Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – Y Senedd
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 19 Tachwedd 2019
Amser: 09.15

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Ross Davies – Dipwrwy Glerc
0300 200 6565
SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant

(Tudalennau 1 – 48)

2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-05-909 Hyrwyddo'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion Makaton ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 49 – 56)

2.2 P-05-911 Dylid Diogelu Coed Yw Hynafol Cymru

(Tudalennau 57 – 65)

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

(Tudalennau 66 – 73)

2.4 P-05-913 Creu Llwybr Amlddefnydd Lôn Las Môn

(Tudalennau 74 – 84)

2.5 P-05-914 Mynediad Cyfartal i Ofal Iechyd ar gyfer yr Anabl

(Tudalennau 85 – 91)

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

(Tudalennau 92 – 99)

2.7 P-05-916 Cyllid digonol i ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid fferm yn lladd-dai Cymru

(Tudalennau 100 – 111)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Addysg

3.1 P-05-805 Rhoi chwarae teg i Athrawon Cyflenwi

(Tudalennau 112 - 132)

3.2 P-05-860 Dylid gwneud Gwersi Sgiliau Bywyd yn Orfodol ar y cwricwlwm

(Tudalennau 133 - 156)

3.3 P-05-861 Gwneud addysg wleidyddol yn elfen orfodol o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol newydd

(Tudalen 157)

3.4 P-05-880 Mae Cymru yn prysur golli ei henw da o ran cerddoriaeth, a'i threftadaeth

(Tudalennau 158 - 163)

3.5 P-05-884 Diwygio Rheoliadau Addysg (Cymorth i Fyfyrwyr) (Cymru) 2018 i gynnwys sefydliadau'r DU sydd â gweithrediadau dramor

(Tudalennau 164 - 169)

Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

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

(Tudalennau 170 - 174)

3.7 P-05-831 Rhowch ddiwedd ar yr annhegwch a'r gwahaniaethu yn y cymorth ariannol a roddir i ddioddefwyr sgandal gwaed wedi'i heintio yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 175 - 177)

3.8 P-05-859 Dylid Darparu Tai Plant yng Nghymru i Blant sy'n Dioddef Camdriniaeth Rywiol

(Tudalennau 178 - 183)

3.9 P-05-896 Atal Ward 35 yn Ysbyty'r Tywysog Siarl rhag Cau

(Tudalennau 184 - 186)

3.10 P-05-902 Iechyd Meddwl Tadau (Iechyd Meddwl Tadau Newydd)

(Tudalennau 187 - 190)

Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig

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

(Tudalennau 191 - 204)

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

(Tudalennau 205 - 211)

3.13 P-05-878 Rhaid cau'r drws yn glep ar wastraffu ynni

(Tudalennau 212 - 228)

Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

3.14 P-05-899 Bysiau i bobl nid er elw

(Tudalennau 229 - 232)

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

Eitem 5

5 Adolygiad o'r System ddeisebau Cymru y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-05-909 Hyrwyddo'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion Makaton ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru
Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Isabella Evans, ar ôl casglu 4,914 o lofnodion ar-lein a 110 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 5,024 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried defnyddio iaith arwyddion Makaton ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru.

Rydw i'n chwaer 13 mlwydd oed i fachgen bach sydd â Syndrom Down, sy'n defnyddio iaith Makaton yn bennaf. Rwyf wedi dysgu iaith arwyddion Makaton er mwyn cyfathrebu â fy mrawd, ac oherwydd hyn, penderfynais sefydlu llwyfannau cyfryngau cymdeithasol i helpu pobl eraill mewn sefyllfaoedd tebyg i ddysgu. Roedd yn syndod i mi weld cymaint o alw gan bobl sydd am ddysgu Makaton er mwyn cyfathrebu â ffrindiau ac aelodau teulu sydd ag anawsterau dysgu.

Credaf y dylai gael ei gynnwys ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru ochr yn ochr ag addysgu bob dydd er mwyn caniatáu i bob plentyn ddysgu i gyfathrebu drwy'r dull hwn.

Rwy'n angerddol dros gyflawni hyn ac yn credu ei fod yn hawl sylfaenol i bob plentyn yng Nghymru ddysgu Makaton er mwyn chwalu rhwystrau a chamsyniadau, a sicrhau cynhwysiant gwirioneddol yng Nghymru.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:
Mae llawer o ymchwil wedi cael ei wneud i brofi pa mor effeithiol yw defnyddio symbolau ac arwyddion er mwyn cynorthwyo pobl i ddatblygu sgiliau iaith a llythrennedd. Mae canfyddiadau ymchwil presennol yn cefnogi'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion gydag oedolion a phlant sydd ag anawsterau deallusol a chyfathrebu.

Mae astudiaeth hefyd sy'n archwilio'r graddau y mae dysgu iaith arwyddion ochr yn ochr ag iaith dramor yn ystod gwersi ieithoedd tramor modern yn helpu i gefnogi'r eirfa ar lafar sy'n aros yn y cof.
Mae llawer o bapurau ymchwil wedi'u cyhoeddi sy'n cefnogi defnyddio Makaton, gan gynnwys:-

- Birket, E.M. (1984)
- Colema, A. (2014)
- Cornforth, A.R.T., Johnson, K. Walker, M. (1974)
- Ford, J. (2006)
- Francis. (2000)
- Grove, N. (1980)
- Powell, G. (1999)
- Reed, A. (2014)
- Sheehy, K. Duffy, H. (2009)
- Volpato, D. ,Orton, D. and Blackburn, D. (1986)
- Walker, M. Armfield, A. (1981)

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil | Research Service

Hyrwyddo'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion Makaton ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 19 Tachwedd 2019
Petitions Committee | 19 November 2019

Briff Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-909

Teitl y ddeiseb: Hyrwyddo'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion Makaton ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried defnyddio iaith arwyddion Makaton ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru. Rydw i'n chwaer 13 mlwydd oed i fachgen bach sydd â Syndrom Down, sy'n defnyddio iaith Makaton yn bennaf. Rwyf wedi dysgu iaith arwyddion Makaton er mwyn cyfathrebu â fy mrawd, ac oherwydd hyn, penderfynais sefydlu llwyfannau cyfryngau cymdeithasol i helpu pobl eraill mewn sefyllfaoedd tebyg i ddysgu. Roedd yn syndod i mi weld cymaint o alw gan bobl sydd am ddysgu Makaton er mwyn cyfathrebu â ffrindiau ac aelodau teulu sydd ag anawsterau dysgu. Credaf y dylai gael ei gynnwys ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru ochr yn ochr ag addysgu bob dydd er mwyn caniatáu i bob plentyn ddysgu i gyfathrebu drwy'r dull hwn.

Rwy'n angerddol dros gyflawni hyn ac yn credu ei fod yn hawl sylfaenol i bob plentyn yng Nghymru ddysgu Makaton er mwyn chwalu rhwystrau a chamsyniadau, a sicrhau cynhwysiant gwirioneddol yng Nghymru. Mae llawer o ymchwil wedi cael ei wneud i brofi pa mor effeithiol yw defnyddio symbolau ac arwyddion er mwyn cynorthwyo pobl i ddatblygu sgiliau iaith a llythrennedd.
Mae canfyddiadau ymchwil presennol yn cefnogi'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion gydag oedolion a phlant sydd ag anawsterau deallusol a chyfathrebu. Mae astudiaeth hefyd sy'n archwilio'r graddau y mae dysgu iaith arwyddion ochr yn ochr ag iaith dramor yn ystod gwersi ieithoedd tramor modern yn helpu i gefnogi'r eirfa ar lafar sy'n aros yn y cof. Mae llawer o bapurau ymchwil wedi'u cyhoeddi sy'n cefnogi defnyddio Makaton.

Cefndir

Rhaglen datblygu iaith yw Makaton sy'n defnyddio symbolau, arwyddion a lleferydd i alluogi pobl i gyfathrebu. Mae'r Elusen Makaton yn nodi bod Makaton yn cefnogi datblygiad sgiliau

cyfathrebu hanfodol fel sylw a gwrando, deall, cof, dwyn i gof a threfnu iaith a mynegiant. Wrth ddefnyddio Makaton, defnyddir arwyddion, ochr yn ochr â lleferydd, yn nhrefn geiriau llafar. Mae Elusen Makaton yn nodi bod dros 100,000 o blant ac oedolion yn y DU yn defnyddio symbolau ac arwyddion Makaton, naill ai fel eu prif ddull cyfathrebu neu fel ffordd i gefnogi lleferydd. Yn wahanol i Iaith Arwyddion Prydain, nid yw'n iaith gydnabyddedig.

Polisi Llywodraeth Cymru

Yn ei llythyr at y Pwyllgor, dywedodd y Gweinidog Addysg, Kirsty Williams AC:

- Bydd cwricwlwm newydd Cymru yn caniatáu i ysgolion gynnwys dysgu Makaton. Gan nad yw'n iaith gydnabyddedig, byddai'n rhaid i hyn fod ochr yn ochr â Chymraeg, Saesneg ac iaith ryngwladol erbyn diwedd yr ysgol gynradd. Yn y cwricwlwm presennol, gellir ei 'archwilio' drwy Addysg Bersonol a Chymdeithasol;
- Darperir cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru i'r pedwar consortiwm addysg rhanbarthol sy'n penderfynu ar y ffordd orau i gefnogi ysgolion yn eu hardaloedd. Gall hyn gynnwys cefnogaeth i Makaton lle bo angen;
- Byddai ysgol neu awdurdod lleol yn gyfrifol am drefnu cymorth cyfathrebu pe bai dysgwr yn gofyn am hyn fel rhan o'i ddarpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig;
- Bydd 'cyfran sylweddol' o'r buddsoddiad o £20m ar gyfer y rhaglen trawsnewid Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol yn cael ei defnyddio i ddatblygu sgiliau'r gweithlu addysg.

Cwricwlwm newydd

Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu yw un o'r chwe Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad sy'n ffurfio'r cwricwlwm newydd a fydd yn cael ei gyflwyno o fis Medi 2022 fesul cam. Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ddeunyddiau cwricwlwm drafft ym mis Ebrill 2019. Daeth y cyfnod adborth i ben ym mis Gorffennaf 2019. Disgwylir i Lywodraeth Cymru gyhoeddi'r **trefniadau cwricwlwm ac asesu terfynol ym mis Ionawr 2020**.

Mae canllawiau statudol Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu yn nodi y bydd y Maes hwnnw 'yn galluogi pob dysgwr i feithrin gwybodaeth a sgiliau yn Gymraeg, yn Saesneg ac mewn ieithoedd rhyngwladol yn ogystal â llenyddiaeth.'

Mae'r canllawiau statudol hefyd yn nodi hynny

> Mae sgiliau Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu yn allweddol o ran galluogi dysgwyr i fynegi eu hunain yn effeithiol, ac mae dysgwyr sy'n gallu cyfleu eu teimladau a dehongli teimladau pobl eraill mewn gwell sefyllfa i feithrin cydberthnasau cadarnhaol ac felly i ddod yn unigolion iach, hyderus sy'n barod i fyw bywyd gan wireddu eu dyheadau fel aelodau gwerthfawr o gymdeithas, sy'n gallu cadw eu hunain ac eraill yn ddiogel, boed ar y we ac oddi arni.

Mae pedwar maes sy'n cael eu nodi fel 'yr hyn sy'n bwysig' yn y Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu:

- Mae dysgu am hunaniaeth a diwylliant drwy ieithoedd yn ein paratoi i fod yn ddinasyddion Cymru a'r byd.
- Mae dysgwyr sy'n gwrando ac yn darllen yn effeithiol yn barod i ddysgu drwy gydol eu hoes.
- Mae dysgwyr sy'n siarad ac yn ysgrifennu'n effeithiol yn barod i chwarae rhan lawn mewn bywyd a gwaith.
- Mae llenyddiaeth yn tanio'r dychymyg ac yn ysbrydoli creadigrwydd.

Er nad yw Makaton yn cael ei grybwyll yn benodol yn y canllawiau statudol, mae'r Gweinidog Addysg yn dweud, oherwydd ethos y cwricwlwm newydd, y byddai ysgolion yn rhydd i'w addysgu, yn ogystal â Chymraeg, Saesneg ac iaith ryngwladol.

Deiseb Tŷ'r Cyffredin

Ar 1 Mawrth 2019, ymatebodd Llywodraeth y DU i ddeiseb a oedd yn gofyn am gael gwneud hi'n orfodol i ysgolion ddysgu arwyddo sylfaenol, fel Makaton. Awgrymodd y Deisebydd y gallai hyn gael ei gyflawni drwy ddarparu pecyn adnoddau ar-lein/papur o eiriau gorfodol i ysgolion ac, os oedd angen, gallai person arweiniol o bob ysgol fynd ar sesiwn hyfforddi a'i gyflwyno i weddill y staff. Ymatebodd y Llywodraeth gan ddweud, er bod Makaton yn offeryn cyfathrebu gwerthfawr i rai disgyblion ac ysgolion, nid oes gan Lywodraeth y DU gynlluniau i newid y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. Dywedwyd hefyd fod gan ysgolion hyblygrwydd eisoes i ddewis ei ddysgu pe bydden nhw'n dymuno.

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 diweddaru 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-05-909
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07214/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Aelod y Cynulliad dros Aberconwy
Cadeirydd - Pwyllgor deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

8 Hydref 2019

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 27 Medi, ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau, ynghylch a Deiseb P-05-909 – Hyrwyddo'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion Makaton yn holl ysgolion Cymraeg – a ddechreuwyd gan Isabella Evans.

Diolch am y cyfle i ystyried y pwyntiau a godwyd gan Isabella ar y mater y mae'n teimlo mor gryf amdano. Rwy eisiau bod yn glir fy mod eisiau i bod disgybl fod yn medru mwynhau eu haddysg, i fod yn uchelgeisiol ac i lwyddo yn beth bynnag y maent yn dewis ei wneud.

Rydym yn datblygu cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru a fydd yn cynnwys Cymraeg, Saesneg a iaith ryngwladol o'r ysgol gynradd. Mae'n bwysig deall bod y term 'iaith rhyngwladol' yn cael ei ddefnyddio i alluogi ysgolion i gynnwys nid yn unig y ieithoedd modern traddodiadol a ddysgir yn ein hysgolion ond hefyd Iaith Arwyddion Prydain (IAP / BSL), ieithoedd y gymuned neu ieithoedd clasurol.

Mae ein arloeswyr sy'n datblygu'r Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Ieithoedd Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu yn cynnwys athrawon o ysgolion arbennig. Mae'r grwp yn o gystal wedi cysylltu gyda'r Gymdeithas Plant Byddar Cenedlaethol (NDCS). Y mae wedi bod yn glir iawn yn nigwyddiadau ymgysylltu'r cwricwlwm nad yw Makaton yn cael ei ddiffinio o fewn ieithoedd rhyngwladol. Rydym yn adnabod bod Makaton yn ffordd grêt i ddatblygu cyfathrebu; nid yw, fodd bynnag, yn cael ei adnabod fel iaith yn ei hunan gan Lywodraeth Cymru, yn wahanol i IAP sydd wedi cael ei adnabod ers Ionawr 2004.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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.

Nid yw, fodd bynnag, y bwriad na'r nod o'r Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Ieithoedd Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu i gyfyngu y dewis o ieithoedd a gynigir i un iaith. Byddai'r fath gyfyngiad yn rhedeg gyferbyn a ethos y cwricwlwm newydd, sy'n edrych i gefnogi ac ehangu, yn hytrach na cyfyngu, dysgu iaith ac amrywiaeth iaith o fewn y cwricwlwm. Ni fyddai dim yn rhwystro ysgolion rhag dysgu / defnyddio Makaton ond byddai hyn yn ychwanegol i Cymraeg, Saesneg ac o leiaf un iaith ryngwladol erbyn diwedd cynradd.

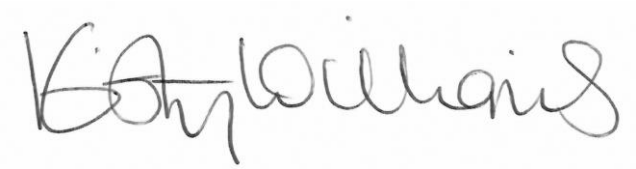
O fewn y cwricwlwm ysgol cyfredol gall ysgolion archwilio meysydd pwnc ychwanegol, megis iaith arwyddion, trwy wersi Addysg Personol a Chymdeithasol (APaCh) a thrwy ddysgu'r Bagloriaeth Gymraeg. Mae gennym ddeunyddiau ar ein platfform dysgu Hwb, sy'n cefnogi'n benodol dysgu Makaton – gall holl ysgolion Cymru gael mynediad at hwn. Rydym hefyd yn darparu arian uniongyrchol i'r Consortia Addysg Rhanbarthol, yn flynyddol, a maen nhw yn penderfynu sut orau i gefnogi ysgolion yn eu rhanbarth gyda'r gronfa hon. Byddent yn ymwybodol os bydd unrhyw ddefnydd neu alw am Makaton yn eu hardal ac yn cynnig cefnogaeth yn unol a hynny.

Ysgolion unigol sy'n penderfynu ar drefniadau maent yn eu mabwysiadu ar gyfer anghenion holl ddysgwyr, i arsylwi ac asesu eu gwelliant, ac i benderfynu natur unrhyw ddarpariaeth Anghenion Dysgu Arbennig (ADA) maent yn rhoi yn ei le. Er enghraifft, os bydd plentyn neu berson ifanc yn cael ei adnabod a'r angen am gefnogaeth gyda chyfathrebu i'w galluogi i gael mynediad at addysg addas, byddai'r ysgol ac awdurdod lleol yn gyfrifol am drefnu hyn.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno system Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol (ADY) newydd i gymryd lle y system ADA presennol yng Nghymru. I gefnogi gweithrediad a throsglwyddiad llwyddiannus o'r system ADY newydd, rydym wedi ymrwymo pecyn £20miliwn o fuddsoddiad ar gyfer y rhaglen ADY drawsffurfiol. Bydd cyfran arwyddocaol o'r gronfa hon yn cael ei defnyddio i gefnogi gweithgaredd i ddatblygu sgiliau y gweithlu addysg i sicrhau bod ymarferwyr yn gallu gweithredu'r system newydd yn effeithiol a gwella deilliannau i ddysgwyr gydag ADY.

Gobeithio bod cynnwys yr ymateb hwn yn ddefnyddiol.

Yn Gywir



Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

P-05-909 Promoting the use of Makaton sign language in all Welsh schools, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 13.11.19

Dear Sir/Madam,

In response to the email which asked for thoughts regarding the document, letter to the Commitee Chair Janet Finch-Saunders AM from Kirsty Williams, Minister for Education.

Isabella feels the thoughts of the Kirsty Williams are very encouraging in supporting Isabella's endeavours in achieving Sign taught in all schools in Wales.

Isabella just wanted this opportunity to to state that she is passionate about Sign in general being taught in schools in Wales, whether it be BSL, Makaton, Sign Along. The Sign taught wouldn't necessarily have to be every day but even once a week would have a significant positive impact on pupils. Isabella believes that in order to get the best possible start in education and in developing social skills Sign plays a very important role. Kirsty Williams made a very important point in her letter to the Petitions Commitee stating that Makaton isn't recognised as a language by the Welsh Assembly but BSL is recognised as a language. This is because Makaton is a communication tool not a Sign language derived from BSL used because it is a simplified form of BSL and used in many instances as a spring board to eventually move to the more intricate language of BSL.

Another point Isabella is quite keen to raise is the importance of Sign in pre speech children and their development in speech. Isabella having a brother with Down Syndrome who is non verbal has see firsthand the importance of Sign in the development of his speech which is slowly developing as she believe much from the use of Sign. In many cases slow speech development could be attributed to poor social development from the home in some children.

In the age we currently live in inclusion has come a long way in a positive way and including Sign in all schools in Wales would only reinforce this.

The last point Isabella wanted to make is support for other languages being taught. There are studies which support the view that if Sign is taught alongside another language, for instance Welsh it actually promotes the learning of the two being taught side by side. A study which supports this principle is :- Read, A. (2014) Makaton and MFL case study. Manchester Communication Academy.

Another study which maybe useful when discussions take place, these is :-

- Sheehy, K. Duffy, H. (2009)

Attitudes to Makaton in the ages of integration and inclusion. International Journal of Special Education.

Thank you for the opportunity for allowing Isabella to have a voice during this stage of the Petition procedure and we will be very much looking forward to follow the petition on the rest of its journey.

Kindest regards,

Dominic, Kellie and Isabella Evans.

P-05-911 Dylid Diogelu Coed Yw Hynafol Cymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Janis Fry, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 77 lofnodion ar bapur.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Dyma ofyn i chi lofnodi fy neiseb yn galw am i goed Yw hynafol gael eu diogelu yn ôl y gyfraith.

Ar hyn o bryd nid yw'r coed prydferth hyn yn cael eu diogelu'n gyfreithiol. Mae'n hollbwysig i ni ddiogelu'r rhan hanfodol hon o'n treftadaeth â mesurau diogelu cyfreithiol penodol cyn i ni golli rhagor o goed. Mae'r coed Yw hyn wedi tyfu ym Mhrydain ers miloedd o flynyddoedd. Maen nhw'n henebion byw ac yn dystion hynafol i hanes ein cyndeidiau a'n gwareiddiad. Rhaid i ni eu diogelu ar fyrder cyn i ragor gael eu colli.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Dylid Diogelu Coed Yw Hynafol Cymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 11 Tachwedd 2019
Petitions Committee | 11 November 2019

Cyfeirnod: RS19/10865-1

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-911

Teitl y ddeiseb:Dylid Diogelu Coed Yw Hynafol Cymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:Dyma ofyn i chi lofnodi fy neiseb yn galw am i goed Yw hynafol gael eu diogelu yn ôl y gyfraith. Ar hyn o bryd nid yw'r coed prydferth hyn yn cael eu diogelu'n gyfreithiol. Mae'n hollbwysig i ni ddiogelu'r rhan hanfodol hon o'n treftadaeth â mesurau diogelu cyfreithiol penodol cyn i ni golli rhagor o goed. Mae'r coed Yw hyn wedi tyfu ym Mhrydain ers miloedd o flynyddoedd. Maen nhw'n henebion byw ac yn dystion hynafol i hanes ein cyndeidiau a'n gwareiddiad. Rhaid i ni eu diogelu ar fyrder cyn i ragor gael eu colli.

1. Y cefndir

Y goeden ywen gyffredin (*Taxus baccata)* yw'r rhywogaeth goed frodorol yn Ewrop sydd wedi byw hwyaf. Gellir canfod coed yw ledled y DU, ond yn aml mewn mynwentydd. Gallant oroesi cyhyd â 3,000 o flynyddoedd a nodir eu bod yn hynafol pan fyddant yn cyrraedd tua 900 oed, ac yn hynod pan fyddant yn cyrraedd 500 oed.

Yn y DU y mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r coed yw hynafol sydd ar ôl yn Ewrop. Mae'r Grŵp Yw Hynafol wedi nodi 407 o yw hynafol neu hynod yng Nghymru a 978 yn Lloegr, o'u cymharu â 77 yn Ffrainc, a phedwar yn yr Almaen a Sbaen.

Mae Coed Cadw wedi creu Rhestr Coed Hynafol i fapio'r coed hynaf a phwysicaf yn y DU. Ystyrir bod coed hynafol yn unigryw gan eu bod yn darparu gwasanaethau ecosystem pwysig, gan gynnwys cynefin unigryw ar gyfer bywyd gwyllt ac maent yn storio carbon sylweddol. Yn aml, cyfeirir at goed hynafol a hynod, a choed ag arwyddocâd hanesyddol neu ddiwylliannol penodol fel Coed o Ddiddordeb Arbennig. Mae rhai o'r coed o ddiddordeb arbennig mwyaf hynafol, coed yw yn aml, yn gysylltiedig ag arferion crefyddol hynafol.

Coed yw yw'r ddwy goeden hynaf yn y DU. Mae ywen Fortingall mewn mynwent yn Perth, yr Alban, ac mae ywen Defynnog mewn mynwent yn Nefynnog, ger Pontsenni ym Mhowys, Cymru. Amcangyfrifir bod y ddwy goeden rhwng 2,000 a 3,000 oed, ond mae rhai asesiadau'n dweud bod y coed mor hen â 5,000 oed.

Deddfwriaeth

Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes dim amddiffyniad cyfreithiol *yn benodol* ar gyfer coed yw hynafol yn y DU. O dan *Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990*, caiff awdurdodau cynllunio lleol wneud Gorchymyn Diogelu Coed (TPO) i ddiogelu coeden benodol, grŵp o goed neu goetir, sy'n dod â budd sylweddol o ran amwynderau i'r ardal leol. Mae TPO yn diogelu coed rhag niwed neu ddinistriad bwriadol, gan ei gwneud yn drosedd cymynu coeden a ddiogelir drwy orchymyn, ei difrigo, ei thocio, ei diwreiddio, ei niweidio neu ei dinistrio'n fwriadol, neu achosi neu ganiatáu'r gweithredoedd hyn heb ganiatâd yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol.

Mae deddfwriaeth a rheoliadau ychwanegol a all ddiogelu coed yn cynnwys; ardaloedd cadwraeth dynodedig, trwyddedau cymynu coed a chyfamodau cyfyngol.

Ymdrechion i ddiogelu coed yw hynafol

Yn 2014, lansiodd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru ymgyrch i helpu i ddiogelu yw, gan gynnig gwybodaeth a chyngor i blwyfi a chymunedau ynghylch rheoli coed yw hynafol.

Yn ddiweddarach yn 2019, mae deisebau sy'n galw am amddiffyniad cyfreithiol i yw hynafol wedi'u lansio yn y DU ac yng Nghymru. Mae mwy na 230,000 o bobl wedi llofnodi deiseb i arbed coed yw hynafol Prydain cyn i ni golli rhagor'.

2. Camau Llywodraeth Cymru

Mae polisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer diogelu coetir wedi'i nodi yn y strategaeth Coetiroedd i Gymru, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mehefin 2018. Mae'r strategaeth yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cymru am weld bod 'coed unigol, coed hynafol, coetir pori

a choetiroedd yn ein hardaloedd trefol ac yng nghefn gwlad yn cael eu deall, eu diogelu a'u rheoli'n well oherwydd eu pwysigrwydd diwylliannol, eu hansawdd esthetig a'u gwerth treftadol'. Mae'r strategaeth yn cydnabod bod 'coed hynafol yn adnodd diwylliannol sy'n cysylltu pobl â lle, amgylchedd a diwylliant (y gorffennol a'r presennol), ac sydd hefyd yn darparu cynefin di-dor i rai mathau o gen, mwsoglau a ffyngau sy'n prinhau mewn tirweddau gwledig a threfol fel ei gilydd'.

Mae Polisi Adnoddau Naturiol, a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Medi 2017, yn nodi ymrwymiad i wneud y canlynol:

> [...] rheoli coed a choetiroedd sydd â gwerth amgylcheddol uchel, gan gynnwys safleoedd lle ceir coed hynafol, hynod a choed treftadaeth, sef adnodd unigryw sy'n darparu amrywiaeth eang o wasanaethau ecosystem.

Mae Rhifyn 10 Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (PCC), a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Rhagfyr 2018, yn amlinellu canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer gwneud penderfyniadau cynllunio, sy'n cynnwys fframwaith ar gyfer diogelu coed, coetiroedd a pherthi. Mae paragraff 6.4.26 o PCC yn nodi'r canlynol:

> Mae coetiroedd hynafol a choetiroedd lled-naturiol a choed hynafol aeddfed a threftadaeth unigol yn adnoddau naturiol na ellir mo'u hadfer, ac maent yn werthfawr o ran tirwedd, bioamrywiaeth a diwylliant. Dylai coed a choetiroedd o'r fath gael eu gwarchod rhag datblygiad a fyddai'n arwain at eu colli neu eu dirywio oni bai bod buddiannau cyhoeddus arwyddocaol a chlir o wneud hynny; dylai'r mesurau gwarchod hyn atal gweithrediadau a allai achosi difrod a cholled diangen.

Mae paragraff 6.4.25 yn nodi'r canlynol:

> [...] ni ddylid caniatáu cael gwared ar goetir yn barhaol oni byddai hynny'n sicrhau buddiannau cyhoeddus arwyddocaol a chlir. Lle ceir gwared ar goetir neu goed fel rhan o gynllun arfaethedig, bydd disgwyl i ddatblygwr blannu coed yn eu lle.

3. Camau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Trafodwyd y ddeiseb gan y Pwyllgor Deisebau ddiwethaf yn 2017: P-04-439: Diogelu coed hynod a choed treftadaeth Cymru ymhellach. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i gau'r ddeiseb o ystyried bod y deisebwyr yn aelodau o Grŵp Tasg a Gorffen ar goed hynafol, hynod a threftadaeth yng Nghymru a wnaeth argymhellion i Lywodraeth Cymru (PDF 218KB), a'r ffaith bod Lesley Griffiths AC, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig ar y pryd, wedi ymrwymo i ystyried pa gamau y dylid bwrw ymlaen â hwy.

Ym mis Mawrth 2019, ymatebodd Lesley Griffiths i ddau gwestiwn ysgrifenedig ynghylch diogelu coetiroedd a choed brodorol. Ar 8 Mawrth 2019, cyflwynodd Janet Finch-Saunders AC gwestiwn ysgrifenedig (pwyslais wedi'i ychwanegu):

> A wnaiff y Gweinidog egluro pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i helpu i **amddiffyn coed brodorol yng Nghymru**, a nodi faint o arian sydd wedi'i ddyrannu i helpu i ariannu'r gwaith o blannu coed yn 2019/20?

Ar 12 Mawrth 2019, cyflwynodd Nick Ramsey AC gwestiwn ysgrifenedig:

> Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i ddiogelu ardaloedd coetir yng Nghymru?

Mewn ymateb i'r cwestiynau ysgrifenedig hyn, ysgrifennodd y Gweinidog y canlynol (pwyslais wedi'i ychwanegu):

> The Welsh Government's 'Woodland for Wales' forestry strategy outlines the importance of native trees to our landscape. [...] Planning Policy Wales 10 provides greater protection for **ancient and semi-natural woodlands and individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees**. It stipulates that such trees and woodlands should be afforded **additional levels of protection** and every effort should be made to prevent potentially damaging operations and their unnecessary loss. In the case of a site recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, authorities should consult with NRW. Planning authorities should also have regard to the Ancient Tree Inventory.

Ar 18 Hydref 2019, ymatebodd Julie James AC i'r ddeiseb hon mewn llythyr at Janet Finch-Saunders AC, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau, yn nodi'r canlynol:

> Mae coed hynafol a chynhenid (gan gynnwys Coed Yw) yn adnoddau diwylliannol sy'n cysylltu pobl â lleoedd, yr amgylchedd a diwylliant. Maent hefyd yn sicrhau parhad o ran cynefinoedd o fewn tirweddau gwledig a threfol. [...] Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod bod gan goetiroedd a choed hynafol swyddogaeth hollbwysig o safbwynt darparu gwahanol wasanaethau ecosystem.

Yn y llythyr, nid ymrwymodd i gamau penodol i ddiogelu coed yw hynafol.

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 diweddaru o reidrwydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

Julie James AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-911
Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/06697/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd, Y Pwyllgor Deisebu
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

18 Hydref 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 8 Hydref ynghylch Deiseb P-05-911 Dylid Diogelu Coed Yw Hynafol Cymru ac am y cyfle i ymateb.

Mae coed hynafol a chynhenid (gan gynnwys Coed Yw) yn adnoddau diwylliannol sy'n cysylltu pobl â lleoedd, yr amgylchedd a diwylliant. Maent hefyd yn sicrhau parhad o ran cynefinoedd o fewn tirweddau gwledig a threfol. Mae ein strategaeth Coetiroedd i Gymru: https://llyw.cymru/coetiroedd-i-gymru-strategaeth?_ga=2.153548728.1092647370.1571038960-916196719.1558429378 yn amlinellu'r dull polisi ar gyfer diogelu coetiroedd. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod bod gan goetiroedd a choed hynafol swyddogaeth hollbwysig o safbwynt darparu gwahanol wasanaethau ecosystem.

Mae'r strategaeth yn nodi'n glir bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n awyddus i sicrhau bod tirweddau coed cyfredol a hanesyddol yn cael eu diogelu a bod coed unigol, coed hynafol a choed cynhenid yn ein hardaloedd trefol ac yng nghefn gwlad yn cael eu deall yn well, eu diogelu'n well a'u rheoli'n well o ran eu pwysigrwydd diwylliannol, eu hansawdd esthetig a'u treftadaeth.

O safbwynt diogelu coed Yw hynafol yn fwy cyffredinol, mae Polisi Cynllunio Cymru 10 (PCC): https://llyw.cymru/polisi-cynllunio-cymru?_ga=2.200094894.1092647370.1571038960-916196719.1558429378 yn nodi polisïau Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â chynllunio defnydd tir. Mae PCC yn ystyriaeth berthnasol wrth i ni wneud penderfyniad ynghylch cais cynllunio. Mae PCC yn cyflwyno fframwaith cadarn ar gyfer diogelu coed, coetiroedd a pherthi; byddai hyn yn berthnasol i ddiogelu coed Yw hynafol.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400
Gohebiaeth.Julie.James@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Julie.James@gov.Wales

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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 paragraff 6.4.26 o PCC yn nodi, "*Mae coetiroedd hynafol a choetiroedd lled-naturiol a choed hynafol, aeddfed a threftadaeth unigol yn adnoddau naturiol na ellir mo'u hadfer, ac maent yn werthfawr o ran tirwedd, bioamrywiaeth a diwylliant. Dylai coed a choetiroedd o'r fath gael eu gwarchod rhag datblygiad a fyddai'n arwain at eu colli neu eu dirywio oni bai fod buddiannau cyhoeddus arwyddocaol a chlir o wneud hynny; dylai'r mesurau gwarchod hyn atal gweithrediadau a allai achosi difrod a cholled diangen*."

Mae paragraff 6.4.25 yn nodi, "*ni ddylid caniatáu cael gwared ar goetir yn barhaol oni byddai hynny'n sicrhau buddiannau cyhoeddus arwyddocaol a chlir*. *Lle ceir gwared ar goetir neu goed fel rhan o gynllun arfaethedig, bydd disgwyl i ddatblygwr blannu coed yn eu lle*."

Yn ogystal â hyn, a chan gefnogi'r fframwaith polisi uchod yn PCC, mae Deddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990 yn rhoi pwerau i Awdurdodau Cynllunio Lleol ddiogelu coed, lle y byddai hynny o fudd i'r amwynder drwy wneud Gorchymyn Diogelu Coed. Prif effaith Gorchymyn Diogelu Coed yw gwahardd pobl rhag torri i lawr, dadwreiddio, topio, tocio, difrodi'n fwriadol neu ddinistrio'n fwriadol goeden neu goed heb gydsyniad yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol.

Gallai coed sydd â Gorchymyn Diogelu Coed fod yn bwysig i'r gymuned ehangach, er mae llawer ohonynt mewn gerddi unigol. Gall aelodau o'r cyhoedd neu berchennog y goeden ofyn i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol ddiogelu coeden neu goed drwy wneud Gorchymyn Diogelu Coed. Mater i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol yw'r penderfyniad o ran gwneud Gorchymyn Diogelu Coed mewn perthynas â choeden neu goed penodol. Mae gneud gwaith ar goed a ddiogelir heb gydsyniad yn drosedd a allai arwain at ddirwy sylweddol.

Yn gywir,

Julie James AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government

P-05-911 Protect Wales' Ancient Yew Trees, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 11.11.19

I would like to add a few things to the document I sent you about my campaign and petition for **Legal Protection for Ancient Yew Trees** which you are due to discuss shortly.

I have had a couple of comments from members of the Senedd to the effect that Tree Protection Orders are already there to do the job of protecting trees. I have also had it pointed out that the National Planning Policy Framework is set to protect ancient woodland. This is irrelevant when it comes to protecting individual yews that stand alone. There are a finite number of these trees and at ages of over 2,000 years, they can never be replaced. I understand you do not have the facilities to receive the online petition which is currently running at over 245,000 signatures which is a great shame because there is a great deal of detailed information on there about this campaign which I cannot give you here as it will run into dozens of pages. Some of the writing on the online petition explains why TPO's are simply inadequate and considered to be so by our Barrister Paul Powlesland, for protecting some of the most important and most ancient trees to be found anywhere in the world. https://www.change.org/p/save-britain-s-ancient-yew-trees-before-we-lose-any-more

While Britain has the largest collection of ancient yews on earth (the oldest living trees), Wales has the largest part of this. There are many coffee table books of our ancient yew trees currently in print and more are being added all the time. This petition represents a golden opportunity to make the most of Wales' true importance in the world and for this country to take its place on the international stage as holding the most important trees in existence, trees of 2-5,000 years old!

The 5th and 6th century saints yews, known as Taxus Sanctus, recieved special protection under the old laws, including those of 10th century Hywel Dda. This kind of protection has gone into abeyance and while it is perhaps unlikely that the Church will ever concede to our request for legal protection of ancient yews on their land, about a third of the ancient yews (trees over 2,000 years) are not under the control of the Church. This petition represents the chance to make a real difference in preserving our heritage for the future if the Senedd would agree to pursue the possibility of passing new legislation. Wales is the Land of the Yews and as such should be celebrated to attract more people here. The fact that Wales is home to such ancient trees is something of real value which we should be extremely proud of.

Since I put the 5,000 year old yew tree at Defynnog on the map as the oldest tree in Britain, possibly in the whole of Europe, the number of visitors here has increased dramatically with visitor books witnessing the number of pilgrimages to see the tree,

visitors from all over the world, but in particular from Japan, Australia and America, visitors who have heard of this famous and extraordinary tree. Our heritage trees must be protected and preserved for future generations. This is also an opportunity for Wales to lead the way in protecting ancient trees at a time when concern for the environment is becoming the most important and urgent issue of our times.

Other countries like France have the yew as their national symbol and an article in the magazine 'Archaeology Ireland' in 2016 suggested Ireland should do too. It is ironic that neither of these countries has anything like the numbers of ancient yews to be found in
Wales.

Janis Fry

Eitem 2.3

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

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

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

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

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

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

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

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

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

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 19 Tachwedd 2019
Petitions Committee | 19 November 2019

Cyfeirnod: RS19/10865-2

Rhagarweiniad

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-912

Teitl y ddeiseb: Cynorthwyo teuluoedd sy'n colli plant a phobl ifanc yn sydyn ac yn annisgwyl

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

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

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

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

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Ers 2012, rwyf wedi bod yn benderfynol o sicrhau bod teuluoedd yn cael yr un cymorth wrth ffarwelio â'u plant ag a gânt pan fyddant yn eu croesawu i'r byd adeg eu genedigaeth. Sefydlwyd yr elusen 2 Wish Upon a Star i helpu teuluoedd a staff yn ystod y profiad o golli plentyn neu berson ifanc 25 oed neu iau yn annisgwyl. Mae'r cymorth hwn yn cynnwys creu blychau atgofion, cwnsela a sefydlu llwybr cymorth sydd ar gael ar unwaith drwy weithio gyda byrddau iechyd a heddluoedd yma yng Nghymru. Cyfeiriwyd dros 465 o deuluoedd atom ers i ni ddechrau cynorthwyo teuluoedd yn 2015. Mae'r rhesymau dros y marwolaethau'n cynnwys Syndrom Marwolaeth Sydyn Babanod (SIDS), damweiniau, salwch ac, yn fwy diweddar, mae nifer o bobl ifanc wedi cyflawni hunanladdiad. Rydym wedi cael adborth hynod gadarnhaol gan deuluoedd a staff, ond gwyddom nad yw pob teulu'n cael eu cyfeirio atom ac mae angen ein cymorth o hyd ar nifer ohonynt.

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

benderfynu a oes angen cymorth ar deulu.

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

Y Cefndir

Sefydlodd y deisebydd yr elusen 2 Wish Upon a Star i gynorthwyo teuluoedd sy'n colli plentyn neu berson ifanc dan 25 oed yn sydyn ac yn annisgwyl.

Cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ddatganiad ar wasanaethau profedigaeth plant a phobl ifanc y GIG ym mis Gorffennaf 2019, yn nodi'r datblygiadau diweddaraf yn y maes hwn.

Dywed y Gweinidog fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn disgwyl i fyrddau iechyd ddarparu cymorth o'r fath, gan weithio gydag elusennau os oes angen.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi sefydlu'r Gweithgor Cymorth Profedigaeth i ddatblygu a helpu i ddarparu gwell trefniadau mewn profedigaeth a sicrhau bod gan fyrddau iechyd drefniadau addas i helpu a chefnogi teuluoedd sy'n colli baban, plentyn neu berson ifanc.

Mae'r grŵp yn cynnwys arweinwyr polisi Llywodraeth Cymru, cynrychiolwyr o sefydliadau elusennol sy'n cefnogi teuluoedd sydd wedi colli babanod (gan gynnwys 2 Wish Upon a Star), cynrychiolwyr defnyddwyr gwasanaethau, aelodau'r Bwrdd Gofal Diwedd Oes a chlinigwyr.

Comisiynodd Llywodraeth Cymru Brifysgol Caerdydd, (drwy'r Bwrdd Gofal Diwedd Oes), i gynnal astudiaeth i adnabod a chasglu gwybodaeth ar y gwasanaethau profedigaeth strwythuredig sydd ar gael yng Nghymru. Mae adroddiad interim wedi'i gyhoeddi, ac roedd disgwyl i'r adroddiad terfynol gael ei gyhoeddi ym mis Hydref (ond nid yw'n edrych yn debyg bod hyn wedi digwydd eto). Yn ôl datganiad y Gweinidog ym mis Gorffennaf mae cyfarfod o'r Gweithgor Cymorth Profedigaeth ar y gweill i drafod canfyddiadau'r adroddiad.

Yn ôl yr adroddiad interim, un o flaenoriaethau'r Bwrdd Diwedd Oes yng Nghymru 2017-2020 yw bod byrddau iechyd yn adolygu lleoliadau a chapasiti eu gwasanaethau profedigaeth gyda'r nod o ddiwallu anghenion y rhai sydd mewn

profedigaeth. Mae rhagor o wybodaeth yng Nghynllun cyflawni ar gyfer gofal lliniarol a diwedd oes Llywodraeth Cymru (2017).

Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru

Dywed y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol fod sicrhau bod cymorth priodol ar gael i deuluoedd sydd wedi colli plentyn yn flaenoriaeth uchel iddo ac mae'n cyfeirio at y datganiad ysgrifenedig uchod fel y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y gwaith y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud yn y maes hwn. Mae'n mynd ymlaen i ddweud:

> Y Byrddau Iechyd sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu gofal a chymorth ar gyfer aelodau o'u poblogaeth sydd wedi cael profedigaeth. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n ychwanegu at ddarpariaeth y Byrddau Iechyd yn achos profedigaeth trwy gefnogi ystod o brosiectau a mentrau.

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-912
Ein cyf/Our ref VG/08064/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Aelod Cynulliad
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
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29 Hydref 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 8 Hydref ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynglŷn â Deiseb: P-05-912 ynghylch cefnogi Marwolaeth Sydyn ac Annisgwyl ymhlith Plant a Phobl Ifanc.

Mae colli plentyn neu oedolyn ifanc yn peri trallod aruthrol ac mae sicrhau bod cymorth priodol yn bodoli ar gyfer teuluoedd sy'n colli plentyn yn flaenoriaeth uchel imi, ac mae fy Natganiad Ysgrifenedig dyddiedig 22 Gorffennaf yn rhoi'r newyddion diweddaraf am y gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud. https://llyw.cymru/datganiad-ysgrifenedig .

Y Byrddau Iechyd sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu gofal a chymorth ar gyfer aelodau o'u poblogaeth sydd wedi cael profedigaeth. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n ychwanegu at ddarpariaeth y Byrddau Iechyd yn achos profedigaeth trwy gefnogi ystod o brosiectau a mentrau.

,
Yn gywir

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

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

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.

WISH UPON A STAR
Supporting Sudden Death In Children & Young Adults

" When it rains look for rainbows,
When it's dark look for the stars!"

7th November, 2019

Dear Petitions Committee

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

Thank you very much for your email regarding our petition, dated the 6th November, and for including Vaughan Gething's response to our petition.

I understand the petition will be considered at your next meeting on **Tuesday 19 November 2019** along with the document provided by The Minister.

For 2 Wish Upon A Star to comment in full we would appreciate it if our full response could be delayed until after the Bereavement Review has been completed and shared. We feel to write a detailed response by next Wednesday, without the completed review to reflect on, would be very difficult.

As you can see from the letter received in September, assurances have been given by Vaughan Gething about the importance of this review. I believe it is therefore, difficult for us to respond to the Minister's letter while the review remains unpublished.

We hope the Petition Committee understand this decision and we look forward to receiving the review and its findings. We can then take time to respond accordingly to the Committee.

Best wishes

R L Mannings

Rhian Mannings
Founder and CEO 2 Wish Upon A Star

Eitem 2.4

P-05-913 Creu Llwybr Amlddefnydd Lôn Las Môn

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Gethyn Mon Hughes, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,216 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i dynnu ei gwrthwynebiad yn ôl ac i gefnogi'r cynnig bod Network Rail yn caniatáu i Reilffordd Ganolog Ynys Môn gael ei haddasu yn llwybr amlddefnydd di-draffig 18 milltir o Amlwch i'r Gaerwen. Gan nad yw wedi cael ei defnyddio am y 26 mlynedd diwethaf, credwn na allai'r llinell gyflawni unrhyw bwrpas defnyddiol i gludo teithwyr na chludo nwyddau rhwng y Gaerwen ac Amlwch. Yn lle hynny, byddai llwybr amlddefnydd Lôn Las Môn ar agor i'w ddefnyddio gan deuluoedd, cerddwyr, rhedwyr, reidwyr ceffylau a beicwyr hamdden, gan gynnwys y rhai â gofynion mynediad i'r anabl.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Yn wahanol i siroedd cyfagos Gwynedd a Chonwy, ychydig iawn o lwybrau di-draffig sydd yna ar Ynys Môn. Er bod dau lwybr beicio cenedlaethol i'w cael ar yr ynys, ffyrdd dosbarth B yw'r rhain ar y cyfan, gydag arwyddion yn nodi eu bod at ddefnydd beicwyr ffordd profiadol yn bennaf. Mae 60 y cant o bobl nad ydynt yn beicio yn nodi ofn traffig fel rheswm dros beidio â defnyddio beic wrth deithio o le i le. Mae llwybr di-draffig fel Lôn Las Môn yn hanfodol i annog mwy o bobl i feicio at ddibenion hamdden a thrafnidiaeth. At hynny, gan fod un digwyddiad traffig ffordd bob dydd ar gyfartaledd yn cynnwys reidwyr ceffylau, byddai reidwyr ceffylau ar Ynys Môn hefyd yn elwa ar lwybr di-draffig, i ffwrdd o gerbydau sy'n symud yn gyflym ac sy'n peri perygl mawr i geffylau a'u reidwyr. Ar ôl iddo gael ei gwblhau, byddai'r llwybr gwyrdd amlddefnydd yn goridor pellter hir di-draffig o dde orllewin i ogledd ddwyrain yr ynys, gan ganiatáu i ddefnyddwyr gysylltu â llwybr arfordirol Ynys Môn yn ogystal â llwybrau cerdded, llwybrau beicio a llwybrau ceffylau eraill. Byddai'r prosiect yn arwain at fanteision economaidd i'r sector twristiaeth ar Ynys Môn hefyd. Mae hen lwybr rheilffordd y Camel Trail yng Nghernyw yn brawf o hynny a thua'r un hyd â llwybr arfaethedig Lôn Las Môn, sef 17.3 milltir. Yn 2015, gwnaeth defnyddwyr y Camel Trail wario tua £6.7 miliwn a chynhyrchu tua £13 miliwn o drosiant busnes. Gyda gordewdra, materion iechyd meddwl a lefelau diabetes math 2 yn cynyddu ar raddfa frawychus, byddai Lôn Las Môn yn caniatáu i'r cyhoedd ymarfer corff

mewn amgylchedd di-draffig, i ffwrdd o allyriadau cerbydau a llygryddion, ac ar dir sy'n hygyrch i'r rheini ag anableddau ac anghenion mynediad. Byddai manteision sylweddol yn deillio o'r prosiect hwn i breswylwyr, busnesau ac ymwelwyr, ac yn ddi-os byddent yn gwella ansawdd bywyd pawb ar Ynys Môn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ynys Mon
- Gogledd Cymru

Y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil | Research Service

Hyrwyddo'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion Makaton ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 19 Tachwedd 2019
Petitions Committee | 19 November 2019

Briff Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-909

Teitl y ddeiseb: Hyrwyddo'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion Makaton ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried defnyddio iaith arwyddion Makaton ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru. Rydw i'n chwaer 13 mlwydd oed i fachgen bach sydd â Syndrom Down, sy'n defnyddio iaith Makaton yn bennaf. Rwyf wedi dysgu iaith arwyddion Makaton er mwyn cyfathrebu â fy mrawd, ac oherwydd hyn, penderfynais sefydlu llwyfannau cyfryngau cymdeithasol i helpu pobl eraill mewn sefyllfaoedd tebyg i ddysgu. Roedd yn syndod i mi weld cymaint o alw gan bobl sydd am ddysgu Makaton er mwyn cyfathrebu â ffrindiau ac aelodau teulu sydd ag anawsterau dysgu. Credaf y dylai gael ei gynnwys ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru ochr yn ochr ag addysgu bob dydd er mwyn caniatáu i bob plentyn ddysgu i gyfathrebu drwy'r dull hwn.

Rwy'n angerddol dros gyflawni hyn ac yn credu ei fod yn hawl sylfaenol i bob plentyn yng Nghymru ddysgu Makaton er mwyn chwalu rhwystrau a chamsyniadau, a sicrhau cynhwysiant gwirioneddol yng Nghymru. Mae llawer o ymchwil wedi cael ei wneud i brofi pa mor effeithiol yw defnyddio symbolau ac arwyddion er mwyn cynorthwyo pobl i ddatblygu sgiliau iaith a llythrennedd.
Mae canfyddiadau ymchwil presennol yn cefnogi'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion gydag oedolion a phlant sydd ag anawsterau deallusol a chyfathrebu. Mae astudiaeth hefyd sy'n archwilio'r graddau y mae dysgu iaith arwyddion ochr yn ochr ag iaith dramor yn ystod gwersi ieithoedd tramor modern yn helpu i gefnogi'r eirfa ar lafar sy'n aros yn y cof. Mae llawer o bapurau ymchwil wedi'u cyhoeddi sy'n cefnogi defnyddio Makaton.

Cefndir

Rhaglen datblygu iaith yw Makaton sy'n defnyddio symbolau, arwyddion a lleferydd i alluogi pobl i gyfathrebu. Mae'r Elusen Makaton yn nodi bod Makaton yn cefnogi datblygiad sgiliau

cyfathrebu hanfodol fel sylw a gwrando, deall, cof, dwyn i gof a threfnu iaith a mynegiant. Wrth ddefnyddio Makaton, defnyddir arwyddion, ochr yn ochr â lleferydd, yn nhrefn geiriau llafar. Mae Elusen Makaton yn nodi bod dros 100,000 o blant ac oedolion yn y DU yn defnyddio symbolau ac arwyddion Makaton, naill ai fel eu prif ddull cyfathrebu neu fel ffordd i gefnogi lleferydd. Yn wahanol i Iaith Arwyddion Prydain, nid yw'n iaith gydnabyddedig.

Polisi Llywodraeth Cymru

Yn ei llythyr at y Pwyllgor, dywedodd y Gweinidog Addysg, Kirsty Williams AC:

- Bydd cwricwlwm newydd Cymru yn caniatáu i ysgolion gynnwys dysgu Makaton. Gan nad yw'n iaith gydnabyddedig, byddai'n rhaid i hyn fod ochr yn ochr â Chymraeg, Saesneg ac iaith ryngwladol erbyn diwedd yr ysgol gynradd. Yn y cwricwlwm presennol, gellir ei 'archwilio' drwy Addysg Bersonol a Chymdeithasol;
- Darperir cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru i'r pedwar consortiwm addysg rhanbarthol sy'n penderfynu ar y ffordd orau i gefnogi ysgolion yn eu hardaloedd. Gall hyn gynnwys cefnogaeth i Makaton lle bo angen;
- Byddai ysgol neu awdurdod lleol yn gyfrifol am drefnu cymorth cyfathrebu pe bai dysgwr yn gofyn am hyn fel rhan o'i ddarpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig;
- Bydd 'cyfran sylweddol' o'r buddsoddiad o £20m ar gyfer y rhaglen trawsnewid Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol yn cael ei defnyddio i ddatblygu sgiliau'r gweithlu addysg.

Cwricwlwm newydd

Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu yw un o'r chwe Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad sy'n ffurfio'r cwricwlwm newydd a fydd yn cael ei gyflwyno o fis Medi 2022 fesul cam. Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ddeunyddiau cwricwlwm drafft ym mis Ebrill 2019. Daeth y cyfnod adborth i ben ym mis Gorffennaf 2019. Disgwylir i Lywodraeth Cymru gyhoeddi'r **trefniadau cwricwlwm ac asesu terfynol ym mis Ionawr 2020**.

Mae canllawiau statudol Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu yn nodi y bydd y Maes hwnnw 'yn galluogi pob dysgwr i feithrin gwybodaeth a sgiliau yn Gymraeg, yn Saesneg ac mewn ieithoedd rhyngwladol yn ogystal â llenyddiaeth.'

Mae'r canllawiau statudol hefyd yn nodi hynny

> Mae sgiliau Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu yn allweddol o ran galluogi dysgwyr i fynegi eu hunain yn effeithiol, ac mae dysgwyr sy'n gallu cyfleu eu teimladau a dehongli teimladau pobl eraill mewn gwell sefyllfa i feithrin cydberthnasau cadarnhaol ac felly i ddod yn unigolion iach, hyderus sy'n barod i fyw bywyd gan wireddu eu dyheadau fel aelodau gwerthfawr o gymdeithas, sy'n gallu cadw eu hunain ac eraill yn ddiogel, boed ar y we ac oddi arni.

Mae pedwar maes sy'n cael eu nodi fel 'yr hyn sy'n bwysig' yn y Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu:

- Mae dysgu am hunaniaeth a diwylliant drwy ieithoedd yn ein paratoi i fod yn ddinasyddion Cymru a'r byd.
- Mae dysgwyr sy'n gwrando ac yn darllen yn effeithiol yn barod i ddysgu drwy gydol eu hoes.
- Mae dysgwyr sy'n siarad ac yn ysgrifennu'n effeithiol yn barod i chwarae rhan lawn mewn bywyd a gwaith.
- Mae llenyddiaeth yn tanio'r dychymyg ac yn ysbrydoli creadigrwydd.

Er nad yw Makaton yn cael ei grybwyll yn benodol yn y canllawiau statudol, mae'r Gweinidog Addysg yn dweud, oherwydd ethos y cwricwlwm newydd, y byddai ysgolion yn rhydd i'w addysgu, yn ogystal â Chymraeg, Saesneg ac iaith ryngwladol.

Deiseb Tŷ'r Cyffredin

Ar 1 Mawrth 2019, ymatebodd Llywodraeth y DU i ddeiseb a oedd yn gofyn am gael gwneud hi'n orfodol i ysgolion ddysgu arwyddo sylfaenol, fel Makaton. Awgrymodd y Deisebydd y gallai hyn gael ei gyflawni drwy ddarparu pecyn adnoddau ar-lein/papur o eiriau gorfodol i ysgolion ac, os oedd angen, gallai person arweiniol o bob ysgol fynd ar sesiwn hyfforddi a'i gyflwyno i weddill y staff. Ymatebodd y Llywodraeth gan ddweud, er bod Makaton yn offeryn cyfathrebu gwerthfawr i rai disgyblion ac ysgolion, nid oes gan Lywodraeth y DU gynlluniau i newid y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. Dywedwyd hefyd fod gan ysgolion hyblygrwydd eisoes i ddewis ei ddysgu pe bydden nhw'n dymuno.

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 diweddaru o reidrwydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

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

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-913
Ein cyf/Our ref LW/05863/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC

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4 Tachwedd 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 8 Hydref ynghylch deiseb Llwybr Aml-ddefnydd Lôn Lâs Môn. Cafodd ei anfon ymlaen ataf i ymateb oherwydd fy nghyfrifoldebau portffolio.

Fel rhan o'n hymrwymiad i sicrhau newid moddol o geir yn *Llewyrch i bawb: Cymru carbon isel,* blaenoriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru yw annog teithio llesol, cerdded a beicio ar gyfer teithiau bob dydd - yn enwedig ar gyfer teithiau fyddai fel arall yn cael eu gwneud gyda trafnidiaeth fodurol.

Mae ein Deddf Teithio Llesol yn gosod dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i gynllunio a chreu rhwydweithiau cerdded a beicio ym mhob pentref mawr, tref a dinas. Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn fyddai'n penderfynu a ddylid datblygu hwn fel llwybr teithio lesol drwy ymgynghoriad cyn cyflwyno eu Map Rhwydwaith Integredig nesaf. Mae Amlwch a Llangefni yn lleoliadau dynodedig y mae dyletswydd ein Deddf Teithio Llesol yn berthnasol iddynt, er nid Gaerwen.

Rydym yn cydnabod yn llawn y posibilrwydd o ddatblygu rheilffordd segur rhwng Gaerwen ac Amlwch fel llwybr aml-ddefnydd ar gyfer hamdden a thwristiaeth. Fodd bynnag, er ein bod yn rhoi gwerth ar feicio a cherdded, nid yw'r rhain yn flaenoriaethau ar gyfer y polisi trafnidiaeth.

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn fyddai'n penderfynu a yw'n dymuno mynd ar ôl ffynonellau cyllid eraill ar gyfer datblygu'r rheilffordd segur fel llwybr aml-ddefnydd. Mae'r rheilffordd segur rhwng Gaerwen ac Amlwch yn berchen i Network Rail ar hyn o bryd, ac nid oes gan Lywodraeth Cymru unrhyw gyfrifoldeb ddatganoledig dros faterion o'r fath.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Gohebiaeth.Lee.Waters@llyw.cymru
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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb i ohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn yr un iaith ac ni fydd gohebu yn y Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

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

Rwyf wedi cyhoedd ein Gweledigaeth ar gyfer Rheilffyrdd yn ddiweddar a fydd, yn y tymor hir, yn caniatáu inni ystyried ail-agor rhai o'r rheilffyrdd sy'n segur ar hyn o bryd, megis rheilffordd Gaerwen i Amlwch. Mae hyn hefyd yn cynnwys Datblygiadau y Coridor Strategol gan gynnwys cysylltiadau gwell o Ynys Môn i Fangor, Caernarfon, Aberystwyth ac i Abertawe, Caerfyrddin a'r De-orllewin. Mae dolen at ein Gweledigaeth ar gyfer Rheilffyrdd i'w gweld ar https://gov.wales/railway-wales-case-devolution. Hoffwn felly i unrhyw ddefnydd arall yn y cyfamser gynnwys defnydd o'r fath o bosibl yn y dyfodol ar gyfer holl deithwyr ar reilffyrdd a chludwyr nwyddau.

Yn gywir,

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

Lôn Las Môn

Ref. P-05-913- Pwyllgor Deisebau 19.11.19 / Petitions Committee 19.11.19

Date 8th November 2019

Dear Sirs, Madam

Further to receipt of a copy of the letter addressed to Janet Finch-Saunders AM dated 4th November 2019 from Lee Waters AM Deputy Minister for Economy and Transport. We would respond to the points raised as follows:

1. Para 1. Prosperity for all: A Low Carbon Wales published June 2019, specifically Transport Sector Emission Pathway places great weight on encouraging active travel, walking and cycling for everyday journeys, especially for journeys that would otherwise be made by motorised transport. P5 of this paper refers to Well-being "*Active travel, such as walking and cycling, also provide other significant co-benefits. The Well-being Matrix Tool highlighted how the active travel maps against strong direct and wider benefits in relation to the wellbeing goals, in particularly against a healthier, more prosperous and cohesive communities Wales"* With the current shift towards social prescribing having more than just active-travel in towns and larger villages would bring great benefits to the community, active travel needs to expand its remit to include a wide swathe of the population who are not actively travelling to work but are young, retired or those wishing to improve their health and need more than just a circular route in a town or larger village. https://www.bma.org.uk/collective-voice/policy-and-research/public-and-population-health/steps-to-increase-physical-activity-levels-in-the-uk?fbclid=IwAR116HvbsEQkxv2B02MsryktXlg9ac10fbNCdLzcxfcw0gXCImjPzolixeE

2. Para 2. Active Travel: The Act does indeed place a duty on the Local Authorities to plan and create walking and cycling networks in towns and larger villages. Anglesey County Council visited developing this disused railway route in 2007/08 with the assistance of Sustrans however the scheme never went ahead due to political changes and direction in the Council. Lôn Las Môn is a Community Interest Company (CIC) formed specifically to drive this project forward separate to any Council direct involvement as they have stated that they do not have the "finances or resources to dedicate to the project". LLM has the expertise and drive to push this project forward and has the support of a number of partner and supporting organisations (refer to appendix 1) Amlwch and Llangefni are designated localities for ATA however as noted above they are principally circular routes and do not offer any connectivity between these towns and outlying villages. Gaerwen is a major employment hub but is as has been stated does not benefit from any ATA infrastructure. As can be seen from the attached maps (appendix 2) Lôn Las Môn would provide a traffic-free active transport conduit from the North of the island to the very South and would provide both benefits in active travel, social prescribing, leisure and tourism. The route bisects a number of National Cycle Routes and would bolster this network but would also provide a quite unique 18-mile bridleway along its route.

3. Para 3. Transport Policy: It is good that the fact that the potential for developing the disused railway as a multi-use path is recognised, however its potential as traffic-free active travel conduit is not recognised, this project is not just for the benefit of leisure and tourism, an example of this is the number of schools within 1 mile or less of the route totals 11 all (see appendix 3) of which could

actively use the route for active journeys to work. Sustrans' Big Shift Cymru a challenge designed to motivate the school community in Wales to travel more actively http://cym.bigshiftcymru.sustrans.org.uk In saying that that leisure cycling are not priorities for transport, this should be re-considered as ANY efforts to de-carbonise introduce methods to lower emissions from leisure and tourism activities should be explored wherever possible. Transport after all is not just about going to work?

4. Para. 4a: Funding, we are not quite sure why Mr Waters has referred to Anglesey County Council seeking funding to developing this disused railway line. This project is not one that the Local Authority is driving forward, Lôn Las Môn CIC has been specifically set up to drive this project, we have been in close discussion with Sustrans on re-visiting the 2007/08 feasibility, the plans have been costed by our engineers including all the various intact and missing engineering structures e.g. Llangefni bridge and various cattle creeps (under passes). Menter Môn have offered funding towards the costs of re-visiting the Sustrans feasibility however funding towards this from the Welsh Assembly Government would be welcomed. The cost of the capital works itself over 5 years is estimated at £5.5m funding is available from (but not limited to): WAG Active Travel Fund, EU Structural and Development Funds, Lottery Tourism and Community Grants, The Landfill Disposal Tax Communities Scheme.

5. Para 4b: Ownership; The line is in the ownership of Network Rail and its current status is "mothballed" although the true state / condition of the line is other than 2-3 miles in a very poor state, 95% of the line where permissible has been drone surveyed these are freely available to view on YouTube (refer to Appendix 4) although the Welsh Government do not have any devolved responsibilities for such matters they are however a key stakeholder and have the power to influence Network Rails thinking and direction. We have had a number of meetings with Network Rail who are "agnostic" towards either a heritage rail or multi-use path clearly we favour the latter and see that as bringing far more benefits to the island than heritage rail can ever do let alone the capital costs involved.

6. Para. 5: Rail Vision; we understand the need in the long term to provide different forms of public transport and perhaps commuter or tram-based services in Wales. We have seen the plans for Strategic Corridor Developments which put forward enhanced connectivity from Ynys Môn to Bangor, Caernarfon, Aberystwyth and heading South. But can we have a good dose of reality here; Wylfa B even if the DCO goes ahead its favoured route for construction traffic is road / sea. There are no major industrial or large employers on the North of the island (Rehau closure) https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-48035132) there are no stations or signalling infrastructure as all of the stations are in private ownership, Llangefni Station has not been selected in North Wales for re-opening under a recent transport review. Therefore, unless there was suddenly a major employer on the island or a very large Centre Parcs type development came to a similar location the need for rail or tram type services would be rather a pointless exercise, let alone the vast capital cost to re-open and service the line. As for freight the same logic applies what is there to be served by freight services, Associated Octel which was the last user of the line circa. 1996 has been closed for over 20 years and is being currently demolished.

The Lôn Las Môn project is a unique opportunity to re-purpose a disused railway line as has been done in many other areas of the UK and Ireland and create an 18 mile traffic free (no road or level crossings) travel conduit for ActiveTravel+, walking, running, leisure cycling, equestrian use, adaptive and disabled cycling use. This would be used widely by the resident population and provide a number of opportunities for mico-business to provide services to users of the path: This is demonstrated by the Camal Trail in Cornwall, a disused / abandoned railway of a similar length to LLM at 17.3 miles. In 2015 there were 425k visitors to the trail 185k from outside of the areas (Cornwall Tourism Service) Trail users spent around £6.7m and generated around £13m of business turnover. There are many other Tails and Greenways that Lôn Las Môn could aspire to: Ystwyth Trail in Ceredigion, Waterford, Connemara and Wild Atlantic Ways in Ireland. "Greenways are traffic-free routes connecting communities to all kinds of destinations for commuting, everyday journeys or leisure and recreation".

Continued…

Lôn Las Môn

Yours Sincerely

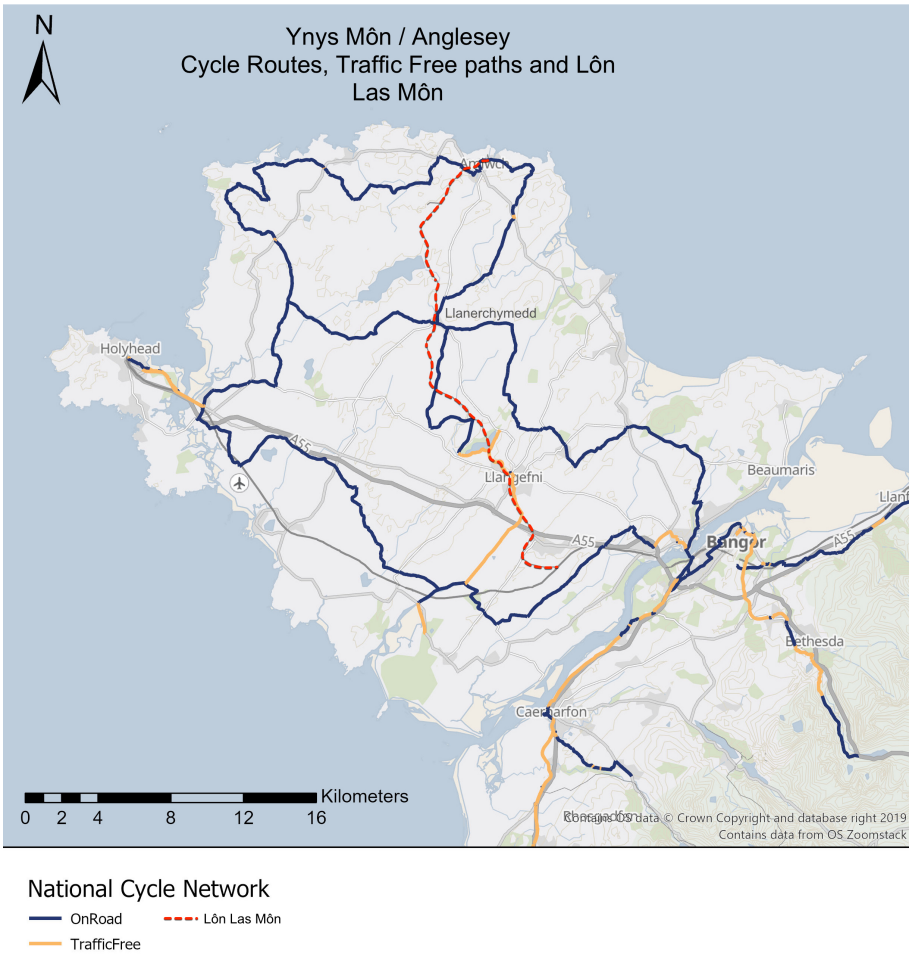
Adrian Williamson
For and on behalf of Lôn Las Môn

List of Appendices;

Appendix 1 – Supporting Organisations and Partners

Sustrans, The Outdoor Partnership, Anglesey GP Cluster, ScoutsMôn, Holyhead Cycling Club, Clwb Marchogaeth Môn Riding Club, Anglesey Cycling Group, Anglesey Walking Group / Ramblers, Always Aim High Events, Cybi Striders, Welsh Cycling , Cycling UK, Chris Boardman MBE, HSBC Breeze Rides, Menter Môn, Wales Cooperative Centre, The British Horse Society, Park Leisure (Plas Coch), Y Ring, Rhosgoch, Bulkerley Hotel, Beaumaris, Siop Paget, Rhosybol, Steision Llan, Llanerchymedd, Cyngor Cymuned Penmynydd a Star, Rib Ride, Menai Bridge, Tacla Taid, Newborough, Pedal Power (Wrexham), British Blind Sport, Blas Lôn Lasm Lodge Dinorwig, Anglesey Tourism Association / Discovery Anglesey, Pete's Eats, Caban Cyf, Anglesey Sea Zoo, Halen Môn, Evolution Bikes, CycleWales, Blue Sky Café…..

Appendix 2 – Map



Appendix 3 – Schools near Lôn Las Môn

Ysgol Gynradd Amlwch
Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones
Ysgol Gynradd Rhosybol
Ysgol Gymuned Llanerchymedd
Ysgol Bodffordd
Ysgol Corn Hir
Ysgol Gufyn Llangefni
Ysgol Esceifiog Gaerwen
Ysgol Parc y Bont
ysgol Gynradd Llanfairpwll
Ysgol Santes Dwynwen, Newborough

Appendix 4 – YouTube
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCz9SJCzCi0vFOAaombLzSgg?view_as=subscriber

Appendix 5 – UK & Ireland Multiuse Paths and Greenways

Camal Trail, Cornwall
https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/cameltrail?utm_medium=referral&utm_source=visitcornwall.com&utm_campaign=listing

Wirral Way
https://www.visitcheshire.com/things-to-do/wirral-way-p267151

Ystwyth Trail
http://www.discoverceredigion.co.uk/English/what/cycling/Pages/Ystwyth-Trail.aspx

Waterford Greenway
http://visitwaterfordgreenway.com/

Dublin Galway Greenway
http://www.dublingalwaygreenway.com/2018/07/dublin-galway-greenway-is-centrepiece.html?m=1

Great Western Greenway
http://www.greenway.ie/index.html

Wild Atlantic Way
https://www.wildatlanticway.com/holidays-breaks/breaks-in-mayo/freewheeling-mayo

Swiss Valley Trail, South Wales
http://www.railwaypaths.org.uk/our-achievements/swiss-valley-trail/

Fallowfield Loop Line, Manchester
http://www.railwaypaths.org.uk/our-achievements/fallowfield-loop/

Spen Valley Greenway, West Yorkshire
http://www.railwaypaths.org.uk/our-achievements/spen-valley-greenway/

Northern Ireland Greenways
http://nigreenways.com/

Trans Pennine Trail
https://www.transpenninetrail.org.uk

P-05-914 Mynediad Cyfartal i Ofal Iechyd ar gyfer yr Anabl

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Tracy Locke, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 121 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau ei fod yn ofyniad cyfreithiol i bob meddygfa teulu gael gwelyau triniaeth a theclynnau codi llydan y gellir eu haddasu at ddefnydd cleifion anabl, fel y gellir eu harchwilio pryd bynnag fo angen.

Cefais fy ngeni â Spinabifida ym 1970 ac, fel goroeswr y clefyd hwn, rwyf wedi fy mharlysu o uwchben y wast i lawr ac yn defnyddio cadair olwyn llawn amser. Yn 2017 cefais ddiagnosis o ganser y bledren cam 4. Ni all gael ei brofi'n gyfreithiol, ond rwy'n credu'n gryf pe bawn i wedi cael fy archwilio yn gynharach yn y blynyddoedd cynt yn fy meddygfa teulu ar wely triniaeth llydan y gellir ei addasu, efallai gyda chymorth teclyn codi, yna ni fyddai'r diagnosis o ganser wedi dod mor hwyr. Ers i mi fod yn edrych ar y mater hwn, mae nifer o fenywod anabl wedi siarad â mi ynglŷn â sut nad oes ganddynt fynediad cyfartal i brofion ceg y groth oherwydd y broblem hon hefyd. Yn aml, mae pobl yn credu bod cael mynediad i'r anabl yn golygu lifftiau a rampiau yn unig, ond, ym maes gofal iechyd, mae'n llawer mwy cymhleth. Beth am ymuno ynghyd i wneud mynediad i ofal iechyd yn gyfartal i bawb.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Preseli Sir Benfro
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

P-05-914 Mynediad cyfartal i ofal iechyd ar gyfer yr anabl

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 19 Tachwedd 2019
Petitions Committee | 19 November 2019

Cyfeirnod: RS19/10865-4

Rhagarweiniad

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-914

Teitl y ddeiseb: Mynediad cyfartal i ofal iechyd ar gyfer yr anabl

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau ei fod yn ofyniad cyfreithiol i bob meddygfa teulu gael gwelyau triniaeth a theclynnau codi llydan y gellir eu haddasu at ddefnydd cleifion anabl, fel y gellir eu harchwilio pryd bynnag fo angen.

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ganddynt fynediad cyfartal i brofion ceg y groth oherwydd y broblem hon hefyd. Yn aml, mae pobl yn credu bod cael mynediad i'r anabl yn golygu lifftiau a rampiau yn unig, ond, ym maes gofal iechyd, mae'n llawer mwy cymhleth. Beth am ymuno ynghyd i wneud mynediad i ofal iechyd yn gyfartal i bawb.

Y Cefndir

Mae'r canllawiau perthnasol yng Nghymru (*General medical practice premises*, 2017 - Saesneg yn unig) yn nodi bod yn rhaid ystyried gofynion y Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb o ran dyluniad a gweithrediad adeiladau gofal iechyd sylfaenol yn y dyfodol, ond dywed hefyd:

> It should be noted, however, that whilst the Act gives legal protection to disabled people against discrimination, it does not make explicit what constitutes discrimination in terms of standards in the built environment.

Mae'r canllawiau yn nodi y dylid rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i'r ardaloedd allanol a'r ffyrdd dynesu at adeilad, gan roi sylw arbennig i gleifion ac ymwelwyr anabl, oedrannus a methedig, ac mae'n cynnwys cyfeiriad at fannau parcio i'r anabl. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n sôn am ystafelloedd ymgynghori / triniaeth hygyrch (gyda theclynnau codi ac ati) ar gyfer cleifion anabl.

Mae'r canllawiau'n nodi'n benodol ystyriaethau y dylid eu rhoi i gleifion bariatric ac oedolion ag anableddau dysgu:

> GPs and health boards should consider provision for bariatric patients and adults with learning disabilities. This will depend upon local circumstances. These patients will require additional facilities over and above normal provision. The client should consider the use of one treatment room with specialist lifting equipment, either built into the building structure or provided as a mobile hoist, for these patient groups. The room should be flexible to allow for both groups of patients and for any specialist equipment. The treatment room should also include an en-suite toilet to allow for privacy and dignity.

Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyfeirio at y canllawiau dylunio *General medical practice premises in Wales 2017*, ac yn dyfynnu'r adran uchod sy'n nodi y dylai meddygon teulu a Byrddau Iechyd ystyried darpariaeth ar gyfer cleifion bariatric ac oedolion ag anableddau dysgu.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd ymlaen i ddweud:

> Dylai pob claf gael mynediad teg i wasanaethau gofal iechyd a dylai'r byrddau iechyd weithio i wneud addasiadau rhesymol ar gyfer cleifion os oes ganddynt anghenion penodol yn sgil anabledd. Cyfrifoldeb y Byrddau Iechyd o hyd yw cynllunio sut y bydd gwasanaethau yn cael eu darparu yn ymarferol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys y gwaith o gomisiynu ac adolygu gwasanaethau meddygon teulu yn rheolaidd i sicrhau bod anghenion y boblogaeth breswyl yn cael eu diwallu.

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref VG/08069/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

1 Tachwedd 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 8 Hydref ynghylch deiseb P-05-914: Mynediad Cyfartal i Ofal Iechyd ar gyfer Pobl Anabl.

Mae'r ddogfen *General medical practice premises 2017*, sef y canllawiau dylunio ar gyfer eiddo newydd, yn nodi y dylai meddygon teulu a Byrddau Iechyd ystyried darpariaeth ar gyfer cleifion bariatric ac oedolion ag anableddau dysgu. Bydd hyn yn dibynnu ar amgylchiadau lleol. Bydd ar y cleifion hyn angen cyfleusterau sy'n ychwanegol i'r ddarpariaeth arferol. Ar gyfer y grwpiau hyn o gleifion, dylai'r cleient ystyried defnyddio un ystafell driniaeth gydag offer codi arbenigol, naill ai wedi'u hadeiladu'n rhan o strwythur yr adeilad neu wedi'u darparu fel peiriannau codi symudol. Dylai'r ystafell fod yn hyblyg er mwyn caniatáu ar gyfer y ddau grŵp o gleifion ac ar gyfer unrhyw offer arbenigol. Hefyd, dylai'r ystafell driniaeth gynnwys toiled *en-suite* i sicrhau preifatrwydd ac urddas.

Dylai pob claf gael mynediad teg i wasanaethau gofal iechyd a dylai'r byrddau iechyd weithio i wneud addasiadau rhesymol ar gyfer cleifion os oes ganddynt anghenion penodol yn sgil anabledd. Cyfrifoldeb y Byrddau Iechyd o hyd yw cynllunio sut y bydd gwasanaethau yn cael eu darparu yn ymarferol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys y gwaith o gomisiynu ac adolygu gwasanaethau meddygon teulu yn rheolaidd i sicrhau bod anghenion y boblogaeth breswyl yn cael eu diwallu.

Yn gywir,

Vaughan Gething

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

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

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 cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.6

P-05-915 Galwad am well gorfodaeth o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru
Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Laura Clays, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 112 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Yn dilyn y ffilmiau brawychus o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru, mae angen i ni weld gwell gorfodaeth o drwyddedu ffermydd cŵn bach gan gynghorau lleol yng Nghymru.

Argymhellion:
Cau ffermydd cŵn bach sydd ddim yn bodloni'r meini prawf gofynnol
Erlyn ffermydd cŵn bach sy'n rhoi lles anifeiliaid mewn perygl
Gwell tryloywder o ymweliadau wedi'u rheoleiddio – dylai fod cofnodion cyhoeddus fel y rhai a gyhoeddir gan yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd ar sgoriau hylendid bwytai. Dylai'r cyhoedd allu adolygu'r cofnodion arolygu.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy
- Gogledd Cymru

Deiseb P-05-915: Galwad am well gorfodaeth o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 19 Tachwedd 2019
Petitions Committee | 19 November 2019

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-915

Teitl y ddeiseb: Galwad am well gorfodaeth o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Yn dilyn y ffilmiau brawychus o ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru, mae angen i ni weld gwell gorfodaeth o drwyddedu ffermydd cŵn bach gan gynghorau lleol yng Nghymru.

Argymhellion:

- Cau ffermydd cŵn bach sydd ddim yn bodloni'r meini prawf gofynnol

- Erlyn ffermydd cŵn bach sy'n rhoi lles anifeiliaid mewn perygl

- Gwell tryloywder o ymweliadau wedi'u rheoleiddio – dylai fod cofnodion cyhoeddus fel y rhai a gyhoeddir gan yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd ar sgoriau hylendid bwytai. Dylai'r cyhoedd allu adolygu'r cofnodion arolygu.

1. Y cefndir

Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014

Cyflwynodd Llywodraeth Cymru *Reoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014* ('Rheoliadau 2014') gyda'r nod o wella safonau bridio cŵn. Daeth y Rheoliadau i rym ar 30 Ebrill 2015. Roedd Rheoliadau 2014 yn disodli *Deddf Bridio Cŵn 1973* yng Nghymru ac yn cyflwyno meini prawf lles llymach ar gyfer bridio cŵn. Mae Rheoliadau 2014:

- yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i drwyddedu bridwyr sy'n cadw o leiaf dair gast fridio ac sydd naill ai'n bridio, yn gwerthu, yn cyflenwi neu'n hysbysebu bridio neu gŵn bach i'w gwerthu o'u heiddo;
- yn cyflwyno safonau lles llymach ar gyfer sefydliadau bridio;
- yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i fridwyr fabwysiadu rhaglenni cymdeithasoli, gwella a chyfoethogi ar gyfer eu hanifeiliaid; ac
- yn creu cymhareb sy'n isafswm staff i gŵn llawndwf.

Cafwyd enghreifftiau o erlyniadau pan mae bridwyr wedi parhau i fridio a gwerthu cŵn bach heb drwydded.

Awdurdodau lleol sy'n gorfodi'r rheoliadau. Ym mis Ebrill 2018, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru Sefydliadau bridio cŵn: canllaw i awdurdodau lleol. Y canllaw i awdurdodau lleol yw i sicrhau bod anghenion ci, fel y nodir o dan Adran 9 o *Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006*, yn cael eu bodloni, h.y. i gynnwys:

> (a) ei angen am amgylchedd addas;
>
> (b) ei angen am ddeiet addas;
>
> (c) ei angen i allu arddangos patrymau ymddygiad arferol;
>
> (ch) unrhyw angen sydd ganddo i'w gartrefu gydag anifeiliaid eraill, neu ar wahân iddynt; a
>
> (d) diogelwch rhag poen, anafiadau, dioddefaint ac afiechyd.

Mae yna Amodau Trwyddedu Enghreifftiol (MLCs) penodol a ddatblygwyd gan awdurdodau lleol i'w defnyddio yng Nghymru o ran Rheoliadau 2014. Mae'r Amodau'n Trwyddedu'n diffinio'r gofal corfforol sydd ei angen ar eist bridio a chŵn bach ac yn cyflwyno gofynion newydd yn ymwneud â chymdeithasoli a chyfoethogi'r amgylchedd, gyda'r nod o helpu i sicrhau bod cŵn bach yn cael eu paratoi'n well ar gyfer bywyd mewn lleoliad teuluol.

Mae amryw o elusennau lles anifeiliaid yn poeni nad yw'r rheoliadau presennol yn mynd yn ddigon pell i amddiffyn iechyd a lles cŵn, felly maent yn cefnogi gwaharddiad ar werthu cŵn bach gan drydydd partïon (fel y manylir isod). Rhai enghreifftiau yw RSPCA Cymru, y Kennel Club, yr Ymddiriedolaeth Cŵn, Cartref cŵn a chathod Battersea, a Chanolfan ail-gartrefu Mayhew.

Mae'r ddogfen Cyflawni am ddegawd: 10 mlynedd o'r Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid yng Nghymru: 2007–2017 (PDF 1.37MB) (tudalen 16) gan RSPCA Cymru yn amlinellu pryderon parhaus y sefydliad ynghylch bridio cŵn, yn enwedig o ran cymarebau staff i gŵn. Mae'n nodi argymhelliad:

> While a positive step forward, the minimum one staff member to 20 breeding bitches ratio threatens to undermine the purpose of the regulations. Sadly, this ratio excludes puppies. Given that one breeding bitch could have a litter of up to 10 puppies, RSPCA Cymru fears this ratio will provide a legal safeguard to a situation whereby one attendant faces the prospect of caring for more than 200 dogs and puppies at once – allowing little over 120 seconds to provide for each animal in a working day. RSPCA Cymru has long argued that any minimum staffing ratio should take into account puppies, studs and bitches.

Cyfeiriodd yr ymatebwyr i ymgynghoriad Llywodraeth Cymru ar Werthiant trydydd parti cŵn a chathod bach yng Nghymru (Chwefror 2019) at 'anallu' awdurdodau lleol i 'archwilio sefydliadau bridio trwyddedig yn iawn' oherwydd 'diffyg adnoddau a hyfforddiant cyfyngedig'.

Cafwyd galwadau o'r newydd am reoleiddio ffermydd cŵn bach yn dilyn rhaglen ddogfen gan y BBC a amlygodd faterion lles mewn rhai sefydliadau bridio.

Gwahardd gwerthiant trydydd parti cŵn a chathod bach

Ar hyn o bryd, gellir prynu cŵn a chathod bach naill ai'n uniongyrchol gan fridiwr, drwy werthwr trydydd parti, neu o ganolfan achub / ailgartrefu.

Cafwyd galwadau (e.e. 'ymgyrch cyfraith Lucy') i wahardd gwerthiant trydydd parti a fyddai'n golygu na fyddai siopau anifeiliaid anwes, gwerthwyr anifeiliaid anwes a chanolfannau gwerthu eraill a gwerthwyr trwyddedig cŵn a chathod bach yn gallu gwerthu'r anifeiliaid anwes hyn oni bai eu bod wedi'u bridio eu hunain. Y rhesymeg yw y byddai hyn yn atal symud cŵn a chathod bach oddi wrth eu mam a gweddill yr hatsied yn ifanc i'w gwerthu.

Mae'r mater yn gymhleth ac mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi gwrthwynebu'r gwaharddiad o'r blaen (yn 2016), gan nodi bod potensial i hyn gynyddu bridio didrwydded, ac y gallai arwain at gynnydd yng ngwerthiant a dosbarthiad anghyfrifol cŵn bach. Fodd bynnag, ym mis Rhagfyr 2018 cadarnhaodd Llywodraeth y DU ei bod yn gwahardd gwerthu cŵn a chathod bach gan drydydd partïon yn Lloegr.

Mae blog gan Ymchwil y Senedd yn darparu rhagor o wybodaeth yn hyn o beth.

2. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ymgynghoriad ym mis Chwefror 2019 ar Werthiant trydydd parti cŵn a chathod bach yng Nghymru. Er bod llawer yn cefnogi'r gwaharddiad yng Nghymru, galwodd rhai am system drwyddedu gadarnach i wneud bridwyr a gwerthwyr yn 'fwy gweladwy, ac fel y bod modd eu holrhain yn well.

Ar 18 Gorffennaf 2019, ymrwymodd Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig ('Y Gweinidog') i gyflwyno gwaharddiad ar werthu cŵn a chathod bach gan drydydd partïon. Cyflwynodd hefyd ei bwriad i ailedrych ar Reoliadau 2014 i wella amodau lles mewn sefydliadau bridio cyn y gwaharddiad.

Yn dilyn rhaglen ddogfen y BBC a nodwyd uchod, gwnaeth y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar 9 Hydref 2019 yn nodi rhagor o gamau brys i reoleiddio'r diwydiant cyn y gwaharddiad:

> Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Grŵp Fframwaith Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid i dderbyn eu cynnig i helpu ac wedi gwneud cais am adolygiad ar fyrder o'n rheoliadau bridio cŵn. Bydd yr adolygiad hwn yn cynnwys ystyriaeth lawn o unrhyw rwystrau cyfredol i orfodi, a sut y darperir cyngor milfeddygol di-duedd yn ystod y broses drwyddedu ac archwilio.
>
> Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at bob Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol o fewn Awdurdodau Lleol i godi pryderon a gwahodd cynrychiolwyr perthnasol i gyfarfod gyda Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol Cymru i drafod y broses drwyddedu, gorfodi a rhwystrau iddi.
>
> Tynnodd Brif Swyddog Milfeddygol Cymru sylw Coleg Brenhinol y Milfeddygon at raglen y BBC ar unwaith.
>
> Mae swyddogion yn datblygu ymgyrch wedi'i hanelu at aelodau'r cyhoedd sydd o bosibl yn ystyried prynu cŵn bach, gan dynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd dod o hyd i un mewn ffordd gyfrifol..

Mae papur y Gweinidog i'r Pwyllgor yn nodi:

> Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i weithio gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol, gan gynnwys Awdurdodau Lleol a gweinyddiaethau eraill i sicrhau ein bod yn cyflwyno newidiadau a fydd yn cael effaith barhaol ar safonau lles cŵn a chathod sy'n cael eu bridio yng Nghymru.

3. Camau Gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Mae'r Pwyllgor Deisebau wedi ystyried y ddeiseb yn ddiweddar, sef P-05-856 Rhaid gwahardd gwerthu cŵn bach gan siopau anifeiliaid anwes a phob gwerthwr trydydd parti masnachol yng Nghymru.

Mae mater bridio cŵn wedi bod yn destun trafodaeth yn y Cyfarfod Llawn droeon yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae hyn wedi cynnwys galwadau i Lywodraeth Cymru wahardd gwerthiant cŵn bach a chathod bach drwy drydydd parti ac i adolygu Rheoliadau 2014.

Trafodwyd y materion hyn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yn fwyaf diweddar ar 9 Hydref 2019 pan nododd y Gweinidog ei strategaeth a oedd yn cynnwys gweithredu mwy brys (fel y manylir uchod). Gofynnwyd iddi am yr amserlenni disgwyliedig o ran y camau diogelu. Dywedodd y Gweinidog (ychwanegwyd pwyslais):

> O ran y camau a gymerais yn dilyn y rhaglen ddogfen, mae'n amlwg fod hynny'n fater brys, a byddwn yn gwneud hynny yn ystod y mis nesaf. Yn sicr, **bydd y grŵp yn edrych ar y rheoliadau bridio yn gyflym iawn ar fy rhan—erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn buaswn yn gobeithio**.
>
> Mewn perthynas â'r ymgynghoriad ar gyfraith Lucy, nid oeddwn am gael unrhyw ganlyniadau anfwriadol yn sgil hynny, ond unwaith eto, rwyf wedi gofyn i'r prif swyddog milfeddygol ystyried pa bryd y gallwn gyflwyno hynny'n llawer cyflymach nag a ragwelwyd gennym o ganlyniad i'r holl waith parhaus arall sydd gennym, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â Brexit. Rwy'n ymwybodol fod swyddfa'r prif swyddog milfeddygol dan bwysau neilltuol. **Felly, mewn perthynas ag amserlen ar gyfer cyfraith Lucy, rwy'n credu y bydd yn rhaid i mi ysgrifennu at yr Aelod, ond yn sicr erbyn y gwanwyn, buaswn yn gobeithio.**

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 diweddaru o reidrwydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

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-05-915
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/07098/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

government.committee.business@llyw.cymru

15 Hydref 2019

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 8 Hydref ynglŷn â deiseb P-05-915: Galw am orfodi gwell ar ffermydd cŵn bach yng Nghymru.

Mae gennyf bryderon difrifol ynghylch y disgrifiadau o ddiffyg cydymffurfio a nodwyd yn dilyn archwiliad BBC Cymru i drwyddedu safleoedd bridio yng Nghymru. Rwyf eisoes wedi ymrwymo i adolygu Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014, yn ogystal â gwneud fy mwriadau'n glir ynghylch y gwerth rwy'n ei weld mewn gwahardd trydydd partïon rhag gwerthu cŵn a chathod bach. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n sylweddoli bod angen gweithredu ar fyrder ar y mater hwn. O ystyried hyn:

- Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Grŵp Fframwaith Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid i dderbyn eu cynnig i helpu, ac wedi gwneud cais am adolygiad ar unwaith o'r rheoliadau bridio cŵn.
- Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at Brif Swyddog Gweithredol pob Awdurdodau Lleol i godi pryderon, ac i wahodd y cynrychiolwyr perthnasol i gyfarfod gyda Phrif Swyddog Milfeddygol Cymru i drafod y gwaith o orfodi'r rheoliadau.
- Tynnodd y Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol sylw Coleg Brenhinol y Milfeddygon at raglen y BBC ar unwaith.
- Mae swyddogion yn datblygu ymgyrch wedi'i hanelu at bobl sy'n ystyried prynu cŵn bach, gan dynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd dod o hyd i un mewn ffordd gyfrifol.

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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.

Yn ddiweddar rwyf wedi cyhoeddi Datganiad Ysgrifenedig ar broblemau mwy cyffredinol sy'n gysylltiedig â bridio cŵn sydd ar gael yn: llyw.cymru/datganiad-ysgrifenedig-bridio-cwn-yng-nghymru.

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i weithio gyda'r prif randdeiliaid, gan gynnwys Awdurdodau Lleol a Gweinyddiaethau eraill i sicrhau ein bod yn cyflwyno newidiadau a fydd yn cael effaith hirdymor ar safonau lles cŵn a chathod sy'n cael eu bridio yng Nghymru.

Yn gywir

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

Eitem 2.7

P-05-916 Cyllid digonol i ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid fferm yn lladd-dai Cymru
Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan David Grimsell, ar ôl casglu 110 o lofnodion ar-lein a 1,039 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 1,149 o lofnodion

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cyllid digonol i ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid fferm adeg eu lladd yng Nghymru.

Diben Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid Adeg eu Lladd (Cymru) 2014 yw diogelu anifeiliaid adeg eu lladd. Er mwyn gwneud hynny, rhaid i'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd (ASB) eu cymhwyso a'u gorfodi'n gywir, a rhaid bod digon o gyllid iddi allu cyflawni ei dyletswyddau o dan y Rheoliadau.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu dim ond £20,000 y flwyddyn i'r ASB ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid adeg eu lladd ar draws o leiaf 23 o ladd-dai yng Nghymru, sydd gyda'i gilydd yn lladd degau o filiynau o anifeiliaid bob blwyddyn. Mae'r swm hwn yn druenus ac yn gwbl annigonol i dalu am yr holl waith gofynnol, gan gynnwys gwaith effeithiol i fonitro arferion lles, ymchwiliadau, gorfodaeth, cyngor cyfreithiol, a'r staff i wneud hynny. Mae faint sy'n cael ei ddarparu yn llawer is na'r hyn y mae'r ASB ei hun wedi dweud (mewn papurau bwrdd) y mae ei angen arni i gyflawni ei dyletswyddau mewn perthynas â lles anifeiliaid adeg eu lladd.

Daw cryn dystiolaeth o ymchwiliadau cudd mewn lladd-dai mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU o dorri rheoliadau lles yn rheolaidd, a bod llawer o anifeiliaid yn dioddef camdriniaeth. Nid oes rheswm dros gredu nad yw'r risgiau hyn hefyd yn codi mewn lladd-dai yng Nghymru.

Mae gan y cyhoedd hawl i ddisgwyl bod rheoliadau lles yn drylwyr ac yn cael eu cymhwyso mewn ffordd gyson. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru adolygu ar fyrder ei chyllid i'r ASB at y diben hwn, a chynyddu'n sylweddol y cyllid i ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid adeg eu lladd yn ddi-oed.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Deiseb P-05-916: Cyllid digonol i ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid fferm yn lladd-dai Cymru

Cyfeirnod: RS19/10865-6

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-916

Teitl y ddeiseb: Cyllid digonol i ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid fferm yn lladd-dai Cymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cyllid digonol i ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid fferm adeg eu lladd yng Nghymru.

Diben Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid Adeg eu Lladd (Cymru) 2014 yw diogelu anifeiliaid adeg eu lladd. Er mwyn gwneud hynny, rhaid i'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd (ASB) eu cymhwyso a'u gorfodi'n gywir, a rhaid bod digon o gyllid iddi allu cyflawni ei dyletswyddau o dan y Rheoliadau.

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1. Cefndir

Mae ***Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid Adeg eu Lladd (Cymru) 2014*** (rheoliadau 2014) yn gwneud darpariaeth ar gyfer gweinyddu a gorfodi ***Rheoliad 1099/2009*** yr UE yng Nghymru. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bersonau gael tystysgrif cymhwysedd neu dystysgrif cymhwysedd dros dro cyn lladd anifeiliaid neu wneud gweithrediadau cysylltiedig mewn lladd-dy. Maent hefyd yn amlinellu rheolau cenedlaethol i sicrhau bod anifeiliaid yn cael eu hamddiffyn yn fwy helaeth adeg eu lladd.

Mae'r **Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd (ASB)** yn adran annibynnol o'r Llywodraeth sy'n gweithio ledled Cymru, Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon i amddiffyn iechyd y cyhoedd a diddordebau ehangach defnyddwyr mewn bwyd. O dan reoliadau 2014, mae'r ASB yn awdurdod cymwys ac mae ganddi gyfrifoldebau sy'n cynnwys gweithredu os bydd unrhyw ddiffyg cydymffurfio.

Mae'r ASB yn cyflwyno polisïau lles anifeiliaid mewn sefydliadau cig cymeradwy fel rhan o **reolaethau swyddogol** ar ran Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae **llawlyfr ar gyfer rheolaethau swyddogol** (Cyfrol 1, Pennod 2.3) yn disgrifio ymhellach dasgau, cyfrifoldebau a dyletswyddau staff yr ASB mewn perthynas â lles anifeiliaid mewn lladd-dai. Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb polisi cyffredinol am les anifeiliaid yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae gweithgaredd darparu'r ASB yn dod o dan Gytundeb Lefel Gwasanaeth (SLA), fel y disgrifir yn y **concordat** rhwng yr ASB a Llywodraeth Cymru. O dan y SLA, mae'r ASB yn cynnal gweithgareddau gan gynnwys archwiliadau lles anifeiliaid, archwiliadau, gorfodi, trwyddedu ac addysg.

2. Diffyg cydymffurfio â rheoliadau lles anifeiliaid

Mae'r ASB yn cyhoeddi **adroddiadau** ar ddiffyg cydymffurfio â rheoliadau lles anifeiliaid mewn lladd-dai, ar gyfer Cymru a Lloegr ar y cyd. Mae'r **adroddiad blynyddol ar les anifeiliaid i fwrdd yr ASB** (PDF 558KB) hefyd yn darparu manylion am ddiffyg cydymffurfio. Mae data a gyflwynwyd yn adroddiad blynyddol 2019 yn dangos bod 386 o achosion o dorri lles anifeiliaid mewn lladd-dai, yng Nghymru a Lloegr, ar gyfer y cyfnod adrodd 2018-2019. Mae'r ffigur hwn ond yn cynrychioli'r achosion hynny o dorri rheolau lefel 3 neu lefel 4 (lle toriad lefel 3 yw diffyg cydymffurfio mawr – risg bosibl i les, a lefel 4 yw diffyg cydymffurfio critigol – risg ddifrifol a buan i les anifeiliaid).

Ym mis Medi 2019, cafodd lladd-dy Farmers Fresh yn Wrecsam lawer o **sylw yn y cyfryngau** yn dilyn ymchwiliad gan y grŵp hawliau anifeiliaid **Animal Aid** i les anifeiliaid. **Dywed y BBC** fod ymchwiliad troseddol ar y gweill.

3.Ariannu'r ASB

Mae diweddariadau blynyddol ar les anifeiliaid i Fwrdd yr ASB (**Medi 2017** a **Medi 2018**) yn cyfeirio at gynnydd sylweddol mewn gweithgaredd gorfodi ar les anifeiliaid a briodolir i weithredu rheoliadau 2014 a chyflwyno rhaglen lles anifeiliaid "Deter, Prevent, Detect, Enforce" yr ASB yn 2016.

Roedd y papur bwrdd ym mis Medi 2017 ar les blynyddol yn nodi (pwyslais wedi'i ychwanegu):

> …under the provisions of the Service Level Agreement with Defra and Welsh Government, FSA received a contribution of **c.£40k for animal welfare activities in 2016/17**. In 2017/18, this contribution is expected to rise to c.£50k. Although this is an increase on 2016/17, it **represents only a small proportion of the overall cost of delivering the Government's animal welfare policy in slaughterhouses.**

Ailadroddodd papur Medi 2018 y pryderon hyn (pwyslais wedi'i ychwanegu):

> …in 2017/18 FSA received a contribution of c£50k which **does not meet the true costs of welfare official controls which we conservatively estimate to be in excess of £1m**, only a small proportion of which is recovered from industry. During the period we have continued our negotiations with Defra and WG for increased contributions and we are pleased to report that **for 2018/19 Defra and WG will contribute c£170k.** The increased amounts will go towards CCTV implementation and enforcement costs (**Defra contribution only**), annual welfare themed audit and OVs time for recording non-compliances, referrals for investigation and general welfare enforcement in slaughterhouses. The uplift does not cover any FSA legal team costs for appeals and investigations nor the welfare portion of inspection costs and these are areas we will be discussing with Defra and WG for the financial period 2019/20.

Er bod y ffigurau a nodwyd ym mhapurau bwrdd yr ASB yn cynrychioli cyfraniad ar y cyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Defra, ac ymateb i gais rhyddid gwybodaeth (257 KB), a rannwyd yn flaenorol gyda'r Pwyllgor hwn, yn darparu gwybodaeth am gyfraniadau Llywodraeth Cymru yn unig. Nododd fod y cyllid a ddarparwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn uniongyrchol i'r ASB ar gyfer rheolaethau lles yn gyfanswm o £33,627.77 ar gyfer y cyfnod o dair blynedd yn 2015-2017. Nododd hefyd y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu £20,187.00 i'r ASB mewn cyllid ar gyfer 2018/19.

Nid yw'r **papur blynyddol ar les anifeiliaid ar gyfer Medi 2019** yn rhoi syniad o'r cyfraniad ar gyfer 2019/20. Ar ben hynny, er bod **llinellau gwariant cyllideb ddrafft 2019-2020** Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnwys cyfeiriadau ar wahân at les anifeiliaid a'r ASB, nid yw cyfanswm y gronfa a gyllidebwyd ar gyfer cyfraniad

Llywodraeth Cymru i'r modd y mae'r ASB yn darparu gwasanaethau lles anifeiliaid mewn lladd-dai yn glir.

4. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Ar 22 Mawrth 2018, **cyhoeddodd** Llywodraeth Cymru becyn cynllun Buddsoddi Busnes Bwyd newydd gwerth £1.1 miliwn o gymorth grant ar gyfer lladd-dai bach a chanolig yng Nghymru.

Mae **gwefan** Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi bod y cyllid hwn:

> ...yn cynnwys buddsoddiad cyfalaf ac yn darparu cyngor ar les anifeiliaid, gwella busnes a materion technegol. Bydd yn talu am seilwaith a chyfleusterau sy'n hyrwyddo lles a hefyd am osod a diweddaru systemau monitro teledu cylch cyfyng.

Dywedodd Lesley Griffiths, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig ar y pryd

> Bydd y grant hefyd yn helpu'r busnesau hyn i osod a gwella systemau monitro teledu cylch cyfyng. Rwyf am helpu busnesau i roi systemau ar waith tra bo Lloegr yn llunio deddfwriaeth ar gyfer systemau teledu cylch cyfyng mewn lladd-dai. Rwyf am i ladd-dai Cymru fod yn gwbl barod wrth imi barhau i archwilio cyfleoedd i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth yn y tymor hir.

Rhoddodd Lesley Griffiths ddiweddariad ar y cynllun mewn llythyr at y Pwyllgor hwn ar 22 Hydref 2019. Amlygodd y llythyr fod datganiadau o ddiddordeb "bellach yn symud i geisiadau llawn, gyda dyddiad cau ar gyfer y rhain ym mis Ionawr 2020". Pwysleisiodd y Gweinidog hefyd y bydd yn ofynnol i bob ymgeisydd dderbyn cyngor lles arbenigol ar symud a rheoli anifeiliaid yn eu safleoedd.

5. Camau Gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Ar 3 Gorffennaf 2018, clywodd y Pwyllgor hwn **dystiolaeth** gan Lesley Griffiths, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig ar y pryd, ar ddeiseb flaenorol (**P-04-433: teledu cylch cyfyng mewn lladd-dai**). Testun y ddeiseb oedd:

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

Dywedodd Lesley Griffiths wrth y Pwyllgor ei bod hi'n dal i ystyried a ddylid cyflwyno deddfwriaeth ond mai ei blaenoriaeth ar hyn o bryd yw cyflwyno'r cynllun grant. Dywedodd hefyd:

> We've got incredibly high animal welfare standards. I have not received any complaints about any of the abattoirs. I've had a bit of speculation, but what I've always said is, 'Come back to me with evidence and we'll look into this', and I haven't had that. So, I think it's better to work in partnership with the sector. A couple of people had raised with me that funding, as is often the case, was a barrier, so take that barrier away and, as I say, we'll see how many take up the scheme when we open the window before the end of this term.

Ar adeg ysgrifennu, nid oedd teledu cylch cyfyng yn orfodol mewn lladd-dai yng Nghymru, er, **yn ôl yr ASB** (68KB) mae tua 99% o anifeiliaid sy'n cael eu lladd yng Nghymru yn cael eu lladd mewn adeilad gyda rhyw fath o deledu cylch cyfyng. Daeth rheoliadau ar **ddefnydd gorfodol o deledu cylch cyfyng mewn lladd-dai yn Lloegr** i rym ym mis Mai 2018. Yn gynharach eleni, **cyhoeddodd** Llywodraeth yr Alban y byddai hefyd yn gwneud teledu cylch cyfyng yn orfodol ar gyfer lladd-dai yn yr Alban.

Lles mewn Lladd-dai Cymru **oedd canolbwynt dadl** yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 14 Tachwedd 2018. Dywedodd Gareth Bennett AC:

> Nid oes gwyliadwriaeth teledu cylch cyfyng ar waith mewn 14 o ladd-dai yng Nghymru, er bod gan y rhan fwyaf o'r lladd-dai mwy o faint systemau o'r fath...yn ôl ceisiadau rhyddid gwybodaeth a gyflwynwyd i Lywodraeth Cymru, ni chedwir data ar leoliad na chyrhaeddiad y camerâu sy'n weithredol mewn lladd-dai na nifer yr anifeiliaid a laddwyd heb fod gwyliadwriaeth teledu cylch cyfyng ar waith. Fodd bynnag, mae Cymdeithas Milfeddygon Prydain yn amcangyfrif bod 2 filiwn o adar a bron 400,000 o ddefaid, moch, a gwartheg yn cael eu lladd heb wyliadwriaeth teledu cylch cyfyng bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru. Nododd y gymdeithas fod y risg bosibl o niwed i les yr anifeiliaid hyn yn cynyddu os nad oes teledu cylch cyfyng yn weithredol.

Mewn ymateb, dywedodd Lesley Griffiths, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig ar y pryd

> Fel y dywedais sawl gwaith... buaswn yn ystyried deddfu i sicrhau bod teledu cylch cyfyng ar waith ym mhob lladd-dy yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn gweithio yn gyntaf gyda gweithredwyr busnesau bwyd mewn perthynas gefnogol i gyflawni'r un amcan.

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 diweddaru o reidrwydd na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.

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-05-916
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/07119/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

government.committee.business@llyw.cymru

Hydref 2019

Annwyl Janet

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 8 Hydref ynglŷn â Deiseb 05-916: Cyllid digonol i amddiffyn lles anifeiliaid yn lladd-dai Cymru, a dderbyniwyd oddi wrth Mr David Grimsell.

Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau safonau lles uchel ar gyfer yr holl anifeiliaid sy'n cael eu cadw yng Nghymru, yn ystod pob cyfnod o'u bywydau, gan gynnwys adeg eu lladd. Mae pob sefydliad sector cyhoeddus yn gorfod gwneud penderfyniadau anodd ynghylch nodi ac ariannu blaenoriaethau. Mae hyn wedi bod yn arbennig o wir gyda chyllidebau sy'n mynd yn llai ac yn llai. I sicrhau'r effeithiau gorau posibl mae swyddogion yn cwrdd â chydweithwyr yn yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd i gytuno ar flaenoriaethau o fewn y cyllid sydd ar gael. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda'r diwydiant a rhanddeiliaid eraill hefyd i sicrhau y bodlonir y safonau uchaf o les ar gyfer anifeiliaid ar adeg eu lladd.

Rwyf wedi dweud yn flaenorol y byddwn i'n ystyried cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i sicrhau bod teledu cylch cyfyng ar waith ym mhob lladd-dy yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi ymrwymo i weithio gyda gweithredwyr lladd-dy, mewn perthynas gefnogol, i gyflawni'r un amcan. Agorodd y cyfnod ar gyfer datgan diddordeb mewn Cynllun Buddsoddi mewn Busnesau Bwyd ar gyfer lladd-dai ar 30 Medi 2018. Mae'r ymateb gan ladd-dai wedi bod yn gadarnhaol, gyda phrosiectau sy'n cynnwys buddsoddi i ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid, fel gosod, uwchraddio neu wella teledu cylch cyfyng yn cael blaenoriaeth. Rydym bellach yn symud o ddatganiadau o ddiddordeb i geisiadau llawn, gyda dyddiad cau ar gyfer y rhain ym mis Ionawr 2020.

Mae ymgeiswyr llwyddiannus y cynllun yn derbyn canllawiau ar osod a rheoli teledu cylch cyfyng, a disgwylir iddynt ddilyn protocol wedi'i ddatblygu a'i gytuno ar y cyd â'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd a chyrff y diwydiant i alluogi milfeddygon swyddogol i gael mynediad at recordiadau teledu cylch cyfyng. Bydd prosiectau sy'n derbyn cyllid grant yn cael eu harchwilio pan fyddant wedi eu cwblhau, ac os oes tystiolaeth nad yw'r protocolau yn cael eu dilyn ar draws y diwydiant, byddaf yn barod i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth.

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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.

Er y gallai teledu cylch cyfyng gyfrannu at ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid mewn lladd-dai, ni ddylid ystyried mai dyma'r unig ateb, ac mae llawer mwy y gellir ei wneud. I ategu hyn, byddaf yn disgwyl i bob ymgeisydd dderbyn cyngor arbenigol ar les anifeiliaid wrth iddynt gael eu symud a'u rheoli ar eu safleoedd. Er mwyn diogelu lles anifeiliaid mae angen gwybodaeth a diwylliant sy'n parchu anifeiliaid, a bydd y cynllun grant yn gwneud cryn gyfraniad at y gwaith o fynd i'r afael â'r heriau hyn.

Yn ogystal â'r Cynllun Buddsoddi mewn Busnesau Bwyd, mae rhaglen Sgiliau Bwyd Cymru, sy'n cael ei chyflwyno gan Lantra, yn cefnogi busnesau o fewn y diwydiant prosesu a chynhyrchu bwyd a diod i sicrhau bod gan gyflogeion y sgiliau a'r hyfforddiant cywir. Mae Sgiliau Bwyd Cymru yn gweithio gyda Shropshire Training i gyflwyno 'Lles Anifeiliaid Adeg eu Lladd' i fusnesau ledled Cymru. Mae Sgiliau Bwyd Cymru hefyd yn gobeithio datblygu cyrsiau lles anifeiliaid ychwanegol ar gyfer lladd-dai i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu trin yn briodol ac yn derbyn gofal cyn eu lladd.

Rwy'n rhoi blaenoriaeth uchel i les anifeiliaid yng Nghymru ac rwy'n gweithio gyda'r diwydiant i gyflawni'r canlyniadau gorau.

Yn gywir

Lesley

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

P-05-916: Adequate funding to protect the welfare of farm animals in Welsh slaughterhouses, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 12.11.19

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the reply sent by the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs to the Chair of the Petitions Committee regarding the above petition. I should like to make the following points:

1 The Minister refers to the difficulties public sector organisations face regarding the identification and funding of priorities, particularly in the context of decreasing budgets. This is understood. However, it would surely be expected that the welfare of animals at the time of their slaughter would be considered a high priority and, even in the context of budget limitations, would be afforded a reasonable level of funding. This appears not to be the case.

2 There are 23 operational slaughterhouses in Wales (ie those currently audited by the Food Standards Agency (FSA))[1]. Approximately 18.5 million farm animals a year are reared in Wales[2]. These comprise 1.1 million cattle, 10 million sheep, 7.5 million poultry and 24,000 pigs. Details of total throughput of animals in Welsh slaughterhouses is not readily available (data is most often aggregated with England). However, while not all animals reared each year are slaughtered, a high proportion will be and it is likely the majority reared in Wales will be slaughtered in Welsh slaughterhouses. Funding for Wales necessarily requires to ensure the proper protection under slaughter regulations of many millions of animals each year.

3 The FSA responsibilities which require such funding include oversight of official veterinarians in slaughterhouses (OVs), time for OV welfare checks, conduct of inspections, undertaking of regular audits, conducting follow up inspection visits where failures are identified, pursuing investigations, pursuing enforcement action including potential prosecution, provision of advice, and others.

4 For 2018/2019 the Welsh Government provided just £20,187 to enable the FSA to ensure animal welfare controls are implemented across all these 23 slaughterhouses[3]. For the three years prior to this (ie 2015 to 2018) it provided in total only £33,627 (ie approximately £11,200 per annum)[3].

Note - The FSA funding contribution made by the Welsh Government is often represented jointly with that made by DEFRA to enable animal welfare controls across the 278 slaughterhouses operational in both England and Wales. Prior to 2018/2019 this joint amount was just £50,000 per annum. The joint DEFRA/Welsh Government contribution to the FSA was increased in 2018/2019 to £170,000 per annum, the increase provided by DEFRA being in large part to address costs associated with oversight of the new requirement for all English slaughterhouses to introduce CCTV during 2018/2019, rather than representing increased funding to address animal welfare controls.

5 The Minister states that *'to ensure maximum impact officials meet FSA colleagues to agree priorities within the funding available'*. There was a meeting of the FSA Board in September 2018 which was specifically dedicated to the consideration of animal welfare at slaughter. The FSA Board papers for the meeting state clearly that funding contributions under the Service Level Agreement by DEFRA and the Welsh Government *'does not meet the true costs of official welfare controls which we conservatively estimate to be in excess of £1m, only a small proportion of which is recovered from industry'* (FSA Animal Welfare Update, 19th September 2018, paragraph 24).

6 The funding provided by the Welsh Government (and DEFRA too) to enable animal welfare controls in slaughterhouses to be fully implemented and ensured are clearly massively inadequate. Even considering the enhanced joint funding provided in 2018/2019, it still represents less than

20% of the amount the FSA itself states that it needs. The amounts provided by the Welsh Government do not represent the commitment *'to ensuring high standards of welfare for all animals kept in Wales, at all stages of their life, including at the point of slaughter'* that the Minister implies.

7 The Minister states, *'The Welsh Government also works with industry and other stakeholders to ensure the high standards of animal welfare at the time of killing are met'*. This presupposes high standards are being met but evidence contradicts this. The FSA undertakes regular pre-announced audits of slaughterhouses and publishes the results of these on its web-site[1]. These represent the primary formal published data on slaughterhouse performance. Against both animal welfare and food hygiene criteria each slaughterhouse is rated on a four-point scale comprising: Good, Generally Satisfactory, Improvement Needed, and Urgent Improvement Needed. For audits published up to March 2019, only 30% of Welsh slaughterhouses received a 'Good' rating. While most received a 'Generally Satisfactory' rating this is a far lower standard than citizens have a right to expect. That only 30% achieved a 'Good' rating with full notice of an audit is very concerning.

8 Concerns about welfare standards in Welsh slaughterhouses have been further brought to a head by the recent widespread publication of the outcomes of an undercover investigation at the Farmers Fresh slaughterhouse in Wrexham[5]. This showed multiple instances of welfare abuse and outright cruelty with a criminal investigation now underway. A follow-up undercover investigation a few weeks later found further appalling instances of cruelty even though the premises was now supposed to be being closely monitored[6]. Equivalent investigations in England have found that such breaches occurred in almost all slaughterhouses investigated. It is reasonable to assume that the Farmers Fresh failures in welfare standards may be occurring in other Welsh slaughterhouses too.

9 It seems highly likely that the failure over many years to properly fund welfare controls in Welsh slaughterhouses will have contributed to the widespread mediocre standards reported on audit, and the clear risk of significant welfare breaches and cruelty now evidenced in a Welsh slaughterhouse and potentially occurring in others.

10 In her letter to the Chair of the Petitions Committee, the Minister has devoted much space to the discussion of the introduction of CCTV, and the Welsh Government strategy in relation to this. This misses the point and is not directly relevant to the petition. The issue of inadequate funding of animal welfare controls and of the installation and use of CCTV are separate, albeit related, issues. At all times it is essential that the regulations to protect animal welfare at slaughter are thoroughly monitored and properly enforced. Adequate funding is needed to ensure this on an ongoing basis. Such monitoring and enforcement is an ongoing requirement whether CCTV is used or not. Where it is used of course, unless there is the basic funding to make use of the data it provides (eg by OVs, FSA staff etc), then it is unlikely to be effective.

The levels of funding provided by the Welsh Government to enable animal welfare controls in slaughterhouses are entirely inadequate to do so in relation to the range of controls needed, the number of slaughterhouses to be covered and the many millions of animals 'processed' by them each year. Citizens have a right to expect that the welfare of farm animals is protected as far as possible at the time of their killing and that regulations are properly enforced. Significantly increased funding to do this is urgently required.

Yours

David Grimsell
Welsh citizen

References

1 FSA audits of approved meat establishments
https://data.gov.uk/dataset/43038f2d-6d94-4e6d-bbf9-04bf58726ad3/fsa-audits-of-approved-meat-establishments

2 StatsWales
https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Agriculture/Agricultural-Survey/Annual-Survey-Results/total-livestock-in-wales-by-year

3 Freedom of Information request AT1SN 12673 to Welsh Government

4 Food Standards Agency (2018) Animal Welfare Update 2018
https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/fsa-18-09-05-animal-welfare-update-amends.pdf

5 https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-7416503/Hidden-camera-footage-shows-abattoir-workers-throwing-sheep-backs-slaughterhouse.html

6 https://www.dailymail.co.uk/femail/article-7610173/Hidden-camera-reveals-sheep-getting-stuck-conveyor-belt-dead-ones-placed-live-ones.html

Eitem 3.1

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

P-05-805 Fair Deal For Supply Teachers, Correspondence – E-Qual to Chair, 08.08.19

Bore da,

Thank you very much for your email and letter dated Wednesday, 7th August.

Please note the following points which summarise our views (upon which I am happy to elaborate in a further meeting with Ms Finch-Saunders, AM, if that's possible):

1. We provide free professional development/training opportunities to all of our teaching and support staff at least every half term. We also provide support and mentorship in particular to Newly Qualified Teachers and those returning to teaching;

2. We are in full agreement that supply teachers in Wales need a better deal than they have been provided to date - Equal was established in 2011 in order to achieve this;

3. We are fully supportive of the new minimum pay rate for supply teachers of £121.64 per day and we are encouraged by the steps taken by the Minister for Education to bring this minimum pay rate into effect;

4. We see the new minimum pay rate for supply teachers as crucial to the recruitment and retention of supply teachers, and also to the retention of all teachers throughout their careers - making supply teaching a financially viable option is crucial to keeping teachers in the profession and available for long-term and permanent roles also.

5. We are presently extremely concerned about the number of other education recruitment companies who have been awarded a place on the NPS (National Procurement Service) framework and yet have refused to their teachers to pay the new minimum pay rate for supply teachers from September 2019 as required by the NPS and Welsh Government. These agencies include New Directions (the sole preferred supplier until April 2019 who has approx. 50% market share in our sector and is essentially using the monopoly power it has amassed as a result of their previous contract in order to keep supply teachers' pay down);

6. We are deeply concerned that the new minimum pay rate has not been made mandatory by the Minister for Education and the Welsh Government. Instead, the onus is being left on education recruitment companies like ourselves to promote it to schools (who have very little money left), while being undercut by other commercial agencies who do not have the welfare of their staff in mind;

7. We believe that the new framework agreement will fail unless the minimum pay rate is mandated with effective measures in place to reprimand agencies and schools who are failing to ensure that supply teachers working in their organisations are paid at least the minimum pay rate (£121.64/day via PAYE or the equivalent rate via any other payment method - please note that Equal does not use any other payment methods such as umbrella companies);

8. If the new minimum pay rate is not mandated, an unfair advantage will be given to non-framework agencies (who are not audited and do not have obligations to report to the NPS or Welsh Government, thus putting child safety at risk in many cases) and other agencies on the framework who want to profit further by pushing teachers' pay back down. This will have the impact of severely hindering the work of education recruitment companies like Equal who are ethical employers and

want to do the best for their teaching staff (and see sustainability as the way forward in terms of recruitment, retention and therefore our commercial objectives); and

9. Equal is one of only a handful of education recruitment companies on the new NPS & Welsh Government framework to have signed up to the Welsh Government's Code of Practice on Ethical Employment. We have also recently pioneered the Welsh Government's Ethical Ratings Cymru accreditation pilot with ESC International and gained accreditation by the Living Wage Foundation, in recognition of the fact that all employees working with Equal, including all office based staff, teaching assistants, admin staff, exam invigilators are paid at least in line with the Living Wage Foundation's living wage (substantially above the statutory national minimum wage).

I would like to request a meeting with Janet Finch-Saunders, AM, Chair of the Petitions Committee. Would this be possible please? I'm based in Swansea and travel often to Cardiff, Newtown, Wrexham and Llandudno so could meet Ms Finch-Saunders AM in a location that's convenient for her to discuss how we can work together to ensure that supply teachers do benefit from the new minimum pay rate for supply teachers requested by the Minister for Education, Kirsty Williams AM.

Thank you very much for your attention. Diolch yn fawr.

Please also note the following:

While we agree with the overall request of the petition and its sentiment (that supply teachers should be paid better), we do not agree with all statements made in the petition. We do not agree that there is no role to play by education recruitment companies in the recruitment and administration of supply teaching in Wales, as is suggested by the petition. We certainly do not reduce teachers' pay by 40-60% (a substantially over-stated figure if referring to agency margins in our case). We deliver an important and valuable service to teachers to be able to find work in a wide range of schools (without having to apply directly to, be vetted by and maintain availability information with every single school) and to schools to be able to access a wide range of staff at short notice as their needs require it (without having to market to, vet and check and maintain availability information for every single teacher/staff member).

We would encourage all supply teachers to critically evaluate the various education recruitment companies / agencies available to them and to opt only to work with those who are committed to ethical employment, fair pay (at least in line with the new minimum pay rates for supply teachers), who invest in their training/development to enable their career progression and who encourage them to access long-term and permanent roles where they want these roles for more consistency/stability/further career progression.

To expand upon this, Equal plays a crucial role in meeting staff shortages in schools, especially given that local authority supply pools have been reduced due to inefficiencies and poor effectiveness in many cases:

1. We invest heavily in marketing to recruit people into supply teaching roles, as well as learning support assistant roles.

2. We contribute to employees' pensions through pension contributions of 3% above gross pay (this is a statutory requirement but many companies avoid this and employers' NI by paying staff through umbrella companies, which Equal does not).

3. We pay all of our employees via PAYE thus generating thousands every month for the taxpayer in PAYE tax and both employers' & employees' national insurance (again these are statutory requirements but many companies avoid employers' NI and pension contributions by paying staff through umbrella companies, which Equal does not).

4. We ensure continuity of high standards of teaching & learning in cases where schools otherwise can not do so.

5. We keep people in the teaching profession when they would otherwise leave entirely by enabling them to work flexibly as their life circumstances change, keeping them available for long-term & permanent positions.

6. We recruit for long-term and permanent roles for hard-to-fill vacancies e.g. science & maths and welsh-medium education.

7. We support people in getting in to teaching - many of our graduate teaching assistants gain valuable experience with Equal and subsequently go on to qualify as teachers following a PGCE course where they would not have otherwise done so. We encourage and support this.

8. We support newly-qualified teacher who have not yet completed their induction process to do so. This is critical to retention of teachers in the years immediately following qualification (where EWC data shows the highest number of teachers leave the profession).

9. We work extensively in rural communities and over 65% of our partner schools are Welsh-medium schools who often find it hardest to recruit.

10. We work extensively with additional learning needs (ALN) schools and pupil referral units (PRUs) for which more expertise is required of us as recruiters and of our teaching and learning support staff - these are specialist roles.

11. We deliver free training to our staff, which they as supply teachers are currently not offered by schools, Local Education Authorities or the school improvement consortia despite calls for those bodies to include supply teachers in training opportunities.

12. We deliver additional support to our schools through community benefits initiatives, advice & guidance talks and mentoring for pupils.

13. We are fully audited by the Recruitment & Employment Confederation, having three times been awarded and always maintained their gold standard accreditation, recognising that our vetting and compliance procedures are always in line with best practice. This is critical to ensuring child safeguarding is a priority in our recruitment process.

14. We employ over 100 people in local communities across Wales as a Wales-based company.

Thank you very much for your attention.

P-05-805 Fair Deal for Supply Teachers, Correspondence – Hoop Education to Chair, 23.08.19

Dear Janet,

We thank you for your invitation to provide our views on matters relating to the petition on fair pay and conditions for supply teachers. Here at Hoop Education, we take great pride in our personalised approach to the supply teaching sector. We are operated by teachers, for teachers, and as educational professionals that are fully committed to the terms of the new framework, we share a mutual desire to significantly raise the standard of education across Wales.

Despite the preconceptions of supply teaching agency motives, to us at Hoop, the role of a supply teaching agency is to ensure that in the absence of a permanently employed schoolteacher, an arrangement for a fully qualified and compliant supply teacher to attend the school is to be made, ensuring that the learners' education is not negatively hindered in any way. The agency is to be fully accountable for the administrative processes and compliance checks to determine the supply teacher's eligibility and suitability to teach, as well as to provide their supply teachers with sufficient opportunities for Continued Professional Development (CPD), in order to facilitate the quality of their teaching. We are an audited education provider here at Hoop, holding REC Accreditation to Gold Standard.

As a teacher-led agency, we are particularly committed to the provision of CPD opportunities for our supply teachers. In addition to our partnership with the accredited educational training facility, Educare, we provide several internal training courses for our teachers, free of charge, offering practical advice and guidance drawn from our own knowledge and experiences as practitioners. The main areas within which we offer training packages for our candidates are Child Protection, Use of Reasonable Force, Moving and Handling, First Aid and Behaviour Management. We maintain regular contact with the Education Workforce Council and respective consortia, tailoring our training provisions in line with curriculum developments and educational priorities. We have also heavily invested in developing our support package for Newly Qualified Teachers completing their Induction on a short-term supply basis, with a particular focus on sourcing and collating suitable, high-quality evidence towards the teaching standards, managing their Induction portfolios and conducting regular progress reviews in preparation for observations with external verifiers.

With regards to the changes that we foresee as a result of the new framework, its implementation is something that we feel very confident will increase the standard of education in Wales. With our commitment to pay our teachers in accordance with the M1 spine point as a minimum daily rate, and the provision of CPD opportunities, we anticipate an increase in job satisfaction for our teachers, thus an increase in the quality of teaching delivered to learners.
Due to the transparency of the relationships we have with the schools we work with, we have discussed the implementation of the new framework, addressing any concerns that they feel might arise due to the changes predicted. The consensus

based on the conversations we have had, is that there may be an initial decrease in the amount of supply teachers requested due to the restrictions of school budgets. We are confident however, that the quality of the teaching being delivered will instil a great deal of confidence within schools, with such a positive impact being made on pupil progress. It is our prediction that the supply teaching agencies maintaining an ethical approach to the provision of supply teachers in Wales will thrive, sharing a common desire to improve the significance and recognition of the role of a supply teacher and therefore the standard of education provided as a result of this.

As previously stated, Hoop Education are **fully** committed to paying our qualified teachers a minimum daily rate of £121.64, in line with the M1 pay scale point. There are no payroll or agency fees involved whilst working with Hoop, with the above daily rate being paid to the assigned teacher in full. This rate is inclusive of holiday pay, which is accrued weekly and can be claimed by the teacher at any point. Reminders are sent to teachers on a regular basis so that all holiday pay is fully claimed.
In accordance with the proposed national pay increase for teachers, awaiting final confirmation of this, we will align our daily rate of pay to reflect this increase. A comprehensive breakdown of the charges is provided to the schools that we work with prior to the booking of any supply cover. We do not actively seek to charge schools any fees for sourcing candidates that may lead to an eventual permanent position within the school.

As a team comprised of experienced teachers, we recognise that there may be instances whereby additional responsibilities and higher-level teacher leadership roles may be requested, therefore candidates taking on such assignments will be compensated in monetary terms to reflect this. This is dependent on the financial circumstances of each individual school. Our intentions are to ensure that any teachers working for Hoop are paid fairly for their contribution to education.

Hoop Education thank you again for allowing us to provide our views on the petition for a fair deal for supply teachers. We are very happy to answer any further queries that the committee might have for us regarding the matters in question, however we hope that the information provided will be satisfactory.

Yours sincerely,

Hoop Education

Vetro Recruitment Response to Petition P-05-805

"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."

In relation to the above petition text, Vetro Recruitment would like to issue the following response:

Vetro recruitment was built on the foundations of providing a clear and transparent recruitment service to the schools and teaching professionals we work with. We have always maintained that an agency can provide immense value if the schools are supported well and teachers are paid fairly.

It has been well publicised that certain agencies do not share our values which has had a negative impact on the teachers, schools, children they teach and the education recruitment industry as a whole. The above statement is probably driven by the poor practices of some of the agencies that supply staff to the schools across Wales.

However, we believe that there is a fundamental role for agencies who operate well, pay teachers fairly and provide value to the schools that they support. We at Vetro Recruitment agree wholeheartedly, that all supply Teachers and School Support Staff should be paid fairly and have access to relevant training opportunities.

Prior to the new framework being implemented, Vetro Recruitment ensured that all Teachers and School Support Staff were paid fairly from day 1 and paid inline with the agency worker regulations 2010 (AWR) rate of pay after 12 week of service. We understand that, in the past, there have been instances where agencies have paid a reduced rate of pay to qualified teachers. We have supported teaching professionals that have registered with Vetro where we have identified that their previous agency had been paying them under the National living wage or AWR rate. In these situations we have supported them by helping recoup the money owed to them by flagging this practice with the department for Business, Energy and industrial strategy (BEIS.gov) and the Recruitment and Employment Confederation (REC).

Vetro's minimum rate of pay (pre-AWR) for a qualified teacher prior to the new framework was £100 per day and where possible, Vetro would often pay above the proposed daily rate of £100.

In relation to the above comment regarding the covering of lessons with unqualified staff we would like to agree that a classroom should be covered by a fully qualified teacher at all times. The only time that Vetro would provide a non-qualified teacher to cover a class would be at the specific request of the school in question.

In relation to the proposed points below, Vetro would also like to provide the following:

"1. The role of agencies in the provision of supply teaching for schools in Wales;

The role of an agency is to supply quality, qualified and vetted education professionals into schools and education setting across wales. We provide vital cover for lessons that the schools could not otherwise cover themselves. The agency model allows schools to continue to function by filling gaps in their timetable that would otherwise go unfilled. These gaps typically consist of last minute sickness, maternity cover, long term sickness cover or gaps created when schools want to train their own staff.

Part of our role is also to allow teachers who have left the profession or retired a route back into teaching by enabling them to work on a flexible basis. This means that many years of teaching experience is not lost as many teachers do not want or cannot commit to a permanent role. The teachers that work via an agency are usually experienced within a variety of settings and have worked in many different environments giving the schools an experienced, flexible and adaptable member of staff.

In order to provide this service to schools the agency performs a multitude of time consuming and expensive tasks to attract the teachers and get them compliant ready to work.

Before a member of staff is offered to a school we will have performed the following.

- Had one of our consultants go to the school to understand the type of staff they will require, we will take a detailed bespoke job description of the ideal person to fill the vacancy within the school.
- Place adverts for requirements that schools have across all the leading job boards, social media platforms and market them to our internal database.
- Screen all the applications we receive, picking out the best and most relevant staff to

interview for the schools.

- Perform a full interview face to face with those people who we believe to be the most suitable candidates for the role.
- We will then begin vetting, reference gathering, ensuring all staff have enhanced and up-to-date DBS certificates, ensuring all staff are registered with EWC (education workforce council) and ensuring all candidates have the right to work in the UK with verified identification.
- All teachers are made compliant to the REC Gold accreditation standards - this is the highest education specific accreditation and we are regularly externally audited to make sure we are adhering to all legal and contractual processes.

You will see from the above comprehensive list and strict compliance that one of the key roles for an agency is ensuring the safeguarding of children through the provision of vetted and qualified staff.

Once a pool of workers have been made ready for work it is the role of the agency to.

- Keep the staff employed in the most suitable contracts
- Offer schools to trial staff members prior to providing full term contracts.
- Keep staff up to date with training and legislation. This includes Safeguarding and we ensure all candidates are up-to-date with safeguarding L1 and L2.
- Monitor their performance and provide regular feedback.
- Payroll staff members and take care of all WTR,NI and pension contributions.

Finally, we believe the role of an agency is to give back to the sector that they work within. Even though we are a relatively small agency we see CSR as a vital part of longevity to the recruitment sector. We work closely with Bullies out who are a local agency and support local schools with a grassroots approach to eradicating bullying in schools. So far we have raised nearly £4000 for the charity which has benefited many schools on the South Wales area.

2. The support and professional training available to supply teachers who are registered with your agency;

At Vetro, continued career development and progression of our candidates is of paramount importance, therefore we offer the following FREE training courses to all education candidates.

- Handling Violence and Aggression
- Safeguarding 1 & 2
- Quality, Diversity and Inclusion

- Preventing Radicalisation
- Autism and Aspergers Awareness
- Health and Safety including Risk Reporting
- Mental health and Learning Difficulties
- First Aid Awareness
- Manual Handling

We also offer support to our candidates through the advice and knowledge from our experienced consultants, two of whom are fully qualified teachers with almost 30 years of combined experience between them. Not only are we able to aid in answering day to day queries that arise, we can also offer expert advice to newly qualified teachers on the completion of their NQT year.

3. Any changes that you believe may arise as a result of the new framework contract for supply teaching.

- Schools will be subject to higher charge rates in line with the newly increased rate of pay for fully qualified teachers in Wales.
- Teachers will be paid better and more fairly.
- We have had discussions with schools where they have stated that education budgets are already stretched and may be unable to pay the increased rate.
- It has also been in the public domain and relayed to us by some candidates that certain agencies who are on the framework intend to not follow the M1 pay rate.
- Enhanced pay within some areas of Wales could encourage more teachers to travel across the bridge from England and work in Wales. This coupled with the toll on the M4 bridge being removed may see the jobs in Wales being very attractive to travel too.
- Where schools struggle to pay the higher daily rate, we anticipate an increase in the usage of cover supervisors, higher level teaching assistants and unqualified teachers covering classes in place of fully qualified teachers.
- With teachers being paid a substantially higher daily rate, we anticipate an increase in staff remaining within the education sector as opposed to leaving for alternative roles outside of education.
- With teachers in a position to earn a higher daily rate - working as a supply teacher will be more financially viable and appealing to candidates going forward.
- We anticipate the increased salary could lead to a growth in the number of people undertaking training to become a teacher and NQT's completing their induction year.

4. Your intentions in relation to wages paid to supply teachers under the framework contact, including whether you anticipate circumstances in which supply teachers will be paid above the stipulated minimum wage."

Vetro's position is that fully qualified teachers will be paid in accordance with the newly proposed framework rates of pay when working as a teacher in Wales. In certain circumstances, supply teachers may be paid above the minimum stated rate of pay, this would be evaluated on a case by case basis with a clear understanding of this from all relevant parties.

P-05-805 Fair Deal for Supply Teachers, Correspondence – Recruit 2 Schools to Committee, 10.09.19

Please find our response to the Fair Deal for Supply Teachers petition, as requested:

1. It is widely accepted now that schools need to use supply agencies to cover their staff absences including sickness, training courses and maternity cover. LEAs no longer offer this service directly to schools and therefore rely on agencies to 'vet' staff and carry out full compliance checks including Safeguarding, DBS, EWC, identification, right to work, qualifications and references. The reliance is also on the agency to deal with any performance, behaviour management and safeguarding issues that may arise, taking away the responsibility from the school. Agencies have a responsibility to provide appropriately trained, high quality staff to schools to ensure that pupils have the opportunity to have as much continuity as possible and a good standard of education during permanent staff absence.

2. It is important for supply teachers to be offered CPD training as they do not have the same opportunities as their colleagues who have secured permanent roles in schools. As well as mandatory training such as safeguarding, first aid, manual handling and behaviour management, we strive to offer other training sessions that staff request. We have plans to provide mindfulness/mental health sessions for staff shortly, which we feel is important. If our staff request specific training, then we will strive to meet their needs. We have recently recruited a retired deputy head, who was also an external NQT verifier. We have a programme in place to provide NQTS with support and training whilst carrying out supply work for us, which is already proving to be invaluable. We also try to support staff welfare also, as working as a supply teacher can leave you feeling very lonely and isolated.

3. The Framework is a move in the right direction for all stakeholders. It provides transparency in terms of pay, charges and margins and also ensures that successful agencies are meeting the required standards and also obtain the necessary accreditations. However, as it is not mandated there is the opportunity for agencies not on the Framework to undercut those that are, and supply to schools. Whilst supply teachers deserve and want to work for a minimum of MPS1, if there are offered regular work at a lower rate then, then may take it in order to guarantee an income. If LEAs are fully supportive of the Framework and discourage schools from working off it then it will allow agencies to continue to provide fair pay and transparency to all stakeholders.

4. As an agency, we are fully supportive of paying supply teachers at MPS 1. We pride ourselves on providing teachers that go above and beyond during placements and it's good to be able to provide some recognition of this in their pay. In an ideal world, teachers should always be paid to scale but unfortunately, most school budgets cannot accommodate this. Prior to the introduction of the new Framework pay rates, we visited all Headteachers at using schools and all were supportive of the

rates, including the increased charge rates. It would certainly be a different matter for schools though if they were required to pay all teachers, according to MPS, for all day to day bookings. We have, however, always implemented the AWR and ensured that teachers are paid to scale after 12 weeks. This will still apply. It is a very transparent process and increased pay and charge rates are discussed with both parties around week 3 /4 of the assignment and amended terms provided to both the school and teacher. We never use unqualified teachers for any teacher assignment. We attempt to work as ethically as possible and as we are a small family agency, we have much lower margins than most of the larger agencies.

Excell Supply Ltd, Unit 17 Mold Business Park, Mold, CH7 1XP

Fair Deal For Supply Teachers

Thank you for the opportunity to submit our views on the above petition, I have answered the questions below, but please do not hesitate to contact me if you require further clarification.

1. Excell Supply provides a valuable service to schools in Wales in situations where absence occurs. Schools cannot always plan for absence but they require specialists who can step in at short notice in order to support the learning of pupils.

In order to be able to do this, there needs to be a pool of well trained and motivated professionals, who have undergone safeguarding and other compliance checks, available. This pool of professionals would include teachers, teaching assistants and a range of other staff who would be able to work in a range of educational settings, thus minimising disruption to learning if a regular member of staff is absent.

Furthermore, there are many examples where Excell Supply has helped supply teachers (through mentoring and assistance with interview practice) to get contracts in school and fill vacancies which would have remained unfilled.

Excell Supply teaching staff are provided with professional learning opportunities so that they are able to meet the requirements of the new professional teaching standards in Wales and the new curriculum, including the use of the Welsh language in the classroom.

We also believe we a part of the greater community and as such give back to schools as and where we can in the form of donations of sports kits, items for classrooms such as furniture, computers and play areas and also supporting various initiatives that schools run from attendance awards to delivering advice to school leavers on how to be prepared for live outside school. We have also sponsored the Daily Post School Awards which take place annually for schools in North Wales.

2. Excell Supply employs a number of professional learning managers who are experienced teachers themselves and are able to support teachers who work in different types of school setting including primary, secondary and SEND. Training is free of charge and offered through the medium of Welsh or English.

Safeguarding and safe working practice training is provided face to face and on line. Other formal professional learning opportunities are provided during school holidays or as twilight sessions in term time to maximise the opportunity to access the training. Training venues are geographically dispersed to ensure that staff can attend training near to where they live.

Areas in which formal training sessions have occurred during the last twelve months include behaviour management, using Welsh in the classroom, digital competence and basic safeguarding.

For newly qualified teachers we run regular briefing sessions so that new teachers know how to approach induction-this includes familiarisation with the new professional teaching standards, collecting evidence and using the induction profile.

Behaviour management advice based on Pivotal is circulated to all staff.

All teachers, including NQTs, are offered the chance of being observed in the classroom by an experienced mentor/advisor and given constructive feedback verbally or in writing which relates to the new teaching standards. This approach is welcomed by the supply teachers and by schools and is offered in Welsh or English.

We provide certificates and lesson observation notes to teachers in order for them to use them as evidence against the standards.

3. I believe we will see an improvement to supply teachers pay and conditions because of the introduction of the framework. The fact that there is now a level playing field for all agencies on the framework gives the schools a choice of an accredited agency to work alongside. It will also drive competition between those agencies, which, in turn, will improve the standards of vetting and compliance of the supply teachers. This, I believe will also lead to the retention of the excellent teaching professionals we have across Wales.

4. Our intentions in relation to wages paid to supply teachers have always been to pay to scale and we have a long tradition of paying to scale where the School agrees to it. Where a school does not agree to pay to scale, and there are many reasons for this, a pay rate is always discussed with the teacher and is agreed before they are placed into the school. We never pay less or expect the teacher to work for less than what has been agreed.

When I first received this question I thought I should wait until the start of the academic year to answer to it to see how the issue of pay would pan out. Two things have alarmed me. Firstly a number of our schools have contacted us and told us that one of our competitors has informed them that decision to pay the minimum pay rate to teachers is down to the school and if the school wish to save money then they don't have to pay the increased rate, and the increase would only kick in after 12 weeks due to AWR and that the NPS cannot force them to pay the minimum rate. The second was seeing a letter from the NASUWT to teachers informing them that agencies have to pay the increased rate and for teachers to let them know of any agencies that aren't paying it. So, the framework is only two weeks old and there is already some confusion on the subject of pay. After the first two weeks of the academic year 80% of our schools have told us they do not wish to pay the minimum pay rate to teachers.

P-05-805 Fair Deal for Supply Teachers, Correspondence – MPS Education to Chair, 23.10.19

Dear Ms. Finch-Saunders,

Please find below as requested, MPS Educations response to Petition P-05-805 Fair Deal for Supply Teachers.

The first two points (1 and 2) are concerned directly with the content of the text of the petition as stated in the Welsh Assembly circular dated 7th August 2019.

1. MPS Education offer on an annual basis, a full programme of training including 5 *paid* sessions of support for NQTs, which is well supported by the target group. Other training opportunities, however, are not.
2. MPS Education respectfully suggest that the Welsh Assembly check the accuracy of the percentages quoted re pay reduction.

- MPS Education applied for and gained National Procurement Service 'Approved Supplier' status - a very time and resource consuming process.
- However, monitoring by MPS Education, confirms that agencies (within and obviously outside of the framework) are not paying the agreed minimum rate to qualified teachers.
- For whatever reason, (e.g. proximity to a given school or reduced travel, etc.) qualified teachers are prepared to accept significant variances in relation to their working rate, when compared to the recently agreed minimum rate established by the National Procurement Service.
- The acceptance of any rate below that of the nationally agreed minimum, by qualified teachers, completely undermines and dilutes the overarching principle of the petition.
- It would prove an interesting exercise, through working with the professional unions, if the National Assembly establish the number of qualified teachers who are still prepared to operate in this manner – undermining their own unions, colleagues and the rationale of the petition.
- A contextual point on this front, is that a significant number of qualified teachers are afraid of losing regular employment and are thus prepared to 'go along' with remuneration below the nationally agreed minimum benchmark. School budgets have certainly not been adjusted to reflect the increased costs.
- The increased minimum rate clearly means that school budgets do not stretch as far – resulting in potentially less employment opportunities for qualified teachers.
- As a direct consequence schools are requesting TA / HLTA cover where, in the first instance it would have been a qualified teacher covering the class.
- Reduced school budgets coupled with increased pay rates has created the "Perfect Storm" viz classes being covered by non-teacher personnel and reduced employment opportunities for qualified teachers!

- The National Procurement Service appears reluctant to act when informed of such concerns – even indeed when there is clear flouting of the framework guidance and its benchmarked payment requirements.
- From its strategic financial monitoring position, the National Procurement Service will routinely possess the necessary data on budget spends and is, therefore, in a pivotal position to confirm the current reality of the on-going undermining of the minimum pay entitlement for qualified teachers – as established by them.
- Schools hold significant autonomy regarding their budget and have every right to seek supply teachers from wherever they deem as appropriate. Schools however need to understand *fully,* the impact and implications for pay and employment for supply teachers, should they choose to employ outside of the National Procurement Service framework.

P-05-805 Fair Deal For Supply Teachers, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 13.11.19

13th November 2019

Dear Mrs Finch Saunders

Once again we thank the Petitions Committee for your very careful consideration of our petition .

We would like to make the following comments on the feedback from agencies .

We are surprised that only six agencies have replied. There are 64 in operation. The one provider that has the biggest share of the business is significant in its absence from the responses.

We dispute Recruit2schools assertion that LEAs do not employ supply teachers directly and that agencies are the only way available for schools to obtain supply teachers.

Newport City Council has just reopened its payroll to supply teachers after closing it in 2010 . The senior HR /business manager has said that there is a lot of interest from schools in direct employment.

Caerphilly County Borough Council provided me a list of Caerphilly schools that employ supply teachers direct .

There are 2 authorities that still do not have the ability to employ direct despite the Cabinet Secretary for Education stating that schools are free to choose.

The lack of any legislation to mandate agencies that have signed up to the framework has been unfair to both supply teachers and to the agencies that are adhering to its terms .
It has meant that now, in the 11th working week of this term, supply teachers are still being asked to work for £90 a day. The supply teachers who are getting the minimum M1 rate are now £37 a day better off than the ones who have often been forced to accept the lower rate due to their circumstances. We think it unfair to blame those supply teachers who have to do this to pay their bills when in fact it is lack of legislation that has led to this .

A huge problem is the use of unqualified staff in schools. In secondary schools teacher absence is frequently being covered by cover supervisors who are paid as little as £60 a day. This is because schools are refusing to pay for a qualified teacher. We did a Freedom of Information request and found one school in Monmouthshire used unqualified agency people to cover 4322 days of teacher absence in 2018/19. This is shocking at a time when we tell our learners about

the importance of punctuality and attendance on their learning, and then put people in their classroom who are not allowed to teach them.

After all the work that has gone into the Framework Agreement this is appalling . Supply Teachers have had years of exploitation. A legal slot has been designated for discussion of legislation. We have asked NPS for the date but as yet have not heard back .

The Framework Agreement states that M1 is a minimum pay rate but many adverts that we receive just state that £127.72 is the rate .

Regarding employer's contribution to a pension scheme agencies generally pay between 3% to 5% . The employer's contribution into Teachers' Pension Scheme is significantly higher at 23.68 % (Sept 2019 increased from 16.48%)
The Teachers ' Pension Scheme can only be accessed by those supply teachers who are paid direct . This is a recognition of the status of supply teachers as qualified teachers . The inability to be part of Teachers Pension Scheme will lead to hardship in later life.

The six agencies pointed out that they were providing CPD. This is safer recruitment and much of what they stated would be necessary, safeguarding training etc .
Provision of CPD is a requirement of the Framework Agreement. There is no mention of the New Curriculum. Supply Teachers need to be fully informed of the changes . We would like to know how this will happen .

As £114m of taxpayers money went from 19 LAs from 2015-2018 to agencies whilst we agree agencies may provide good service we consider the money could be better spent providing direct pay and conditions as this is the fairest way . No undercutting , no circumventing of agreements , a minimum is not the maximum . Pay & conditions will reflect qualifications and experience. The Taskforce worked hard on this. The unions and their lay activists, of which we are part , have worked hard on this . This is about getting the very best in a fair system for all to benefit our learners , our supply teachers and our support staff.

The evaluation of the School Based Cluster Supply Model Project was published yesterday and as expected showed the benefits of direct employment of supernumerary teachers.

We have heard support within the Committee for a public sector solution. We ask you to put one into place as soon as possible. We were told that primary legislation would be necessary and would take two years to bring in a public sector solution . This was at a our meeting with Welsh Government officials in April 2018. Had that process been able to have been started then instead of tinkering around the edges we would be well on the way to fairness for all supply teachers . The Scottish and Northern Ireland models are both excellent solutions as ultimately we believe teachers should be employed directly to schools with all the recognised benefits to learners, schools and teachers that go with it.

In conclusion it may interest you to know that just last week a highly qualified specialist teacher currently working in a Pupil Referral Unit asked her Framework Agency to put her pay up to the minimum Framework rate, she had been working there since the start of term and was very well thought of. She is a single parent. The agency refused, so the teacher asked the school. On her way to school the next day she was phoned by the agency and told that the school had told them to tell her she was no longer welcome at the school.

Kind regards

Sheila Jones

P-05-860 Dylid gwneud Gwersi Sgiliau Bywyd yn Orfodol ar y cwricwlwm

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Emily Jones, wedi iddi gasglu 121 o lofnodion ar-lein a 165 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 286 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i sicrhau bod gwersi sgiliau bywyd yn orfodol ar y cwricwlwm mewn ysgolion uwchradd drwy Gymru ac y caiff y cynnwys ei adolygu bob blwyddyn gan fwrdd o bobl ifanc etholedig.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Byddai cwricwlwm sgiliau bywyd yn cynnwys pynciau fel: cyllid, rhyw a pherthnasoedd, gwleidyddiaeth a sgiliau byw sylfaenol. Mae Erthygl 28 o Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau Plant yn dweud bod gan blant yr hawl i addysg. Mae'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol, fodd bynnag, yn methu â darparu'r sgiliau bywyd y mae eu hangen arnom.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

SGILIAU BYWYD, SGILIAU BYW.

22 HYDREF 2019

Awduron:
Pwyllgor Sgiliau Bywyd yn y Cwricwlwm, Senedd Ieuenctid Cymru

SENEDD IEUENCTID CYMRU
WELSH YOUTH PARLIAMENT

AELODAU'R PWYLLGOR

GRACE LOUISE BARTON

FINLAY BERTRAM

TOMMY CHURCH

JONATHON DAWES

HARRISON JAMES GARDNER

ELEANOR LEWIS

RHYS LEWIS

LLOYD MANN

ELLIE MURPHY

CAI THOMAS PHILLIPS

JONATHAN POWELL

GWION RHISIART

BETSAN ANGELL ROBERTS

RUTH SIBAYAN

PWY YDYN NI?

ROEDD 2018 YN FLWYDDYN BWYSIG I BOBL IFANC YNG NGHYMRU WRTH IDDYN NHW ETHOL SENEDD IEUENCTID GYNTAF CYMRU.

Cafodd 60 ohonon ni ein hethol dros gyfnod o dair wythnos ym mis Tachwedd 2018. Mae 40 aelod yn cynrychioli etholaethau yng Nghymru ac mae 20 aelod wedi eu hethol gan sefydliadau sy'n bartneriaid i Senedd Ieuenctid Cymru. Mae'r sefydliadau hynny'n cynnwys 13 o elusennau a sefydliadau sy'n gweithio gydag amrywiaeth o bobl ifanc yng Nghymru.

Yn ystod yr ychydig fisoedd cyntaf, roedd pobl ifanc o bob rhan o Gymru yn dweud wrthyn ni pa bethau oedd yn bwysig iddyn nhw. Cafodd y rhain eu grwpio o dan 21 categori a oedd yn amrywio o'r Gymraeg a Diwylliant Cymru, i Gefnogi Pobl Ifanc yng Nghymru. Roedd dod at ein gilydd am y tro cyntaf ym mis Chwefror 2019 yn brofiad na wnawn ni fyth mo'i anghofio. Yn Siambr y Senedd bu pob un ohonon ni'n siarad ar y materion yr oedd angen mynd i'r afael â nhw fwyaf, yn ein barn ni. Ar ddiwedd y sesiwn gwnaeth pob un ohonon ni bleidleisio ar y tri phrif fater yr oedden ni eisiau rhoi sylw iddyn nhw yn ystod ein tymor o ddwy flynedd. Y materion hynny oedd:

- ***Cymorth Iechyd Emosiynol ac Iechyd Meddwl***
- ***Sbwriel a Gwastraff Plastig***
- ***Sgiliau Bywyd yn y Cwricwlwm***

Yn dilyn y bleidlais, cawsom gyfle i ddewis pa fater yr oedden ni am weithio arno. Ers hynny mae 14 ohonon ni wedi eistedd ar y Pwyllgor Sgiliau Bywyd yn y Cwricwlwm.

Mae Senedd Ieuenctid Cymru yn rhoi pobl ifanc ar y blaen o ran dylanwadu a gwneud penderfyniadau yng Nghymru – a dyna fel y dylai hi fod.

ANGEN NEWID

MAE SGILIAU BYWYD YN BWYSIG I NI GAN EI BOD YN AMLWG BOD EIN CWRICWLWM YN BRIN OHONYN NHW.

Mae'r sgiliau y mae angen i bobl ifanc eu datblygu i fod yn ddinasyddion cyfrifol, ac yn rhan o'r byd yn grwn, yn hanfodol i'w haddysg. Maen nhw'n cynnwys pethau fel addysg ariannol, addysgu am werth arian, gwybodaeth am faterion ariannol fel chwyddiant, morgeisi a threthi, a gwersi amrywiaeth a chynhwysiant. Rydyn ni'n credu ei bod yn drosedd amddifadu pobl ifanc o'r hawl hon.

Ar hyn o bryd rydyn ni'n gadael yr ysgol gyda llond llaw o sgiliau ond dim gwybodaeth am sut i siarad yn gyhoeddus, glanhau, cynnal perthnasoedd iach, prynu ceir, gwneud cais am forgeisiau, diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, a llawer o sgiliau eraill sydd eu hangen i lwyddo mewn bywyd.

Allwn ni ddim goroesi fel oedolion nac yn unrhyw ran o'n bywydau os byddwn ni'n gadael yr ysgol fel robotiaid A* heb wybod dim am y byd go iawn. Dyma'r system addysg rydyn ni'n mynd drwyddi, dyma'r system addysg y bydd ein brodyr a'n chwiorydd a'n plant yn mynd drwyddi. Rydyn ni am iddyn nhw deimlo eu bod nhw'n gallu gweithredu fel oedolion cynhyrchiol; dydyn ni ddim am i neb deimlo bod eu gwerth yn seiliedig ar ganlyniadau eu harholiadau. Rydyn ni'n werth mwy na hynny.

Os bydd sgiliau bywyd yn cael eu rhoi ar waith yn briodol yn y cwricwlwm, bydd y genhedlaeth nesaf o ddisgyblion yn gadael yr ysgol gyda mwy na'r cymwysterau cywir i lwyddo mewn bywyd; bydd ganddyn nhw hefyd sgiliau a gwybodaeth o fath arall i wneud bywyd yn haws. Mae'n bwysig i ni, fel pobl ifanc, gael addysg a fydd o fantais inni yn y dyfodol.

ALLAN
EXIT THIS WAY

YR YMGYNGHORIAD

FEL AELODAU O'R PWYLLGOR SGILIAU BYWYD YN Y CWRICWLWM, MAE GENNYM NI FARN GREF AM YR HYN SYDD ANGEN EI NEWID O FEWN Y SYSTEM ADDYSG, A RHAN O'N GWAITH NI YW LLEISIO'R SAFBWYNTIAU HYNNY AR LEFEL GENEDLAETHOL.

Fodd bynnag, rhan arall o'n gwaith yw rhoi llwyfan i leisiau pobl ifanc eraill yng Nghymru, gan eu bod hwythau hefyd yn teimlo'n gryf bod Sgiliau Bywyd yn y Cwricwlwm yn fater a oedd angen ein sylw.

Yn ein cyfarfodydd rhanbarthol, buon ni'n gweithio o fewn ein pwyllgorau i lunio dull o ymgynghori. Cawsom wybodaeth gan Wasanaeth Ymchwil y Cynulliad am y gwaith a oedd eisoes wedi'i wneud, a hefyd, wrth gwrs, y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cwricwlwm newydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae cyflwyno cwricwlwm newydd sbon i Gymru sy'n canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu disgyblion gwybodus, iach a chyflawn, yn gyffrous, ac roedd ein hymgynghoriad yn cyd-daro ag ymgynghoriad Llywodraeth Cymru ar y Cwricwlwm drafft.

Er mwyn osgoi unrhyw ddyblygu neu ddryswch rhwng ein hymgynghoriad ni ag un Llywodraeth Cymru, fe wnaethon ni benderfynu y byddai ein hymgynghoriad yn canolbwyntio ar greu darlun o'r sgiliau bywyd sydd eisoes yn cael eu haddysgu yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, y ffordd yr oedden nhw'n cael eu haddysgu, a hefyd farn pobl ifanc am y sefyllfa. Byddai'r darlun hwn o'r ddarpariaeth bresennol yn gyfle inni weld unrhyw anghysondebau, yn ogystal ag enghreifftiau o arfer da. Fe fydden ni wedyn yn gallu creu argymhellion a fyddai, gobeithio, yn helpu i lunio'r cwricwlwm newydd ar gyfer Cymru.

Fe wnaethon ni gynnal dau arolwg – un ar gyfer pobl ifanc rhwng 11 a 25 oed, ac un arall ar gyfer oedolion, a oedd yn cynnwys rhieni, athrawon, gweithwyr ieuenctid, a gweithwyr addysg proffesiynol. Fe wnaethon ni hefyd gwrdd â phobl ifanc, athrawon a gweithwyr ieuenctid yn ein digwyddiadau ymgynghori yn Wrecsam ac Abertawe a buon ni'n cynnal grwpiau ffocws gyda phobl ifanc ac athrawon o bob rhan o Gymru yn ystod yr haf i ymchwilio'n ddyfnach i'w barn nhw ar y mater.

LLYGEDYN O OBAITH

O YSTYRIED YR ANSICRWYDD PRESENNOL YNGHYLCH GWLEIDYDDIAETH Y DU A'R BYD, MAE'R ADRODDIAD HWN YN HYNOD BWYSIG OHERWYDD BYDD LLEISIAU POBL IFANC YNG NGHYMRU, GOBEITHIO, YN TORRI DRWY'R TENSIWN GWLEIDYDDOL AC YN DARPARU LLWYFAN I'N LLEISIAU GAEL EU CLYWED UWCHLAW'R SŴN.

Mae'n dangos sut mae democratiaeth yn cynyddu yng Nghymru ac yn dangos bod gan bobl ifanc lais. Mae'n dangos ymroddiad ac ymrwymiad Senedd Ieuenctid Cymru i gael effaith gadarnhaol ar fywydau pobl ifanc. Mae'n dangos mai pobl ifanc sy'n gwybod beth sydd orau i bobl ifanc a bod y gallu gennym ni i gael effaith.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn berthnasol, yn amrywiol, ac yn cynrychioli amrywiaeth o safbwyntiau gan bobl ledled Cymru. Os bydd ein hargymhellion yn cael eu derbyn, mae yma botensial i newid bywydau pobl ifanc ledled Cymru ac i adael gwaddol am flynyddoedd lawer.

Pan fydd yr adroddiad wedi'i gyhoeddi, rydyn ni'n gobeithio y bydd gwleidyddion yn dilyn y cyngor sydd ynddo ac yn cymryd camau ymarferol i bontio'r bylchau mawr o fewn sgiliau bywyd mewn ysgolion ar hyn o bryd. Rydyn ni'n awyddus i weld gwleidyddion yn cyfeirio'n agos at yr adroddiad i ddiwygio Cwricwlwm Cymru ac ymgorffori'r sgiliau bywyd hanfodol y mae pobl ifanc a gweithwyr proffesiynol addysg yn gofyn cymaint amdanyn nhw.

Mae'n fraint cael bod yn rhan o'r adroddiad cyntaf. Bydd hwn yn sylfaen i lawer o adroddiadau eraill yn y dyfodol.

Youth Assembly

15:58:06
CASEY-JANE BISHOP

CANFYDDIADAU'R YMGYNGHORIAD

Roedd canfyddiadau ein hymgynghoriad yn rhannu'n naturiol yn bedair thema;

1. ***Profiadau a dulliau addysgu ar hyn o bryd***

2. ***Pa mor aml y mae Sgiliau Bywyd yn cael eu haddysgu***

3. ***Pwy ddylai fod yn addysgu Sgiliau Bywyd mewn ysgolion***

4. ***Taro cydbwysedd rhwng Sgiliau Bywyd ac arholiadau***

Rhoddwyd cyfle i holl aelodau Senedd Ieuenctid Cymru ddadansoddi a thrafod y canlyniadau yn y cyfarfodydd rhanbarthol diwethaf, ac fe wnaethon nhw argymhellion inni fel Pwyllgor eu hystyried. Fe wnaethon ni fel aelodau'r Pwyllgor lunio a phleidleisio ar yr argymhellion terfynol. Mae'r rheini'n cael eu cyflwyno ar ddiwedd yr adroddiad hwn.

Yn yr adran nesaf fe welwch y prif ganfyddiadau o dan bob thema, ac yna argymhellion terfynol ein Pwyllgor.

1.

PROFIADAU A DULLIAU ADDYSGU AR HYN O BRYD

PWRPAS Y SET GYNTAF O GWESTIYNAU YN EIN HOLIADURON OEDD CAEL DARLUN O'R PYNCIAU SGILIAU BYWYD A ADDYSGIR AR HYN O BRYD MEWN YSGOLION UWCHRADD A CHOLEGAU LEDLED CYMRU.

Gofynnwyd i bobl ifanc pa sgiliau bywyd yr oedden nhw wedi'u dysgu hyd at 18 oed. Roedd y canlyniadau'n anghyson iawn. Roedd rhai pynciau wedi cael eu haddysgu i fwyafrif helaeth y bobl ifanc (roedd 85 y cant o bobl ifanc wedi cael gwersi am Ddiogelwch ar y Rhyngrwyd, ac roedd 84 y cant wedi cael gwersi am Ymdrin â Bwlio). Ar y llaw arall, dim ond i leiafrif yr oedd pynciau eraill wedi cael eu haddysgu; roedd y rheini'n cynnwys Ymdrin â Galar (12 y cant), Iaith Arwyddion (11 y cant) ac Addysg Wleidyddol (10 y cant).

Doedden ni'n synnu dim pam glywsom am y canlyniadau hyn. Mae llawer ohonon ni wedi cael gwersi am Ddiogelwch ar y Rhyngrwyd fwy nag unwaith, ac rydyn ni'n cytuno bod y canlyniadau hyn yn dangos bod gormod o bwyslais yn cael ei roi ar rai pynciau. Roedden ni'n siomedig iawn o glywed mai ychydig iawn o bobl ifanc oedd yn cael gwersi Addysg Wleidyddol, sy'n frawychus o ystyried y gallai pobl ifanc yng Nghymru fod yn gymwys i bleidleisio yn 16 oed cyn bo hir. Rydyn ni'n teimlo bod hyn yn adlewyrchu'r diffyg hyder sydd gan athrawon ac ysgolion yn gyffredinol wrth addysgu'r pwnc.

Yn dilyn y cwestiwn hwn, gofynnwyd i bobl ifanc ac oedolion pa sgiliau bywyd yr oedden nhw credu ddylai gael eu haddysgu i bobl ifanc. Y pynciau pwysicaf i bobl ifanc oedd Achub Bywyd (74 y cant) ac Ymdrin â Straen (73 y cant), a'r pynciau pwysicaf i oedolion oedd Diogelwch ar y Rhyngrwyd (84 y cant) ac Addysg Rhyw – Perthnasoedd Iach (84 y cant). Roedden ni'n falch iawn o glywed bod cymaint o alw am Achub Bywyd, gan ei fod yn fater y mae llawer ohonon ni'n teimlo'n gryf iawn amdano. Un arall o'r materion y mae Senedd Ieuenctid Cymru yn rhoi sylw iddo yw Cymorth Iechyd Emosiynol ac Iechyd Meddwl, ac nid oedd yn syndod deall bod hwn hefyd yn fater sy'n bwysig i lawer o bobl ifanc eraill ledled Cymru.

Trwy gymharu'r gwersi y mae pobl ifanc yn eu cael gyda'r hyn y maen nhw'n credu y dylen nhw eu cael, daeth yn amlwg nad yw pobl ifanc yn cael eu haddysgu am y pynciau sy'n bwysig iddyn nhw. Mae hyn yn dangos yn glir i ni y dylai ysgolion a'r Llywodraeth wrando mwy ar bobl ifanc wrth wneud penderfyniadau am eu haddysg.

Yna, fe wnaethon ni ofyn i bobl ifanc ac oedolion a oedden nhw'n cytuno bod ysgolion yn paratoi pobl ifanc yn ddigon da ar gyfer bywyd fel oedolion. Roedd y canlyniadau'n amrywio; reodd 60 y cant o bobl ifanc yn cytuno o gymharu â dim ond 28 y cant o oedolion. Roedden ni'n synnu'n fawr o glywed bod cymaint o bobl ifanc yn cytuno â'r datganiad hwn o ystyried yr anghysondebau a ddaeth yn amlwg mewn cwestiynau blaenorol. Roedd hyn efallai yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod y gwersi y maen nhw'n eu cael o ansawdd da, ond eu bod nhw am weld mwy ohonyn nhw. Hefyd, fe wnaethon ni nodi nad oedd gan bobl ifanc o reidrwydd y ddealltwriaeth o fywyd fel oedolyn i allu ateb y cwestiwn hwn yn effeithiol, ac efallai mai dyna'r rheswm am y bwlch rhwng barn pobl ifanc a barn oedolion.

Cafodd dau argymhelliad eu gwneud lawer gwaith mewn grwpiau ffocws. Yn gyntaf, soniwyd bod angen manyleb genedlaethol ar gyfer Sgiliau Bywyd sy'n amlinellu'r hyn y dylai ysgolion fod yn ei addysgu. Yn ail, argymhellwyd y dylai ysgolion benodi cydgysylltwyr Sgiliau Bywyd i sicrhau bod pob person ifanc yn cael addysg o'r un ansawdd ym maes Sgiliau Bywyd yn ystod eu cyfnod ym myd addysg. Rydyn ni fel Pwyllgor yn cytuno y byddai'r argymhellion hyn yn helpu i ddatrys llawer o'r anghysondebau a ddaeth i'r amlwg o fewn y thema hon.

2.

PA MOR AML Y MAE SGILIAU BYWYD YN CAEL EU HADDYSGU

ROEDD EIN HAIL SET O GWESTIYNAU YN YR HOLIADUR YN YSTYRIED PA MOR AML YR OEDD POBL IFANC YN CAEL GWERSI SGILIAU BYWYD MEWN YSGOLION A CHOLEGAU.

Cymysg oedd y canlyniadau, ac roedd yr atebion yn anghyson sy'n dangos nad ydi ysgolion Cymru yn addysgu Sgiliau Bywyd yn yr un modd. Fodd bynnag, roedd yn loes calon i ni – er nad oedden ni'n synnu chwaith – fod 48 y cant o bobl ifanc wedi nodi mai dim ond unwaith y flwyddyn neu lai (neu ddim yn gwybod) yr oedden nhw'n cael gwersi Sgiliau Bywyd.

Ar y llaw arall, roedd y galw am wersi sgiliau bywyd rheolaidd yn glir; roedd 72 y cant o bobl ifanc eisiau'r gwersi unwaith bob pythefnos neu'n amlach, ac roedd 88 y cant o oedolion yn dweud yr un peth. Fe wnaethon ni gymharu canlyniadau'r cwestiwn hwn â chanlyniadau'r cwestiwn cyntaf, ac roedd yn dipyn o sioc inni sylweddoli mai dim ond chwarter y bobl ifanc oedd yn cael gwersi Sgiliau Bywyd mor aml ag y dylen nhw fod, yn eu barn nhw.

Fe wnaethon ni hefyd edrych ar y dystiolaeth yn y trafodaethau grŵp ffocws am y rhesymau posibl pam nad yw gwersi Sgiliau Bywyd ar gael yn aml mewn ysgolion. Roedd un sgwrs yn y grwpiau ffocws yn awgrymu fod Sgiliau Bywyd ar hyn o bryd yn cael eu stwffio i'r diwrnodau ABCh pwrpasol mewn ysgolion. Roedd llawer ohonon ni ar y Pwyllgor wedi cael profiad o'r diwrnodau ABCh, ac rydyn ni'n credu nad ydyn nhw'n cael eu cymryd o ddifrif – mae disgyblion yn ystyried y dyddiau hyn fel 'diwrnodau i ffwrdd'.

Fel Pwyllgor, buon ni'n trafod dau ateb posibl i ddiwallu'r galw mawr am wersi Sgiliau Bywyd aml.

Yn gyntaf, rydyn ni'n teimlo y dylid stopio addysgu Sgiliau Bywyd ar y diwrnodau ABCh pwrpasol, ac y dylai gwersi Sgiliau Bywyd fod ar yr amserlen o leiaf unwaith bob pythefnos. Byddai hyn yn sicrhau cysondeb ac amlder a phe bydden nhw'n cael eu cynnwys ar yr amserlenni rheolaidd, byddai'n hawdd i ysgolion drefnu i sefydliadau allanol ddod i'r ysgol i gyflwyno pynciau penodol i grwpiau blwyddyn. Buon ni'n ystyried yr heriau fyddai'n codi gyda'r opsiwn hwn – yn bennaf y ffaith y byddai rhoi gwers ar yr amserlen yn golygu llai o amser i bynciau eraill. Fodd bynnag, gan fod y galw am wersi bob pythefnos mor uchel, mae'n rhaid blaenoriaethu hyn.

Yn ail, fe wnaethon ni ystyried argymhelliad a gododd yn rheolaidd mewn grwpiau ffocws, sef addysgu Sgiliau Bywyd drwy eu hymgorffori mewn pynciau eraill. Mae hyn yn cynnwys Addysg Ariannol o fewn Mathemateg, Addysg Rhyw o fewn Bioleg ac ati. O ystyried natur y cwricwlwm newydd ar gyfer Cymru, rydyn ni'n teimlo y byddai hyn yn opsiwn pendant. Mae yna lawer o heriau, wrth gwrs, gyda'r dull hwn. Rydyn ni'n poeni y bydd athrawon yn parhau i roi'r flaenoriaeth i addysgu eu pynciau eu hunain yn hytrach na Sgiliau Bywyd oherwydd y gofynion sydd arnyn nhw o ran y cwricwlwm ac arholiadau. Ein pryder arall yw efallai na fyddai pobl ifanc yn sylweddoli mai Sgiliau Bywyd, mewn gwirionedd, yw'r gwersi y maen nhw'n eu cael o fewn pynciau eraill. Allan o'u cyd-destun, efallai na fydd y gwersi hyn yn effeithiol.

Ein hawgrym ni, yn yr achos hwn, yw bod ysgolion yn mabwysiadu logo Sgiliau Bywyd er mwyn dangos yn glir pryd y mae'r gwersi hyn yn cael eu haddysgu ar draws y cwricwlwm. Mae hyn, unwaith eto, yn cefnogi'r galw am benodi cydgysyltydd Sgiliau Bywyd mewn ysgolion i ddangos ym mhle yn union y mae'r sgiliau hynny'n cael eu haddysgu. Gallai ysgolion hefyd gynnal sesiynau myfyriol bob mis er mwyn i bobl ifanc ystyried y sgiliau y maen nhw wedi'u cael mewn gwahanol bynciau.

3.

PWY DDYLAI FOD YN ADDYSGU SGILIAU BYWYD MEWN YSGOLION

DRWY GYFRWNG SET ARALL O GWESTIYNAU YN EIN HOLIADUR, ROEDDEN NI'N CASGLU GWYBODAETH YNGHYLCH PWY SY'N DYSGU GWERSI SGILIAU BYWYD MEWN YSGOLION A CHOLEGAU.

Dangosodd y canlyniadau nad oedd mwyafrif clir ar gyfer unrhyw opsiwn, gyda'r gwersi yn cael eu cyflwyno gan gymysgedd o athrawon dosbarth, athrawon amrywiol, athrawon sy'n arbenigo yn y pynciau dan sylw, a staff allanol.

Mae'r canlyniadau hyn unwaith eto'n dangos pa mor anghyson yw'r profiadau y mae pobl ifanc yn eu cael ledled Cymru. Fel Pwyllgor, roedden ni'n siomedig mai dim ond 25 y cant oedd wedi cael gwersi gan arbenigwyr allanol. Rydyn ni'n credu y gall arbenigwyr allanol gyflwyno sesiynau gafaelgar, ffres a chraff yn seiliedig ar eu harbenigedd, ac y byddai pobl ifanc yn elwa'n fawr o'r rheini. Mae llawer o'r sefydliadau allanol hyn yn cynnig sesiynau am ddim i ysgolion, colegau a grwpiau ieuenctid. Rydyn ni hefyd yn credu, er mwyn cwrdd â galw pobl ifanc am wersi Sgiliau Bywyd unwaith bob pythefnos, bod yn rhaid i athrawon fod â rhan yn yr addysgu. Fodd bynnag, fe glywson ni farn athrawon mewn arolygon a grwpiau ffocws, ac roedd digon i'w drafod.

Yn yr holiadur, fe wnaethon ni ofyn yn benodol i athrawon a oedden nhw'n teimlo bod ganddyn nhw'r sgiliau a'r profiad angenrheidiol i addysgu sgiliau bywyd, ac roedd y canlyniadau'n gymysg unwaith eto. Roedd 44 y cant yn cytuno, 33 y cant yn anghytuno a'r gweddill ddim yn cytuno nac yn anghytuno. Roedden ni'n bryderus iawn bod llai na hanner yr athrawon a atebodd y cwestiwn yn dweud na fydden nhw'n teimlo'n gyffyrddus i gyflwyno'r gwersi. Efallai bod hyn yn esbonio pam bod cyn lleied o Sgiliau Bywyd yn cael eu haddysgu ar hyn o bryd.

Mynegodd athrawon eu barn mewn grwpiau ffocws, gyda llawer ohonyn nhw'n dweud mai eu prif bryder oedd gwneud anghymwynas â phobl ifanc, peidio â bod ar yr un donfedd â nhw, a chael pethau'n anghywir. Fe wnaethon ni drafod rhai atebion fyddai'n sicrhau bod athrawon yn teimlo eu bod yn barod i addysgu'r gwersi. Rydyn ni'n cytuno ag argymhelliad a wnaed gan athrawon mewn grwpiau ffocws y dylid buddsoddi mewn hyfforddiant athrawon i sicrhau eu bod yn hyderus i addysgu'r gwersi. Byddai hyn yn sicrhau y byddai'r holl athrawon sydd newydd gymhwyso yn addasu'n naturiol i addysgu Sgiliau Bywyd fel rhan o'u gwaith o ddydd i ddydd. Rydyn ni hefyd yn credu y dylai adnoddau fod wrth law i ysgolion i helpu athrawon i addysgu'r gwersi hyn yn effeithiol. Dylai'r gronfa adnoddau ganolog hon gael ei llunio gan Lywodraeth Cymru a dylai fod yn gyfredol, yn berthnasol, ac yn hawdd i ysgolion ledled Cymru ei defnyddio.

Ar y cyfan, rydyn ni'n teimlo bod angen cysondeb, ac er mwyn diwallu'r galw mawr am wersi Sgiliau Bywyd, dylai ysgolion ddefnyddio sefydliadau allanol arbenigol yn ogystal ag ymgorffori gwersi Sgiliau Bywyd yn rheolaidd o fewn amserlen yr ysgol ac ar draws y cwricwlwm. Dylid defnyddio sefydliadau allanol i addysgu pynciau sensitif sydd angen dealltwriaeth a phrofiad personol i gael eu haddysgu'n effeithiol. Gellid defnyddio sefydliadau allanol ar gyfer pynciau fel Gwleidyddiaeth hefyd, y mae angen iddyn nhw gael eu cyflwyno'n ddiduedd. Rydyn ni wedi deall gan yr athrawon a atebodd ein cwestiynau bod angen buddsoddi yn eu datblygiad i sicrhau bod ganddyn nhw'r offer cywir i gyflwyno'r sesiynau'n effeithiol a gwneud cyfiawnder â phobl ifanc.

4.

TARO CYDBWYSEDD RHWNG SGILIAU BYWYD AC ARHOLIADAU

YN EIN HOLIADUORON A'N GRWPIAU FFOCWS, ROEDD UN THEMA GYSON – YR ANGEN I SICRHAU CYDBWYSEDD RHWNG ADDYSGU SGILIAU BYWYD A PHARATOI POBL IFANC AR GYFER ARHOLIADAU.

Dywedodd athrawon a phobl ifanc fel ei gilydd mai un o'r prif resymau dros brinder y gwersi Sgiliau Bywyd oedd y pwysau ar ysgolion ac athrawon i gael canlyniadau o ran arholiadau.

Yn yr holiadur, fe wnaethon ni holi pobl ifanc ac athrawon a oedden nhw'n teimlo bod addysgu sgiliau bywyd yn cael ei flaenoriaethu'n briodol mewn ysgolion. Dim ond 43 y cant o bobl ifanc a gytunodd, a dim ond 11 y cant o oedolion. Wrth drafod y ffigurau hyn, roedden ni'n teimlo bod canran y bobl ifanc yn rhyfeddol o uchel o gymharu â'n profiadau ni. Rydyn ni'n teimlo bod ysgolion yn adweithiol iawn ar hyn o bryd wrth addysgu sgiliau bywyd. Er enghraifft, byddai llawer o strategaethau cymorth yn cael eu rhoi ar waith ar ôl i achos difrifol ddigwydd.

Fe wnaethon ni ystyried barn llawer o athrawon mewn grwpiau ffocws a gyfeiriodd at y diffyg blaenoriaeth sy'n cael ei roi i addysgu Sgiliau Bywyd. Roedd llawer ohonyn nhw'n canolbwyntio ar y pwyslais mawr sy'n cael ei roi ar arholiadau. Dyma beth oedd gan un athro o Landudno i'w ddweud:

"Rydyn ni'n dal i weithio mewn system hen ffasiwn sy'n addysgu disgyblion sut i lwyddo mewn arholiadau yn hytrach na'u paratoi nhw ar gyfer bywyd go iawn. "

Rydyn ni fel Pwyllgor yn deall beth sydd wrth wraidd y sylw hwn, ac yn cael braw o feddwl y bydd cyfrifiaduron a robotiaid wedi cael eu datblygu ymhen rhai blynyddoedd i allu gwneud popeth y gallwn ni ei wneud. Rhaid i ysgolion wneud mwy i ddatblygu meddylwyr creadigol, arloesol a datblygu sgiliau heblaw rhai academaidd.

Soniodd athro arall nad ydi pobl ifanc yn cymryd y gwersi Sgiliau Bywyd o ddifrif pan nad oes arholiad na chymhwyster ar y diwedd. Fe fydden ni'n casáu gweld buddsoddiad mawr mewn addysgu Sgiliau Bywyd dim ond i agweddau pobl ifanc aros yr un fath. Buon ni fel Pwyllgor yn trafod ateb posibl, sef datblygu cymhwyster neu dystysgrif Sgiliau Bywyd i'w dyfarnu i bobl ifanc pan fydden nhw'n gadael yr ysgol yn 16 oed. Soniwyd lawer gwaith am Fagloriaeth Cymru yn ystod y drafodaeth hon, ac er bod y cymhwyster hwn mewn egwyddor yn dystysgrif sgiliau sy'n anelu at wneud yr hyn yr ydyn ni'n ei argymell, nid yw hwn, yn ein barn ni, yn cyrraedd ei nod yn llwyddiannus.

Mewn grwpiau ffocws, fe wnaethon ni ofyn i bobl ifanc fwrw pleidlais i ddweud beth oedd bwysicaf – ai dysgu pobl ifanc i basio arholiadau ynteu addysgu Sgiliau Bywyd? Fe wnaeth y canlyniadau ein synnu, gan mai dim ond 38 y cant oedd yn credu bod addysgu sgiliau bywyd yn bwysicach; roedd 29 y cant yn anghytuno, ac roedd y gweddill yn credu bod y ddau mor bwysig â'i gilydd. Dywedodd sawl person ifanc fod hwn yn gwestiwn anodd i'w ateb, gan fod cymaint o bwysau yn cael ei roi arnyn nhw i lwyddo mewn arholiadau, a hyd nes y bydd newid mewn diwylliant a llai o bwysau yn cael ei roi ar ysgolion i sicrhau canlyniadau arholiadau, roedd y ddau mor bwysig â'i gilydd.

Fel Pwyllgor rydyn ni'n teimlo'n gryf bod angen i Lywodraeth Cymru ac Estyn ailystyried y ffordd y mae ysgolion yn cael eu barnu, gyda llawer llai o ffocws ar ganlyniadau arholiadau, a llawer mwy o bwyslais ar les disgyblion a datblygu pobl ifanc fel unigolion.

Fodd bynnag, fe wnaeth pobl a gymerodd ran yn y grwpiau ffocws sylwadau ar y ffaith ei bod yn anodd ateb y cwestiwn o gofio bod cymaint o bwyslais yn cael ei roi ar arholiadau, a bod y ddwy elfen yn bwysig.

EIN HARGYMHELLION

01. Dylid cyflwyno Manyleb Sgiliau Bywyd cyson dros Gymru gyfan, sy'n cynnwys yr holl sgiliau bywyd craidd wedi'u mapio ar draws y cyfnodau allweddol priodol ac sy'n ystyried unrhyw anghenion dysgu.

02. Dylai pobl ifanc a gweithwyr addysg proffesiynol gytuno ar y sgiliau bywyd craidd yn y fanyleb – ni ddylen nhw ganolbwyntio ar addysgu pobl ifanc sut i fodoli'n unig, ond sut i fyw bywydau llawn ac iach.

03. Dylid penodi cydgysylltydd sgiliau bywyd ym mhob ysgol. Byddai'r cydgysylltydd yn gyfrifol am fapio'r sgiliau bywyd craidd ar draws cwricwlwm yr ysgol, gan sicrhau bod pob disgybl yn cael yr un profiadau, a hynny'n unol â'r Fanyleb Sgiliau Bywyd.

04. Dylid penodi Comisiynydd Sgiliau Bywyd cenedlaethol i sicrhau bod ysgolion yn cyrraedd y safonau gofynnol a bod pob person ifanc yn holl ysgolion Cymru yn cael yr un profiadau.

05. Dylid dysgu gwers benodol ar sgiliau bywyd unwaith bob pythefnos ym mhob ysgol, ond dylid cynnwys sgiliau bywyd mewn pynciau eraill hefyd pan fo hynny'n berthnasol.

06. Dylai pob gwers sy'n canolbwyntio ar sgiliau bywyd gael ei nodi'n glir â'r logo sgiliau bywyd. Drwy hynny, bydd pobl ifanc yn gwybod pryd mae'r sgiliau'n cael eu haddysgu, a sut y byddan nhw'n berthnasol i'w bywydau fel oedolion.

07. Dylai ysgolion gynnal sesiynau adborth bob mis / hanner tymor, er mwyn medru adolygu ac ystyried y modd y maen nhw'n dysgu sgiliau bywyd.

08. Dylai'r gwersi fod yn rhyngweithiol a dylid addysgu sgiliau bywyd drwy weithdai sy'n cynnig hwyl a gweithgareddau cofiadwy yn hytrach na drwy sgyrsiau a llyfrau gwaith.

09. Dylai athrawon gymryd cyfrifoldeb am eu rolau fel addysgwyr sgiliau bywyd, ond rhaid buddsoddi yn eu hyfforddiant fel eu bod yn gallu cyflwyno'r gwersi'n hyderus – dylai hyn gynnwys rhan o gyrsiau hyfforddi athrawon, yn ogystal â darparu cyrsiau i'r holl athrawon presennol.

10. Dylai ysgolion barhau i ddefnyddio gweithwyr proffesiynol o sefydliadau allanol ac elusennau i addysgu'r pynciau mwy sensitif neu arbenigol, er mwyn iddyn nhw rannu eu profiadau eu hunain.

11. Dylai'r Llywodraeth weithio ar y cyd â Senedd Ieuenctid Cymru i greu adnoddau i ddatblygu pecyn cenedlaethol i sicrhau bod y gwersi'n gyson ledled Cymru.

12. Dylai Estyn a'r Llywodraeth ystyried gwahanol ddulliau o arolygu ysgolion – yn lle canolbwyntio'n ormodol ar ganlyniadau arholiadau, dylent roi mwy o sylw i strategaethau lles a chefnogaeth ysgolion a datblygiad pobl ifanc fel unigolion.

13. Dylid creu tystysgrif neu gymhwyster sgiliau bywyd craidd i'w ddyfarnu i bobl ifanc 16 oed.

CYDNABYDDIAETHAU

LLEISIAU BACH

LYNNE NEAGLE AC

SIÂN GWENLLIAN AC

LLOYD HOPKIN

BROOK CYMRU

CHALLENGE WALES

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NORTH WALES TRAINING

CYNGHORAU YSGOL DINBYCH

PEOPLE PLUS MERTHYR, ABERDÂR, PORT TALBOT

GOFALWYR IFANC PORT TALBOT

GRŴP LGBTQ+ PORT TALBOT

CYNGOR IEUENCTID PEN Y BONT AR OGWR

GRŴP IEUENCTID KPC Y PÎL

GYRFA CYMRU

DARPARIAETH INTEGREDIG I BOBL IFANC SIR Y FFLINT

GWASANAETH IEUENCTID CONWY

FLINT HIGH SCHOOL

YSGOL GLAN CLWYD

YSGOL MAES GARMON

PRESTATYN HIGH SCHOOL

ST JOHN THE BAPTIST SCHOOL

BISHOPSTON COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

CALDICOT SCHOOL

YSGOL GYFUN CWM RHYMNI

GOWERTON COMPREHENSIVE

YSGOL GYFUN GWYR

PENTREHAFOD SCHOOL

PONTARDDULAIS COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

PORTHCAWL COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

ABERDARE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

P-05-861 Gwneud addysg wleidyddol yn elfen orfodol o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol newydd

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Kaiesha Ceryn Page, ar ôl casglu 117 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Dylai addysg roi'r sgiliau a'r offer i bobl ifanc a fydd yn sicrhau eu bod yn dod yn ddinasyddion gwerthfawr sy'n ymgysylltu â'r wlad.

Er gwaethaf y datblygiadau mawr sydd wedi digwydd yn sgil y cyfryngau cymdeithasol a chylchoedd newyddion cyflym, mae pobl ifanc yn aml yn ystyried gwleidyddiaeth yn bwnc tabŵ, gan ei weld fel mater nad ydyw i'w tebyg hwy.

Rydym yn credu y dylai pobl ifanc adael addysg gyda dealltwriaeth gynhwysfawr o sefydliadau gwleidyddol yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Argymhellodd adroddiad y Gymdeithas Diwygio Etholiadol y dylid addysgu pedair agwedd allweddol mewn ysgolion – y pleidiau, democratiaeth, rôl sefydliadau ac ymgyrchu.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru gyfle unigryw i arwain y ffordd ar y mater hwn gan ei bod wrthi'n datblygu ei chwricwlwm cenedlaethol cyntaf. Fel un o'i bedwar cysyniad allweddol, nod y cwricwlwm newydd yw creu dinasyddion "moesegol a gwybodus". Felly mae rheswm yn dweud y dylai addysg wleidyddol fod yn rhan hanfodol o hyn.

Mae datblygiad y cwricwlwm hwn yn gyfle unigryw i Lywodraeth Cymru chwyldroi'r ffordd y mae'n addysgu ei phobl ifanc, gan greu'r dinasyddion a fydd yn arweinwyr y dyfodol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Rhondda
- Canol De Cymru

Eitem 3.4

P-05-880 Mae Cymru yn prysur golli ei henw da o ran cerddoriaeth, a'i threftadaeth

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Active Music Services, ar ôl casglu 1,745 o lofnodion ar-lein a 481 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 2,226 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

* Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i lunio Cynllun Cenedlaethol brys ar gyfer Addysg Cerddoriaeth gydag arian canolog penodol, yn unol â gweddill y DU. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod gwersi offerynnau cerdd a hyfforddiant llais fforddiadwy ar gael fel hawl i bob plentyn yng Nghymru.

* Mae'r Gwasanaethau Cerddoriaeth yng Nghymru yn rhan annatod o ddatblygiad Addysg Cerddoriaeth fel rhan o'r cwricwlwm creadigol ar draws pob maes.

* Mae'r cyfraniad a wneir gan y diwydiant a'r gwasanaethau cerddoriaeth i economi a llesiant pobl Cymru yn rhy bwysig i'w anwybyddu.

* Mae nifer y bobl ifanc sy'n astudio cerddoriaeth ar lefel Uwch yng Nghymru wedi haneru mewn deng mlynedd ac mae nifer y cofrestriadau ar gyfer arholiadau TGAU wedi lleihau 40 y cant.

* Nid yw cyni yn esgus i Lywodraeth Cymru ganiatáu dirywiad ein Gwasanaethau Cerddoriaeth. Dylai cyni fod yn rheswm dros fuddsoddi yn yr hawl cyfartal i bawb gael gwasanaethau, a chynaliadwyedd ein cymunedau.

Arwyddwch y ddeiseb hon i gefnogi'r ymgyrch i atal dirywiad Addysg Cerddoriaeth yng Nghymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Cwm Cynon
- Canol De Cymru

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-880
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07431/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

5 Tachwedd 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 29 Hydref ynghylch y ddeiseb 'Mae Cymru yn prysur golli ei henw da o ran cerddoriaeth, a'i threftadaeth'.

Fel y gwyddoch, yn dilyn adroddiad 'Taro'r Tant' gan y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu, mae fy swyddogion wedi mynd ati i weithredu mewn ymateb i'r argymhellion. Mae'r gwaith hwn yn cynnwys comisiynu contractwr annibynnol i gynnal astudiaeth ddichonoldeb i nodi ac asesu opsiynau ar gyfer cyflwyno gwasanaethau addysg cerddoriaeth yn y dyfodol.

Bu peth oedi o ran cael yr adroddiad terfynol i law ac rydw i'n ddiolchgar am eich amynedd yn y mater hwn. Mae'r astudiaeth nawr wedi'i chwblhau ac mae'r contractwr wrthi'n gorffen yr adroddiad terfynol. Rydw i'n edrych ymlaen at gael yr adroddiad terfynol yn fuan a byddaf yn edrych yn ofalus ar y cynnwys a'r canlyniadau ac yn ystyried sut y bydd addysg cerddoriaeth yn cael ei chyflwyno yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol.

Byddaf yn gwneud yn siŵr y bydd copi o'r adroddiad a f'ymateb iddo yn cael ei hanfon atoch cyn gynted ag y bydd ar gael.

Yn gywir

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

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

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

P-05-880 Wales is Rapidly Losing its Musical Reputation and Heritage, Correspondence - Petitioner to Committee, 11.11.19

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Senior Consultant: Dinah Pye AGSM, Dip. Ed, CFPS
Welsh Woman of the Year Winner

Chair - Petitions Committee
Janet Finch-Saunders AM
National Assembly for Wales 10.11.19

Dear Chair

First can I thank the panel for revisiting the Petition:P-05-880 - “Wales is rapidly losing its musical reputation and heritage”.

With regard to the letter you received from Kirsty Williams dated 6.11.19

* It was decided after the publication of Hitting the Right Note in July 2018 that a Feasibility Study would be completed in 6 months so it was first expected to be completed by February 2019.
* When it did not appear It then came to light that consultants had not been appointed and in fact tenders were not sought until March 2019.
* The information following this was that the study would be completed by the end of August/ September 2019.
* There is no explanation as to why there has been a long delay in receiving the final report and for the sake of transparency the Minister needs to explain the reasons why the music services, teachers, parents and pupils have got no idea about their future.
* The Minister states that the study has now been concluded and that the contractor is still in the “process of finalising”. As I am aware of the cost being paid to the chosen contractors I feel this statement is totally unacceptable and am therefore questioning the choice of contractor, the terms of reference and the timeline for completion.
* How long is shortly? As I write more teachers are waiting either to be made redundant or downgraded to self employment while more pupils are going without access to music.

An update to the petition.

* When the Minister made the decision to carry out a Feasibility Study I and my colleagues made it quite clear that Hitting the Right Note was such an efficient report that it was in fact a Feasibility Study in itself. There are growing concerns that with Education funding in serious

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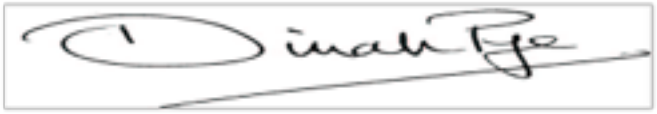
downfall that the £100,000 spent on contractors for irrelevant studies is not a sensible way forward and that money wasted is money that should have gone to the front line. Is the case then that the delay is due to the report being inadequate?

* I wrote to the Minister on 14th October (copy attached) requesting an explanation for the delay of the Feasibility Study and the second grant of £1.4 million that the services are waiting for to plan ahead.
* I received a reply from the Minister on 1.11.19 (copy attached) and the content is similar to the letter sent to you. I have not replied as the decision to revisit the petition came through.
* It has come to my notice that the first part of the grant has been distributed to local authorities but that there is some controversy as to how the WLGA has monitored its distribution. There appears to be a lack of clarity in report backs between the WLGA and the Welsh Government on how the initial grant was used.
* I wrote to the Chair of WLGA at the end of October requesting an update on the payment of the 2nd grant to which I had a reply that a member of staff would contact me but to date nothing has arrived.

Finally the petition P-05-880 - “Wales is rapidly losing its musical reputation and heritage” is now 16 months in further decline with no apparent timeline of any serious debate at Welsh Assembly level. I am of course aware of all the serious situations that Wales is facing at present but with daily reports regarding the importance of music for well being, creativity, equality and its profile in the New Curriculum any further delay is going to damage the present situation beyond rescue. I am therefore asking the petitions panel to break the impasse and call for an urgent debate in the Senedd to discuss the reasons for the delay and a decision that will allow local authorities, music services and all affected plan for the Spring 2020 term.

Yours sincerely

Dinah Pye



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14.10.19
Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Cabinet Secretary for
Education

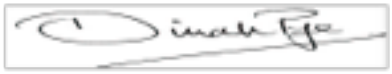
Dear Cabinet Secretary
I and many others are becoming more and more concerned at the delays affecting decisions regarding the Music Services across Wales.

Firstly, there is still a £1.4 million grant overdue that services are dependant upon to continue delivering services pertaining to your policy for music education. Can you therefore please advise how much longer the services have to continue to apologise to parents and pupils for the lack of financial support.

Secondly, all concerned were initially informed that a Feasibility Study would be provided in 6 months by February 2019. This was then delayed until the end of September 2019. As there is now no sign of this important report can I please urge you to treat this report as an extremely urgent matter in order to sustain the already depleted services.

Finally the petitions office is patiently waiting to decide to apply for a debate in the Senedd on this crucial issue and again I trust there will be an immediate response from your department on the way forward.

Yours sincerely
Dinah Pye (Ms.)



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Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07347/19
Dinah Pye
Senior Consultant
Active Music Services

info@activemusicservice

01 November 2019

Dear Dinah Pye,

Thank you for your letter of 14 October regarding music services in Wales.

As you are aware, following the Culture, Welsh Language and Communications Committee's report, my officials have taken forward work in this important area in response to the recommendations.

I agreed to procure an independent contractor to carry out a feasibility study to assess options for the future delivery of music provision.

I continue to recognise the current pressures facing music services, but as I have said previously, and I am sure you agree, it would be remiss of us to not explore this issue properly and thoroughly. The study has now concluded and the contractor is in the process of finalising the report. I look forward to receiving the final report shortly and will be closely examining the content and considering the future delivery of music education in Wales.

I am pleased to confirm that my officials are currently in the process of issuing the additional £1.4 million funding to local authorities to support music service provision across Wales during 2019-20.

I am aware that the petitions committee have considered the petition 'Wales is Rapidly Losing its Musical Reputation and Heritage' submitted by Active Music Services and are awaiting the publication of the music services feasibility report to consider further.

Yours sincerely,

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

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

Eitem 3.5

P-05-884 Diwygio Rheoliadau Addysg (Cymorth i Fyfyrwyr) (Cymru) 2018 i gynnwys sefydliadau'r DU sydd â gweithrediadau dramor

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Alanna Jones, ar ôl casglu 158 o lofnodion ar-lein a 141 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 299 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddiwygio geiriad presennol Rheoliadau Addysg (Cymorth i Fyfyrwyr) (Cymru) 2018 ("y Rheoliadau"). Rydym yn galw ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i wneud y diwygiadau i'r Rheoliadau i fynd i'r afael â chyfyngiad presennol Rheoliad 6, Amod 5, sy'n atal myfyrwyr o Gymru rhag cael mynediad at gyllid myfyrwyr i astudio mewn sefydliadau addysg uwch yn y DU lle mae lleoliad yr astudio ar eu campws tramor. Rydym ni'n ystyried y gellid ei gyflawni, naill ai drwy:

ehangu'r meini prawf yn Amod 5 i gynnwys cyrsiau a ddarperir gan sefydliadau addysg uwch yn y DU naill ai yn eu campysau yn y DU neu dramor; neu

diwygio Amod 5 i gynnwys cyrsiau a ddarperir gan sefydliadau addysg uwch sy'n cynnig cyrsiau dynodedig ac i gynnwys Athrofa Prifysgol Llundain ym Mharis ar y rhestr o sefydliadau sy'n cynnig cyrsiau dynodedig, gan ddefnyddio'ch disgresiwn o dan Reoliad 8.

Diwygiad Arfaethedig:

Opsiwn 1

"Condition 5

At least half of the teaching and supervision which comprise the course is provided in the United Kingdom or at any campus of a United Kingdom higher education institution located outside of the United Kingdom".

Opsiwn 2

"Condition 5

At least half of the teaching and supervision which comprise the course is provided in the United Kingdom. This condition shall apply, unless the course has been deemed to be treated as a designated course pursuant to Regulation 8(1) or 8(2)."

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i fabwysiadu'r newidiadau arfaethedig fel y gall myfyrwyr o Gymru sy'n gwneud cais am gyrsiau mewn sefydliadau fel Athrofa Prifysgol Llundain ym Mharis gael eu hystyried fel "myfyrwyr cymwys" at ddibenion cael cymorth i fyfyrwyr. Mae Athrofa Prifysgol Llundain ym Mharis yn cynnig cyrsiau addysg uwch mewn ieithoedd modern, ble mae'r addysgu a'r goruchwylio yn cael ei gynnal yn bennaf ym Mharis. Serch hynny, caiff myfyrwyr eu haddysgu gan gyflogeion Prifysgol Llundain a'i phartner cydweithredol, Queen Mary, Prifysgol Llundain.

Oni wneir newid i eiriad presennol y Rheoliadau, bydd myfyrwyr o Gymru yn parhau i ddioddef anfantais anghyfiawn wrth wneud cais am gyrsiau mewn sefydliadau penodol yn y DU. Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i wneud y newid hwn gan nad oes cyfyngiad tebyg ar draws rhannau eraill o'r DU. Os na chymerir unrhyw gamau, gall y Rheoliadau barhau i fod yn rhwystr i fyfyrwyr sy'n gobeithio gwneud cais am gyrsiau yn Athrofa Prifysgol Llundain ym Mharis.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:
Rhwng mis Medi 2018 a mis Chwefror 2019 cawsom negeseuon anghyson ynglŷn â sefyllfa Athrofa Prifysgol Llundain ym Mharis a chafodd myfyrwyr presennol a darpar fyfyrwyr wybodaeth anghyson am eu cymhwysedd. Cymerodd Athrofa Prifysgol Llundain ym Mharis y camau canlynol i fynd i'r afael â hyn:

Cysylltwyd â'r Cwmni Benthyciadau i Fyfyrwyr
Cysylltwyd â Chyllid Myfyrwyr Cymru
Cysylltwyd ag adran 'Dynodi' Llywodraeth Cymru.
Mae copïau o'r ohebiaeth berthnasol ar gael ar gais.

Pan eglurwyd y sefyllfa o'r diwedd, ym mis Chwefror, cafodd ymgeiswyr o Gymru wybod gan Athrofa Prifysgol Llundain ym Mharis nad oeddent yn gymwys i gael cyllid myfyrwyr ar gyfer y rhaglenni hyn, ac achosodd hyn ofid

sylweddol iddynt. Felly, rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ystyried ein pryderon fel mater o flaenoriaeth.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

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Janet Finch-Saunders
Assembly Member
Chair of the Petitions Committee.
National Assembly for Wales
SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales

30th October 2019

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders,

The University of London Institute in Paris is a Central Academic Body of the University of London. Its legal headquarters is the University of London based in London.
For a number of years, we have registered our students through a Member Institution of the University of London, with this sister institution acting as the validating partner. This is currently Queen Mary University of London, with students receiving a University of London award. As the registering institution, Queen Mary University of London's registration with the Office for Students includes ULIP students, who benefit from the same provision as if they were studying at the main campus, including for access and participation, quality and standards and student policies.

ULIP has a long history in Paris playing a Franco-British academic bridging role since the end of the 19th century. It was formally incorporated into the University of London in 1969 and began offering University of London degree programmes in the mid 1990s. We have evidence of ULIP students beginning to be eligible for UK student financial support in the early 2000s but we were unable to trace back the exact terms of the special arrangement in place with the Student Loans Company. The current form of this agreement as expressed by the SLC in liaison with DfE is:
Eligible students attending designated undergraduate courses at ULIP are treated as if they are attending a designated UK course at London University. Therefore, eligible students will qualify for home fee status (i.e. subject to maximum £9,250 fee limits for a full-time course), fee loans to meet the full costs of their tuition and partially means-tested loans for living costs at the overseas rate.

ULIP is a very small institute with around 180 students, the main student body being British. It offers a wide-ranging university experience with undergraduate, postgraduate and research students on the premises, a full time bilingual and bicultural faculty and an active research programme including a busy public research seminar series which allows students to interact beyond the institute with experts and academic guests. Students benefit from support and resources both on site in Paris as well as from the central University of London and Queen Mary University of London.

ULIP gives students the opportunity for a longer-term immersion in a different cultural and linguistic environment, while studying for a UK degree. This immersion is particularly important for our French Studies students who normally become bilingual as well as achieving a first degree, but also for the International Politics students who benefit from exposure to a range of international political actors during their degree. Currently students of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland are able to benefit

from the experience thanks to the financial support received from the Student Loans Company, whereas Welsh students are not.

We first became aware that there had been a change in the Welsh regulations in Autumn 2018 when four ULIP students from Wales were told their funding was being suspended. The issue was eventually resolved for the students who were already registered at ULIP and the Student Loans Company confirmed that they would remain eligible for funding until the end of their programme but confirmed that future students would not be eligible due to a change in Welsh regulations stipulating that at least 50% of the teaching should take place in the UK. The SLC recommended that we contact the Welsh government for further information on course designation. When we contacted the course designation service, the initial response we received indicated that the matter was being looked into and that we would be contacted as soon as it was resolved but after a couple of months the Deputy Director of the Higher Education Division informed us that programmes at ULIP did not meet course designation criteria because of our geographical location.

The petition submitted by one of students received strong support from current students, alumni and applicants who could not understand why the geographical location of the teaching would mean Welsh students would be ineligible for funding when in fact ULIP's location was offering a clear advantage to their learning, with the high standards, quality and support of a UK education.

The letter from the Minister for Education sent to the Petitions Committee in May and copied to the student petitioner raises the point that the regulatory framework is designed to provide the required protections for students, which is difficult when provision moves abroad. This response does not acknowledge the fact that ULIP provision is in fact covered by our partner institution's registration with the OfS, thus offering the required safeguards. There was also a comment in the letter about not wanting to increase the amount of fee income remitted overseas but the unique nature of the ULIP offering and size mean that historically we have only had a handful of Welsh students at any given time. It is also worth noting that fees are collected in the UK and ULIP does not generate a surplus, it is financially supported by the University of London.

I hope the information above has given you the required information on ULIP's particular situation and I would be happy to answer any outstanding questions.

Kind regards,

Dr Tim Gore OBE
Chief Executive Officer

P-05-884 Amendment to Education (Student Support) (Wales) Regulations 2018 to include UK institutions with operations overseas, Correspondence – Petitioner to Chair, 12.11.19

Tuesday 12th November 2019

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders,

Following Dr Gore's letter, I do not feel that I have any more to add on the status of the University of London Institute in Paris (ULIP) as an academic institution and I hope that his letter has been able to clarify the unique nature of ULIP to the Petitions Committee.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all members of the Committee for their participation and interest in this matter thus far and I hope it can be resolved soon.

Best regards,

Alanna Jones

Eitem 3.6

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 croniad 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 argymell 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

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

WRITTEN STATEMENT
BY
THE WELSH GOVERNMENT

TITLE	**Access agreement for the cystic fibrosis medicines Orkambi® and Symkevi®**
DATE	**13 November 2019**
BY	**Vaughan Gething, Minister for Health and Social Services**

Last month I issued a written statement confirming discussions were taking place between Welsh Government officials and representatives of Vertex Pharmaceuticals to discuss how the agreement reached with NHS England to make Vertex's licensed cystic fibrosis medicines available could be made on equivalent terms for patients in Wales.

I made clear my expectation that Vertex must offer NHS Wales the same agreement made with NHS England. Following a short but intensive period of joint work between Welsh Government officials, the NHS Wales Procurement Service and Vertex, I am pleased to confirm that expectation has now been met. Today I have agreed in principle the terms of an agreement which will mean patients in Wales have access to Orkambi® and Symkevi® as well as continued access to Kalydeco® where these medicines are clinically appropriate. Work will now progress to finalise the detail of the contract between Vertex and the NHS Wales Procurement Service.

I am very aware that patients and their families will expect these medicines to be made available promptly. I have therefore asked for the agreement to be finalised before the end of November to allow the highest priority patients to access treatment in December with all eligible patients being offered treatment from 2020.

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Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair, Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff, CF99 1NA

13 November 2019

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders,

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

Further to my last communication to you of 27th September regarding Petition P-05-797, I'm pleased to provide you with the latest update.

On 24th October, Vertex and NHS England reached an agreement on access to our currently licensed cystic fibrosis (CF) medicines and any future indications of these medicines. This included provisions for an agreement on the same terms to be offered to the NHS in Wales and Northern Ireland, aligned to the specific patient numbers of Wales and Northern Ireland. We have therefore been in intensive discussions with Welsh Government officials on extending access.

We are pleased that the Minister for Health and Social Services has today announced that NHS Wales has accepted an offer to make Orkambi (lumacaftor/ivacaftor) and Symkevi (tezacaftor/ivacaftor) available to eligible patients in Wales, as well as to expand access to Kalydeco (ivacaftor) to all eligible patients (see Cabinet Statement: Written Statement: Access agreement for the cystic fibrosis medicines Orkambi® and Symkevi®, 13 November 2019).

Previously, your Committee asked for confirmation as to when appraisal applications would be made to the All Wales Medicines Strategy Group (AWMSG) in respect of lumacaftor/ivacaftor and tezacaftor/ivacaftor. I can confirm that these were submitted to the AWMSG in October, however, it is expected that these appraisals will be suspended in view of the above developments and provision for appraisals of these medicines by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) in due course.

We are pleased that the agreement will give access to our licensed medicines to all eligible CF patients (approximately 270 patients) in Wales.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Oliver
UK Country Manager
Vertex Pharmaceuticals

Cystic Fibrosis a fight we must win

Cystic Fibrosis Trust Statement: Response to Welsh Government announcement regarding access to cystic fibrosis medicines.

David Ramsden, Chief Executive at the Cystic Fibrosis Trust said: "It is great news that Welsh people with cystic fibrosis will soon have access to the life-saving CF drugs Orkambi and Symkevi.

"This has been a hard-fought four-year battle, which has caused real damage and pain and I want to thank everyone, including the Petitions Committee and Assembly Members from all parties, who have contributed to this campaign, for their persistence and determination.

"We must now work with Welsh health authorities to ensure that future cystic fibrosis therapies, including those that will have greater health benefit for a larger number of people with CF in Wales, are not subject to the same damaging delay and are available at the earliest opportunity."

There are 402 people with CF living in Wales according to the 2018 **Registry report**, and approximately 190 could stand to benefit from these drugs.

The Cystic Fibrosis Trust (as host and sponsor of the UK CF Registry) has co-signed a data collection agreement with NHS England, NICE and the company, Vertex Pharmaceuticals. The purpose of this agreement is to support evidence-gathering that may address uncertainties identified by NICE's technology appraisal committee.

This is a similar arrangement in place with the Scottish Government, following their separate agreement to provide interim reimbursement of these therapies, in advance of a formal HTA by the Scottish Medicines Consortium.

The UK CF Registry is a secure centralised database, which records health data on consenting people with cystic fibrosis. CF care teams enter data at every specialist centre and clinic across the UK, with over 99% of people with CF consenting to their data being submitted.

These agreements in England and Scotland have been a product of close collaboration with national authorities, and address relevant requirements identified in those geographies. We have offered the same opportunity to Welsh health authorities.

P-05-831 Rhowch ddiwedd ar yr annhegwch a'r gwahaniaethu yn y cymorth ariannol a roddir i ddioddefwyr sgandal gwaed wedi'i heintio yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Contaminated Whole Blood UK Group, ar ôl casglu 159 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i roi diwedd ar yr annhegwch a'r gwahaniaethu yn y cymorth ariannol a roddir i ddioddefwyr sgandal gwaed wedi'i heintio yng Nghymru, drwy newid y cynllun i o leiaf adlewyrchu'r darpariaethau ar gyfer y rheini a gaiff eu heintio yn Lloegr.

Mae sawl categori o ddioddefwyr yng Nghymru sydd o bosibl ar eu colled o £20,000 neu fwy o dan y cynllun. Cafodd miloedd o bobl eu heintio o ganlyniad i dderbyn gwaed wedi'i heintio neu gynhyrchion gwaed wedi'u heintio a roddwyd iddynt gan y GIG tan fis Medi 1991 o leiaf. Mae dros ddwy fil o bobl eisoes wedi marw.

Yn dilyn datganoli pwerau, y Cynulliad sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros gefnogi dioddefwyr a'u teuluoedd y rhai sydd wedi'u heintio yng Nghymru. Caiff y cynlluniau cefnogaeth eu gweithredu gan wasanaeth Cefnogi Gwaed wedi'i Heintio yng Nghymru (WIBSS) a weinyddir gan Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Velindre a Chyd-bartneriaeth Gwasanaethau'r GIG (NWSSP) sydd, yn y pen draw, yn atebol i Gynulliad Cymru.

I'r rheini a gaiff eu heintio yn Lloegr, cynhelir y cynllun cyfatebol gan EIBSS, sydd yn y pen draw yn atebol i'r senedd yn Llundain. Er i'r dioddefwyr oll gael eu heintio gan y GIG cyn iddo gael ei ddatganoli, mae gan EIBSS ac WIBSS ddarpariaethau tra gwahanol o ran cymorth ariannol. Y ffactor sy'n pennu pa gynllun y byddwch chi'n ei gael yw lle cafodd y dioddefwr ei heintio yn hytrach na lle mae'n byw. Mae dau gynllun na all y rheini sydd o dan WIBSS gael mynediad atynt. Gelwir y rhain yn 'Fecanwaith Categori Arbennig' a 'cynllun cyllid ychwanegol dewisol'. Effaith net hyn oll yw bod sawl categori o ddioddefwyr heintiau yng Nghymru o bosibl ar eu colled o £20,000 o dan y cynllun, neu'n fwy os oes ganddynt blant, waeth ble y maent yn byw. Bydd dau berson sy'n byw yng Nghaerdydd er enghraifft, sydd wedi'u heintio gan y GIG, â'r un effaith, o bosibl yn cael gwahaniaeth o £20,000 mewn cymorth

ariannol dim ond gan fod un o'r ddau 'yn fwy lwcus' o gael ei heintio yn Lloegr.

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i ymyrryd i roi diwedd ar yr anghyfiawnder hwn nawr

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol
Pwy ydym ni: rydym yn grŵp cefnogi cyfoedion annibynnol sy'n cynnwys dioddefwyr sgandal gwaed wedi'i heintio ledled y DU https://www.facebook.com/groups/ContaminatedWholeBloodUK/

Lle gellir canfod manylion cynlluniau cyfatebol ar gyfer y rheini a gaiff eu heintio yn Lloegr a'r rheini a gaiff eu heintio yng Nghymru: I bobl sydd wedi'u heintio yng Nghymru, https://wibss.wales.nhs.uk/ I bobl sydd wedi'u heintio yn Lloegr, dyma'r cynllun cyfatebol https://www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/england-infected-blood-support-scheme

Beth sydd wedi digwydd hyd yn hyn:

Ar sawl achlysur, mae gwahanol sefydliadau wedi ceisio codi'r mater yn yr ymchwiliad sy'n cael ei arwain gan Syr Brian Langstaff a thrwy wneud y wasg yn ymwybodol o'r erthygl hon sy'n canolbwyntio ar y gwahaniaethau rhwng cynlluniau Cymru a'r Alban https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-politics-43898899

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad
- Gorllewin Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

P-05-831 End the unfairness and discrimination in the financial support for victims of the contaminated blood scandals who were infected in Wales, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 07.11.19

The Paper by the WG is welcomed and for a period equalised the payment level to those in England.

However, the £18,500 payment level in England has been increased to £28k meaning again that those infected in Wales are out of Kilter. It would be useful if the Welsh govt could respond to that point

Eitem 3.8

P-05-859 Dylid Darparu Tai Plant yng Nghymru i Blant sy'n Dioddef Camdriniaeth Rywiol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Mayameen Meftahi, ar ôl casglu 227 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae'r syniad y tu ôl i dai plant yn seiliedig ar yr arferion gorau a welir yn yr UDA a Sgandinafia. Gan gydnabod bregusrwydd plant sy'n ddioddefwyr, a'r niwed y mae cyfweliadau niferus yn ei achosi iddynt, mae tai plant yn ymateb sy'n ystyriol o blant wrth ymdrin ag achosion lle y cam-driniwyd plentyn yn rhywiol.

Yn y DU, mae dau dŷ plant yn ninas Llundain, ond nid oes yr un yng Nghymru.

Nid yw plant yn gwybod at bwy nac i ble y gallent droi, nid ydynt yn gwybod bod cymorth ar gael, ond trwy gynnig Tai Plant ledled y DU, gallwn achub plant.

Parhau â llochesi i ddioddefwyr trais domestig, ond dylai fod Tai Plant ar gyfer plant sy'n dioddef camdriniaeth rywiol.

Gwyddom y bydd llawer o blant sy'n cael eu cam-drin yn ceisio dianc rywbryd; byddant am ddod yn rhydd o'u sefyllfa, ond nid oes ganddynt rywle i droi. Cânt eu dychwelyd adref, yn ôl i afael y sawl sy'n eu cam-drin.

Gallai darparu tŷ diogel sy'n ystyriol o blant agor y ffordd at ddatgelu a diogelu.

Yng Ngwlad yr Iâ, mae model 'Barnahús' ar waith er 1998, sef lle ar gyfer cynnal cyfweliadau fforensig, gwneud datganiadau llys, cynnal archwiliadau meddygol a chael mynediad at wasanaethau therapiwtig, i gyd o dan un to. Dylem roi hyn ar gael, fel y gwnawn o ran llochesi i ddioddefwyr trais domestig. Ers i Wlad yr Iâ sefydlu'r model Barnahús, mae nifer y plant sy'n gofyn am gymorth ar ôl dioddef camdriniaeth rywiol wedi mwy na dyblu bob blwyddyn, mae nifer y cyhuddiadau wedi treblu, ac mae nifer yr euogfarnau

wedi dyblu. Mae hyn yn ddigon o dystiolaeth i ddangos bod y tai hyn yn hanfodol.

Dylid darparu tai plant, ac ar ben hynny dylid dysgu i blant fod yr opsiynau hyn ar gael.

Ymunwch â ni yn yr ymgyrch i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn, a phwyso ar i Lywodraeth Cymru ddarparu Tŷ Diogel yng Nghymru – ni allwn ddisgwyl i blant fynd i Lundain, hyd yn oed lle maent yn gwybod am fodolaeth tai o'r fath.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Mae ar ein plant angen rhywle iddynt fynd iddo, mae angen iddynt fod yn ddiogel, ac mae angen iddynt allu cyrraedd y cymorth cywir i achub y plant hyn rhag oes o ddioddef oherwydd Camdriniaeth Rywiol.

Llofnodwch y ddeiseb hon a gwneud i bethau ddechrau symud!

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Abertawe
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref VG/07985/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
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24 October 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 1 October regarding Petition No. P-05-859; seeking an update on the roll-out of the new Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) model and access to SARC and other support services.

The committee has specifically requested:

a) *an update on the rollout of the new model for Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs), including the proposed locations of the two paediatric hubs and local centres;*

There remains a commitment to establishing two paediatric SARC hubs (Swansea and Cardiff) to provide paediatric acute and historic services across the region with ongoing support being provided from the more local SARC spokes. The multi-agency SARC project continues to work collaboratively to develop a sustainable service model.

Issues relating to the recruitment of paediatricians is a national issue. Unfortunately as a result of these recruitment challenges, the acute service in Swansea Bay has been suspended and an interim service model has been established. The interim service provides an acute service from Ynys Saff SARC in Cardiff and Vale UHB, for all children across the region under the age of 14 years. Follow up care is provided by more local service providers, as appropriate. Children over the age of 14 continue to be seen by a forensic medical examiner at their nearest SARC. There is no change to the management of historic cases at this time, which continue to be seen in Singleton Hospital, Swansea and Nevill Hall Hospital, Abergavenny or to the out-of-hours provision.

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CF99 1NA

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

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

In parallel to the establishment of the interim service, the SARC project reviewed the two-hub paediatric model originally proposed, in terms of feasibility and achievability. The review consisted of a multi-agency option appraisal followed by a focus group with paediatricians from across the region.

The two-hub paediatric model (Swansea and Cardiff) was supported by the review with a number of additional recommendations to support the service model. These include:

- Increasing the age from 14 to 16 for children that can been seen at the paediatric hub. This is in line with national guidance and services in North Wales.
- The need to develop a sustainable clinical workforce model.
- Developing pathways and commissioning arrangements with North Wales for children living in north Powys
- Exploring options to expand the role of the paediatrician to undertake the forensic examination, in addition to the health assessment.

The proposals recognise that clinicians need to see a minimum number of children to develop and retain the skills and experience needed to ensure services can meet the needs of children and young people. This is particularly important in order to minimise any further trauma from the assessment which may occur is a child is seem by the wrong person. The two-hub paediatric model balances the current number of children needing to access support, with the need for clinicians to maintain skills and experience. The aim is for the majority of children to be seen during the day, and as a minimum, be able to offer a paediatric assessment within 24 hours of referral.

These recommendations were made to the SARC project board in August and are being considered by health boards through Board meetings (September/October).

Children living in Powys.

The Project recognised the geographical challenges for children needing to access acute SARC services in Powys. The SARC project has recommended that children in North Powys should be able to access acute SARC services from the Amethyst Centre in North Wales, rather than traveling to Swansea or Cardiff if they so wish . Ongoing support would be provided from the more local SARC services and local Health Board in line with the existing commissioning arrangements for the health board. Following approval of the recommendations, work will need to take place with North Wales SARC service to develop pathways and the commissioning arrangements to enable children up to their sixteenth birthday who live in North Powys to access SARC services in Colwyn Bay, if they require forensic examination.

Next steps

There is significant work needed to move to a sustainable two-site service model for the paediatric SARC hubs in the region. The project board is developing a provisional timeline to which they are working. However, it should be noted that this timeframe may change in response to external influences e.g. PCC elections, engagement requirements etc. Specialist advice is currently being sought in relation to this.

The Committee will be aware North Wales have not been part of the recent service development work, but it is recognised that there are significant benefits from working across Wales. The next phase of the work will therefore involve working with colleagues in the North Wales SARC service to explore opportunities for closer working and as part of an All Wales network model.

I can assure the Committee that the interim model will remain in place until a new sustainable service model is implemented.

b) *more information about waiting times for accessing existing SARCs;*

There is no waiting time for accessing Sexual Assault Referral Centres. Individuals who present at the SARC service (self-referrals) will be seen immediately.

If a referral or a telephone call is received as an acute case (incident happened within the last seven days), the individual will be seen straight away under a 24/7 access. Non acute cases (incident occurred in last 12 months) will be seen within five days of a referral or telephone contact and this will be the offer of a face to face appointment. Historic cases (longer than 12 months) are managed in the same way as non-acute cases.

c) *details on whether there are existing support services in place for children to access without the need for a referral.*

The usual mechanism for a young person to access the SARC service is a referral from social services or the police, although some older children may self-refer. However, any child under the age of 16, attending the SARC would be seen and appropriately advised that, in line with All Wales Child Protection Procedures, an incident would need to be disclosed to police and children's services. This would engage all relevant support services.

I hope this information is helpful to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

P-05-859 Provide Child Houses in Wales for victims of child sexual abuse, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 12.11.19

Thank you for the update with regards to the petition and letter. It's reassuring to know there are movements taking place to better secure the needs of victims of child sexual Abuse.

I note the following:

c) details on whether there are existing support services in place for children to access without the need for a referral.

The usual mechanism for a young person to access the SARC service is a referral from social services or the police, although some older children may self-refer. However, any child under the age of 16, attending the SARC would be seen and appropriately advised that, in line with All Wales Child Protection Procedures, an incident would need to be disclosed to police and children's services. This would engage all relevant support services.

* Again, we are not addressing the complexities of Child Sexual Abuse, that is different from Sexual Assault that can be seen or addressed often easier.

Child Sexual Abuse is very often over time abuse. The fact that there is still no service available that a child can access is the issue. Some older children may be able to refer... And yet younger children only by way of local authority involvement. This goes right back to the start of the petition, that victims of child sexual Abuse are unlikely to report to authorities.

So there is still no safe place for children to access by their own account and then if it's not an immediate sexual act, they will be spoken to over the phone.

There needs to be more facilities and safe spaces for children to access if they need.

With regards

Mayameen Meftahi (MASC P.Th & NLP)
Trauma Recovery Coach & Sexual Violence Expert

Eitem 3.9

P-05-896 Atal Ward 35 yn Ysbyty'r Tywysog Siarl rhag Cau
Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Beverly Gillespie, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 281 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i atal unig ward dementia Merthyr Tudful rhag cau. Mae Ward 35 yn Ysbyty'r Tywysog Siarl yn darparu seibiant hanfodol i deuluoedd ac anwyliaid preswylwyr lleol sy'n dioddef clefyd Alzheimer a ffurfiau eraill ar ddementia. Heb yr ased hanfodol hwn, mae bygythiad gwirioneddol o niwed y gellir ei atal i'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed. Erbyn hyn, ni all llawer o bobl ofalu am aelodau'r teulu sydd â'r cyflwr hwn oherwydd bod angen gofal arnynt hwythau neu oherwydd pwysau gwaith ac ymrwymiadau gofal plant. Ystyriwch y goblygiadau negyddol ehangach o gau'r ward hon a'r boen y byddai'n ei hachosi i lawer o deuluoedd, y byddai eu ward dementia agosaf filltiroedd i ffwrdd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Cwm Taf Morgannwg
University Health Board

Your Ref/Eich cyf:
Our Ref/Ein cyf: ALf M G
Date/Dyddiad: 23nd October 2019
Tel/ffôn:
Fax/Ffacs:
Email/ebost:
Dept/Adran: Executive

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair, Petitions Committee
Welsh Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff CF99 1NA

Dear Janet,

Re: Petition P-05-896 Prevent the closure of Ward 35 at Prince Charles Hospital

Thank you for writing to me on 2nd October 2019 after the petitions Committee gave consideration to the above which was submitted by Beverly Gillespie. Firstly I would like to acknowledge the impact any change in service has on our population, particularly as in this instance where the changes may impact on some of the most vulnerable people we service.

People were not directly admitted to Ward 35, the beds for assessment and initial treatment for people living with dementia are in the Royal Glamorgan Hospital in Llantrisant and the Princess of Wales Hospital in Bridgend. After assessment some people require a longer period of stabilisation to enable discharge, ward 35 was used in such instances.

There has been a longstanding and comprehensive change in Cwm Taf Morgannwg in how people living with dementia and their families are supported. Decisions and early stages of the transformation date back to 2014 where there was full support for the change in how services would be delivered. The change proposed was part of a wider recovery model consultation that was undertaken in line all the approaches such work should follow in conjunction with the Community Health Council. Following the initial decision to endorse the service transformation, the Board has reviewed progress on the agreed plan many times including twice in 2019. The strategic direction agreed by the Board involved was implicit in first increasing community resources, joint working across a range of settings and as these impacted to then to reduce longer stay assessment beds as demand for admission changed.

Phase 1 completed in late 2014 involved the closure of Ward 1 in Dewi Sant Hospital (18 beds), commissioning of a single site assessment & Enhanced Care Unit at Royal Glamorgan Hospital (RGH) and also an investment in 7 day Crisis Mental Health Team working. This was successfully implemented with no adverse impact on occupancy in other similar wards. Phase 2 completed in 2016 with the closure of Dinas Ward in Ysbyty George Thomas (YGT) (19 beds). The bed reduction was enabled through further investment to increase the Psychiatric Liaison Service from 5 to 7 days per week and change to the function of older adult mental health wards in RGH.

Phase 3 took the approach of reducing demand on beds in YGT through investment in community services and providing a focal point for these through the development of a new Health and Wellbeing Centre there. This phase completed in May 2018. Fernhill Ward (19 beds) closed in December 2017 and Cambrian Ward (19 beds) closed May 2018.

The last phase of work related to ward 35 which closed in August this year. The 10 bed ward had cared for five patients for most of the year and had not been taking new admissions for some time. To further support the model of supporting more people at home further investment had been made in supporting people with dementia and behaviours that challenge as well as enhancing the more traditional community services with significant investment. A small number of people still need longer than is typical in hospital to stabilise and prepare them for discharge. For the Rhondda, Taf Ely, Merthyr Tydfil and Cynon population a ward in Ysbyty Cwm Cynon in Mountain Ash is available for people.

Ward 35 also provided a respite service for the population of Merthyr Tydfil and Cynon Valley. This bed was retained and moved to Ward 7 YCC on 27 May. All the people accessing the bed on Ward 7 were engaged as were their families and carers and the transition has gone smoothly.

Although difficult for families and staff the closure went smoothly and as planned. Concerns were raised during the process and the team worked hard to meet with as many people and groups as possible both at the time the board made the initial decision, and in the months where the change was more imminent.

Myself or the team would be happy to discuss this change further if it would help.

Yours Sincerely

Mr Alan Lawrie
Director of Primary, Community Care & Mental Health Services
Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board

c.c Ms Julie Denley, Assistant Director for Mental Health Services

P-05-902 Iechyd Meddwl Tadau (Iechyd Meddwl Tadau Newydd)

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Mark Williams, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 116 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Mae GIG Lloegr wedi cymryd y "cam pwysig" i sgrinio iechyd meddwl tadau a'u cefnogi yn hynny o beth lle mae ar eu partneriaid salwch meddwl amenedigol.

Hunanladdiad yw'r achos marwolaethau mwyaf ymhlith dynion o dan 50 oed, a chyda dadl newydd yn Senedd y DU, teimlwn y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn dilyn yr un trywydd ac ariannu iechyd meddwl tadau newydd oherwydd, heb y gefnogaeth hon, gallai effeithio ar famau ac ar ddatblygiad y plant.

Yn 2015, canfu adroddiad Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol Geni Plant, "Dads in Distress", fod 38 y cant o dadau yn poeni am eu hiechyd meddwl eu hunain a bod 73 y cant yn poeni am iechyd meddwl eu partneriaid.

Mae 1 o bob 10 tad yn dioddef iselder ôl-enedigol, sy'n ymddangos yn wahanol, mwy o ddicter, yfed, camddefnyddio sylweddau ac, wrth gwrs, mae tadau'n ei chael hi'n anodd bondio â'u plant hefyd.

Mae'r pwysau ar dadau yn wahanol i'r hyn welwyd flynyddoedd yn ôl, mae cyplau o'r un rhyw, ac mae angen cefnogaeth ar dadau sy'n aros gartref.

Oherwydd y diffyg cefnogaeth a'r diffyg sgrinio, mae tadau yn aml yn troi at wasanaethau eraill pan fydd hi'n argyfwng ar ôl i'r berthynas ddod i ben, gwaetha'r modd.

Mae arbrawf Wyneb Llonydd gyda thadau yn dangos pwysigrwydd cefnogi tadau er lles eu hiechyd meddwl oherwydd pwysigrwydd y 1001 diwrnod cyntaf, sef y cyfnod cyn geni ac ôl-enedigol.

O gefnogi pob rhiant, bydd canlyniadau llawer gwell i'r teulu cyfan.

Hoffem weld Cymru yn dilyn cynllun hirdymor newydd GIG Lloegr trwy gynnwys tadau

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ogwr
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref VG/08117/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
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Petitions Committee
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4 November 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 14 October regarding Petition P-05-902 Paternal Mental Health (New Fathers Mental Health) from Mark Williams.

We remain committed to improving perinatal mental health services and it is a proposed priority area for action within the new Together for Mental Health Delivery Plan 2019-2022 which will be published later this year. The work that is being led by the National Clinical Lead for Perinatal Mental Health towards developing a perinatal pathway will form part of the final Delivery Plan. I recognise the Committee's concerns that this pathway will need to take account of mothers and their partners which I can confirm will be considered as part of the pathway development work.

As stated previously all health boards are expected to work towards meeting agreed standards for integrated perinatal health services in Wales by March 2020. These standards include considering the mental health and well-being of fathers/partners.

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

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

In Wales, we have also implemented the Mental Health (Wales) Measure which provides services at an early stage through the Local Primary Mental Health Support Service, as well as ensuring those in need of specialist services receive the highest quality of care and treatment.

Yours sincerely,

Vaughan Gething AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

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 gwarchodedig 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 (ACLl).*
2) *Cyhoeddi polisi cynllunio ac arweiniad i ACLl i wella penderfyniadau, sicrhau bod effeithiau cronnus 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 cronnol 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 gronnus 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 cronnus 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

Julie James AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-815
Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/06329/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair, Petitions Committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

28 October 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter regarding petition P-05-815 Control Rapidly Expanding Intensive Poultry Industry in Wales and the outcomes of your meeting with the petitioners on 9 July.

I note that since receiving your letter, the Town and Country Planning Intensive Agriculture Working Group has been established and met on two occasions, 7 August and 25 September. Representatives of the Brecon and Radnor Branch of the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales have been present on both occasions as full members of the Working Group.

The Terms of Reference have been debated by the Group in detail and the petitioner has been able to raise their points as a member of the Group.

The objective of the Group is to identify the various roles and responsibilities of all bodies involved in the planning process relevant to intensive agriculture and examine technical advice and scientific evidence in relation to planning permission. The work will include looking at the impacts of intensive agriculture on biodiversity and climate change. The preparation of new a Technical Advice Note (TAN) will be the key output of the Working Group to help improve the quality of planning decisions benefiting both the industry and local communities.

In relation to the concerns raised by the petitioners regarding the cumulative impacts of intensive agriculture, the Chief Planner wrote to LPAs in June 2018 reminding them to take in to account the cumulative impacts of intensive agriculture units resulting from similar developments nearby before approving a planning application.

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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.

The letter also invited authorities to contribute to work which would look at how cumulative analysis of nitrate and ammonia emissions can be better assessed. The management of cumulative effects has been included in the Terms of Reference of the Intensive Agriculture Working Group and will be a key area for discussion.

I look forward to the continued involvement of the petitioners in the Working Group.

Yours sincerely,

Julie James AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government

BRECON AND RADNOR BRANCH

Response for Petitions Committee Meeting 19/11/19

Petition 1305 Expansion of intensive poultry farming in Wales

Attachments:

1. **Terms of Reference TCIAWG**

2. **How Ammonia is killing off the Countryside (Wales case) Bureau of Investigative Journalism 13/6/19 https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com/stories/2019-06-13/how-ammonia-is-killing-off-the-countryside**

3. **Ammonia report for Powys Application 19_1733/Ful. Llangadfan, Welshpool. https://www.rogerparry.net/images/user/Mills - Appendix 16 - Ammonia Report.pdf**

Dr Christine Hugh-Jones
Secretary: Brecon and Radnor Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales.

13/6/19

Thank you for forwarding the response from Julie James Minister of Planning dated 28/10/19 for which we are grateful. Minister Julie James thought we had **met** with the Petitions Committee on 9th of July but the Committee only requested a written response from us.

1. Minutes from last Petitions Committee meeting 2ND JULY 2019

"*provide the additional information from the petitioners to:*

- *the Minister for Environment. Energy and Rural Affairs and* ***ask for her response to the proposal to apply the 'polluter pays' principle to the costs of regulation, monitoring and breaches; and***
- *the Minister for Housing and Local Government in relation to the petitioners' comments on the terms of reference for the Town& Country Planning Intensive Agriculture Working Group and await the outcomes of its work.* ***The Committee also agreed to ask the Minister what consideration she has given to the cumulative impact of planning decision and whether she will consider amending the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 to take this into account***"

We thank Julie James for her current response but note that it only deals with the TCIAWG and not the **cumulative impact** issue. We note there has been no response from the Minister for Environment. Energy and Rural Affairs about **the prinicple of "polluter pays" contributions to regulation costs** .

2. TCIAWG meetings

The Meetings are held under the Chatham House Rule, however we can report there has been no communication or notification of a third meeting since the second one on 25/9/19. Progress is disappointingly slow compared with the September **Terms of Reference** below.

- *The group will operate virtually or in person on an as needs basis but at least for half a day each month. The group will draw on external expertise as required if it is not available directly from members.*

- *The responsibility for decisions relating to the direction and development of the project rest with the Welsh Government Planning Directorate.*

August 2019 - Initial Meeting
August/ September 2019 – Evidence gathering (where we are Nov. 2019)
September 2019 – Second Meeting
September/ October - Analysis of Evidence
October 2019 - Report on Analysis/ Recommendations Stage – identify what needs to be done.
October 2019 - TAN drafting stage commenced
Winter 2019/20 – Consultation on Draft TAN

Direction rests with Welsh Planning Directorate. Although we are supposedly gathering information about the various agency responsibilities with respect to planning and intensive agriculture, there has been no direction about this and no system to streamline procedure by having participants submit structured information for collation and circulation to be read before the meeting. We anticipate that it will not prove possible to fulfil the terms of reference unless a dedicated work program, with sub-group reporting informs full group meetings.

We further note that the TOR does **not** include "*looking at the impacts of intensive agriculture on biodiversity and climate change*" as described in the Minister's response.

In view of the slurry pollution incidents over recent years, we are concerned that there are no planning officers or agents on the committee from areas of Wales where large cattle farms predominate.

The final item in the TCIAWG group role in the Terms of Reference and as described to participants by the Planning Directorate is to support the drafting of a **Technical Advice Note:**

PPW10.1.11 says: *"Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs), Welsh Government Circulars, and policy clarification letters, which together with PPW provide the national planning policy framework for Wales."*

It is unclear at present to what extent a new TAN can set policy (as in the Spatial Policy in TAN 8) or whether it is merely "detailed planning advice" (see https://gov.wales/technical-advice-notes.) which guides interpretation of existing policy such as PPW10. It follows that it is not clear how much a new TAN will change planning practices on the ground.

3. "Polluter Pays" and improved regulation.

We do not know what measures will be announced in January by Minister Lesley Griffiths to address agricultural regulation to control pollution, nutrient management, and protection of air and water quality. Nor do we know how these will integrate with the Sustainable Farming and our Land proposals for farm payments for environmental services. The SF&OL consultation draft describes payment schemes as optional which means that large-scale polluters with the most profitable intensive livestock enterprises may not enter the schemes to avoid environmental obligations.

4. CPO letters

There has been another very welcome CPO letter on biodiversity since we initiated this campaign, This should reinforce the message of the intensive livestock letter.

CPO(Intensive Livestock Units) 12/6/18. Safeguarding communities and the environment from negative impacts, particularly cumulative impacts, of intensive livestock units, mentioning NRW guidance.

CPO (Biodiversity) 19/10/23 Development should not cause any significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally of nationally, and must provide a net benefit for biodiversity, through avoidance of loss, management for enhancement or through habitat creation.

Unfortunately, the Biodiversity letter does not mention **ammonia, nitrogen deposition or phosphates** which threaten our land-based and fresh-water ecosystems. No Intensive livestock unit can achieve a net gain in biodiversity without a substantial habitat management plan or habitat creation plan because, even if the contribution to ammonia levels is acceptable according to NRW guidance, it invariably brings the levels at ancient woodlands and other tree habitats (hedgerows, farmland trees, park lands etc.) into (or, more often, further into), the range which is critical for lower plant life. Run-off from spreading the ever increasing quantity of manure/slurry from intensive units is contributing to phosphate pollution or rivers but is not addressed in planning.

We have pointed out repeatedly that NRW ammonia guidance focuses on protecting top-tier nature designations (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites and SSSIs) and also includes an extremely low level of protection for ancient woodland. The guidance **allows a single intensive unit** to contribute sufficient ammonia to put lower plants at unacceptable risk to an ancient woodland outside a top-tier designation. It does not address any other habitats or designations.

We know that some in NRW are well aware of the threats. Simon Bareham, **NRW's principal adviser on air quality and biodiversity**, said that the threat agricultural ammonia posed to ecosystems was unprecedented. He described the plight of a Powys site surrounded by poultry farms: "*If we don't do something about it we risk losing some of these internationally important [ecological] communities that we have and have hung onto since the last ice age. In the short term, this poses one of the biggest threats to biodiversity that I've come across in my working career of over 30 years*" (Bureau of Investigative Journalism 6/13/19). https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com/stories/2019-06-13/how-ammonia-is-killing-off-the-countryside

We note that, in spite of increasing evidence about the devastating impacts of agricultural emissions, the WG Air Quality website front-page **fails to list Ammonia** as a pollutant: https://airquality.gov.wales/about-air-quality/pollutants

We also know that Herefordshire Council, on Environment Agency advice, has halted development in the river Lugg catchment as a result of "the Dutch Case" which ruled that since phosphate measures in top-tier protected river sites were declining, authorities could no longer claim that "river catchment nutrient management plans" were sufficient protection. NRW has not yet replied to our question about their own reaction to this case. They were also notably absent from the latest Wye catchment nutrient management plan meeting on October (ref)

4. Local Planning History

Since the **CPO ILU letter** on cumulative impacts of intensive livestock developments, approval of new units continues in Powys. Cumulative impacts are not being properly considered in Officer's Reports and impacts of pollutants on ecosystems are confined to the limited scope of the NRW guidance, even when existing measurements (ammonia, phosphates) are **already** high enough to pose significant environmental threats. Neither Powys Council nor applicants have proved capable of providing robust in-combination assessments for pollutants or rural living conditions. The ammonia modelling consultancy invariably used by developers is now saying they cannot provide this information because they do not have the evidence about locations and emissions from other units.

Since our last submission, there have been 7 approvals.

19/0508/FUL 4/7/2019 100k BROILERS
P/2017/0980 24/7/2019 34K PULLETS
18/0779/FUL 28/8/2019 37K PULLETS
19/0562/FUL 12/9/2019 100K BROILERS
19/0524/FUL 13/9/2019 16K FRE
18/0129/FUL 11/10/2019 38K PULLETS
18/0499/FUL 6/11/2019 6K FRE

and one refusal: on grounds of flood zone/insufficient information on odour & biodiversity
18/0689 16/7/2019 6K FRE

5. Requests to the Petitions Committee

- **Ask the WG to require NRW to provide strengthened guidance about ammonia/phosphate impacts on habitats both for "top-tier" tier designations and for "lower tier designations" and other habitats. This should include advice about how LPAs can assess cumulative impacts on biodiversity and reference clear evidence about mitigation and compensation measures.**

- **Ask the WG to bring intensive livestock units below the current thresholds into a permitting regim**

- **Ask the WG to reconsider its unsustainable blanket support for intensive livestock farming and to require and fund proper mapping of intensive livestock units across Wales and match this to updated background ammonia/nitrogen levels in order to define areas where a threshold has been reached and no more units are acceptable.**

- **Ask the WG to commit to reducing background levels of ammonia and publish a strategy with targets in order to comply with the Environment (Wales) Act and commitment to address the BIODIVERSITY EMERGENCY it has declared.**

Town & Country Planning Intensive Agriculture Working Group

Terms of Reference

Background

1. In 2017, Welsh agriculture accounted for 3.62% of regional employment in Wales and a total gross value added of 0.59% in 2016. These values are both greater than the UK average. Land use is dominated by grassland pasture which accounts for 76% of land use in Wales, 80% of which is Less Favoured Areas (LFA land). This reflects the upland terrain and wet climate of the country. Cattle and sheep grazing accounts for 21% of active farm holdings in Wales. Only a small proportion of holdings are dedicated to crops. Welsh sector output is heavily focused on livestock (49%) and livestock products (36%). 29% of the UKs sheep are within Wales and 11% of the UK's cattle. 60% of Welsh cattle are dairy.

2. Welsh farmers are a central part of rural economies, providing jobs and driving growth in diversified industries such as renewable energy and tourism as well as food production. Wales has the opportunity to ensure the interests of food production, wildlife, landscape, forestry, culture and all the other public benefits rural communities provide continue to complement each other. Technical Advice Note (TAN) 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities states the Government's objective is "a sustainable and profitable future for farming families and businesses through the production and processing of farm products while safeguarding the environment, animal health and welfare, adapting to climate change and mitigating its impacts, while contributing to the vitality and prosperity of our rural communities."

3. There are still significant gaps in our knowledge about current farm practices and how these contribute to environmental improvement. We need better data on wider biodiversity delivery, like insects, and more data on the quality of our soils and emissions to air such as ammonia. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) highlights potential issues in relation to rising levels of airbourne pollution through the intensification of agriculture and emphasises the need for this trend to be addressed (Chapter 6). PPW also highlights the role of sustainable agricultural practices in assisting in nature conservation and enhancement to help support the seven goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

4. Farms undertaking intensive animal rearing are expanding in number and size. It is driven by changing market conditions and farm management practice and has the potential to increase given the uncertainties facing the farming section as a result of the UK's exit from the European Union.

5. Public Health Wales, Natural Resources Wales (NRW), Local Authorities and the Welsh Government are individually and collectively receiving enquiries about potential health and environmental impacts arising from intensive farming.

6. Intensive Agriculture can lead to issues relating (but not exclusive) to:

    - Air Pollution / Odour
    - Water Pollution
    - Noise
    - Impacts on Habitats and Species
    - Health
    - Management of cumulative effects
    - Co-ordination of regulatory regimes

7. Agriculture is a dominant source of ammonia emissions which contribute to acidity and nutrient nitrogen. Intensive livestock units can be a significant local source of ammonia. The Welsh Government final supplemental air quality plan states whilst the focus of the plan is to reduce concentrations of nitrogen dioxide around roads exceeding legal limits in Wales, the Welsh Government is also developing a wide range of measures to support our aspirations for clean air, including identifying key pollutants and their effects on public health and the natural environment in Wales, including noise; and creating legally binding targets to reduce emissions of the most damaging pollutants under the National Emissions Celling Directive (fine particulate matter, ammonia, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, non-methane volatile organic compounds) by 2020 and 2030.

8. A number of regulatory regimes apply to intensive agricultural units including environmental permitting controls, biosecurity requirements, the Water Framework Directive, controls over the storage of slurry as well as a number of management measures relating to designations, such as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones. Council environmental health teams are required to investigate statutory nuisance at sites (reactively).

9. Planning applications for intensive agriculture units in Wales are a matter for each local planning authority (LPA) which will determine planning applications in accordance with its Local Development Plan (LDP) unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The planning system has been the subject of criticism for not properly assessing the cumulative effects of poultry developments, however, the LDP provides the opportunity to comprehensively consider in-combination or cumulative effects. When determining applications, LPAs should consider factors such as noise, smells, pollution and health as well as any in-combination or cumulative effects. LPAs need to ensure they have access to sufficient expertise to consider the effects of development.

10. Whilst the work carried out by the group will extend to all methods of intensive agriculture (pig farming, cattle etc.), one example of where issues can arise is where poultry farms with greater than 40,000 birds require an environmental permit issued by NRW and must employ Best Available Techniques (BAT) to control emissions. Existing farms may expand, diversify or increase their flock size above or below the threshold for a permit. There is anecdotal evidence suggesting an increase in sub-permit threshold farms.

11. The Chief Planner wrote to LPAs on 12 June 2018 to advise about the need to exercise particular care when considering planning applications which bring

livestock units and residential or sensitive environmental areas close together. He reminded LPAs, where necessary, to take into account the cumulative impacts resulting from similar developments nearby. The letter also invited authorities to contribute to work which would look at how cumulative analysis of nitrate and ammonia emissions can be better assessed.

12. The preparation of a new sign-posting TAN for applications involving intensive agriculture is considered to be an important step in helping to improve the quality of planning decisions as well as providing a constructive and supportive way forward for the industry.

Role of Working Group/ Purpose Statement

13. The role of the Group is to:

- identify the various roles and responsibilities of all bodies involved in the permitting processes relevant to intensive agriculture.
- identify the full extent of powers held under planning legislation for agricultural development, with particular focus on intensive agriculture.
- identify the evidence in relation to intensive agriculture required for the preparation of Local Development Plans.
- identify the range of material considerations Local Planning Authorities should be considering when determining planning applications, including suitable assessment methods of typical impacts.
- identify technical advice and scientific evidence in relation to the processes involved in intensive agriculture and their impact which would inform planning processes.
- assess the capacity of Local Planning Authorities to provide internal advice and expertise on intensive agriculture projects (both during plan preparation and development management stages).
- identify and make recommendations on the availability of permanent sources of external advice for Local Planning Authorities in relation to LDP preparation and determination of planning applications.
- Examine challenges of monitoring and enforcement of planning decisions relating to intensive agriculture.
- make recommendations for further research.
- engage with other stakeholders not present on the Working Group, as appropriate.
- support the drafting of guidance (Technical Advice Note) on planning for Intensive Agriculture.

Scope / Limits

14. The Working Group will operate in the following way:

- The group will operate virtually or in person on an as needs basis but at least for half a day each month. The group will draw on external expertise as required if it is not available directly from members.

- The responsibility for decisions relating to the direction and development of the project rest with the Welsh Government Planning Directorate.

Engagement/ Confidentiality

15. Respect other members' views.

16. Email addresses will be shared within the group but kept confidential – not to be used for external correspondence.

Membership

17. The Working Group can invite new Members as the need arises. Initial invitations have been sent to the following:

Organisation	Specialist Area Representatives
CPRW Brecon and Radnor Branch	Landscape / Environment
Country Landowners Association	Development economics
Powys CC	Land use planning
Pembrokeshire CC	Land use planning
Brecon Beacons NP	Land use planning
Public Health Wales	Health
Planning Consultancy	Land use planning
ADAS	Farm operation / Development economics/ Environment
Wildlife Trust	Ecology
AHDB	Farm operation / Development economics
FUW	Farm operation / Development economics
Wales Environment Link	Landscape/ Environment
NFU	Farm operation / Development economics
NRW	Agriculture
NRW	Air quality
NRW	Planning Advice
WG	Environmental Quality and

	Regulation
WG	Agricultural Policy
WG	Air Quality Policy
WG	Agricultural Regulation
WG	Office of Chief Veterinary Officer

Chair and Secretariat

18. The chair will be [.....] Head of Development Management Branch.

19. It is the responsibility of WG to co-ordinate papers and presentation material, agendas and meeting notes for the Working Group meetings. Meeting notes are to be agreed by Marged Wyatt prior to being finalised and circulated to the Working Group.

Timetable

20. The following tasks shall be completed by the group, with a view to producing a draft TAN by the end of 2019:

- August 2019 - Initial Meeting
- August/ September 2019 – Evidence gathering
- September 2019 – Second Meeting
- September/ October - Analysis of Evidence
- October 2019 - Report on Analysis/ Recommendations Stage – identify what needs to be done.
- October 2019 - TAN drafting stage commenced
- Winter 2019/20 – Consultation on Draft TAN

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

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

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

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

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

P-05-837 Green Energy for the Wellbeing of Future Generations in Wales, Correspondence – Petitioners to Committee, 11.11.19

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www.wana.wales

November 11th 2019

PETITION P-05-837

" Green Energy for the Wellbeing of Future Generations"

We call on the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh Government to Invest in green renewable energy sources thus reducing the need for fossil fuels and nuclear energy in Wales. …….. ……(**AN UPDATE)**

BACKGROUND

WANA presented evidence in relation to the above petition in October and again in November 2018, we also wrote to the then Chair - Mr Rowlands AM on January 22nd 2019 (in light of the postponement of Wyla Newydd) asking the Petitions Committee to ask Welsh Government to :

- step-up actions to invest more in low carbon renewable technologies NOW as Wylfa Newydd has been a costly distraction,.
- ensure money allocated to Wylfa is made available to develop a job intensive conservation and renewable energy programme for Wales,
- take the opportunity to revise the Welsh Government's energy strategy, take control and ensure the resources are re-invested into renewable energy programmes that directly benefit Wales.(Westminster has visibly failed in making good choices whilst holding the energy portfolio.)

Since then the Welsh Government has declared a Climate Change Emergency and has outlined measures to tackle this in Wales, which we applaud.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change is the most important issue facing us today. We know we have to cut our emissions and move towards a green energy future, and the Welsh Government is taking steps to do this. However, the people who signed this petition take the view that nuclear power has NO part to play in a low carbon future for Wales.

We contend that Wylfa Newydd and any talk of Advanced Nuclear Technologies(ANTS) / Small Modular Reactors (SMR's) are :

1. Not low carbon options
2. Are a costly distraction to meeting climate change targets
3. Likely to be located where climate change may have dire consequences
4. Are at variance with Welsh Government policy

There is now substantial evidence that Wales can become 100% self –sufficient in energy without any input from nuclear. Both the Institute for Welsh Affairs (IWA) and Zero Carbon Britain show how it can be achieved.

Wales should follow the lead of the Scottish Government which has stated its …" *continued opposition to new nuclear stations under current technologies. And is moving ahead with ambitious targets to cut emissions*
…https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-energy-strategy-future-energy-scotland-9781788515276/

WANA recently received a letter from The Secretary of State (Dept.Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) regarding the Planning Inquiry into Wylfa Newydd. The letter asks for comments on the Application and notifies us of the Secretary of State's decision to set a new date for the determination of the Application - **EN010007**. WANA will be making the following points under Item 36 ie. . Welsh Planning Policy & Climate Emergency Declaration :

1. Nuclear power is not low carbon.

The nuclear fuel cycle is a filthy, dangerous and unhealthy process leaving a legacy of radioactive wastes at all stages; from fuel production to decommissioning. Uranium the vital fuel component for nuclear reactors is a finite resource, its production is energy intensive and it travels an average distance of 2,500 + miles before it reaches us. Greenhouse gases are emitted at all stages of the nuclear cycle and no solution has yet been found for nuclear waste disposal .

In January 2019 the Welsh Government released its summary of responses on the consultation on " Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste - Working with Communities" . As a result 86 county, city, town and community councils in Wales have passed motions declaring their total objection to nuclear waste disposal in their communities despite financial bribes. It is immoral for us to go ahead and produce more nuclear waste when we are unable to take responsibility for existing waste.

2. Nuclear plans for Wales are a costly distraction to meeting our climate change targets

According to the latest research we have 12 years to act on climate change before it becomes seriously problematic. Currently Wales generates no energy from nuclear and the most optimistic scenario for new nuclear generation at Wylfa Newydd was 2027 so why waste time we need to act now.

The Institute of Welsh Affairs Report " The Economic Costs and Benefits of Renewable Energy Transition in Wales " shows that the development of an energy system that can enable Wales to become 100% self-sufficient in renewable electricity by 2035, requires around £25bn of investment in renewable electricity generation, and £5bn in domestic energy efficiency interventions. This analysis also shows that some 40% of renewable electricity spending could potentially be captured by Wales, along with 70% of domestic energy efficiency spending. In addition these investments could support some 20,150 jobs annually across Wales during the investment period . AND there is no need for nuclear power

https://www.iwa.wales/click/2018/11/the-time-is-now-tick-tock-its-ticking-away/

The Zero Carbon Britain Project offers hard data and the confidence required for visualising a future where we have risen to the demands of climate science. It shows we can provide a reliable energy supply for the UK with 100% renewable energy sources and flexible carbon neutral back up - without fossil fuels, nuclear power, or gambling on the promise of future technology
https://www.cat.org.uk/info-resources/zero-carbon-britain/

The Future Generations Commissioner for Wales White Paper: "Ten Point Plan to Fund Wales Climate Emergency" (June 2019) outlines 10 areas for investment. Under Point 6 The Report suggests that £200 million be set aside in the next budget (2020-21) for renewable energy. https://futuregenerations.wales/resources_posts/10-point-plan-to-fund-wales-climate-emergency/

Estimated costs of building Wylfa Newydd lie in the region of 15 -20billion and rising and that does not include waste management and decommissioning. In January 2019 work at Wylfa was suspended by Hitachi due to rising costs and in July 2019 accounts filed by Horizon Nuclear Power Ltd cut the value of the land and equipment by 1.2 billion as it is not intending to build at Wylfa. Even so there is still a lobby to push ahead with nuclear developments in Wales with little evidence of progress.

In July 2019 a Report – " NCG / NFLA report – Prospects for Small Modular Reactors in the UK and Worldwide" was published. This Report outlines in detail the huge obstacles to overcome. Some of these are technical, others are around building up an effective supply chain, while the financing of such schemes will only be possible with significant and large subsidy from the public purse.

…" Spending so much time and effort pursuing such an uncertain technology, at a time when the 'climate emergency' has now reached the political and public lexicon in requiring urgent attention, does not appear to be an effective use of taxpayer resources. Abundant evidence shows that renewable energy supply, storage, distribution and management technologies are being developed ever cheaper and swifter at a time when real urgency is required across society and government to mitigate the worst effects of climate change. SMRs are no answer to creating low-carbon economies by 2030 or close to that date." ……..

https://www.nuclearpolicy.info/news/nfla-joint-ncg-report-on-smrs/

3. Concerns about the actual Wylfa Newydd site re. climate change

On January 11th 2019 at the Issue Specific Hearing re. Granting Development Consent for Wylfa Newydd (Item on Climate Change). WANA asked for reassurance that up- to- date data on sea level rise had been incorporated into the Application for Wylfa Newydd – we were shocked to hear that 2009 data had been used to estimate the likely flood / sea level rise for the site.

A number of reports published in 2018 suggest that climate change will impact on coastal nuclear plants earlier and harder than the industry, governments or regulatory bodies have expected, and that the safety standards set by national nuclear regulators and the IAEA, are out of date and take insufficient account of the effects of climate change on nuclear power.
https://www.nasa.gov/feature/goddard/2018/new-study-finds-sea-level-rise-accelerating

Sea level rise data for 2018 is available and it shows a significantly worse picture than the 2009 data SO both Horizon and NRW are taking a view that is dated and possibly inaccurate.

Flooding at a nuclear site can be catastrophic as was shown at the Fukushima Daiichi plant in Japan. This was as a result of the March 2011 tsunami which caused severe flooding damage to several of the plant's reactors. Further flooding in October 2019 brought by Typhoon Hagibis led to 2,667 bags stuffed with radioactive contaminants being released into a local stream.(Taiwan News)

4. Any new nuclear development s in Wales are at variance with Welsh Government Policy and the Climate Emergency Declaration.

4.1 Devolution

In relation to the Welsh Government energy policy has not been totally devolved but things have recently altered. In April 2019 the Welsh Government received greater permitting and consenting powers which are expected to a) allow Wales to exercise more influence over levels of emissions and b) expand Welsh Ministers' decision-making remit from 50MW onshore to 350MW (on and off shore for the power sector).

4.2 The "Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015" .

Any new nuclear developments in Wales, in our view, are at variance with the "Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015" . This flagship legislation offers a huge opportunity to make long-lasting, positive changes for future generations around clean energy. Any new developments will increase our legacy of radioactive waste that future generations will have to manage .

A key theme of "Prosperity for All – A Low Carbon Wales" **….."*Our climate change ambitions also have wider implications such as improving the health of our nation and resilience of our natural environment*…."** Substantial evidence was provided by NGO's in North Wales at the Wylfa Planning Inquiry about the effect of such a huge nuclear development on the nature reserves and SSI's on Ynys Mon. We believe that upwards of 750 acres of such land will be destroyed.

4.3 Planning Policy Wales

Planning Policy Wales (PPW), which was launched in December 2018, will underpin all future planning decisions onshore…….

….." ***PPW will help to ensure that the planning decisions taken in Wales, no matter how big, or how small, are going to improve the lives of both our current and future generations. It will support changing the way we live and work, and the buildings and environment of Wales, today, building a better environment to accommodate current and future needs*.**"

It puts an emphasis on people and places and will ensure developments built today leave a legacy of well-designed, sustainable places that improve lives. Planning is a key lever for Wales in determining the sources of fuel for power generation.
https://gov.wales/planning-policy-wales

4.4 Section 6 Duty – Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty

Part 1 of the Environment Wales Act 2016 outlines the Section 6 Duty which introduced an enhanced biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty for public authorities in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales. The S6 duty requires that

public authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity so far as consistent with the proper exercise of their functions and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems. http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2016/3/contents/enacted

Eitem 3.13

P-05-878 Rhaid cau'r drws yn glep ar wastraffu ynni

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Jonathan Burton, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 91 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:
Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i annog pob archfarchnad a manwerthwr i osod drysau ar eu holl oergelloedd a rhewgelloedd, i leihau ein hôl troed carbon cenedlaethol, i leihau'r defnydd o drydan ac i baratoi ar gyfer Cymru fwy gwyrdd.

Mae Supervalu, manwerthwr o Iwerddon, yn amcangyfrif y byddai oergell gyffredin 2.5 metr o gyfaint, ag iddi ddrysau, yn arbed 10,000kWh y flwyddyn yn arferol, o'i gymharu ag oergelloedd nad oes ganddynt ddrysau [1].

Mae hyn yn cyfateb i 7 tunnell o nwy tŷ gwydr carbon deuocsid, a fyddai'n ddigon i bweru o leiaf ddau gartref â thrydan am flwyddyn! Byddai'r pŵer a arbedir o un oergell sydd â drysau yn ddigon i bweru dau gartref! [2]

Mae Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru), a ddaeth i rym ym mis Mawrth 2016 [3] (Rhan 2: Newid yn yr Hinsawdd) yn rhoi "pwerau i Weinidogion Cymru bennu targedau statudol o ran lleihau allyriadau, gan gynnwys o leiaf 80% o ostyngiad mewn allyriadau erbyn 2050, ac i gyflwyno cyllidebau carbon er mwyn helpu i gyrraedd y targedau hynny. Mae hyn yn hanfodol yng nghyd-destun ein hymrwymiadau Prydeinig ac Ewropeaidd ac yn gosod llwybr clir ar gyfer datgarboneiddio. Mae hefyd yn rhoi sicrwydd ac eglurder i fusnesau a buddsoddwyr."

Mae hwn yn gyfle gwych i Lywodraeth Cymru weithio tuag at y nod hwn a chyfrannu at y gostyngiad o 80 y cant mewn allyriadau erbyn 2050. Gallai'r Ddeddf hon arwain at ganlyniadau enfawr yn genedlaethol ac yn fyd-eang! Beth am i Gymru fod yn wlad flaenllaw ar y llwyfan rhyngwladol, gydag amgylchedd "iach a chydnerth" [3] drwy gau'r drws yn glep ar wastraffu ynni, a hynny ar gyfer y genhedlaeth hon a'r genhedlaeth nesaf!

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Dywed yr Asiantaeth Ymchwilio Amgylcheddol mewn adroddiad 'iasol' [4], pe bai manwerthwyr yn rhoi drysau ar oergelloedd, byddent yn lleihau eu defnydd o ynni gan gymaint â 33 y cant, a byddai bil ynni'r DU 1 y cant yn llai pe bai'r pum brif archfarchnad yn gosod drysau ar eu hoergelloedd.

Mae clymblaid o gyrff anllywodraethol Ewropeaidd wedi cyfeirio at adroddiad, y gofynnodd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd amdano, sy'n datgan y byddai hyd at 58TWh o bŵer yn cael ei arbed erbyn 2030 ledled Ewrop pe bai archfarchnadoedd a manwerthwyr yn rhoi drysau ar eu hoergelloedd a'u rhewgelloedd. Mae hyn yn cyfateb i 25 safle pŵer glo o faint canolig. Fe wnaethant ddweud hefyd:" the step to install doors on supermarket fridges and freezers is a no-brainer. Retailers will benefit from lower energy bills, a more climate conscious image, and ultimately, happier consumers. It's a win-win for everyone, especially for the environment. Because of climate change, we simply can't afford to be so careless with energy any longer." [5]

[1] Tîm Gofal Cwsmer, Adran Cyfathrebu, SuperValu. Dydd Iau 7 Medi 2017. Mae SuperValu, y manwerthwr o Iwerddon, yn dyfynnu'r ffigurau hyn yn uniongyrchol gan wneuthurwr ei oergelloedd.

[2] Swyddfa Marchnadoedd Nwy a Thrydan Ofgem. Gwerthoedd Defnydd Domestig Arferol. Ar gael o: https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/gas/retail-market/monitoring-data-and-statistics/typical-domestic-consumption-values [Mynediad: dydd Gwener 11 Ionawr 2019]

[3] Llywodraeth Cymru. Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/consmanagement/natural-resources-management/environment-act/?skip=1&lang=cy [Mynediad: dydd Gwener 11 Ionawr 2019]

[4] Yr Asiantaeth Ymchwilio Amgylcheddol, Chilling Facts VI: Closing the door on HFCs. 2014; tudalen 14. Ar gael o: https://eia-international.org/report/the-chilling-facts-vi-closing-the-door-on-hfcs/ [Mynediad: dydd Gwener 11 Ionawr 2019].

[5] Coolproducts, Pam nad oes gan oergelloedd archfarchnadoedd ddrysau? Ar gael o: https://www.coolproducts.eu/news/why-dont-supermarket-fridges-have-doors [Mynediad - dydd Sadwrn 12 Ionawr 2019]

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-878 Shut the Door on Wasted Energy, Correspondence – Morrisons to Committee, 19.06.19

Please refer to our cooperate website below for information on this.

https://www.morrisons-corporate.com/cr/corporate-responsibility/

P-05-878 Shut the Door on Wasted Energy, Correspondence – Aldi to Committee, 20.06.19

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your recent letter regarding Petition P-05-878 'Shut the Door on Wasted Energy'.

Aldi takes energy efficiency incredibly seriously and we have introduced numerous initiatives to reduce our carbon footprint in the UK and Ireland. These include increasing the purchase of green electricity to 100%, implementing an ISO 50001 certified energy management system, installing over 100,000 solar panels, and investing £20m in environmentally friendly refrigeration systems which are being installed across all new stores.

Through these and other initiatives, we have reduced our carbon footprint by 53% since 2012. I am also very proud that we are now a carbon neutral business in the UK and Ireland.

Specifically, in relation to our fridges and freezers, I can confirm that all of our freezers in all stores nationwide have doors. Our chiller cabinets do not have doors, however, for the past year, we have been running a trial in a number of stores in which we have fitted doors to our chiller cabinets to measure any improvements in energy efficiency, whilst also reviewing operational and customer impact.

Climate change is an extremely important issue and we are committed to continually reviewing our operations and looking to reduce emissions wherever possible.

I hope this information is useful.

Kind regards,

P-05-878 Shut the Door on Wasted Energy, Correspondence – Sainsbury's to Committee, 21.06.19

Dear Ms Saunders,

Thank you for your letter dated 14 June to Mike Coupe who has asked to me respond on his behalf.

As one of the UK's leading retailers, we are committed to reducing the environmental impact of our business and we have the bold ambition to be the greenest grocer by cutting carbon emissions from our heating, cooling, lighting and logistics. Since 2005 we have reduced our absolute carbon emissions by 35%.

We continuously work to reduce our carbon footprint through new technologies to maximize energy efficiency and this year we rolled out aerofoil technology for our refrigerators across 1,400 Sainsbury's stores. Inspired by Formula 1 innovations, aerofoil prevents cold air from fridges spilling out into aisles, reduces energy use by 15 per cent and complements our night blinds, which save an additional 35% energy when the store is closed.

We believe that aerofoils are currently the best solution to meet our energy reduction targets while serving our customers. In the coming year we will also continue to test opportunities for further energy efficiency in our stores including doors on fridges and Internet of Things technology linked to metering.

If you would like to discuss what we are doing in more detail or have any specific questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Janet Finch-Saunders AM/AC
Chair Cadeirydd
29 Madoc Street
Llandudno
Conwy LL30 2TL

1st July 2019

By email: SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales.

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter to Steve Murrells dated 14 June 2019 regarding Petition P-05-878, 'Shut the Door on Wasted Energy'. Steve has asked me to reply on his behalf as I am the Managing Director of Property for the Co-op.

The Co-op was one of the first retailers' to start fitting doors to our fridges, back in 2013. In fact, the Environmental Investigation Agency report referenced in your letter cites the Co-op as a 'Green Cooling Leader'. We're proud that our refit and maintenance schedules allow us to review how our refrigeration is performing, with our latest big development being the phasing in of natural refrigerants across our estate. This will drive some meaningful environmental carbon reductions that show our commitment in this area.

We put doors on the majority of our fridges in our stores in Wales, and indeed across the UK. We don't place doors on all our fridges, however, because of the way that our customers want to be able to shop – for example, fridges for sandwiches, milk, soft drinks and fruit and vegetables.

That said, in our larger stores where we have the space for roll in milk cages, we have now introduced doors onto this category. This is because the chiller used is much larger, and customers shop this category in a different way compared to how they shop in a convenience store. The store aisle width also allows us to introduce hinged doors which wouldn't be possible in our smaller convenience stores. As you can see, we carefully consider the types of fridges used, taking into account the products they will hold, the expectations of our customers and the space available, as well as environmental considerations.

We would also note that combining technology performance with the real time optimisation managed by our Technical Services Bureau, we believe that the quoted 10,000kWh saving through the installation of fridge doors for a typical 2.5m mineral fridge is over stated. Our experience is that the saving would typically amount to less than 2000 kWh**.**

Reducing the resources we use is a key priority for the Co-op and we don't stop at considering doors on fridges. We have optimised energy performance in our stores through inclusion of technologies such as:

- Shelf edge technology (aerofoils)
- LED lighting
- Electronically commutated (EC) fans which have been independently verified and have reduced energy use by up to 20%

We are committed fully to supporting the effort to reduce the environmental impact of supermarkets and other retailers. However, there is other positive action that we have already taken – and innovation that we have planned – that we believe will achieve this objective through a more holistic approach rather than simply focussing on installing doors to all our fridges.

I hope this letter provides you and the Petitions Committee with the information that you require.

Kind regards,

David Roberts

Managing Director – Co-op Property

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Committee Chair
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA

23/09/2019

Dear Committee Chair,

Thank you for your letter to our Chief Executive Dave Lewis regarding Petition p-05-878. Mr Lewis has asked that I should respond to you on his behalf.

Tesco is committed to reducing the carbon produced by our store operations and is the only UK grocery retailer to set ambitious science-based targets to become a zero-carbon business by 2050 (in line with the Paris Climate Agreement). Since 2015/16 we have reduced our greenhouse gas emissions by more than a quarter, and now source all of the electricity for our UK stores from renewable sources.

We are continually looking at ways to improve the efficiency of our refrigeration systems and are currently fitting Aerofoil Shelf Edge Technology throughout our stores, a move which will reduce energy consumption by around 15%.

I hope this information is useful to the committee and its work, but should you have any further queries then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

M&S

EST. 1884

Waterside House
35 North Wharf Road
London
W2 1NW

15th October 2019

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders,

Thank you for the letter dated 18th September on behalf of the Committee regarding Petition P-05-878 Shut the Door on Wasted Energy.

We recognise that climate change matters to M&S customers and addressing this challenge is vital to our long-term success as a retailer. Over a decade ago, we took decisive action and set our first climate target and we became the first major retailer to become carbon neutral in 2012. More recently, we have ensured that 100% of the electricity we use comes from renewable sources.

Our business emissions have reduced by 75% over the last 12 years and we're continuing to investigate new solutions for heating, transport and refrigeration. We're also working to support our suppliers to reduce their carbon usage and helping our customers to do the same.

In addition, the M&S Property team is focused on reducing the impact of our refrigeration. In 2015, we moved to using a natural refrigerant in our sales floor refrigeration, and we have already reduced our refrigeration emissions by 74% based on a 2006/2007 baseline.

This year, we have retrofitted Aerofoil Shelf-Edge Technology to our fridges in 625 stores, which improves the coherence of the fridge's cold air curtain at point of origin and has led to a 9% saving in energy. Furthermore, for our new stores, we have recently specified a new fridge case which includes Shelf-Edge Technology and a new freezer which does have doors which we are rolling out further. The new fridge case will lead to a 20% energy saving and the new freezer case will lead to an energy saving of at least 45%.

Marks and Spencer plc
Registered Office:
Waterside House
35 North Wharf Road
London W2 1NW
Registered No. 214436
(England and Wales)

We continue to evaluate new and innovative approaches to help reduce the environmental impact of our stores whilst improving the customer experience. Solutions that effectively reduce emissions from fridges can vary significantly in their capital and investment cost, their applicability to retrofit to existing equipment versus new equipment and in terms of the ease of refilling and cleaning by store colleagues. From our experience of testing various options, we know that customer acceptance can depend on individual store format and trading pattern, which is why we would caution against mandating any one industry-wide solution.

I hope this response reassures you that we take these issues very seriously and are committed to making further progress.

Thank you again for your letter.

Yours sincerely,

Carmel McQuaid
Head of Sustainable Business

Marks and Spencer plc
Registered Office:
Waterside House
35 North Wharf Road
London W2 1NW
Registered No. 214436
(England and Wales)

JOHN LEWIS
PARTNERSHIP

JOHN LEWIS & PARTNERS WAITROSE & PARTNERS

Janet Finch-Saunders AM/AC
Chair of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

171 Victoria Street
London SW1E 5NN

johnlewispartnership.co.uk
Telephone 020 7828 1000

16 October 2019

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders

Thank you for your letter to Rob Collins regarding Petition P-05-878 Shut the Door on Wasted Energy. He has asked me to reply on his behalf as I am responsible for the John Lewis Partnership's property, which includes our refrigeration systems. We are absolutely committed to doing all we can to minimise our impact on the environment and have set ourselves some challenging targets to achieve this. I am delighted to have the opportunity to share details with you.

As you may know, Waitrose and Partners is a trading brand of the John Lewis Partnership which has pledged to achieve "net-zero" carbon emissions for its direct operations by 2050 at the latest, without purchasing carbon offsets.

In a first step towards the commitment, the Partnership has set an interim aim of cutting its operational carbon footprint by one-third by 2028. This initial reduction will be achieved through a series of investments into low-carbon technologies such as biomethane trucks, electric vans and energy-efficient refrigeration. Overall, the John Lewis Partnership is targeting 100% British-generated renewable electricity for its stores, offices, distribution centres and other UK facilities within the next nine years.

These short-term moves are collectively predicted to mitigate the emissions equivalent of those produced by 16,000 petrol cars annually.

Looking to the long-term, the Partnerships has set a target of 2028 to reduce its energy use by 25% against a 2010 baseline, phasing out all hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) from its core refrigeration and cooling systems and developing all new stores in line with BREEAM building standards.

We have developed innovative solutions for our refrigeration systems to ensure they are as environmentally friendly as possible and are soon to introduce a next generation system. In early 2019 we will install new frozen food cabinets in some of our shops. These will have glass doors and contain a refrigerant which is extremely low in its global warming potential. Two of our shops in Wales have Water Cooled Refrigeration which is an all natural solution and does not use any hydrofluorocarbon refrigerants.

We are also introducing EcoBlade™ technology - shelf edge strips - to our shops to reduce energy consumption by up to 25%, equivalent to running 150 average houses for a year. When introduced to all our shops, it could save the equivalent amount of electricity to run 3,300 average houses in the UK for a year. It will also have the added benefit of creating an improved shopping environment for our customers and Partners (employees) due to warmer aisles. We have fitted EcoBlades where we've been able to do so in our shops in Wales, for example in Pontprennau.

John Lewis Partnership | John Lewis plc Registered England 233462 | Registered Office 171 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5NN

JOHN LEWIS
PARTNERSHIP

JOHN LEWIS & PARTNERS WAITROSE & PARTNERS

We have one of the lowest refrigerant leakage rates in Europe at below 5% . This means we keep more of the refrigerant gases within the pipes than others in the industry.

In our efforts to further reduce energy loss at our shops, we will be introducing an 'invisible door' call the Air Door in partnership with Wirth Research. This will prevent warm air being lost from our shops during colder temperatures and cold air being lost during warmer temperatures as customers enter and exit our shops. We will trial this technology from November this year.

I hope this helps to reassure the Committee that we are finding innovative ways to reduce our impact on the environment and make our shops as sustainable as we can.

Yours sincerely

Chris Harris
Group Property & Development Director

John Lewis Partnership | John Lewis plc Registered England 233462 | Registered Office 171 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5NN

Janet Finch-Saunders
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Lidl Great Britain Limited
19 Worple Road
Wimbledon
London SW19 4JS

Telephone: 020 8971 1100
Facsimile: 020 8971 1119

29 October, 2019

Dear Janet,

Re Petition P-05-878 Shut the Door on Wasted Energy

Many thanks for your recent letter to our CEO regarding the Shut the Door on Wasted Energy petition, which he has respectfully asked me to respond to on his behalf.

We share the Assembly's objectives of reducing carbon emissions in supporting the transition to a low carbon economy.

At Lidl, we have long been committed to reducing our operational energy use and are continuously exploring and implementing solutions to achieve this.

All GB operations have been certified with the energy management system ISO:50001 international standard. During the last year, we continued to invest in energy-saving refrigeration and lighting technologies across our stores and warehouses. From heat recovery systems for our chillers (achieving energy savings of approximately 27%), to rapid action insulated doors with air curtains within our warehouses and, in 2018, we completed the roll-out of efficient LED lighting in all stores.

More recently, we have installed glazed doors on all our fresh meat, fish and roll-in milk chillers. It is estimated that these measures result in a 30-40% energy saving compared with chillers without doors.

Registered Office: 19 Worple Road, London SW19 4JS, Registered in England No.02816429, VAT No. GB 275 834 273

As part of our continual improvement approach to energy efficiency we are exploring measures that improve the efficiency of our chillers to ensure we can remain operational efficient whilst employing best in class technologies across our stores.

I hope that the above provides you with the necessary information around the installation of glazed doors.

Yours sincerely,

Georgina Hall
Head of Communications and CSR
Lidl GB LTD

11/11/19

Dear Senedd Petitions,

I am writing in response to the evidence provided by the major retailers in response to the petition calling for the Welsh Government to encourage all supermarkets and retailers to have doors on all their fridges and freezers, and so reduce our national carbon footprint, electricity consumption and pave a way for a greener Wales. I have been informed this will be debated again on Tuesday 19th November 2019, and I have been given the opportunity to respond.

Firstly, thank you for making the time to seriously consider this petition and writing to the major retailers. It is clear that most supermarkets are taking steps forward in thinking about how they consume energy. For example, Sainsburys "have reduced [their] absolute carbon emissions by 35%" since 2005, and M&S have said that their "business emission have reduced by 75% over the last 12 years". However, Morrisons did not even reply properly, but instead referred to their corporate responsibility webpage. Lidl have said, they "have installed glazed doors on all [their] fresh meat, fish and roll-in milk chillers. It is estimated that these measures result in a 30-40% energy saving compared with chillers without doors." Progress is being made but it is not enough.

It has been declared by the UK Government and scientists across the world that we have an "environment and climate emergency". An emergency can be defined as: "something dangerous or serious, such as an accident, that happens suddenly or unexpectedly and needs ***fast action*** in order to ***avoid harmful results***". In others words, an emergency demands immediate and fast action, which means it is not good enough to be making progress as if we have plenty of time. We don't. If we are serious about tackling this emergency then we must be serious about putting in legislation to tackle it. How will the Welsh Assembly respond?

This petition gives the Welsh Assembly the opportunity to respond to this state of emergency. To act now and to act fast. We are therefore calling on the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh Government to encourage all supermarkets and retailers to have doors on all their fridges and freezers, and so reduce our national carbon footprint, electricity consumption and pave a way for a greener Wales.

Placing doors on fridges and freezers is a simple way of saving a lot of energy, since as previously stated in the petition, just one "typical 2.5 metre mineral fridge with doors will typically save 10,000kWh per year compared to fridges without doors. This is the equivalent of 7 tonnes of carbon dioxide greenhouse gas and would be enough to power at least two homes of electricity for one year!" This is an opportunity for the Welsh Government to take action against the climate emergency.

What will the Welsh Government do in regards to placing doors on fridges and freezers inside all supermarkets and retails across Wales and so help slow down and eventually prevent catastrophic effects of this climate emergency?

As stated in my previous response:

- I petition the Welsh Government to think carefully how they are ***urgently*** addressing the issues of climate change.
- I petition the Welsh Government to think through how they will keep food retailers ***accountable*** to their energy usage rather than simply reporting figures.
- I urge the Welsh Government to consider encouraging all supermarkets and retailers to have doors on all their fridges and freezers and petition the UK Government for legislation so that

we can ***reduce*** our national carbon footprint, electricity consumption and pave a way for a ***greener*** Wales.

I believe the Welsh Government has a role and responsibility to respond to this state of emergency, set an example for others, take this opportunity to take a stand against climate change and take action now that will pave a way for a greener Wales and a greener world.

Thank you for taking the time to debate this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Jonathan Burton

P-05-899 Bysiau i bobl nid er elw

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cllr Carolyn Thomas, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 514 lofnodion ar-lein a 3,164 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 3,705 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i reoleiddio cwmnïau bysiau masnachol a rhoi pwerau a chyllid i Awdurdodau Lleol i gynnal gwasanaethau sy'n diwallu anghenion pobl leol orau. Yn ogystal â darparu mynediad at gyflogaeth ac addysg, mae trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn fater cymdeithasol, iechyd a lles sy'n dod yn fwyfwy pwysig wrth i wasanaethau bws gael eu cwtogi, gan effeithio ar iechyd meddwl a chorfforol llawer o drigolion a fydd yn dod yn ynysig yn gymdeithasol ac yn methu â chyrraedd gwasanaethau sylfaenol.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Mae cwmnïau bysiau yn cwtogi ar lawer o wasanaethau craidd a arferai weithredu heb gymhorthdal neu gyda braidd ddim cymhorthdal. Nid yw cwmnïau yn tendro am gontractau newydd ac mae rhai yn gofyn am symiau chwe ffigur yn gymhorthdal er mwyn parhau i weithredu. Nid oes modd i Awdurdodau Lleol fforddio hyn gan eu bod yn wynebu pwysau cyllidebol. Ni all Awdurdodau Lleol redeg gwasanaethau mewn cystadleuaeth â'r cwmnïau. Mae'n cymryd gormod o amser i deithio i'r gwaith gan fod gwasanaethau uniongyrchol yn cael eu cwtogi, hyd yn oed os ydynt ar gael, ac mae rhai yn orlawn. Pobl hŷn yw mwyafrif y trigolion sy'n dod i'r llu o gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd gennym, ac maent yn pryderu am gael mynediad at wasanaethau, cadw apwyntiadau iechyd a dod yn ynysig. Mae unigrwydd yn broblem fawr yn ein cymdeithas. Ein nod yw galluogi pobl hŷn i fyw yn eu cartrefi eu hunain yn hirach. Ein nod yw iddynt aros yn feddyliol ac yn gorfforol heini ac egnïol. Mae bysiau cyhoeddus bellach yn fater brys o bwys mawr y mae angen mynd i'r afael ag ef yn gyflym.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy
- Gogledd Cymru

Ken Skates AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy and Transport

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref KS/08076/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

23 Hydref 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 11 Hydref ynghylch deiseb P-05-899 Bysiau i bobl nid er elw.

Mae Bil Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus (Cymru), a elwir bellach yn Fil Bysiau (Cymru), yn rhan ehangach o fesurau diwygio ehangach a bydd yn ein helpu i gyflawni ein huchelgais o greu rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus integredig, a gaiff ei gynllunio a'i ddarparu er budd y cyhoedd ac sy'n diwallu anghenion y cyhoedd sy'n teithio.

Bydd y newidiadau a gaiff eu cynnig yn y Bil yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â rhai o effeithiau negyddol dadreoleiddio ar ddefnyddwyr bysiau, gweithredwyr ac awdurdodau, drwy greu nifer o ddulliau a fyddai'n cynorthwyo awdurdodau lleol i gynllunio a chyflenwi gwasanaethau bws lleol yn eu hardaloedd. Bydd y dulliau'n galluogi awdurdodau lleol i ymyrryd drwy, er enghraifft, gyflwyno cynlluniau breinio neu ddarparu gwasanaethau lleol yn uniongyrchol os byddant yn dewis gwneud hynny. Bydd y newidiadau a gaiff eu cynnig yn y Bil yn sicrhau bod gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol y dulliau sydd eu hangen ar gyfer sbarduno newid.

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am y Bil a'r agenda ehangach ar gyfer diwygio bysiau darllenwch fy natganiad ysgrifenedig yma https://llyw.cymru/datganiad-ysgrifenedig-y-diweddaraf-ynghylch-y-bil-trafnidiaeth-gyhoeddus-cymru-ar-agenda-ar-gyfer?_ga=2.69709144.930205360.1571735647-1089874835.1571226219.

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Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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 fy swyddogion yn cydweithio'n agos â Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol a Swyddfa'r Cwnsleriaid Deddfwriaethol er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r gwaith hwn, a hynny'n unol â'r amserlen ar gyfer cyflwyno ym Mlwyddyn 4 o'r rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol bresennol.

Ken Skates AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy and Transport

Cllr Carolyn Thomas
Flintshire County Council
County Hall
Raikes Lane
Mold
Flintshire CH7 6NB

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee

Dear Janet

Bus Petition – Buses for People Not Profit

I have submitted the background information as requested which was attached to the petition, I hope you find it useful. It covers the consultation process we started undertaking with residents three years ago when we knew there was an issue regarding the sustainability of the public services. Commercial operators started pulling out of areas they were regarding as non profitable and we could not keep increasing subsidies as a result of decreasing Council funding. We gathered a lot of information at the community meetings and via questionnaires.

In response to the Minister's letter forwarded to me by the petitions Clerk I welcome that he will be introducing a Public Transport Bill in this Assembly term and hope to work with Welsh Government, Transport for Wales and Neighbouring Authorities across Wales (and across the border in England for border Counties) in delivering a sustainable, integrated public bus *(&rail)* transport solution for our residents.

The Bus Services Support Grant, although significant, even with match funding from Local Authorities isn't enough to sustain bus transport without reform. When divided, it equates to approx £500k for Flintshire, the Council matches this, however, one route can cost £200k - £300k and many operators have been requesting six figure sums as subsidies for them to continue to operate routes which were recently commercially run with no subsidies. The amount of operators is diminishing affecting the market and pushing up the cost as well as inflationary costs such as fuel. School transport costs have increased by 10%.

I would be interested to hear the outcomes of the four pilot projects or indeed how many have taken place. In Flintshire we were in dialogue with an operator regarding a demand responsive service but they wanted £500k subsidy, they would not take concessionary passes and the fare was estimated at £5 per journey.

I know that funding comes from the Environment service area regarding access to employment, education and social activities. However, the impact on health is a huge part of providing a public bus service and residents wanted to do something to help me raise this with Welsh Government. Providing a bus service helps people stay physically and mentally fit and independent in their own homes longer, it has a social impact and combats loneliness and isolation. When I travelled by bus from Cardiff station to Cardiff Bay last week, I chatted to a mental health nurse from Bridgend who said that her patients were devastated to discover that the public service bus they used would be reduced to just two per day, she said they would not walk to town, further impacting on their health and wellbeing. I know funding priorities focus on the NHS but preventative measures and services are vital and will save in the long run.

Yours sincerely

Carolyn

Cllr Carolyn Thomas, Cabinet member for Streetscene & Countryside
Deputy Leader
Flintshire County Council