- Welsh Government statutory guidance on the development of strategies includes consideration of the needs of parents of young children. Local authorities are also required to consult on their draft strategies.
- Building Regulations currently set no requirements for toilet or baby changing facilities. However, design guidance (applicable where these are to be provided) recommend that baby changing provision should be accessible and not in unisex toilets.
- The **petitioner** has provided further background on his experiences of trying to access baby changing facilities.
- He questions the meaning of the Government's statement that baby changing provision should not be "*in unisex toilets*" and refers to recent legislation in New York which ensures that any new or refurbished toilets had baby changing facilities available to both men and women.

Potential actions

- The Committee could write back to the Deputy Minister and Chief Whip to share the petitioner's comments and:
 - seek clarification about the reference made within design standards to baby changing provisions not being provided in 'unisex' toilets; and
 - ask what analysis the Welsh Government intends to do of the local toilet strategies produced by local authorities.



3.4 P-05-872 Protect school funding or admit to the weakening of service provision

This petition was submitted by James Wilkinson having collected a total of 5,784 signatures.

Text of Petition

We call upon the Welsh Government to protect funding to schools and, if they cannot, to acknowledge the impact of cuts on educational provision, particularly for our most vulnerable learners.

As cuts continue to council budgets, and these cuts are passed on to schools, governing bodies are being asked to make impossible decisions about which vital educational services should be removed from our schools.

This will mean reduced provision for pupils with additional learning needs, less support for vulnerable learners, a narrowed curriculum choice, insufficient learning resources and dilapidated buildings.

These are not the foundations on which schools can be expected to construct and implement a world leading educational curriculum.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Clwyd West
- North Wales

Background

- An initial response to the petition was received from the Minister for Education on 27 February.
- A research briefing on the petition and related issues has been provided.
- The petitioner was informed that the petition would be discussed but has not provided further comments.



Points for discussion

- The large majority of funding for schools comes from local authorities. An outline of the budget setting process is contained within the research brief.
- The **Children, Young People and Education (CYPE) Committee** is currently undertaking an [inquiry into School Funding](#) and considering:
 - the sufficiency of the level of funding available;
 - the way in which funding is distributed; and
 - whether school budgets complement or inhibit delivery of the Welsh Government's policy objectives.
- Having gathered external evidence, the Committee will hold a session with the Minister for Education and the Minister for Housing and Local Government on 3 April.
- The **Minister's** letter recognises *"the pressures that local authorities are facing and our budgets reflect our continued priorities for local services, schools and social care. We have taken action to safeguard local authorities and front line school services."*
- In addition to core funding for local authorities, the Minister draws attention to *"significant grant funding"* for learners, such as £100m to raise school standards.
- £20m is also being allocated to support the introduction of the new Additional Learning Needs system and money is also being invested through the 21st Century Schools Programme.

Potential actions

- As the petition has collected over 5000 signatures, the Committee may wish to consider requesting time for a Plenary debate on this subject.

However:

- The CYPE Committee's current inquiry into School Funding is currently exploring these issues in detail and the intention is to publish a report prior to the summer recess.
- The Petitions Committee may therefore wish to write to the CYPE to share details of the petition and keep a watching brief during the course of that Committee's inquiry.



4. UPDATES TO PREVIOUS PETITIONS 10:00 – 10.30

Health

4.1 P-05-732 Unacceptable Waiting Times for NHS patients in A & E Wrexham/Wrexham Maelor Hospital

This petition was submitted by Charles Dodman and was first considered by the Committee in January 2017 having collected 14 signatures.

Text of the Petition

I am petitioning the Welsh Assembly to debate and discuss and implement measures to resolve unacceptable waiting times for the Welsh people at A & E Wrexham/Wrexham Maelor Hospital. Welsh people look undermined and demoralised by this unacceptable situation.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Wrexham
- North Wales

Background

- The Committee last considered the petition on 25 September 2018 and agreed to write to Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board to ask for an update on the subject matter of the petition since previous correspondence, and for details of their response to the findings and recommendations of the Wales CHC review into patient experience in A&E and recent figures relating to waiting times at Wrexham Maelor.
- A response was received from Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board on 11 March.
- The petitioner was informed that the petition would be discussed but has not provided further comments.

Points for discussion

- The Health Board has made changes to management structure to create a dedicated team focusing on emergency care. These new structures are currently being monitored and the Board suggests



updating the Committee further about performance in six months' time.

- They have provided details of their responses to the recommendations arising from the CHC review and data on patient waits which indicate an improvement to date in 2019.

Potential actions

- The Committee could accept Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board's offer for a further update on developments in six months.

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

This petition was submitted by Rhian Barrance and was first considered by the Committee in January 2018, having collected 5,717 signatures.

Text of Petition

We call on the National Assembly for Wales to call for a resolution to ongoing negotiations between NHS Wales, the All Wales Medicines Strategy Group, the Welsh Health and Specialised Services Committee and Vertex Pharmaceuticals regarding access to the cystic fibrosis medicine, Orkambi, as a matter of the utmost urgency.

Additional Information on the petition is available on the [website](#).

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Cardiff West
- South Wales Central

Background

- The petition was last considered on 29 January when the Committee agreed to write to the Minister for Health and Social Services to ask him to consider whether there is an appropriate method for providing interim access to patients who would benefit from Orkambi, in light of the resumption of discussions with the



company over the long-term availability of the medicine on the NHS.

- A response from the Minister was received on 8 March.
- A [Written Statement](#) on access to Orkambi was also published on 1 March.
- The petitioner was informed that the petition would be discussed but has not provided further comments.

Points for discussion

- The **Minister** has provided an update on the current situation. Vertex has agreed to submit Orkambi for re-appraisal by the Scottish Medicines Consortium and, whilst this is underway, will provide the drug at a discount. Patients will need to need to apply through the equivalent of the Individual Patient Funding Request (IPFR) process.
- The Minister states that “*the IPFR process is an appropriate method for providing interim access to patients who would benefit from Orkambi in Wales, whilst discussions over a full appraisal of the treatment continue.*”
- Any commercial arrangement with the Welsh NHS “*would require a clear and binding commitment to engage in a future health technology appraisal by NICE or AWMSC within a specified time (normally 12 months).*”
- The same issues over access to Orkambi exist across the UK. The **Westminster Health and Social Care Committee** recently held evidence sessions over access to Orkambi on the NHS for patients in England.
- On 8 March 2019, the Chair of the Committee wrote to the Health Secretary to outline the evidence that Committee received (a copy of this paper is included in the meeting pack). This including urging the parties involved to work urgently to reach a solution or, if the pharmaceutical company does not engage meaningfully with this process, to consider referring them to the Competition and Markets Authority.



Potential actions

- The Committee could agree to keep a watching brief on developments in Wales and across the UK, or further information from the petitioners, the Welsh Government or Vertex Pharmaceuticals before considering what further action it could take on this issue.

4.3 P-05-804 We need Welsh Government funding for play!!

This petition was submitted by RAY Ceredigion and was first considered in March 2018 having collected 328 signatures online.

Text of Petition

We call on the National Assembly for Wales to provide annual designated funding to provide financial support to all Local Authorities in fulfilling their duty in line with their Play Sufficiency Assessments in order to avoid further closure of open access play provision such as RAY Ceredigion.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Ceredigion
- Mid and West Wales

Background

- The Committee last considered the petition on 15 January and agreed to write to:
 - the Minister for Health and Social Services to ask for an update on the funding for play in the context of the budget for 2019/20; and
 - Play Wales to seek their views on the issue raised by the petition, information about their reviews of Play Sufficiency Assessments and Action Plans, and for their response to the comments made by the petitioners over their social campaign.
- A response from the Deputy Minister was received on 20 February.
- A response from Play Wales was received on 13 March.
- The petitioner was informed that the petition would be discussed but has not provided further comments.



Points for discussion

- The **Deputy Minister** states that £6.7m has been allocated to local authorities to support the duty to secure sufficient play opportunities over the last six years. This financial year an additional £2m funding has been made available via the All Wales Play Opportunities Grant, including an allocation to Ceredigion Council.
- **Play Wales** suggests that additional guidance could be produced to support Welsh Government funding to ensure that local voluntary organisations can *“receive the most effective benefit.”*
- Play Wales’ analysis of the implementation of the Play Sufficiency Duty appears largely positive. However, they note that progress is “largely due” to additional Welsh Government grants.
- The cost of officer time appears to be the most significant barrier to progressing actions within Play Sufficiency Action Plans. They also reference the closure of the Communities First programme and ongoing financial pressures on local authorities.

Potential actions

- The Committee could consider whether or not it is likely that petition’s call for ring-fenced annual funding for play is likely to be successful. If not, there may be little further which can be achieved at this stage and therefore the Committee may wish to close the petition.

OR

- The Committee could write back to the Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services to ask her to consider adding to guidance accompanying future grants to ensure that local voluntary organisations receive sufficient benefit from such funding.

4.4 P-05-857 Create a National Task Force for Children's Mental Health

This petition was submitted by The National Organisation for Children's Mental Health and was first considered in January 2019 having collected 91 signatures.



Text of Petition

We call on the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh Government to create a National Task Force to investigate which cultural, societal, and political factors may be contributing to the number of children in Wales experiencing poor mental health; and that this National Task Force:

- 1) Include in its membership: children; representatives from organisations working with children; representatives from all political parties represented in the National Assembly for Wales; academics involved in researching social policy, political science, culture, society, and economics;*
- 2) Is chaired by the Children's Commissioner for Wales in post when this task force is created and that they should remain the Chair of the task force for its duration, should they agree to do so (regardless of whether they remain the Children's Commissioner for Wales for the duration of the life of the task force – except in exceptional circumstances);*
- 3) Should be tasked with producing a report based upon its investigations that includes recommendations for the Welsh Government based upon its findings;*
- 4) Should have all of its recommendations examined by the Welsh Government in consultation with this National Task Force, the National Assembly for Wales, and the residents of Wales (including children).*

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Vale of Glamorgan
- South Wales Central

Background

- The Committee last considered the petition on 29 January and agreed to:
 - write back to the Minister for Health and Social Services to provide the additional comments received from the petitioners and to ask for his response, in particular to the observations and proposals made in relation to the role of the Ministerial Task and Finish Group;



- write to the Children, Young People and Education Committee to make them aware of the petition in the context of their ongoing work on this subject following the *Mind over Matter* report, and to ask for any reflections that the Committee has in relation to the role and scope of the Ministerial Task and Finish Group; and
- request a Research Brief on the existing requirements in relation to mental health plans for children and its effectiveness.
- Responses have been received from the Minister and the Chair of the CYPE Committee.
- A further research brief has been provided.
- The petitioner has also provided further comments.

Points for discussion

- The **Minister's** letter contains more detail about the Joint Ministerial Task and Finish Group on the Whole School Approach. A detailed programme of work has been developed up to Spring 2021.
- It is supported by a stakeholder reference group and a youth stakeholder group.
- The Minister is "*assured the groups already in place will enable us to move this agenda forward at pace, knitting the various strands of activity together; highlighting gaps in provision; and ensuring energy and resources are targeted to have the maximum benefit.*"
- The **Chair of the CYPE Committee** has outlined the range of the Committee's work on this subject. She is an observer with full rights of participation on the Ministerial Task & Finish Group, and the Committee intends to follow up on the recommendations in the Mind Over Matter report in June 2019.
- The CYPE report covered all aspects of care and circumstances faced by children, and took detailed evidence from stakeholders. The Committee is "*confident that delivery of our recommendations would address the breadth of needs and services required to support our children and young people.*"
- The Minister has also referred to an update being provided imminently to the CYPE on Government activity in this area.
- The research brief provides an overview of some of the legislation and services in this area. It also refers back to the detailed



consideration of these matters recently carried out by the CYPE Committee.

Potential actions

- In light of the detailed work being carried out by the CYPE Committee into the mental health of children and young people, there may be little added value which can be provided by the Petitions Committee at this time. Therefore:
 - The Committee could agree to close the petition and ask the CYPE Committee to include the petitioners on their list of stakeholders and keep them informed about their ongoing work on this subject.
- OR
- The Committee could keep a watching brief on this subject for a set period of time and seek further views from the petitioners at a later date *[though the CYPE Committee has indicated that it will retain a focus on this subject-matter throughout the remainder of this Assembly]*.

Environment

4.5 P-05-759 Re-open the Cwmcarn Forest Drive at Easter 2018

This petition was submitted by The Friends of Cwmcarn Forest Drive and was first considered in June 2017 having collected 1450 signatures.

Text of petition

We call upon the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh Government to provide the necessary means to allow Natural Resources Wales to fully re-open the Cwmcarn Forest Drive to private cars at Easter 2018.

Additional information is available on the [website](#).

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Islwyn



- South Wales East

Background

- The Committee last considered the petition on 17 April 2018 and agreed to maintain a watching brief on developments and request an update from the petitioners and Natural Resources Wales in six months' time.
- An update from the petitioner was received on 19 February.
- An update from Natural Resources Wales was received on 27 February.
- The petitioner has provided a further response following NRW's update.

Points for discussion

- NRW advises that £1m funding has been allocated from within their budget for the work required to re-open the Forest Drive, with the aim of achieving this in Spring 2020.
- Recruitment for a Project Manager was underway at the time of their letter.
- The petitioner's latest comments indicate that he is satisfied with the commitments made by NRW and the planned timetable for completing works and reopening the Forest Drive. The petitioner has held direct discussions with NRW.

Potential actions

- In light of the commitments made by NRW, the Committee may conclude that there is little which could be gained from further scrutiny at this time and could close the petition.

OR

- The Committee could continue to keep a watching brief on this issue and seek a further update in six months' time.



4.6 P-05-801 Save the trees and ground in Roath Mill and Roath Brook Gardens before it's too late

This petition was submitted by Tamsin Davies and was first considered in February 2018, having collected 8,700 signatures on paper and another petition website.

Text of Petition

As local residents, we believe that the planned flood works in Roath Mill Gardens and Roath Brook Gardens in Penylan, Cardiff are unnecessarily destructive.

We have seen the devastation of Waterloo Gardens and oppose Phase 3 of Natural Resources Wales' Roath Flood Scheme, which will widen the brook in Roath Mill and Roath Brook Gardens and see the felling of over 30 trees in an area where there has never been any flooding in the past.

We want to save the trees and ground in Roath Mill Gardens and Roath Brook Gardens in order to preserve the character of the area, minimise ecological damage and protect the habitats of our local wildlife.

We believe that Natural Resources Wales have not properly considered all options available, have misled the public with inaccurate figures during their consultation period and that it is, in fact unnecessary to bulldoze park grounds in order to widen the channel of the brook and remove mature trees in the process.

We call on the Welsh Government to urge National Resources Wales to stop work at Roath Mill and Roath Brook Gardens and consider the other viable options available to mitigate the perceived flood risk to this area.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Cardiff Central
- South Wales Central



Background

- The Committee last considered the petition on 12 February and agreed to:
 - seek the views of the campaign group on the latest developments before considering whether it can take any further action on the petition; and
 - write to Natural Resources Wales to ask them to provide indicative timescales for undertaking the reassessment.
- A response from Natural Resources Wales was received on 13 March.
- The petitioner was informed that the petition would be discussed but has not provided further comments.

Points for discussion

- NRW has confirmed that it is reconsidering the delivery options for Phase 3 as a stand-alone scheme. This may require a new business case that will need the approval of the Welsh Government.
- A stakeholder meeting is planned for late March or early April, and the current indicative timescale for completing a draft business case is November 2019.

Potential actions

- The Committee could keep a watching brief on the issue and request an update in six months' time.

OR

- The petition calls on the work to be paused and consideration given to 'other viable options'. The Committee may therefore conclude that the petitioners have been successful on both counts and could consider it appropriate to close the petition at this point.



4.7 P-05-815 Control Rapidly Expanding Intensive Poultry Industry in Wales

This petition was submitted by the Brecon and Radnor Branch of the Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales and was first considered in June 2018, having collected 4,567 signatures.

Text of Petition

We the undersigned call on the Welsh Assembly to urge the Welsh Government to take long-term strategic action to ensure that the poultry product industry is environmentally sustainable through effective delivery of the Environment (Wales) Act, Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, the Well-Being of Future Generations Act and the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

Powerful agricultural drivers reinforced by BREXIT are increasing intensive egg & poultry production. The WG is ignoring the devastating environmental consequences for biodiversity, soil and water quality and avian and human disease. The public is vocal about poultry welfare but largely ignorant of the environmental impact of intensive poultry farming units (IPUs). "Free-range" egg units with concentrations of up to 2,500 birds/Ha are a particular risk (NRW report 218: Powys Poultry Pilot Study & INI nitrogen alerts 6/17).

Steep-sided valleys, high rainfall causing heavy nutrient run-off and populations of rare natural species make much of rural Wales wholly unsuitable for the current explosion of IPUs. After a decline from 1990, ammonia emissions have been increasing since 2010 (NAEI 2017 report for DEFRA). Critical loads of ammonia and nitrogen deposition (estimated thresholds for unacceptable damage to plant diversity) are far exceeded at some European & UK protected sites, Local Nature Reserves and Ancient Woodland. Excess phosphates threaten our watercourses (Wye & Usk Foundation 2017).

In failing to act on the evidence, WG, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Powys County Council (PCC) are neglecting the duty to "maintain and enhance biodiversity" (Environment Act Sec 6).



The WG must use its powers to control the industry:

- *Provide proper resources for NRW to do urgent research, regulate and monitor IPUs and give better planning help to Local Planning Authorities (LPAs).*
- *Issue planning policy and guidance to LPAs to improve decisions, ensure cumulative impacts are considered and monitor and enforce planning conditions.*
- *Make the industry contribute towards the costs of regulation and monitoring and hold it to account for breach of environmental responsibility.*
- *Publish transparent public reports on progress.*

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Brecon and Radnorshire
- Mid and West Wales

Background

- The Committee last considered the petition on 29 January and agreed to:
 - write back to the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs to ask for:
 - further details of the work being taken forward on the cumulative impact of new development on sensitive habitats during 2019;
 - information over the stakeholders who will be engaged in this; and
 - a response to the request that the petitioners are invited to participate as part of this work.
 - write to the Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee to share the evidence received to date in light of that Committee's current inquiry into Biodiversity;
 - provide the petitioner's analysis and the views expressed by Natural Resources Wales in their previous correspondence with committee members.
- A response from the Minister was received on 7 March.
- The petitioners have also provided further comments.



Points for discussion:

- The Chief Planner wrote to Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) last year and invited them to take part in work to consider how environmental impact can be better assessed. Several, including Powys County Council, will be involved in work going forward.
- A working group with a range of stakeholders is also being established and the evidence provided by the petitioners will be considered as part of this.
- The overall intention is to publish a new guidance note by the end of the year.
- The **petitioners** express a number of concerns over the make-up of the working group, including an apparent lack of environmental organisations or scientific representation.
- They are calling for measures to be taken to oblige LPAs to improve their consideration of these issues.

Potential actions:

- The Committee could write back to the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs to:
 - ask for a list of the membership of the working group and confirmation of its title and final terms of reference;
 - propose that the group's membership should include representation from environmental organisations and/or independent scientist(s); and
 - for further information about the interaction between this strand of work and the Intensive Agriculture Health Working Group.

4.8 P-05-825 Protect children's lungs from harmful pollution whilst at school

This petition was submitted by British Lung Foundation Cymru and was first considered in July 2018, having collected 159 signatures.



Text of Petition

People in towns and cities across Wales are breathing in levels of air pollution that are illegal and harmful for their health. Children are among those most vulnerable to air pollution. Their lungs are still growing, and polluted air can stunt the growth of their lungs and increase the likelihood of asthma and other health problems later on in life.

A freedom of information request by the BLF to local authorities in 2017 found that 68% of respondents (15 out of 22) were not monitoring air pollution within 10 metres of any of their schools.

We, the undersigned, call on the Welsh Government to require all Local Authorities to monitor the quality of the air children breathe whilst at school so decision-makers have the information they need to take action on air pollution.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Cardiff South and Penarth
- South Wales Central

Background

- The Committee last considered the petition on 15 January and agreed to:
 - write to the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs to seek a response to the suggestion that powers over anti-idling zones should be devolved to local authorities, and the concerns raised that local authorities have insufficient resources to carry out adequate monitoring and improvement of local air quality; and
 - write to the Future Generations Commissioner to seek her views on the issues raised by the petition and ask what powers she has in relation to addressing the effects of air pollution on children.
- A response was received from the Minister on 14 February.
- A joint response from the Future Generations Commissioner and the Children's Commissioner for Wales was received on 12 March.



- The petitioners have also provided further comments.

Points for discussion:

- The **Minister** reiterates that local authorities have duties to review, report and take action to improve air quality. In response to the petitioners' concerns over resources, the Minister refers to their core funding and other sources of revenue.
- Local authorities have powers to enforce anti-idling and issue fixed penalty notices, either in the whole of their area or in certain zones.
- The Minister reiterates that the Government will consult on a Clear Air Plan for Wales later this year. She states that anti-idling zones and existing regulations will form part of this.
- The **Future Generations Commissioner and Children's Commissioner** state that they do not *currently* have legal powers to enforce policy or legislation around air quality. However, if air quality assessments (near schools or elsewhere) became a requirement for local authorities, the Children's Commissioner could review the exercise of those functions.
- The FG Commissioner is focusing on transport as one of six priority areas, including air quality.
- The Commissioners support the petition in raising the importance of air quality around schools and urge the Committee to act in this regard. They suggest that the Committee could take further evidence from Natural Resources Wales, Public Health Wales and the Health & Safety Executive.
- The **petitioners** reiterate that belief "*that Welsh Government should adopt a proactive health-focussed approach to monitoring, recognising that there is no safe level of pollution.*" They want increased monitoring to lead to better informed, ambitious measures such as Clean Air Zones.

Potential actions:

- The Committee could write to other groups such as NRW, Public Health Wales and the Health & Safety Executive to seek their views on the petition, as suggested by the Future Generations and Children's Commissioners.

OR



- If the Committee wished to explore the issue of air quality around schools further, in advance of the Government's Clean Air Plan for Wales, it could consider taking further evidence on the petition after the Easter recess.

The following three items are grouped together for consideration

4.9 P-05-750 For single use items: introduce a Deposit Return System for drink containers and make fast food containers and utensils compostable

This petition was submitted by the Marine Conservation Society and was first considered by the Committee in May 2017, having collected 1,993 signatures.

Text of Petition

The Marine Conservation Society calls on the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh Government to act upon the globally responsible Wales goal within the Well Being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015. Build on the excellent results achieved by the carrier bag charge, by implementing two further actions that would help Wales to achieve a zero waste, circular economy. Namely:

- 1. Introduce a deposit return system in Wales for all single use beverage containers such as glass and plastic bottles and aluminum cans.*
- 2. Legislate that all fast food containers and utensils, as well as take-away cups and lids, if not reusable or refillable or collected for recycling in store, are fully compostable.*

Deposit return systems are already in operation in over 40 countries around the world and have been proven to reduce litter, increase recycling by creating a more certain supply of affordable, high-quality materials, reduce costs for Local Authorities and create jobs.

Fast food wrappers and takeaway cups are a common litter item on our streets and making them refillable/reusable, easily recyclable or compostable would reduce litter.



Manufacturing new drinks containers and fast food containers and cups use up huge amounts of energy, which contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. The more we recycle, and the less we litter, the better for our environment and our economy.

Assembly Constituency and Region.

- Ross-on-Wye
- Herefordshire

4.10 P-05-803 Our natural world is being poisoned by single use plastics...it's time to introduce a tax!

This petition was submitted by the Friends of Barry Beaches and was first considered by the Committee in March 2018, having collected 102 signatures.

Text of Petition

The evidence is there for those who want to see...our addiction to single use "throw away" plastic is poisoning our natural world.

Sea birds are eating plastics, fish are eating plastics, shell fish are eating plastics and we, therefore, are eating plastics.

The production of single use plastics are increasing year upon year, yet only 9% of plastics are recycled in the world.

Since large scale production of plastics began in the 1950's, we have produced 8.3 billion tonnes...equivalent to the weight of one billion African elephants! And that figure is expected to reach 34 billion tonnes by 2050!!

None of this plastic has biodegraded over this time, its just got smaller and smaller, making it nearly impossible to remove!

We urge the Welsh Government to introduce a tax on all single use plastics similar to the very successful 5p charge on single use carrier bags.



It's time to take action.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Vale of Glamorgan
- South Wales Central

4.11 P-05-829 Ban Single Use Plastic Items in Wales

This petition was submitted by Ban Plastic Straws Wales and was first considered in September 2018, having collected 161 signatures.

Text of Petition

We call on the Welsh Assembly to ban all single use plastic items within Wales; It is estimated that the UK and US alone throw away around 550 million plastic straws every day. Although each one is used for an average of just 20 minutes, they take centuries to break down. During a clean-up organised by the Marine Conservation Society last year, an average of 138 pieces of food and drink-related waste were found on every 100m of UK beaches.

This needs to stop and the environment needs to become a priority.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Montgomeryshire
- Mid and West Wales

Background

- The Committee previously considered the three petitions in summer and autumn 2019 and agreed to group the petitions for consideration in future and keep a watching brief on developments in Wales and the UK in relation to single use plastics.
- A [Ministerial Statement was published on 18 February](#) about single use plastics and a deposit return scheme.
- All three petitioners were invited to submit further information in relation to this. Comments have been received from the petitioners for P-05-750.



Points for discussion:

- The Minister's statement refers to three relevant joint consultations being held by Defra and the Welsh Government in relation to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) and a proposed tax on the production and import of plastic packaging.
- All consultations run until mid-May 2019.
- On 27 March 2019 the European Parliament [approved a new law](#) banning single-use plastic items such as plates, cutlery, straws and cotton buds sticks by 2021.

Potential actions:

- The Committee could agree to await the outcome of the relevant joint consultations between the UK and Welsh Governments before considering whether it should take further action on the petitions.

Education

4.12 P-05-862 Tackling school bullying

This petition was submitted by the BlowforBradley Campaign and was first considered in February 2019, having collected 1,463 signatures.

Text of Petition

We believe that bullying in schools is often ignored and the issue is not confronted in too many cases. Schools are required to have an anti bullying policy but too often this is merely a paperwork statement which is not acted upon.

We want the Welsh Assembly to produce a standard bullying framework which is enforceable by law. The after effects of school bullying often affects victims throughout their lives therefore changes are required as the current system is a failure. Schools often fail to record bullying incidents as such for fear of damaging their reputation and victims who speak out often find themselves punished themselves, harming their self esteem even more.



We insist that bullying is recorded and acted upon as such with better recording, cctv, reporting, compulsory parental interaction.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Llanelli
- Mid and West Wales

Background

- The Committee last considered the petition on 12 February and agreed to write to the Minister for Education to:
 - provide the further comments received from the petitioner;
 - ask her to provide an assessment of the sufficiency of current legal duties in relation to preventing and tackling bullying in school; and
 - ask further information about when the outcome of the public consultation on anti-bullying guidance will be available.
- A response from the Minister was received on 12 March.
- The petitioner has provided further comments.

Points for discussion

- The **Minister** mentions a recent meeting she has held with the petitioner, and a further meeting between the petitioner and officials.
- The Minister also sets out current legal duties, including for all schools have a school behaviour policy and that *“effective anti-bullying strategies should be central to that behaviour policy”*.
- The draft anti-bullying guidance, which was recently subject to consultation, also *“highlights that some types of bullying behaviour that constitute harassment or threatening behaviour or communication may in fact be a criminal offence.”*
- The Minister is not currently able to confirm the timescale for publishing the new guidance.
- The **petitioner** welcomes the current work in this area. However, he reiterates the petition’s demand for a standard anti-bullying framework across Wales which is legally binding. He believes that



such a framework should contain legal requirements to “*record, educate, support and deal with escalating issues*”.

- The Minister has previously stated that the Welsh Government’s approach focuses on prevention.

Potential actions

- In light of the work currently underway in relation to revising the Welsh Government’s anti-bullying guidance, and the recent consultation, the Committee could agree to await the publication of this before considering the petition again.

OR

- The Committee could write back to the Minister for Education to request a response to the specific proposal made by the petitioner for a Wales-wide anti-bullying framework, containing strengthened legal requirements for schools.

Economy and Transport

4.13 P-05-793 Hi speed broadband to Llangenny village

This petition was submitted by Llangenny Village residents and was first considered by the Committee in January 2018, having collected 72 signatures.

Text of Petition

We, the residents of Llangenny village in Powys call upon the National Assembly for Wales to ensure that Welsh Government manage their contract for hi speed broadband in Wales with BT in such a way that Llangenny village is connected to hi speed by 31st December 2017.

Assembly Constituency and Region

- Brecon and Radnorshire
- Mid and West Wales

Background

- The Committee last considered the petition on 29 January and agreed to write to the Deputy Minister for Economy and Transport



to ask him to provide the Committee with an update about coverage for premises in Llangenny under the successor programme to Superfast Cymru, and an indicative timeline for its connection to high speed broadband.

- A response from the Deputy Minister for Economy and Transport was received on 20 March.
- The petitioner has also provided further comments.

Points for discussion

- The **Deputy Minister's** letter states that postcodes in Llangenny are *“not scheduled to be connected under the successor programme. Openreach has determined which premises they can cover under this project based on multiple factors including value for public money, deliverable broadband speeds and delivery timeframes.”*
- The Deputy Minister outlines a range of alternative options which could be pursued by the residents of Llangenny.
- The petitioner expresses frustration with the different approach for Llangenny compared with other local villages. However, he also thanks the Committee for its efforts and indicates that he doesn't think that the Committee is able to progress this matter further.

Potential actions

- As indicated by the petitioner, the Committee may conclude that, regrettably, it does not seem possible to make further progress in relation to broadband connections to Llangenny at this time. The Committee could therefore close the petition.

5. Motion under Standing Order 17.42 to resolve to exclude the public for the remainder of the meeting (10:30)



6. Discussion of previous evidence session

Members may wish to discuss the evidence received during the earlier evidence session and agree any further action that it wishes to take on petition P-05-805 Fair Deal For Supply Teachers.

End of the meeting

- The Committee's next meeting will be held on 7 May following the Easter recess.

P-05-805 Rhoi chwarae teg i Athrawon Cyflenwi

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sheila Jones ac ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf yn ystod Mai 2018, ar ôl casglu 997 o lofnodion ar-lein a 428 o lofnodion ar bapur, cyfanswm o 1,425 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw am i athrawon cyflenwi gael eu talu'n deg a chael mynediad llawn at gyfleoedd hyfforddi a thelerau ac amodau eraill. Dylai fod athro cymwys ym mhob ystafell ddosbarth a dylai arian trethdalwyr fod yn cael ei wario'n uniongyrchol ar addysg, heb fynd i bocedi asiantaethau preifat.

Mae athrawon cyflenwi'n cael cam ac mae athrawon yn gadael y proffesiwn oherwydd na allant fforddio bod yn athrawon cyflenwi.

Mae asiantaethau'n lleihau cyflog athrawon cyflenwi 40 i 60 y cant ac mae athrawon yn colli eu pensiynau. Mae'r sefyllfa'n enghraifft o ddefnyddio arian cyhoeddus i greu elw i'r sector preifat. Mae gwersi'n cael eu darparu gan staff anghymwys.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Caerffili
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 3.1

P-05-868: Diogelwch Dŵr/Atal Boddi ac effeithiau Sioc Dŵr Oer i'w haddysgu ym mhob Ysgol yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Carmarthenshire Water Safety Partnership, ar ôl casglu 394 o lofnodion ar-lein a 502 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 896 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnwys Diogelwch Dŵr/Atal Boddi ac effeithiau sioc dŵr oer i'w haddysgu drwy'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol yng Nghymru.

Yn 2016, gwelsom lansiad y strategaeth diogelwch dŵr gyntaf erioed yn y DU, sy'n anelu at leihau 50% o farwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â dŵr erbyn 2026. Mae'n canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar gydweithio, ymwybyddiaeth, addysg ac atal. Mae angen i Gymru ymateb i'w chefnogi.

Mae teuluoedd Cameron Comey, Luke Somerfield, Kieran Bennett-Leefe, Robert Mansfield a Jem Pendragon oll yn cefnogi'r ddeiseb hon er cof am eu meibion a gollwyd mewn dŵr.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Mae cannoedd o oedolion a phlant yn boddi'n ddamweiniol bob blwyddyn yn y DU ac Iwerddon, ac mae Cymru, gyda'i hafonydd a'i llynnoedd niferus a'i harfordir gwyllt yn dioddef hefyd. Mae addysg ac atal yn allweddol i ddiogelu ein cymunedau rhag achosion diangen o fodd.

Mae'r ddeiseb hon hefyd yn canolbwyntio ar ddiogwyddiadau iach ac addysgedig ar lawer o'n dyfrffyrdd agored yng Nghymru drwy hyrwyddo digwyddiadau yn genedlaethol ac yn lleol, lle gall pobl ifanc a'r cyhoedd gael mynediad at ddiogwyddiadau sydd wedi'u trefnu er mwyn cymryd rhan mewn digwyddiadau cymdeithasol, gweithgar a diogel gyda chlybiau/sefydliadau sy'n ymwneud â gweithgareddau dŵr.

Rydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod toriadau gan awdurdodau lleol i hygyrchedd nofio i bob disgybl (drwy bwysau llywodraeth ganolog) a Bagloriaeth Cymru newydd ar ddiogelwch dŵr yn fwllch rhy eang i sicrhau neges addysgol gyson

i bawb. Mae gan Gymru dair strategaeth fras (Ein Dyfodol Iach, Adeiladu Dyfodol Mwy Disglair a Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol) sydd â chysylltiadau ag atal anafiadau, ac felly lleihau boddi.

Cefnogir y ddeiseb hon gan lawer o bartneriaid gan gynnwys: pum teulu i ddyfodol ifanc a foddodd yng ngorllewin Cymru, Bad Achub Glan-y-fferi, Jonathan Edwards AS, Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru, Rebecca Ramsey (ymgyrchydd dros addysg diogelwch dŵr yn Lloegr), Grŵp Diogelwch Dŵr Cymru Gyfan, Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru, Simon Hart AS, Cyngor Tref Caerfyrddin, y Gymdeithas Cyryclau a Physgotwyr Rhwydi, Clwb Canŵio Padlwyr Cwm Gwendraeth, Gorsaf Heddlu Rhydaman, Clwb Cychod Caerfyrddin, Tîm Achub Mynydd Aberhonddu, Gwylwyr y Glannau Llansteffan, Angela Burns AC, Fferïau Bae Caerfyrddin, Canolfan Ganŵio Padlwyr Llandysul, i enwi rhai.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Diogelwch dŵr/atal boddi

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 19 Mawrth 2019

Petitions Committee | 19 March 2019

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-868

Teitl y ddeiseb: Diogelwch Dŵr/Atal Boddi ac effeithiau Sioc Dŵr Oer i'w haddysgu ym mhob Ysgol yng Nghymru

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnwys Diogelwch Dŵr/Atal Boddi ac effeithiau sioc dŵr oer i'w haddysgu drwy'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol yng Nghymru.

Yn 2016, gwelsom lansiad y strategaeth diogelwch dŵr gyntaf erioed yn y DU, sy'n anelu at leihau 50% o farwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â dŵr erbyn 2026. Mae'n canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar gydweithio, ymwybyddiaeth, addysg ac atal. Mae angen i Gymru ymateb i'w chefnogi.

Mae teuluoedd Cameron Comey, Luke Somerfield, Kieran Bennett-Leefe, Robert Mansfield a Jem Pendragon oll yn cefnogi'r ddeiseb hon er cof am eu meibion a gollwyd mewn dŵr.

Mae cannoedd o oedolion a phlant yn boddi'n ddamweiniol bob blwyddyn yn y DU ac Iwerddon, ac mae Cymru, gyda'i hafonydd a'i llynnoedd niferus a'i harfordir gwyllt yn dioddef hefyd. Mae addysg ac atal yn allweddol i ddiogelu ein cymunedau rhag achosion diangen o fodd.

Mae'r ddeiseb hon hefyd yn canolbwyntio ar ddigwyddiadau iach ac addysgedig ar lawer o'n dyfrffyrdd agored yng Nghymru drwy hyrwyddo digwyddiadau yn genedlaethol ac yn lleol, lle gall pobl ifanc a'r cyhoedd gael mynediad at ddigwyddiadau sydd wedi'u trefnu er mwyn cymryd rhan mewn digwyddiadau cymdeithasol, gweithgar a diogel gyda chlybiau/sefydliadau sy'n ymwneud â gweithgareddau dŵr.

Rydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod toriadau gan awdurdodau lleol i hygyrchedd nofio i bob disgybl (drwy bwysau llywodraeth ganolog) a Bagloriaeth Cymru newydd ar ddiogelwch dŵr yn fwlch rhy eang i sicrhau neges addysgol gyson i bawb. Mae gan Gymru dair strategaeth fras (Ein Dyfodol Iach, Adeiladu Dyfodol Mwy Disglair a Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol) sydd â chysylltiadau ag atal anafiadau, ac felly lleihau boddi.

1. Cynnwys y cwricwlwm

Yn ei llythyr at y Pwyllgor, mae'r Gweinidog Addysg yn nodi sefyllfa bresennol diogelwch dŵr mewn addysg gyfredol, yn addysg gorfforol o dan yr elfen 'gweithgareddau anturus' a thrwy Addysg Bersonol a Chymdeithasol drwy ddysgu am ddiogelwch personol drwy thema iechyd a lles emosiynol. Mae hefyd yn datgan bod cyfleoedd o fewn Bagloriaeth Cymru yn ymwneud ag iechyd a lles.

2. Cwricwlwm Newydd i Gymru (i'w gyflwyno o fis Medi 2022)

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda'r proffesiwn addysg i ddatblygu cwricwlwm newydd, yn dilyn adolygiad annibynnol yr Athro Graham Donaldson o drefniadau cwricwlwm ac asesu a'i adroddiad dilynol, [Dyfodol Llwyddiannus](#) (Chwefror 2015).

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi mabwysiadu'r **pedwar diben** o'r cwricwlwm newydd fel yr argymhellwyd gan yr Athro Donaldson. Y rhain yw y bydd yr holl blant a phobl ifanc sy'n cwblhau eu haddysg:

- Ddysgwyr uchelgeisiol a galluog sydd yn barod i ddysgu drwy gydol eu bywydau.
- Cyfranwyr mentrus, creadigol sydd yn barod i chwarae rhan lawn mewn bywyd a gwaith.
- Dinasyddion gwybodus, moesegol, sydd yn barod i fod yn ddinasyddion o Gymru a'r byd.
- Unigolion iach hyderus sydd yn barod i arwain bywydau llawn fel aelodau gwerthfawr o gymdeithas.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi mabwysiadu'r **chwe Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad** a argymhellwyd gan yr Athro Donaldson:

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

Bydd y cwricwlwm newydd yn cael ei gyflwyno'n statudol ym mis Medi 2022. Bydd y cwricwlwm newydd yn cael ei gyflwyno i ddechrau mewn ysgolion cynradd a Blwyddyn 7 ym mis Medi 2022, cyn cael ei gyflwyno i flwyddyn 8 ar gyfer 2023, blwyddyn 9 yn 2024, ac yn y blaen wrthi'n garfan symud drwy'r ysgol.

Cyn iddo gael ei gyflwyno'n statudol, bydd y cwricwlwm newydd ar gael i ysgolion adborth yn ôl, profi a mireinio o fis Ebrill 2019, cyn i fersiwn derfynol gael ei gyhoeddi y gall ysgolion gael gafael arni o fis Ionawr 2020. Mae rhagor o wybodaeth am y broses ar gael yn [yr erthygl blog yma](#).

Mae ysgolion arloesi yn cydweithio â Llywodraeth Cymru, consortia addysg rhanbarthol ac arbenigwyr a chynghorwyr drwy chwe Gweithgor – un ar gyfer pob un o'r Meysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad newydd. Mae'r grwpiau hyn wedi llunio **datganiadau 'Beth sy'n Bwysig?'** yn nodi'r syniadau diweddaraf ar gynnwys y cwricwlwm a phynciau allweddol. Y fersiynau drafft diweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd o'r rhain oedd mis [Mai 2018](#).

Yn ei llythyr, mae'r Gweinidog yn nodi y bydd datganiad o'r Hyn sy'n Bwysig Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles (nad yw wedi'i gyhoeddi eto) yn cefnogi'r ddarpariaeth o nofio drwy nodi bod angen i ddysgwyr brofi cyfleoedd i fod yn weithgar yn gorfforol mewn amrywiaeth o amgylcheddau, gan gynnwys o amgylch dŵr, a bod angen iddynt wneud penderfyniadau mewn amrywiaeth o sefyllfaoedd ac amgylcheddau. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn nodi nad yw'r cwricwlwm newydd yn darparu rhestr gynhwysfawr o gynnwys manwl a bod yn rhaid iddo roi hyblygrwydd i weithwyr proffesiynol ddewis y cynnwys penodol sy'n diwallu anghenion eu dysgwyr.

3. Gweithgareddau'r Cynulliad

Fel rhan o'u gwaith craffu parhaus ar ddiwygio cwricwlwm Llywodraeth Cymru, clywodd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg dystiolaeth gan [y Gweinidog Addysg ar 10 Ionawr 2019](#). Cyn hynny, gofynnodd y Pwyllgor am farn rhanddeiliaid ar gynnydd y cwricwlwm newydd. Roedd yr [ymateb gan Chwaraeon Cymru](#) yn dweud er eu bod nhw'n falch gyda chynnydd y cwricwlwm ar y cyfan, roeddent wedi cael rhai pryderon ynghylch pa mor amlwg yw gweithgarwch corfforol a chwaraeon ar draws y Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles ac amlygrwydd diogelwch dŵr a nofio fel sgiliau bywyd a:

there are concerns over the profile of Swimming from the perspective of Water safety in the current draft version [of the What Matters? statement].

Pan holwyd y Gweinidog ynghylch hyn, dywedodd:

With regard to swimming, there is reference to swimming and water safety, so there is nothing to preclude schools from pursuing swimming as a physical activity within the curriculum. So, I would argue that that is there.

Aeth ei swyddog ymlaen i esbonio:

The health and well-being AoLE will mean that learners need to be able to be physically active in and around water—so, swimming—as part of being physically active, and to be able to make safe decisions around situations in environments, including water. So, it is there.

I think the thing that we'll probably need to look at again is the guidance that goes with it and interpreting that, but, again, this is something we'll keep in touch with Sport Wales on. Sport Wales have been really close to this process and have been really close to us developing that AoLE, so it is something we'll look at with them. But, I think our view, and the view of the AoLE, is that it's there. It might be that, actually, when we come out we'll need to be clearer in terms of the supporting information that goes with it.

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



Eich cyf: P-05-868
Ein cyf: KW/05326/19

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

15 Chwefror 2019

Annwyl David John Rowlands AC,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 8 Chwefror yn ymwneud â deiseb P-05-868
“Diogelwch Dŵr/Atal Boddi ac effeithiau Sioc Dŵr Oer i'w haddysgu ym mhob Ysgol
yng Nghymru.”

Mae sicrhau bod plant a phobl ifanc yn datblygu'r wybodaeth a'r sgiliau sydd eu hangen
arnynt i'w cadw'n ddiogel ac yn iach yn rhan hanfodol o'r broses o'u paratoi ar gyfer bywyd
a chefnogi eu hiechyd a'u lles. Hefyd, mae'n bwysig eu bod yn gallu cadw eu hunain yn
ddiogel mewn amgylcheddau ffisegol a chymdeithasol amrywiol, gan gynnwys mewn dŵr ac
wrth ymyl dŵr.

Mae addysg gorfforol yn elfen orfodol o'r cwricwlwm presennol ar gyfer dysgwyr Cyfnod
Allweddol 2 (7-11 oed), Cyfnod Allweddol 3 (11-14 oed) a Chyfnod Allweddol 4 (14-16 oed).
Mae'r rhaglen astudio yn rhoi cyfle i ddysgwyr gymryd rhan mewn amrywiaeth eang o
weithgareddau, sydd wedi'u trefnu ar sail 4 maes. Un o'r meysydd hyn yw “gweithgareddau
antur”.

Trwy'r maes gweithgareddau antur, mae dysgwyr yn datblygu'r sgiliau sydd eu hangen i
nofio, cadw'n ddiogel a themlo'n hyderus yn y dŵr. Yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 2, mae hyn yn
golygu y dylid addysgu dysgwyr i "ddatblygu sgiliau diogelwch a goroesi personol yn y dŵr"
a "nofio heb gymorth am gyfnod penodol o amser".

Hefyd, mae cyfleoedd ar gael i ysgolion ymgysylltu â dysgu am ddiogelwch personol fel
rhan o addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol (ABCh). Mae ABCh yn rhan o'r cwricwlwm
sylfaenol ar gyfer pob disgybl cofrestredig mewn ysgolion a gynhelir. Mae'r fframwaith
anstatudol ar gyfer ABCh yn cynnwys 5 thema, ac un ohonynt yw “iechyd a lles emosiynol”.

Trwy'r thema ‘iechyd a lles emosiynol’ mae dysgwyr yn derbyn cymorth i ddatblygu
dealltwriaeth o'r angen i gymryd cyfrifoldeb am ddiogelwch personol a diogelwch grŵp
mewn lleoliadau cymdeithasol.

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

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Caerdydd • Cardiff
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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 52
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding
in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Fel y nodir yn eich llythyr, mae Bagloriaeth Cymru hefyd yn rhoi cyfleoedd i ddysgwyr yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4 ymgysylltu â heriau sy'n cefnogi eu hiechyd a'u lles. Ym mis Ebrill 2017, mynychais lansiad Her Gymunedol Dŵr Agored Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru ar gyfer Bagloriaeth Cymru. Mae'r her hon yn datblygu gwybodaeth dysgwyr am y peryglon sy'n gysylltiedig â dŵr agored, fel llynnoedd chwareli, cronfeydd dŵr, camlesi ac afonydd, gyda'r nod o sicrhau bod dysgwyr yn rhannu'r wybodaeth ag eraill yn yr ysgol a'r gymuned.

Un o bedwar diben y cwricwlwm newydd ar gyfer Cymru yw cefnogi plant a phobl ifanc i ddod yn unigolion iach a hyderus sy'n gwybod sut i gael gwybodaeth a chymorth i gadw'n ddiogel ac yn iach. Bydd y pedwar diben yn ganolog i'r cwricwlwm newydd ac maent yn fan cychwyn ar gyfer pob penderfyniad yn ymwneud â datblygu'r cwricwlwm newydd a'r trefniadau asesu.

Mae'r cwricwlwm newydd yn seiliedig ar 6 Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad (MDPh), sy'n cynnwys Iechyd a Lles. Mae pob MDPh yn cynnwys "datganiadau o'r hyn sy'n bwysig", sy'n helpu ymarferwyr i nodi gwybodaeth, sgiliau a phrofiadau sy'n bwysig i ddealltwriaeth dysgwr o'r MDPh a chyflawni'r pedwar diben.

Datblygwyd y datganiadau o'r "hyn sy'n bwysig" ar gyfer y MDPh Iechyd a Lles gan ysgolion arloesi, a rhoddwyd ystyriaeth fanwl i sut y gallai cwricwlwm newydd helpu ysgolion i gyflwyno nofio, fel rhan o ddull gweithredu cyffredin ym maes lles corfforol, meddyliol ac emosiynol. Nodwyd bod pwysigrwydd nofio yn mynd y tu hwnt i fod yn fodd o weithgarwch corfforol a'i fod yn elfen bwysig o gadw dysgwyr yn ddiogel. O ganlyniad, mae datganiadau o'r "hyn sy'n bwysig" yn y MDPh Iechyd a Lles yn helpu i gyflwyno nofio trwy nodi bod yn rhaid i ddysgwyr gael cyfleoedd i fod yn gorfforol egniol mewn amgylcheddau amrywiol, gan gynnwys wrth ymyl dŵr, a bod angen iddynt wneud penderfyniadau diogel mewn sefyllfaoedd ac amgylcheddau amrywiol.

Mae ysgolion arloesi wedi gweithio gydag arbenigwyr gwahanol i ddatblygu'r MDPh Iechyd a Lles, gan gynnwys Chwaraeon Cymru, sefydliadau addysg uwch ac Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru.

Mae *Dyfodol Llwyddiannus* wedi ein herio i feddwl eto am ein hagwedd at y cwricwlwm. Mae'n nodi'n glir bod lefel uchel o ragnodi a manlyder ar lefel genedlaethol yn cyfyngu ar "y llif a'r dilyniant yn y dysgu gan blant a phobl ifanc". O ganlyniad, mae angen i ni sicrhau nad yw'r cwricwlwm newydd yn darparu rhestr gynhwysfawr o gynnwys manwl a fyddai'n mynd yn gymhleth ac yn orlawn yn gyflym iawn. Mae'n rhaid i'r cwricwlwm roi'r hyblygrwydd i weithwyr proffesiynol ddewis y cynnwys penodol sy'n diwallu anghenion eu dysgwyr ac yn adlewyrchu eu cyd-destunau lleol. Gydol y broses, buom yn gweithio gydag ymarferwyr i sicrhau cydbwysedd priodol rhwng hyblygrwydd ar lefel ysgol ac eglurder ar lefel genedlaethol.

Bydd modd cyflwyno adborth ar y cwricwlwm newydd ar gyfer Cymru ym mis Ebrill 2019. Fe'i cyflwynir yn raddol wedyn o fis Medi 2022, gan ddechrau mewn dosbarthiadau meithrin hyd at Flwyddyn 7, ac fe'i cyflwynir fesul blwyddyn wedyn hyd at 2026.

Yn gywir



Kirsty Williams AC
Y Gweinidog Addysg



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

Date: 22/3/19.

Dear David John Rowlands,

Thank you to your committee and team for the support afforded us regarding the **petition P-05-868 entitled 'Water Safety, drowning prevention and the effects of cold-water shock to be taught in all schools in Wales.'**

As an independent water safety and drowning prevention charity in Wales, the five families we support all wanted to submit this petition (in line with another family in England) increasing awareness around the dangers of open water. In Wales we are never more than a mile away from a body of open water, the cold-water threshold is considered 12 degrees or below and this is standard in Wales for most of the year.

While the final total of this welsh water safety petition is not as high as we would have liked, we are proud to have provided a marker as to record where Wales as a nation is in regards delivering on the World Health Organization's recommendations that every country should have a water safety plan and how Welsh Government and it's statutory partners are fulfilling their responsibilities in achieving this on all levels.

In the charity's and families experience over the last four years (since Cameron Comey was swept away from Carmarthen in a tidal river and was never recovered.) there is not a cohesive plan for the delivery of effective drowning prevention at this time. It is our hope that the new Water Safety Wales group set up by South Wales Fire & Rescue Service and other organizations, will drive this agenda forward – like the Water Safety Scotland group which is years ahead of Wales in its structure, interventions and activity.

In 2015 a review was published by Public Health Wales - www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/84337



where they reviewed patterns, causes and trends of child deaths in Wales (under 18, after October 2009) or where the child resided or died in Wales. Several recommendations were made and we are of the opinion that more work needs to be done before organizations like RoSPA, Water Safety Wales, the Royal Life Saving Society and others can deliver a cohesive Water Safety Plan for Wales in partnership with all who have an interest in drowning prevention work in Wales. The recommendations are below, and I would urge Welsh Government to ensure all are met.

- Organizations in Wales should have common messages on water safety, appropriate to the setting
- There are interventions that may encourage safer swimming or prevent unintended contact with water, like self-latching gates around pools
- Education on how pool-based lessons relate to open water could be included in Welsh Government efforts to ensure every child in Wales is able to swim
- Planning is needed in Wales to take forward the UK national drowning prevention strategy (2016–2026) goal of producing publicly available community-level risk assessment and water safety plans
- Holidaymakers at home and abroad could be encouraged to be more aware of water safety, supported by the tourist industry routinely providing advice and guidance on water safety
- There are opportunities to improve sharing of data, and to look at how information is communicated to support prevention, including reports by coroners
- Appropriate support for those involved in drowning events in Wales is important.

With all the austerity cuts implemented in Wales over the last 8 years or so, there is a real and enduring paucity of drowning prevention work where we see community councils, PCSO's, schools, town and county councils struggling to deliver community safety interventions and seeking support from our charity as the awareness of drowning prevention or funding is non-existent as far as they are aware. The activity we have delivered to date has spawned wider interventions and we have indeed worked with Welsh Government to deliver a new Emergency Services Slipway at Abergwili in the Towy Valley.

Carmarthenshire Water Safety Partnership will continue to deliver a range of interventions to maintain a voice for families who have lost their children and young men to drowning, offer financial and emotional support to anyone effected by loss, raising awareness of mental health and water related self-harm, the unwanted, repeated and consequence free vandalism of public rescue equipment in Wales, community interventions to maintain (with local councils) a dynamic water safety presence in South West Wales, community events to deliver water safety messages to all in attendance (Carmarthen River Festival) and partnership work with organizations to deliver a range of campaigns in our communities.



Kind regards,

Adam Whitehouse

Chair

Carmarthenshire Water Safety Partnership

P-05-670 – Gadewch i ni Sicrhau y Caiff Calon Pob Person Ifanc (10–35 oed) ei Sgrinio

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sharon Owen, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 3,444 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno rhaglen sgrinio calonnau i bob person ifanc rhwng 10 a 35 oed yng Nghymru. Mae cannoedd yn marw bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru o gyflwr calon heb ddiagnosis a bydd prawf ECG syml yn nodi'r rhan fwyaf o abnormaleddau'r galon fel y gellir rheoli cyflyrau'n effeithiol.

Mae sesiynau sgrinio calonnau'n cynnwys prawf byr, 5–10 munud, sy'n gyflym ac yn ddi-boen ac yn gallu canfod y rhan fwyaf o annormaleddau'r galon a gallai achub cannoedd o fywydau yng Nghymru. Yn rhanbarth Veneto yn yr Eidal, lle mae'r rhaglen sgrinio calonnau wedi'i chynnal ers 25 mlynedd, gostyngodd nifer yr athletwyr (dynion a menywod) a oedd yn marw'n sydyn o ataliad y galon o un mewn 28,000 bob blwyddyn i un mewn 250,000, yn ôl astudiaeth yn 2006 a gyhoeddwyd yng nghylchgrawn y Gymdeithas Feddygol Americanaidd.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Papur Briffio ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 2 Ebrill 2019

Petitions Committee | 2 April 2019

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-870

Teitl y ddeiseb: Gadewch i ni Sicrhau y Caiff Calon Pob Person Ifanc (10–35 oed) ei Sgrinio

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno rhaglen sgrinio calonnau i bob person ifanc rhwng 10 a 35 oed yng Nghymru. Mae cannoedd yn marw bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru o gyflwr calon heb ddiagnosis a bydd prawf ECG syml yn nodi'r rhan fwyaf o abnormaleddau'r galon fel y gellir rheoli cyflyrau'n effeithiol.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Mae sesiynau sgrinio calonnau'n cynnwys prawf byr, 5–10 munud, sy'n gyflym ac yn ddi-boen ac yn gallu canfod y rhan fwyaf o abnormaleddau'r galon a gallai achub cannoedd o fywydau yng Nghymru. Yn rhanbarth Veneto yn yr Eidal, lle mae'r rhaglen sgrinio calonnau wedi'i chynnal ers 25 mlynedd, gostyngodd nifer yr athletwyr (dynion a menywod) a oedd yn marw'n sydyn o ataliad y galon o un mewn 28,000 bob blwyddyn i un mewn 250,000, yn ôl astudiaeth yn 2006 a gyhoeddwyd yng nghylchgrawn y Gymdeithas Feddygol Americanaidd.

Y cefndir

Mae [gwefan](#) yr elusen Risg Cardiaidd yn yr Ifanc (CRY) yn dweud bod o leiaf [12 o bobl ifanc](#) yn marw o gyflyrau'r galon nad ydynt wedi cael diagnosis bob wythnos yn y DU, ac mewn 80 y cant o achosion o farwolaeth cardiaidd sydyn mewn pobl ifanc nid oes dim symptomau blaenorol bod nam ar y galon. Dywed hefyd bod modd lleihau amllder marwolaeth cardiaidd mewn pobl ifanc yn ddramatig drwy sicrhau y caiff pob person ifanc rhwng 14 a 35 oed ei sgrinio. Nod rhaglen sgrinio fyddai canfod cyflwr cardiaidd sylfaenol. Mae rhestr o gyflyrau a allai, heb eu canfod, arwain at farwolaeth oherwydd cyflwr ar y galon wedi'i nodi ar [wefan](#) yr elusen CRY.

Mae CRY wedi cynnal sesiynau ledled Cymru yn profi pobl ifanc am gyflyrau'r galon nad ydynt wedi'u canfod o'r blaen. Mae'r elusen [Calonnau Cymru](#) hefyd yn cynnig sesiynau sgrinio'r galon i bawb sydd rhwng 8 a 45 mlwydd oed. Mae gwefan Calonnau Cymru yn nodi y gall gwasanaeth sgrinio'r galon preifat gostio oddeutu [£300](#) y person, ond oherwydd bod rhoddion yn dod i

law gan gefnogwyr Calonnau Cymru, dim ond £65 y bydd unigolion yn ei dalu am y sgrinio (ym mis Mawrth 2019).

Mae [gwefan](#) Calonnau Cymru yn egluro pam mae'r gwasanaeth sgrinio y mae'n ei gynnig yn gyfyngedig i rai rhwng 8 a 45 mlwydd oed. Wyth yw'r isafswm oedran gan fod y galon yn dal i ddatblygu yn yr oedran hwn ac mae'n bwysig sicrhau y gellir cael darlleniad cywir. Mae'r grŵp oedran dros 45 oed yn fwyaf agored i gyflyrau'r galon a all achosi ataliad ar y galon, a gellir dangos y cyflyrau hyn gan y sgrinio. Fodd bynnag, mae pobl dros 45 oed yn fwy tebygol o ddioddef o gyflyrau na ellir eu canfod drwy sgrinio'r galon, fel trawiad ar y galon. Golyga hyn y gallai sgrinio ar y galon roi canlyniad hollol normal ar gyfer rhai cyflyrau'r galon, ond ni all ddiystyru'r posibilrwydd o drawiad ar y galon, yn anffodus.

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei [Chynllun Cyflawni ar gyfer Cyflyrau ar y Galon](#) ym mis Ionawr 2017. Gwnaeth Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros lechyd, Llesiant a Chwaraeon ddatganiad ar y Cynllun Cyflawni yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar [7 Chwefror 2017](#). Codwyd mater datblygu gwasanaeth sgrinio priodol ar lefel y boblogaeth gyfan ar gyfer rhai cyflyrau ar y galon mewn ymateb i'r datganiad hwn, ac ar yr adeg honno, nid oedd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet yn gwybod am ddull gweithredu synhwyrol ar gyfer sgrinio'r boblogaeth yn y maes penodol hwn.

Gohebiaeth yn ymwneud â'r ddeiseb

Mewn gohebiaeth â'r Pwyllgor, dyddiedig 6 Mawrth 2019, mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn nodi'r canlynol mewn perthynas â'r ddeiseb:

Ar y cyfan, mae rhaglenni sgrinio poblogaeth yn gallu achub bywydau drwy adnabod risgiau'n gynnar, ond er hynny, gallant hefyd wneud niwed drwy dynnu sylw at ffactorau risg na fyddent yn datblygu'n gyflwr difrifol neu'n gymhlethdod iechyd. Hefyd, gall rhaglenni sgrinio roi canlyniadau negyddol ffug, ac felly nid ydynt ychwaith yn gwarantu diogelwch, ac nid yw cael canlyniad risg isel yn golygu na fydd yr unigolyn hwnnw'n datblygu'r cyflwr yn nes ymlaen. Ni ddylid cynnig rhaglenni sgrinio poblogaeth ond pan fo tystiolaeth gadarn a thrylwyr y bydd y sgrinio'n gwneud mwy o les nag o ddrwg.

Mae Pwyllgor Sgrinio Cenedlaethol y DU (UKNSC) yn cynghori Gweinidogion ym mhedair gwlad y DU ar bob agwedd ar sgrinio'r boblogaeth, ac mae Pwyllgor y UKNSC wedi ystyried sgrinio i atal Marwolaeth Sydyn oherwydd cyflyrau ar y Galon (SCD) ymhlith pobl ifanc 12 i 39 oed, ac nid yw'n cael ei argymhell. Daeth y Pwyllgor i'r casgliad bod y niwed yn sgîl sgrinio ar gyfer Marwolaeth Sydyn oherwydd cyflyrau ar y Galon ar hyn o bryd yn fwy na'r manteision. Nodir rhagor o wybodaeth am y casgliad hwn yn llythyr y Gweinidog, ac mae ynddo hefyd linc i adolygiad ac argymhelliad Pwyllgor Sgrinio Cenedlaethol y DU.

Dywed Llywodraeth Cymru y bydd yn parhau i fonitro datblygiadau yn y maes hwn o iechyd y cyhoedd, ac os bydd rhagor o dystiolaeth ar gael sy'n awgrymu bod sgrinio'n fuddiol, rhoddir ystyriaeth briodol i hynny.

Mae'r Gweinidog hefyd yn nodi, er nad yw sgrinio ar gyfer y boblogaeth gyfan yn fuddiol, y dylid cynnig asesiadau clinigol i unigolion mewn teuluoedd pobl â gollodd rywun o gyflwr ar y galon heb ddiagnosis, er mwyn asesu eu risg. 'Rhaeadru' yw hyn, i adnabod achosion mewn poblogaeth risg uwch, yn hytrach na sgrinio asymptomatig poblogaeth gyfan.

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.



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/05540/19

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

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6 Mawrth 2019

Annwyl David,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 14 Chwefror ynghylch Deiseb P-05-870, Gadewch inni sicrhau y caiff calon pob person ifanc (10-35 oed) ei sgrinio, sy'n gofyn am gyflwyno rhaglen sgrinio'r galon i bobl 10 - 35 oed yng Nghymru.

Ar y cyfan, mae rhaglenni sgrinio poblogaeth yn gallu achub bywydau drwy adnabod risgiau'n gynnar, ond er hynny, gallant hefyd wneud niwed drwy dynnu sylw at ffactorau risg na fyddent yn datblygu'n gyflwr difrifol neu'n gymhlethdod iechyd. Hefyd, gall rhaglenni sgrinio roi canlyniadau negyddol ffug, ac felly nid ydynt ychwaith yn gwarantu diogelwch, ac nid yw cael canlyniad risg isel yn golygu na fydd yr unigolyn hwnnw'n datblygu'r cyflwr yn nes ymlaen. Ni ddylid cynnig rhaglenni sgrinio poblogaeth ond pan fo tystiolaeth gadarn a thrylwyr y bydd y sgrinio'n gwneud mwy o les nag o ddrwg.

Mae Pwyllgor Sgrinio Cenedlaethol y DU yn rhoi cyngor i Weinidogion ym mhedair gwlad y DU o ran pob agwedd ar sgrinio poblogaeth. Mae'n dod â thrylwyredd ac awdurdod academiaidd i faes hynod gymhleth y mae'r pwyllgor hwn yn arweinydd rhyngwladol ynddo. Mae'r pwyllgor wedi ystyried y posibilrwydd o sgrinio ar gyfer atal marwolaethau o ataliad sydyn ar y galon mewn pobl 12-39 oed, ond wedi ei ystyried nid yw wedi ei argymhell.

Mae o'r farn bod y niwed a allai ddeillio o sgrinio ar gyfer risgiau o ataliad sydyn ar y galon yn fwy na'r manteision. Mae ansicrwydd ynghylch manteision cyffredinol adnabod pobl sydd â ffactorau risg, gan nad yw'r profion presennol yn ddigon dibynadwy, a byddai llawer o bobl heb gael eu hadnabod ac felly'n cael sicrwydd ffug, a byddai llawer o bobl eraill yn cael canlyniadau positif ffug. Yn ogystal â hynny nid oes cytundeb ar unrhyw driniaeth y gellid ei chynnig i rywun sydd wedi ei adnabod fel rhywun sy'n byw gyda'r risg hwn. Os bydd rhywun yn cael ei adnabod yn gywir fel unigolyn sy'n byw gyda risg, mae'n bosibl y byddai'n dechrau pryderu bob tro y byddai'n gwneud gweithgarwch corfforol, gan roi'r gorau i wneud ymarfer corff yn rheolaidd. Gallai hynny gael effaith negyddol ar ei iechyd yn gyffredinol.

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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.

Mae'r dystiolaeth wedi cael ei hadolygu'n fanwl, ac isod mae dolen at adolygiad Pwyllgor Sgrinio Cenedlaethol y DU a'r argymhelliad:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/screening-for-risk-of-sudden-cardiac-death-not-recommended>

Mae Pwyllgor Sgrinio Cenedlaethol y DU yn adolygu ei holl safbwyntiau polisi yn rheolaidd. Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i fonitro'r datblygiadau yn y maes iechyd cyhoeddus hwn. Os daw tystiolaeth bellach i law sy'n awgrymu bod sgrinio'n fanteisiol, bydd honno'n destun yr ystyriaeth briodol.

Rwy'n cefnogi'n llawn yr angen i roi sylw i'r ffactorau sy'n achosi marwolaeth o ataliad sydyn ar y galon, y gellid eu hosgoi; fodd bynnag, fan hyn unwaith yn rhagor y mae angen sicrhau cydbwysedd o ran darparu gwybodaeth iechyd mewn modd cymesur sy'n darparu gwybodaeth am fynediad yn ein negeseuon i'r cyhoedd, heb greu pryder diangen. Ar lefel y boblogaeth, mae'n bwysig peidio â chreu pryder i bobl ifanc i'r graddau lle maent yn ymatal rhag gwneud yr ymarfer corff a all gryfhau eu hiechyd cardiofasgwlaidd – sef ymarfer sy'n fantais werthfawr yn nhyb pawb ohonom.

Er nad yw'n fanteisiol sgrinio poblogaeth gyfan, dylid cynnig asesiadau clinigol unigol i deuluoedd unigolion sydd wedi marw o ataliad sydyn ar y galon, er mwyn asesu eu risg. Mae hynny'n canfod achosion drwy raeadru asesiadau mewn poblogaeth lle y cydnabyddir bod y risg yn uchel, yn hytrach na sgrinio poblogaeth gyfan nad oes ganddi symptomau. Yn ogystal â hynny, dylai pobl ifanc sydd â symptomau neu bryderon, yn enwedig os ydynt yn weithgar iawn yn gorfforol, siarad â'u meddyg teulu a fydd yn gallu rhoi'r cyngor priodol iddynt.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi amrywiaeth o raglenni sgrinio cenedlaethol sy'n cael eu rhedeg gan y GIG ledled Cymru. Mae'r GIG yn cynnig gwasanaeth cyflawn o dan y rhaglenni hyn, yn hytrach na dim ond prawf. Er enghraifft, mae'n gwneud yn siŵr bod pobl yn deall pam mae sgrinio wedi ei gynnig iddynt, a beth allai'r canlyniadau fod, gan egluro unrhyw agweddau negyddol ar y broses a beth fydd yr opsiynau ar gyfer pob canlyniad. Y peth pwysicaf yw ein bod yn sicrhau bod unrhyw ofal neu driniaeth y gallai fod eu hangen ar bobl ar gael iddynt.

Yn gywir,



Vaughan Gething AC / AM

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

27th March 2019

Cover Letter

Heart screening saves lives and surely if there is a simple, pain free, easy to administer, time efficient, cost efficient method of diagnosing heart issues (on a sliding scale), preventing deaths or being able to treat sufferers sooner, this can only be a Win/Win.

The cost of a heart screening for a young person (charged by Welsh Hearts) is £65/person. Comparing this small fee to critical care for someone who has been previously undiagnosed but then needs all possible resources from the NHS, the route to take is clear.

We urge you to consider the evidence presented and move towards recommendation of this petition, for the rolling out of heart screening in young people across Wales.

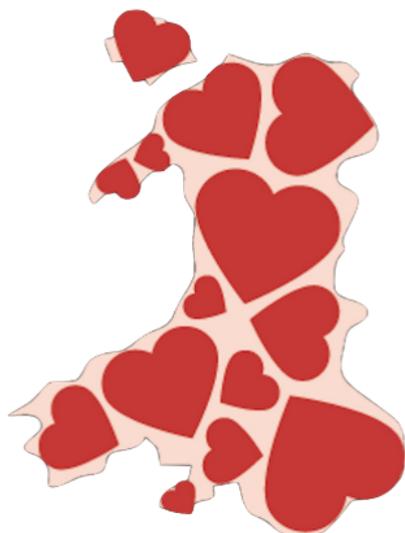
THANK YOU

PETITION No. P-05-870

LET'S GET EVERY YOUNG HEART SCREENED (age 10 -35)

To roll out a heart screening programme to people between the ages of 10 – 35 years in Wales

SUPPORTIVE EVIDENCE submitted by Welsh Hearts



**HEART
SCREENING
WALES**
SGRINIO CALON
CYMRU

Heart screening saves lives

Identifying risk factors can only be a good thing, for those that are found to have any kind of problem. It may be that a follow up trip to the GP can deal with the matter, some may not need immediate treatment but will have regular checkups to be monitored, but for those that need further investigation they can be treated as necessary, with some cases being very serious, potentially threatening. Heart screening saves lives.

The fact that some issues may never develop into severe conditions is not a worthy reasoning for not doing screening for the masses. People die from undiagnosed heart conditions. It is a tragic fact that 12 young people a week die of undiagnosed heart problems.

Heart screening can identify a number of heart issues. The sooner a major problem is identified, the better chance the patient has. Many diagnosed heart patients do not die, but do have severe health problems, limited lifestyles, take significant quantities of medication and have many hospital appointments, admissions and surgeries. For many, the earlier diagnosis, means far less time in hospital care, far less limiting of their lifestyle and few deaths because it has been found before getting worse.

Vaughan Gething's letter dated 6th March 2019, states 'there are uncertainties about the overall benefits of identifying people with risk factors' – the 'benefits' are, that lives are saved.

When any abnormality is identified during screening, it needs to be looked at further.

Mr Gething also stating that if someone is wrongly identified, which is a negligible number, it can cause anxiety, but, their concerns can be easily alleviated by their GP or at the hospital and from all the people we at Welsh Hearts have spoken to, they all say they would prefer to know, so the issue can be dealt with.

For Mr Gethin to say a person might become 'anxious about their physical activity and stop exercising regularly, which could have a negative effect on their overall health', is not the case. Quite the opposite in fact. People who are flagged as having a potential problem, who are then told they are one of the lucky ones and do not need treatment, are elated and go out and live life to the full.

Welsh Hearts carry out screening at schools across Wales and for every school attended, at least one child has been identified as having some kind of heart issue. This may be something which has not even needed treatment, but it may have be something serious. Heart screening saves lives.

We at Welsh Hearts have firsthand knowledge and experience of undiagnosed heart issues, along with contacts who have severe heart defects and also, tragically we speak to families who have lost youngsters from undiagnosed heart issues.

Welsh Hearts have screened over 3000 young hearts since 2015, with hundreds being referred into further investigation.

Welsh Hearts have picked up some very serious heart conditions, such as Brugada, hole in the heart and cardiomyopathy.

At a recent screening at The Principality Stadium, 104 people were screened, with 3 serious heart conditions picked up.

There are 8000 cardiac arrests outside hospital in Wales, every year with only a 3% survival rate.

Hundreds of people die each year from undiagnosed heart conditions.

Population of Wales: 3.2 million people (from statswales)
Population proposed for screening (10-35): approx. 30% population
(from statswales) = 969k people

Most common cause of hereditary cardiomyopathy is Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) - prevalence approx. 0.1-0.2% = 2000 people in Wales

Other screening programs (info from CRY) have an abnormality pick-up of 1% (includes other hereditary cardiomyopathies, structural cardiac disease, and premature acquired cardiac disease) = 9.7k people

Most of these cardiac conditions are either associated with premature death or morbidity and furthermore if detected early by a screening program intervention will substantially reduce mortality and morbidity. Given that these conditions affect the young there is the potential for a lifetime of loss of earnings and tax for inland revenue, together with the potential for a lifetime of social care and healthcare costs. If identified early these individuals are also less likely to burden A&E and already overstretched unscheduled care services.

Also shouldn't ignore the importance of a normal screen for the 'worried well'. A normal screen for these people gives them confidence to continue to lead a full and active life and not be afraid to exercise.

Competitive sport: The European Society of Cardiology recommend, that all children over 12 years old and all adults undertaking competitive sport should undergo sports cardiology screening every 2 years. Competitive sport is defined as any sport that involves competition or regular training (European Heart Journal (2005) 26, 516–524). Wales has a heritage of supporting rugby and football and the children and young people playing club sport should be protected by a national screening program.

Welsh Hearts have recently joined forces with the Welsh Sports Association.

CEO Victoria Ward said:

'The collaboration with Welsh Hearts is a great opportunity to raise the profile of screening services and insure that screening is accessible and affordable to all athletes in the future. The screening sessions being offered are quick and painless, so we would encourage all our members to spread the word amongst their athletes and help us to improve heart health awareness across Wales.'

A recent tragic example of a young man who died as he finished the Cardiff Half Marathon, only serves to show that if screening was in place across Wales, his heart problem may well have been picked up early and he could have received treatment and his family would have been saved such avoidable tragedy.

Heart screening saves lives

Hundreds die each year from an undiagnosed heart condition – that's hundreds too many. A simple ECG (electrocardiogram) will identify most cardiac abnormalities so that conditions can be managed.

Welsh Hearts are pleased to be funding such a vital and life saving initiative. It is our mission to help protect and promote the heart health of young people here in Wales. Many people still associate heart disease and heart attacks with older people, however this is sadly not the case. But with screening we can make a massive difference and we will save lives.



“This is a great initiative from Welsh Hearts that will hopefully prevent lives being lost from undiagnosed heart conditions.

“I’ve worked closely with Welsh Hearts for a number of years and they do a fantastic job in raising the awareness of heart conditions as well as screening across Wales.”

Sam Warburton

We call on the National Assembly for Wales to ask the Welsh Government to roll out a heart screening programme to all young people between 10 and 35 in Wales. Hundreds die each year in Wales from an undiagnosed heart condition and a simple ECG will identify most cardiac abnormalities so that conditions can be managed effectively.

Heart screening sessions involve a short 5-10-minute test which is quick and painless and able to detect most heart abnormalities and could save hundreds of lives in Wales. In the Veneto region of Italy, where heart screening programme has been undertaken for 25 years the number of young athletes, male and female, dying of sudden cardiac arrest fell from one in 28,000 each year to one in 250,000, according to a 2006 study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Eitem 3.3

P-05-871 – Trefnu bod cyfleusterau newid cewynnau ar gael mewn toiledau i ddynion a thoiledau i fenywod

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Antony Esposti, ar ôl casglu – cyfanswm o 125 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yng Nghymru, mae llawer o fusnesau, ysbytai a pharciau/safleoedd a gynhelir gan gynghorau lle nad oes cyfleusterau newid cewynnau ar gael i ddynion a menywod eu defnyddio. Fel arfer, dim ond mewn toiledau i fenywod y mae'r cyfleusterau ar gael.

Oherwydd hyn, mae dynion yn aml yn gorfod mynd i chwilio am gyfleusterau y cânt eu defnyddio neu, ar lawer o achlysuron, ddefnyddio mesurau dros dro fel newid cewyn ar y llawr, ar ben caead bin ag olwynion mewn toiledau, cydbwysu'r plentyn ar eu côl ac ar fainc yn yr awyr agored.

Gofynnwn i'r Cynulliad sicrhau bod pob gwaith adnewyddu yn y dyfodol ac adeilad newydd mewn mannau sy'n agored i'r cyhoedd â man diogel a glân i newid cewynnau a galluogi plant bach i fynd i'r toiled yn ddiogel ac, fel mesur tymor byr, drefnu bod cyfleuster newid cewynnau ar ffurf bwrdd neu uned gollwng-i-lawr ar gael.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Papur briffio ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 2 Ebrill 2019

Petitions Committee | 2 April 2019

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil: Trefnu bod cyfleusterau newid cewynnau ar gael mewn toiledau i ddynion a thoiledau i fenywod

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-871

Teitl y ddeiseb: Trefnu bod cyfleusterau newid cewynnau ar gael mewn toiledau i ddynion a thoiledau i fenywod

Testun y ddeiseb: Yng Nghymru, mae llawer o fusnesau, ysbytai a pharciau/safleoedd a gynhelir gan gynghorau lle nad oes cyfleusterau newid cewynnau ar gael i ddynion a menywod eu defnyddio. Fel arfer, dim ond mewn toiledau i fenywod y mae'r cyfleusterau ar gael.

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Yn 2018, tynnodd ymgyrch #SquatforChange ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasol sylw at y teimlad o rwystredigaeth ymysg tadau ynghylch diffyg cyfleusterau newid cewynnau mewn toiledau cyhoeddus i ddynion. Dechreuwyd yr ymgyrch ar Instagram gan [Donte Palmer](#) o'r Unol Daleithiau ond cydiodd yn gyflym yn y DU hefyd.

Mae canllawiau arferion gorau Cymdeithas Toiledau Prydain [yn argymhell](#) y dylai'r holl doiledau mewn mannau cyhoeddus ddiwallu anghenion rhieni o'r naill ryw sydd â babanod a phlant

ifanc. Fodd bynnag, mae'r canllawiau hefyd yn cydnabod nad oedd toiledau hŷn wedi'u dylunio ag anghenion teuluoedd, mamau a phlant ifanc neu bobl anabl mewn golwg, heb sôn am ddynion sy'n newid cewynnau.

Yr Unol Daleithiau

Mae [Bathroom Accessible in Every Situation Act](#) 2016 yn nodi y dylai adeiladau ffederal fod â chyfleusterau newid cewynnau ac y dylid eu gosod mewn toiledau i ddynion hefyd.

Ym mis Ionawr 2019, [newidiwyd y ddeddfwriaeth](#) yn Efrog Newydd i sicrhau bod gan unrhyw doiledau newydd neu doiledau wedi'u hadnewyddu gyfleusterau newid cewynnau i ddynion a menywod.

Yr Alban

Mae Rhan 3.12.12 o'r [Scottish Building Standards](#) (2017) yn datgan y canlynol:

Baby changing facilities should be provided either as a separate unisex facility or as a dedicated space within both male and female sanitary accommodation and not within an accessible toilet.

Cymru

Mae ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi bod Rhan 8 o Ddeddf Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru) 2017 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru **ddatblygu strategaeth toiledau lleol**. Rhaid i'r strategaeth hon gynnwys asesiad o'r angen am doiledau mewn cymuned (gan gynnwys cyfleusterau newid cewynnau a chyfleusterau ar gyfer pobl anabl), a rhaid iddi nodi sut y mae'r awdurdod lleol yn bwriadu diwallu'r angen hwn. Bydd yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol ymgynghori â phartïon â chanddynt fuddiant ar eu strategaethau drafft.

Mae angen i strategaethau toiledau lleol fod ar waith erbyn 31 Mai 2019. Nid yw darpariaethau Deddf 2017 **yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu cyfleusterau toiled**, ac nid ydynt yn atal awdurdodau rhag cau toiledau. Bwriad y Ddeddf yw gwella'r broses o gynllunio darpariaeth fel y gellir dod o hyd i ddarpariaeth amgen i doiledau cyhoeddus traddodiadol o fewn cymunedau, a bod unrhyw benderfyniadau'n cael eu gwneud yng nghyd-destun anghenion cymuned.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi llunio [canllawiau statudol](#) ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol, sy'n cynnwys ystyried anghenion rhieni plant ifanc a darpariaeth toiledau cyn gwneud gwaith adnewyddu a chodi adeiladau newydd yn y dyfodol.

Yn ei hymateb i'r ddeiseb, nododd Llywodraeth Cymru y canlynol:

Nid yw Rheoliadau Adeiladu yn gosod unrhyw ofyniad (ar gyfer adeiladu o'r newydd nag adnewyddu) am ddarpariaeth toiledau neu gyfleusterau newid babanod, ond maen nhw'n nodi safonau cynllunio pan fo'r cyfleusterau hynny i gael eu darparu. Lle mae bwriad i ddarparu cyfleusterau newid babanod, mae'r canllawiau statudol a'r Safonau Prydeinig perthnasol yn argymhell y dylent fod yn hygyrch ac nid mewn toiledau neillryw.

Mae [Rhan M](#) (mynediad i adeiladau a defnydd ohonynt) o Reoliadau Adeiladu Llywodraeth Cymru yn datgan y canlynol (Saesneg yn unig):

Wheelchair-accessible unisex toilets should not be used for baby changing. [..]

The provision of an enlarged cubicle in a separate-sex toilet washroom can be of benefit to ambulant disabled people, as well as parents with children and people (e.g. those with luggage) who need an enlarged space. In large building developments, separate facilities for baby changing and an enlarged unisex toilet incorporating an adult changing table are desirable.

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
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-872
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/05387/19

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
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27 Chwefror 2019

Annwyl David

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 15 Chwefror ynghylch y ddeiseb a gawsoch gan James Wilkinson, 'Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddiogelu cyllid ysgolion ac, os na all wneud hynny, i gydnabod effaith toriadau ar ddarpariaeth addysgol'. Rydych yn gofyn am fy marn ar y materion a godwyd cyn ei hystyried yn ffurfiol am y tro cyntaf.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod y pwysau y mae awdurdodau lleol yn eu hwynebu ac mae ein cyllidebau yn adlewyrchu ein blaenoriaethau parhaus ar gyfer gwasanaethau lleol, ysgolion a gofal cymdeithasol. Rydym wedi cymryd camau i ddiogelu awdurdodau lleol a gwasanaethau rheng flaen mewn ysgolion.

Mae'r penderfyniadau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u gwneud fel rhan o'r gyllideb gyffredinol yn darparu setliad realistig i lywodraeth leol yng nghyd-destun yr hinsawdd ariannol bresennol, ac un sy'n well na'r setliad dangosol a gymeradwywyd yn y gyllideb ddiwethaf, lle roedd cynghorau yn edrych ar ostyngiad o 1% yn y cyllid craidd. Mae'r setliad terfynol yn cynyddu'r arian parod yn gyffredinol, o gymharu â 2018/19, sy'n cyfateb i gynnydd o 0.2% ar ôl addasiadau trosglwyddo, ac mae'n cynnwys cyllid gwaelodol a ddarperir yn llawn gan Lywodraeth Cymru. O ganlyniad, nid yw'r un awdurdod bellach yn wynebu gostyngiad o fwy na 0.3%, o gymharu â'r flwyddyn gyfredol, oni bai bod yna ffactorau gwahanol.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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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 72
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 ogystal â'r cyllid creiddiol rydym yn ei roi i lywodraeth leol am y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ganddynt, mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n parhau i ddarparu cyllid grant sylweddol i gefnogi deilliannau gwell i ddysgwyr yng Nghymru. Dros dymor y Cynulliad hwn, rydym wedi ymrwymo i fuddsoddi £100 miliwn i godi safonau ysgolion ac mae dros hanner y buddsoddiad hwn wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer gwella addysgu a dysgu, gan gydnabod mai ein

hathrawon yw'r arf cryfaf sydd gennym ar gyfer ysgogi newid a gwella yn yr ystafell ddosbarth.

Mewn cydnabyddiaeth o'r costau sydd ynghlwm â chyflwyno'r system Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol newydd, rydym yn buddsoddi £20 miliwn i gefnogi datblygu sgiliau'r gweithlu addysg i helpu i gynyddu capasiti yn y system ac i sicrhau y gellir bodloni anghenion dysgwyr mewn amrywiaeth o leoliadau addysgol - mae £5.7 miliwn wedi'i fuddsoddi ar gyfer 2019-20.

Bydd hyn yn hwyluso ac yn cefnogi gweithredu Deddf Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol a'r Tribiwnlys Addysg (Cymru), a dderbyniodd gydsyniad brenhinol ym mis Ionawr ac a fydd yn gweddnewid y system ADY. Bydd yn paratoi'r ffordd ar gyfer dull newydd, gan ysgogi gwella safonau i sicrhau bod pob dysgwr yn gallu cyflawni ei addewid yn llwyr.

Mae diwygio'r cwricwlwm wrth galon ein cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer addysg ac rydym wedi cyllido'n benodol i gyflawni Addysg yng Nghymru. Rydym yn parhau i fuddsoddi £10 miliwn y flwyddyn hon i gefnogi diwygio'r cwricwlwm. Rydym wedi pennu cyllidebau sy'n ein galluogi i gynnal ein buddsoddiad yn yr ysgolion arloesi, i ddatblygu craidd y cwricwlwm gan weithio gyda'n partneriaid, ac i'w gyflwyno. Mae ein cefnogaeth uniongyrchol i'r cwricwlwm, dysgu proffesiynol ac ysgolion arloesi digidol yn parhau.

Cyhoeddwyd y Dull Cenedlaethol o Ddysgu Proffesiynol ym mis Tachwedd. Bydd y Dull yn cael £9 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon, gan godi i £15 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Dyma'r buddsoddiad unigol mwyaf i gefnogi athrawon ers datganoli. Bydd y cyllid yn rhoi'r amser a'r adnoddau i ysgolion y maent eu hangen i gynllunio ymlaen ar gyfer y cwricwlwm newydd ac i sicrhau y gwneir newidiadau mewn ffordd a fydd yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i lesiant athrawon ac yn amharu cyn lleied â phosibl ar ddysgu disgyblion. Bydd y cyllid hefyd yn helpu i sicrhau bod staff llanw ar gael er mwyn gallu rhyddhau staff ar gyfer dysgu proffesiynol.

Ein Rhaglen i Sicrhau Addysg ac Ysgolion ar gyfer yr 21ain Ganrif yw'r buddsoddiad mwyaf yn ein hysgolion a'n colegau ers y 1960au. Fe gaiff dros £1.4 biliwn ei fuddsoddi ym Mand A y Rhaglen, sydd eisoes wedi hen basio ei tharged, sef ailadeiladu neu ailwampio 150 o ysgolion a cholegau. Bydd £2.3 biliwn arall yn cael ei fuddsoddi yn y seilwaith addysg o fis Ebrill 2019 ymlaen. Mae wedi bod yn un o flaenoriaethau allweddol Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn cael mynediad cyfartal i addysg, gan gynnwys plant ag anableddau a rhai ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Ein partneriaid cyflawni mewn awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau addysg bellach sy'n gyfrifol am flaenoriaethu pa brosiectau y mae rhaid eu cyflawni.

Lefel wreiddiol y cymorth grant ar gyfer cynlluniau cyfalaf oedd 50%. Fodd bynnag, ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd, ar ôl gwrandao ar bryderon ein partneriaid cyflawni ynghylch pwysau ar eu cyllidebau, cyhoeddais fod cyfradd ymyrraeth grantiau Llywodraeth Cymru yn codi o 50% i 65% o'u cost ar gyfer cynlluniau cyfalaf. Cyhoeddais hefyd gynnydd i 75% ar gyfer cynlluniau sy'n cael effaith ar ein disgyblion sydd fwyaf agored i niwed mewn cyfleusterau ar gyfer y rhai ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol a'r rhai mewn unedau cyfeirio disgyblion.

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i weithio'n agos gyda llywodraeth leol, consortia rhanbarthol ac ysgolion, o fewn system genedlaethol, i arbed arian, i ddatblygu ffyrdd newydd, mwy effeithiol, i gyflwyno gwasanaethau lleol ac i sicrhau bod y weledigaeth rydym yn ei rhannu ar gyfer gwella deilliannau addysgol i ddysgwyr yng Nghymru yn cael ei gwireddu.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kirsty Williams', written in a cursive style.

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg

P-05-871 Make baby and toddler changing available in both male/female toilets, Correspondence – Petitioner to Chair, 20.03.19

Thank you for taking the time to consider my petition; it is something that I and many feel strongly about. As we continue to evolve as a society, having baby changing facilities often limited to female toilets causes angst and issues of safety.

I have, on many occasions, had to change my son in areas not designed for changing a baby. These range from the top of a wheelie bin and the bench outside of a restaurant I had eaten in that refused me access to the baby changing facilities because I was a man and they were in the ladies toilets.

Over the last 5 months, I have had lots of conversations with fathers who have similar experiences to me. Some of them now have second thoughts about taking their children out for fear of not being able to access changing facilities.

While it is correct that many places are starting to put changing facilities in disabled toilets, I note that in the Public Toilet act that the British Standard is that it's not in a Unisex toilet. I may have misunderstood this, but my understanding of 'Unisex' is that it is available to people of either gender, If this is the case, the British Standard is to ensure that someone is disadvantaged. Be that Man or Woman.

With the default being that the Baby changing facilities generally go into the ladies toilets, by omission then the Act seems as if it is discriminating against Men who are trying to look after and bond with their children.

New York recently changed legislation to ensure that any new or refurbished toilets had baby changing facilities available to both men and women. Often we like to show that we are ahead of the curve here in Wales (the 5p bag charge to help the economy being one) this is an opportunity to help people who look after children obtain the access that they need while out and about.

A recent ITV Wales News piece showed that Baby Changing tables could be obtained for as little as £25, these have Wheels and are able to be placed where needed.

This is a small change that could have a wide reaching impact for a lot of people's lives.

Some Links to Articles:

<https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/health/uncomfortable-unhygienic-dangerous-places-dads-15819227>

<https://www.itv.com/news/wales/2019-02-06/dads-call-for-baby-changing-units-to-be-available-in-all-mens-toilets/>

https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/entry/new-york-changing-tables-mens-restrooms_us_5c2e0fd1e4b05c88b7066d5a

Eitem 3.4

P-05-872 – Dylid diogelu cyllid ysgolion neu gyfaddef bod y gwasanaeth a ddarperir yn gwanhau

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan James Wilkinson, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 5,784 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddiogelu cyllid ysgolion ac, os na all wneud hynny, i gydnabod effaith toriadau ar ddarpariaeth addysgol, yn enwedig ar gyfer y dysgwyr sydd fwyaf agored i niwed.

Wrth i gyllidebau cynghorau barhau i gael eu cwtdogi, ac wrth i'r toriadau hyn gael eu trosglwyddo i ysgolion, gofynnir i gyrff llywodraethu wneud penderfyniadau amhosibl ynghylch pa wasanaethau addysgol hanfodol y dylai ein hysgolion gael gwared arnynt.

Bydd hyn yn golygu llai o ddarpariaeth ar gyfer disgyblion ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol, llai o gefnogaeth i ddysgwyr sy'n agored i niwed, llai o ddewis o ran y cwricwlwm, adnoddau dysgu annigonol ac adeiladau adfeiliedig.

Nid dyma'r sylfeini y gall ysgolion adeiladu arnynt i greu a gweithredu cwricwlwm addysgol o'r radd flaenaf.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

Papur Briffio ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 2 Ebrill 2019

Petitions Committee | 2 April 2019

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil: Dylid diogelu cyllid ysgolion neu gyfaddef bod y gwasanaeth a ddarperir yn gwanhau

Rhif y ddeiseb: [P-05-872](#)

Teitl y ddeiseb: **Dylid diogelu cyllid ysgolion neu gyfaddef bod y gwasanaeth a ddarperir yn gwanhau**

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddiogelu cyllid ysgolion ac, os na all wneud hynny, i gydnabod effaith toriadau ar ddarpariaeth addysgol, yn enwedig ar gyfer y dysgwyr sydd fwyaf agored i niwed.

Wrth i gyllidebau cyngorau barhau i gael eu cwtdogi, ac wrth i'r toriadau hyn gael eu trosglwyddo i ysgolion, gofynnir i gyrff llywodraethu wneud penderfyniadau amhosibl ynghylch pa wasanaethau addysgol hanfodol y dylai ein hysgolion gael gwared arnynt.

Bydd hyn yn golygu llai o ddarpariaeth ar gyfer disgyblion ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol, llai o gefnogaeth i ddysgwyr sy'n agored i niwed, llai o ddewis o ran y cwricwlwm, adnoddau dysgu annigonol ac adeiladau adfeiliedig.

Nid dyma'r sylfeini y gall ysgolion adeiladu arnynt i greu a gweithredu cwricwlwm addysgol o'r radd flaenaf.

1. Crynodeb

- Cyhoeddodd y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil **bapur [ar gyllido ysgolion yng Nghymru](#)** ym mis Awst 2018. Mae'r papur hwn yn esbonio'r ffordd y caiff cyllid ysgolion ei ddsbarthu yng Nghymru (wedi'i chrynhai yn adran 2 o'r papur briffio hwn), yn cynnwys data perthnasol (wedi'u crynhai yn adran 3 o'r papur), ac yn rhoi rhywfaint o gyd-destun polisi o ran dull Llywodraeth Cymru o ddarparu cyllid i ysgolion (sy'n cael ei drafod yn gryno yn adran 2.2).
- Mae gwariant wedi'i gyllidebu gros ar ysgolion wedi cynyddu 4.4 y cant mewn termau arian parod ers 2010–11, sef **gostyngiad o 8.4 y cant mewn termau real**.

- Mae gwariant **fesul disgybl** wedi cynyddu 4.9 y cant yn ystod y cyfnod hwn ond **wedi gostwng 8.0 y cant mewn termau real**. (Gweler adran 3)
- Mae'r **Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg (PPIA)** yn cynnal [ymchwiliad i gyllid ysgolion](#) ar hyn o bryd. Ar ôl casglu tystiolaeth gan randdeiliaid allanol, mae'r Pwyllgor PPIA yn cynnal sesiwn gyda'r Gweinidog Addysg a'r Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol ar 3 Ebrill 2019.
- Fel rhan o'i ymchwiliad, mae'r Pwyllgor PPIA yn trafod a oes digon o gyllid ar gael a'r ffordd y caiff yr arian sydd ar gael ei ddsbarthu. Wrth wneud hynny, mae'r Pwyllgor PPIA yn trafod i ba raddau y mae lefel y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer cyllidebau ysgolion **yn ategu neu'n rhwystro'r gwaith o gyflawni amcanion polisi Llywodraeth Cymru**. Mae gweithredu Deddf Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol a'r Tribiwnlys Addysg (Cymru) 2018 a chyflwyno'r **Cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru** yn flaenoriaethau penodol y mae'r Pwyllgor PPIA wedi clywed eu bod mewn perygl oherwydd lefel y cyllid sydd ar gael i ysgolion.

2. Y ffordd y caiff cyllid ysgolion ei ddsbarthu yng Nghymru

2.1 Cyllid heb ei neilltuo ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol

Daw'r mwyafrif helaeth o gyllid ar gyfer darpariaeth cyn 16 mewn ysgolion a gynhelir o awdurdodau lleol sydd, yn eu tro, yn cael y rhan fwyaf o'u cyllid o'r setliad llywodraeth leol blynyddol, a bennir gan Lywodraeth Cymru.

Mae'r **setliad llywodraeth leol yn cynnwys cyllid heb ei neilltuo**, sy'n golygu mai mater i bob awdurdod lleol yw penderfynu sut i ddyrannu'r adnoddau sydd ar gael i'r gwahanol wasanaethau y maent yn eu darparu, gan gynnwys addysg, ac, o fewn hynny, faint o arian y maent yn ei roi i ysgolion.

Mae **tri phrif gam** i'r broses o bennu cyllidebau ysgolion:

- Yn gyntaf, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi'r swm priodol o'r **Grant Cynnal Refeniw (GCR)** i bob awdurdod lleol. Ynghyd â'i ddyraniad ardrethi annomestig ailddosbarthedig, mae hyn yn rhan o Gyllid Allanol Cyfun (CAC) awdurdod lleol. Mae pob awdurdod lleol yn defnyddio hyn, ynghyd â'r arian y mae'n ei godi o'r dreth gyngor, i ariannu'r ystod o wasanaethau a ddarperir ganddo, gan gynnwys addysg. Caiff **GCR pob awdurdod lleol ei bennu gan ddefnyddio fformiwla** sy'n seiliedig ar Aseidiadau Gwariant Safonol (AGS), sef cyfrifiadau tybiannol o faint o gyllid sydd ei angen ar bob awdurdod lleol i gynnal lefel safonol o wasanaeth. Caiff AGSau eu rhannu'n Aseidiadau Seiliedig ar Ddangosyddion (ASD) sy'n modelu'r swm tybiannol sydd ei angen ym mhob sector gwasanaeth. 'Gwasanaethau ysgol' yw un o'r sectorau AGS a ddefnyddir ar gyfer yr ASDau.¹

¹Nid targedau gwariant yw'r AGSau na'r ASDau, ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn dweud na ddylid eu trin felly. Maent yn cynrychioli cyfrifiad tybiannol o'r hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei amcangyfrif sydd ei angen ar awdurdod lleol i ddarparu lefel safonol o wasanaeth (er eu bod yn ddibynnol ar gwantwm cyffredinol y cyllid sydd ar gael gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer y setliad llywodraeth leol). Maent hefyd yn cynnwys rhagdybiaeth o'r swm y gall yr awdurdod lleol ei godi o'r dreth gyngor.

- Yn ail, ar ôl iddynt benderfynu faint o'u cyllideb gyffredinol i'w ddyrannu i addysg, mae awdurdodau lleol yn pennu **cyllideb addysg sydd â thair haen**:
 - Caiff Cyllideb Addysg yr Awdurdod Lleol ei gwario ar swyddogaethau canolog sy'n ymwneud ag addysg, gan gynnwys, heb fod yn gyfyngedig i, wariant ar ysgolion.
 - Mae'r Gyllideb Ysgolion yn cynnwys gwariant sydd wedi'i anelu'n uniongyrchol at gefnogi ysgolion ond ystyrir ei bod yn fwy effeithlon gweinyddu'r gwariant hwn yn ganolog.
 - Y Gyllideb Ysgolion Unigol (CYU) yw gweddill y cyllid addysg a ddirprwyir i ysgolion.
- Yn drydydd, mae'r awdurdod lleol yn pennu'r **gyllideb unigol ar gyfer pob ysgol** y mae'n ei chynnal, gan ddsrannu'r CYU yn ôl ei fformiwla ei hun a bennir yn lleol, o fewn y paramedrau a bennwyd gan [Reoliadau Cyllido Ysgolion \(Cymru\) 2010](#).

2.2 Targeddu cyllid wedi'i neilltuo at amcanion gwella ysgolion

Yn ogystal â'r gyllideb a roddir i bob ysgol gan yr awdurdod lleol, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn defnyddio nifer o ffrydiau cyllido o'i chyllideb addysg ganolog i gefnogi'r gwaith o weithredu **polisiâu a blaenoriaethau penodol** neu **dargeddu cyllid ychwanegol**. Mae'r rhain ar ffurf **grantiau penodol** a ddsberthir drwy'r pedwar consortiwm gwella ysgolion rhanbarthol, fel y Grant Gwella Addysg (GGA) a'r Grant Datblygu Disgyblion (GDD). Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r GDD, sy'n ategu incwm ysgolion yn seiliedig ar nifer eu disgyblion sy'n gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim, yn cael ei drosglwyddo yn ei gyfanrwydd i ysgolion.

Mae **dull Llywodraeth Cymru**, o ran faint o gyllid y mae'n ei ddarparu ar gyfer cyllidebau craidd ysgolion drwy'r setliad llywodraeth leol heb ei neilltuo a faint y mae'n ei ddarparu drwy grantiau wedi'u targedu sy'n cyd-fynd ag amcanion gwella ysgolion, wedi bod yn destun **cryn dipyn o drafod**. Yn y Pedwerydd Cynulliad (2011–2016), rhoddodd Llywodraeth Cymru gyllid ychwanegol i awdurdodau lleol i ddiogelu cyllidebau craidd ysgolion, ac mae'r Cynulliad presennol wedi targedu tua'r un faint o gyllid ychwanegol at fentrau sy'n anelu at godi safonau ysgolion.² Dyma un o themâu allweddol ymchwiliad presennol y **Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg i gyllid ysgolion**.

2.3 Cyfran o gyfanswm cwantwm cyllid ysgolion a ddyrennir ar gyfer cyllidebau craidd ysgolion

O'r **£2.566 biliwn** a gyllidwyd ar gyfer gwariant ar ysgolion yn 2018–19:

- caiff £1.941 biliwn ei ddyrannu i ysgolion gan awdurdodau lleol;
- caiff £407 miliwn ei gadw a'i weinyddu gan awdurdodau lleol;

² Gweler pennod 5 o bapur y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil, [Cyllido Ysgolion yng Nghymru](#) (Awst 2018), am ragor o wybodaeth.

- caiff £219 miliwn ei sianelu drwy grantiau wedi'u neilltuo drwy'r consortia rhanbarthol a'i drin yn ystadegau Llywodraeth Cymru fel cyllid sydd wedi'i ddyrannu i ysgolion.³ Dyma sut y caiff y gyfradd ddirprwyo o 84 y cant ei chyfrifo (gweler Tabl 1 yn adran 3 o'r papur briffio hwn).

Ym mis Chwefror 2019, cyhoeddodd y [Gymdeithas Arweinwyr Ysgolion a Cholegau Iythyragored](#) at y Gweinidog Addysg a oedd yn beirniadu lefel hollol annigonol o gyllid yn ein hysgolion a faint o arian y maent yn ei ddweud sy'n cael ei gadw gan awdurdodau lleol a chonsortia rhanbarthol, heb gyrraedd y rheng flaen mewn ysgolion.

3. Newidiadau mewn lefelau cyllid ar gyfer ysgolion

3.1 Setliad Llywodraeth Leol

Fel yr eglurwyd yn adran 2 uchod, caiff y brif ffynhonnell o gyllid ysgolion ei dyrannu i awdurdodau lleol gan Lywodraeth Cymru drwy Gyllid Allanol Cyfun (CAC) heb ei neilltuo o fewn y setliad llywodraeth leol.

Mae'r [Setliad Llywodraeth Leol Terfynol ar gyfer 2019–20](#) yn darparu CAC gwerth £4.237 biliwn i awdurdodau lleol. Mae hyn £10.3 miliwn (0.2 y cant) yn fwy nag yn 2018–19. Gwerth y sector 'Gwasanaethau Ysgol' o'r Asesiad Gwariant Safonol ar gyfer 2019–20 yw £2.239 biliwn, sef £19.4 miliwn (0.9 y cant) yn fwy nag yn 2018–19. (Mae ffigurau 2018–19 wedi'u haddasu ar gyfer trosglwyddiadau i sicrhau cymhariaeth debyg). Fodd bynnag, yn eu [tystiolaeth i ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor PPIA i gyllid ysgolion](#), mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a Chymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Addysg Cymru wedi nodi diffyg o £105 miliwn mewn cyllid ar gyfer ysgolion yn 2019–20.

3.2 Gwariant a gyllidebwyd ar gyfer ysgolion

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyhoeddi [ystadegau blynyddol](#) ar gyllid ysgolion. Mae'r rhain yn seiliedig ar wariant a gyllidebwyd gan awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer ysgolion, er eu bod hefyd yn cynnwys cyllid o grantiau wedi'u neilltuo gan Lywodraeth Cymru, y cyfeirir atynt uchod yn adran 2.

Mae'r ystadegau hyn ar gael fel cyfansymiau, yn ogystal â ffigurau fesul disgybl. Mae'r ystadegau hyn hefyd yn cynnwys manylion am y 'gyfradd ddirprwyo', sef cyfran y gwariant gros a gyllidebwyd ar gyfer ysgolion y mae awdurdodau lleol yn ei roi'n uniongyrchol i ysgolion eu hunain. Cyflwynir y wybodaeth hon yn Nhabl 1 isod.

³ Dadansoddiad wedi'i ddarparu yn [Cyllido Ysgolion yng Nghymru](#), yn seiliedig ar ystadegau Llywodraeth Cymru.

Cyfanswm y cyllid

- Ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2018–19, mae swm gros o **£2.566 biliwn** wedi'i gyllidebu gan awdurdodau lleol i'w wario ar ysgolion. Mae hyn 0.9 y cant yn uwch nag yn 2017–18 (mewn termau arian parod).
- Gostyngodd gwariant cyllidebol yn 2015–16 cyn codi eto, gan fynd heibio i lefel 2014–15 yn 2017–18 a chynyddu ymhellach yn 2018–19.
- Rhwng 2010–11 a 2018–19, mae gwariant gros a gyllidebwyd ar gyfer ysgolion wedi codi 4.4 y cant (£108 miliwn) (mewn termau arian parod). Mewn termau real, mae hyn yn **ostyngiad o 8.4 y cant**. (Yn ôl prisiau 2018–19, gan ddefnyddio [datchwyddwyr cynnyrch domestig gros Trysorlys Ei Mawrhydi, Mawrth 2019](#)).

Cyllid fesul disgybl

- Yn 2018–19, mae **£5,675** wedi'i gyllidebu fesul disgybl. Mae hyn 0.8 y cant yn uwch nag yn 2017–18 (mewn termau arian parod).
- Mae **gwariant gros fesul disgybl** £266 (4.9 y cant) yn uwch yn 2018–19 nag yn 2010–11 (mewn termau arian parod). Mewn termau real, mae hyn yn **ostyngiad o 8.0 y cant**. (Yn ôl prisiau 2018–19, gan ddefnyddio [datchwyddwyr cynnyrch domestig gros Trysorlys Ei Mawrhydi, Mawrth 2019](#).)

Tabl 1: Gwariant gros a gyllidebwyd ar gyfer ysgolion

	Gwariant gros gyllidebwyd ar gyfer ysgolion £ Biliwn	£ Gwariant gros gyllidebwyd ar gyfer ysgolion fesul disgybl	Y gyfradd ddirprwyo
2018-19	2.566	5,675	84.2%
2017-18	2.543	5,628	84.2%
2016-17	2.519	5,570	84.3%
2015-16	2.496	5,526	83.8%
2014-15	2.528	5,607	82.9%
2013-14	2.519	5,594	82.3%
2012-13	2.495	5,520	81.0%
2011-12	2.470	5,451	76.2%
2010-11	2.458	5,409	75.0%

Ffynhonnell: Llywodraeth Cymru, Bwletin Ystadegol: [Gwariant a gyllidebwyd gan awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer ysgolion](#) (sawl rhifyn blynyddol)

Nodiadau:

i) Mae hyn yn cynnwys pob elfen o wariant awdurdodau lleol sy'n ymwneud â darpariaeth ysgolion; hynny yw, y gyllideb ysgolion (gan gynnwys yr CYU) ynghyd ag elfennau o gyllideb addysg yr awdurdod lleol sy'n ymwneud ag ysgolion: darpariaeth ADY; gwella ysgolion; mynediad at addysg; trafndiaeth ysgol; rheoli ysgolion yn strategol; a mathau eraill o wariant. Mae'r ffigurau'n cynnwys y gost o addysgu disgyblion sydd â datganiadau o anghenion addysgol arbennig sy'n cael eu haddysgu y tu allan i'r sir.

ii) Mae'r ffigurau ar sail 'gros'; hynny yw, maent yn cynnwys cyllid o bob ffynhonnell, felly maent yn cynnwys cyllid craidd a chyllid grant fel y Grant Datblygu Disgyblion a'r Grant Gwella Addysg.

iii) Cyfrifir y gyfradd ddirprwyo drwy rannu'r symiau a gaiff eu dirprwyo i ysgolion â'r gwariant gros a gyllidebwyd ar gyfer ysgolion. Bydd cyfraddau dirprwyo yn amrywio gan ddibynnu ar y gwasanaethau a ddarperir yn ganolog gan awdurdodau lleol. Mae'r bwletin ystadegol yn nodi'r gyfradd ddirprwyo ar gyfer pob awdurdod lleol.

iv) Adolygwyd y data ar gyfer 2010–11, 2011–12 a 2013–14 gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn natganiad ystadegol y flwyddyn ddilynol. Y ffigurau yn y tabl hwn yw'r data diwygiedig diweddaraf.

v) Nid yw ffigur 2015–16 a ffigurau blynyddoedd blaenorol yn gwbl gymaradwy oherwydd y newid o wariant Dechrau'n Deg o Addysg i Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn 2015–16. Er enghraifft, y newid canran rhwng 2014–15 a 2015–16 oedd gostyngiad o 1.3 y cant, ond roedd yn ostyngiad o 1.0 y cant pan gaiff swm 2014–15 ei addasu i dynnu gwariant Dechrau'n Deg.

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
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-872
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/05387/19

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Cardiff Bay
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Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

27 Chwefror 2019

Annwyl David

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 15 Chwefror ynghylch y ddeiseb a gawsoch gan James Wilkinson, 'Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddiogelu cyllid ysgolion ac, os na all wneud hynny, i gydnabod effaith toriadau ar ddarpariaeth addysgol'. Rydych yn gofyn am fy marn ar y materion a godwyd cyn ei hystyried yn ffurfiol am y tro cyntaf.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod y pwysau y mae awdurdodau lleol yn eu hwynebu ac mae ein cyllidebau yn adlewyrchu ein blaenoriaethau parhaus ar gyfer gwasanaethau lleol, ysgolion a gofal cymdeithasol. Rydym wedi cymryd camau i ddiogelu awdurdodau lleol a gwasanaethau rheng flaen mewn ysgolion.

Mae'r penderfyniadau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u gwneud fel rhan o'r gyllideb gyffredinol yn darparu setliad realistig i lywodraeth leol yng nghyd-destun yr hinsawdd ariannol bresennol, ac un sy'n well na'r setliad dangosol a gymeradwywyd yn y gyllideb ddiwethaf, lle roedd cynghorau yn edrych ar ostyngiad o 1% yn y cyllid craidd. Mae'r setliad terfynol yn cynyddu'r arian parod yn gyffredinol, o gymharu â 2018/19, sy'n cyfateb i gynnydd o 0.2% ar ôl addasiadau trosglwyddo, ac mae'n cynnwys cyllid gwaelodol a ddarperir yn llawn gan Lywodraeth Cymru. O ganlyniad, nid yw'r un awdurdod bellach yn wynebu gostyngiad o fwy na 0.3%, o gymharu â'r flwyddyn gyfredol, oni bai bod yna ffactorau gwahanol.

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Correspondence.Kirsty.Williams@gov.wales

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

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

Yn ogystal â'r cyllid creiddiol rydym yn ei roi i lywodraeth leol am y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ganddynt, mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n parhau i ddarparu cyllid grant sylweddol i gefnogi deilliannau gwell i ddysgwyr yng Nghymru. Dros dymor y Cynulliad hwn, rydym wedi ymrwymo i fuddsoddi £100 miliwn i godi safonau ysgolion ac mae dros hanner y buddsoddiad hwn wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer gwella addysgu a dysgu, gan gydnabod mai ein

hathrawon yw'r arf cryfaf sydd gennym ar gyfer ysgogi newid a gwella yn yr ystafell ddsbarth.

Mewn cydnabyddiaeth o'r costau sydd ynghlwm â chyflwyno'r system Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol newydd, rydym yn buddsoddi £20 miliwn i gefnogi datblygu sgiliau'r gweithlu addysg i helpu i gynyddu capasiti yn y system ac i sicrhau y gellir bodloni anghenion dysgwyr mewn amrywiaeth o leoliadau addysgol - mae £5.7 miliwn wedi'i fuddsoddi ar gyfer 2019-20.

Bydd hyn yn hwyluso ac yn cefnogi gweithredu Deddf Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol a'r Tribiwnlys Addysg (Cymru), a dderbyniodd gydsyniad brenhinol ym mis Ionawr ac a fydd yn gweddnewid y system ADY. Bydd yn paratoi'r ffordd ar gyfer dull newydd, gan ysgogi gwella safonau i sicrhau bod pob dysgwr yn gallu cyflawni ei addewid yn llwyr.

Mae diwygio'r cwricwlwm wrth galon ein cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer addysg ac rydym wedi cyllido'n benodol i gyflawni Addysg yng Nghymru. Rydym yn parhau i fuddsoddi £10 miliwn y flwyddyn hon i gefnogi diwygio'r cwricwlwm. Rydym wedi pennu cyllidebau sy'n ein galluogi i gynnal ein buddsoddiad yn yr ysgolion arloesi, i ddatblygu craidd y cwricwlwm gan weithio gyda'n partneriaid, ac i'w gyflwyno. Mae ein cefnogaeth uniongyrchol i'r cwricwlwm, dysgu proffesiynol ac ysgolion arloesi digidol yn parhau.

Cyhoeddwyd y Dull Cenedlaethol o Ddysgu Proffesiynol ym mis Tachwedd. Bydd y Dull yn cael £9 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon, gan godi i £15 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Dyma'r buddsoddiad unigol mwyaf i gefnogi athrawon ers datganoli. Bydd y cyllid yn rhoi'r amser a'r adnoddau i ysgolion y maent eu hangen i gynllunio ymlaen ar gyfer y cwricwlwm newydd ac i sicrhau y gwneir newidiadau mewn ffordd a fydd yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i lesiant athrawon ac yn amharu cyn lleied â phosibl ar ddysgu disgyblion. Bydd y cyllid hefyd yn helpu i sicrhau bod staff llanw ar gael er mwyn gallu rhyddhau staff ar gyfer dysgu proffesiynol.

Ein Rhaglen i Sicrhau Addysg ac Ysgolion ar gyfer yr 21ain Ganrif yw'r buddsoddiad mwyaf yn ein hysgolion a'n colegau ers y 1960au. Fe gaiff dros £1.4 biliwn ei fuddsoddi ym Mand A y Rhaglen, sydd eisoes wedi hen basio ei tharged, sef ailadeiladu neu ailwampio 150 o ysgolion a cholegau. Bydd £2.3 biliwn arall yn cael ei fuddsoddi yn y seilwaith addysg o fis Ebrill 2019 ymlaen. Mae wedi bod yn un o flaenoriaethau allweddol Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn cael mynediad cyfartal i addysg, gan gynnwys plant ag anableddau a rhai ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Ein partneriaid cyflawni mewn awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau addysg bellach sy'n gyfrifol am flaenoriaethu pa brosiectau y mae rhaid eu cyflawni.

Lefel wreiddiol y cymorth grant ar gyfer cynlluniau cyfalaf oedd 50%. Fodd bynnag, ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd, ar ôl gwrandao ar bryderon ein partneriaid cyflawni ynghylch pwysau ar eu cyllidebau, cyhoeddais fod cyfradd ymyrraeth grantiau Llywodraeth Cymru yn codi o 50% i 65% o'u cost ar gyfer cynlluniau cyfalaf. Cyhoeddais hefyd gynnydd i 75% ar gyfer cynlluniau sy'n cael effaith ar ein disgyblion sydd fwyaf agored i niwed mewn cyfleusterau ar gyfer y rhai ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol a'r rhai mewn unedau cyfeirio disgyblion.

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i weithio'n agos gyda llywodraeth leol, consortia rhanbarthol ac ysgolion, o fewn system genedlaethol, i arbed arian, i ddatblygu ffyrdd newydd, mwy effeithiol, i gyflwyno gwasanaethau lleol ac i sicrhau bod y weledigaeth rydym yn ei rhannu ar gyfer gwella deilliannau addysgol i ddysgwyr yng Nghymru yn cael ei gwireddu.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Kirsty Williams', written in a cursive style.

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg

Eitem 4.1

P-05-732- Amseroedd Aros Annerbyniol ar gyfer Cleifion y GIG yn Adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Wrecsam/Ysbyty Wrecsam Maelor

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Charles Dodman ar ôl casglu 14 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rwy'n galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i drafod a gweithredu mesurau i fynd i'r afael ag amseroedd aros annerbyniol ar gyfer pobl Cymru yn Adran Damweiniau ac Achosion Brys Wrecsam/Ysbyty Wrecsam Maelor. Mae pobl Cymru yn ymddangos yn ddigalon ac wedi'u tanseilio oherwydd y sefyllfa annerbyniol hon.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Wrecsam
- Gogledd Cymru



GIG
CYMRU
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Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board

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St Asaph Business Park
St Asaph
Denbighshire
LL17 0JG

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

Via email:
SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales

Ein cyf / Our ref: GD/DC/RE/9162/1978

Eich cyf / Your ref:

☎: 01745 448788 ext 6364

Gofynnwch am / Ask for: Di Platt

E-bost / Email: Di.Platt@wales.nhs.uk

Dyddiad / Date: 8th March 2019

Dear Mr Rowlands,

Thank you for your correspondence of 10th October 2018. At the outset of my letter I would like to apologise for the significant delay in responding.

Since our previous communication we have enacted some extensive leadership changes, and more recently we have changed the directorate structure so that we now have a dedicated management team focussing on urgent care. The new 'Emergency Quadrant' (EQ) includes the Emergency Department (ED), acute medical unit and GP assessment area. These are critical areas that support the assessment of unwell patients and ensure that we are able to support them into the hospital effectively.

We have recruited to the new directorate a range of experienced, and moreover, substantive staff. We have also added an additional level of seniority and leadership to the site in a Managing Director role who will have a leadership role in developing improvements and progressing transformational changes.

As this team are relatively new they are still evaluating our service and changes required. However we have seen encouraging signs of change in performance and importantly patient care.

The team have responded as best they can below to the recommendations in the CHC review and I would like to draw your attention to our data for the first part of this year. I would suggest that we update you again in 3-6 months' time when we will have some of the planned improvements introduced and embedded.

Recommendation 1: The Health Board is asked to clarify the position of a Specialist Nurse role and feed back to the Community Health Council

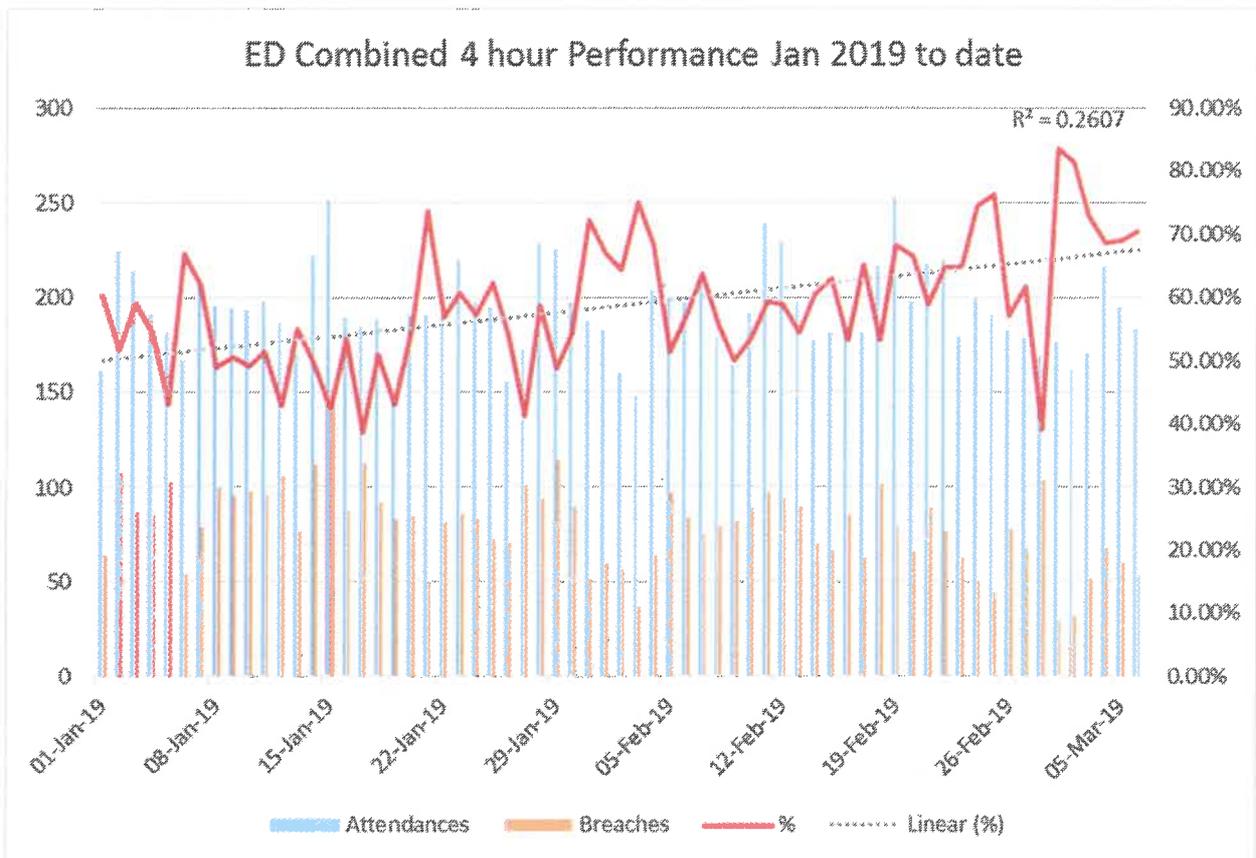
The Health Board would like to inform the Community Health Council that the Specialist Nurse role within our Emergency Department (ED) at Wrexham Maelor Hospital are Emergency Nurse Practitioners (ENPs). The ENP role is to see and treat patients with minor injury patients. There are 3 ENPs all working in full time positions and there are currently no vacancies.



Recommendation 2: The Health Board is asked to investigate the observed performance in respect of patient waits for January 2018 and offer feedback to the Community Health Council on the findings.

As previously reported seasonal pressures affect most Hospital ED's in the UK, with a corresponding reduction in performance.

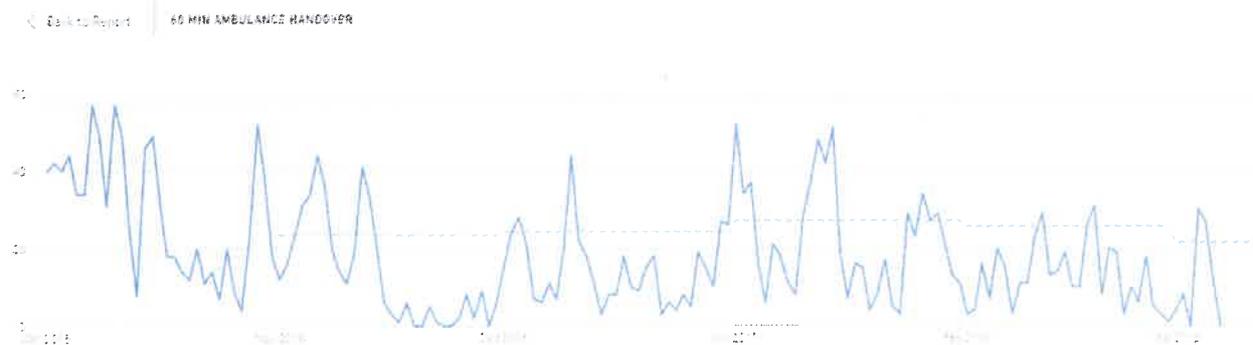
I would like to draw your attention to our current performance from January 2019 onwards which demonstrates that the trend from the beginning of the year is one of improvement.





Recommendation 3: The Health Board is asked to investigate handover times for weeks 1 to 4 and report the findings to the Community Health Council.

Over the last six months the tightening of process with WAST and greater control of handover has led to significant improvement in reducing long waits for the ambulances to handover patients.



We are working in partnership with WAST to ensure that we are effectively recording handover times, so that we can report the number of over 60 minute handover breaches are not total turnaround times. We are also looking to move away from 60 minutes to focus on reducing the over 15 minute patient handover numbers.

Recommendation 4: The Health Board is asked to provide information on the training level of agency nurses in the use of the Manchester triage system or any other 'in-house' training for triage that may be provided and feedback the information to the Community Health Council.

The Health Board can confirm that the agency nurses are not permitted to triage patients within the Emergency Department at Wrexham Maelor Hospital. Our permanent staff undergo Manchester Triage System training and undertaking the triage process for our patients once the staff member is deemed competent to triage.

Recommendation 5: The Health Board is asked to consider feedback from patients and the visiting teams in relation to the level of ongoing communication between staff and patients. Particularly in relation to expected waiting times.

The Health Board has considered the feedback from patients and the visiting teams. The triage nurse is ideally placed to inform the patient about the waiting times to be seen by a medical doctor at the time of triage. During the busy periods, it is imperative that our staff should communicate with patients regularly about any delays. Hence, we are currently reviewing our processes to ensure we communicate with our patients effectively on a regular basis. The ED department is in the process of introducing safety huddles which will be attended by senior staff within ED and which will support in improving our communication with our patients.



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Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board

We have also installed electronic screens in the waiting area to display the waiting times to be seen by a doctor and we are currently working with our informatics department to ensure correct waiting times are displayed throughout the day.

In addition, we are continuously seeking the views of our patients and their carers about their experience in the Emergency Department. We gather this data from electronic kiosks and feedback cards. This information is helping us to continuously review our services.

I hope that I have been able to provide, through my letter, assurance about the improvements we are making, in the Wrexham Maelor hospital site. I acknowledge that we have further to go to ensure we are providing the best experience for our service users. However I can confirm that our commitment to do that is unwavering.

Yours sincerely

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

Gary Doherty
Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive

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 cronniad 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



Our ref VG/05622/19

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

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

8 March 2019

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 21 February asking for clarity on an appropriate method of providing interim access to Orkambi® (lumacaftor/ivacaftor) to patients in Wales who may benefit from it.

I recently issued a Written Statement about Orkambi® which can be viewed at:

<https://beta.gov.wales/written-statement-access-cystic-fibrosis-medicine-orkambi-lumacaftorivacaftor>

As you are aware, in 2017 your Committee received evidence that Vertex Pharmaceuticals had gathered new evidence about Orkambi's clinical effectiveness since NICE's appraisal in 2016. Vertex agreed that the new evidence be appraised by the All Wales Medicines Strategy Group (AWMSG).

AWMSG contacted Vertex Pharmaceuticals about the new evidence again in November 2018 but the company has not yet submitted Orkambi® for re-appraisal. In December 2018, Vertex agreed to submit Orkambi® for re-appraisal and Symkevi® for appraisal by the Scottish Medicines Consortium. While the appraisals are being carried out, Vertex will provide these medicines at a discount. In order to prescribe them, clinicians will use the Peer Approved Clinical System (PACS) Tier 2 process, which is the Scottish equivalent of our Individual Patient Funding Request (IPFR) process.

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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.

Where medicines such as Orkambi® are not routinely available within NHS Wales, a clinician may apply for the medicine on behalf of their patient through an IPFR. IPFRs are requests to a Health Board or to the Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee (WHSSC) to fund NHS healthcare for individual patients who fall outside the range of services and treatments that a Health Board has arranged to routinely provide or commission. An IPFR is an appropriate method for providing interim access to patients who would benefit from Orkambi® in Wales, whilst discussions over a full appraisal of the treatment continue.

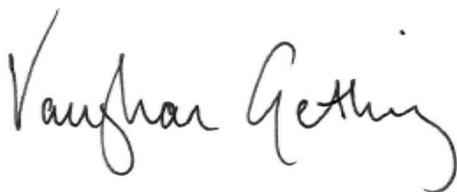
It is for Vertex to decide whether it wishes to enter into a specific commercial arrangement for Orkambi® with the NHS in Wales, taking account of the uncertainties and anomalies identified by NICE. Any arrangement would require a clear and binding commitment to engage in a future health technology appraisal by NICE or AWMSG within a specified time (normally 12 months).

The new Voluntary Scheme for Branded Medicines Pricing and Access, which started on 1 January requires that any discount offered to one part of the UK be made available to all parts of the UK. This does not affect the Scottish proposal which was agreed just before the Voluntary Scheme started. Any new discount offered to the NHS in Wales would therefore be available to all other parts of the UK.

Without the evidence-based approach, which includes a clear set of criteria and independent clinical experts to appraise the clinical and cost-effectiveness of new medicines, the NHS would have no way of identifying medicines which are the most cost-effective and most clinically effective and would have no way of distinguishing between them.

The evidence-based approach in place in the UK is the safest method to ensure the most effective treatments for patients and the most effective use of NHS resources.

Yours sincerely,

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

Vaughan Gething AC/AM

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



Health and Social Care Committee

House of Commons London SW1A 0AA

Tel: 020 7219 6182 Fax 020 7219 5171 Email: hscocom@parliament.uk

Website: www.parliament.uk/healthcom Twitter: [@CommonsHealth](https://twitter.com/CommonsHealth)

From Dr Sarah Wollaston MP, Chair

Rt hon Matt Hancock MP

Secretary of State for Health and Social Care

8 March 2019

Dear Matt

Availability of Orkambi on the NHS

We understand that you will be meeting Dr Jeff Leiden and other representatives of Vertex Pharmaceuticals shortly to discuss the availability of Orkambi, and other drugs for the treatment of cystic fibrosis, on the NHS. You will be aware that the Health and Social Care Committee has been considering this matter, and that yesterday we took evidence on the issues leading to the current impasse. This letter is to inform you of our conclusions having heard from clinician and patient representatives, NICE and NHS England, and Dr Leiden himself.

Our starting-point is that the best interests of patients should be paramount in the arrangements for access to Orkambi, and other treatments in the pipeline, including Symkevi and the "triple therapies" which we understand are in phase 3 development. We heard evidence both in writing from the cystic fibrosis community and in person from Oli Rayner, a CF patient, and Dr Caroline Elston, a leading clinician, of the benefits of these medicines to those living with cystic fibrosis which they do not feel have been fully captured by the evidence which NICE has considered so far. Patients are being denied access whilst the arguments rage about the returns on Vertex's investments, NICE's appraisal processes, and NHS England's understandable responsibility for managing a finite budget and the needs of all patients. We would like to see interim access agreed whilst the wider issues are further debated, as has happened elsewhere.

We were told of a significant gap between the wider benefit which patients and clinicians are describing from the drugs, and Vertex's clinical evidence which has been assessed by NICE. That gap is apparent not only in NICE's appraisal of the product, but in the views of other appraisal bodies, such as in Canada, who have not judged Orkambi to be sufficiently cost effective.

Vertex is arguing that the reason for that gap is that NICE's processes are outdated and are not suitable for the appraisal of new therapies such as the ones it has been developing for CF. The Committee recognises that NICE is an internationally respected body which has provided a model for similar appraisal bodies around the world. Vertex

needs to be able to provide evidence of the efficacy and value of its therapies on the same basis as expected of any other company and the Committee is concerned that it has stopped engaging with NICE. Furthermore, the NHS should not be expected to face costs for these drugs that simply cannot be justified by their cost benefit. In the context of finite resources, to do so would be to deny other NHS patients the benefit of effective therapies.

Vertex argues that it cannot drop its price because to do so would hinder its ability to continue to undertake research and development leading to further drug discoveries. Whilst we recognise the importance of continuing research and development in the pharmaceutical industry, we do not consider that an acceptable ground for paying far more for a drug than can be justified by its cost effectiveness. We also note the benefit obtained by Vertex from philanthropic funding bodies during the development of their products. NICE's processes are well-established and Vertex will have known, when it made investment decisions, about the approach NICE and the NHS would take to the reimbursement of its therapies. Vertex appears to have decided on the pricing of its therapies on the basis of the return it wants to make, rather than the value which they bring. NHS England is right to continue to take the wider patient population for whom it is responsible into account.

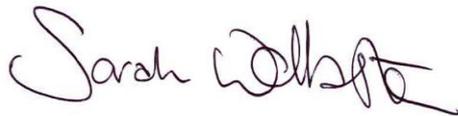
In order to reach an acceptable solution to this situation, however, flexibility needs to be shown by both sides. Vertex should re-engage with NICE on the value of its therapies. NICE and NHS England, on the other hand, need to enable Vertex to provide evidence of the benefit which cystic fibrosis clinicians, patients and their families have told us they have seen where these therapies have been made available. And access to these drugs needs to be made available as soon as possible with both sides prepared to be flexible on renegotiating as further evidence emerges over the coming years. The NHS is ideally placed to be able to provide ongoing evidence and the CF community is clearly keen to help with this.

We therefore urge you to encourage Vertex, NHS England and NICE to explore urgently how access to Vertex's drugs for the treatment of cystic fibrosis can be made available as soon as possible, alongside a plan for collecting evidence on the effectiveness of the drugs which will enable NICE to make an assessment of its value which takes into account the real-world experiences of patients and their families. We invite you to urge Vertex, at your meeting on Monday, to accept the necessity of demonstrating the worth of its therapies in accordance with the internationally-respected processes run by NICE; but in return, to assure Vertex that you will encourage NHS England and NICE to ensure that it is able to do so with high quality data which fully capture the evidence. If successful—and if Vertex cooperates with NICE in the collection of high-quality evidence—this can facilitate a flexible funding arrangement over time whereby NHS payments to Vertex reflect the evidence of clinical benefit in NHS patients. We accept that finding a mutually acceptable way through the current impasse will not be easy: it will require both sides to show even greater flexibility than they have done so far. In particular, it will require Vertex to re-engage with NICE processes; and it will require NHS England to reconsider its indication that its July 2018 proposal was its "best and final offer". But all sides were keen to assure us that they remain committed to finding a solution. We, and I am sure you, will be looking to them to demonstrate that commitment, to us and to the cystic fibrosis community, by returning to the table.

In the longer term, if Vertex cannot be persuaded to re-engage meaningfully in NICE processes, we suggest that you might want to explore the possibility of referring the company to the Competition and Markets Authority for what appears to us to be the exploitation of a monopoly position in the supply of drugs for the treatment of cystic fibrosis. We note also Steve Brine's indication in a recent debate on this issue that the Government has not ruled out the use of a Crown Use licence although we note that this would be complicated and would not result in rapid access to these drugs.

We are copying this letter to Dr Leiden, to John Stewart and Prof Powis at NHS England, and to Sir Andrew Dillon and Meindert Boysen at NICE. We urge all five of them to continue to keep at the forefront of their mind the needs of cystic fibrosis patients, and to do all they can to ensure that these therapies can be provided to them at a price which does not disadvantage the well-being of the many others who also rely on the NHS for their medical care.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sarah Wollaston', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Dr Sarah Wollaston MP
Chair of the Committee

Eitem 4.3

P-05-804 Mae angen cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer chwarae!!

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan RAY Ceredigion ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Mawrth 2018, ar ôl casglu 328 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ddarparu cyllid dynodedig blynyddol i roi cymorth ariannol i bob Awdurdod Lleol wrth gyflawni eu dyletswydd yn unol â'u hasesiad o ddigonolrwydd cyfleoedd chwarae er mwyn osgoi cau darpariaethau chwarae agored megis RAY Ceredigion

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-804
Ein cyf/Our ref JM/05086/19

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

SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

20 Chwefror 2019

Annwyl David,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 1Chwefror at y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ynglŷn ag ystyriaethau presennol eich pwyllgor o ddeiseb gan RAY Ceredigion am gyllid ar gyfer chwarae. Rydw i'n ymateb i'ch llythyr gan fod polisi chwarae yn rhan o'm portffolio i.

Nodaf fod y Pwyllgor wedi gofyn am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar y cyllid ar gyfer chwarae yn 2019-20. Cyn i mi ddarparu'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf, hoffwn eich atgoffa o hanes y Ddyletswydd Digonolrwydd Chwarae. Pan roddwyd dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol dan Fesur Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2010 "i asesu digonolrwydd cyfleoedd chwarae yn eu hardal. . .", nodwyd yn glir na fyddai unrhyw gyllid penodedig gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n cael ei ddyrannu. Fodd bynnag, yn 2014 pan gyflwynwyd ail hanner y ddyletswydd, a oedd yn galw am i "awdurdodau lleol sicrhau bod digon o gyfleoedd chwarae i blant yn eu hardaloedd, cyn belled â bo hynny'n ymarferol, . . .", cafodd y ddyletswydd gefnogaeth gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol ar y ddealltwriaeth, pan fyddai cymorth ariannol ar gael, y byddai'n cael ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi awdurdodau lleol wrth iddynt gydymffurfio ag adran hon y ddyletswydd.

Rydym wedi parhau i ddangos ein hymrwymiad i'r dyraniad o £6.7 miliwn dros y chwe blynedd diwethaf. Mae'r cyllid refeniw wedi bod ar gael drwy Grant Cyfleoedd Chwarae Cymru Gyfan (AWPOG).

Yn ychwanegol, yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon, yn dilyn y broses o ailflaenoriaethu cyllidebau, daeth £2 miliwn o gyllid ychwanegol ar gael drwy AWPOG. Mae amodau'r grant yn fwy penodol er mwyn sicrhau y gall awdurdodau lleol fynd i'r afael â'r camau gweithredu coch ac ambr a oedd wedi'u cynnwys yn y camau gweithredu ar gyfer eu Hasesiad o Ddigonolrwydd Cyfleoedd Chwarae (PSA) ac nad oeddent wedi'u cyflawni'n flaenorol. Mae'r £2 miliwn yn cynnwys £10,000 i bob awdurdod lleol er mwyn eu helpu i ganolbwyntio ar lunio PSA cadarn ar gyfer 2019 erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth 2019, gydag ystadegau lleol cyfredol ac ystyrlon.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Gohebiaeth.Julie.Morgan@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Julie.Morgan@gov.wales

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

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

Yn unol â'r cytundeb gwreiddiol, byddwn yn parhau i adolygu ein sefyllfa gyllid yn wyneb yr adnoddau sydd ar gael ar y pryd.

Mae fy swyddogion yn gofyn am safbwyntiau sefydliadau sy'n cynrychioli'r sector chwarae ynglŷn ag a fyddai adolygiad annibynnol o'r agenda chwarae yng Nghymru yn briodol, o gofio'r datblygiadau dros y blynyddoedd diweddar.

Mawr obeithiaf y bydd yr atebion uchod o gymorth i'r Pwyllgor.

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

Julie Morgan AC/AM

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services



David J Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd
Pwyllgor Deisebau
Y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

11 Mawrth 2019

Deiseb P-05-804 Rydym angen ariannu gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer chwarae!!

Annwyl Mr Rowlands

Yn dilyn derbyn eich gohebiaeth, dyddiedig 1^{af} Chwefror, i ofyn i Chwarae Cymru am:

- ein sylwadau ar y materion a godwyd yn y ddeiseb yn gyffredinol;
- gwybodaeth am yr adolygiadau o Aseidiadau o Ddigonolrwydd Cyfleoedd Chwarae a'r Cynlluniau Gweithredu, a'n
- hymateb i'r sylwadau a wnaethpwyd gan y deisebwyr ynghylch eich ymgyrch gymdeithasol.

Nodaf ymateb Chwarae Cymru isod.

Am Chwarae Cymru

Chwarae Cymru yw'r elusen genedlaethol dros chwarae plant. Rydym yn gweithio i gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth am angen a hawl plant a phobl ifanc i chwarae ac i hyrwyddo arfer dda ar bob lefel o'r broses llunio penderfyniadau ac ym mhobman ble gallai plant chwarae. Rydym yn darparu cyngor ac arweiniad i gefnogi pawb sydd â diddordeb mewn, neu sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu ar gyfer chwarae plant fel y bydd Cymru, un diwrnod, yn wlad ble rydym yn cydnabod ac yn darparu'n dda ar gyfer anghenion chwarae pob plentyn. Mae ein tîm o chwech yn gweithio ar draws Cymru - mae ein gwaith yn cynnwys:

- Polisi
- Gwasanaeth gwybodaeth
- Cyngor a chefnogaeth
- Datblygu'r gweithlu.

One day Wales will be a place where we recognise and provide for every child's play needs

Un dydd bydd Cymru'n wlad ble y byddwn yn cydnabod ac yn darparu ar gyfer anghenion chwarae pob plentyn

National Office
Baltic House
Mount Stuart Square
Cardiff
CF10 5FH

Swyddfa Cenedlaethol
Ty Baltig
Sqwar Mount Stuart
Caerdydd
CF10 5FH

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Cymraeg (029) 2043 6926
Fax (029) 2048 9359

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www.chwaraecymru.org.uk

Registered charity No. / Elusen
Cofrestredig Rhif. 1068926

A company limited by guarantee
registered in Wales, No. / Cwmni
Cyfyngedig drwy warrant
cofrestrwyd yng Nghymru, Rhif.
3507258



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Ein sylwadau ar y materion a godwyd gan y ddeiseb

Mae'n ymddangos bod y materion a godwyd gan y deisebydd yn ymwneud yn bennaf ag ariannu ar gyfer seilwaith a darpariaeth gwaith chwarae wedi ei staffio.

Mae'n bwysig nodi, ar adeg cyflwyno Mesur Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2010, bod cynnwys y Dyletswyddau Digonolrwydd Cyfleoedd Chwarae'n seiliedig ar ddealltwriaeth na fyddai ariannu ychwanegol ar gael ac na fyddai gofyn i awdurdodau lleol wario arian o'r newydd; ond y dylent yn hytrach, er mwyn cyflawni'r dyletswydd orau, ystyried gwario cyllid sydd ar gael eisoes mewn modd gwahanol.

Er hynny, mae Chwarae Cymru wedi hen ymgyrchu am ariannu penodol a pharhaus ar gyfer chwarae ers ein sefydlu yn 1998.

Mae'n bwysig nodi bod awdurdodau lleol, ers 2012-13, wedi derbyn oddeutu £9,000,000 gan Lywodraeth Cymru (trwy gyllidebau a ail-ddyrannwyd) er mwyn ymateb i'w camau gweithredu digonolrwydd cyfleoedd chwarae lleol penodol. Fel rhan o'u cynlluniau gweithredu, mae awdurdodau lleol yn ystyried ac yn cynnwys camau gweithredu allai gael eu symud ymlaen os bydd cyllid ar gael. Felly, er bod materion penodol o ran amseru a chapasiti gydag ariannu un-tro a thymor byr, mae'n ymddangos bod y mwyafrif o awdurdodau lleol (os yw eu gweithdrefnau gwario lleol yn caniatáu hynny) mewn sefyllfa cymharol barod i ymateb pan ddaw arian ar gael sydd angen ei wario o fewn cyfnod byr. Dylid nodi, fodd bynnag, efallai na fydd hyn mor effeithiol ag ymrwymiad o'r un swm o ariannu rheolaidd ar gyfer camau gweithredu strategol tymor hir. Er hynny, rydym ar ddeall bod unrhyw ariannu sydd ar gael yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n effeithlon, waeth beth yw'r amserlen ar gyfer ei wario.

Tra ceir pryderon bod dyrannu ariannu trwy grantiau un-tro yn arwain at gamau gweithredu neu weithgarwch tymor byr o ran grantiau, ein barn ni yw bod yr ariannu hyn wedi galluogi awdurdodau lleol i ymateb i ddiffygion mewn darpariaeth chwarae lleol. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn pryderu efallai nad yw sefydliadau chwarae gwirfoddol lleol, fel y deisebydd, yn derbyn y budd mwyaf effeithlon o'r ariannu yma. Efallai y gellid datrys y mater hwn trwy atodi canllawiau cysylltiedig cryfach oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cymru wrth ryddhau cyllid.

Gwybodaeth am ein hadolygiadau o Aseidiadau o Ddigonolrwydd Cyfleoedd Chwarae a Chynlluniau Gweithredu

Mae Chwarae Cymru wedi cynnal dadansoddiad blynyddol o gynlluniau gweithredu ac adolygiadau o gynnydd digonolrwydd cyfleoedd chwarae awdurdodau lleol a gyflwynwyd i Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Medi 2017 a Mehefin 2018. Yn ogystal, cynhaliwyd adolygiad o Aseidiadau o Ddigonolrwydd Cyfleoedd Chwarae statudol cyflawn a gyflwynwyd gan awdurdodau lleol yn 2016. Yn ystod pob un o'r adolygiadau, gofynnwyd i Chwarae Cymru ddarparu trosolwg o feysydd penodol:

- 2016 – dadansoddiad o Fater E (Datblygu'r Gweithlu)
- 2017 - dynodi materion oedd yn peri pryder, enghreifftiau o arfer dda a heriau a rhwystrau allai gael eu datrys gan amrywiol feysydd polisi Llywodraeth Cymru gaiff eu cwmpasu ym Mater Ff (Chwarae ym mhob polisi perthnasol ac agenda weithredu berthnasol). Yn ogystal, gofynnodd Llywodraeth Cymru am wybodaeth ar gyfleoedd chwarae ar gyfer plant anabl, gan roi sylw penodol i hygyrchedd manau ac ardaloedd chwarae. Cyflwynwyd gwybodaeth am hyn mewn papur ar wahân, *Accessibility of play spaces for disabled children*.
- 2018 – camau gweithredu a aseswyd yn lleol sydd yn symud ymlaen ar lefel coch neu felyn, er mwyn hysbysu dyraniad ariannu posibl, os bydd cyllid ar gael.

Yn yr adolygiadau hyn, gofynnwyd i Chwarae Cymru ddarparu trosolwg o'r:

- Cynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud ym mhob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru
- Cynnydd ar gamau gweithredu o ddiddordeb cenedlaethol.

Mae dadansoddiadau o'r dogfennau'n dynodi bod y Ddyletswydd Digonolrwydd Cyfleoedd Chwarae yn dal i weithredu fel sbardun cenedlaethol ar gyfer cynllunio darpariaeth chwarae'n lleol. Ledled Cymru, mae'n ymddangos bod cynnydd wedi ei wneud o ran cyflawni rhai o'r Cynlluniau Gweithredu Digonolrwydd Cyfleoedd Chwarae. Fodd bynnag, digwyddodd hyn yn bennaf o ganlyniad i ariannu ychwanegol Grantiau Cyfleoedd Chwarae Cymru-gyfan a ddyrannwyd i awdurdodau lleol gan Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Chwefror 2017 a mis Tachwedd 2018.

Mae'r wybodaeth a ddarperir yn yr adroddiadau a'r cynlluniau gweithredu yn amrywio ar draws Cymru; mae hyn i'w ddisgwyl. Mae ehangder y Materion, capasiti amrywiol awdurdodau lleol a'r modelau trosglwyddo hanesyddol o awdurdod lleol i awdurdod lleol yn golygu bod dadansoddiad Cymru-gyfan yn anodd. Er hynny, mae cost amser swyddogion yn dal i gael ei ddynodi'n gyson fel y rhwystr pennaf i symud camau gweithredu yn eu blaen fel rhan o'r Cynlluniau Gweithredu Digonolrwydd Cyfleoedd Chwarae. At hynny, gellir rhagweld y bydd cyfyngiadau ariannol cynyddol ddifrifol yn arwain at leihad yng nghapasiti awdurdodau lleol a'u partneriaid, fydd yn effeithio'n sylweddol ar unrhyw gynnydd wrth fynd i'r afael â blaenoriaethau a glustnodwyd.

Fodd bynnag, mae canfyddiadau'r adolygiadau'n nodi, er gwaethaf y pwysau ariannol sylweddol digyffelyb sy'n wynebu awdurdodau lleol, y bu ymdrechion i symud camau gweithredu ymlaen ledled Cymru. Mae'n ymddangos bod cydweithredu da rhwng adrannau o fewn awdurdodau lleol. Mae hyn yn fwyaf amlwg yn yr ardaloedd hynny sydd â swyddog arweiniol digonolrwydd cyfleoedd chwarae penodedig.

Cyfeirir at doriadau mewn ariannu lleol, ffocws o'r newydd ar raglen Teuluoedd yn Gyntaf a'r penderfyniad i gau rhaglen Cymunedau'n Gyntaf, ar draws yr holl adroddiadau cynnydd fel elfennau sydd wedi cyfrannu at yr ansicrwydd a'r her o gynnal lefelau o ddarpariaeth chwarae wedi ei staffio.

Mae'n destun pryder i Chwarae Cymru, tra bo Llywodraeth Cymru yn wreiddiol wedi cyflwyno ail ran y Ddyletswydd Digonolrwydd Cyfleoedd Chwarae ar 'sail niwtral o ran cost', ynghyd â neges ddiamwys na fyddai ariannu pellach ar gael, yr oedd disgwyl ymhyg na fyddai llai o fuddsoddiad gan awdurdodau lleol i gefnogi chwarae plant.

Ymgyrch newid cymdeithasol Chwarae Cymru

Mae ymgyrch *Plentyndod Chwareus* Chwarae Cymru'n helpu rhieni, gofawyr, teidiau a neiniau a grwpiau cymunedol i roi cyfleoedd da i blant chwarae adref ac yn eu cymdogaethau. Un elfen allweddol o'r ymgyrch hon oedd lansiad, ym mis Hydref 2018, gwefan ddwyieithog newydd – [Plentyndod Chwareus](#) | [Playful Childhoods](#).

Yn ystod haf 2018, hwylusodd Chwarae Cymru saith sioe deithiol '*Hawl i Chwarae*' ledled Cymru. Fe weithiom gyda darparwyr chwarae lleol i ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd i drafod yr hawl a'r angen i chwarae yn ac o amgylch cymunedau a phwysigrwydd gweld cymunedau'n gweithredu i warchod yr hawl hwn. Fe gynhyrchom ddeunyddiau hyrwyddo sy'n pwysleisio pwysigrwydd chwarae ac sy'n cyfeirio pobl at ein gwefan *Plentyndod Chwareus* | *Playful Childhoods*.

Lleolwyd ein digwyddiadau cyntaf mewn ardaloedd ble mae diffyg cymdeithasau chwarae lleol. Rydym wrthi'n codi arian ar hyn o bryd gyda'r bwriad o drosglwyddo sioeau teithiol tebyg mewn ardaloedd eraill yng Nghymru. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn o hyrwyddo ac ymgysylltu, ein bwriad yw gweithio gyda mudiadau a darparwyr chwarae lleol (fel y deisebydd) i'w helpu i hyrwyddo'r hawl i chwarae yn well ynghyd â'u gwasanaethau lleol.

Ar adeg lansio'r wefan, dosbarthwyd pecyn dwyieithog o wybodaeth i'r wasg a'r cyfryngau ymysg nifer fawr o bartneriaid (yn cynnwys y deisebydd), yn gofyn iddynt ein helpu i ledaenu'r neges am *Plentyndod Chwareus* | *Playful Childhoods*. Yn ogystal â chyflwyno'r wefan newydd, fe ddarparom ystod o adnoddau i helpu gyda'r gwaith o rannu'r wybodaeth gyda rhwydweithiau lleol:

- Testun ar gyfer gwefannau, cylchlythyrau ac e-fwletinau
- Negeseuon cyfryngau cymdeithasol a hashnodau
- Ffotograffau a gwaith graffeg
- Posteri gwybodaeth.

Mae ymgyrch *Plentyndod Chwareus | Playful Childhoods* yn llwybr cymharol wahanol i Chwarae Cymru o'i gymharu â'n gwaith blaenorol, sy'n canolbwyntio ar gynulleidfa broffesiynol a lled-broffesiynol. Mae *Plentyndod Chwareus | Playful Childhoods* yn rhoi cyfle inni gynnig cefnogaeth fwy effeithlon i gynulleidfa leyg – yn rhieni a'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol – gyda gwybodaeth a chefnogaeth hygyrch.

Mae'r wefan yn llwyddo i gyrraedd ei chynulleidfa darged - rhieni, gofalwyr a mam-guod a thad-cuod, ac mae'r adborth hyd yma'n gadarnhaol iawn. Rydym hefyd yn cyrraedd ac yn ymgysylltu â'r gynulleidfa darged trwy dudalennau Facebook ac Instagram *Plentyndod Chwareus | Playful Childhoods*.

Ers y lansiad, daeth yn amlwg hefyd bod y wefan a'r adnoddau cysylltiedig, fel y *Llyfryn magu plant yn chwareus*, yn werthfawr a defnyddiol ar gyfer gweithwyr proffesiynol sy'n gweithio gyda phlant a theuluoedd. Rydym wedi derbyn nifer o geisiadau am gopiâu caled o'n hadnoddau a'n deunyddiau er mwyn creu arddangosfeydd mewn lleoliadau fel Canolfannau Gwybodaeth i Deuluoedd.

Os byddwch angen eglurhad pellach ar y materion hyn neu os oes gennych gwestiynau eraill, mae croeso ichi gysylltu â mi.

Yn gywir



Mike Greenaway
Cyfarwyddwr

P-05-857 Dylid creu Tasglu Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Iechyd Meddwl Plant

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan The National Organisation for Children's Mental Health, ar ôl casglu 91 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i greu Tasglu Cenedlaethol i ymchwilio i ba ffactorau diwylliannol, ffactorau cymdeithasol a ffactorau gwleidyddol a allai fod yn cyfrannu at nifer y plant yng Nghymru sy'n dioddef iechyd meddwl gwael; a bod y Tasglu Cenedlaethol hwn:

1) Yn cynnwys yn ei aelodaeth: plant; cynrychiolwyr o sefydliadau sy'n gweithio gyda phlant; cynrychiolwyr o bob plaid wleidyddol a gynrychiolir yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru; academyddion sy'n ymwneud ag ymchwilio i bolisi cymdeithasol, gwyddoniaeth wleidyddol, diwylliant, cymdeithas ac economeg;

2) Yn cael ei gadeirio gan Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru sydd yn y swydd pan grëir y Tasglu hwn, ac y dylai aros yn Gadeirydd y Tasglu am ei hyd, pe bai'n cytuno i wneud hynny (waeth a yw'n parhau'n Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru am oes y Tasglu ai peidio – ac eithrio mewn amgylchiadau eithriadol);

3)

Â chyfrifoldeb am lunio adroddiad yn seiliedig ar ei ymchwiliadau sy'n cynnwys argymhellion ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru yn seiliedig ar ei ganfyddiadau; ac y

4) Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru, mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Tasglu Cenedlaethol hwn, Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, a phreswylwyr Cymru (gan gynnwys plant), edrych yn fanwl ar argymhellion yr adroddiad.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Menter gymdeithasol sydd newydd ei sefydlu yw'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Iechyd Meddwl Plant Cyf. Ein hamcan yw cefnogi datblygiad diwylliant cenedlaethol sy'n galluogi plant i gynnal iechyd meddwl ardderchog, drwy helpu sefydliadau sy'n gweithio gyda a / neu ar gyfer plant, i greu'r amgylchedd gorau lle gall iechyd meddwl pob plentyn ffynnu.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/05621/19

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

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

12 March 2019

Dear David,

Thank you for your further letter of 21 February regarding Petition P-05-857 *Creating National Task Force for Children's Mental Health from the National Organisation for Children's Mental Health* I note the additional commentary that you have provided and your intention to write to the Chair of the Children, Young People and Education Committee in order to make them aware of this petition within the context of their work.

As you are aware, the Joint Ministerial Task and Finish Group on the Whole School Approach brings together the key strategic stakeholders from across education, health, the wider public and third sectors. A detailed programme of work has been developed and we are now considering how best to take this forward and the resource implications over the life of the Task and Finish Group, which is expected to conclude in Spring 2021.

The Ministerial Task and Finish Group is supported by a stakeholder reference group to ensure the broad range of agencies with a role in delivering a whole school approach have a meaningful engagement in this programme and a Youth Stakeholder Group to ensure that children and young people also have the opportunity to directly feed in their views as activity progresses.

I should also point out that the Joint Ministerial Task and Finish Group on the Whole School Approach does not exist in isolation, and sits within broader arrangements which oversee, develop and assure approaches to improve the mental health and well-being of children. For instance the Improving Outcomes for Children Ministerial Advisory Group continues to deliver a 3 year change programme (2017-2020) and to advise on the additional targeted support that is required across Government to deliver improved outcomes for care experienced children and young people. In addition, the NHS Wales Mental Health Network was established in 2018 to drive, facilitate and enable transformational change and sustained improvement for NHS commissioned and/or delivered mental health services. The Mental Health Network balances short-term priority areas of work needing regional or all Wales solutions and the long-term commitments to transform services.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre
0300 0604400

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.

Following consideration of the additional information provided, I remain assured the groups already in place will enable us to move this agenda forward at pace, knitting the various strands of activity together; highlighting gaps in provision; and ensuring energy and resources are targeted to have the maximum benefit.

Our formal update on progress to the CYPE Committee on activity across this area and our response to the wider Mind Over Matter report will be available in the next few weeks.

Thank you for continuing to share the information you have received.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vaughan Gething". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping 'V' and a long, trailing 'g'.

Vaughan Gething AC/AM

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

Minister for Health and Social Services

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

19 Mawrth 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Tasglu cenedlaethol ar gyfer iechyd meddwl plant

Diolch i chi am lythyr y Pwyllgor Deisebau dyddiedig 21 Chwefror 2019, yn tynnu sylw'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg at **Ddeiseb P-05-857 - Creu tasglu cenedlaethol ar gyfer iechyd meddwl plant.**

Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r Pwyllgor Plant wedi craffu'n helaeth ar y cymorth iechyd emosiynol a meddyliol sydd ar gael i blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru dros y 18 mis diwethaf. Roedd y gwaith hwn yn datblygu ymchwiliad a gynhaliwyd gan ein pwyllgor rhagflaenol yn 2013-14 ac arweiniodd at gyhoeddi ein hadroddiad **Cadernid Meddwl** ym mis Ebrill 2018. Mewn ymateb i 'Cadernid Meddwl', sefydlodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen ar y Cyd y Gweinidogion ym mis Medi 2018. Nod datganedig Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen y Gweinidogion yw cyflymu'r newid sydd ei angen yn y maes hwn, a chyflawni dull ysgol gyfan o hybu iechyd meddwl a llesiant.

Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg, rydw i'n aelod o'r Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen fel sylwedydd sydd â hawliau cyfranogi llawn, fel y mae Comisiynydd Plant Cymru. Fel Pwyllgor, rydym yn croesawu sefydlu Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen ar y Cyd y Gweinidogion a'i waith. Rydym wedi ymrwymo o hyd, fodd bynnag, i ddwyn Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfrif o ran cyflawni yn y maes hwn. I'r perwyl hwn, rydym wedi cyhoedd ein bwriad i fynd ar drywydd gweithredu ein hargymhellion, flwyddyn ar ôl eu cyhoeddi, ac yn ddiweddar rydym wedi **ysgrifennu** at y Gweinidog Iechyd a'r Gweinidog Addysg yn amlinellu ein dull gweithredu.

Rydym yn croesawu pob diddordeb yn y pwnc hwn ac rydym yn awyddus i weithio gyda sefydliadau i sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn atebol am ei chynnydd yn y maes. Rydym yn pryderu, fodd bynnag, fel y mae wedi'i ddrafftio ar hyn o bryd, bod risg y gallai'r gwaith a amlinellir gan y deisebydd ddyblygu'r ymchwiliad a gynhaliwyd eisoes gan y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg, a'r camau sy'n cael eu cymryd i gyflawni ei argymhellion drwy Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen ar y Cyd y Gweinidogion.

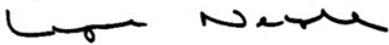
Rydym yn hyderus y byddai cyflawni ein hargymhellion yn ymdrin â'r anghenion a'r gwasanaethau amrywiol sydd eu hangen i gefnogi ein plant a'n pobl ifanc. Roedd ein hadroddiad yn ystyried pob agwedd ar y llwybr gofal, a'r amrywiaeth o amgylchiadau a wynebir gan blant a phobl ifanc, eu



rhieni, gofalwyr a'r rhai sy'n darparu cymorth iddynt. Defnyddiwyd amrywiaeth eang o dystiolaeth gan randdeiliaid arbenigol, a siaradwyd yn helaeth â phlant a phobl ifanc i lywio ein casgliadau.

Fel Pwyllgor, rydym wedi datgan yn gyhoeddus ein bod yn credu bod angen gwneud cynnydd yn y maes hwn fel mater o frys. Er ein bod yn cydnabod mai mater i'r ddau Weinidog yn hytrach na'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg yw cylch gorchwyl Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen y Gweinidogion yn y pen draw, byddem yn pryderu pe bai cyflwyno unrhyw gymhlethdod pellach i'w waith yn arafu pa mor gyflym y cyflawnir argymhellion ein hadroddiad 'Cadernid Meddwl'.

Yn gywir



Lynne Neagle AC
Cadeirydd



The National Organisation for Children's Mental Health

Preventing. Supporting. Campaigning.



21st March 2019

Dear Janet Finch-Saunders AM,

Ref: Petition number P-05-857 calling for a National Task force for Children's Mental Health

We would like to thank you and all the members of the Petitions Committee for your continuing consideration of this petition which received support from every electoral region in Wales, positive coverage in the press, and support from a number of Assembly Members. Furthermore we would like to thank Vaughan Gething AM for his response to the points we raised in our feedback about the Minister's initial letter.

It is unclear from the Minister's letter dated 12th March 2019 why he does not wish to consider the proposal laid out within the petition, particularly as he is currently 'considering how best to take [the work of the Joint Ministerial Task and Finish Group on the Whole School] forward and the resource implications over the Life of the Task and Finish Group, which is expected to conclude in Spring 2021'. As this Task and Finish Group has a stakeholder reference group we believe that the process of evolving it into a National Task Force would be straightforward. Furthermore, our previous submission highlighted the reduction in resources that might ensue from the adoption of the proposal and the improvement in outcomes for children and young people with, or at risk of, mental health conditions. Additionally, the currently fragmented approach, described by the Minister as the 'broader arrangements' could be much more effective and financially sustainable if brought together into the coherent structure that a National Task Force could provide.

The Minister states that he wishes to 'knit the various strands of activity together; highlighting gaps in provision; and ensuring energy and resources are targeted to have the maximum benefit'. The establishment of a National Task Force could provide the clear and comprehensive means by which these objectives could be achieved. Available evidence suggests that the current approach is ineffective and inadequate. For example, the Welsh Government's own statistics demonstrate that the number of referrals to CAMHS has doubled over the past few yearsⁱ, and the National Assembly for Wales has reported that 'the pieces of the jigsaw that need to be in place to enable children and young people to be supported outside the most specialist settings are simply not there'ⁱⁱ. Programmes, committees, and Task Groups might have been changed but the blueprint remains the same. This segmented approach has resulted in a disconnected strategy that is costly both in terms of children and young people's mental health and financially for the taxpayer. Furthermore, its direction of travel is the complete opposite from the objectives and aspirations laid out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

We welcome the response from Lynne Neagle AM, Chair of the Children, Young People and Education committee (CYPE). However, it is unclear from her letter precisely how a National Task Force for children's mental health would duplicate the work of her committee and the JMFT Group. Nevertheless, if as outlined above, the numerous strands of work were brought together into a single

comprehensive strategy and body (i.e. The National Task Force), then their work to date could be incorporated and utilised, potentially to much greater effect. Consequently, we remain convinced that the creation of a National Task Force for children's mental health remains a viable opportunity that could have a significant impact on preventing the continuing increase in mental health issues being experienced by children and young people throughout Wales.

If I can be of any further assistance in helping the committee reach its conclusions regarding this petition, then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Geraint D. Evans

Managing Director

ⁱ <https://gweddill.gov.wales/docs/strategies/170919-prosperity-for-all-en.pdf>

ⁱⁱ <https://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld11522/cr-ld11522-e.pdf>

Eitem 4.5

P-05-759 Ailagor Ffordd Goedwig Cwmcarn adeg y Pasg 2018

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan The Friends of Cwmcarn Forest Drive ar ôl casglu 1450 llofnod - 353 ar bapur a 1097 ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu'r dull angenrheidiol i ganiatáu i Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ailagor Ffordd Goedwig Cwmcarn yn llawn i geir preifat adeg y Pasg 2018.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Yn ystod haf 2014, dywedodd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru y byddai Ffordd Goedwig Cwmcarn, a elwir hefyd yn Daith Cwmcarn, ar gau am o leiaf ddwy flynedd o fis Tachwedd 2014, a bod hyn yn angenrheidiol oherwydd haint llarwydd Japan yn nyffryn Cwmcarn a'r llechweddau cyfagos. Mae'r broses o gael gwared ar y llarwydd bellach bron wedi'i gwblhau ac mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn dechrau adfer y llwybrau beiciau a llwybrau troed, ond nid ymddengys fod bwriad adfer Taith Cwmcarn, er bod y mwyafrif helaeth o'r llwybr heb ei niweidio. Mae canolbwyntio ar ddefnyddwyr ceir preifat y ffordd yn annheg ac yn ddianghenraid pan fydd defnyddwyr eraill dim ond yn wynebu amhariad dros dro. Mae llawer o'r rhai sy'n cael mynediad i'r Ffordd gyda char preifat yn gwneud hynny am na allant symud llawer - mae rhai yn deuluoedd gyda phlant bach, mae llawer yn hŷn, yn anabl neu o'n cymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig a mewnfudwyr. Mae methu â darparu cyfleuster ar gyfer y bobl hyn yn wahaniaethol, yn enwedig pan fo cynlluniau, a'r arian ar gael, i ddarparu cyfleusterau pellach ar gyfer defnyddwyr eraill. Mae diffyg ffordd sy'n gwbl hygyrch yn amddifadu'r bobl hynny sydd fwyaf difreintiedig yn ddiwylliannol ac yn fateryddol o'u prif gyfleuster ar gyfer iechyd a lles. Mae ein sefydliad, Cyfeillion Ffordd Goedwig Cwmcarn eisiau mynediad cyfartal i holl ddefnyddwyr Taith Cwmcarn ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru a Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i ddarparu ffordd o wneud hyn yn bosibl.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Islwyn
- Dwyrain De Cymru

27 February 2019

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

Dear Mr Rowlands,

Further to our last report of 15th November 2017, I can advise the Petitions Committee that we have been able to secure £1m from within the Natural Resources Wales budget to dedicate to the work required to re-open the Forest Drive.

Unfortunately, unprecedented forest fires have impacted the original timeline and work has been ongoing in clearing the damage and undertaking reparative work. This has been explained by my staff to the local community at the most recent meeting of the Friends of Cwmcarn Forest Drive. At that meeting we indicated that a re-opening in the spring of 2020 was now being aimed for and this appeared to have been accepted.

NRW has been working closely with the Local Authority who have a significant presence on site and with whom we wish to collaborate, to ensure that a joined-up approach maximises the benefits of both party's investments in this flagship recreation facility.

Working with the local authority and utilising their civil engineering expertise to undertake an engineering assessment of the works required, has confirmed that the funding set aside for this project should be adequate to get the Drive open again within the revised timescale.

We are committed to appointing a locally based Project Manager to support this Project and undertake the much needed regular communication with the community. We are out to recruitment for this important post and I am confident that a Project Manager will be identified within the next few weeks. Preparatory project design work has been completed by experienced NRW staff who will continue to direct the Project and make sure the new Project Manager is fully supported.

Best wishes



Clare Pillman

**Prif Weithredwr, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Chief Executive, Natural Resources Wales**

**P-05-759 Re-open the Cwmcarn Forest Drive at Easter 2018,
Correspondence - Petitioner to Chair, 24.03.19**

Further to my correspondence to the NAFW Petitions Committee dated 19th February 2019 I would like to confirm that I met with Derek Stephen of NRW at the Cwmcarn Forest Visitor Centre on Thursday 28th February and he confirmed the detail's later outlined in Claire Pillman's letter and fully explained the reasons for NRW's delayed appointment of a project manager to oversee the reinstatement of the Cwmcarn Forest/Scenic Drive. I was informed that NRW were undergoing a period of organisational redesign in the last months of 2019 and that during this period things were delayed but that the appointment of a project manager is now proceeding apace and the re-opened of the Drive is still scheduled for Easter 2020. As I have found Derek Stephen to be of the utmost professional integrity I am happy to accept this, along with the details of Claire Pillman's letter, and will recommend this to the Friends of Cwmcarn Forest Drive committee at our AGM this coming Wednesday. I hope to meet with Derek and the newly appointed project manager in the coming weeks.

Lastly I understand that there have been a number of difficulties within NRW recently and coupled with the effects of last summer's wild fires I would like to withdraw some of the more critical comments outlined in my previous email.

Please pass on my very best wishes to David Rowlands AM and the Committee members.

Kind regards

Robert J Southall

Chair Friends of Cwmcarn Forest Drive

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



**Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru
Natural
Resources
Wales**

Ein cyf/Our ref:
Eich cyf/Your ref:

Ty Cambria / Cambria House
29 Heol Casnewydd / 29 Newport Road
Caerdydd / Cardiff
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David J Rowlands AM
Chair of Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA

By email: SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales

8 March 2019

Dear David,

P-05-801 Save the trees and ground in Roath Mill and Roath Brook Gardens before it's too late

Thank you very much for your letter of 4 March 2019.

I can confirm that we are reconsidering the delivery options for Phase 3 as a stand-alone scheme, with potentially a new business case that will need the approval of the Welsh Government.

The current indicative timescale for completing a draft Business Case for a reassessed scheme is November 2019. Please note that this is an indicative timescale, as there are currently some unknowns with regard to the scope of the reassessment.

We are arranging an all Stakeholder meeting, which will include all parties with an interest in the scheme, for late March/early April which will inform the options to be considered/reassessed.

Once finalised, the Business Case will be scored and prioritised accordingly within the flood capital programme and used as appropriate to apply for Welsh Government funding.

Yours sincerely,

Tim England
Operation Manager
Natural Resources Wales

P-05-815 Rheoli'r Diwydiant Dofednod Dwys Sy'n Ehangu'n Gyflym yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Gangen Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed o Ymgyrch Diogelu Cymru Wledig, wedi iddi gasglu 2,469 o lofnodion ar-lein a 2,098 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 4,567 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau strategol hirdymor i sicrhau bod y diwydiant cynnyrch dofednod yn gynaliadwy yn amgylcheddol drwy gyflwyno Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru), Rheoliadau Cadwraeth Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau 2017, Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol a'r Gyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Dŵr (WFD) yn effeithiol.

Mae gyrwyr amaethyddol pwerus sy'n cael eu hatgyfnerthu gan BREXIT yn cynyddu cynhyrchiad dwys o ran wyau a dofednod. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn anwybyddu'r canlyniadau amgylcheddol difrifol o ran bioamrywiaeth, pridd ac ansawdd dŵr ac afiechydon adar a dynol. Mae'r cyhoedd yn codi llais ynghylch lles dofednod ond yn anwybodus, ar y cyfan, am effaith amgylcheddol unedau ffermio dofednod dwys. Mae unedau wyau "maes" gyda chrynhoad o hyd at 2,500 o adar i bob hectar yn risg arbennig (adroddiad Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru 218: Astudiaeth Peilot Dofednod Powys a rhybuddion nitrogen INI 6/17).

Mae cymoedd serth, glawiad uchel sy'n achosi difrod maethol trwm a phoblogaethau o rywogaethau naturiol prin yn gwneud llawer o Gymru wledig yn hollol anaddas ar gyfer y ffrwydrad presennol o unedau ffermio dofednod dwys. Ar ôl gostyngiad yn 1990, mae allyriadau amonia wedi bod yn cynyddu ers 2010 (adroddiad Rhestr Allyriadau Atmosfferig Cenedlaethol 2017 ar gyfer DEFRA). Mae llwythau critigol o ddyddodiadau amonia a nitrogen (trothwyon amcangyfrifedig o ran niwed annerbyniol i amrywiaeth planhigion) yn llawer uwch mewn rhai safleoedd gwarchoddedig Ewropeaidd a'r DU, Gwarchodfeydd Natur Lleol a Choetiroedd Hynafol. Mae ffosffadau gormodol yn bygwth ein cyrsiau dŵr (Sefydliad Gwy a Wysg 2017).

Wrth fethu â gweithredu ar y dystiolaeth, mae Llywodraeth Cymru, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a Chyngor Sir Powys yn esgeuluso'r ddyletswydd i "*gynnal a gwella bioamrywiaeth*" (Deddf yr Amgylchedd Adran 6).

Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ddefnyddio ei phwerau i reoli'r diwydiant:

- 1) Darparu adnoddau priodol ar gyfer Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i wneud ymchwil brys, rheoleiddio a monitro unedau dwys a rhoi gwell cymorth cynllunio i Awdurdodau Cynllunio Lleol (ACLI).*
- 2) Cyhoeddi polisi cynllunio ac arweiniad i ACLI i wella penderfyniadau, sicrhau bod effeithiau cronus yn cael eu hystyried a monitro a gorfodi amodau cynllunio.*
- 3) Gwneud i'r diwydiant gyfrannu tuag at gostau rheoleiddio a monitro a'i ddwyn i gyfrif am dorri cyfrifoldeb amgylcheddol.*
- 4) Cyhoeddi adroddiadau cyhoeddus tryloyw ar gynnydd.*

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

O Bowys y daw ein tystiolaeth, ond mae ein deiseb yn berthnasol i Gymru gyfan.

Mae'r Cadeirydd, Diane McCrea, yn cadarnhau nad oes gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ddigon o adnoddau (BBC 14/12/17). Mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn asesu effeithiau ceisiadau Unedau Dofednod ar safleoedd natur Ewropeaidd a'r DU ac yn cyhoeddi trwyddedau ar gyfer unedau o dros 40,000 o adar. Mae canllawiau gwell Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (Ebrill 2017) yn cwmpasu effeithiau cronol ond mae dulliau asesu yn methu â rhwystro datblygiad lle mae llwythi yn uwch na'r llwyth critigol presennol.

Mae'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol yn asesu disgrifiad priodol o wasgariad ac effeithiau ar ansawdd dŵr, ansawdd aer, Gwarchodfeydd Natur Lleol, Coetiroedd Hynafol, tirwedd, amwynderau preswyl a thraffig lleol.

Nid oes gan Awdurdodau Cynllunio Lleol y sgiliau a'r adnoddau ar gyfer y cyfrifoldebau hyn. Nid yw Cyngor Sir Powys yn ystyried effaith gronus ceisiadau, ynghyd â'r holl Unedau cyfagos, ar yr amgylchedd naturiol, tirwedd neu drigolion gwledig. Dylai Atodlen 2 Asesiad Effaith

Amgylcheddol sicrhau bod yr effeithiau cronus yn cael eu hasesu ond mae hyn yn methu yn ymarferol. Mae Cyngor Sir Powys yn amharod i ddyfarnu statws AEA oherwydd y gall Llywodraeth Cymru wyrdroi'r penderfyniad (gweler P/2016/0608 a P/2017/0007).

Mae gan Ymgyrch Diogelu Cymru Wledig ddata ar geisiadau cynllunio dofednod dwys ym Mhowys ers 2011. Yn ystod y 30 mis diwethaf, bu 99 o GEISIADAU yn cynnwys dros DAIR MILIWN O ADAR, gyda 72 ohonynt ar gyfer wyau maes. O'r 99, dim ond 10 sydd â statws AEA: Mae 65 o geisiadau wedi'u cymeradwyo a DIM OND UN A WRTHODWYD.

Mae gennym dystiolaeth o ddatblygiadau a gymeradwywyd heb fapio gwasgariad cyfuchlinellau neu wasgariad awyr agored, yn agos at warchodfeydd natur (71m), coetiroedd hynafol bregus (cyfagos) cyrisau dŵr (10m) a thrigolion (50m). Mae trigolion yn dioddef risgiau iechyd o bryfed, amonia yn yr awyr, llwch dofednod, gronynnau a gynhyrchir gan draffig ac arogleuon tramgwyddus. Anwybyddir gwrthwynebiadau rhanddeiliaid amgylcheddol a chyhoeddus, mae rhywogaethau planhigion prin yn marw, mae risgiau o glefydau yn cynyddu ac mae cyrsiau dŵr yn methu safonau'r Gyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Dŵr.

DIGON YW DIGON: Gellir gweld cyfres unigryw o DDATA UNEDAU DOFEDNOD DWYS POWYS gan gynnwys ceisiadau, map rhyngweithiol, map o fannau trafferthus ac arddangosfa animeiddiedig o dwf cronolegol yr Unedau Dofednod Dwys yn http://www.brecon-and-radnor-cprw.wales/?page_id=13.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-815
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/05445/19

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

March 2019

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 21 February, regarding Petition P-05-815 on the regulation of the poultry industry.

The Chief Planner wrote to Welsh Local Planning Authorities last year regarding intensive agricultural developments. In his letter he invited them to take part in work to consider how the impact on the environment can be better assessed. The Welsh Government received expressions of interest from Brecon Beacons National Park Authority and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority. Officials have also discussed the issue with officers from Powys County Council who will be involved in work going forward.

Officials in the Planning Department are in the process of establishing a Working Group. The group will include representation from the Local Authorities as well from the farming industry, Natural Resources Wales and the Welsh Government. The draft terms of reference of the working group are:

- to consider the evidence required for the preparation of Local Development Plans
- identify the range of material considerations Welsh Local Planning Authorities should be considering, including suitable assessment methods of typical impacts
- identify appropriate sources of advice which Welsh Local Planning Authorities can draw on when determining planning applications
- suggest appropriate text to guide Local Planning Authorities when planning for intensive agriculture installations both during plan preparation and development management stages.

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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 126

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 intention is to publish a new guidance note by the end of the year.

It is important the Working Group is now given time to fully consider the evidence, including the evidence supplied by the petitioners. The Working Group will contact the petitioners directly if it requires any more information.

Regards
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

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



**BRECON AND RADNOR
BRANCH**

25/3/19

Dear Petitions Committee,

We are most grateful to you for making the Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee aware of our petition and would very much welcome a response from the CCERA committee.

Thank you for giving us the chance to respond to the Minister for EERA's reply to your questions following our previous submission.

We regret that Minister Lesley Griffiths did not give any further information to clarify her statement (14/11/18) about measures to regulate agricultural pollution.

We are very pleased to hear from Minister Lesley Griffiths that a Working Group to improve planning with respect to intensive agriculture is to be established but the information she has provided leaves us with various concerns.

1. What will the working group consider?

1.1 There is no title for the Working Group and nor do the terms of reference clarify exactly what the working group will consider. Is this planning matters for:

"all intensive agricultural developments" ?

"intensive livestock-farming developments"?

"intensive poultry-farming developments"?

1.2 Will the interpretation of "*intensive*" be sufficiently broad to deal with environmental concerns? To give a local example: there has been an application for a (just under) 2,000 animal pig-rearing enterprise in Powys (P/2015/1152) where pigs finishing over 80Kg are reared in an "*all in – all out*" cyclical scheme allowing 1m sq. per pig. The number of just under 2,000 neatly avoids the NRW permitting threshold of 2,000. The applying agent advises the LPA that this is "*not intensive*"..

2. Will the working group be publicly accountable?

2.1 It seems that the environmental concerns of the public and stakeholder NGO organisations can only be brought to the table at the discretion of participants who include:

- Farming Industry representatives
- LPAs
- NRW
- Welsh Government

There is no mention of:

- Non-Governmental Stakeholder Environmental Organisations

Tudalen y pecyn 128

- representatives of the general Welsh public
- independent scientists.

We are concerned that solutions will be too strongly governed by political pressure. The short-term interests of the farming industry will not be adequately counterbalanced by any other interests. There is likely to be a strong lobby for industry self-regulation but we have seen that this is not working and will not work whenever short-term agricultural profits are at stake. In particular, overriding longer-term environmental issues concerning biodiversity, air, water and soil quality will not get the consideration they need for survival of the rural economy and ultimately of the human species.

2.2 We have frequently drawn the Petitions Committee's attention to the fact that NRW addresses impacts on designated sites and European Protected Species but impacts on vulnerable habitats, wildlife populations local nature reserves, which should be protected by LPA planning procedures, are ignored. The Working Group should find an environmental expert to represent these interests.

2.3 The impacts on rural communities will not be represented. We have not yet seen an application in Powys refused because of impact on residents and, as we described before, public objections or support for planning applications are no longer published in Powys.

2.4 Other important issues such as the tourist industry, landscape change, air quality impact on health and pressure on rural highways issues (which do not concern NRW), will not be adequately represented.

2.5 We suggest that :

- **Wales Environmental Link and/or Welsh Wildlife Trusts**
- **at least one independent scientific expert, with relevant experience**

be invited onto the working group so that there is better public accountability.

Also that a means of hearing from "grass roots" people and of assessing the impact of existing intensive livestock units on rural communities is developed to aid the Working Group's deliberations.

3. Will the working group really engage key decision makers in LPAs?

3.1 The minister has cited the Brecon Beacon National Park Authority and the Pembrokeshire Coast NP Authority as the only bodies expressing an interest. It sounds as though Powys LPA has been advised to get involved. As this is a big issue for Powys, we trust that the attendee will be an experienced person from an appropriately senior level of decision-making.

3.2 While we warmly welcome Powys' participation, our communications with the Petitions Committee have repeated several times that so far the Chief Planner's letter does not seem to have made any difference at all to Powys planning decisions.

4. Will there be measures to oblige LPAs to improve?

4.1 Better informed planning will have financial implications for LPAs and require better specialised staffing and external advice.

LPA's make essential income out of planning application fees and the public have frequently questioned whether the consistent approval of intensive livestock units is influenced by economic interests in ensuring more applications keep coming through. It will be an impossible uphill struggle to change practice unless LPAs are helped with expertise and finance.

4.2 Experience of LPA response to the Chief Planner's letter of 12/6/18 persuades us that LPA's will not heed generalised planning advice unless effective measures are put in place to oblige them to do so and even then there will have to be some meaningful objective criteria against which to measure decisions. The Working Group should recognise that the public has no effective recourse for planning

failures which directly affect them because the legal costs of challenging planning decisions are exorbitant.

5. How will the work of the “working group” be integrated with that of the “intensive agriculture health working group” ?

5.1 These two groups were mentioned in the 8/1/19 Welsh Assembly exchange below. We do not know which group will consider the impacts of ammonia, dust particles and the combination of these with increased traffic emissions on the health of rural or urban residents.

5.2 We have written to the Welsh Government for clarification about these two groups on 6/3/19 and our query was forwarded to the WG Planning Department but so far we have received no reply. We do not know whether there are yet one or more working groups on agricultural pollution as mentioned by Lesley Griffiths in her statement of 14/11/18. The public can be forgiven for feeling excluded and that they do not know exactly what is going on.

Brecon and Radnorshire Branch: Campaign for the Protection of Ruarl Wales

8/1/2019 Welsh assembly

Russell George AM

Can I thank you for your answer, First Minister, and wish you a happy new year and every success in your new role? I did raise this with the previous Cabinet Secretary for planning, in regard to IPUs, and I had an answer that was entirely satisfactory, because the then Cabinet Secretary confirmed to me that the chief planning officer would write to all local planning authorities offering that guidance, and I was pleased with that. Can I now suggest that Welsh Government officials, Natural Resources Wales and officials from the Welsh Local Government Association and local planning authorities do convene a meeting together, to discuss how this new guidance is implemented in practice, because there are overlapping factors, such as air pollution, water pollution and manure management plans? When I've spoken to NRW, they have certainly said that they would welcome such a meeting as well. Is this something that you would consider?

First Minister

*I thank the Member for that supplementary question and for his introductory remarks. I've seen the letter that was sent as a result of his previous discussion with my colleague Lesley Griffiths. And he will have seen that, in that letter, it ends by inviting interested parties to come forward to take part in the more detailed work, to see whether specific guidance is necessary in relation to intensive poultry units. **I'm pleased to be able to tell him that two groups have been established as a result. The first, an intensive agriculture health working group, has already met, and that involves Public Health Wales and NRW, together with the Welsh Government. That will inform the work of a second group, which will look at the overall approach of planning authorities in dealing with the sorts of matters that Russell George has identified in terms of nitrate pollution, odorous emissions and the cumulative impact of those things. That second group will meet with the intention of publishing a new guidance note in these matters by the end of this calendar year.***

Interesting reading:

<https://climateandcapitalism.com/2019/03/19/broiler-chickens-the-defining-species-of-the-anthropocene/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/mar/22/ukmiss-almost-all-2020-nature-targets-official-report-admits>

P-05-825 Diogelu ysgyfaint plant rhag llygredd niweidiol tra maent yn yr ysgol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan British Lung Foundation Cymru, ar ôl casglu 159 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mewn trefi a dinasoedd ledled Cymru, mae pobl yn anadlu lefelau llygredd aer sy'n anghyfreithlon ac sy'n niweidiol i'w hiechyd. Mae plant ymysg y rheiny sydd fwyaf diamddiffyn rhag llygredd aer. Mae eu hysgyfaint yn dal i dyfu, a gall aer llygredig arafu twf eu hysgyfaint, a golygu eu bod yn fwy tebygol o gael asthma, a phroblemau iechyd eraill, yn nes ymlaen yn eu bywyd.

Yn ôl cais rhyddid gwybodaeth gan y BLF i awdurdodau lleol yn 2017, gwelwyd nad oedd 68 y cant o ymatebwyr (15 o 22) yn monitro llygredd aer o fewn 10 metr o unrhyw un o'u hysgolion.

Yr ydym ni, sydd wedi arwyddo isod, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i fynnu bod pob Awdurdod Lleol yn monitro ansawdd yr aer y mae plant yn ei anadlu pan fyddant yn yr ysgol, fel bod gan y rheiny sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau y wybodaeth angenrheidiol i ymateb i lygredd aer.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol de Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-825
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/05268/19

David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

13 February 2019

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 1 February regarding petition P-05-825 in which the British Lung Foundation is calling for measures to protect children's lungs from harmful pollution whilst at school.

The Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN) is managed by the Environment Agency on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Devolved Administrations.

Local Authorities have statutory duties under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 to review, report and where necessary take action to improve air quality in their areas. The Welsh Government provides Local Authorities with core funding, which they allocate to air quality depending on local priorities. In 2019/20 Local Authorities in Wales will receive £4.2 billion in core revenue funding and non-domestic rates to spend on delivering key services, in addition to the revenue received through council tax, sales, fees and charges.

Under The Road Traffic (Vehicle Emissions) (Fixed Penalty) (Wales) Regulations 2003, Local Authorities can stop the commission of statutory idling offences and issue fixed penalty notices in respect of such offences. It remains the decision of each Local Authority to determine whether it will enforce these offences and if so whether this is throughout the whole of their area or only in certain zones.

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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 132

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 Welsh Government will consider all measures to improve air quality. We intend to consult on a Clean Air Plan for Wales later this year. In developing this plan, we are considering future responsibility and accountability for tackling air quality across local government and other public bodies to enable effective action. We will also consider the potential for anti-idling zones and an associated review of existing regulations. We welcome the opportunity to engage with stakeholders, including the British Lung Foundation, in exploring the most effective solutions to achieve clean air.

Regards
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

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

By email

12/03/2019

RE: P-05-825 Correspondence from the Chair of the Petitions Committee

Dear Petitions Committee,

Thank you for your letter dated 1 February 2019 regarding the Petition to protect children's lungs from harmful pollution whilst at school.

As this issue relates to the rights of children, we believe that it also falls within the remit of the Children's Commissioner for Wales. Therefore, after discussions between our two teams, we have decided to issue a joint response to your letter dated 1 February 2019.

We recognise the importance of this topic and the health impacts air quality has on the well-being of current and future generations in Wales and we welcome the Petitions Committee's consideration of the issue. You might like to know we recently issued a [joint statement](#) supporting the school children strike for climate change - an issue closely linked to air quality.

We would like to start by explaining our main duties and powers. The duty of the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales is to promote the sustainable development principle (acting in a way that ensures that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs). The principal aim of the Children's Commissioner is to safeguard and promote the rights and welfare of children in Wales, and she is required to have regard to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in doing so.

We do not currently have the legal powers to enforce any policy or regulations around air quality. Should the actions called for in the petition be accepted by the Welsh Government however, this may change.

Both Commissioners set their work plans in response to consultation with members of the public and professionals in Wales and have a duty to deliver against those plans. Unfortunately, neither Commissioner has the level or expertise or resources to carry out detailed research on this topic.

The Future Generations Commissioner for Wales' office participated in workshops with the third sector and Welsh Government to challenge Welsh Government to use the Well-being of Future Generations Act fully in the design of their new Air Quality Strategy following on the court case from Friends of the Earth.

In terms of alternative levers for addressing the effects of air pollution on children, the Commissioners have the powers to provide advice or assistance to public bodies. The Future Generations Commissioner for Wales can also encourage best practice, promote awareness of the Act, encourage collaboration. However, such advice is not mandatory for public bodies to follow. She can also conduct statutory reviews and provide recommendations to public bodies on how to improve the way in which they look at the long-term impact of the things they do in line with their well-being duty. However, these recommendations can only be for the future and would not affect the decisions reviewed.

Given the huge remit of The Well-being of Future Generations Act, the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales has carried out a consultation exercise and determined six areas to focus her work on. These are planning, transport, housing stock, adverse childhood experiences, alternative health models, and skills for the future.

Air quality is clearly closely linked to her focus on transport. The Commissioner's recent report, [Transport Fit for Future Generations](#), calls for a modal shift to sustainable transport in order to address a plethora of issues, including air quality.

The call for sustainable transport to improve air quality was also included in the new [Planning Policy Wales](#), where the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales worked with Welsh Government to ensure the policy contributed to the well-being goals and that the Well-being of Future Generations Act was fully embedded in it.

As part of her duty to promote the sustainable development principle, the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales also has to monitor and assess the extent to which the public bodies listed in the Well-being of Future Generations Act are meeting the well-being objectives they have set for themselves. There are 10 local authorities and 7 public services boards which reference air quality in either the steps they plan to take to achieve their well-being objectives or as a measurement of their progress. The Future Generations Commissioner for Wales is currently in the process of reviewing the first set of annual reports public bodies have published on the progress of meeting their well-being objectives. This work will conclude shortly, and we will publish an overview report this summer. Advice on setting and meeting well-being objectives will also be set out in the Future Generations Report that the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales must publish in 2020.

Welsh Ministers have a duty to have due regard to the UNCRC in the exercise of their functions under the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011. There are no 'set' criteria in respect of how to give due regard to the UNCRC, but it requires more than just a passing thought. On a practical level the Children's Commissioner would expect children's rights to be integrated into every aspect of decision making and for there to be evidence of this having taken place.

The Children's Commissioner has published [The Right Way](#) which is a practical guide to taking a children's rights approach to the work of any public bodies including the Welsh Government and local authorities. There are five principles of a children's rights approach: embedding, equality and non-discrimination, empowerment, participation and accountability.

In addition, the Commissioners have jointly published a [range of materials](#) including a self-assessment toolkit that allows public bodies to consider how their work upholds both the Future Generations legislation and children's rights. These points do not have to be mutually exclusive provided there is a thorough and careful consideration of the issues. Done well, an integrated assessment in whatever format can consider issues such as air quality and children's health in the context of both. A child's right to be healthy and active and to be kept safe is also compatible with cohesive communities and a healthier Wales, and the expectations for involvement and participation can also be closely aligned, just as examples.

The Children's Commissioner's legal remit allows her to review the exercise of functions of specific public bodies including local authorities. As noted above local authorities are not currently required to undertake air quality assessments near schools, but if this action was supported, the Children's Commissioner would be able to review the actions of any local authority in respect of this. The legal power is worded such that she would have to produce a report of findings and recommendations, and then if the relevant body had not responded within 3 months, she may enquire further as regards compliance with the report and advise that should they not respond within a further 3 months she can publish such failure as deemed appropriate.

Research by UNICEF in 2018 led to the publication of the paper '[A breath of toxic air: UK children in danger](#)'. This states that "[c]hildren are particularly vulnerable to the health impacts of toxic air.....The youngest and poorest children are carrying the weight of this burden." They make a number of recommendations including child friendly urban areas and a network of clean air zones, the expansion of air quality monitoring and data collection to better reflect children's exposure, ensuring that children's rights are at the centre of policy making, and that all information is disseminated in an accessible and child-friendly way, and detailed research into the health impacts and risk for all children – broken down by age, disability, gender, ethnicity and socio-economic background.

We are in regular contact with Friends of the Earth Cymru who are conducting work on air quality in Wales and they have advised us that there are local groups that use air pollution monitoring tubes to get a snapshot of the air quality in their local area. This is also available to schools with a pack and there is more information about it [here](#). However, Friends of the Earth said that these are just samples and there is no available data providing a full picture of air quality around schools. Their recommendation is that more monitoring and information are necessary to assess the situation.

The Royal College of Physicians has produced a report called '[Every breath we take: the lifelong impact of air pollution](#)'. One of the recommendations in this report calls for local government to monitor air pollution effectively, especially in major urban areas and near schools.

King's College London has produced a report that explores the effects that air pollution can have on children's health. You can find more information on that [here](#).

We believe it would also be beneficial to hear the views of Natural Resources Wales, Public Health Wales and the Health & Safety Executive on air quality and its effect on children in Wales and also to find out what work they may be doing to improve the situation.

Finally, we believe that monitoring air quality around school would be only the first step towards improving this issue and protecting children from suffering the impacts of air pollution. We need to think long-term and safeguard the current and future generations of Wales and we cannot do that without getting a full picture of what air quality is like around schools. Therefore, we urge the Committee to act now to ensure that we are aware of the quality of air children in Welsh schools are breathing.

Thank you again for seeking our views on this very important issue. We hope you find this letter useful. We would be grateful if you could let us know about any action you decide to take as a result of this petition.

Yours sincerely,



Sophie Howe
Future Generations Commissioner for Wales



Sally Holland
Children's Commissioner for Wales

25th March 2019

Dear Petitions Committee,

We are grateful for the response from the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales and the Children's Commissioner for Wales to our petition calling for enhanced air quality monitoring outside schools to better inform the interventions councils take to tackle localised air pollution.



We welcome reference to UNICEF's 2018 report 'A Breath of Toxic Air', among others. We would like to highlight additional research and evidence in relation to children's exposure to air pollution.

Children's lungs are particularly at risk. Air pollution exposure during pregnancy is linked with low birth weight and premature birth, which impacts on children's lungs.ⁱ Children exposed to severe air pollution are five times more likely to have poor lung development,ⁱⁱ and increased infection susceptibility.ⁱⁱⁱ In addition, children's height negatively affects their roadside NO₂ intake,^{iv} with everyday pollution linked to increased airway inflammation.^v

It is clear from the number of sources referenced in the Commissioners' letter that leading health and environmental charities concerned with air pollution support our calls for greater monitoring outside schools.

The Welsh Government's current guidance adopts a risk-based approach to monitoring and adopting measures to tackle localised air pollution problems. As referenced in an earlier letter, we believe that Welsh Government should adopt a proactive health-focused approach to monitoring, recognising that there is no safe level of pollution. This places the burden of demonstrating that air pollution levels are as low as practically possible - a commitment made by Welsh Government - on authorities, rather than the public and communities bearing the burden of demonstrating significant exposure to toxic air.

We recognise that resource for air quality work in Local Authorities is increasingly limited. However, with broader health implications associated with exposure to toxic air, long-term thinking would suggest taking account of future health challenges and impacts resulting from early exposure to toxic air, in line with public bodies' well-being duty. In addition, we would question whether resources can be maximised across Public Services Boards where air pollution has been recognised as a priority.

We welcome the Future Generations Commissioner's reference to calls for modal shift to sustainable transport to address a range of issues, including air quality. Road transport accounts for 80% of NO₂ emissions which accounts for more than 11,600 Life Years Lost and 1,124 attributable deaths annually. Any measures which reduce the levels of toxic air are to be welcomed, however these measures are only likely to achieve compliance with EU limits and do not recognise that there are no safe levels of air pollution and any level of exposure represents a significant risk to public health. Increased monitoring will better inform the scope of ambitious measures such as Clean Air Zones to achieve the greatest impact.

Finally, if our efforts to tackle air pollution are to deliver meaningful positive public health change, we need to rethink our current approach of managing localised air

25th March 2019

pollution problems in isolation. Evidence suggests that air pollution, poor health and deprivation stressors can combine as a 'triple jeopardy' to disproportionately affect high-risk population groups. ^{vi}

We need a new public health-driven approach to risk assessment which places air quality in a broader context, encourages policy and practice integration and helps create opportunities for more effective, efficient and collaborative ways of working. Doing so can inform universal action to reduce air pollution risks for everyone and enhanced targeted action to address specific problems in communities where air quality and/or public health is poorest. Enhanced air quality monitoring will help support a public health-driven approach to risk assessment.

We thank the committee for their ongoing work in considering our petition.



Rhys Taylor
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ⁱ Pedersen M et al, (2013) *Ambient air pollution and low birthweight: a European cohort study (ESCAPE)*, The Lancet Respiratory Medicine, Volume 1, No. 9, p695-704 p.695

ⁱⁱ Anderson, J. et al (2012) *Clearing the Air: A Review of the Effects of Particulate Matter Air Pollution on Human Health*. J Med Toxicol, Volume 8, pp. 166-175. p.170

ⁱⁱⁱ Macintyre, E.A et al. (2014). *Air pollution and respiratory infections during early childhood: An analysis of 10 European birth cohorts within the escape project*. Environmental Health Perspectives, 122(1), 107-113. p.112

^{iv} Kenagy, H.S. Lin, C. Wu, H. Heal, M.R. (2016) Greater nitrogen dioxide concentrations at child versus adult breathing heights close to urban main road kerbside Air Qual Atmos Health. 2016;9:589-595. Epub 2015 Sep 15.

^v Sara D. Adar et al (2015) *Adopting Clean Fuels and Technologies on School Buses: Pollution and Health Impacts in Children*. Am J Respir Crit Care Med p.1417

^{vi} Brunt, H. and Jones, J.S. (2019) *A pragmatic public health-driven approach to enhance local air quality management risk assessment in Wales, UK*. Environmental Science & Policy pp.18-26

Eitem 4.9

P-05-750 Ar gyfer eitemau untro: cyflwyno System Dychwelyd Ernes ar gyfer cynwysyddion diodydd a sicrhau y gellir compostio cynwysyddion bwyd cyflym a'r offer sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Gymdeithas Cadwraeth Forol ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Mai 2017, ar ôl casglu 1,993 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae'r Gymdeithas Cadwraeth Forol yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i weithredu er mwyn i Gymru gyfrannu'n gadarnhaol at y nod byd-eang yn Neddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015, ac i adeiladu ar y canlyniadau rhagorol a gafwyd drwy godi tâl ar fagiau plastig, drwy weithredu dau gam arall a fyddai'n helpu Cymru i gyrraedd economi diwastraff, cylchol. Hynny yw:

1. Cyflwyno system dychwelyd ernes yng Nghymru ar gyfer pob cynhwysydd diod untro, fel poteli gwydr a phlastig a chaniau alwminiwm.
2. Deddfu er mwyn codi tâl ar yr holl gynwysyddion bwyd a diodydd cyflym a'r offer sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy nad oes modd eu compostio'n llawn, oni bai ei bod yn bosibl eu hailddefnyddio, eu hail-lenwi, eu cynnwys mewn cynllun dychwelyd neu eu casglu i'w hailgylchu mewn siopau.

Mae systemau dychwelyd ernes eisoes ar waith mewn mwy na 40 o wledydd ledled y byd a phrofwyd bod y rhain yn lleihau sbwriel, yn cynyddu cyfraddau ailgylchu drwy greu cyflenwad mwy dibynadwy o ddeunyddiau o ansawdd da, yn lleihau costau ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol ac yn creu swyddi.

Mae papurau lapio bwyd cyflym a chwpanau untro yn eitemau sbwriel cyffredin ar ein strydoedd a bydd sicrhau bod modd eu hail-lenwi/eu hailddefnyddio, a'i bod yn hawdd eu hailgylchu neu eu compostio, yn lleihau sbwriel.

Mae'r gwaith o gynhyrchu cynwysyddion diodydd newydd yn ogystal â chynwysyddion bwyd cyflym a chwpanau newydd yn defnyddio llawer iawn o ynni, sy'n cyfrannu at allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr. Po fwyaf yr ydym yn

ailgylchu, a pho leiaf o ysbwriel yr ydym yn ei ollwng, gorau oll ar gyfer ein hamgylchedd a'n heconomi.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Rhosan ar Wy
- Swydd Henffordd



DATGANIAD YSGRIFENEDIG GAN LYWODRAETH CYMRU

TEITL Ymgynghoriadau ar Gyfrifoldeb Estynedig Cynhyrchwyr ar gyfer pecynnu a Chynllun Dychwelyd Ernes ar gyfer cwpanau a photeli diod

DYDDIAD 18 Chwefror 2019

GAN Hannah Blythyn, y Dirprwy Weinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol

Mae gwastraff a phecynnu plastig yn faterion pwysig y mae lle blaenllaw iddynt ar yr agenda wleidyddol a chyhoeddus. Rydym yn cynhyrchu 2.3 miliwn o dunelli o wastraff pecynnu plastig yn y DU bob blwyddyn ac o ran pecynnu gwastraff yn gyffredinol, rydym yn cynhyrchu tua 11.5 miliwn tunnell yn flynyddol yn y DU¹. Mae Cymru'n arwain y ffordd gydag ailgylchu a rheoli gwastraff. Yn ogystal â gwella'r modd y caiff gwastraff cartrefi a gwastraff busnesau ei gasglu rydym yn buddsoddi mewn seilwaith ailbrosesu ac wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu'r farchnad ar gyfer deunydd ailgylchu yng Nghymru.

Mae Cymru'n arweinydd byd yn y maes ailgylchu ond rydym am wneud mwy, gan adeiladu ar yr hyn yr ydym eisoes wedi'i gyflawni. Mae angen i ni gydweithio ag eraill er mwyn mynd i'r afael â materion byd-eang fel lleihau faint o becynnu rydym yn ei ddefnyddio, a chymell pobl i gynllunio cynhyrchion a phecynnu gwell, fel y gellir eu hailddefnyddio neu eu hailgylchu'n haws. Dros y misoedd diwethaf, rydym wedi bod yn cydweithio â Llywodraeth y DU a'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill i ddatblygu ymgynghoriadau ar y cyd ar Gyfrifoldeb Estynedig Cynhyrchwyr (EPR) ar gyfer pecynnu a Chynllun Dychwelyd Ernes ar gyfer cwpanau a photeli diod. Wrth wneud hyn rydw i wedi ystyried yn ofalus ac wedi ceisio adlewyrchu cyfraniadau defnyddiol yr Aelodau ar y materion hyn, ynghyd â thystiolaeth amrywiol gan eraill.

Bydd y cydymgyngoriadau hyn yn cael eu cyflwyno heddiw. Mae'r dogfennau ymgynghori a'r ffurflenni ymateb ar gael yn y dolenni a ddarperir isod.

¹

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/778594/UK_Statistics_on_Waste_statistical_notice_Feb_2019.pdf

<https://consult.defra.gov.uk/environmental-quality/consultation-on-reforming-the-uk-packaging-produce>

<https://consult.defra.gov.uk/environment/introducing-a-deposit-return-scheme>

Mae'r ymgynghoriad cyntaf, sy'n berthnasol i'r DU gyfan, yn ymwneud ag EPR ar gyfer pecynnu. Diben cynlluniau EPR yw sicrhau bod cynhyrchwyr yn talu am gost rheoli gwastraff ar gyfer y cynhyrchion y maen nhw'n eu rhoi ar y farchnad. Mae hyn yn cyd-fynd ag egwyddor y 'llygrwr sy'n talu'. Ar hyn o bryd, yn y DU, amcangyfrifir bod cynhyrchwyr yn talu cyn lleied â 10% o'r gost gyffredinol o ailgylchu eu gwastraff pecynnu².

Mae'n amlwg y bydd angen i'r cyfraniad hwn godi'n sylweddol, ac mae'r ddogfen ymgynghori'n cynnwys cynigion ar sut gellir cyflawni, rheoli a monitro hyn. Y prif ddiben fyddai sicrhau y gellir adfer yn llawn gost net rheoli gwastraff pecynnu, gan ddarparu ffynhonnell bosibl o refeniw i Awdurdodau Lleol. Un o nodau pwysig eraill EPR fyddai cymell cynhyrchwyr i wella'r ffordd y mae cynhyrchion yn cael eu cynllunio, er enghraifft, drwy ei gwneud yn haws i aildefnyddio neu ailgylchu deunydd pecynnu. Byddai hyn yn gwella ymhellach waith rheoli gwastraff, yn sbarduno cyfleoedd economaidd yng Nghymru ac yn cynorthwyo gyda'n huchelgais o fod yn economi gwbl gylchol.

Mae'r ail ymgynghoriad, sy'n berthnasol i Gymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon, yn ymwneud â Chynllun Dychwelyd Ernes (DRS) ar gyfer cwpanau a photeli diod. Mae Llywodraeth yr Alban wedi ymgynghori ar gynigion ar gyfer DRS y llynedd.

Rydw i'n awyddus i ymchwilio i weld a allai DRS ar gyfer cwpanau a photeli diod yn gweithio i Gymru, o gofio ein cyfradd ailgylchu sydd eisoes yn uchel a'r ffaith mai ni yw'r unig wlad yn y DU sy'n pennu targedau statudol ar gyfer Awdurdodau Lleol. Hoffwn glywed safbwyntiau o bob sector, gan randdeiliaid a chan y cyhoedd ar y cynigion hyn gan fy mod am ddeall yr effaith debygol ar gyfraddau ailgylchu ac incwm awdurdodau lleol, ac ar fusnesau hefyd, gan gynnwys manwerthwyr mawr a bach. Os yw DRS i gael ei gyflwyno yng Nghymru, bydd disgwyl i bobl dalu ernes ar gwpanau a photeli diod ac yna bydd rhaid iddynt dychwelyd y cwpanau a'r poteli gwag i bwyntiau casglu er mwyn hawlio eu hernes yn ôl, yn hytrach na dim ond rhannu a thefnu eu casgliadau gwastraff i'w casglu ar garreg y drws gan eu cynghorau.

Y cynigion sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn y dogfennau ymgynghori yw'r camau cyntaf tuag at gynllunio dull integredig, strategol o reoli gwastraff pecynnu a'm gobaiht yw y byddwch yn annog eich etholwyr i ddarllen yr ymgynghoriadau ac ymateb iddynt.

Mae cyhoeddiad arall, perthnasol ledled y DU, yn cael ei gyhoeddi gan Drysorlys Ei Mawrhydi heddiw mewn perthynas â threth arfaethedig ar gynhyrchu a mewnfario pecynnu

² <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmenvaud/339/339.pdf>

plastig. Cynigir y bydd y dreth hon yn berthnasol i becynnu plastig nad yw'n cynnwys o leiaf 30% o blastig wedi'i ailgylchu, Mae'r ymgynghoriad ar gael drwy'r ddolen hon.

<https://consult.defra.gov.uk/environmental-quality/plastic-packaging-tax>

Mae yna ddiddordeb eang ymysg y cyhoedd a llawer o ymgysylltu ynglŷn â gwastraff a phecynnu. Gobeithio y bydd cryn ddiddordeb yn yr ymgynghoriadau hyn gan bobl yng Nghymru ac rydw i'n croesawu eich cymorth wrth annog pobl i ymateb i'r cynllun hwn.

P-05-750 - For single use items: introduce a Deposit Return System for drink containers and make fast food containers and utensils compostable, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 11.03.19

Additional information for the National Assembly for Wales Petition Committee:

P-05-750 For single use items: introduce a Deposit Return System for drink containers and make fast food containers and utensils compostable.

Gill Bell, Head of conservation Wales, Marine Conservation Society, March 2109

Key ask: What we want is a Deposit Return System for all drinks cans and bottles in Wales that would be harmonised with systems in Scotland and England to reduce confusion for consumers and maximise return and recycling.

Definition of a Deposit Return System (DRS) - A scheme whereby consumers pay a small deposit on each single use drinks container, e.g. plastic and glass bottles, aluminium cans. which is then fully refunded when the containers are returned.

Why do we need one?

In the MCS 2018 Great British Beach Clean survey, volunteers collected almost 21,000 items of drinks related litter, equating to 42 items /100m, making up almost 7% of total litter. (includes plastic drinks bottles and bottle tops, aluminium drinks cans and glass bottles)

Do they work?

Deposit return systems operate in around 40 other countries and regions around the world from Croatia to Australia, Canada to Fiji and are credited with increasing recycling to levels of over 80% and reducing litter. DRS also create a more certain supply of affordable, high-quality recycled materials for manufacturers to use.

How is it funded?

Set up costs usually borne by the producers, ideally through a dedicated not for profit group. The costs of running systems of this sort are met by a small fee on producers, typically on each product they produce, the value of the recyclable materials recovered and unredeemed deposits.

How would it work?

Any scheme would need to be designed with local conditions in mind to achieve the most appropriate and effective system. One of the key issues is to establish the way in which such a system could work most effectively with local authorities' existing services, as it already does in places like Lithuania, Norway and Canada.

What's a Reverse Vending Machine (RVM)?

A machine that accepts used, empty drinks containers and returns money or a credit note to the user.

Would businesses have to have a RVM?

No, shops could either choose to have a RVM or take clean bottles and cans back by hand. In Norway there are 15,000 outlets and only 3,700 have RVMs.

RVMs can be purchased, leased or supplied at no cost in which case a proportion of the handling fee is paid to the supplier. If bought outright, the handling fees generated by the volume of cans and bottles neutralise any up-front costs and potentially increase product sales by creating greater footfall through stores. Smaller retailers can collect empties over the counter, refuse to accept dirty empties or opt out completely if they simply don't have space.

What about small retailers?

Small retailers generally take back over the counter and give money back directly. They do not have to have an RVM.

A report from Zero Waste Scotland suggested using RVMs in outlets accepting more than 500-600 containers per day. This is the level at which it becomes more cost effective to invest in a RVM than to collect and store uncompacted containers¹.

Should all businesses take back containers?

As a basic principle all retailers should take part and accept containers that they sell. There may be a case for retailers with very small floor space to be excluded. However, they should have the option to take part if they want to.

What about on-line sales/deliveries?

Returning empties via online delivery vans is the most efficient and convenient solution here. It's especially important that people with mobility issues are able to return their drinks containers to the person who delivers their shopping. Countries such as Norway and Germany have hygienic systems that work this way already. The main system is to supply the customer with a sealable bag for empties, tagged with a barcode specific to the customer. In this way refunds can go straight to the customers' account.

Would businesses lose revenue?

Retailers receive a handling fee for each container they collect. This is to cover the costs of funding, installing, maintaining and operating the collection point. The level of the handling fee is usually calculated by the scheme operators in cooperation with the retailers. Increased footfall to a shop can lead to an increase in sales.

Would Councils lose revenue?

Research indicates that council would benefit. Although councils do get some revenue from the sale of recyclable material, much of the material collected at kerbside is of low quality and attracts low prices. A study of the effects of a DRS on English local Authorities found that²

- Savings, of up to a few hundred thousand pounds per year, are likely to occur for individual Local Authorities in England even for currently very well performing authorities.
- Savings for lower performing authorities would be higher as there would be a greater shift away from disposal.

¹ Eunomia (2015) A SCOTTISH DEPOSIT REFUND SYSTEM Final Report for Zero Waste Scotland

² Eunomia (2017) Impacts of a Deposit Refund System on Local Authority Waste Services. **Report for KBT, MCS, CPRE, SAS, RELOOP** <https://www.mcsuk.org/media/eunomia-report-on-drs.pdf>

- Savings in the management of street scene services of over £50k per year in the case of more densely populated Local Authorities areas could be expected.

A study looking at the implications across the world on local authority systems found that in each case bringing a DRS had positive effects.³

What about costs to cafes/pubs etc?

DRS can save businesses such as cafes, restaurants and bars substantial sums. Using DRS means they'd no longer need to pay for collections of cans and bottles. Instead, collections would be free and they would be paid a small sum (the handling fee) for each item returned.

What should be the deposit level?

We think between 15p and 20p deposit would be enough to see a very good return rate, but it's important that this amount can be changed in the future if necessary, to take into account drops in return rates and increased costs of living. An equivalent situation might be the bag charge in Ireland which was raised when bag sales started to rise. It will be equally important that the deposit is the same across the UK.

What materials should be included?

We think it's very important that any system be universal, and not provide incentives for manufacturers to switch to materials without deposits to avoid taking part and distorting the market. Instead, the system should give producers an incentive for using materials that are easy to recycle and have a high content of recycled materials. Containers of all materials that drinks are sold in, should be given a 'price' for producers, according to how recyclable they are. Provision should be made for the inclusion of new materials.

What sizes of containers should be included?

All sizes of drinks containers should be included. Limiting a DRS by size could lead to serious distortion of the market as producers seek to avoid their responsibilities by changing the size of the container. This has happened in other countries such as Germany where deposit system applies to containers up to 3l in size – there, some companies have manufactured bottle of 3.1l and even 3.001l to escape the system. In the Netherlands, bottles of 500ml and above are included so there are now bottles of 499ml on the market.

The so called 'on the go' option is a watered-down ineffective version of a comprehensive system which would decrease the efficiency and cost effectiveness of a system and would not lead to the best rates in reduction of littering or increases in high quality recycling.

What about biodegradable /bioplastics?

Whilst these can look and behave like plastic, it is often important to ensure they are kept separate from plastic in the waste stream as they are recycled differently.

Bio- based, 'biodegradable' or compostable plastics are not a solution to the plastic pollution crisis and will continue to pose risks to wildlife if they leak into the ocean or terrestrial environments. In line with the waste hierarchy, reduction should come as the first option rather than replacing conventional

³ <https://reloopplatform.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Fact-Sheet-Economic-Impacts-to-Municis-9May2018.pdf>

plastics with other single-use items and packaging. However, where no alternatives are available all fast food containers and utensils, should be compostable, with clear labelling and a dedicated waste stream.

Calling something compostable or biodegradable may also give the impression that it is ok to litter that item. Additionally, such plastic can cause problems for conventional plastic recycling systems.

Oxo-degradable plastics should be banned altogether in line with the current EU proposals.

What about drink cups - the 'Latte levy'?

Welsh Government have committed to look at this as part of their waste review. Cups may be better dealt with through a separate system for cup take back at outlets that sell hot and cold drinks together with a levy/charge on single use cups to encourage use of reusables.

Disposable cups should firstly be dealt with by encouraging reduction in use and uptake of reusable cups together with a levy/charge on single use cups. Any cups left in the system could be incorporated into a similar DRS type system specifically for cups

Are DRSs a form of producer responsibility?

Yes, additionally a deposit return system will show the highest success when complimented with comprehensive EPR requirements on all packaging as the current PRN system means producers are only responsible for about 10% of the cost of recovery of any packaging they put on the market.

Key asks for a DRS in Wales:

- Include as a minimum glass and plastic bottles and aluminium drinks cans of all sizes - Limiting a DRS by size could lead to serious distortion of the market as producers seek to avoid their responsibilities by changing the size of the container. The same goes for limiting a DRS to certain materials only - this would just encourage a shift to materials not included in the system.
- Limiting a DRS would also decrease the efficiency and cost effectiveness of a system and would not lead to the best rates in reduction of littering or increases in high quality recycling.
- The system will need to be future proofed – i.e. take into account the need to potentially change deposit levels and consider the introduction of new materials/drinks onto the market.
- The basic day to day running and administration of any system should be carried out by an industry led not for profit (Operating Company) with transparent audit trails and lines of accountability.
- The Operating Company would need to organise an open and transparent system which would set the fees, ensure maximum participation, ensure proper records kept, audits taken, fraud minimised and public reports made as well as organising the logistics of any scheme and publicising the scheme to the public.
- The Operating Company should maintain ownership and income generated by sales of material as then they have a greater incentive to get as much material going through the system as possible. Any monies raised should be used to achieve additional benefits to the system
- A board made up of representatives from Government(s) and other bodies such as the NRW/EA/SEPA should be responsible for regulating the Operating Company. This board should not include producers, retailers or others who have a commercial interest in the system.
- Retailers should receive a handling fee for each container returned.
- Return should be back to retail rather than centralised depots, although other businesses/bodies e.g. train stations, leisure centres should be able to host a RVM if they wish.

- As a basic principle all retailers should take part and accept containers that they sell. There may be a case for retailers with very small floor space to be excluded. However, they should have the option to take part if they want to.
- Unredeemed deposits should go back into the system and should not be used for other purposes e.g. donation to charity – this creates a perverse incentive for the system to fail. Raising funds for environmental work could be done through a donate option at the point of return.

Eitem 4.10

P-05-803 Mae ein byd naturiol yn cael ei wenwyno gan blastigau untro...mae'n bryd cyflwyno treth!

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Friends of Barry Beaches ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Mawrth 2018, ar ôl casglu 102 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae'r dystiolaeth ar gael i'r rhai sydd am ei gweld ... mae ein dibyniaeth ar blastig untro a daflir i ffwrdd yn gwenwyno ein byd naturiol.

Mae adar y môr yn bwyta plastigau, mae pysgod yn bwyta plastigau, mae pysgod cregyn yn bwyta plastigau ac rydym ni, felly, yn bwyta plastigau.

Mae cynhyrchu plastigau untro yn cynyddu bob blwyddyn, ond dim ond 9 y cant o blastigau sy'n cael eu hailgylchu yn y byd.

Ers i gynhyrchu plastigau ar raddfa fawr ddechrau yn y 1950au, rydym wedi cynhyrchu 8.3 biliwn o dunelli ... yn gyfwerth â phwysau un biliwn o eliffantod Affricanaidd! A disgwylir i'r ffigur hwnnw gyrraedd 34 biliwn o dunelli erbyn 2050!!

Nid oes dim o'r plastig hwn wedi bioddiraddio yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, ond yn hytrach mae wedi parhau i leihau, gan ei wneud bron yn amhosibl i'w ddileu!

Rydym yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno treth ar yr holl blastigau untro sy'n debyg i'r taliad 5p llwyddiannus iawn ar fagiau siopa untro.

Mae'n bryd gweithredu.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Grŵp gwirfoddol yw Cyfeillion Traethau'r Barri, a sefydlwyd saith mlynedd yn ôl, y mae ei nod yw cael gwared â sbwriel, llawer ohono yn blastig, o bum prif draeth y Barri. Rydym yn ymdrechu i ailgylchu cymaint ohono ag y gallwn.

Mae angen inni ddylunio ein pecynnau a'n cynwysyddion untro fel eu bod yn boddiddio'n hawdd yn ein hamgylchedd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

Eitem 4.11

P-05-829 Gwahardd Eitemau Plastig Untro yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Ban Plastic Straws Wales, ar ôl casglu 161 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i wahardd pob eitem blastig untro yng Nghymru. Amcangyfrifir bod y DU ac UDA yn unig yn taflu tua 550 miliwn o wellt plastig bob dydd. Er bod pob un ond yn cael ei ddefnyddio am gyfartaledd o 20 munud yn unig, maent yn cymryd canrifoedd i bydru. Yn ystod ymgyrch lanhau gan y Gymdeithas Cadwraeth Forol y llynedd, ar gyfartaledd, canfu 138 o ddarnau o wastraff yn gysylltiedig â bwyd a diod ar bob 100m o draethau'r Deyrnas Unedig.

Mae angen atal hyn ac mae angen i'r amgylchedd fod yn flaenoriaeth.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Sir Drefaldwyn
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

P-05-862 Mynd i'r afael â bwlio mewn ysgolion

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan BlowforBradley Campaign, ar ôl casglu 1,463 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn credu bod achosion o fwlio mewn ysgolion yn cael eu hanwybyddu'n aml ac nad yw'r mater yn cael ei wynebu mewn gormod o achosion. Mae'n ofynnol i ysgolion fod â pholisi gwrth-fwlio ond, yn rhy aml, datganiad gwaith papur yn unig yw hyn na weithredir arno.

Rydym am i Gynulliad Cymru greu fframwaith gwrth-fwlio safonol y gellir ei orfodi drwy'r gyfraith. Mae bwlio mewn ysgolion yn aml yn effeithio ar y dioddefwyr ar hyd eu bywydau, felly mae angen newidiadau gan fod y system bresennol yn fethiant.

Yn aml, nid yw ysgolion yn cofnodi achosion o fwlio o'r fath oherwydd ofn gwneud niwed i'w henw da ac mae'r dioddefwyr sy'n codi llais yn aml yn canfod eu bod eu hunain yn cael eu cosbi, gan wneud mwy fyth o niwed i'w hunan-barch.

Rydym yn mynnu y caiff achosion o fwlio eu cofnodi ac y gweithredir arnynt drwy system gofnodi well, teledu cylch cyfyng, adrodd, a chyswllt gorfodol â rhieni.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Llanelli
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref KW/05517/19

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12 Mawrth 2019

Deiseb P-05-862-Mynd i'r afael â bwlio mewn ysgolion

Annwyl David

Diolch am eich llythyr, dyddiedig 4 Mawrth, yn gofyn am ragor o wybodaeth am y ddeiseb uchod yn dilyn cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Deisebau ar 12 Chwefror.

Yn ddiweddar, cefais gyfarfod â'r deisebydd ac fe drafodom bwyntiau tebyg i'r rhai a nodwyd yn ei lythyr i chi. Fe dderbyniodd y deisebydd hefyd fy nghynnig i gwrdd â'm swyddogion i drafod manylion yr ymgynghoriad ar y canllawiau gwrthfwlio drafft. Mae fy swyddogion wrthi'n ystyried yr adborth a gawsant gan y deisebydd yn ystod y cyfarfod hwn ochr yn ochr â'r ymatebion eraill i'r ymgynghoriad a ddaeth i law, a'r adborth yn sgil y digwyddiadau ymgysylltu rydym wedi'u cynnal.

Rydych yn holi ynghylch ein hasesiad o ddigonolrwydd y dyletswyddau cyfreithiol presennol o ran atal a herio bwlio mewn ysgolion; mae ein dull gweithredu yng Nghymru yn canolbwyntio ar atal y broblem rhag codi yn y lle cyntaf, ac mae parch ac ymddygiad cadarnhaol yn ganolog i hyn. Wedi dweud hynny, mae'r canllawiau drafft diwygiedig yn amlinellu'r dyletswyddau cyfreithiol presennol. Yn benodol, mae'n ofynnol yn gyfreithiol i bob ysgol lunio polisi ymddygiad. Disgwylir i strategaethau gwrthfwlio effeithiol fod yn rhan ganolog o'r polisi ymddygiad hwnnw ac i bawb yn yr ysgol, gan gynnwys y disgyblion, eu datblygu a'u gweithredu.

Mae'r canllawiau drafft hefyd yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith y gallai rhai mathau o fwlio, hy aflonyddu, neu ymddygiad neu gyfathrebu bygythiol, fod yn droseddau. Os bydd staff ysgol neu rieni yn teimlo y gallai trosedd fod wedi'i chyflawni, gallant a dylent weithredu ar unwaith a rhoi gwybod i'r heddlu. Mater i'r heddlu wedyn yw penderfynu a ddylid ymchwilio ac erlyn.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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 154
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.

Fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad diweddar ar ganllawiau gwrthfwlio diwygiedig, rydym wedi siarad â phlant a phobl ifanc, ysgolion, awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff gwirfoddol er mwyn deall yr heriau y maent yn eu hwynebu wrth ddelio â bwlio. Rydym wedi ymgysylltu'n eang er mwyn sicrhau bod y canllawiau mor effeithiol â phosibl.

Daeth yr ymgynghoriad i ben ar 15 Chwefror, ac mae fy swyddogion wrthi'n dadansoddi'r ymatebion a'r adborth o'r digwyddiadau ymgysylltu a gynhaliwyd. Unwaith bydd y dasg hon wedi'i chyflawni, byddaf mewn gwell sefyllfa i gadarnhau'r amserlen ar gyfer cyhoeddi'r canllawiau newydd a'r pecyn adnoddau ategol.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kirsty Williams". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "K".

Kirsty Williams AC
Y Gweinidog Addysg

**P-05-862 Tackling school bullying, Correspondence – Petitioner to Chair,
18.03.19**

Dear Sir,

Thank you for forwarding me the prompt and efficient response from the Education Minister.

Whilst a lot of work has gone into the study/consultation I would like to make the following observations:-

1/ The current review is only going to result in recommendations and guidance for schools to adopt. Current shortcomings within schools make it obvious that guidelines and recommendations are simply not enough. An across the board, standard framework must be implemented and be legally binding.

2/ The suggestion that schools and parents should report areas of bullying to the police when the act involves an illegal act. Evidence to date suggests that schools do not do this and discourage parents from doing so. In some cases parents and pupils have been heavily discriminated for taking action 'outside' the schools internal procedure.

3/ Many schools are not recording bullying as such for fear of damaging their reputations or league standing. This results in victims suffering repeatedly as action is not being taken to address their bullying.

4/ Whilst the new 'recommendations' are very well intended and the result of much studying, it is felt that until a standard framework is set (a same for all policy) with a legal requirement to record, educate, support and deal with escalating issues victims will continue to suffer whilst bullies continue to operate.

Bullying needs tackling, lives are being ruined even lost, a new approach is required - sooner rather than later.

Regards

Byron John

#blowforbradley Campaign

P-05-793 Band eang cyflym i bentref Llangenni

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Llangenny Village residents ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Ionawr 2018, ar ôl casglu 72 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, preswylwyr pentref Llangenni ym Mhowys, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn rheoli eu contract am fand eang cyflym yng Nghymru gyda BT mewn modd fel y bydd pentref Llangenni wedi cysylltu â chyflymder uchel erbyn 31 Rhagfyr 2017.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Ar hyn o bryd, mae preswylwyr yn ein pentref yn profi colli gwasanaeth yn rheolaidd neu gyflymder mor isel â 0.01Mb/s. Mae llawer o breswylwyr yn rhedeg busnesau neu sefydliadau gwirfoddol o adref ac mae angen band eang cyflym arnynt. Mae'r gwasanaeth presennol yn gwbl annerbyniol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gornllewin Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-793
Ein cyf/Our ref LW/05205/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd - Pwyllgor deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

20 Mawrth 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 1 Mawrth ynghylch Deiseb P-05-793 ac argaeledd band eang cyflym iawn ym mhentref Llangenni.

Mae'n ddrwg gen i glywed bod trigolion Llangenni heb fynediad i gyswllt band eang cyflym a dibynadwy o hyd.

Er ei bod yn anodd rhoi diweddariad manwl gywir ar gysylltedd heb gyfeiriad post penodol, mae fy swyddogion i wedi gwirio'r codau post canlynol gyda BT (rhowch wybod i mi a oes unrhyw ardaloedd cod post eraill i'w hystyried):

NP8 1EY
NP8 1HE
NP8 1TB
NP8 1HF
NP8 1HD
NP8 1EU
NP8 1HA
NP8 1HB
NP8 1TD

Mae BT wedi cadarnhau na fydd yr ardaloedd codau post uchod yn cael eu cysylltu o dan y rhaglen olyniaeth. Mae Openreach wedi penderfynu pa eiddo sy'n dod o dan y prosiect hwn yn seiliedig ar sawl ffactor, gan gynnwys gwerth am arian cyhoeddus, y cyflymder band eang y gellir ei gyflawni ac amserlenni cyflwyno.

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

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Gohebiaeth.Lee.Waters@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Lee.Waters@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. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

Nid ffeibr yw'r unig ateb i gyflymder band eang cyflymach. Er mwyn cyrraedd yr eiddo nad ydynt yn gallu cael band eang cyflym ar hyn o bryd, mae angen ymyriadau amrywiol. Mae'r ymyriadau hyn yn seiliedig ar greu newid mawr mewn cyflymder yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar dechnolegau penodol.

Rydym yn parhau i gyflwyno'r achos dros fuddsoddiad parhaus mewn seilwaith digidol yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn cynnwys annog gweithredwyr y sector preifat i ehangu eu rhwydweithiau eu hunain yn ychwanegol at ymyriadau'r sector cyhoeddus. Os na allwn ddarparu ffeibr drwy ehangu ar raddfa fawr a gyllidir yn gyhoeddus, rydym wedi ymrwymo i ddarparu cefnogaeth i unigolion, busnesau a chymunedau i'w helpu i gael mynediad i gyflymder band eang y mae arnynt ei angen drwy ddulliau eraill.

Mae sawl ffordd i drigolion Llangenni gael band eang cyflymach i'w heiddo. I gael band eang cyflymach nawr, dyma'r opsiynau:

- Ein cynllun [Allwedd Band Eang Cymru](#) sy'n darparu grantiau i gyllido (neu rannol gyllido) costau gosod cysylltiadau band eang newydd ar gyfer cartrefi a busnesau yng Nghymru (nid yw'n cynnwys costau rhentu misol). Rhaid i gyswllt newydd drwy gyfrwng y cynllun hwn greu newid mawr mewn cyflymder - gydag o leiaf ddwbl y cyflymder lawrlwytho presennol. Mae swm y cyllid a dderbynnir yn dibynnu ar gyflymder y cyswllt newydd. Am ragor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch â 0300 025 8887 neu broadband@gov.wales
- Os oes gennych chi fusnes, mae cefnogaeth ar gael i'ch cysylltu chi â [gwasanaeth gwibgyswllt](#). Hefyd mae'r Cynllun UCV â'i ffocws ar fusnes ar gael i fusnesau sy'n dymuno uwchraddio cyswllt presennol i wasanaeth gwibgyswllt (100+Mbps am i lawr, 30+Mbps am i fyny). Mae'r cynllun yn darparu hyd at £10,000 i gyllido (neu rannol gyllido) costau gosod cysylltiadau gwibgyswllt newydd ond nid yw'n cynnwys costau rhentu misol. Am ragor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch â 0300 025 8887 neu broadband@gov.wales
- Hefyd mae cefnogaeth ar gael gan Gynllun Talebau Band Eang Gigabid Llywodraeth y DU. Gall busnesau bach a'r cymunedau o'u cwmpas ddefnyddio'r talebau gigabid i gyfrannu tuag at gost gosod cysylltiad band eang sy'n gallu delio â gigabid. Gall busnesau hawlio hyd at £2,500 yn erbyn cost y cysylltiad naill ai'n unigol neu fel rhan o brosiect grŵp. Gall trigolion elwa o'r cynllun gyda thaleb gwerth £500 fel rhan o brosiect grŵp. Mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael yn <https://gigabitvoucher.culture.gov.uk/>
- Partneriaethau Ffeibr Cymunedol - Dyma bartneriaeth lle mae Openreach yn gweithio gyda grŵp lleol sy'n cynrychioli dau eiddo neu fwy i sicrhau band eang cyflym iawn neu wibgyswllt yn yr ardal. Os yw'n bosib, maent yn dod â chyllid o awdurdodau lleol, [cynlluniau talebau'r Llywodraeth](#) a [grantiau](#) eraill i helpu i wneud pethau'n fforddiadwy. Mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael yn <https://communityfibre.openreach.co.uk/>
- Hefyd gall y trigolion wirio'r [gwasanaethau eraill](#) sydd ar gael; efallai y byddant yn gallu cael band eang safonol, band eang cebl neu fand eang di-wifr. Dilynwch y ddolen am ragor o wybodaeth.

<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/phones-telecoms-and-internet/advice-for-consumers/advice/ofcom-checker>

Os bydd y trigolion yn cael unrhyw anhawster gyda chael cyngor gan y tîm grantiau neu os hoffent gael rhagor o gyngor ar weithio gyda'u cymdogion i ddefnyddio'r gronfa Partneriaethau Ffeibr Cymunedol, cofiwch roi gwybod i mi a bydd fy swyddogion yn fwy na pharod i geisio helpu.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lee', is centered on a light gray rectangular background.

Lee Waters AC/AM

Dirprwy Weinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Deputy Minister for Economy and Transport

**P-05-793 – Hi speed broadband to Llangenny village, Correspondence –
Petitioner to Chair, 23.03.19**

I see the response from Lee Waters and regrettably I see that we are destined to remain without a cable connection to this village (and no doubt many other rural villages in Wales) for many years. Along with the poor mobile and 4G reception it makes communication and business very difficult in rural communities. The village of Llanbedr which is a similar size and just 3 miles away was chosen for connection and it is completely unclear why that is the case when we weren't.

I travel widely on business and for holidays and it is embarrassing to find that most developing countries have far better 4G and mobile signal in their rural communities than we do whatever the terrain. This means rural populations are "doing business" rather than driving young people away and becoming retirement areas.

Thank you for your efforts to resolve this issue but I don't think you can progress the matter further

Regards

Duncan Forbes