

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – Y Senedd Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 21 Ionawr 2020 Ross Davies – Dipwrwy Glerc
Amser: 09.00 0300 200 6565
SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant (Tudalennau 1 – 63)

2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-05-924 Sicrhau bod Llysgenhadon Llesiant ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 64 – 75)

2.2 P-05-929 Annog y defnydd o 'Cymru' a 'Cymry' wrth gyfeirio atom ein hunain
yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg
(Tudalennau 76 – 83)

2.3 P-05-931 Eli haul mewn ysgolion
(Tudalennau 84 – 92)

2.4 P-05-932 Addysg ar alergeddau bwyd mewn ysgolion a hyfforddiant EPI-PEN
gorfodol
(Tudalennau 93 – 102)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

3.1 P-05-724 Hawliau i Ofal Iechyd Sylfaenol yn Gymraeg
(Tudalennau 103 – 111)

3.2 P-05-751 Cydnabod achosion o Ddieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant
(Tudalennau 112 – 116)



- 3.3 P-05-754 Diffyg cymorth i blant ag anableddau mewn argyfwng
(Tudalennau 117 – 119)
- 3.4 P-05-870 Gadewch i ni Sicrhau y Caiff Calon Pob Person Ifanc (10-35 oed) ei Sgrinio
(Tudalennau 120 – 123)
- 3.5 P-05-892 Penodi Comisiynydd Anabledd Dysgu i Gymru
(Tudalennau 124 – 126)

Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig

- 3.6 P-05-750 Ar gyfer eitemau untro: cyflwyno System Dychwelyd Ernes ar gyfer cynwysyddion diodydd a sicrhau y gellir compostio cynwysyddion bwyd cyflym a'r offer sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy
(Tudalennau 127 – 152)
- 3.7 P-05-803 Mae ein byd naturiol yn cael ei wenwyno gan blastigau untro...mae'n bryd cyflwyno treth!
(Tudalennau 153 – 155)
- 3.8 P-05-829 Gwahardd Eitemau Plastig Untro yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 156 – 158)
- 3.9 P-05-822 Gwahardd gwellt plastig(wrth yfed llaeth) yn ein hysgolion
(Tudalennau 159 – 162)
- 3.10 P-05-801 Rhaid achub y coed a'r tir yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Nant y Rhath cyn iddi fynd yn rhy hwyr
(Tudalennau 163 – 165)
- 3.11 P-05-815 Rheoli'r Diwydiant Dofednod Dwys Sy'n Ehangu'n Gyflym yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 166 – 174)
- 3.12 P-05-825 Diogelu ysgyfaint plant rhag llygredd niweidiol tra maent yn yr ysgol
(Tudalennau 175 – 179)
- 3.13 P-05-911 Dylid Diogelu Coed Yw Hynafol Cymru
(Tudalennau 180 – 189)

Addysg

- 3.14 P-05-783 Sicrhau Cydraddoldeb Cwricwlwm i Ysgolion Cyfrwng Cymraeg e.e. Seicoleg TGAU
(Tudalennau 190 – 192)
- 3.15 P-05-805 Rhoi chwarae teg i Athrawon Cyflenwi
(Tudalennau 193 – 197)
- 3.16 P-05-828 Rhagdybiaeth o blaid Ysgolion Gwledig
(Tudalennau 198 – 204)
- 3.17 P-05-884 Diwygio Rheoliadau Addysg (Cymorth i Fyfyrrwyr) (Cymru) 2018 i gynnwys sefydliadau'r DU sydd â gweithrediadau dramor
(Tudalennau 205 – 210)
- 3.18 P-05-898 Dylid gwahardd defnyddio byrddau A yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 211 – 214)
- 3.19 P-05-891 Mae angen dod â phrofion Darllen a Rhifedd Cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant mor ifanc â 6 oed i ben ar unwaith
(Tudalennau 215 – 218)
- 3.20 P-05-909 Hyrwyddo'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion Makaton ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 219 – 223)

Gwleidyddiaeth

- 3.21 P-05-818 Cyflwyno Cofrestr o Lobiwyr yng Nghymru
(Tudalen 224)

Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

- 3.22 P-05-853 Na i gau Cyffordd 41 o gwbl
(Tudalennau 225 – 229)

Cydraddoldeb

- 3.23 P-05-863 Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel
(Tudalennau 230 – 243)
- 3.24 P-05-882 Trawsnewid yr ymateb i bobl hŷn sy'n dioddef camdriniaeth ddomestig – galw am weithredu
(Tudalennau 244 – 250)
- 3.25 P-05-871 Trefnu bod cyfleusterau newid cewynnau ar gael mewn toiledau i ddynion a thoiledau i fenywod
(Tudalennau 251 – 254)

Gwasanaethau cyhoeddus

- 3.26 P-05-865 Dylid gwarantu bod dewisiadau sy'n seiliedig yn llwyr ar blanhigion ar bob bwydlen y sector cyhoeddus, i ddiogelu hawliau figaniaid ac er budd ein hiechyd, yr amgylchedd ac anifeiliaid
(Tudalennau 255 – 262)

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

Item 5

- 5 Ystyried ymateb drafft a anfonwyd at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor ar Ddiwygio Etholiadol y Cynulliad**

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-924 Sicrhau bod Llysgenhadon Llesiant ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru
Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Dŵr Y Felin School Wellbeing Ambassadors, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 297 lofnodion ar bapur.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i sicrhau bod pob ysgol yng Nghymru yn cyflwyno Llysgenhadon Llesiant hyfforddedig, fel bod pob plentyn yn cael cyfle i gael cefnogaeth cyfoedion gan fyfyrwyr model rôl sydd wedi'u hyfforddi i fod yn gyfaill i ddisgyblion sy'n agored i niwed yn ystod amser egwyl ac amser cinio, a fydd yn rhoi gwybod am faterion bwlio a bod yno fel ffrind i ddisgyblion a allai deimlo'n unig ar adegau penodol drwy gydol y dydd. Rydym yn gobeithio y bydd Rolau Llysgenhadon Llesiant yn datblygu/esblygu i redeg mentrau mewn ysgolion, yn y sir ac yn genedlaethol, er mwyn sicrhau bod ymgyrch o neges glir o ddim goddefgarwch i fwlio a bod lles yr holl ddisgyblion yn cael ei roi ar y pwys mwyaf ym mhob ysgol, i gefnogi hawliau'r plentyn ymhellach. Rydym yn gobeithio y bydd y fenter hon yn mynd ymhellach er mwyn helpu i leihau faint o fwlio a welir mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru, er mwyn sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn teimlo'n ddiogel ac yn hapus mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Yn 2016, cawsom ein dewis i gynrychioli Cymru fel rhan o brosiect ENABLE, menter yn y DU i dreialu gwersi gwrth-fwlio. Roedd rhan o'r fenter yn cynnwys hyfforddi disgyblion i gefnogi cyfoedion. Fodd bynnag, penderfynwyd mynd â hyn gam ymhellach drwy hyfforddi disgyblion i ddod yn llysgenhadon gwrth-fwlio. Ar ôl llawer o drafod gyda'n Senedd Ysgol, esblygwyd y cynllun llysgenhadon, gan newid ei enw i llysgenhadon Llesiant. Roeddem am symud i ffwrdd o ddefnyddio'r gair bwlio yn rhy aml gan ein bod yn teimlo nad oedd disgyblion yn deall y gwahaniaeth rhwng gwrthdaro a bwlio. Roeddem hefyd eisiau i ddisgyblion wybod mai Llesiant yw ein prif flaenoriaeth. Bydd disgyblion sy'n rhan o'r cynllun yn crwydro ardaloedd o amgylch yr ysgol, yn sylwi ar ddisgyblion sydd ar eu pennau eu hunain neu os ydyn nhw'n gweld bwlio yn digwydd maen nhw'n rhoi gwybod i'r oedolyn agosaf y maent yn ei weld, o'r Pennaeth i oruchwylwyr cinio. Rydyn ni'n cwrdd unwaith y mis fel grŵp a phob blwyddyn rydyn ni'n esblygu'r cynllun ymhellach. Ar hyn o bryd rydyn ni'n edrych ar feinciau cyfeillion fel bod disgyblion sy'n teimlo'n unig yn gallu eistedd yno a bydd

Ilysgennad llesiant yno i'w cefnogi. Mae llawer o'n llysgenhadon hefyd yn aelod o'r Bwrdd Amddiffyn Iau o ganlyniad.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Castell-nedd
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Llysgenhadon Llesiant mewn ysgolion

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 21 January 2020
Petitions Committee | 21 Ionawr 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS19/11038-7

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-924

Teitl y ddeiseb: Sicrhau bod Llysgenhadon Llesiant ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru

Testun y Ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i sicrhau bod pob ysgol yng Nghymru yn cyflwyno Llysgenhadon Llesiant hyfforddedig, fel bod pob plentyn yn cael cyfle i gael cefnogaeth cyfoedion gan fyfyrwyr model rôl sydd wedi'u hyfforddi i fod yn gyfaill i ddisgyblion sy'n agored i niwed yn ystod amser egwyl ac amser cinio, a fydd yn rhoi gwybod am faterion bwlio a bod yno fel ffrind i ddisgyblion a allai deimlo'n unig ar adegau penodol drwy gydol y dydd. Rydym yn gobeithio y bydd Rolau Llysgenhadon Llesiant yn datblygu/esblygu i redeg mentrau mewn ysgolion, yn y sir ac yn genedlaethol, er mwyn sicrhau bod ymgyrch o neges glir o ddim goddefgarwch i fwlio a bod lles yr holl ddisgyblion yn cael ei roi ar y pwys mwyaf ym mhob ysgol, i gefnogi hawliau'r plentyn ymhellach. Rydym yn gobeithio y bydd y fenter hon yn mynd ymhellach er mwyn helpu i leihau faint o fwlio a welir mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru, er mwyn sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn teimlo'n ddiogel ac yn hapus mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru.

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esblygwyd y cynllun llysgenhadon, gan newid ei enw i lysgenhadon llesiant. Roeddem am symud i ffwrdd o ddefnyddio'r gair bwlio yn rhy aml gan ein bod yn teimlo nad oedd disgyblion yn deall y gwahaniaeth rhwng gwrthdaro a bwlio. Roeddem hefyd eisiau i ddisgyblion wybod mai llesiant yw ein prif flaenoriaeth. Bydd disgyblion sy'n rhan o'r cynllun yn crwydro ardaloedd o amgylch yr ysgol, yn sylwi ar ddisgyblion sydd ar eu pennau eu hunain neu os ydyn nhw'n gweld bwlio yn digwydd maen nhw'n rhoi gwybod i'r oedolyn agosaf y maent yn ei weld, o'r Pennaeth i oruchwylwyr cinio.

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Y FLAENORIAETH A RODDIR I LESIANT MEWN YSGOLION YNG NGHYMURU

Strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ceisio codi lefel y flaenoriaeth a roddir i lesiant disgyblion yn yr agenda gwella addysg. Dyma un o'r prif wahaniaethau rhwng ei chynllun gweithredu addysg, *Addysg yng Nghymru: Cenhadaeth ein Cenedl 2017-2021*, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Medi 2017, a rhagflaenydd y cynllun hwnnw, sef *Cymwys am Oes*. Un o dri amcan galluogi y Cynllun yw: "Ysgolion cryf a chynhwysol sydd wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau rhagoriaeth, tegwch a lles". Mae'r cynllun yn nodi'r canlynol:

Mae plant a phobl ifanc sydd â **chydbertnasau cryf ac ymdeimlad cadarnhaol o'u hunain** – ac sy'n gallu deall a **rheoli eu hiechyd a'u hemosynau eu hunain** – mewn sefyllfa well i gyflawni eu potensial llawn yn y dyfodol. [fy mhwyslais i]

Dyweddodd Kirsty Williams AC, y Gweinidog Addysg, wrth gynhadledd Cymdeithas y Cyfarwyddwyr Addysg yng Nghymru (ADEW) ym mis Ionawr 2018, **fod Cymru ar drobynt** yn y modd y mae ysgolion yn ymdrin â llesiant plant a phobl ifanc. Dywedodd fod yn rhaid i hyn fod yn rhan o ethos yr ysgol a'i weithredu'n gyffredinol gan fod gan ysgolion rôl bwysig i'w chwarae a bod athrawon mewn sefyllfa dda i sylwi ar newidiadau yn ymddygiad disgyblion.

Arolygiadau Estyn

Mae gan lesiant le mwy amlwg nag yr oedd ganddo eisoes yn y **Fframwaith Arolygu Cyffredin**, sef y fframwaith y mae Estyn wedi'i ddefnyddio ers mis Medi 2017. Un o feysydd arolygu'r fframwaith yw 'Llesiant ac agweddau at ddysgu'.

Roedd y dystiolaeth **a gyflwynwyd gan Estyn** i'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg (CYPE) yn nhymor yr hydref 2017 yn nodi bod y corff wedi **cryfhau ei ffocws ar les emosiynol yn ei drefniadau arolygu newydd**, ac roedd yn cynnwys darnau o'r canllawiau perthnasol ar gyfer ei arolygwyr.

Ymdrin ag iechyd emosiynol ac iechyd meddwl fel ysgol gyfan

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn datblygu 'dull ysgol gyfan' o gefnogi iechyd emosiynol ac iechyd meddwl ymhlith disgyblion. Mae hyn yn dilyn **ymchwiliad a gynhaliwyd gan y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg**, a gyhoeddodd adroddiad ym mis Ebrill 2018, gan dynnu sylw at yr **angen am newid mawr** o ran sut y mae anghenion plant a phobl ifanc yn y maes hwn yn cael eu diwallu.

Sefydlodd Llywodraeth Cymru **Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen Gweinidogol**, o dan gyd-gadeiryddiaeth y Gweinidog Addysg a'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, er mwyn datblygu dull ysgol gyfan o ymdrin â lles

emosiynol a lles iechyd meddwl, a hynny fel rhan o ymagwedd system-gyfan sydd hefyd yn cydnabod y cysylltiadau rhwng lles meddyliol a lles corfforol. Fel y mae llythyr y Gweinidog Addysg at y Pwyllgor hwn ynghylch y ddeiseb yn ei nodi, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wrthi'n drafftio **canllawiau newydd i ysgolion** ynghylch ymgorffori'r dull ysgol gyfan hwn.

CANLLAWIAU GWRTH-FWLIO

Yn ddiweddar, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru **ganllawiau gwrth-fwlio newydd**, sy'n disodli'r canllawiau cychwynnol (*Parchu Eraill, 2003*) a'r deunyddiau atodol (2011).

Mae'r **canllawiau newydd yn statudol**, ac mae'r statws hwnnw wedi cael ei groesawu gan Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru, a oedd eisoes wedi beirniadu'r bwriad i roi statws ymgynghorol anstatudol i'r canllawiau. Dywedodd y Comisiynydd, Sally Holland, wrth roi tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifac and Addysg ar **6 Tachwedd 2019**:

... I'm absolutely thrilled because the Minister has announced today that the guidance will be statutory, which has been a key call from my office for a number of years, and that **schools will be required to record and monitor bullying incidents**. They will be required to monitor the effectiveness of their interventions to prevent bullying and to tackle bullying. They'll be required to look at the outcomes on bullying incidents. **Local authorities will also have statutory requirements** to look at the effectiveness of anti-bullying strategies across a local authority. (...)

... our response [to the consultation on the draft guidance] was ... that it wasn't good enough in the draft, because the draft was non-statutory. This is a really good example, I think, of a Minister actually—because the draft didn't even give the option on statutory—really listening to feedback and it being a really genuine consultation, because she's responded to that feedback and has announced today the advanced anti-bullying work that's going forward. So, I think it's got a much bigger chance now of being consistently effective.

Yn ei **hadroddiad blynyddol ar gyfer 2018-19** nododd y Comisiynydd Plant fod **bwlio yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth allweddol i blant a phobl ifanc**, fel yr amlygodd ei hymgyngoriad Cymru gyfan, **Beth Nawr**, a ddangosodd mai bwlio oedd yr ail eitem ar eu rhestr o bryderon.

Y CWRICWLWM NEWYDD I GYMRU

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru, ynghyd a'r 'Ysgolion Arloesi', wedi datblygu cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru, yn dilyn **Dyfodol Llwyddiannus**, sef yr adolygiad a gynhaliwyd gan yr Athro Graham Donaldson yn 2015.

Bydd y cwricwlwm newydd yn cael ei seilio ar bedwar diben a chwe Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad. Un o'r meysydd dysgu a phrofiad yw Iechyd a Lles. Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru y **Cwricwlwm drafft ar gyfer Cymru** ym mis Ebrill 2019. Yn dilyn ymarfer adborth, mae wrthi'n mireinio'r ddogfen ymhellach cyn ei chyhoeddi ym mis Ionawr 2020.

Caiff y Cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru ei gyflwyno fesul cam o **fis Medi 2022**. Bydd yn cael ei addysgu i ddechrau yn yr ysgol gynradd a Blwyddyn 7 cyn mynd ymlaen i Flwyddyn 8 yn ystod 2023/24 ac yn y blaen wrth i'r disgyblion hyn symud i fyny drwy'r ysgol nes eu bod yn cyrraedd Blwyddyn 11 yn 2026/27.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi pwysleisio bod y Cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru wedi'i seilio ar ddibenion yn hytrach na'i ddiffinio yn syml gan ei gynnwys. Gan hynny, nid oes 'rhaglenni astudio', a bydd llai o ragnodi o ran yr hyn y mae'n rhaid

ei ddysgu nag yn y cwricwlwm presennol. Bydd y cwricwlwm newydd yn seiliedig ar ddull tair-ochrog o ran **Gwybodaeth, Sgiliau a Phrofiad**.

O fewn pob maes dysgu a phrofiad, mae cyfres o ddatganiadau 'Yr Hyn sy'n **Bwysig**', a fydd yn sylfaen i'r hyn a addysgir. Un o bum datganiad 'Yr Hyn sy'n Bwysig' ym maes dysgu a phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yw 'Mae'r ffordd rydym yn prosesu ein profiadau ac yn ymateb iddynt yn effeithio ar ein hiechyd meddwl a'n lles emosiynol'.

Mae'r canllawiau statudol drafft ar faes dysgu a phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yn nodi:

Bydd Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yn helpu'r dysgwyr i ddeall sut y mae iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol unigolion yn dylanwadu ar y ffordd maent yn meddwl, yn teimlo ac yn ymddwyn. Bydd hefyd yn helpu dysgwyr i archwilio'r cysylltiadau rhwng profiadau bywyd a lles meddyliol ac emosiynol. Drwy ddeall yr amodau sy'n hyrwyddo ac yn effeithio ar iechyd meddwl a lles emosiynol, caiff dysgwyr eu cynorthwyo i ymdopi â'r profiadau y byddant yn dod ar eu traws yn ystod eu bywyd. Cânt hefyd eu cynorthwyo i ddatblygu eu gallu i ganolbwyntio ar y ffordd y maent yn meddwl ac yn teimlo yn ystod eu profiadau. Yn ogystal â hyn, byddant yn archwilio sut maent yn canfod profiadau. Bydd hyn yn rhoi cyfleoedd i'r dysgwyr feithrin sgiliau hunanymwybyddiaeth ac empathi. Mae hunanymwybyddiaeth yn galluogi dysgwyr i fod yn agored i dderbyn emosiynau ac i fyfyrion arnynt, ac mae hyn yn eu helpu i addasu eu hymddygiad a'u gweithredoedd i wahanol sefyllfaoedd. Mae hyn yn ei dro yn galluogi dysgwyr i weithredu ag empathi, cydymdeimlad a charedigrwydd tuag atynt hwy eu hunain ac at eraill.

Gellir dod o hyd i ragor o wybodaeth am ddiwygio'r cwricwlwm mewn erthyglau blog a gyhoeddwyd gan Wasanaeth Ymchwil y Cynulliad ym mis Mai 2019 ac ym mis Ionawr 2019.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-924
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07408/19

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

01 Tachwedd 2019

Annwyl Janet Finch-Saunders AC,

Diolch yn fawr am eich llythyr dyddiedig 23 Hydref yn amgáu manylion y ddeiseb a gafwyd gan Ysgol Dŵr y Felin sy'n galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i gyflwyno Cenhadon Llesiant, sydd wedi'u hyfforddi'n briodol, ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru.

Rwy'n nodi bod deiseb Ysgol Dŵr y Felin wedi codi o'u gwaith ar y prosiect ENABLE, menter ar lefel y DU gyfan i dreialu gwersi ar wrth-fwlio, a wnaeth eu cymell i hyfforddi a phenodi disgyblion fel cenhadon gwrth-fwlio yn yr ysgol. Mae mynd i'r afael â bwlio mewn lleoliadau addysg yn parhau'n flaenoriaeth allweddol i Lywodraeth Cymru. Ein gweledigaeth yw herio bwlio mewn ffordd holistaidd, gan ymdrin â'r hyn sydd wrth wraidd ymddygiad annerbyniol a chreu amgylchedd cynhwysol a diddorol lle mae dysgwyr yn teimlo'n ddiogel ac yn barod i ddysgu. Mae angen i ni gyd sicrhau bod parch, goddefgarwch a charedigrwydd yn rhan o gymunedau a diwylliannau ein hysgolion. Bydd hyn yn ein helpu i greu amgylchedd cynhwysol a diddorol lle mae llesiant pawb yn cael eu ystyried a lle mae pawb yn teimlo eu bod nhw'n cael eu derbyn.

Mae gan bob lleoliad addysg yng Nghymru ddyletswydd gyfreithiol i sicrhau bod gan bob dysgwr fynediad at amgylchedd dysgu diogel. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n disgwyl i'r cyfrifoldebau diogelu hyn gael eu cymryd o ddifrif. Yn ôl y gyfraith, rhaid i bob ysgol fod â pholisi ymddygiad. Dylai strategaethau gwrthfwlio effeithiol fod yn rhan ganolog o'r polisi ymddygiad hwnnw a dylai pawb yn yr ysgol, gan gynnwys y staff a'r dysgwyr, eu datblygu a'u gweithredu. Mater i ysgolion unigol yw penderfynu ar y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o fynd i'r afael â bwlio a gweithredu polisiâu gwrthfwlio yn eu lleoliad. Mae hyn yn cynnwys pa raglenni, os o gwbl, y maent yn dewis eu defnyddio i gefnogi'r ddarpariaeth hon.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 70
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.

I helpu ysgolion a'u cymunedau i fynd i'r afael â bwlio, rydym wrthi'n diweddarau ein canllawiau gwrthfwlio a gyhoeddwyd yn 2011. Mae'r gwaith diweddarau hwn yn cael ei wneud drwy gydweithio â phartneriaid a rhanddeiliaid allweddol, gan gynnwys plant a phobl ifanc, i asesu sut y gallwn sicrhau bod y canllawiau'n hawdd eu defnyddio ac yn darparu cyfarwyddyd cyson a chymorth ymarferol i helpu ysgolion a'u cymunedau i atal a herio pob math o fwlio. Mae gwybodaeth am fanteision cefnogaeth gan gymheiriaid wedi'i chynnwys yn y canllawiau diwygiedig, a fydd yn cael eu cyhoeddi cyn hir.

Yn fwy cyffredinol, mae sicrhau llesiant disgyblion yn yr ysgol yn elfen allweddol o *Cenhadaeth ein Cenedl*, yn enwedig cyflawni amcan 3 (Ysgolion cryf a chynhwysol sydd wedi ymrwmo i sicrhau rhagoriaeth, tegwch a lles), sy'n cydnabod bod yn rhaid i bob dysgwr gael ei gefnogi i fod yn barod yn emosiynol ac yn gorfforol i ddysgu mewn amgylchedd diogel a chefnogol. Mae iechyd a llesiant wrth wraidd y cwricwlwm newydd, a fydd yn cael ei gyflwyno yn 2022, a bydd yn sicrhau bod iechyd meddwl yn cael yr un blaenoriaeth â iechyd corfforol a bod llesiant emosiynol a chyrhaeddiad yn cael eu meithrin ar sail gyfartal.

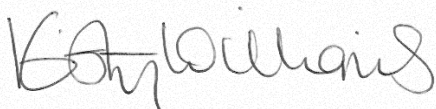
Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn y broses o ddrafftio canllawiau i ysgolion ar gyfer Fframwaith newydd, ar gyflwyno dull gweithredu ysgol gyfan ar gyfer llesiant emosiynol a iechyd meddwl. Bydd y Fframwaith newydd yn pwysleisio'r angen i ysgolion wella eu llythrennedd iechyd meddwl a grymuso cymuned yr ysgol i wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus am eu anghenion iechyd meddwl. Gellir gwneud hyn trwy ganolbwyntio ar grwpiau cyfan, e.e. hyrwyddo drwy ymgyrchoedd cymunedol, cymorth gan gymheiriaid neu ymyriadau yn yr ysgol. Dylai ysgolion asesu â phwy y mae angen iddynt gyfathrebu (disgyblion, rhieni/gofalwyr, staff) a chwilio am ffyrdd arloesol o ddarparu gwybodaeth i bob cynulleidfa. Er enghraifft, rhoi gwybodaeth ar wefan yr ysgol, datblygu disgyblion hŷn i fod yn fentoriaid i'w cymheiriaid, cyfeirio gan staff nad ydynt yn addysgu megis staff y ffreutur, nyrsys yr ysgol, hyfforddwyr etc.

Yn gyffredinol, bydd y Fframwaith yn annog ysgolion yn gryf i hyrwyddo ethos o rannu arfer da a grymuso disgyblion i weithredu fel eiriolwyr drostyn nhw eu hunain a hefyd gofyn am gymorth ychwanegol pan fo angen.

Mae'r camau y mae Ysgol Dŵr y Felin wedi'u cymryd i hyfforddi disgyblion i fod yn genhadon llesiant er mwyn cefnogi eu cymheiriaid yn cyd-fynd â'r cyngor yn y Fframwaith newydd, ac rwy'n cymeradwyo'r ysgol am y ffordd y maent yn delio â'r mater hollbwysig hwn. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n deall na fydd pob ysgol mewn sefyllfa i hyfforddi a phenodi ei genhadon llesiant ei hun, a hoffwn bwysleisio eto mai prif ddiben ein canllawiau Fframwaith fydd helpu ysgolion i ddod o hyd i'w hatebion ei hunain i'r materion llesiant yn eu cymunedau nhw.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod hyn yn rhoi sicrwydd i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau o ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru (a'm hymrwymiad personol i) i barhau i fynd i'r afael â bwlio a hyrwyddo dull gweithredu ysgol gyfan ar gyfer iechyd meddwl a llesiant, gan sicrhau bod ein hysgolion a'u cymunedau yn leoedd diogel a hapus i'n dysgwyr.

Yn gywir,



Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education



RESPONSE FROM DWR Y FELIN SCHOOL



Thank you for your response to our petition. I hope petitions committee members will decide to allow us to come in to give formal oral evidence on our petition before the committee in the near future. We would like to speak to our experiences of the success of the Wellbeing Ambassadors in our school, so that you can fully appreciate the positive change that it has made to our lives, and the school community.

All of the pupils involved in this petition have had personal experiences of being bullied and due to the work of the wellbeing ambassador scheme, have benefitted not just from the support they have received but the development of their own character and confidence. Many pupils have become ambassadors themselves, using their experience to support others. Two have applied to become senior prefects at school, something two years ago they would not have even considered due to a lack in confidence. Culminating further in the confidence to push this petition forward as they passionately believe that every pupil in Wales should have this support and opportunity. I am very proud of the pupils and it is testament to how the scheme does more than just support bullying but allows pupils to develop resilience, build confidence and support the positive building of pupils' character and culture which is our ethos at school.

- In response to your further questions:-
- What are your thoughts on the attached document?
- Does it adequately address the issues that you raised?
- Do you have further questions in response?
- Is there anything additional that you would like the Committee to know at this stage, either in response to this document or as an update to the Committee?

Pupil response:-

We appreciate the National Assembly for Wales highlighting the work at Dwr Y Felin regarding our vision in relation to challenging bullying and our work on the ENABLE project. Our pupil voice is dedicated to creating a tolerant, respectful environment for all learners and we value your acknowledgement of this.

After thoroughly reading your response, we appreciate that you have addressed our petition and the issues of bullying that we raised. Your letter outlines your objective 'strong and inclusive schools committed to excellence, equity and well-being' and that wellbeing is going to be important when the 2022 curriculum is introduced. However, we feel that while the Framework indicates that students are empowered to 'both act as their own advocates and to seek additional support when needed' we feel that this overlooks how daunting and challenging this may be for the younger pupils of the school when they have limited options. Younger pupils will struggle to speak up to staff and senior pupils, whereas an educated student who is only one or two years older than they are will appear more approachable. We believe that the introduction of the ambassadors will assist the promotion of 'empowering pupils' as it offers the more timid students a new option. We

also believe that there are positive aspects to the well-being ambassadors outside of anti-bullying that were not given enough attention to; the ambassadors are able to spot students who may be dealing with stress and are able to approach the more vulnerable members of the school. The focus of the committee is not to target the bullies, although reducing bullying in the school is a priority, but to nurture and to assist the victims of this and have an understanding that a senior pupil or staff member may be unable to relate to. Additionally, they promote overall well-being in the school and offer ways that other students can manage stress.

We have no further questions as we feel that we presented our question adequately at that start of this process.

We would like to bring to your attention that while in your letter of response you stated ‘it is for the individual schools to determine the most effective way to address bullying and implement anti-bullying policies in their school setting’ while there is evidence, specifically from Professor Judy Hutchings from Bangor University that this ‘should be replaced by a national strategy’ after her work with the Finland-funded KiVa anti-bullying programme. Additionally, The Children’s Commissioner for Wales, Prof Sally Holland, believes statutory recording of incidents would make schools more accountable. I believe that our proposition is the answer to this as it would both educate students on the impact bullying has on students and offer peer support. We also believe that while you state ‘not every school will be in a position to train and appoint its own wellbeing ambassadors’ that there are many services, such as the Anti-Bullying Alliance, that offer resources and outlines for free that are easy to adapt to each school to ensure that they can have a committee in place. An example of this may be giving this training to the current prefect and/or school council representatives as an alternative to appoint new pupils. Finally, we’d like to address how you ‘reiterate that the main purpose of our new whole school approach Framework guidance will be to help schools devise their own wellbeing solutions to address their own wellbeing issues’ the evidence indicates that a nation-wide system is more beneficial than each school taking it upon themselves to draw out their own outline.

To: Janet Finch
Saunders, AM

Chair of the Petitions
Committee

Via email only

15 January 2020

Dear Chair,

Re: P-05-924 Ensure that every school in Wales has Wellbeing Ambassadors

I write in relation to the above petition, to express my support for peer-led, peer-supported mental health initiatives in schools.

The evidence from my [2019 report on cyber-bullying](#) tells us that the children and young people and teachers we spoke to rated peer-led, peer-supported initiatives as highly effective in tackling bullying. Young people also spoke about peer mentoring and support as one of their top solutions to bullying.

This reinforces evidence from the field of developmental science, which has highlighted that school based interventions often fail because they 'imply that adolescents require adult expertise and are unable to make the right choices on their own.'¹ Research suggests that promising approaches to preventing bullying and supporting wellbeing take into account young people's wish to feel respected and accorded status, which is linked with their neurobiological development.²

I particularly value this petition as it has stemmed directly from the involvement of children and young people, through their Senedd Ysgol, and reflects the importance that children and young people and their parents place on tackling bullying. This was also reflected in the results of our survey of over 10,000 children and young people, [Beth Nawr](#), which showed that tackling bullying is a key priority for them.

¹ *Dahl, R.E, Nicholas B. Allen, Linda Wilbrecht & Ahna Ballonoff Suleiman, Importance of investing in adolescence from a developmental science perspective. Nature 25770 (2018)*

² *Yeager, D. S., Dahl, R. E. & Dweck, C. S. Why interventions to influence adolescent behavior often fail but could succeed. Perspect. Psychol. Sci. 13, 101—122 (2018)*



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Tudalen y pecyn 74

Croesawn ohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg yn ogystal â'r Saesneg ac mewn amryw o fformatau
We welcome correspondence in the medium of Welsh and English as well as alternative formats

The importance of peer support has been highlighted by the Senedd's Children, Young People and Education Committee in their Mind over Matter Report. Peer support and peer mentoring is also a feature of the whole-school approach draft framework.

Given that the value of peer-led, peer supported well-being initiatives are recognised by both the Welsh Government and the Assembly's Children, Young People and Education Committee, I hope that this petition can be brought to the attention of both as we approach the 2 year anniversary of the Committee's Mind over Matter Report.

Yours sincerely,



Sally

Sally Holland
Comisiynydd Plant Cymru
Children's Commissioner for Wales

Eitem 2.2

P-05-929 Annog y defnydd o 'Cymru' a 'Cymry' wrth gyfeirio atom ein hunain yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Mair Edwards, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 127 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfeirio at ein gwlad fel Cymru, a'r genedl fel Cymry, yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg ym mhob datganiad swyddogol. Mae tarddiad y termau "Wales" a "Welsh" yn cyfeirio atom fel estroniaid a thaeogion yn ein gwlad ein hunain. Mae'n bryd i ni ddiffinio ein hunain yn hytrach na chael ein diffinio gan genedl arall – a symbol o hynny fyddai cyfeirio atom ein hunain fel Cymry a'n gwlad fel Cymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ynys Mon
- Gogledd Cymru

Annog y defnydd o 'Cymru' a 'Cymry' wrth gyfeirio atom ein hunain yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 21 Ionawr 2020
Petitions Committee | 21 January 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS19/11218-1

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-929

Teitl y ddeiseb: Annog y defnydd o 'Cymru' a 'Cymry' wrth gyfeirio atom ein hunain yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfeirio at ein gwlad fel Cymru, a'r genedl fel Cymry, yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg ym mhob datganiad swyddogol. Mae tarddiad y termau "Wales" a "Welsh" yn cyfeirio atom fel estroniaid a thaeogion yn ein gwlad ein hunain. Mae'n bryd i ni ddiffinio ein hunain yn hytrach na chael ein diffinio gan genedl arall – a symbol o hynny fyddai cyfeirio atom ein hunain fel Cymry a'n gwlad fel Cymru.

CEFNDIR

Cymru a Cymry

Mae **Cymry** yn golygu pobl Cymru, tra bod **Cymru** yn golygu'r wlad. Mae *Hanes Cymru*, gan Dr John Davies, yn nodi ei fod yn debygol bod y term Cymry wedi'i fabwysiadu oddeutu 580 OC, ac fe'i defnyddiwyd i gyfeirio at bobl yng Nghymru yn ogystal â Gogledd Lloegr a De'r Alban (sef 'yr Hen Ogledd', fel y'i gelwyd ar y pryd). Esblygodd o'r gair Brythonig 'Combrogî', neu gyd-wladwyr, gan ddisodli'r term 'Brython' yn raddol. Dywedodd Dr Davies fod Cymru a Cymry yn cael eu sillafu fel 'Cymry' neu 'Kymry' tan oddeutu 1560 OC. Roedd cyfeiriad cynnar at Cymru yn cael ei sillafu fel 'Kymry' wedi'i gynnwys mewn cerdd mawl i Cadwallon ap Cadfan, sef Brenin Gwynedd ar y pryd, a ysgrifennwyd yn ôl pob tebyg oddeutu 633 OC ym marn Dr Davies.



Nododd yr Athro Gwyn Alf Williams yn *When Was Wales?* (tudalen 3) y canlynol mewn perthynas â Chymry'r 8fed ganrif:

...they were beginning to call what was left of the Britons *Cymry* or fellow-countrymen. Pretty soon there was nobody left to call *Cymry* except themselves. Their stronger kings started to hammer the whole bunch together and to make a country called Cymru.

Yn ôl Dr Davies, esblygodd y termau Cymry a Cymru i'w sillafiadau presennol oddeutu 1560 OC.

Gwreiddiau 'Wales' a 'Welsh'

Mae academyddion yn dadlau ynghylch gwreiddiau'r termau 'Wales' a 'Welsh', a'r hyn yr oeddent yn ei olygu ar y pryd. Amlinellir rhai o'r prif gyfraniadau isod.

Yn *When was Wales*, dywedodd yr Athro Gwyn Alf Williams y canlynol wrth ddisgrifio Cymry'r 8fed Ganrif (tudalen 3):

...stuck in their peninsulas behind a great dyke and rampart raised by an alien people who called them foreigners - in that ancient language *weallas* - Welsh.

Mae'r disgrifiad hwn yn cyfateb i ddisgrifiad yr Athro Jeremy Black, a nododd y canlynol yn *A New History of Wales* (tudalen 21):

The conflict with the Anglo-Saxons defined Wales culturally, ethnically and politically; a frequent situation in post-Roman Europe, as peoples defined themselves following the collapse of the concept of unity under Roman rule. Wales was given identity by the conquerors in terms of otherness: the Saxons used *Walas* or *Wealas* to describe the Britons, and it meant both serfs and foreigners.

Mae'r hanesydd David Ross hefyd yn sôn am yr Eingl-Sacsoniaid yn diffinio'r 'Welsh' fel estronwyr yn ei lyfr *Wales: History of a Nation*. Mae'n honni'r canlynol (tudalen 66):

...intermittent warfare went on into the ninth century. No longer could the Welsh kingdoms consider themselves part of an interrelated set of peoples occupying almost the whole of the British landmass. The realisation of this probably fostered the development of the name 'Cymry', 'comrades', which came to be the Welsh people's own name for themselves. However great their internal arguments and dissensions, they were aware of an essential unity. To the Anglo-Saxons, they were the Wallas, 'foreigners', a name which leads directly to present-day Welsh.

Yn *Hanes Cymru* (tudalen 69) cynigiodd Dr John Davies gyd-destun hanesyddol gwahanol o ran datblygiad y gair 'Welsh'. Dywedodd fod gan y term 'Welsh' nifer o ystyron hanesyddol eraill yn ogystal ag 'estronwr', gan nodi'r canlynol:

... Ymddengys nad estroniaid yn gymaint â phobl a Rufeineiddiwyd oedd y *Welsh*; ceir fersiynau o'r gair ar hyd ffin yr Ymerodraeth - Walwniaid Gwlad Belg, Welsch y Tirol Eidalaid a Vlachiad Rwmania.

CAMAU GWEITHREDU LLYWODRAETH CYMRU

Mae llythyr Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Chysylltiadau Rhyngwladol ar 11 Rhagfyr at y Pwyllgor yn nodi bod "hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg yn un o brif flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru: rydym am weld Cymru sy'n genedl hyderus a dwyieithog." Gan edrych yn benodol ar y ddeiseb, mae'n dweud y canlynol:

Rwy'n cefnogi'r syniad o annog pobl i ddefnyddio "Cymru" a "Cymry" mewn deunydd Saesneg mewn ffordd sy'n cryfhau'n neges: ond mae'n bwysig hefyd ein bod yn para'n hyblyg ac yn gwneud hynny mewn ffordd sy'n briodol i'r cyd-destun a'n cynulleidfa.

Mae llythyr y Gweinidog hefyd yn trafod ffyrdd ymarferol y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn defnyddio Cymru a Cymry. Mae hi'n nodi bod brand neu logo Llywodraeth Cymru bob amser yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n ddwyieithog, a bod Cymru a Chymru ill dau yn cael eu defnyddio yn ymgyrchoedd y Llywodraeth. Mae'r Gweinidog yn rhoi enghraifft o ddefnyddio 'Cymru' heb ei chyfieithu mewn is-benawdau Saesneg er mwyn cryfhau'r neges, megis defnyddio 'This is Cymru' fel rhan o ymgyrchoedd, ac mewn deunydd ym Maes Awyr Caerdydd. Mae ei llythyr hefyd yn nodi y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i gyfeirio at bobl Cymru fel 'Cymry' lle bo hynny'n briodol.

CAMAU GWEITHREDU CYNULLIAD CENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Pan drafodwyd *Deddf Senedd ac Etholiadau (Cymru) 2019*, pasiwyd nifer o welliannau gan y Cynulliad a oedd yn ymwneud ag enw'r Cynulliad a'i Aelodau yn y dyfodol.

Mae'r Ddeddf yn darparu y caiff y Cynulliad ei ailenwi'n 'Senedd Cymru' neu 'Welsh Parliament', ar ôl i welliant yn cynnig hyn gael ei basio yn ystod Trafodion Cyfnod 2. Yn wreiddiol, roedd yn cynnig ailenwi'r Cynulliad yn Senedd yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg.

Ar ôl i'r Ddeddf ddod i rym, bydd Deddfau'r Cynulliad yn cael eu hailenwi'n 'Acts of Senedd Cymru', neu Deddfau Senedd Cymru, gan ddefnyddio Cymru a'r Senedd yn y ddwy iaith. Bydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cael eu hailenwi'n Aelodau o'r Senedd, neu 'Members of the Senedd', a bydd Comisiwn y Cynulliad yn cael ei ailenwi'n Gomisiwn y Senedd neu 'Senedd Commission'.

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 o reidrwydd yn cael eu diweddarau na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-929
Ein cyf/Our ref EM/05761/19

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// Rhagfyr 2019

Deiseb P-05-929 - Annog y defnydd o 'Cymru' a 'Cymry' wrth gyfeirio atom ein hunain yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg.

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 21 Tachwedd am y Ddeiseb uchod oddi wrth Mair Edwards sydd wrthi'n casglu llofnodion ar ei chyfer.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n cynnal gwaith marchnata i hyrwyddo Cymru yn y DU a gweddill y byd fel lle i weithio a buddsoddi ynddo ac i ymweld ag e. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg fel rhan o "Frand Cymru" i ddatblygu delwedd unigryw ar gyfer Cymru ac i ddenu mwy o dwristiaid a buddsoddwyr.

Rydym wastad yn defnyddio fersiwn ddwyieithog y brand neu'r logo, ac rydym yn defnyddio Cymru a Wales yn ein prif ymgyrchoedd. Rydym yn defnyddio'r gair 'Cymru' heb ei gyfieithu mewn 'straplines' Saesneg ambell waith er mwyn cryfhau'r neges. Enghraifft dda o hyn yw "This is Cymru" gafodd ei ddefnyddio yn un o'n hymgyrchoedd; ac mewn deunydd ym Maes Awyr Cymru Caerdydd. Byddwn hefyd yn parhau i ddefnyddio'r gair "Cymry" yn Saesneg yn ôl y gofyn.

Mae hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg yn un o brif flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru: rydym am weld Cymru sy'n genedl hyderus a dwyieithog. Rwy'n cefnogi'r syniad o annog pobl i ddefnyddio "Cymru" a "Cymry" mewn deunydd Saesneg mewn ffordd sy'n cryfhau'n neges: ond mae'n

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Correspondence.Eluned.Morgan@gov.wales

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

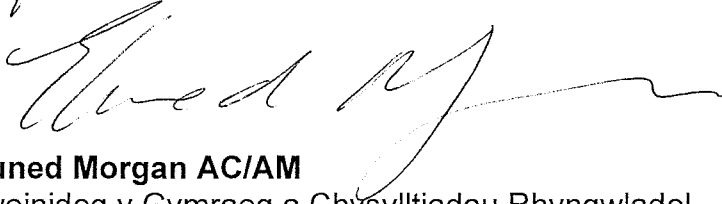
Tudalen y pecyn 80

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

bwysig hefyd ein bod yn para'n hyblyg ac yn gwneud hynny mewn ffordd sy'n briodol i'r cyd-destun a'n cynulleidfa.

Gobeithio bod hyn wedi bod y gymorth.

Cofon Gornu a Wladolig Llawn



Eluned Morgan AC/AM

Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Chysylltiadau Rhyngwladol

Minister for International Relations and the Welsh Language

P-05-929 Annog y defnydd o 'Cymru' a 'Cymry' wrth gyfeirio atom ein hunain yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg, Gohebiaeth – Deisebydd at y Pwyllgor, 13.01.20

Diolch am eich ebost. O ran sylwadau ychwanegol:

- Nid mater o "brandio" sydd dan sylw yma - nid gwerthu ffa pôb yw'r dasg - ond gofyn i'r Cynulliad annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio Cymru a Chymry mewn dogfennau swyddogol yn yr iaith Gymraeg ac yn y Saesneg er mwyn dangos yn glir ein bod yn genedl sydd yn diffinio ein hunain.
- Mae diffinio ein hunain fel cenedl ar adeg pan mae mudiadau unoliaethol a "Phrydeinig" (h.y. Saesneg) a'u bryd (mae'n ymddangos) i danseilio ein cenedligrwydd, ac yn wir dad-ymrymuso a hyd yn oed diddymu'r Cynulliad, yn eithriadol o bwysig o ran hybu meddylfryd seicolegol iach ein cenedl. Drwy arwain y ffordd gall y Llywodraeth ddangos yn glir ein bod yn genedl sy'n ymfalchio yn ein hunaniaith ac am gymryd ein lle priodol yn y byd.
- Rwy'n falch gweld bod Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Chysylltiadau Rhyngwladol yn nodi ei chefnogaeth i annog pobl i ddefnyddio "Cymru" a Cymry" mewn deunydd Saesneg.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau am drafod y mater yma.

Yn gywir

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) ix o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.3

P-05-931 Eli haul mewn ysgolion

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Leigh O'Connor, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 120 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae pob plentyn mewn perygl o losg haul yn yr ysgol neu ar daith ysgol. Mae hyn yn achosi problemau iechyd tymor byr ond mae hefyd yn achosi problemau hirdymor fel canser croen. Gellid osgoi hyn yn hawdd drwy ganiatáu i ysgolion roi eli haul arnynt gyda chydsyniad eu rhieni. Mae llawer o opsiynau ar gyfer gwneud hyn heb i'r athrawon orfod cyffwrdd y plant os yw hyn yn broblem.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Caerffili
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Eli haul mewn ysgolion

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 21 Ionawr 2020
Petitions Committee | 21 January 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS19/11218

Rhif y ddeiseb: [P-05-931](#)

Teitl y ddeiseb: Eli haul mewn ysgolion

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Mae pob plentyn mewn perygl o losg haul yn yr ysgol neu ar daith ysgol. Mae hyn yn achosi problemau iechyd tymor byr ond mae hefyd yn achosi problemau hirdymor fel canser croen. Gellid osgoi hyn yn hawdd drwy ganiatáu i ysgolion roi eli haul arnynt gyda chydysniad eu rhieni. Mae llawer o opsiynau ar gyfer gwneud hyn heb i'r athrawon orfod cyffwrdd y plant os yw hyn yn broblem.

CEFNDIR

Mae'r mater o amddiffyn rhag yr haul mewn ysgolion, yn enwedig ar gyfer plant ifanc, yn codi'n aml yn ystod misoedd poethaf y flwyddyn. Weithiau mae'r mater yn cael sylw yn y cyfryngau, gan gynnwys sylw i'r ddeiseb benodol hon gan y [BBC](#), [Mirror](#) a'r [Metro](#).

Mae sawl agwedd ar y mater sy'n codi, gan gynnwys iechyd y cyhoedd, iechyd a diogelwch, addysg ac amddiffyn plant. Un peth sy'n berthnasol mewn lleoliad addysg yw bod cwricwlwm y Cyfnod Sylfaen ar gyfer pob plentyn tair i saith oed yng Nghymru yn annog dysgu drwy chwarae a mwy o bwyslais ar ddefnyddio'r amgylchedd awyr agored fel adnodd ar gyfer dysgu plant.



CANLLAWIAU A AWGRYMR

Llywodraethwyr ysgol sy'n gyfrifol am benderfynu ar y polisi ar gyfer ysgolion unigol ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, mae yna nifer o opsiynau ar gyfer canllawiau a awgrymir gan gynnwys y rhain gan [Dîm Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lleol Caerffili](#), a [gwefan Cancer Research UK](#) a'r [canllawiau SunSmart ar gyfer ysgolion cynradd](#).

Mae Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru yn rhedeg Rhwydwaith Cymru ar gyfer Cynlluniau Ysgolion Iach. Mae'r [dangosyddion ar gyfer ei Wobr Ansawdd Genedlaethol](#) yn gwneud nifer o gyfeiriadau at ddiogelwch yr haul. Mae'n dweud y dylai polisi ysgol ddiogel gynnwys diogelwch haul ac mae'n cyfeirio at ganllawiau SunSmart Cancer UK.

Mae yna wybodaeth am hyn hefyd ar [wefan Sun Safe Schools](#).ac mae ei [gynllun achredu](#) yn awgrymu dull gweithredu.

Mae adran 25 o'r [canllaw i'r gyfraith ar gyfer llywodraethwyr ysgol](#) yn egluro cyfrifoldebau iechyd a diogelwch mewn ysgolion a materion sy'n berthnasol i iechyd disgyblion, ond nid yw'n sôn am ddiogelwch haul yn benodol.

YMCHWILIAD YN Y PEDWERYDD CYNULLIAD

Cylch gorchwyl

Yn 2011, derbyniodd Pwyllgor Deisebau'r Cynulliad [ddeiseb](#) gan yr elusen ganser Tenovus yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu eli haul am ddim i bob plentyn o dan 11 oed yng Nghymru. Cyfeiriwyd y ddeiseb hon at y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc i'w thrafod, a chynhaliodd y pwyllgor hwn ymchwiliad byr yn edrych ar y canlynol:

- a yw'r polisiâu a'r canllawiau amddiffyn rhag yr haul cyfredol ar gyfer ysgolion yn effeithiol wrth ddarparu amddiffyniad digonol i blant rhag yr haul, ac os na, lle mae angen gwella;
- a oes digon o ymwybyddiaeth o'r polisiâu a'r canllawiau cyfredol ar gyfer amddiffyn rhag yr haul, ac, os na, beth yw'r ffordd orau o godi ymwybyddiaeth;
- a oes unrhyw beth yn rhwystro plant a phobl ifanc rhag defnyddio amddiffyniad rhag yr haul mewn ysgolion, gan gynnwys eli haul, dillad, hetiau neu gysgod addas, er enghraifft cost neu athrawon neu warchodwyr plant yn rhoi eli haul arnynt, ac os felly, sut y gellid mynd i'r afael â'r rhain.

Materion a godwyd yn y sesiwn dystiolaeth

Mewn tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig i'r ymchwiliad yn 2012, dywedodd [Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru](#):

In terms of the application of sunscreen for younger children who were unable to apply their own, there could be child protection implications.

However, schools and childminders are subject to strict checks and safeguards can be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised. This should be seen in the context of the overall child protection procedures within schools.

Yn 2012, dywedodd [Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru](#):

National guidelines recommend that schools should have a sun policy but they are not prescriptive or mandatory. Currently, the decision whether or not to deliver sun safety advice is left largely to the discretion of the individual teacher.

Hefyd, dywedodd:

There are sensitivities around whether it is appropriate for school staff to apply sun screen to children and young people and it is vital that primary schools place particular emphasis on encouraging changes in the habits of parents/carers as well as children and young people. Local authorities and school governing bodies should formulate their own policies on this.

Wrth sôn am sefyllfa staff ysgolion yn rhoi eli haul ar blant, soniodd [Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Penaethiaid a Chymdeithas Arweinwyr Ysgolion a Cholegau](#) yn 2012 am blant sy'n rhy ifanc i roi eli haul ar eu hunain, a'r mater o bwy fyddai'n gwneud hyn ar eu rhan:

Many schools demonstrate to children how to apply sun screen. This is reasonable and sensible. Schools often help the very youngest children to

apply sun screen. While this might seem entirely sensible in individual cases we, as professional associations advise against doing so, for the equally sensible reason that physical contact can be misinterpreted with catastrophic consequences for members of staff.

Similar concerns apply in relation to particularly vulnerable pupils where significant child protection issues are involved. Introducing a duty on schools in this regard would encounter strong resistance from members of staff who might be instructed to apply it.

Yn ei hymateb ysgrifenedig i'r Pwyllgor yn 2012, cyfeiriodd Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru (UCAC) at nifer o ystyriaethau. Mewn perthynas â rhoi eli haul ar blant, dywedodd fod athrawon yn gynyddol yn cael eu cynghori i gyffwrdd â phlant cyn lleied â phosibl er mwyn osgoi unrhyw honiadau o gam-drin neu gyffwrdd amhriodol. Cyfeiriodd hefyd at faterion hylendid posibl pe bai athrawon yn rhoi eli haul ar lawer o blant.

Yr hyn a ddywedodd y Pwyllgor

Roedd adroddiad y Pwyllgor, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2012, yn nodi y 'mynegwyd rhywfaint o bryder ynglŷn â'r ffaith bod staff yr ysgol yn rhoi eli haul ar blant'. O ran y mater o staff ysgolion yn rhoi eli haul ar blant, mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn cyfeirio at bryderon a godwyd yn y dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig a llafar am unrhyw gynnig i'w gwneud yn orfodol i ddarparu eli haul mewn ysgolion, gan gynnwys hylendid, alergeddau posibl, goblygiadau o ran amser ac adnoddau, a materion posibl o ran amddiffyn plant. Dywed yr adroddiad:

Pe bai eli haul yn cael ei ddarparu mewn ysgolion, waeth a fyddai'n cael ei ddarparu gan rieni neu ysgolion, nododd y Pwyllgor y byddai angen mwy o eglurder ar ganllawiau presennol ynglŷn ag athrawon, gwarchodwyr plant

neu staff ysgolion meithrin yn dod i gysylltiad corfforol â phlant wrth roi eli haul ar eu cyrff.

Gwnaeth y Pwyllgor chwe argymhelliad, gan gynnwys:

Fel rhan o bolisiau iechyd a diogelwch ehangach, dylai ysgol gael dogfen sy'n amlinellu agwedd yr ysgol at ystod o ffactorau amgylcheddol a all effeithio ar blant yn ystod eu diwrnod yn yr ysgol, gan gynnwys gofynion cysgod ac amddiffyn rhag yr haul, a thywydd gwlyb neu oer.

Mae ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi manylion ei barn yn 2012 am yr holl argymhellion.

YMATEB LLYWODRAETH CYMRU

Mewn ymateb i'r ddeiseb hon, ar 27 Tachwedd gwnaeth y Gweinidog Addysg sawl pwynt gan gynnwys:

- Nid yw iechyd a diogelwch wedi'i ddatganoli i Lywodraeth Cymru ac mae'r cyfrifoldebau mewn ysgolion yn deillio o Ddeddf Iechyd a Diogelwch yn y Gwaith 1974 a'r Rheoliadau Rheoli Iechyd a Diogelwch yn y Gwaith 1999 cysylltiedig.
- Corff llywodraethol yr ysgol sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb statudol am iechyd a diogelwch disgyblion, naill ai fel cyflogwr staff yr ysgol neu oherwydd ei fod yn rheoli safle'r ysgol, neu'r ddau mewn sawl achos.
- O dan gyfraith gyffredinol esgeulustod, mae'n ofynnol i athrawon ysgolion ofalu am blant o dan 18 oed fel pe baent yn rhieni arnynt. Maent o dan rwymedigaeth i drin a gofalu am ddisgybl fel y byddai rhiant gofalus yn ei wneud.

Mae'r ymateb hefyd yn cyfeirio at ganllawiau gan Rwydwaith Cymru ar gyfer Cynlluniau Ysgolion Iach, sy'n awgrymu y dylai ysgolion wneud y canlynol:

- Mynd ati i asesu'r risg o ddod i gysylltiad â'r haul wrth gynllunio gweithgareddau awyr agored yn ystod yr haf.

- Ymgysylltu â rhieni i gytuno ar ddull lleol o ddarparu eli haul â Ffactor Amddiffyn rhag yr Haul (SPF) 15 o leiaf a'i roi ar blant.
- Annog rhieni i ddarparu hetiau, sbectol haul a dillad priodol yn ystod yr haf ac yn enwedig pan fydd gweithgareddau awyr agored ar y gweill.
- Sicrhau fod gan dir yr ysgol gysgod ar gyfer diwrnodau poeth iawn.
- Osgoi gweithgareddau awyr agored hirfaith yn ystod rhan boethaf y dydd, h.y. 11am-3pm rhwng mis Mawrth a mis Hydref.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-931
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07583/19

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

27 Tachwedd 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 22 Tachwedd mewn perthynas â Deiseb P-05-931 Eli haul mewn ysgolion gan Leigh O'Connor.

Nid yw iechyd a diogelwch wedi'u datganoli i Lywodraeth Cymru ac mae'r cyfrifoldebau mewn ysgolion yn deillio o Ddeddf Iechyd a Diogelwch yn y Gwaith 1974 a'r Rheoliadau Rheoli Iechyd a Diogelwch yn y Gwaith 1999 sy'n gysylltiedig. Mae deddfwriaeth yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyflogwyr (cyrff llywodraethu/awdurdodau lleol) asesu a rheoli risgiau. Yn achos ysgolion, gorfodir hyn gan amlaf gan yr Awdurdod Gweithredol Iechyd a Diogelwch.

Corff llywodraethu'r ysgol sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb statudol am iechyd a diogelwch disgyblion, un ai fel cyflogwr staff yr ysgol neu oherwydd ei fod yn rheoli adeiladau'r ysgol, neu'r ddau mewn sawl achos.

O dan gyfraith esgeuluster cyffredinol, mae'n ofynnol i athrawon ysgol ofalu am blant o dan 18 oed fel petaent yn rhieni iddynt. Mae'n rhwymedigaeth arnynt i drafod a gofalu am blentyn yn yr un modd ag y byddai rhiant gofalus.

Mae Cynlluniau Ysgolion Iach - Rhwydwaith Cymru yn cael ei arwain gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ac mae'n hybu'r cyfrifoldeb dros gynnal a hybu iechyd cymunedau ysgol. Mae hyn yn cael ei gyflawni drwy addysgu disgyblion yn ffurfiol sut i fyw bywydau iach a thrwy alluogi disgyblion a staff i gymryd rheolaeth dros agweddau ar amgylchedd yr ysgol sy'n cael effaith ar eu hiechyd. Byddai amddiffyn disgyblion rhag yr haul yn dod oddi tan y

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

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

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.

pennawd hwn. Mae pob ysgol yn cymryd rhan yn y cynllun ac mae gan bob awdurdod lleol gydgysylltydd Ysgolion Iach i gefnogi ysgolion.

Mae canllawiau ar amddiffyn disgyblion rhag yr haul, gan gynnwys y rhai a ddarperir gan Cynlluniau Ysgolion Iach - Rhwydwaith Cymru yn awgrymu y dylai ysgolion wneud y canlynol:

- Mynd ati'n bwrpasol i ystyried risgiau bod yn yr haul wrth gynllunio gweithgareddau awyr agored yn ystod yr haf.
- Trafod gyda rhieni a chytuno ar ddull gweithredu'n lleol ynghylch darparu a thaenu eli haul â Ffactor Amddiffyn rhag yr Haul sydd o leiaf yn SPF15.
- Mynd ati i annog rhieni i ddarparu hetiau, sbectolau haul a dillad addas yn ystod yr haf ac yn arbennig pan fo gweithgareddau yn yr awyr agored ar y gweill.
- Sicrhau bod cysgod ar gael ar dir yr ysgol ar gyfer dyddiau poeth iawn.
- Osgoi cynnal gweithgareddau hirfaith yn yr awyr agored yn ystod rhan boethaf y dydd, sef 11am – 3 pm rhwng mis Mawrth a mis Hydref.

Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru sydd â chyfrifoldeb am y canllawiau a roddir gan y Cynlluniau Ysgolion Iach - Rhwydwaith Cymru ar amddiffyn disgyblion rhag yr haul, oherwydd mai dyma'r sefydliad sy'n rhoi cyngor i Lywodraeth Cymru ar bolisiau ynghylch amddiffyn disgyblion rhag yr haul ac sy'n rheoli'r Fframwaith Ysgolion Iach.

Yn gywir,



Kirsty Williams AC
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

P-05-932 Addysg ar alergeddau bwyd mewn ysgolion a hyfforddiant EPI-PEN gorfodol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Archie's Allergies, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 172 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Nid oes cyfraith yn bodoli yn unman yn y DU ar hyn o bryd sy'n cynnig addysg ar alergeddau bwyd mewn ysgolion o oedran cynradd ac i fyny.

Rydym ni eisiau newid hynny! Byddai cynnig sesiynau addysgol mewn ysgolion o fudd i blant sydd mewn perygl o anaffylacsis. Byddai'n helpu pobl eraill i ddeall alergeddau bwyd, sef cyflwr meddygol na fyddech yn ymwybodol o'i sgîl-ffeithiau oni bai eich bod yn adnabod rhywun sydd â'r cyflwr.

Rydym yn gobeithio y byddai cyflwyno sesiynau addysgol ar alergeddau bwyd hefyd yn cael gwared ar y stigma sy'n gysylltiedig â nhw, yn dileu bwlio ac yn cynnig rhagor o gefnogaeth i blant sydd â'r cyflwr hwn.

Y cyfan y mae'n ei gymryd yw un cyffyrddiad neu un tamaid, ac, heb ddefnyddio epi pen, gallech fod yn wynebu sefyllfa drasig iawn.

Byddai cyflwyno hyfforddiant 'epi pen ' gorfodol hefyd yn cael gwared ar y pryder i deuluoedd sydd â rhywun ag alergeddau bwyd. Byddai athrawon a staff ysgol yn gwybod beth yw arwyddion hanfodol adwaith alergaidd, ac felly byddai modd iddynt sylwi ar anaffylacsis yn gynt.

Mae Archie's Allergies yn elusen newydd sy'n cynnig cymorth, cyngor a gwybodaeth am bwysigrwydd bod yn ymwybodol o alergeddau.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru

Teitl: P-05-932 Addysg ar alergeddau bwyd mewn ysgolion a hyfforddiant EPI-PEN gorfodol

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 21 Ionawr 2020
Petitions Committee | 21 January 2020

Cyfeirnod: RS19/11218-4

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-932

Teitl y ddeiseb: Addysg ar alergeddau bwyd mewn ysgolion a hyfforddiant EPI-PEN gorfodol

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Nid oes cyfraith yn bodoli yn unman yn y DU ar hyn o bryd sy'n cynnig addysg ar alergeddau bwyd mewn ysgolion o oedran cynradd ac i fyny.

Rydyn ni eisiau newid hynny! Byddai cynnig sesiynau addysgol mewn ysgolion o fudd i blant sydd mewn perygl o anaffylacsis. Byddai'n helpu pobl eraill i ddeall alergeddau bwyd, sef cyflwr meddygol na fydddech yn ymwybodol o'i sgîl-efeithiau oni bai eich bod yn adnabod rhywun sydd â'r cyflwr.

Rydym yn gobeithio y byddai cyflwyno sesiynau addysgol ar alergeddau bwyd hefyd yn cael gwared ar y stigma sy'n gysylltiedig â nhw, yn dileu bwllo ac yn cynnig rhagor o gefnogaeth i blant sydd â'r cyflwr hwn.

Y cyfan y mae'n ei gymryd yw un cyffyrddiad neu un tamaid, ac, heb ddefnyddio epi pen, gallech fod yn wynebu sefyllfa drasig iawn.

Byddai cyflwyno hyfforddiant epi pen gorfodol hefyd yn cael gwared ar y pryder i deuluoedd sydd â rhywun ag alergeddau bwyd. Byddai athrawon a staff ysgol yn gwybod beth yw arwyddion hanfodol adwaith alergaidd, ac felly byddai modd iddynt sylwi ar anaffylacsis yn gynt.

Mae Archie's Allergies yn elusen newydd sy'n cynnig cymorth, cyngor a gwybodaeth am bwysigrwydd bod yn ymwybodol o alergeddau.

Y DDARPARIAETH BRESENNOL AR GYFER ANGHENION GOFAL IECHYD DYSGWYR

Mae'r llythyr gan y Gweinidog Addysg yn nodi'r camau sydd eisoes ar waith o ran addysg, ymwybyddiaeth a'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer alergeddau bwyd a defnyddio Chwistrellwyr Adrenalin Awtomatig (AAIs), y mae'r 'epi pen' ymhlith y brandiau cyffredin ohonynt.

Mae'r camau hyn yn cynnwys:



- **Dyletswyddau cyffredinol ar awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion** o dan Ddeddf Addysg 1996 a Deddf Addysg 2002;
- **Canllawiau statudol ar Gefnogi dysgwyr ag anghenion gofal iechyd** (2017);
- **Canllawiau ar ddefnyddio chwistrellwyr adrenalin awtomatig brys mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru** (2017);
- Gofyniad Rheoliad Darparu Gwybodaeth am Fwyd i Ddefnyddwyr yr EU i **wybodaeth fod ar gael am gynhwysion** bwyd a diod a weinir mewn ysgolion.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn adolygu Rheoliadau Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Gofynion a Safonau Maeth) (Cymru) 2013 ac yn diwygio'r canllawiau statudol, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2014, ar hyn ar gyfer ysgolion. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn adolygu ei dull gweithredu o ran alergeddau ac imiwnoleg o safbwynt iechyd ac yn dweud y bydd yn ymgysylltu ag Ymgyrch Anaffylacsis ac Alergedd y DU.

Canllawiau statudol ar gefnogi dysgwyr ag anghenion gofal iechyd

Mae'r canllawiau statudol ar gyfer cefnogi dysgwyr ag anghenion gofal iechyd, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2017, yn rhoi cyngor i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu ynghylch cyflawni eu dyletswyddau tuag at ddysgwyr sydd ag anghenion gofal iechyd. Roedd fersiwn ddiwethaf y canllawiau (2010) yn anstatudol ac ystyriwyd bod **gosod y canllawiau diwygiedig ar sylfaen statudol yn gam sylweddol ymlaen**. Digwyddodd hyn yn ystod gwaith craffu'r Cynulliad ar y Bil Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol a'r Tribiwnlys Addysg lle trafodwyd y berthynas ag anghenion gofal iechyd yn fanwl.

Mae'r canllawiau'n nodi y dylai staff ysgolion ddeall eu rôl wrth gefnogi dysgwyr sydd ag anghenion gofal iechyd ac y **dylid darparu hyfforddiant priodol**. Gall staff unigol ymgymryd â rôl wrth gynorthwyo neu oruchwylio'r broses o roi meddyginiaethau, er bod hyn yn gwbl wirfoddol. Rhaid i staff gael hyfforddiant digonol ac addas, a chyflawni'r lefel cymhwysedd angenrheidiol cyn iddynt ymgymryd â'r cyfrifoldeb.

Canllawiau ar ddefnyddio chwistrellwyr adrenalin awtomatig brys mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru

Mae newid yn neddfwriaeth Senedd y DU a wnaed ym mis Hydref 2017 yn golygu **y gall ysgolion brynu AAls i'w defnyddio mewn argyfyngau**, heb fod angen presgripsiwn. Mae **AAIs** yn cynnwys un dos sefydlog o adrenalin (sy'n cael ei alw weithiau'n epineffrini) ac yn cael eu hargymell fel y driniaeth gyntaf ar gyfer anaffylacsis. Mae anaffylacsis yn adwaith alergaidd difrifol, sy'n gallu peryglu bywyd, ac yn aml yn digwydd o fewn munudau neu weithiau ar ôl oriau. Mae'n digwydd oherwydd bod system imiwnedd y corff yn ymateb yn amhriodol i sylwedd y mae'n ei ystyried, yn anghywir felly, yn fgythiad.

Mae adrenalin yn trin y symptomau ac yn rhwystro rhagor o gemegau rhag cael eu rhyddhau ac achosi anaffylacsis. Gall AAls arbed bywyd ac maent yn ddyfeisiau sy'n galluogi gweithwyr proffesiynol heb fod ym maes gofal iechyd i roi adrenalin e.e. staff, teulu, unigolion sy'n gallu rhoi cymorth cyntaf. Mae oedi cyn rhoi adrenalin yn ganfyddiad cyffredin mewn achosion o adweithiau angheuol.

Mae canllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi 'gallai cadw AAI sbâr ar gyfer argyfwng arbed bywyd plentyn neu berson ifanc a rhoi mwy o dawelwch meddwl i rieni'. Mae'r canllawiau hefyd yn atgoffa rhieni na ddylid byth ddibynnu ar AAI brys yn lle AAI eich plentyn rhag ofn na fydd gan feithrinfeydd neu ysgolion AAI brys ar y safle.

ADDYSGU AM ANGHENION GOFAL IECHYD

Y cwricwlwm presennol - Addysg Bersonol a Chymdeithasol (ABCh)

Mae ABCh yn ofyniad cwricwlwm statudol ac mae'n rhan o'r cwricwlwm sylfaenol ar gyfer pob disgybl cofrestredig mewn ysgolion a gynhelir sydd o oedran ysgol gorfodol. Penaethiaid a'u llywodraethwyr sy'n gyfrifol am benderfynu ar union gynnwys a model cyflwyno rhaglen ABCh yr ysgol, gan weithio gydag awdurdodau lleol a phartneriaid lleol eraill.

Mae ysgolion yn defnyddio'r fframwaith ABCh anstatudol (2008) i adolygu a datblygu eu rhaglenni ABCh. Dylai athrawon, penaethiaid a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion a gynhelir, colegau a darparwyr addysg eraill seilio eu darpariaeth addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol ar y ddogfen hon.

Mae '**galluogi dysgwyr i fyw bywydau diogel ac iach**' yn un o nodau ABCh. Mae llythyr y Gweinidog yn nodi y gall ysgolion wahodd sefydliadau i gyflwyno gwybodaeth i'w disgyblion am amrywiaeth o faterion, gan gynnwys alergeddau bwyd. Mae hefyd yn dweud bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod bod sgiliau achub bywyd a gweithdrefnau cymorth cyntaf brys yn bwysig i bawb eu dysgu.

Cwricwlwm Newydd i Gymru

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru, ar y cyd ag 'Ysgolion Arloesi', wedi datblygu 'Cwricwlwm Newydd i Gymru', yn dilyn yr adolygiad Dyfodol Llwyddiannus, sef yr adolygiad a gynhaliwyd gan yr Athro Graham Donaldson yn 2015.

Bydd y cwricwlwm newydd yn cael ei seilio ar bedwar diben a chwe Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad. Un o'r meysydd dysgu a phrofiad yw Iechyd a Lles. Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru y Cwricwlwm drafft ar gyfer Cymru ym mis Ebrill 2019. Yn dilyn ymarfer adborth, mae wrthi'n mireinio'r ddogfen ymhellach cyn ei chyhoeddi ym mis Ionawr 2020. Bydd y Gweinidog Addysg yn gwneud datganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 28 Ionawr ynghylch y cwricwlwm newydd.

Caiff y Cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru ei gyflwyno fesul cam o fis **Medi 2022**. Bydd yn cael ei addysgu i ddechrau yn yr ysgol gynradd a Blwyddyn 7 cyn mynd ymlaen i Flwyddyn 8 yn ystod 2023/24 ac yn y blaen wrth i'r disgyblion hyn symud i fyny drwy'r ysgol nes eu bod yn cyrraedd Blwyddyn 11 yn 2026/27.

Un o'r chwe Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad yn y cwricwlwm newydd yw '**Iechyd a Lles**'. Mae'r ddogfen ddrafft Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles ar gael ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi pwysleisio bod y Cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru wedi'i **seilio ar ddibenion** yn hytrach na'i ddiffinio yn syml gan ei gynnwys. Gan hynny, nid oes 'rhaglenni astudio', a bydd llai o ragnodi o ran yr hyn y mae'n rhaid ei ddysgu nag yn y cwricwlwm presennol.

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 o reidrwydd yn cael eu diweddarau na'u diwygio fel arall i adlewyrchu newidiadau dilynol.



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-932
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07585/19

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04 Rhagfyr 2019

Annwyl Janet Finch-Saunders AC,

Diolch yn fawr am eich llythyr dyddiedig 22 Tachwedd ynghylch Deiseb P-05-932 'Addysg ar alergeddau bwyd mewn ysgolion a hyfforddiant EPI-PEN gorfodol' gan Archie's Allergies. Rwy'n cydnabod pa mor bwysig ydyw fod rhieni/gofalwyr a dysgwyr ag alergeddau'n teimlo'n hyderus am y gefnogaeth a ddarperir yn yr ysgol.

Mae'n bwysig bod ysgolion yn darparu cymorth o ansawdd uchel i ddysgwyr ag alergeddau er mwyn eu helpu i beidio â dod i gysylltiad ag allergenau ac er mwyn ymateb yn briodol i unrhyw adwaith alergaidd.

Mae ein dull gweithredu ni, sy'n gyfuniad o ddeddfwriaeth a chanllawiau statudol, yn rhoi disgwyliadau uchel ar ysgolion ac yn rhoi'r hyblygrwydd angenrheidiol iddynt benderfynu sut orau i gefnogi disgyblion sydd ag anghenion gofal iechyd.

Mae gan awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion ddyletswyddau cyfreithiol eisoes i ddarparu addysg a chefnogaeth addas i ddysgwyr ag anghenion gofal iechyd.

- O dan Ddeddf Addysg 1996, rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu addysg addas i bob dysgwr, a rhaid i gyrff llywodraethu ysgolion sicrhau bod trefniadau yn eu lle i gefnogi dysgwyr a bod staff yn ymgynghori â'r gweithwyr proffesiynol perthnasol, dysgwyr a rhieni i wneud yn siŵr bod anghenion y dysgwr wedi'u deall yn iawn a'u bod yn cael cefnogaeth effeithiol.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 98
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.

- O dan adran 175 o Ddeddf Addysg 2002 (“Deddf 2002”), rhaid i awdurdodau lleol a chyrff llywodraethu wneud trefniadau i sicrhau bod eu swyddogaethau’n cael eu harfer gyda'r nod o ddiogelu a hyrwyddo lles disgyblion yr ysgol neu mewn lleoliad dysgu arall. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cefnogi plant ag anghenion gofal iechyd. Wrth gyflawni'r dyletswyddau hyn, rhaid i awdurdodau lleol a chyrff llywodraethu roi sylw i'r canllawiau a gyhoeddir gan Weinidogion Cymru.
- Mae adran 21(5) o Ddeddf Addysg 2002 yn rhoi dyletswydd ar gyrff llywodraethu i hyrwyddo llesiant dysgwyr yn yr ysgol, gan gynnwys iechyd corfforol a meddyliol a llesiant emosiynol, addysg, hyfforddiant a hamdden, a llesiant cymdeithasol.

I helpu awdurdodau lleol a chyrff llywodraethu i gyflawni eu dyletswyddau cyfreithiol, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru'r canllawiau statudol [Cefnogi dysgwyr ag anghenion gofal iechyd](#) yn 2017 mewn ymgynghoriad ag ystod amrywiol o randdeiliaid, gan gynnwys sefydliadau alergeddau.

Mae'r canllawiau statudol hyn yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol a lleoliadau addysg yng Nghymru fod â pholisi anghenion gofal iechyd sydd ar gael yn hwylus i staff a rheini. Dylai'r polisi hwn geisio sicrhau bod disgyblion sydd ag unrhyw gyflwr meddygol, gan gynnwys alergeddau, yn cael cefnogaeth briodol.

Dyma'r prif ddisgwyliadau:

- Dylid rhoi cefnogaeth briodol i ddysgwyr ag anghenion gofal iechyd er mwyn iddynt gael mynediad llawn at addysg, gan gynnwys teithiau ac addysg gorfforol.
- Rhaid i gyrff llywodraethu sicrhau bod trefniadau yn eu lle i gefnogi dysgwyr ag anghenion gofal iechyd.
- Dylai cyrff llywodraethu sicrhau bod staff mewn lleoliadau addysg yn ymgynghori â'r gweithwyr proffesiynol perthnasol, dysgwyr a rhieni i wneud yn siŵr bod anghenion dysgwr ag anghenion gofal iechyd wedi'u deall yn iawn a'u bod yn cael cefnogaeth effeithiol.

Mae'r canllawiau hefyd yn nodi y dylid hyfforddi staff ysgolion fel eu bod yn adnabod yr arwyddion, y symptomau a'r hyn sy'n achosi cyflyrau meddygol cyffredin sy'n peryglu bywyd, ac yn gwybod beth i'w wneud mewn argyfwng. Mae hyn yn cynnwys hyfforddiant ar sut i ddefnyddio chwistrellydd adrenalin awtomatig (AAI), y cyfeirir ato weithiau fel Epi-Pen.

Yn dilyn newid i ddeddfwriaeth y DU, ers 1 Hydref 2017, mae lleoliadau addysg yn gallu prynu AAI i'w ddefnyddio mewn argyfyngau heb orfod cael presgripsiwn. Rydym hefyd wedi cyhoeddi'r ddogfen [Canllawiau ar ddefnyddio chwistrellwyr adrenalin awtomatig brys mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru](#), a ddrafftwyd mewn cydweithrediad ag ystod o randdeiliaid gan gynnwys arbenigwyr iechyd a sefydliadau alergeddau. Mae'r canllawiau hyn yn darparu cyngor ar adnabod ac ymateb i sioc anaffylactig; defnyddio AAI; lleihau'r risg o ddod i gysylltiad ag alergenau; a phrynu, storio, gofalu a chael gwared ar AAI brys; ac mae hefyd yn cynnwys dolenni i ragor o wybodaeth. Gall ysgolion gael hyfforddiant a chefnogaeth bellach yn ymwneud ag alergeddau a defnyddio AAI gan wasanaethau nyrsio ysgolion a thimau alergedd y byrddau iechyd.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n cydnabod bod sgiliau achub bywyd a chymorth cyntaf a'r ffordd gywir o'u gweithredu mewn argyfwng yn bwysig i bawb eu dysgu - ac rydyn ni'n awyddus i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r sgiliau hynny. Fel rhan o elfen Addysg Bersonol a Chymdeithasol y cwricwlwm, mae ysgolion yn gallu, yn ôl eu disgrisiwn, gwahodd sefydliadau i roi cyflwyniadau i'w dysgwyr ar amrywiaeth o faterion gan gynnwys alergeddau bwyd. Rydym yn datblygu cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru ar hyn o bryd er mwyn codi safonau a galluogi pob dysgwr i wneud cynnydd mewn perthynas â'r pedwar diben.

Mae Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Iechyd a Lles yn cael ei lunio i gefnogi'r gwaith o addysgu dysgwyr am hanfodion iechyd a lles, yn ogystal â chaniatáu i weithwyr proffesiynol lunio cynnwys penodol sy'n addas at ddibenion eu dysgwyr. Ond bydd yn bwysig i ysgolion barhau i fanteisio ar arbenigedd a chymorth darparwyr arbenigol i wella'u darpariaeth.

Mae Rheoliad Darparu Gwybodaeth am Fwyd i Ddefnyddwyr yr UE Rhif 1169/2011 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i arlwywyr ysgol yng Nghymru ddarparu gwybodaeth ynghylch unrhyw alergenau sydd yn y bwyd a'r diodydd y maent yn eu gweini yn yr ysgol. Mae fy swyddogion yn cynnal cyfarfodydd rheolaidd ag arlwywyr ysgol, awdurdodau lleol a dietegwyr lle caiff materion yn ymwneud ag alergeddau bwyd eu trafod yn fanwl.

Rydym hefyd yn newid Rheoliadau Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion (Gofynion a Safonau Maeth (Cymru) 2013, ac yn diwygio'r canllawiau statudol i ysgolion. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod rhanddeiliaid yn cael eu cynnwys yn y gwaith diwygio hwn ac rwy'n annog pawb sydd â diddordeb i rannu eu barn fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus.

O safbwynt iechyd, rydym wrthi'n adolygu ein dull gweithredu mewn perthynas ag alergeddau ac imiwnoleg, a bydd y Dirprwy Brif Swyddog Meddygol yn cynnal cyfarfod â'r arbenigwyr perthnasol ym mis Ionawr 2020 i drafod ystod o faterion, gan gynnwys codi ymwybyddiaeth o alergeddau. Ceir trafodaeth bellach ar y mater hwn gyda'n rhanddeiliaid, sy'n debygol o gynnwys y Coleg Brenhinol Pediatreg ac Iechyd Plant, yr Ymgyrch Anaffylacsis ac Allergy UK.

Rwy'n ystyried bod y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol a'i chanllawiau statudol, a hefyd y gwaith diwygio sydd yn yr arfaeth i'r Rheoliadau Bwyta'n Iach mewn Ysgolion a'r canllawiau statudol perthnasol, yn ddigonol, ac felly nad oes angen deddfu ymhellach ar hyn o bryd ar ymateb ysgolion i ddisgyblion ag alergeddau. Byddwn yn parhau i weithio gyda rhieni/gofalwyr a dysgwyr, sefydliadau alergeddau ac eraill ar gefnogi dysgwyr ag alergeddau mewn ysgolion, ac yn cymryd eu sylwadau i ystyriaeth.

Yn gywir,



Kirsty Williams AC
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education



To the committee thank you for the opportunity given to me to respond to the attached letter.

Firstly, I'd like to thank the Minister of Education for her response, this has made pointing out the very specific policies that are in place that fail children including my own on a daily basis.

I highlight 'the key expectations are that'

- Learners with healthcare needs should be properly supported so that they have full access to education, including trips and physical education
- Governing bodies must ensure that arrangements are in place to support learners with healthcare needs.
- Governing bodies should ensure that education setting staff consult the relevant professionals, learners and parents to ensure the needs of the learner with healthcare needs are properly understood and effectively supported.

My response:

- Children with food allergies including my own are excluded from educational activities as well as bake sales and specific celebrations encouraged by schools involving food.
- What is in 'place' does nothing to help aid schools along with curriculum that is and already has failed many children, these policies do not help support schools or help them support the child living with allergic disease.
- The appointed staff, such as the school nurses are not equipped or educated on food allergies and to the satisfactory level that is needed to keep children safe whilst under the care of the school.

Parents of children with food allergies are prepared, they prevent any risk of a chance for an allergic reaction, however schools do not, nor do their staff.

Following from my own experience with my sons school, schools hide the truth. Whether anyone wants to admit it, they can cover it up but when there is evidence to prove this, they brush it under the rug. Today 14th January 2020 I learnt that despite my sons head teacher profusely stating that all staff were Epi-Pen trained because of my own persistence and peace of mind, it come to light that not all staff or all teachers were trained, yet it was stated on multiple occasions that they were. What would have happened if I hadn't have gone on about it? Would they never have been trained?

Mandatory Epi-Pen training should be given when teachers start their training in university, it should be a subject that they have to be educated on themselves. The teachers and staff being trained today only know how to administer an epi-pen, they don't know what the top allergens are, they are not allergy aware, they don't know how to keep a child living with allergic disease safe. It is expected that the child is mainly responsible for their allergies.

Schools or at the moment the minister of education has to be held accountable for the lack of care and risk they put children with food allergies in. It may benefit 60 children but for that 1 child that can't participate what does this example of behaviour do to them? Introducing educational sessions on food allergies in school will help normalise the conversation and stigma that surrounds this particular medical issue. It will help minimise bullying.

If you tease a child that's allergic to nuts with a snickers you may as well be holding a knife to their throat, both will result in a tragic outcome.

I call on the welsh assembly to bring to light the disastrous failings of not one school but many, that because one head teacher doesn't believe in food allergies the children in their care suffer,



they are excluded from educational activities, something that they have every right in being a part of.

Schools don't want to act on the current policies because they don't need or have too, they don't have to invite third party organisations to teach children about food allergies because there is no one telling them that it's important enough, because if a child with food allergies has an allergic reaction the school and staff who is responsible for their care will only have themselves to blame for their lack of awareness.

The schools and teachers do not know the why or when to use an epi-pen, the vital signs that point to an anaphylactic reaction or at what point do they need administer an epi-pen because it isn't when my child is laying on the floor unconscious.

It is clear that the very practises that are in place are not keeping children safe, this has to change. Not after a tragedy, Not when an example has to be made but now, preventing the tragedy, be the example, do this for children and for the adults that wish it had been done for them.

My son is 7 years old and from the age of 4, his whole school life he has been excluded and made an example of by the teachers that I'm meant to have faith in to teach my child even just the every day stuff. The very governing body that is meant to support them, does nothing but say 'google it'. Why are children with food allergies being made to feel like the problem, just as seriously as schools take diabetes why are teachers comfortably allowing risk after risk to take place under their care and put it down too 'an over sight'.

'Hi, Archie's Mum, he's had another allergic reaction today, we've given him his medicine, we don't know how this has happened, there is no food where has been blah blah.' I've had this same conversation over 60 times since September 2019 alone, because teachers aren't telling 6 and 7 year olds to wash their hands after eating, the most easiest and simplest task, a task that we tell our children to do to avoid spreading germs or avoiding a stomach bug. Washing with soap and water or wet wipes stops cross contamination immediately.

I want, I need to know, I want, I need to see my child is safe in school, because I send him to his possible death everyday, and these policies are allowing this behaviour in our schools.

All this letter has done is saddened me, it's showed me that although the minister of education is confident enough to show me these policies, she is also confident enough that nothing will change, I will not wait for my son to die because of someone else negligence, which is exactly how every family that has been let down by their school feels.

I call for prevention and it starts in schools, with teachers that already educate us on maths, english, science, physical education.

I'd be more than happy to go into further detail of every catastrophic failure that my family has been through because of the simple lack of knowledge on food allergies, but it isn't just about us or just Archie, it's about every child like him and every family like us.

Can you imagine having a child who can die from food? The possibility of death for my child is everywhere ... everyday.

Thank you,

Charlotte, Archie's Mum and founder of Archie's Allergies Charity: 1186048.

P-05-724 – Hawliau i ofal iechyd sylfaenol yn Gymraeg

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cymdeithas yr Iaith ar ôl casglu 766 llofnod bapur.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ailedrych ar y Safonau arfaethedig ym maes iechyd i gynnwys darparwyr gwasanaethau iechyd sylfaenol, megis meddygfeydd a fferyllfeydd, er mwyn sicrhau bod gan bobl hawliau cadarn a chyflawn yn y maes hollbwysig hwn.



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/08607/19

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10 Rhagfyr 2019

Annwyl Janet

Diolch i chi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 19 Tachwedd ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch Deiseb P-05-724 Hawliau i Ofal Iechyd Sylfaenol yn Gymraeg.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod bod derbyn gwasanaethau yn Gymraeg yn elfen allweddol o ofal. Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi'r ffaith mai pwynt cyswllt cyntaf y rhan fwyaf o bobl gyda'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yw gofal sylfaenol ac ar gyfer grwpiau bregus, er enghraifft pobl gyda dementia a phlant, mae cyfathrebu yn eich iaith gyntaf yn fater o angen yn hytrach na dewis.

Yn wahanol i'r rhan fwyaf o gyrff y mae'n ofynnol iddynt gydymffurfio â safonau iaith Gymraeg, ni fu darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol yn ddarostyngedig i gynlluniau iaith o'r blaen. Mae'r chwe dyletswydd gyffredin a osodwyd ar ddarparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol mewn perthynas â'r Gymraeg ar lefel sy'n cael ei hystyried yn briodol ac yn rhesymol ar hyn o bryd. Rwy'n ystyried fod y dyletswyddau yn eu ffurf bresennol yn gam cyntaf pwysig ar y daith tuag at sicrhau darpariaeth ehangach o wasanaethau gofal sylfaenol yn Gymraeg.

Buom yn glir o'r cychwyn cyntaf y byddai'n rhaid i ni adolygu'r dyletswyddau wrth iddynt fagu gwreiddiau. Nid oes gennym gynlluniau i wanhau'r dyletswyddau a byddwn yn eu hadolygu gyda'r nod o adeiladu ar y man cychwyn y maent yn ei gynnig ar hyn o bryd ac yng nghyd-destun darparu gwell gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal drwy'r Gymraeg yn unol â'r fframwaith *Mwy na geiriau*. Cynhelir yr adolygiad hwn yn ystod 2020/21.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 104
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 fe gynhaliom arolwg o bractisau Meddygfeydd Teulu er mwyn casglu data sylfaenol am wasanaethau Cymraeg. Dangosodd y canlyniadau lefel uchel y byddai gan 77% o bractisau Meddyg Teulu ddiddordeb i dderbyn canllawiau a chefnogaeth bellach ar y 'cynnig rhagweithiol'. Mae hyn yn dangos yr awydd sydd yna o fewn y sector i wella gwasanaethau Cymraeg. Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi practisau i roi'r dyletswyddau ar waith ac i wella gwasanaethau Cymraeg ymhellach drwy ddatblygu pecyn cymorth gofal sylfaenol fydd yn cynnig canllawiau a chefnogaeth ymarferol. Rydym hefyd yn cynnal dau beilot Cymraeg Byd Busnes gyda dau glwstwr gofal sylfaenol er mwyn cefnogi cyflwyno'r dyletswyddau.

Mae'r dyletswyddau sy'n cael eu gosod ar contractwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol, fel y safonau ar gyfer y sector iechyd, oll yn ddarnau pwysig o'r un jig-so o ymyrryd a chefnogi sy'n adeiladu ar y sylfeini cadarn a osodwyd gan *Mwy na geiriau* o fewn y sector iechyd a gofal.

Yn gywir,

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

Vaughan Gething AC/AM

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

P-05-724 P-05-724 Hawliau i ofal iechyd sylfaenol yn Gymraeg, Gohebiaeth – Deisebydd at y Pwyllgor, 07.10.19

Annwyl Glerc y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Y Gymraeg mewn Gwasanaethau Gofal Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2019

Diolch am eich gwahoddiad dyddiedig 2 Hydref 2019 i gynnig sylwadau ar ymateb y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a chyfathrebu ar Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Y Gymraeg mewn Gwasanaethau Gofal Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2019.

Rydym yn cadarnhau bod y Gweinidog wedi trafod pob un o'r argymhellion yn ei ymateb.

Argymhelliad 1

Yn ei adroddiad, mae'r Pwyllgor yn nodi fod rhai aelodau o'r farn y dylai'r Llywodraeth ddiddymu'r Rheoliadau, ond nid oedd eraill o'r un farn. Er hynny, cytunodd yr holl aelodau y dylid diwygio'r Rheoliadau yn dilyn ymgynghoriad llawn; ac mae'r Gweinidog yn gosod addewid i weithredu camau o'r fath. Bwriad deiseb y Gymdeithas oedd galw am newid Safonau'r Gymraeg fel bod hawliau cyfreithadwy cadarn a chilir gan y cyhoedd i dderbyn gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol yn Gymraeg. Am hynny, rydym yn galw am addewid pendant y bydd y Rheoliadau yn cael eu cryfhau erbyn 2020/21; ac y bydd camau penodol i sicrhau bod deddfwriaeth ac is-ddeddfwriaeth sydd yn yr arfaeth yn adlewyrchu'r angen i hybu'r Gymraeg mewn gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol.

Argymhelliad 2

Yn ei ymateb i adroddiad y Pwyllgor, mae'r Gweinidog yn cyflwyno addewid i ganiatáu amser ar gyfer gwaith craffu rheoliadau am y defnydd o'r Gymraeg ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i'r dyfodol, gan hysbysu ac ymgysylltu â'r pwyllgor penodol ar gyfer y pwnc dan sylw, ond hefyd â'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu yn gynharach yn y broses. Tra rydym yn croesawu addewid o'r fath, mae'n rhaid tynnu eich sylw at y ffaith bod Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Chysylltiadau Rhyngwladol, eisoes wedi cynnig yr un addewid i'r Pwyllgor. Mae diffyg parodrwydd y Llywodraeth i wireddu addewidion yn peri gofid i ni fel Cymdeithas ac yn tanseilio'r broses ddemocrataidd.

Cwestiwn: Faint o amser a neuilltir ar gyfer y gwaith craffu o hyn ymlaen? Yn ystod pa gam o'r broses caiff y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu eu hysbysu?

Argymhelliad 3

Rydym yn croesawu'r addewid i gyflwyno Memorandwm Esboniadol dwyieithog o hyn ymlaen.

Argymhelliad 4

Rydym yn croesawu'r addewid y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio tuag at ddatblygu'r capasiti i ddarparu gwasanaethau Cymraeg ar draws y sector gyhoeddus. Ym maes iechyd, mae dirfawr angen cynllunio gweithlu ar sail anghenion ieithyddol y boblogaeth er mwyn mynd ati i weithredu'r 'cynnig rhagweithiol' yn llwyddiannus. Am hynny, wrth gomisiynu'r addysg, mae angen gosod targedau clir ar gyfer recriwtio nifer digonol o siaradwyr Cymraeg ar gyfer gweithlu'r dyfodol; sicrhau fod rhaglenni proffesiynol ar gael trwy'r Gymraeg ar draws y disgyblaethau er mwyn sefydlu'r sgiliau iaith angenrheidiol ar gyfer ymarfer mewn sefyllfa ddwyieithog: a gwella sgiliau Cymraeg a hyder y gweithlu presennol.

Cwestiwn: A fydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi sylw manwl i'r anghenion hyn wrth adolygu Cymru Iachach: Strategaeth Gweithlu ar gyfer Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (Addysg a Gwella Iechyd Cymru / Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru, 2019)?

Argymhelliad 5

Rydym yn croesawu'r addewid i gynnal ymgyrch i addysgu darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol am eu dyletswyddau newydd, gan gynnwys cynnal arolwg; paratoi pecyn cymorth ar gyfer gofal sylfaenol; a chynllun peilot Cymraeg byd busnes.

Cwestiwn: Beth yw'r amserlen ar gyfer y mentrau hyn?

Argymhelliad 7

Rydym yn croesawu'r bwriad i ysgrifennu at Gyfarwyddwyr Gofal Sylfaenol y Byrddau Iechyd i egluro cyfrifoldebau'r byrddau iechyd lleol o ran cwrdd â chostau darparwyr gofal sylfaenol annibynnol o ganlyniad i gydymffurfio â'r Rheoliadau.

Argymhelliad 8

Rydym yn croesawu'r bwriad i gynnal adolygiad ar weithredu ac effaith y dyletswyddau yn ystod haf 2020/21; a thrafod y dull gweithredu priodol gyda Chomisiynydd y Gymraeg. Er hynny, mae'n rhaid pwysleisio mai bwriad deiseb y Gymdeithas oedd galw am newid Safonau'r Gymraeg fel bod hawliau cyfreithadwy cadarn a chdir gan y cyhoedd i dderbyn gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol yn Gymraeg. Am hynny, rydym yn galw am addewid pendant y bydd y Rheoliadau yn cael eu cryfhau erbyn 2020/21; ac y bydd camau penodol i sicrhau bod deddfwriaeth ac is-ddeddfwriaeth sydd yn yr arfaeth yn adlewyrchu'r angen i hybu'r Gymraeg mewn gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir

Gwerfyl Roberts
Cadeirydd
Is-grŵp Iechyd
Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) ix o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 3.2

P-05-751 Cydnabod achosion o Ddieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Families Need Fathers Both Parents Matter Cymru ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgot yn ystod Mai 2017, ar ôl casglu 2,058 llofnod – 752 ar bapur a 1,306 ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i berswadio Llywodraeth Cymru i ddiogelu plant a phobl ifanc Cymru drwy gydnabod yn ffurfiol fod unrhyw un sy'n 'Dieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant' yn cam-drin plentyn yn emosiynol. Rydym yn galw ymhellach ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau penodol i leihau'r effaith a gaiff achosion o Ddieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant ar blant a'u teuluoedd.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Rydym yn cynnig bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd y camau a ganlyn:

- Cydnabod bod unrhyw un sy'n 'Dieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant' yn cam-drin plentyn yn emosiynol ac, wrth ddiffinio'r term, dylid cynnwys y diffiniad a gafwyd gan y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder (paragraff 1) yma <https://petition.parliament.uk/petitions/164983>)
- Comisiynu ac ariannu hyfforddiant gorfodol i weithwyr proffesiynol gan gynnwys staff y Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Cafcass Cymru (ond nid dim ond y rhain), i'w helpu i adnabod achosion o Ddieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant ac i sicrhau eu bod yn gwybod am y trefniadau sydd ar waith i ddiogelu plant rhag niwed.
- Sefydlu ac ariannu ymgyrch genedlaethol i roi gwybodaeth i blant a'u teuluoedd a'u dysgu am y cysyniad o Ddieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant a'r niwed y mae'n ei achosi.
- Rhoi dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i gymryd camau i ddiogelu plant rhag cael eu cam-drin a'u niweidio drwy eu Dieithrio oddi wrth Riant.

Dyma sut y diffiniwyd 'Dieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant' gan y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder:

'In cases where parents are separated, parental alienation refers to a situation in which one parent (usually the parent with whom the child lives) behaves in a way

which creates anxiety in the child, so that it appears the child is opposed to living or spending time with the other parent.'

Daw'r diffiniad hwn o'r paragraff cyntaf yn ymateb y Llywodraeth i ddeiseb Mr. Darren Towill sydd i'w gweld yn: <https://petition.parliament.uk/petitions/164983>
Mae CAF/CASS Lloegr eisoes wedi cydnabod bod unrhyw un sy'n dieithrio plentyn oddi wrth riant yn euog o gam-drin y plentyn hwnnw. Mewn erthygl yn y Telegraph ar-lein, dyddiedig 12 Chwefror, 2017, dywedodd Anthony Douglas, Prif Weithredwr CAF/CASS, fod Dieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant yn sicr gyfystyr ag esgeuluso neu gam-drin plentyn, o ran ei effaith bosibl. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/02/12/divorced-parents-pit-children-against-former-partners-guilty/>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



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

5 December 2019

Dear Janet Finch-Saunders AM

Petition P-05-751 Recognition of Parental Alienation

Thank you for your letter dated 18 November 2019.

Following the publication and launch of the Cafcass Cymru practice guidance *Children's Resistance Or Refusal To Spend Time With A Parent*, Cafcass Cymru will monitor the impact and effect of the guidance through our supervision arrangements with our practitioners. Through an organisation-wide programme the guidance will embed into practice and be used by family court advisors to aid their assessment, analysis and advice to the court in respect of children and their families.

In order to ensure the practice guidance is kept fresh in the minds of our practitioners, we will be providing regular practice development sessions around its use and this work has already commenced. The guidance has been positively received by practitioners and feedback to date indicates it is being used in practice to support robust and evidence-based decision making for children. We will of course continue to monitor and review its implementation and effectiveness.

Yours sincerely

Nigel Brown
Chief Executive, Cafcass Cymru



**61 Cowbridge Rd East
CARDIFF
CF11 9AE
paul@fnf-bpm.org.uk**

14th January 2020

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

Dear Janet

Petition P-05-751 Recognition of Parental Alienation

Thank you for sharing with us the latest response dated 5th December 2019.

I would like to re-iterate our thanks to you and the Members of your Committee for the time and effort that you've devoted to our Petition. As previously stated we do not believe that Cafcass Cymru would have taken any action without the Committee's work.

It remains a disappointment that Cafcass Cymru refuse to use the term Parental Alienation in the guidance they have produced. This failure sends important messages about their commitment to protect children. <https://gov.wales/childrens-resistance-or-refusal-spend-time-parent-cafcass-cymru-practice-guidance> We continue to see wide variation in the responses from individual Family Court Advisers (FCAs) when the concept of Parental Alienation is raised in feedback from the hundred of service users who the charity supports in Wales. Some FCAs show a clear understanding of the dynamics of PA whilst others are reported as openly hostile or dismissive.

The extent to which the leadership of Cafcass Cymru accepts the concept of Parental Alienation and the impact on children is still unproven. Their decision to commission Cardiff University to produce a literature review in 2018 has been criticised by some as a cynical move to address the concerns raised by your Committee whilst casting doubt on this form of abuse. The fact that the guidance cannot even use the term Parental Alienation in the title indicates that at a senior level there may still be resistance to acknowledging the concept. That 'cultural' lead may influence individual practitioners to dismiss or downplay the use of the guidance.

It is encouraging to hear Cafcass Cymru state that the '**guidance will embed into practice and be used by family court advisors to aid their assessment, analysis and advice to the court in respect of children and their families**' and that they will '**ensure the practice guidance is kept fresh in the minds of our practitioners...**'

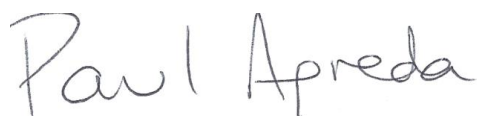
These are important commitments that the Welsh Government, through Cafcass Cymru, is giving to the Committee. We urge that you ask Cafcass Cymru to share with the Committee the results of the '**regular practice development sessions around its use....**' which they confirm have already commenced. In particular we suggest that a Results Based Accountability framework is adopted to report progress to the Committee. This would go a long way towards evidencing rather than asserting the value of the Guidance. We suggest the following indicators be proposed:

- Number and percentage of front line Family Court Advisers (FCAs) who have taken part in the 'regular practice development sessions' SPECIFICALLY on the 'Children's resistance or refusal to spend time with a parent' guidance.
- Qualitative Feedback from front line FCAs on their experience of the usefulness of the current guidance in their practice
- Feedback from parents and children / young people about the difference it has made for them in terms of the delivery of the service provided by Welsh Government through Cafcass Cymru. (*)

(*) a useful precedent for such feedback from service users may be the section on Family Court matters in the Welsh Government funded 'Are you listening and am I being heard?' report from Welsh Women's Aid in relation to the experience of Domestic Violence and Abuse.

Finally we must acknowledge that we are aware that Cafcass Cymru have invited the drama group who performed a theatrical interpretation on Parental Alienation for our charity in the Senedd in April 2019 to contribute a similar piece to their staff conference later this year. We hope that FCAs feedback on that performance may also be shared by Cafcass Cymru with the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Paul Apreda".

NATIONAL MANAGER, BOTH PARENTS MATTER / IDVA, AEGIS DV

P-05-754 Diffyg cymorth i blant ag anableddau mewn argyfwng

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rebecca Weale ac ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf yn ystod Mehefin 2017, ar ôl casglu 200 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Yr wyf yn ceisio tynnu sylw at yr angen i dîm argyfwng plant Cwm Taf gydnabod bod angen hanfodol i blant ag anableddau gael cymorth mewn argyfwng, a chael yr hawl i gael eu trin fel unrhyw blentyn arall.

Yr wyf yn fam i bedwar o blant. Mae gan Tom, fy mab canol, anghenion niferus, anawsterau dysgu difrifol, awtistiaeth, anhwylder hwyliau yn ogystal â phroblemau iechyd ychwanegol eraill. Mae Tom yn cyrraedd pwynt argyfwng bob hyn a hyn, sy'n golygu cynnydd mewn ymddygiad ymosodol, gweiddi yn uwch nag arfer, anafu ei hun yn ogystal ag eraill, a llawer o newidiadau eraill mewn ymddygiad. Mae sgiliau cyfathrebu Tom yn hynod gyfyngedig ac nid yw'n gallu dweud wrthym beth sydd o'i le na beth y gallwn ei wneud i helpu. Rydym wedi bod ar bwynt argyfwng gyda Tom, sydd bellach yn 15 oed ac ar ddogn uchel o feddyginiaethau, lawer gwaith dros y blynyddoedd ac mae'n rhyfeddol nad yw'r sefyllfa wedi gwella o ran cymorth i blant ag anableddau pan fyddant mewn argyfwng. Mae Tom mewn argyfwng ar hyn o bryd, ac wedi bod felly ers peth amser. Ychydig iawn o gymorth yr ydym ni fel teulu wedi'i gael, os o gwbl, i'w helpu drwy'r cyfnod anodd hwn. Rwyf wedi cael gwybod bod tîm argyfwng plant yn bodoli. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n cefnogi plant ag anableddau! Siawns nad yw plentyn mewn argyfwng, p'un a oes ganddo anableddau neu beidio, yn dal i fod yn blentyn mewn argyfwng. Yn wir, efallai fy mod yn anghywir, ond mewn rhai achosion efallai bod angen mwy o gymorth argyfwng arno. Ni allaf gredu bod y rhaniad hwn yn dal i fod yn dderbyniol yn yr oes hon.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Ms Janet Finch-Saunders AC/AM
Cadeirydd/Chair
Cynlluniad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders

Petition P-05-754 Lack of support for children with disabilities at crisis

Thank you for your letter dated 16th December 2019 regarding the above petition.

Further to your enquiry I can confirm that a meeting did take place with Mrs Weale on the 16th July 2018, chaired by [REDACTED], former Director of Nursing, and also present were [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Clinical Director for Children and Young People's services, [REDACTED], Consultant Psychiatrist in Learning Disability and [REDACTED], Directorate Manager.

At this meeting it was discussed that there is presently no inpatient Learning Disability provision in Wales, with this specialist service currently only commissioned from units in England, making emergency/ respite care very difficult. There was also a discussion around the role of the Specialist CAMHS Crisis teams and the fact that they could respond to a young person with Learning Disability in a mental health crisis as appropriate. As an outcome from the meeting it was agreed that the clinicians that had been involved previously would be asked to consider a pathway for young people in crisis and work has been undertaken to develop a draft, however further work is now required in order to implement this. I note that this is a complex piece of work, with numerous services involved, however I have asked that this is now urgently progressed.

I hope that this provides a useful update however if Mrs Weale would like to meet again to discuss this then could I please ask that she contact [REDACTED] via email at [REDACTED] so that he can arrange this.

Yours sincerely



Dr Sharon Hopkins
Prif Weithredwr/Chief Executive

Cyfeiriad Dychwelyd/ Return Address:

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg, Pencadlys, Parc Navigation, Abercynon, CF45 4SN
Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board, Headquarters, Navigation Park, Abercynon, CF45 4SN

Cadeirydd/Chair: Professor Marcus Longley Prif Weithredwr/Chief Executive : Dr Sharon Hopkins

P-05-754 Lack of support for children with disabilities at crisis (the is a crisis team but do not support children with disabilities), Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 21.01.20

I am extremely sorry for the last minute delay. [REDACTED] has once again been in crisis over the last 8 weeks and still on going. This crisis has been the worse yet.

I also apologise for the miss understanding with regards to a meeting. A meeting did take place, however as there has been communication from the committee to myself (none of which from Cwm Taff Health board) since that particular meeting, I thought that the meeting in question was the follow up meeting that I was promised as well as being invited to a chair meeting.

From that particular meeting I was told that there would be following discussions/meetings, even some sort of communication/outcome. I am however still awaiting on the above.

I was also asked permission to be filmed to express our circumstances - pain/struggles. I complied and was filmed. Again I have had no outcome/correspondence since.

Thank you,

Eitem 3.4

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

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

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

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

UK NSC recommendation on screening for cardiac conditions associated with sudden cardiac death (SCD) in the young

Following a review of the evidence against strict criteria, the UK NSC does not currently recommend systematic population screening for cardiac conditions associated with SCD in the young.

SCD is the sudden and unexpected death of a person caused by a problem with their heart. The causes in people under the age of 39 are often a thickening of the heart muscle or an electrical problem with the heart. In older people, SCD is more likely to be caused by a narrowing of the blood vessels that supply the heart.

Screening might help by identifying heart conditions at an early stage before they cause symptoms. This in turn would allow treatment to start earlier.

Key findings supporting the UK NSC recommendation

The effects of SCD can have a devastating impact on the affected individual and beyond. Our public consultation received many responses from the families and friends of people who lost their lives to SCD. They also drew attention to its even wider impact on the communities in which the families and friends live and work.

The UK NSC has very carefully considered the recommendation on screening to prevent SCD. The result of the committee's consideration was that a screening programme in all young people under the age of 39 should not be offered in the UK for the following important reasons identified by this review.

The test

A screening test must reliably identify people at risk of the condition, or outcome, the screening programme aims to prevent. This is because incorrect test results can cause harm. People with the condition who are missed by screening can be given false reassurance. People without the condition who receive positive test results can be given unnecessary tests and treatments. In these ways, screening can cause unintended harm.

The review found that most of the research on the different tests for SCD is in professional athletes whose hearts have different characteristics from non-athletes/the general population. Research like this is important, but tests can work in different ways in different groups of people. So the research we have on the tests might not provide a good indication of what they would find if all young people under the age of 39 were tested.

The review also found that the research on the tests did not report good accuracy. A high percentage of those receiving positive tests did not have a condition that may cause SCD. The reliability of the test also depends on the number of people with the condition who would be missed by the screening test. The way the research was done means that it is not possible to estimate the percentage of people who would have conditions missed by the test.

Treatment

A screening programme must be able to offer a way of treating, preventing or managing a condition when it is identified, and this treatment should be based on good evidence. This is one of the requirements for establishing any new population screening programme.

Many heart conditions put an individual at risk of SCD. The review did not find any research on treatments or interventions to prevent conditions related to SCD found by screening. The review looked at guidelines developed for people at high risk of SCD. The guidelines provided advice on how to manage some of the heart conditions. Unfortunately this advice was not based on good evidence. There was no advice in the guidelines for other heart conditions related to SCD that may be found by screening.

The review did not find any examples to show the effectiveness of screening programmes in young people for the prevention of SCD. Previous UK NSC reviews have found examples of screening programmes, but these have mainly been for professional athletes. It is not known whether systematic population screening would work to reduce deaths.

Finally, the review was concerned about the effect of receiving an incorrect positive test on people that go for screening. We know very little about this, but there are concerns that people may stop engaging in physical activities if they receive an incorrect positive result.

Screening benefits and harms

Because of these findings, it was not possible for the review to estimate the balance of benefit and harm that may come from screening all young people under the age of 39. At the moment there is guidance on testing family members of people at risk of SCD. Effective implementation of this guidance may help prevent SCD in some groups of people who are at high risk. Effective implementation of this guidance through a targeted screening programme may help prevent SCD in some groups of people who are at high risk.

The UK NSC regularly reviews its recommendations on screening for different conditions in the light of new research evidence becoming available.

To find out more about the UK NSC's recommendation on screening for cardiac conditions associated with sudden cardiac death (SCD) in the young, please visit:

legacyscreening.phe.org.uk/suddencardiacdeath

The UK National Screening Committee (UK NSC) advises ministers and the NHS in the 4 UK countries about all aspects of screening and supports implementation of screening programmes.

Find out more about the UK National Screening Committee at www.gov.uk/uknsc. The UK NSC evidence review process is described at www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-nsc-evidence-review-process and a list of all UK NSC recommendations can be found at legacyscreening.nhs.uk/recommendations

The UK NSC secretariat is hosted by Public Health England (www.gov.uk/phe)

**P-05-870 Let's Get Every Young Heart Screened (Age 10-35), Correspondence –
Petitioner to Committee, 15.01.20**

Dear Sir/Madam,

The UK National Screening Committee has decided not to recommend systematic population screening for cardiac conditions associated with sudden cardiac death (SCD) in the young. This conclusion seems to stem mainly from the fact that most research in this important area has been conducted on professional athletes, rather than general population study groups. Welsh Hearts has been conducting cardiac screening sessions for several years and we have screened many hundred individuals and found a higher incidence of both life-limiting and life-affecting cardiac conditions than that published in the literature. This may be because there is a suggestion from the Wales Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy genetic testing service that the genetic prevalence of susceptible genes in Wales is different from the data in published the literature. It is possible therefore that published international screening studies may not always be applicable to the Wales population, and the negative cost/benefit conclusions from some studies may not be relied upon. To directly address the lack of clear data in the Welsh population we call upon the Welsh Assembly to fund Welsh Hearts to continue screening and keep a systematic registry of all abnormalities detected. This will then inform future decisions about systematic population screening in Wales.

The greatest evidence for the benefit of screening for SCD in the young is from studies on professional athletes and this has formed the basis for the European Society of Cardiology and International Olympic Committee recommending cardiac screening for any young person taking part in competitive sport. We therefore call upon the Welsh Assembly to fund Welsh Hearts to work with Sport Wales and screen all young people taking part in competitive sport in our clubs and societies, even though they are not paid professionals. This approach would cut through the barrier of inequalities in access to health and seek to improve the cardiac health of all young people regardless of their sociodemographic background.

Kind Regards

Sharon

Eitem 3.5

P-05-892 Penodi Comisiynydd Anabledd Dysgu i Gymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cardiff People First, ar ôl casglu 145 o lofnodion ar-lein a 423 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 568 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i benodi Comisiynydd Anabledd Dysgu i Gymru. Mae'n rhaid i'r person hwnnw fod ag anabledd dysgu.

Mae mwy o adroddiadau o gam-drin pobl ag anabledd dysgu yn ymddangos yn Lloegr eto. Mae ymchwil yn dangos hefyd bod pobl ag anabledd dysgu yn cael gofal iechyd anghyfartal ac yn marw hyd at 20 mlynedd yn gynharach nag eraill. Mae'n 50 mlynedd ers i adroddiad Ysbyty Trelái ddangos cam-drin gan arwain at gau'r sefydliadau hyn. Fel y sefydliad a sefydlwyd gan bobl sy'n gadael Trelái, credwn ei bod hi'n bryd i ni gael rhywun i hyrwyddo ein hawliau i ni yng Nghymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Julie Morgan AC/AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref: P-05-892
Ein cyf/Our ref: JM/05787/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair,
Petitions Committee

National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

11 December 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 18 November outlining further comments received from the petitioners about the monitoring of duties under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (relating to Petition P-05-892 Appoint a Learning Disability Commissioner for Wales).

The Welsh Government has committed to an evaluation of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (the Act) to explore its implementation at a national, regional and local level. This will allow the sector to truly understand how the Act has been implemented; what is working well and what changes need to be made to improve. The evaluation will also consider the extent to which the Act has had an impact on those who receive care and support and carers who receive support directly and what has changed for them since implementation.

The evaluation commenced in November 2018 and the contract has been awarded to the University of South Wales. The evaluation will run for a minimum of three years and will include engagement with a wide range of stakeholders. Findings from the evaluation will be published and recommendations from the evaluation will be used to drive improvement within the sector. There will be regular reporting periods throughout the evaluation with the final report and recommendations being published in 2021.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Gohebiaeth.Julie.Morgan@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Julie.Morgan@gov.wales

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

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

The Welsh Government is also committed to hearing from individuals with experiences of social care, including those with learning disabilities, to ensure we can drive improvement within the sector. Additional funding has been provided until October 2020 to support a project named Measuring the Mountain which focuses on people's experiences of social care. This project uses a community-based approach across the whole of Wales. It encourages all those who wish to do so, to share experiences of social care and explain what is working well for them and any issues they are facing. The stories collected from the project are analysed and provided to the Welsh Government in a formal report.

The Welsh Government has published the final report from phase one of the work and will be providing a formal response to the recommendations highlighted by the project team. All people who have experiences of social care and are happy to share them are encouraged to contact Katie Cooke, the project manager for Measuring the Mountain.

Katie can be contacted by telephone: 07964 407 739 or email:

katie.cooke@southwales.ac.uk .

More information on the project and how individuals and organisations can get involved can be found at: <http://www.mtm.wales/>

Yours sincerely,



Julie Morgan AC/AM

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

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Rhosan ar Wy
- Swydd Henffordd



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

DATGANIAD YSGRIFENEDIG GAN LYWODRAETH CYMRU

TEITL **Gwastraff Plastig**

DYDDIAD **Gorffennaf 2019**

GAN **Hannah Blythyn AC, Dirprwy Weinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol**

Mae'r pryder cynyddol ymhlith y cyhoedd am wastraff plastig ac, yn benodol, y defnydd o blastig untro, yn dangos pa mor bwysig yw mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn. Fel Llywodraeth, rydym, felly, yn croesawu'r adroddiad diweddar gan y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig a nododd fod nifer o feysydd allweddol lle y mae angen gweithredu.

A minnau'n Ddirprwy Weinidog yn y maes hwn, roeddwn am amlinellu'r camau yr ydym yn eu cymryd, a sut yr ydym yn bwriadu adeiladu ar y cynnydd yr ydym eisoes wedi ei wneud yng Nghymru ar y mater hwn.

Yn gyntaf, rwyf am fynd i'r afael â'r ffaith bod rhaglen ddogfen y BBC *War on Plastic* wedi dod o hyd i wastraff plastig o Gymru ar safle gwastraff anghyfreithlon yn Asia. Mae'n amlwg nad yw hynny'n dderbyniol. Rwyf yn falch bod yr awdurdod lleol perthnasol wedi gweithredu ar fyrder i sicrhau nad yw gwastraff yn cael ei allforio bellach y tu hwnt i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Byddaf yn ysgrifennu hefyd at ein holl awdurdodau lleol eraill i ofyn iddynt edrych ar eu trefniadau er mwyn sicrhau nad oes unrhyw ddeunydd o fannau eraill yng Nghymru yn cyrraedd safleoedd gwastraff anghyfreithlon.

Er mwyn cael ateb hirdymor i'r mater hwn, rhaid inni wneud llawer mwy na dim ond mynd i'r afael â faint o blastig sy'n cyrraedd safleoedd tirlenwi neu sy'n llygru cynefinoedd y byd; rhaid inni hefyd ddefnyddio llai o adnoddau a pharhau i ddefnyddio pethau cyhyd ag y bo modd. Dyma pam mai ein nod yw newid i economi gylchol. Mae'n rhaid inni weithio i gasglu deunyddiau yn y ffordd orau er mwyn iddynt gael eu hailgylchu a'u bwydo'n ôl i mewn i'n heconomi.

Mae ailgylchu'n hanfodol ac mae'n bwysig bod gan y cyhoedd yng Nghymru hyder nad dim ond cael ei waredu y mae'r deunydd y maent yn ei ailgylchu yn eu cartrefi.

Yr hyn sydd i gyfrif am ein llwyddiant wrth drawsnewid y sefyllfa dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf – o fod yn genedl a oedd yn ailgylchu llai na 5%, i wlad sy'n ailgylchu 63% o wastraff trefol ei hawdurdodau lleol – yw'n buddseddiad sylweddol yn ein seilwaith. Mae hyn yn golygu bod

rhyw 95% o wastraff trefol Cymru yn cael ei brosesu yn y DU, gyda'r rhan fwyaf ohono'n cael ei brosesu yma yng Nghymru.

Yn ddiweddarach eleni, byddwn yn ymgynghori ar ein cynigion i fynd ymhellach. Yn achos gwastraff busnes, byddwn yn gweithredu'r darpariaethau yn Neddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) i'w gwneud yn ofynnol i ddeunyddiau gael eu casglu ar wahân er mwyn iddynt gael eu hailgylchu, ac er mwyn sicrhau nad yw deunyddiau y gellir eu hailgylchu yn cael eu gwastraffu. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys darpariaethau sy'n gwahardd busnesau a'r sector cyhoeddus rhag cael gwared ar wastraff bwyd mewn carthffosydd.

Rwyf hefyd yn cydnabod bod yn rhaid inni wneud mwy nag ailgylchu er mwyn mynd i'r afael â gwastraff plastig. Dyna pam yr ydym eisoes wedi ymrwmo i gyflwyno gwaharddiad neu gyfyngiad ar werthu eitemau plastig untro sy'n cael eu taflu'n aml; gan gynnwys gwellt yfed, ffyn troi a ffyn gwlân cotwm, cyleri plastig untro a deunydd cludo bwyd a chwpanau polystyren. Rydym wrthi hefyd yn ystyried camau i helpu naill ai i leihau faint o eitemau plastig untro sy'n cael eu defnyddio neu, os ydynt yn cael eu defnyddio, i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu gwaredu mewn ffordd briodol.

Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau sylfaenol sy'n gysylltiedig â sbwriel, rydym wrthi'n datblygu Rhaglen Sbwriel newydd a fydd yn arwain at Gynllun Sbwriel newydd ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Er mwyn helpu i ddatblygu a gweithredu'r rhaglen hon, rwyf yn sefydlu grŵp newydd a fydd yn manteisio ar yr arbenigedd a'r wybodaeth sydd gan amrywiaeth eang o sectorau er mwyn dod o hyd i atebion cynaliadwy a hirhoedlog i atal sbwriel.

Fel Llywodraeth, rydym yn cydnabod bod angen inni gydweithio ag eraill i sicrhau newid ehangach. Dyna pam yr aethom ati i ymgynghori ar y cyd â Llywodraeth y DU a Gweinyddiaethau Datganoledig eraill ar ddiwygio'r drefn ar gyfer deunyddiau pacio. Yn y DU, rydym yn cynhyrchu 11.6 miliwn o dunelli o wastraff deunyddiau pacio bob blwyddyn. Mae'r cynigion hyn, i gyflwyno Cyfrifoldeb Estynedig ar Gynhyrchwyr mewn perthynas â deunyddiau pacio, ac i wneud cynhyrchwyr yn gyfrifol am eu deunyddiau pacio eu hunain ar ddiwedd eu hoes, yn allweddol er mwyn mynd i'r afael â phroblem gwastraff deunyddiau pacio. Ein nod yw nid yn unig ysgogi cynhyrchwyr i ddefnyddio mwy o ddeunyddiau pacio y gellir eu hailgylchu, ond hefyd leihau faint o ddeunyddiau pacio sy'n cael eu defnyddio, gan arwain at leihad dramatig ym maint y gwastraff a gynhyrchir.

Hefyd, mae'n hymgyngoriad ar y cyd ar Gynllun Dychwelyd Ernes yn cynnig mesurau i sicrhau bod mwy o ddeunyddiau o safon uchel, gan gynnwys plastigau, yn cael eu casglu mewn ffordd sydd wedi'i defnyddio'n llwyddiannus mewn rhannau eraill o'r byd i leihau sbwriel ac i osgoi gwastraff plastig. Rydym wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn ystyried yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriadau hyn ac rwy'n bwriadu rhoi diweddariad i Aelodau yn yr hydref. Rydym hefyd yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU ar gyflwyno treth ar unrhyw ddeunyddiau plastig sydd â llai na 30% o'u cynnwys wedi'i ailgylchu, ac rydym hefyd, ar yr un pryd, yn cadw'r opsiwn yn agored inni gymryd camau penodol ar wahân yng Nghymru.

Bydd plastig yn parhau i gael ei gynhyrchu, serch hynny, a bydd yn chwarae rôl bwysig mewn meysydd allweddol. Rwyf, felly, yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i helpu busnesau a dinasyddion i ddefnyddio plastig yn fwy effeithlon a chywblhau'r deunyddio pryd bynnag y bo modd. Mae hyn yn

rhan allweddol o'r Gronfa Buddsoddi yn yr Economi Gylchol a lanswyd gennyf yn ddiweddar. Mae'r Gronfa hon yn werth £6.5 miliwn a bydd yn helpu ac yn cymhell busnesau yng Nghymru i arloesi er mwyn ailddefnyddio gwastraff plastig. Bydd hefyd yn cefnogi'r broses o newid i economi gylchol.

Ar yr un pryd, rydym yn parhau i gyflwyno mentrau i osgoi defnyddio plastig pan fo hynny'n bosibl. Mae'n menter *Cenedl Ail-lenwi yn* annog pobl ledled Cymru i ail-lenwi eu poteli diodydd drwy drefnu bod dŵr yfed yn hawdd i'w gael, a hynny'n rhad ac am ddim.

Gan mai fi yw'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am y maes hwn, rwy'n benderfynol o weld Cymru yn parhau i fod ar flaen y gad wrth weithredu ar wastraff. Rydym wedi cyflawni cryn dipyn hyd yma, ac wrth inni adeiladu ar y gwaith hwnnw, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn hoelio sylw ar fwy na rheoli gwastraff yn unig. Mae'n bwysig hefyd, wrth inni geisio sbarduno economi fwy cylchol, fod y gwaith hwnnw'n seiliedig ar ein llwyddiannau hyd yma ym maes ailgylchu – llwyddiannau sy'n cael eu cydnabod yn fyd-eang.

Rwy'n croesawu'r ffaith bod y cyhoedd yn galw arnom i weithredu'n gynt a hefyd gais y Pwyllgor inni weithredu mewn ffordd strategol. Byddaf, felly, yn datblygu strategaeth ddiwastraff ar ei newydd wedd ac yn ymgynghori arni yn ddiweddarach eleni er mwyn gwireddu'r uchelgais yr ydym i gyd yn ei rannu. Mae'n huchelgais o fod yn genedl ddiwastraff erbyn 2050 yn parhau mor gryf ag erioed.

P-05-750 Consultation outcome: Introducing a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) in England, Wales and Northern Ireland: Executive summary and next steps, 22.08.19

1. Introduction

1) Recent months have seen a rise in public consciousness when it comes to the need to tackle packaging waste. UK consumers go through an estimated 14 billion plastic drinks bottles, 9 billion drinks cans and 5 billion glass bottles a year¹ and, although plastic bottles are fully recyclable, recent packaging recycling rates demonstrate that there are significant improvements to be made in drinks container recycling.

Moreover, drinks container litter is a serious issue which needs targeted policy action to overcome, with disposable containers, or parts of them, regularly featuring among the most commonly found items on UK beaches². Coupled with the growing awareness of plastic waste in our oceans, the importance of encouraging behaviour change to stop littering at source and, ideally, promote the capture of valuable resources is clear.

2) In December 2018, the government published its Resources and Waste Strategy. The aim of the strategy is to make the UK a world leader in resource efficiency and resource productivity, to increase competitiveness and move away from a linear economy towards a circular economy. It outlines how the government will work towards our ambitions of doubling resource productivity and zero avoidable waste by 2050, maximise the value we extract from our resources, and minimise waste and the associated negative environmental impacts.

3) As part of the Resources and Waste Strategy, Defra launched three consultations on 18 February 2019: introducing a Deposit Return Scheme for drinks containers (DRS) in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; Consistency in Household and Business Recycling Collections in England; and reforming the UK packaging producer responsibility system. These measures will tackle confusion over household recycling, and ensure that producers pay the full net costs of collecting and managing packaging waste.

4) At the same time Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) published the Plastic Packaging Tax consultation, aimed at introducing a new world-leading tax on the production and import of plastic packaging with less than 30% recycled content, helping to incentivise the production of more sustainable plastic packaging and increase the use of recycled plastic.

5) Defra launched the consultation on Introducing a DRS in England, in conjunction with the devolved administration in Wales and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) in Northern Ireland. The aim of a DRS would be to reduce the amount of littering, boost recycling levels for relevant material, offer the enhanced possibility to collect high quality materials in greater quantities and promote recycling through clear labelling and consumer messaging. Additionally, introducing a DRS could help incentivise moves to push more material up the waste hierarchy and move towards a more circular economy.

6) The UK government is also committed to maintaining the same environmental standards following its exit from the EU as a minimum, and to match or where economically practicable exceed the ambitions of the EU's environmental agenda, including their Plastics Strategy. Our landmark Resources and Waste Strategy for England sets out how we will drive the shift towards a circular economy, and we intend to match the target to collect 77% of single-use plastic bottles placed on the market by weight by 2025, and 90% by 2029. We view the introduction of a DRS as a means by which industry can meet the high collection targets set out in the Single Use Plastics Directive³.

7) The consultation asked questions on the following areas:

- basic principles for a DRS
- scope of a DRS, including the materials and drinks that the scheme will cover
- scheme design, including options for the scheme delivery model
- operational management of the scheme, and the proposed establishment of a Deposit Management Organisation (DMO)
- finance and administration of the scheme, including a focus on set-up, operational costs and deposit level
- monitoring and regulation, including compliance and enforcement, tackling fraud and misuse of the scheme
- proposed scheme objectives, outcomes and impacts

8) The consultation was open for 12 weeks between 18 February and 13 May 2019. We would like to thank all those that responded to the consultation and those who took the time to meet with us. Responses were submitted through a variety of channels including the online consultation tool (citizen space), by email and by post. We received a total of 208,269 responses to the consultation; 1,180 of those were by email, post and citizen space, and 207,089 were via campaigns from Greenpeace, Marine Conservation Society, and 38 Degrees. The campaign responses did not cover

each question in the consultation, but targeted specific ones on scope. Where 'individuals' are mentioned, they refer to respondents who replied directly to the consultation. Where proposals are supported by campaign responses it is indicated in the text.

9) Given both the requirement to meet higher collection targets and the analysis of consultation responses, we are minded to introduce a DRS for drinks containers in England and Wales from 2023. DAERA are minded to continue with Defra's timetable; in the current absence of the Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive, officials in DAERA will continue to ensure that environmental governance in Northern Ireland can be safeguarded post-EU exit.

10) The introduction of a DRS is subject to receiving additional evidence and carrying out further analysis on the costs and benefits of such a scheme. In addition, we will carry out further analysis regarding the potential interface between a DRS and the current collections regime in Wales. Our ambition is to implement a scheme which ensures regulatory consistency across the UK, noting the Scottish Government has already brought forward proposals for a wide-ranging DRS. We will continue to work with the devolved administrations to accomplish a coherent UK-wide approach.

11) Our ambition would be to introduce a DRS earlier if feasible; however, we want a timetable that is bold but realistic, given our desire to develop and implement an effective, cost-efficient scheme that works coherently across the UK. A DRS would help us reduce litter, increase recycling rates and improve recycling quality of materials included in the scope of a DRS. We will take powers to introduce deposit return schemes in the Environment Bill.

12) As we develop the policy, we will consider which drinks containers are to be included. We anticipate this could be drinks containers up to 3L in volume, but the final upper limit will be subject to the outcome of additional evidence and further stakeholder engagement. The specific details of a DRS, including the material and drinks to be included in scope, will be developed further and will be presented in a second consultation in 2020. Following the second consultation, a DRS would be implemented from 2023.

13) Our next steps will be:

- to seek primary powers to implement deposit return schemes in the Environment Bill
- to hold a second consultation in 2020 on the regulatory framework for introducing a DRS through secondary legislation
- following the second consultation, we would introduce a DRS from 2023

14) Given the high level of public and stakeholder interest in introducing a DRS for drinks containers, we are publishing the summary of responses and next steps earlier than required to signal a clear direction of travel. This necessity means that specific details of policy design will be developed in the following months, informed by further analysis of the responses received to this consultation.

15) We will continue to engage with industry members including retailers, producers, manufacturers, local authorities, waste management companies and other organisations and business to develop the second consultation and secondary legislation for a DRS. We will also continue to work with the devolved administrations and other key stakeholders to ensure that a DRS functions coherently across the UK.

2. Executive summary

16) Most consultations are analysed sequentially question by question. However, both the structure and length of the DRS consultation lend themselves to a thematic analysis of findings. Presented below are the key findings from the summary of responses analysis, ordered by theme. For the detailed analysis, please see the full [summary of responses report](#).

2.1 DRS principles

17) The consultation proposed that a DRS, if implemented, could operate under the UK government and the devolved administrations of Wales and Northern Ireland. Environment ministers in England and Wales, and the Permanent Secretary of DAERA, along with Scottish Ministers, agreed eight principles for cooperation and to help with implementation, coordination and monitoring of the scheme. These eight principles detailed in the [consultation document](#) focus attention on changing the behaviours of producers and consumers by implementing a scheme that incentivises recycling and the reduction of single use plastics and other 'virgin' materials.

18) Respondents⁴ to the consultation overwhelmingly agreed (84%) with the proposed principles of a DRS. Several reasons were presented from respondents as to why implementing the scheme would have a positive impact, including that a DRS would incentivise consumers to recycle containers, leading to higher overall recycling rates and an associated reduction in littering and waste production.

19) In reviewing responses by organisation type, two thirds of local authorities⁵ agreed with the principles. However, 17% stated they did not know or did not have enough information and 11% neither agreed nor disagreed. Only 5% of local authorities disagreed with the principles, questioning whether there was a need for a DRS scheme given existing council collection services. Responses from individuals were in line with the survey average, with 92% agreeing.

20) Although the large majority of respondents agreed with the principles of DRS, there were some who felt that such a scheme was unnecessary. For example, a small number of local authority representatives considered that the DRS scheme, as currently proposed, would have a potentially detrimental impact on existing local authority kerbside collection schemes. Their views were that household waste collections are already recycling much of the material covered by the DRS, are convenient for consumers who do most of their recycling at home and represent an important income stream for councils. The impact on households who currently recycle at home (and might not redeem their deposit) will need to be considered.

21) Additionally, some respondents felt that introducing a DRS, which could include certain materials and containers while excluding others, could lead to consumer confusion and have the unintended consequence of dis-incentivising recycling through unnecessary complications.

22) A small number of respondents in Northern Ireland raised concerns about the unique geography of Northern Ireland and the fact that many organisations operate integrated supply chains across the island of Ireland, with production on both sides of the border for island of Ireland consumption. We note these concerns, and will continue to engage with producers in Northern Ireland and the island of Ireland to address them.

23) We note the support for the proposed principles of a DRS, from both individuals and the majority of local authorities who responded. We have considered the suggestions for additional principles. However, we do not intend to depart from the consultation document at this time, either because the suggestions are partially covered by the principles as they stand, or because the principles suggested fall within specific parts of our proposals.

24) We note the concerns from respondents regarding the introduction of a DRS alongside kerbside recycling, and the potential for consumer confusion and unnecessary complications. The UK government is keen to avoid unintended consequences; Defra has commissioned a social research project on consumer attitudes towards a DRS, which will be used to develop our Impact Assessment and assess any unintended consequences.

25) As proposed in the consultation document, the DMO would run communications campaigns to aid consumer understanding of the DRS. In addition, on the introduction of a DRS, there would be messaging from the UK government on the final proposals, including what items would be in scope and how a DRS would work with existing kerbside collections.

2.2 Scope of the DRS

Materials and drinks in scope

26) The consultation document described how a DRS could promote a step change in the behaviours of both producers and consumers, and contribute to higher recycling rates for in-scope materials. The consultation proposed that the materials included in a DRS could be:

- polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and High-Density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic bottles
- steel and aluminium cans
- glass bottles

27) The majority of respondents wanted all materials included in a DRS. The large majority of respondents consider that PET bottles (94%), HDPE containers (84%), aluminium (94%), steel cans (90%), and glass (86%) should be included in the DRS. All campaign responses from Greenpeace, Marine Conservation Society and 38 Degrees wanted all materials to be included in a DRS.

28) Where responses had been in support of including all materials, the majority referenced either the contribution they make to littering and detrimental environmental impacts or the need to include as many materials as possible to maximise recycling rates. The majority of respondents (73%) would like to see glass re-filled, rather than recycled, as part of a DRS.

29) The proportion of respondents that replied directly to the consultation, in favour of including Tetra Pak®, and pouches and sachets, were comparatively lower: 73% of respondents would like to see Tetra Pak® included, while 61% felt that pouches and sachets should also be included.

30) The consultation also included proposals regarding the type of drinks that could be included in a DRS:

- all soft drinks (including water and juices)
- alcoholic drinks
- drinks containing milk and plant-based drinks
- milk
- plant based drinks

31) Across all types of drink, the large majority of respondents would like to see them included within a DRS. Although still a majority, there was less support for including

milk and plant based drinks in a DRS. Campaign responses from Greenpeace, Marine Conservation Society and 38 Degrees were also in favour of including all drink types.

32) The highest cited reasons for inclusion of all these drinks types were: increase in recycling rates, reduce consumer confusion about what is and is not included and promote behavioural change among drinks producers. The key issue for respondents was not what the containers have in them, but the containers themselves.

33) We note the great support for all materials and all drink types covered in the consultation to be included in a DRS. We have also taken account of concerns both through responses to the consultation and from stakeholder engagement regarding the inclusion of some materials in a DRS.

34) We will use the evidence submitted to this consultation to further consider the scope of a DRS. Defra has commissioned research into how a DRS would affect secondary material markets, and will use that to further develop the Impact Assessment.

Model

35) Two options were presented in the consultation, relating to size of containers in a potential DRS: an 'all-in' DRS including containers of any size⁶ and an 'on-the-go' DRS that would include containers smaller than 750mls and drinks sold in single format containers to target those most often sold for consumption outside of the home. Based on the information contained in the consultation document and Impact Assessment, respondents were asked to state their preferred option between an 'all-in' and 'on-the-go' scheme.

36) The majority (69%) of the 672 respondents to this question preferred the 'all-in' option, compared with 15% who preferred an 'on-the-go' scheme. All campaign responses from Greenpeace, the Marine Conservation Society and 38 degrees were in support of an 'all-in' option.

37) Of those that gave a reason for their answer, a minority questioned whether there was a need for a DRS. The main reason stated was that local authority led kerbside schemes are already recycling much of the material covered within the scope of DRS. Many local authorities argued that the implementation of a DRS should be deferred until stakeholders better understand the long-term impacts of the extended producer responsibility scheme.

38) We acknowledge the overwhelming support from campaign responses and also the strong support through direct responses to the consultation for an 'all-in' model. As we develop the policy, we will consider which drinks containers are to be included. We anticipate this could be drinks containers up to 3L in volume but the final upper

limit will be subject to the outcome of additional evidence and further stakeholder engagement. The specific details of a DRS, including the material and drinks to be included in scope, will be developed using further evidence and through ongoing engagement with stakeholders.

39) We will further develop the Impact Assessment using evidence submitted to this consultation, and through ongoing projects, including research into consumer preferences and the negative effects of litter on peoples' wellbeing. As we gather more evidence to develop proposals, we will continue to engage with stakeholders, including local authorities, to discuss how a DRS would work most effectively with existing kerbside collections. In addition, we will carry out further analysis regarding the potential interface between a DRS and the current collections regime in Wales in order to ensure the optimum solution maintain the significant progress on recycling.

2.3 Scheme design

Producers

40) In the consultation, the proposals included that all producers of materials and drinks that would fall within the scope of DRS, would be mandated to join the scheme via a 'producer fee'. Defra define 'producer' as 'those who are placing on the market drink beverage products in drinks containers within the scope of DRS. This would include those who import drink beverage products to put into the market in England, Wales and Northern Ireland '.

41) The majority of respondents (61%) agreed with the definition of a producer, although a large minority stated they did not know or did not have enough information to provide a response. All manufacturers, 96% of local authorities, and almost all trade organisations (96%) agreed with the definition.

42) Defra has considered the responses in support of the definition of a producer presented in the consultation document. We note that a large minority of respondents were not able to make a decision, however, the majority of respondents agreed with the definition of a producer, with many industry sectors providing overwhelming support of the definition proposed. Were a DRS to be introduced, Defra would continue with this definition of a producer when developing our proposals. We will continue to work closely with officials developing the reforms to the extended producer responsibility system to ensure we align with those proposals.

Provision of return points

43) In a well-functioning DRS, it would be easy for consumers to return drinks containers and obtain their refund. If the DRS is to have a discernible impact on

recycling rates and on changing consumer behaviour, it is important that consumers can readily access return points and receive their deposit returns.

44) Respondents were asked what provisions should be put in place to help consumers who may have difficulty in returning containers due to mobility issues or because they are living in rural/remote areas. There were mixed views to these questions, with no overall majority. The top two provisions suggested were:

- approximately a third stated: use shopping delivery services to return
- just over a quarter stated: community outreach projects

45) As stated in the consultation, we would want a DRS to be equally accessible for all, and for no consumers to experience difficulty in returning empty drinks containers to receive their deposit refund. We note the desire for return points to be in places of high footfall. We also acknowledge the mixture of opinions regarding how to ensure people who live in remote and rural areas, and/or have mobility issues can return their deposit refund. Defra will continue to engage with stakeholders as to how best to ensure return points are widely accessible.

46) Defra will use evidence submitted to this consultation to further develop our Impact Assessment to avoid any unintended consequences; we would not want consumers to increase their carbon emissions due to driving their drinks beverage containers to return points where they previously would not have done.

2.4 Management of a DRS

47) The consultation proposed the establishment of an independent, not-for-profit, industry/trade association-led organisation to manage the implementation and day-to-day running of the scheme. The consultation set out that the Deposit Management Organisation (DMO) is the central body who would be responsible for:

- financial and material flows
- operational logistics (making sure that collected materials reach the recycler)
- set up and maintenance of the physical infrastructure (reverse vending machines and return points)
- meeting high collection and recycling targets set by the government
- reporting on scheme performance to the government

48) A majority of respondents thought that the day-to-day running and management of the DRS should be entirely independent from central government, and that any engagement, after initial set up, should be restricted to reporting performance against key targets. However, the large majority (74%) of respondents agreed that

the government has a role to play in the initial set-up of the DMO body. This figure increased significantly to 95% of local authorities but decreased to only 48% of manufacturers.

49) The majority of respondents stated that the DMO should be responsible for meeting government targets (recycling and collection). Respondents agreed that the DMO should have regulatory oversight of the scheme, which would include monitoring the scheme's contribution to recycling rates and performance against other key measures. The majority of respondents stated that both the DMO and monitoring and regulatory body should be not-for-profit and entirely independent from central government.

50) Through further engagement with industry, we will continue to develop proposals regarding the management of a DRS, including the details of the DMO's roles and responsibilities, governance and financing.

2.5 Finance and administration of the DRS

51) Collectively, we endorse the principle of full-net cost recovery for packaging, meaning that producers cover the net cost (taking account of revenue from the sale of recyclable materials) of managing their packaging at end-of-life. This is a key principle of extended producer responsibility and the reform of the packaging producer responsibility system. Under the producer responsibility system for packaging the costs of managing packaging waste arising from the household waste stream will be recovered from producers.

52) The set-up of a DRS would be subject to the same principle in that the DRS would recover the costs from producers of certain types of drinks container packaging. That is, were a DRS to be introduced, producers would meet their full net cost obligation for in-scope drinks containers by being part of a DRS and paying the necessary DRS fees.

53) The consultation document outlines both the set-up costs to producers, most notably the provision of the RVMs and setting up counting/sorting centres as appropriate, and the operational costs, which include the collection, transport, sorting and treatment of packaging items in scope of a DRS. The majority of respondents stated that producers should cover the DMO set-up and operational costs, with only 7% thinking that others should be responsible for both types of costs. However, there was a mixture of support between organisation types.

54) The consultation also asked for views on the financial flows within a DRS and how the DMO should be financed. We will continue to consider how the DMO is financed, including set-up and operational costs, using the evidence submitted to the consultation and through further stakeholder engagement.

2.6 Achieving identified outcomes and alternative approaches

55) In the consultation, respondents were asked to consider alternative approaches to the proposed DRS model that could be used to achieve the same outcomes. There were mixed responses to this question; the top two response types were 1) unable to suggest an alternative model, 2) the impact of the extended Producer Responsibility scheme should be evaluated before the DRS or any other scheme is implemented.

56) Respondents were asked if the DRS, as proposed, would help to achieve the following outcomes ('the outcomes'):

- reducing litter, and in turn, the negative effects of litter on peoples' wellbeing
- more recycling of drinks containers in scope of a DRS, especially those disposed of 'on-the-go'
- higher quality recycling
- greater domestic reprocessing capacity through providing a stable and high-quality supply of recyclable waste materials

57) Respondents were very positive about the role a DRS can play in achieving the outcomes; a large majority thought that a DRS would help Defra to achieve those outcomes. A majority (68%) of respondents stated that a DRS (as set out in the consultation) would be necessary to achieve the outcomes. A minority (31%) of local authorities thought a DRS was necessary, with a similar proportion (30%) stating such a scheme was not required. This compares with 82% of individuals and 59% of manufacturers who thought a DRS was required.

58) Views were mixed about how effective an alternative approach could be at achieving the same objectives, with 28% of respondents stating they did not know or did not have enough information to provide a view. In addition, there were a variety of views as to whether an alternative approach would be more effective than a DRS at achieving the outcomes.

59) We note the strong support that a DRS is the most effective way to achieve the outcomes. We are therefore minded to introduce a DRS in England and Wales, to be implemented from 2023, subject to receiving additional evidence and carrying out further analysis on the costs and benefits of such a scheme. In addition, we will carry out further analysis regarding the potential interface between a DRS and the current collections regime in Wales. DAERA are minded to continue with Defra's timetable; in the current absence of the Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive, officials in DAERA will continue to ensure that environmental governance in Northern Ireland can be safeguarded post-EU exit.

3. Conclusions

60) We are very grateful for the overwhelming interest we have had in this consultation, and thank all those that responded and who took the time to meet with us. The 'next steps' section sets out how we will seek to take forward the proposals to introduce a DRS from 2023, subject to further evidence and analysis.

61) Based on the consultation responses received, and the strong support for the introduction of a DRS, we are minded to introduce a DRS for drinks containers in England and Wales, from 2023. In the current absence of the Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive, officials in DAERA will continue to ensure that environmental governance in Northern Ireland can be safeguarded post-EU exit. DAERA are minded to continue with Defra's timetable, and in the event that any decisions are required in advance of the return of Ministers, these would only be taken in accordance with the Northern Ireland (Executive Formation and Exercise of Functions) Act 2018 and the Guidance and procedures under it.

62) The introduction of a DRS is subject to receiving additional evidence and carrying out further analysis on the costs and benefits of such a scheme. In addition, we will carry out further analysis regarding the potential interface between a DRS and the current collections regime in Wales, to ensure the optimum solution which will support the progress already made on recycling in Wales.

63) We will look to introduce a DRS earlier if feasible; however, we want a timetable that is ambitious but realistic, given our desire to develop and implement an effective, cost-efficient scheme that works coherently across the UK. A DRS will help us reduce litter, increase recycling rates and improve recycling quality of materials included in the scope of a DRS.

64) A key focus will be to implement a scheme which ensures regulatory consistency across the UK, noting the Scottish Government has already brought forward proposals for a wide-ranging DRS. We will continue to work closely with the devolved administrations to ensure a consistent, coherent UK-wide approach in adopting a DRS.

65) As we develop the policy, we will consider which drinks containers are to be included. We anticipate this could be drinks containers up to 3L in volume, but the final upper limit will be subject to the outcome of additional evidence and further stakeholder engagement. The specific details of a DRS, including the material and drinks to be in scope, will be developed using further evidence and ongoing engagement with stakeholders. The proposed scope and model of a DRS will be presented in a second consultation in 2020. Following the second consultation, a DRS would be implemented from 2023.

4. Next steps

66) Following the publication of this Executive summary and next steps, we will seek general primary powers in the Environment Bill to introduce deposit return schemes.

67) We will consider the above analysis, and evidence from commissioned research projects in determining the exact scope and model of a DRS. Further evidence Defra will receive includes: the value of reductions in litter (in turn the value of reducing the negative effects of litter on peoples' wellbeing), consumer views on a DRS, and model preferences and assessment of the impact of a DRS on secondary material markets.

68) Were a DRS to be introduced, we would then hold a second consultation on the proposed regulatory framework for introducing a DRS through secondary legislation, including more detailed proposals for the nature of any such scheme. The development of the second consultation will be carried out during the remainder of 2019, with the expectation that we will consult on the specific details of a DRS in early 2020, building on further analysis. Following the second consultation, we would introduce a DRS from 2023.

69) We will continue to engage with industry members including retailers, producers, manufacturers, local authorities, waste management companies and other organisations and business to develop the secondary legislation for a DRS. Defra will continue to work with the devolved administrations and other key stakeholders to ensure that a DRS functions coherently across the UK, respecting the fact that waste and recycling is a devolved matter.

1. [Voluntary and Economic Incentives Working Group report 2018](#)
2. [Great British beach clean 2018 report](#)
3. [The Single-Use Plastics Directive requires EU member states to collect 77% of single-use plastic bottles placed on the market by weight by 2025, and 90% by 2029.](#)
4. [Figures shown are based on the numbers of respondents for each question, which differ between questions.](#)
5. [Local authorities in this document includes district councils in Northern Ireland](#)
6. [The consultation did propose some exemptions, such as beer kegs and bottles used in water coolers.](#)



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P-05-750 - Pwyllgor Deisebau 19.11.19 / Petitions Committee 19.11.19

Petition text

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

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

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

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

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

- What are your thoughts on these documents?
- Do they adequately address the issues that you raised?
- Do you have further questions in response?
- Is there anything additional that you would like the Committee to know at this stage, either in response to these documents or as an update to the Committee?

Marine Conservation Society (MCS) response to the Defra consultation response

Summary:

MCS are overall pleased with the outcome of this petition and its proposed actions. A deposit return scheme needs to deliver a model that will best achieve its aims as detailed in the Resources and Waste Strategy, including an emphasis on behaviour change to reduce littering on land, in rivers and the sea while improving recycling rates and reducing carbon footprint. The evidence is



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clear that an 'all-in' deposit return scheme is the best system economically, will achieve the best return and recycling rates, is the clearest system for the public to use and also ensures opportunities for scaling it up to a refill system in the future. Furthermore, an 'all-in' deposit return scheme would ensure compatibility across the UK, setting out a system for Wales that would work in harmony with Scotland's plans for a deposit return scheme and facilitate a simple rollout to England and Northern Ireland.

MCS's key asks in regard to a deposit return system are:

- The DRS should be as ambitious as possible
- Containers of all sizes should be included
- Containers of all materials should be included
- There should be a harmonised system across the UK
- The deposit should match Scotlands' system (20p)
- The DRS should be flexible and allow new products to be added as they come into the market
- The collection and recycling targets need to be sufficiently high to ensure that there is an incentive for the system to be most effective
- As a basic principle, all places that sell in scope drinks should take part and accept containers that they sell
- The DRS should include an option for online shoppers to take part in online returns
- Unredeemed deposits should be put back into the system for additional costs such as awareness campaigns and clean ups.
- The DRS should be used to support a shift to reusables across the UK by phasing out single use containers.

For a DRS to be truly successful in achieving a circular economy approach to waste it is imperative that a reusable model is adopted, with the aim of placing a ban on the most environmentally damaging materials. There is a lack of resources and infrastructure to deal with a shift from plastic to other single use materials such as 'compostable' and 'biodegradable' materials. Bio-based, 'biodegradable' or compostable plastics are not a solution to the plastic pollution crisis and will continue to pose risks to wildlife if they leak into the ocean or terrestrial environments. In line with the waste hierarchy, reduction should come as the first option rather than replacing conventional plastics with other single-use items and packaging. Such plastic can cause problems for conventional plastic recycling systems and could impact the success of the proposed deposit return system. We therefore recommend that measures should be taken to include these in DRS, depending on cost and environmental impact, or be subject to higher producer fees or bans where



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appropriate.

MCS specific comments on the Defra Response:

1. MCS welcome the commitment from Defra within *Paragraph 10*:

The introduction of a DRS is subject to receiving additional evidence and carrying out further analysis on the costs and benefits of such a scheme.... Our ambition is to implement a scheme which ensures regulatory consistency across the UK, noting the Scottish Government has already brought forward proposals for a wide-ranging DRS. We will continue to work with the devolved administrations to accomplish a coherent UK-wide approach.

However, MCS are of the view that the UK government already have the information and facts they need to adopt DRS. The decision to hold another consultation has resulted in a delay in action which will result in increasing the cost, negatively impacting businesses and resulting in ongoing environmental impacts.

MCS recommends implementing a scheme that as a minimum, meets that of Scotland's DRS which would maximise high quality recycling and minimise littering, as well as minimising confusion particularly for those crossing borders. However, we would like to see the inclusion of milk containers in a Welsh DRS to maximise the amount of single use material captured in our system.

If a deposit system is limited to the most recyclable materials, some manufacturers may switch to a different material to avoid being part of the system. Cartons and other containers made up of multiple materials also feature in beach, urban and rural litter and we would ask that these are included in the scheme as soon as possible to avoid potential material switching by producers. This would further increase the effectiveness of the system, increasing recycling of these items and decreasing the amount that are littered and entering our oceans.

2. MCS have concerns over the timeframes suggested in *paragraph 13: Following the second consultation, a DRS would be implemented from 2023*

2023 seems unambitious for the earliest a DRS can be introduced. We are concerned about a delay and the environmental consequences, not just of pollution and littering but also the climate emergency. The Welsh Government should progress this as soon as possible, given that Scotland have already committed to this.

In additional DRS are already implemented in 40+ countries, Wales would therefore not have to

construct a system from scratch and can use successful schemes as best practice in implementing a scheme within Wales. In addition, many brands cater for a global market and will therefore be familiar to complying with DRS.

We understand there is limited legislative capacity within this Governments' term but as a minimum, we advocate that all measures are progressed and pre-consulted upon, to speed up any necessary regulation or legislation, allowing this to be progressed at the earliest opportunity.

3. We do not support *paragraph 12: We anticipate this could be drinks containers up to 3L in volume, but the final upper limit will be subject to the outcome of additional evidence and further stakeholder engagement.*

Limiting DRS by size can lead to a serious distortion of the market as producers seek to avoid their responsibilities by changing the size of the container. Countries where there have been limits on sizes have seen producers creating bottles outside of the system to evade their responsibilities e.g. creating a 3.1l bottle where the limit was 3l or a 499ml bottle where the lower size limit was 500ml. Such a system would allow for business as usual practice without enforcing important behaviour changes by producers.

4. We recommend that Welsh Government produce guidance to reassure local authorities over the perceived disadvantages a DRS system would have and direct them to the below research re *paragraph 20: a small number of local authority representatives considered that the DRS scheme, as currently proposed, would have a potentially detrimental impact on existing local authority kerbside collection schemes. Their views were that household waste collections are already recycling much of the material covered by the DRS, are convenient for consumers who do most of their recycling at home and represent an important income stream for councils. The impact on households who currently recycle at home (and might not redeem their deposit) will need to be considered.*

Research carried out by Scotland's Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform Committee¹ suggests that the benefits from collection efficiency and reduced costs for disposal of materials outweighs the cost of a DRS on local authorities, "Costs to local authorities (in Scotland) are estimated to be £46m over the 25 years, based on increased sorting costs for remaining recyclate and lost income from selling materials. However, the report estimates an £237 million benefit over the same period from collection efficiencies and reduced costs for disposal of materials." Several respondents noted Government estimates that councils will make a net saving as a result of DRS and some referenced experience in South Australia where DRS



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made kerbside recycling more profitable.

Additionally, ReLoop² analysed 32 studies illustrating the positive impacts of DRS which included; the opportunities to reduce collections (reducing costs and CO₂) and collect additional materials reducing residual waste. They also stated that DRS should not be seen as diverting from one system to another as it enables close-loop recycling while kerbside collections are often mixed and materials are as a result 'down-cycled' or sent to 'energy from waste' facilities".

5. MCS were pleased to note *paragraph 38: We acknowledge the overwhelming support from campaign responses and also the strong support through direct responses to the consultation for an 'all-in' model.*

MCS have been advocating an 'all-in' model and are pleased that this was supported by respondents. The evidence is clear that an 'all-in' deposit return scheme is the best system economically, will achieve the best return and recycling rates, is the clearest system for the public to use and also ensures opportunities for scaling it up to a refill system in the future.

6. MCS were pleased to note that *paragraph 57: 82% of individuals and 59% of manufacturers thought a DRS was required.*

We would draw this to the committee's attention that the majority of manufactures are in favour of DRS despite popular opinion to the contrary. Therefore, pre-consultation with manufactures and the possibility of a reduced consultation period are possibilities to expedite this process.

7. Re *paragraph 62: The introduction of a DRS is subject to receiving additional evidence and carrying out further analysis on the costs and benefits of such a scheme. In addition, we will carry out further analysis regarding the potential interface between a DRS and the current collections regime in Wales, to ensure the optimum solution which will support the progress already made on recycling in Wales."*

MCS are aware that the Welsh Government has already commission research by Eunomia Consulting Ltd entitled *Options for Extended Producer Responsibility in Wales*. Section E.2.1 of this report discusses the potential for increasing beverage container recycling in Wales and options for adopting a DRS.

In addition to the above, we would like clarification on what additional evidence and further



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analysis is being carried out, publication dates and actions arising.

8. Paragraph 66: *Following the publication of this Executive summary and next steps, we will seek general primary powers in the Environment Bill to introduce deposit return schemes."*

We hope that the with swift progress planned on the Environment Bill and that this will pass in summer 2020. It is imperative now that the government sets out the powers for introducing a deposit return system and that it promises to deliver the model that will best achieve its aims as detailed in the Resources and Waste Strategy, such as changing behaviour to reduce littering on land, in rivers and the sea and improving recycling rates.

As DRS are not novel legislation, Welsh Government can draw upon best examples and practice from other countries to expedite this process. Examples of which successful implementation include:

Croatia – 2016: return rate of 96% (PET), 83% (glass), 85% (metal)

Denmark – 2016: one-way return – 90% collection rate, refillable returns – 102% collection rate

Estonia – 2017: return rate of 87.8% (plastic bottles), 88.7% (glass), 73.5% (cans)

Finland – 2017: return rate of 91% (PET), 87% (glass), 94% (cans)

Germany – 2016: return rate of 98% (plastic), 96% (cans)

Iceland – 2014: return rate 90%

Lithuania – 2017: return rate 92%

Netherlands – 95% (PET), 90% (reusable glass bottles) no date given

Norway – 97% no date given

Sweden – 2017: return rate of 84% (PET), 81% (aluminium cans)



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Marine Conservation Society (MCS) response to Welsh Governments statement

Written Statement: Plastic Waste, Hannah Blythyn AM, Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government, First published: 16 July 2019³

We welcome the acknowledgement of the need for extended producer responsibility (EPR), the development of the Litter Prevention Plan, £6.5m Circular Economy Investment Fund and refill nation initiative.

As noted above, we would urge as swift as possible implementation of DRS and are concerned over that lack of targets and deadlines, within the Deputy Ministers statement. There is also no clarity over the type of DRS Welsh Government are proposing.

Welsh Government's own consumer research states that an 'all-in' scheme, where all containers carried the same deposit cost, regardless of size, was considered to be the most effective scheme as it keeps things simple in terms of ease of use and minimal time spent at return points. Additionally, between 77% and 83% of survey participants reported they would use a DRS on all or most occasions for all five types of containers explored in the survey for drinks consumed at home and away from home including plastic bottles, glass bottles and metal cans for all soft drinks (including water and juice), alcoholic drinks and milk-containing drinks.

Further to this, a report by Scotland's Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform Committee on the draft Deposit and Return Scheme for Scotland Regulations 2020 states that moving quickly to the broadest possible scope, including cartons and HDPE, would be the best way to mitigate the risk of material switching by producers.

Further considerations:

When submitting this petition, it was deemed aspiration for Welsh Government to consider DRS. However, post 'Blue planet', much more is now possible. We would urge Welsh Government to look at this within the context of circular economy: Extended Producer Responsibility, Single Use Plastic Directive, beverage cup charge, review of single use plastic carrier bag charge, the climate change emergency and the biodiversity emergency.

In order to adopt a circular economy, business as usual practice cannot continue as it currently exists. Even the most efficient system will still have losses throughout it and therefore we need to look at preserving resources and shift to a reusable system where these items are valued over single use options. We need to see a fundamental shift away from single use items rather than an



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emphasis on recycling or reducing littering. If this does not take place, we will not be able to address the climate emergency and achieve sustainability.

The development of the litter prevention plan is welcomed; however, it does not address the preservation of resources and resource efficiency from the beginning of the waste cycle and instead deals with the end of life issues associated with litter. There needs to be an emphasis on sustainability right from the start and preventing loss of materials.

The introduction of EPR will ensure that producers deal with the full cost of resource recovery.

Whilst we are supportive of the Deputy Ministers Written Statement, we have raised directly with her concerns over the timescales of implementation of actions to reduce the use of SUP. We would advocate that all necessary regulation and legislation are in place as soon as the Environment Bill has Royal consent.

We would like to see Wales to be reinstated in its place as a world leader in waste minimization and prevention and Welsh Government have Welsh peoples support to do this.

Gill Bell

Gill Bell

Head of Conservation Wales

Marine Conservation Society

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mae'n bryd gweithredu.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-803 Our natural world is being poisoned by single use plastics...it's time to introduce a tax!, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 11.01.20

Dear Assembly Members,

Thank you for the opportunity to reply to the Deputy Ministers recent statement. It has been many years since we submitted our petition but during that time we have continued to organise our monthly clean ups of Barry's five beaches and alas during that time the amount of plastics being removed has simply increased! Plastic has revolutionised every aspect of our lives but it has come at a staggering cost...it is the commonest marine pollutant and by 2050 the sea will contain more plastic than fish!

The aim of our petition was to ensure that those who are producing these plastic products are made to pay for the damage damaging our environment and to allow less damaging alternatives to become more cost effective.

We also cannot believe that manufacturers are still allowed to produce products which are either difficult or impossible to recycle. Just when we win the battle to ban plastic straws or plastic ear buds, we allow new unrecyclable products to fill our bins such as plastic foil pet food pouches or crinkly crisp packets.

That said, we welcome the proposed ban on single use polystyrene food/drinks containers. They have polluted our waterways and seas for far too long.

We also urge the Welsh Government to introduce a number of deposit and return streams. We believe Wales should be leading and not following in this field.

The Deputy Minister has not mentioned the threat from the growth of microplastics - microscopic particles to bits the size of grains of sand, originating from our clothing or cleaners, which simply wash down rivers and seas. The creation of microplastics has increased 20 fold in the past 50 years and is expected to double again over the next 20!

Finally, we need to produce less plastic by introducing a tax, reuse what we have, and recycle what's left - rather than using it once and throwing it away!

Many thanks

Rob Curtis
Friends of Barry Beaches

Eitem 3.8

P-05-829 Gwahardd Eitemau Plastig Untro yng Nghymru

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Sir Drefaldwyn
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref HB/05720/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1NA
Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

11 Rhagfyr 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 19 Tachwedd ynghylch Deiseb P-05-829 a chais y Pwyllgor Deisebau am ragor o wybodaeth ynghylch hynt y cynigion i wahardd neu gyfyngu ar werthu rhai eitemau plastig untro yng Nghymru.

Gallaf gadarnhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru wrthi'n cynnal gwaith ymchwil er mwyn asesu'r effeithiau economaidd, cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol a fyddai ynghlwm wrth gyflwyno gwaharddiadau neu gyfyngu ar werthu 10 o eitemau y mae'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd wedi'u pennu'n eitemau'n sy'n cael eu taflu fel sbwriel yn aml iawn wrth yr arfordir. Rwy'n disgwyl i'r gwaith ymchwil gael ei gwblhau erbyn dechrau'r flwyddyn nesaf a bydd yr Asesiadau Effaith a fydd yn deillio ohono yn cael eu cynnwys fel rhan o broses ymgynghori gynhwysfawr. Ar ôl i'r broses ymgynghori gael ei chwblhau ac ar ôl i'r adborth gael ei ystyried yn fanwl byddwn yn cyflwyno rheoliadau gan ddefnyddio is-ddeddfwriaeth. Mae'n bosibl y byddwn yn defnyddio pwerau sydd ar gael o dan adran 140 o Ddeddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990.

Er fy mod yn cydnabod bod y ddeiseb hon yn galw am gamau brys ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â llygredd plastig credaf ei bod yn bwysig ein bod ni, fel Llywodraeth, yn sicrhau nad yw unrhyw gamau rydym yn eu cymryd yn arwain at ganlyniadau anfwriadol. Er enghraifft, rwy'n ymwybodol o bryderon ynghylch posibilrwydd rhai cyfyngiadau a allai arwain at effeithiau anghymesur ar bobl sydd â rhai anabledau. Byddwn felly'n sicrhau bod y cyfyngiadau newydd ar werthu plastigau untro yn cael eu cynllunio a'u cyflwyno'n ofalus. Credaf hefyd fod ein cynigion yn cynnig dull deddfwriaethol mwy cydlynus na'r rhai sy'n cael eu cyflwyno gan Lywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth yr Alban.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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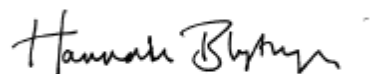
Gohebiaeth.Hannah.Blythyn@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Hannah.Blythyn@gov.wales

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

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

Hoffwn sicrhau aelodau'r Pwyllgor fy mod yn llwyr ymrwymedig i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn yng Nghymru a hoffwn hefyd nodi mai un rhan o gyfres o fesurau polisi a deddfwriaethol yw'r cynigion hyn. Nod yr holl fesurau hyn yw datblygu dull holistaidd o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem yng Nghymru.

Yn gywir,



Hannah Blythyn AC/AM

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government

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

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Ysgol y Wern ar ôl casglu 1,034 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

**P-05-822 Ban plastic straws (when drinking milk) in our schools,
Correspondence – WRAP Cymru to Committee, 22.11.19**

WRAP introduced the UK Plastics Pact and is working with industry to eliminate problem plastics

Plastic straws fall into this category and I am pleased to say that the use of plastic straws will be eliminated in 2020

Please see http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/the-uk-plastics-pact?gclid=Cj0KCQIAq97uBRCwARIsADTzizaiqgAn1yT02SkO_jK6piRh6vMPmKRdRNf9dg3RUQbFr8q9nHah10aAvorEALw_wcB for more details

**P-05-822 Gwahardd gwellt plastig(wrth yfed llaeth) yn ein hysgolion,
Gohebiaeth – Deisebydd at y Pwyllgor, 14.01.20**

Sylwadau Senedd Ysgol y Wern

Mae Senedd Ysgol y Wern yn hynod o falch i glywed fod y defnydd o wellt plastig yn un o'r wyth argymhelliad gan 'WRAP' ar gyfer 2020. Hoffwn fel ysgol longyfarch y cwmnioedd sydd wedi ymrwymo i'r cytundeb ('Pact'). Nodwyd yn ein cyfarfod fod nifer o'r archfarnadoedd mawr/cwmnïau yn ein hardal leol yn ymddangos a diolch eto i WRAP am anfon y wybodaeth yma. Yn sgil hyn hoffwn fel Senedd ofyn y cwestiwn 'Pam nad yw'r safleoedd sy'n gwerthu coffi yn ymddangos ar y rhestr?' Oes rheswm posib am hyn? Ein gobaith ar gyfer y dyfodol yw y bydd pob cwmni yng Nghymru yn ymrwymo i'r cytundeb ac y byddwn yn gweld y defnydd o wellt plastig yn llwyr ddiflannu yn ein hysgolion.

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canolog Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



**Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru
Natural
Resources
Wales**

Ein cyf/Our ref:
Eich cyf/Your ref: P-05-801

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Ebost/Email:

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

By email: SeneddPetitions@Assembly.Wales

5 December 2019

Dear Ms Janet Finch-Saunders AM,

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

Thank you for your email on 21 November regarding the Roath Flood Scheme. We confirmed earlier this year that we would be assessing any further works in Roath Mill Gardens and Roath Brook Gardens as a stand-alone project (i.e. separate to the works already completed as part of the original Roath Flood Scheme). Therefore, a new project was set up in Spring 2019 to take this assessment forward.


Construction and landscaping works within Waterloo Gardens and Railway Gardens were completed in Autumn 2018 as part of the original Roath Flood Scheme, and have been establishing well, with maintenance of the new planting and landscaping now handed to Cardiff Council (as landowner of the park gardens). NRW will continue to monitor establishment of the planting over the coming years and highlight any concerns or issues to Cardiff Council for rectification.

The original scheme was modelled and designed as a whole to provide a consistent standard of protection to the whole community. Therefore, it has been necessary to undertake new hydraulic modelling of the current situation with parts of the originally proposed works now constructed and parts not. This hydraulic modelling of the current "as-built" situation has taken longer than originally anticipated as there were model instabilities and other technical issues experienced while updating the original version of the model. This updated modelling has shown that over 350 properties are now no longer at risk of flooding during a 1 in 75 annual chance fluvial flood event due to works already completed.

However, the new modelling has also shown there is still unacceptable flood risk to a number of properties. Therefore, we plan to present a paper to the NRW Board in early 2020 with consideration and recommendations on how to manage flood risk in the area going forward.

We will be engaging with the local community, as well as key stakeholders such as Cardiff Council (in particular over possible works they may undertake at Roath Park Lake) over the coming months, following the discussion with our Board, and once we have further information to share.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tim England". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent 'T' and 'E'.

Tim England
Operation Manager – Flood and Water Management
Natural Resources Wales

Eitem 3.11

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

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

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

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

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

Amgylcheddol sicrhau bod yr effeithiau 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 wyrddroi'r penderfyniad (gweler P/2016/0608 a P/2017/0007).

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-815
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/07398/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
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19 Tachwedd 2019

Annuyl Janet

Diolch i chi am eich llythyrau dyddiedig 31 Ebrill a 6 Tachwedd ynglŷn â Deiseb P-05-815: Rheoli'r Diwydiant Dofednod Dwys sy'n Ehangu'n Gyflym yng Nghymru.

Y nod wrth sefydlu'r Gweithgor Amaethyddiaeth Ddwys – Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref yw nodi amryfal rolau a chyfrifoldebau'r holl gyrff sy'n gysylltiedig â'r broses gynllunio sy'n berthnasol i amaethyddiaeth ddwys, ac edrych ar y cyngor technegol a'r dystiolaeth wyddonol sy'n gysylltiedig â chaniatâd cynllunio. Bydd y gwaith hwn yn cynnwys edrych ar effeithiau amaethyddiaeth ddwys, ar fioamrywiaeth a'r newid yn yr hinsawdd. Un o orchwylion allweddol y Gweithgor fydd paratoi Nodyn Cyngor Technegol (TAN) er mwyn helpu i wella ansawdd penderfyniadau cynllunio, er budd y diwydiant a chymunedau lleol.

Mae ffermydd dofednod yn dod o dan yr un rheoliadau cynllunio â datblygiadau eraill. Mae penderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio yn unol â'u Cynllun Datblygu Lleol yn rhoi'r cyfle i awdurdodau cynllunio lleol roi ystyriaeth gynhwysfawr i effeithiau cronol unedau dofednod sy'n bodoli eisoes. Mae'r effeithiau hynny'n cynnwys sŵn, arogleuon, llygredd ac iechyd. Y llynedd, anfonodd y Prif Gynllunydd lythyr at yr awdurdodau cynllunio lleol yn eu hatgoffa i ystyried yr effeithiau cronol sy'n deillio o leoli datblygiadau tebyg yn agos at ei gilydd. Roedd yn cynghori am yr angen i fod yn arbennig o ofalus wrth ystyried ceisiadau cynllunio a fyddai'n lleoli unedau da byw ac ardaloedd preswyl neu ardaloedd amgylcheddol sensitif yn agos at ei gilydd.

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Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 169

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 ffermydd dofednod yn cael eu rheoleiddio hefyd o dan y Rheoliadau Trwyddedu Amgylcheddol gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr nad ydynt yn effeithio ar yr amgylchedd.

Ym mis Tachwedd 2018, cyhoeddais ddatganiad yn amlinellu fy mwriad i gyflwyno rheoliadau ar gyfer Cymru gyfan er mwyn mynd i'r afael â llygredd a achosir gan amaethyddiaeth. Rwyf wedi bod yn gweithio'n agos ag Is-grŵp Rheoli Tir Cymru i sicrhau'r cydbwysedd cywir o gamau rheoleidiol, mentrau gwirfoddol a buddsoddiad i alluogi'r diwydiant i fynd i'r afael â llygredd. Byddaf yn parhau i weithio gyda'r holl randdeiliaid i ddatblygu cyfres o gamau y mae angen eu cymryd er mwyn mynd i'r afael â llygredd amaethyddol.

Datblygwyd y rheoliadau arfaethedig er mwyn lleihau'r maethynnau sy'n cael eu gollwng i'r amgylchedd gan amaethyddiaeth ac er mwyn diogelu ansawdd dŵr ac aer. Drwy gyflwyno rheoliadau sylfaenol a fydd yn gymwys i bob daliad amaethyddol yng Nghymru yn hytrach na thargedu ardaloedd penodol, bydd modd sicrhau gwell dealltwriaeth o'r gofynion ac atal y broblem rhag cael ei symud i rywle arall, a bydd yn rhoi rhagor o allu i'r rheoleidiwr gymryd camau gorfodi.

O dan Ffyniant i Bawb, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i greu cymunedau iachach a gwell amgylcheddau. Mae gan aer glân rôl ganolog i'w chwarae o ran creu'r amodau cywir ar gyfer gwell iechyd a lles, a mwy o weithgarwch corfforol yng Nghymru. Adlewyrchir hynny yn yr ymrwymiad i leihau allyriadau a sicrhau gwelliannau hanfodol i ansawdd aer drwy fesurau cynllunio, seilwaith, rheoleiddio, a negeseuon iechyd.

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymgynghori ar fersiwn ddrafft o'r Cynllun Aer Glân ym mis Rhagfyr eleni, gyda golwg ar gyhoeddi'r Cynllun terfynol yng ngwanwyn 2020. Bydd y Cynllun yn rhoi sylw i'r heriau ac yn cynnwys ymrwymadau sydd eisoes yn bodoli a champau newydd i'w cymryd ar draws y Llywodraeth i wella ansawdd aer drwy bolisïau, rheoleiddio a deddfwriaeth newydd. Y Cam hwn hefyd fydd y cam cyntaf at Ddeddf Aer Glân i Gymru a byddwn yn croesawu'ch barn am ein Cynllun trawslywodraethol.

Rydw i am weld diwydiant dofednod ffyniannus a chadarn sy'n hyrwyddo llesiant Cymru heddiw ac yn y dyfodol. Dim ond drwy ddiogelu lles anifeiliaid a lleihau effaith y diwydiant ar yr amgylchedd y gallwn gyrraedd y nod hwnnw.



Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

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

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/07034/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
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20 December 2019

Dear Janet

Thank you for your letter of 6 December regarding petition P-05-815 - Control Rapidly Expanding Intensive Poultry Industry in Wales, and the outcomes of your meeting with the petitioners on 19 November.

I understand that the petitioners are concerned that the timeframes initially identified for the development of a Technical Advice Note (TAN) to guide the development of intensive agriculture have been delayed.

Given the complexity of the issues to be considered, and the need to include a wide range of stakeholders in the Town and Country Planning Intensive Agriculture Working Group, it has taken longer than initially anticipated to fully explore the subject. I can, however, confirm that since your meeting officials have circulated papers for review and discussion on the roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies and the material considerations for planning applications.

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 171

A third meeting of the Working Group has been organised and will take place in Llandrindod Wells on Wednesday 22nd January and a representative of the petitioners has confirmed attendance. A review of the timeframes and an agreement on a revised schedule will be discussed at this meeting. It is still very much my intention to finalise and publish the TAN for consultation in the first half of 2020.

Yours sincerely,



Julie James AC/AM

Y Gweinidog Tai a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Housing and Local Government



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

Welsh Assembly Petitions Committee Meeting 21/1/20: Response to Letters from Ministers.

Since 5/6/18, when our petition first came before the Committee, nearly 2 million (1,916,000) further bird places have been applied for in Powys.

The largest application is for 200,000 birds.

Two thirds of the 36 applications are under the permitting threshold of 40,000 birds.

We are exceedingly disappointed in this round of responses to the Petitions Committee and do not believe our Ministers have demonstrated any willingness to understand the impacts of the poorly controlled “*vibrant poultry industry*” on particular areas of Wales. Our Welsh Government has declared a biodiversity emergency and NRW’s Simon Bareham describes the agricultural ammonia threat as “*one of the biggest threats to biodiversity I have come across in my working career of 30 years*” but our Ministers are refusing to face up to the impacts of intensive poultry units on our natural species and our river quality. At the 9/7/19 meeting, the Petition Committee was clearly shocked by the statistics we produced, expressing their concern about the cumulative impacts of the “*phenomenal*” growth demonstrated in our data (see official transcript). While this growth continues apace, the impression is of official heel-dragging and business as usual.

We do not know either the dates or contents of the letters sent by the Committee Chair to the Ministers and so we cannot fully assess the scope of the responses. **May we suggest that it would help Petitioners if they could see these letters?**

It was not clear, from the transcript of the last Petitions Committee Meeting, whether both the Minister for H&G and the Minister for EERA would be asked for responses. In any case, there have been no answers about ammonia and phosphates, cumulative impacts, prospects of reinforcing PPW, the ability of Technical Advice Note to set policy as opposed to simply explaining it, or the principle of ‘polluter pays’. The Committee had already asked about some of these issues after the 9/11/19 meeting.

In spite of the Petition Committee’s sympathy, we are stuck in a cycle of pointless repetition.

Lesley Griffiths’ letter of 19/11/19 is in response to requests dated 31/7/19 and 6/11/19 and therefore does not address either our last submission (sent on 13/11/19) for the meeting on 19/11/19 or any request arising from that meeting.

Julie James’ three letters to you repeat information about the TCIAWG and its Terms of Reference, the latest making excuses for the extremely slow progress. The draft Terms of Reference, which do not match the breadth of the Minister’s description, have not yet been signed off even though Winter 2019/20 was meant to be devoted to the draft TAN consultation.

Lesley Griffiths’ 19/11/19 letter mentions the TCIAWG, the CPO letter about cumulative development and neighbours, the draft Clean Air Plan and the forthcoming agricultural pollution regulations to protect water quality. Disappointingly, she has not delivered these. Apart from the draft Clean Air Plan, which is seriously weak on action to reduce ammonia emissions, all these issues are recycled from previous responses.

The 19/11/19 letter insists that Poultry farms are regulated by Environmental Permitting regulations 'to make sure they do not affect the environment' whereas both the Minister and NRW are well aware (and we have repeatedly pointed out) that **the majority of units are below the Permit threshold of 40,000 birds**. Both these, and the permitted units over 40,000, have a considerable impact on the environment. According to the only piece of NRW research we are aware of, the smaller free-range egg units were having a worse impact on ammonia levels than the larger broiler ones (NRW Powys Poultry Pilot Study 2015), although there are often greater impacts of these large broiler units on landscape as well as manure-storing and spreading issues, shorter cycles with more traffic and frequent shed-clearing nuisance.

The minister wrote to you on 13/12/18.

*"My Officials continue to work with NRW to keep the issue of Environmental Permit thresholds under review. Until further evidence suggests lowering the EP threshold is the most efficient way of improving environmental outcomes for poultry units, I do not intend to propose any amendments."***

In view of the lack of progress and continuing expansion of industry in areas which are already 'saturated' we have opted to repeat points we have already made.

We request that the Committee looks back over our last submission and ask **the Ministers to answer our questions**.

We would also like to see **NRW brought back into the debate** since forthcoming **Area Statements** could be a tool for controlling development and protecting rivers in areas which are already suffering unacceptable impacts. NRW has not provided any clear answers about whether Area Statements can or will address the issue of impacts of IPU on biodiversity.

1. **Ask the WG to co-operate with NRW in providing a strengthened PPW and NRW guidance about ammonia/phosphate impacts on habitats both for "top-tier" tier designations and for "lower tier designations" and other important habitats, including ancient woodland and veteran trees.**
2. **Ask NRW/WG to set out who is responsible for assessing cumulative impacts, given that:**
 - **development ammonia consultants are saying they cannot do this**
 - **NRW say it is for LPAs to make the analysis of in-combination impacts**
 - **LPAs expect to rely on NRW advice and cannot produce adequate accounts of the clusters of units in question and their emissions**
3. **Ask the Minister for EERA and NRW to outline the evidence they have been working together to consider about lowering Environmental Permitting thresholds.(see above**)**
4. **Ask the Minister to ensure incorporation of the "polluter pays" principle into WG regulation of agricultural pollution and apply this to all IPU operators (whether or not they opt into extra environmental services for enhanced payments).**
5. **Ask the WG to reconsider its unsustainable blanket support for intensive poultry farming and to require and fund proper mapping of intensive livestock units across Wales matched to updated background ammonia/nitrogen levels in order to define areas where a threshold has been reached and no more units are acceptable.**
6. **Ask NRW whether they will address the problem in Area Statements, particularly for Mid-Wales.**

We invite you and our Ministers once more to read the attached Plantlife publication:

"We need to talk about Nitrogen" Jan. 2017

This is exactly two years old now – but is our Government listening?

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol de Cymru

Deputy Clerk
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff
CF99 1NA



THE ASTHMA UK AND
BRITISH LUNG FOUNDATION
PARTNERSHIP

15 January 2020

Dear Sirs,

We write in reply to the request submitted by the committee for further comments and thoughts on the draft Clean Air Plan for Wales in relation to the petition 'Protecting Children's Lungs from Harmful Pollution whilst at School'.

First, we would like to thank you for the opportunity to provide further comments. Since submission of our petition, recent evidence has emerged highlighting the growing concern that air pollution is having a negative impact on developing lungs.

For children growing up around severe air pollution, they are five times more likely to have poor lung development with a recent [Kings College London](#) report highlighting that in places of the worst levels of air pollution the development of children's lungs can be stunted by as much 13 - 14%. The same report suggests that for those who live within 50 meters of a major road the risk of developing lung cancer increases by up to 10%. Such findings don't only confirm what the concerns that the petition raised but increase the need for action as soon as possible help mitigate if not reduce completely the levels of pollution that our future generations are experiencing today.

Secondly, we broadly welcome the introduction of the new Clean Air Plan for Wales as this now sets the path to urgently address the levels of air pollution and improve overall air quality in Wales.

Air pollution is one of the biggest threats to public health, second only to smoking. At a cost £1bn per year, air pollution is draining our resources, straining our health system and claiming over 2000 lives a year in Wales. Poor air quality has been linked to increases in childhood asthma, dementia, lung and heart disease, mental health and obesity.

The proposed plan commits to several asks raised by the British Lung Foundation (Now Asthma UK and British Lung Foundation Partnership (AUK-BLF)) through the Healthy Air Cymru Group and seeks to enshrine them in a new Clean Air Act, we welcome:

- Enshrining in law new WHO air quality guidelines,
- Reviewing and updating legislative instruments to review air quality strategies every five years,
- Increasing local monitoring by providing statutory duty on local authorities to assess air pollution
- Introducing a White Paper on a new Clean Air Act for Wales.

The plan also has highlighted the need for a public health awareness campaign to promote positive behaviours and a modal shift from the current overreliance on the car to that of local and active transport. With a focus on reviewing legislative instruments around domestic burning and increase regulation to reduce pollution emitted from high polluting sources of fuel such as wet wood and coal.

We highly welcome the proposals set by the plan however we do have some concerns.

Funding at Local Authority Level

We welcome the reforms at a local authority (LA) level which allow LA's to develop and incorporate their plans to new frameworks and reformed timelines. However, with a large focus on reforming laws which govern laws at the local level, there is fears that already financially stretched authorities may not have the sufficient funding to implement the new frameworks to tackle air pollution.

The Public Health Campaign

The plan addresses the need for public health awareness campaigns and that a review of guidance should be completed by 2021. The plan highlights campaign work which is already underway such as Clean Air Day and work being done to promote LA's in their awareness campaigns. However, the pressure and focus is placed at the LA level with only a review of possible future campaign through Public Health Wales and NHS Wales in the immediate future with funding for such campaigns again a concern.

Reducing speed limits to 50mph in the five locations in Wales to reduce NO2 levels is a positive step in reducing the level of emissions emitted at the roadside, however it doesn't deliver on the public health message. Only later after several concerns raised by members of the Assembly, organisations like those who are members of Healthy Air Cymru and members of the public did the Government introduce road signs stating that 'Air pollution kills'.

Whilst the Government states that legislative time may not be permitting to introduce a new Clean Air Act now, to promote the modal shift that has been echoed by this plan, campaign work should begin at a much earlier stage in the plan to deliver behavioural change and begin to reduce the levels of pollution through positive action in Welsh communities.

Exclusion Zones

We welcome the plan's comments in the need to review laws around car idling which pollutes our streets unnecessarily as the car remains idle. However, there is no comments in the plan around School Exclusion Zones.

This would be a zone around a school where parents are encouraged not to drive their car to school and promote instead active travel. This could also be done with a 'park and stride' model ([Living Streets has a toolkit here](#)). Where parents are recommended to park at another location and walk with their children or a group of children in supervision of an adult walk to school instead of driving to the school gates.

Children growing up around severe air pollution are 5 times more likely to have poor lung development. Increases of air pollution from vehicles has been linked to worsening of symptoms of conditions such as asthma, which is common in children.

Recent figures of ONS data have recorded an increase in asthma deaths and diagnosis. 1,400 people have died from an asthma attack in 2018, an 8% increase from 2017 and an increase of 33% compared to a decade ago. With a third more children diagnosed with asthma during the same period.

Sustrans in partnership with 'playing out' are working with local authorities and schools in implementing exclusion zones around schools in Wales. The plan could incorporate such a method to reduce air pollution around schools and legislate to strengthen such indicatives.

WHO Guidelines, will there be another timetable?

The plan sets out the ambition of not only setting WHO guidelines into statutory instruments but for Wales to eventually reduce the air pollution limits below that of the current WHO guidance. This ambitious target is welcomed, however the details are unclear as to when the new Clean Air Act for Wales will bring in compliance to WHO levels.

Will the new Act upon enactment bring about the new WHO compliance from day one of commencement or will there be another phased in timeline of when the guidelines will become Wales' new limits? This is not clear and we would like a more concrete commitment made by Welsh Government and suggest that instead of a White Paper at the end of the legislative term that a Bill is introduced and debated in the Assembly.

The Clean Air White Paper

Our initial concerns are the lack of apparent detail of what will be included in the White Paper which aims to set out the new Clean Air Act for Wales. Because of the nature of the proposed instrument used to introduce the new Act, there is no clear funding plans to accompany the aims and ambitions of this plan.

We would like to instead see a Bill proposed and debated in this legislative term to allow the proper scrutiny of the plans set out in the Clean Air Plan and address our concerns below.

We understand the legislative implications of the current political climate but expresses the need for action quicker rather than later. With the plan highlighting that air pollution contributes to around 20 – 27 people a week dying from poor air quality and the cost to our national health service estimated to be around a billion pounds per year legislative action is needed now.

The plan highlights several avenues and policies to tackle air pollution and the need to work alongside stakeholders. AUK-BLF highlights the need for cross party support with other political matters absorbing legislative time at the Assembly, a Climate Emergency declared, and a public health crisis, now is the time to act.

The Assembly has been recalled early before to debate matters of national importance, we support the proposal for an extra sitting day a week during what is remaining of the legislative term to bring forward and policies and statutory reform set out in this Clean Air Plan.

Concluding Remarks

We need to begin improving air quality for Wales to improve the air that we breathe and to begin to reduce the number of people affected by air pollution. We do not know the long-term implications that air pollution will have to our children's developing lungs, what we do know is that action now can at least limit further damage and prevent future generations' from breathing in poor low-quality air.

Many means to improve air quality are already available to local authorities, what is needed is clear direction and funding. We call upon this Assembly and Government to make such tools and funding available now.

There is no question as to whether air pollution is damaging to our health and we understand that there needs to be an update on several legislative instruments in order to improve air quality in Wales. However, there are questions as to when this plan is going to be fully implemented, of when the funding will be provided, when the new Clean Air Act will be introduced to the Senedd and why there isn't already a public health campaign on air pollution to promote the behavioural change at the local level.

Regards,



Joseph Carter
Head of Devolved Nations
Asthma UK & British Lung Foundation Partnership

Eitem 3.13

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 prydfferth 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

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/07008/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1NA
Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

18 December 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 02 December concerning the recommendations made by the Task and Finish Group on Ancient, Veteran and Heritage trees and how these have been taken forward by the Welsh Government.

The Task and Finish Group on Ancient, Veteran and Heritage Trees was convened in 2014 and Reported in 2017; four recommendations were made to Welsh Government.

A broad focus of the recommendations made concerned monitoring and the need to fully understand the practical management frameworks for ancient, veteran and heritage trees. Within this context, Wales' Natural Resources Policy (published in 2017) sets out a commitment to carefully manage trees and woodland that have high environmental values, including ancient woodland sites, and ancient, veteran and heritage trees, which are an irreplaceable resource that provide a wide range of ecosystem services.

The monitoring of the condition of the management of ancient, veteran and heritage trees, and the need to promote information on their management has been highlighted as an area that needs addressing through the refresh of the Nature Recovery Action Plan. This refresh is due to be completed by the end of December 2019 for further action in 2020.

Welsh Government Officials are working with Natural Resources Wales in order to consider ways in which a number of amendments could be made to the Forestry Act 1967, including changes to the felling licence regime. However, it should be noted that these changes may be delayed due to priority given to wider regulatory changes that will be necessary as a result of Brexit.

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

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 181

Finally, Planning Policy Wales 10 (published in 2018) introduced for the first time a specific reference to ancient, veteran and heritage trees within the trees and woodland policy. Paragraph 6.4.26 sets out, “*ancient woodland and semi-natural woodlands and individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees and woodlands should be afforded protection from development which would result in their loss or deteriorations unless there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection should prevent potentially damaging operations and their unnecessary loss.*”

Yours sincerely,



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 Chair, 08.12.19

Dear Janet Finch-Saunders,

Thankyou very much for your letter concerning my Campaign for Legal Protection for Ancient Yews. I am so sorry it has taken a while to reply but I have had a lot of practical problems to deal with recently, including no internet.

You ask what measure I would like to see the Welsh government take in the way of protection. I do not have all the answers but as you will see if you look at the most recent update on <https://www.change.org/p/save-britain-s-ancient-yew-trees-before-we-lose-any-more> , English Heritage have taken a significant step in making the Ankerwycke Yew at Runnymede a Scheduled Monument which carries penalties of the highest possible kind for damaging it. As a result I am now working with the Tree Council to push this advantage in order to attain that status for a total of 12 ancient yews. This will move things on considerable if we are able to achieve this and open the door for protection for other ancient yews. I'm afraid I do not know who is the equivalent NGO in Wales to English Heritage but obviously as a devolved government Wales will need to do things separately here but this I believe could be an advantage. I wonder if you could find out who is in charge of awarding this status in Wales? I will also try to find out. My point is that as a devolved government, surely this should enable Wales to introduce its own similar status and protection? It would be useful if we had a lawyer who can work with laws in Wales. The Campaign has a Barrister, Paul Powlesland who works for us voluntarily and got us a hearing in the House of Lords but in Wales we would need someone else. We also need to find out what body is equivalent to English Heritage in Wales and able to award such status as a Scheduled Monument or Ancient Scheduled Monument?

In the past there were laws such as those under Hywel Dda to protect sacred yews (Tauxus Sanctus) I attach a paper I wrote on this. These were old laws which have nevr been revoked and I have often wondered if a case could be built up on this basis, given the right Lawyer. We have the largest number of ancient yews on earth in Wales. As the oldest living trees this is incredibly important to the Welsh nation, both nationally and internationally. Wales is truly the Land of the Yews and needs to be flagged up as such. This would increase both Wales's standing in the world and its tourism with people coming from all over the world, as is happening at Defynnog, people coming specifically to see the ancient yew.

I am sure that with the new zeal for trees being promoted, as a result of Climate Change now being seen as the most important issue of our times, that the time is ripe for gaining the protection these ancient trees need. If you scroll down the page in this link you will find a list of ancient yews in Wales - http://www.janisfryart.co.uk/ancient_yew_tours.htm

These ancient yews (trees of over 2,000 years old) are our most important heritage and must be protected for the future.

Yours sincerely,
Janis Fry

Old laws protecting Yews.

(Last updated 8th Dec 2019)

Copyright Janis Fry

Most people are unaware that there were old laws concerning the protection of yews. There is now an urgent need to bring these up to date and reinvoke them as they have gone into abeyance and with every year that passes, Britain is the poorer for the loss of more of these heritage trees. We would it seems, need a test case to do that and a good lawyer. There are thousands of ancient yews in Britain and it seems unlikely we will ever get protection for them all and therefore I felt it more prudent to concentrate on getting the most ancient and historical yews protected.

To begin with we need to look at the historical context and establish the fact that the sanctity of the yew in Britain and therefore the idea that it should be protected against harm, most likely originated with the Silures, the Welsh Celtic yew tribe, conquered by the Second Augustan Legion from Caerleon, in the first century. The yew as we know was also sacred in Bronze Age Britain and earlier. Carvings of the yew as the Tree of Life are to be found all over the northern hemisphere and date back to an earliest date of 52,000 BC when a carving was found in a cave in Cadiz. They planted and adopted were of course in churchyards, an environment separated from the mundane and considered to be a safe sanctuary.

The earliest law for the protection of trees on sacred sites is the letter from Pope Gregory dated to 597-601AD instructing Abbot Mellitus to tell Augustine not to destroy the *fana*, (meaning the sacred trees), only the idols placed in them, so that people would still come to these sites. Another similar term used to 'fana' was '*frondibus contexta*', meaning 'interwoven branches'. These terms were translated as 'temples' because the first church was just that:- a temple made from interwoven branches of trees found on site, most likely yew branches, part of the sacred grove or Nemeton. The very earliest shrines or temples were simply hollow trees with an image of the presiding deity in them. Before Christianity, the first temple of Artemis was an aged cedar tree containing an image of this goddess. William Smith's Dictionary of 1875 defines an early temple as a hollow tree in which there was an image or statue. In fact it was the tree itself which was the deity.

Jacob Grimm in 'Teutonic Mythology' 1880 says, 'It is said of a hollow tree...there are saints in there, that hear all people's prayers'. His information came from the early Saxon period, when he stated 'The hut ('bower' is more accurate) in which we are to picture ourselves under the term '*fanum*' or Anglo Saxon bower, was most likely constructed of logs and twigs around the sacred tree'. 'Sacrosanct' means sacred sanctuary, holy of holies and not to be touched for fear of reprisals. The Saxon word was 'hallowed' as in hallowed ground. This was consecrated ground. 'Hallowed' means Temple. Hallowed or consecrated ground expressly meant land that had a sacred tree growing on it. At Pepper Harrow, in Surrey ('harrow', also an agricultural term, is from the same source as 'hallow') a sacred site of the Saxons, there is a Yew of around 1400 years old, which was probably planted by Saxons. All Hallows in Dorset is also Saxon and has a 30 ft, girth tree. The Saxons usually planted their yews on the south and south west of the burial mound. Although Saxon law may never have been written down, it was obviously old tribal law and just as binding.

In Latin writings about the 'booths' (another word used for these early green temples), the word '*fanum*' or '*fana*' seems to mean hollow trees, used as shrines or cells. Homer in 'The Iliad' (8th century BC I 39) implies that the earliest temple was a booth of branches which would have been an extension of the monk's cell. The Roman Pliny describes the first temples as hollow trees or trees with interwoven branches (*Nemorensis Templum*) and the first church in Britain, raised by St. Garmon at Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, North Wales, would have been of this kind, made from branches, still attached to the tree (in this case from 2 yew trees), woven together to give some shelter to the congregation. The term '*Frondebis contexta*', is something also referred to by Constance Delyon circa 470 AD in 'Germain' as a shelter put together to celebrate the Christian Day of Resurrection, because as the yew symbolises resurrection, it was fitting to use the yew branches for the purpose.

An example of the type of shrine inside a hollow tree which survives, to the present day, is at La Haye de la Routot, Normandy. Pope Gregory affirmed that 'At festivals the people shall be allowed to build their booths of green leaves' and from Leviticus 23: 33-43, we see that the custom of building green booths was wide spread in many parts of the world 'that the wood for the booths be selected from leafy trees, trees of interwoven foliage'.

According to 'The Antiquities of the Cymry', (Williams vol. I) 'Bede' (book 1, chap. 20), about the year 565, 'the practise of constructing churches of stone was unusual amongst the Britons'. The natural progression through time of the construction of a church, would have been from live leafy branches still attached to the tree, to cut leafy branches as a temporary construction, to cut and dried timber and eventually timber and stone, a similar process to the evolution of the henges from the nemeton, the central living tree and surrounding circular grove, to wooden posts and finally standing stone pillars. Both nemeton and fanum refer to the sacred tree and the circle. The circular grove and sacred tree are one and the same thing. An example of this is found at Llangernwy, which means enclosure of the sacred yew.

Later on in 10th century Wales, **the laws of Hywel Dda** protected yews and referred to the 6th century Saints Dubricius and Teilo and their sacred trees. 'The Laws of Hywel Dda', a Welsh King AD 915-48, records a difference between saint's or consecrated yews ('Ywen sant'), yews either adopted or planted by a saint, worth one pound and secular yews ('ywen goat') worth fifteen pence. These were the fines for cutting them down. In the Latin it is said '*Leges Walliae 262 (Sancti) sancto nempe alicui didcata, Dubritio v. gr. vel Teliao, quales apud wallos in Cemeteriis etiam-num (frequenter visisntur)*', translated as reading 'the yew trees in the churchyards dedicated to Teilo and Dubricius were sacred (*Taxus sancti*). Sacred Yews (*Taxus sancti*) or saints yews, (*ywen sant*) were considered to be of higher value than all other trees and here it stated that the sacred yews of Saint Dubricius (Dyfrig – spiritual father of 5th and 6th century saints) and Saint Teilo, which stood in the Welsh cemeteries, were protected by law. Elsewhere it is said that Hywel Dda endorsed a huge fine of 60 sheep on those who cut down yews 'dedicated to saints'. It should be noted that this proves these yews were substantial yews over a thousand years ago. Several of them are still alive today, another thousand years on.

The 12th century book of Llandaff records from earlier records, that the space between the yew tree and the church was a sanctuary in the 5th century and earlier, as inviolable a space as the interior of the church itself.

One of the early laws to note, which protected yews, was that noted in the **Book of Llandaff**, otherwise properly known as *Liber Landavensis*, *Llyfr Teilo*: Ancient register of the Cathedral of Llan-daff, under the heading 'The Village of Miluc'. All scholars believe this was a church and yew tree by the River Ely but 'Miluc' does not exist. The site whose exact location, Meredith and Fry are trying to establish, is on the route to Llandaff and is most likely to be St. Brides Super Ely, which has an enormous yew. The text tells us that Iestyn sent his 'household' containing the wicked Twrwerd and Iestyn's grandson Eineon, 'filled with an evil spirit' to Llandaff. Ignoring the protection of the holy cross and the asylum given by the Llandaff saints of Saint Dubricius, Saint Teilo and St. Oudoceus, the sinners 'took away a virgin who had fled under the protection of the church and from between the yew tree and the church'. The girl, Eurddilad, daughter of Cynwal was 'violated' and the perpetrator became deranged. The bishop cursed Iestyn and his criminals for such an outrage but it must be noted that the punishment was for the **violation of the protected 'refuge' and** not for the rape of the girl! and that the criminal came to his senses when **restitution was made to the church** (not the girl). Although not actually stating that the yew was acting as a 'protector' in its own right, there would appear to be an inference that the area between the church and the yew tree was a sacred space or 'special refuge' and known as hallowed ground. This refuge or asylum was begun by Teilo and Dubricious. What also seems apparent is the acceptance of the yew as an integral part of the site or 'llan'.

At the time of Edward 1st in 1272-1307, we find attitudes to Yews becoming utilitarian and it being promoted that yew trees were planted in churchyards for the purpose of protecting the fabric of the building from high storms and also to shelter the congregation before entering the building! Thus in AD 1307 we have the notable **statute 35 'Ne rector prosternat arbores in cemiterio'** (i.e. the rector must not cut down trees in the churchyard, save as the act proceeds to specify, for the repair of the chancel). This Statute was actually a reiteration of the **Synod of Exeter of 1287 AD.**, which forbade the felling of churchyard trees and expressly stated that they are often planted to prevent injury to the building during storms! The whole of the Latin reads as follows ' Ne Rector prosternet arbores in Cemeteris, Arbores ipse proper ventorum impetus ne Ecclesiis noceant seps plantatur. Prohibernus, ne Ecclesiatum Rectores ipsas presumant prosper nere indistiicte, nisi cum Cancellos Ecclesiae necessaria indigent reflecctione. Nec in alios usus aliquialiter convertantur'.

This from:-

(Sir R.Phillimore, *Eccles, Law 2nd edition 1895 p.1407. Brand , Pop. Antiq., 11.p.3256. G.White, Selbourne, p. 421. Statutes of the realm,1810, 1 Antiq., 11. p.221. The date of the Act said to be uncertain)*

It is pertinent to remark that **the law is still binding** as stated by Walter Johnson in 'British Archaeology. It is also worth noting that the yew would be the principal, if not the only kind of tree, which grew in the churchyard and needed preservation. The yew is the only European tree associated with death,

Further to this, **in 1781 it is interesting to note that there was a Parliamentary debate** on the Edward 1st Statute '*Ne rector...*', which was as we have seen, was a reiteration of the law made by the Synod of Exeter's in 1287. This was in response to Yews at Gyffin in North Wales being cut down to a stump. Following the destruction of these yews which were remarkable for the fact that their 14 feet girths had hardly changed in size in 100 years, they had storms which did damage to the tower, so they then thought that the trees were there to protect the buildings and were already by this time it seems, unconcerned about the sacredness of the Yews. The fact that the old law was being brought up in Parliament means that although it was still known it was not generally understood or considered important by the clergy or at least some of them.

From The Parliamentary Register : Or, History of the Proceedings and Debates of ...By Great Britain, House of Commons, Parliamentary Debates 1781 (2) we have the following:-

'Mr. Courtenay then said, that on reading a very ingenious book, which threw great light on the spirit, manners and characters of our ancestors, in the book he alluded to, (Observations on the Statutes, chiefly the more ancient ones), there was an act of the 35th of Ed, 1, A 1307, entitled, '*Ne Rector arbores in Cemeretis prosernet.*' But as the season of the prohibitory state was not well understood, several of the country clergy, carried away by the modern taste for improvement, chose to lawn their churchyards and cut away the noxious yew trees: but after the supposed improvement was made, the wisdom of the act and the utility of the trees were uncovered, as several churches, especially the church of Gyffin, near Conway, in Wales,(for this spirit of improvement had travelled far,) were materially injured, by being exposed to the storm, deprived of all shelter and protection. Let us improve on the hint and not let rash and sacrilegious hands, prune away, the thick and sheltering foliage of prerogative, lest we thereby injure the temple of Liberty',

It is surely clear from this history of the protection of the Yew that in the interests of gaining legal protection for our ancient yews, a Lawyer with an interest in these matters, should be found to make these old laws legally binding within present day British law. In these times of the demise of the Church in Britain where lands and buildings are being sold off, the consequences of leaving our ancient yews vulnerable to 'development' of their environment are too dreadful to not do so.

REFERENCES

Vaughan Cornish 1946 'The Yew and immortality'

Lore and legend of the English Church, p. 54.

C.G. Prideaux, Practical Guide to the Duties of Churchwardens , ed.

F.C.Mackarness,1895, p.331.

H.W.Cripps, Laws relating to the church and Clergy, 1886 pp.433-4

Hubert Howe Bancroft 'The Book of Wealth, a study of the achievements of architecture', 2015 (says that a temple was merely a hollow tree.)

Eitem 3.14

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

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Chris Evans ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Tachwedd 2017, ar ôl casglu 652 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

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

drwy'r Gymraeg yn hyderus oherwydd bod y derminoleg berthnasol yn gyfarwydd iddynt.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Safodd 144 ymgeisydd bapur Uned 2 TGAU Seicoleg CBAC drwy'r Gymraeg i orffen y cwrs yn 2015, a 5 canolfan yn ei gyflwyno, felly mae potensial o niferoedd sylweddol, nid llond llaw. Rwyf wedi trefnu y byddai tri arholwr Seicoleg profiadol ar gael i weithio i unrhyw Fwrdd Saesneg fel na fyddai angen cyfieithu unrhyw sgriptiau (atebion) ymgeiswyr, ond y papur ei hun. Yr unig Fwrdd Saesneg wnaeth hyd yn oed ystyried y cais (gen i, nid CC), oedd Pearson, ond gwrthod wnaethon nhw yn y diwedd gan ddweud 'y byddai angen Cymry Cymraeg ar bob lefel o gynhyrchu'r papurau'. Mae hynny'n nonsens llwyr oherwydd dydy hynny ddim yn digwydd hyd yn oed yn CBAC ble mae'r Prif Arholwr a'r Swyddog Pwnc yn ddi-Gymraeg!

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Wrecsam
- Gogledd Cymru

**Tachwedd 2019 i
Chwefror 2020**

Ymgynghoriad ar:

- Egwyddorion ar gyfer cymwysterau a gymerir yn 16 oed sy'n gymwys i gael arian cyhoeddus
- Cadw'r enw TGAU fel rhan o'r cymhwyster sy'n cael ei gynnis
- Ailddatblygu'r Dystysgrif Her Sgiliau i fod yn gymwyster ar wahân

2020

Camau nesaf:

- Crynodeb o'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad a'r penderfyniadau sy'n deillio o hynny
- Cyngor i'r Gweinidog Addysg

Ymgynghoriad ar:

- Pa gymwysterau penodol fydd yn ffurfio rhan o'r cynnis a ariennir yn gyhoeddus
- Cymwysterau i gefnogi'r continwwm ar gyfer dysgu'r Gymraeg
- Egwyddorion dylunio cymwysterau TGAU ar gyfer y dyfodol (os cânt eu cadw)
- Cynigion mwy manwl ar y cymhwyster ar wahân i asesu "sgiliau ehangach" (os cânt eu cadw)

2021

Camau nesaf:

- Crynodeb o'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriadau a'r penderfyniadau sy'n deillio o hynny
- Cadarnhau amserlen ar gyfer datblygu cymwysterau newydd a'r rhai wedi'u diweddarau
- Ystyried y gofynion rheoleiddiol sydd eu hangen i roi'r weledigaeth a'r egwyddorion ar waith

Ymgynghoriadau ar gymwysterau unigol:

- Nodweddion dylunio a chynnwys y cymwysterau newydd a'u rhai wedi'u diwygio.

Camau nesaf:

- Ystyried yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriadau ac adrodd ar y canlyniadau
- Cyhoeddi meini prawf cymeradwyo ar gyfer pynciau unigol

O 2021

- Cyrff dyfarnu yn datblygu cymwysterau newydd a diweddarau eraill i fodloni gofynion rheoliadol
- Gofynion ar gyfer adnoddau addysgu a dysgu hanfodol i gefnogi cymwysterau a glustnodwyd ac sy'n cael eu bwydo i fodel comisiynu strategol

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-805
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07643/19

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

09 Rhagfyr 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 2 Rhagfyr, mewn perthynas â P-05-085 Rhoi chwarae teg i Athrawon Cyflenwi, ac am ystyried y ddeiseb ynghylch athrawon cyflenwi yng Nghymru - Fframwaith y Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol a'r cynllun peilot clwstwr cyflenwi mewn ysgolion.

Daeth fframwaith newydd y Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol (GCC) i rym ym mis Medi 2019, ac mae'r GCC wedi bod yn ei hyrwyddo i awdurdodau lleol drwy eu rhwydweithiau caffael. Mae'r GCC wedi cynnal dau gyfarfod gydag awdurdodau lleol ers dyfarnu'r fframwaith er mwyn darparu eglurder a chyfathrebu ynghylch y newidiadau a wnaed i'r cytundeb a sut y gellir ei roi ar waith gydag ysgolion. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi bod yn hyrwyddo'r defnydd o'r fframwaith drwy Dysg, Hwb a'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol.

Mae'r gwariant dan y cytundeb newydd wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol o gymharu â'r fframwaith blaenorol gyda New Directions o tua £1.75m i £4.5m (wrth gymharu gwariant cymharol mis Medi 2018 yn erbyn gwariant mis Medi 2019). Bydd y GCC yn medru cymharu'r gwariant ar/oddi ar y fframwaith pan fydd y data ar gael yn gynnar yn y flwyddyn newydd, ond mae'r ffigurau cychwynnol yn dangos bod y rhan fwyaf o wariant yr asiantaethau yng Nghymru bellach yn mynd drwy'r fframwaith, gan ganiatáu i'r GCC fod yn fwy gweledol a chael mwy o reolaeth dros y farchnad.

Mae'r ffigurau cychwynnol hefyd yn dangos bod dros 300 o weithwyr wedi derbyn hyfforddiant drwy asiantaethau'r fframwaith. Ar ben hynny, mae 24 allan o'r 27 o asiantaethau a benodwyd wedi llofnodi cod ymarfer Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer cyflogaeth foesebol mewn cadwyni cyflenwi, ac mae 27 o swyddi wedi cael eu creu yng Nghymru i helpu i weithredu'r fframwaith.

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

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Correspondence.Kirsty.Williams@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 194
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Mae'r GCC wedi bod yn monitro cyfraddau cyflog, gan weithredu ar adborth gan athrawon cyflenwi, adolygu gwefannau/hysbysebion swyddi a thrafod gydag asiantaethau i roi sylw i unrhyw faterion sy'n codi mewn perthynas â diffyg cydymffurfiaeth. Mewn achosion lle'r oedd problem yn codi gydag asiantaeth, cywirwyd hynny ar unwaith.

Yn ddiweddar, cynhaliwyd cyfarfod rhwng y GCC a New Directions, yr asiantaeth fwyaf ar y fframwaith, fel rhan o'u gwaith rheoli contract, ac maent wedi adrodd bod tua 88% o'u harchebion am athrawon cyflenwi ym mis Medi wedi bod ar isafswm y gyfradd gyflog. Nid oedd y 12% sy'n weddill ar yr isafswm, ar gais yr ysgol.

Y tueddiad yn yr ohebiaeth sy'n dod i law y GCC ar hyn o bryd yw mai'r ysgolion sy'n gwneud y penderfyniad i beidio talu isafswm y gyfradd gyflog. Pan fo hyn yn dod i sylw'r GCC, naill ai drwy asiantaeth neu athro cyflenwi, mae'r mater yn cael ei adrodd yn ôl i'r awdurdod lleol unigol er mwyn iddynt godi'r mater gyda'r ysgol dan sylw.

Gan mai dim ond ers mis Medi mae Fframwaith y GCC wedi bod yn weithredol, nid oes cynlluniau ar hyn o bryd i gyflwyno newidiadau statudol. Mae'n bwysig i ni ganiatáu amser i'r trefniadau sefydlu eu hunain, i gywiro materion sy'n codi a monitro gwelliannau. Bydd y GCC yn rhoi rhagor o wybodaeth i mi yn gynnar yn y Flwyddyn Newydd, pan fydd y tymor llawn cyntaf wedi dod i ben. Fodd bynnag, mae'r canfyddiadau cychwynnol wedi bod yn gadarnhaol, gyda gwelliannau o ran cydymffurfiaeth yr asiantaethau a gwariant drwy'r cytundeb yn cynyddu'n sylweddol.

Cyhoeddodd Arad Research ei adroddiad cychwynnol ar y prosiect clwstwr cyflenwi mewn ysgolion ar 12 Tachwedd. Mae'r ymchwil yn tynnu sylw at nifer o fanteision i ysgolion a fu'n cymryd rhan yn y prosiect, yn amrywio o ganlyniadau cadarnhaol clir o ran addysgu a dysgu, ymddygiad disgyblion, datblygiad proffesiynol, gwella ysgolion yn ehangach, cymorth i athrawon cyflenwi a chysondeb o ran addysgu a dysgu. Bydd adroddiad terfynol Arad Research yn dilyn ym mis Awst 2020, ac yn ystyried cynaliadwyedd y prosiect yn dilyn y drydedd flwyddyn olaf. Byddwn nawr yn ystyried dichonoldeb cefnogi ail gam y prosiect, ac fe fyddaf yn rhoi rhagor o wybodaeth am hyn yn y man.

Yn gywir,



Kirsty Williams AC
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

**P-05-805 Fair Deal for Supply Teachers, Correspondence – Petitioner to Chair,
15.01.20**

Dear Mrs Finch Saunders

We thank the Cabinet Secretary for Education for her recent correspondence.

NPS have been very helpful and we received our own update from them in December. We note the increased spend from September 2018 to September 2019. We await the information on the on/ off framework spend. One of the off framework agencies has told me that they only pay the minimum rate for assignments of more than 12 weeks. It is a real shame that these agencies are in operation as has been said previously they are undermining the Framework rate and other terms. It is good that predominately schools are using framework agencies as well as the long awaited minimum pay rates the other aspects of the framework should be adhered to.

One of these is provision of CPD. Mrs Williams states that 300 workers have received training through agencies. This is a very small amount compared to the number of supply teachers employed by agencies. In the light of the need of supply teachers to be up to date with new initiatives especially in respect of the new curriculum it is very concerning.

The Mick Waters' report Teaching A valued profession states in Recommendation 20

“Supply teachers should be expected to be able to demonstrate their growth against the professional standards for teaching each year. As part of that process, they should be expected to demonstrate the impact of professional learning. Supply teachers should spend seven days engaged in professional learning in each school year, regardless of the extent of their supply work. Their agency should organise and manage four of these and three of the days should be managed by the individual. Where supply teachers are not registered by an agency, it should be their responsibility to find appropriate professional learning opportunities with schools or other providers. “

It is disappointing that there are 3 out of the 27 agencies that have not signed up to the Code of Practice for Ethical Employment as this has not been mandatory. The adherence to the Code will need to be carefully monitored .

The 12% of bookings mentioned that were not paid at the correct rate owing to schools saying they are unable to pay means for all the hard work of NPS there are supply teachers who are using that agency who have signed up to the terms are not getting the correct rate . Adequate funding is essential so that all schools using framework are able to stick to the same terms .

But as you know we want all supply teachers to be paid according to their qualifications and experience directly in a fair system for example directly by schools as in the Northern Ireland model or as in Scotland by local authorities. This is a workers ' rights issues and if not put right Wales will not be able to be Fair Work Wales.

Supply teachers have been exploited for far too long . We have had the Wales Audit Office report in 2013 , Welsh Government Inquiry into Supply Teaching 2015 , Taskforce Report

Feb 2016 , numerous meetings of the Supply Working group to discuss the recommendations of the Taskforce Report and now we are waiting on the final evaluation of the supply cluster that only benefitted 50 supply teachers.

An enormous amount of time and money has been spent on this issue. Agencies have signed up to the Framework Agreement for FOUR years. That does not suggest any urgency to find a fair solution for all supply teachers that will put their pay and conditions in line with Scotland and Northern Ireland. We reiterate the need for supply teachers to be able to access Teachers Pension Scheme like their permanent counterparts and that this is only able to happen with direct payment. The impact on supply teachers in later life facing hardship could be a very real one as agency pension scheme is poor . There seems to be considerable benefits to the supply cluster scheme as there will be direct payment but it could take a long time to roll out.

As you will know our concerns are for the bigger picture of getting the best education there can be for our learners in Wales. We have stressed over and over how important it is to have a qualified teacher in every class. The increased use of unqualified staff should be looked at closely in terms of the impact on outcomes and wellbeing of our learners. Behaviour has been noted as particularly bad by supply teachers who have been placed in schools to work as cover supervisors as no active learning takes place just supervision.

We thank the Petitions Committee for all the work they have done on what is a workers' rights issue and even more importantly the future of our learners in Wales. We welcome your report on this .

Kind Regards

Sheila Jones

Eitem 3.16

P-05-828 Rhagdybiaeth o blaid Ysgolion Gwledig

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Cymdeithas Rhieni ac Athrawon Ysgol Gymunedol Bodffordd, ar ôl casglu 5,125 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Galwn ar y Llywodraeth i gymryd camau i sicrhau y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn dilyn canllawiau'r cod trefniadaeth ysgolion presennol a'r cod newydd (pan ddaw i rym) gan gynnwys gweithredu'n unol â'r rhagdybiaeth o blaid ysgolion gwledig. Derbyniwn nad yw hyn yn golygu na chaiff ysgol wledig byth ei chau, ond mae penderfyniad diweddar Pwyllgor Gwaith Cyngor Ynys Môn i gau ysgol Bodffordd yn dangos bod rhwydd hynt i awdurdodau lleol anwybyddu'r cod newydd (y maent i fod i weithredu yn unol â'i ysbryd) a chau hyd yn oed ysgolion poblogaidd a llawn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ynys Mon
- Gogledd Cymru

Dyddiad /Date:
Gofynnwch am/Please ask for:
Llinell uniongyrchol/Direct line:
Ebost/Email:

6 Medi 2019

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



Annwyl Ms Finch-Saunders,

Deiseb P-05-828 Rhagdybiaeth o Blaid Ysgolion Gwledig

Diolch yn fawr am eich ymholiad yn ymwneud â'r Rhagdybiaeth o Blaid Ysgolion Gwledig ac ymddiheuriadau fy mod wedi bod yn hir yn dod yn ôl atoch. Fel yr ydych yn ymwybodol, nid yw CLILC yn cadw gwybodaeth ar y mater hwn yn ganolog, ond rydym wedi cysylltu ag awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru i geisio eu barn. O ganlyniad, dylid ystyried y llythyr hwn fel ymateb ar y cyd gan CLILC a CCAC.

Rheoleiddir proses ail-drefnu ysgolion dan God a Deddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013. Mae'r broses yn seiliedig ar ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus llawn a dulliau penderfynu democrataidd. Mae prosesau democrataidd yn destun her gan aelodau etholedig a galw i mewn lle bo angen. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae 219 o ysgolion bellach yn ddarostyngedig i'r 'rhagdybiaeth yn erbyn cau ysgolion gwledig' dan y Cod Trefniadaeth Ysgolion diwygiedig.

Gellir herio'r broses drwy adolygiad barnwrol. Mae'r broses bresennol wedi gweithio'n dda i ni am gyfnod sylweddol o amser ac wedi ein helpu i wneud penderfyniadau cadarn. Nid oes angen ychwanegu dull apeliadau pellach yn fy marn i. Gellir ystyried bod proses apeliadau yn gweithredu yn erbyn democratiaeth leol os caiff ei ddarparu gan gorff allanol i'r awdurdod lleol.

1. egwyddor cyffredinol cyflwyno proses apeliadau mewn perthynas ag unrhyw gynnig i gau ysgol yng Nghymru; Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth i awgrymu bod angen proses apeliadau. Cesglir barn gymunedol drwy ymgynghoriad, fe'u cynrychiolir gan aelodau etholedig ac, ar ben hynny, gellir herio cynnig i gau ysgol yng Nghymru drwy adolygiad barnwrol.

2. sut mae'r prosesau presennol yn ymwneud â chynigion i gau ysgolion wedi gweithredu ers Deddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013, Mae prosesau wedi gweithredu yn unol â Deddf Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013, ar adegau pan nad

Dr Chris Llewelyn
Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive

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Croesawn ohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg a byddwn yn ymateb i ohebiaeth yn yr un iaith.

Ni fydd defnyddio'r naill iaith na'r llall yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome correspondence in Welsh and English and will respond to correspondence in the same language.
Use of either language will not lead to a delay.

yw awdurdodau lleol wedi gweithredu'n unol â'r Cod, maent wedi cael eu herio drwy adolygiad barnwrol.

3. a oes digon o gyfleodd i grwpiau neu unigolion a effeithir gan fwriad i gau ysgol, megis cyrff llywodraethu, i fynegi eu barn neu gyfrannu at benderfyniadau yn ystod prosesau presennol; hwylusir y rhain drwy'r broses ymgynghori a amlinellir yn Neddff Safonau a Threfniadaeth Ysgolion (Cymru) 2013.

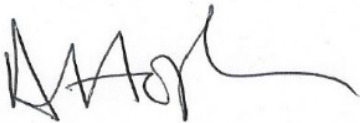
4. sut allai/ddylai unrhyw broses apelio weithredu; gweler ymateb 1.

5. a fyddai proses apelïadau yn amharu'n ormodol ar egwyddor gwneud penderfyniadau lleol; Byddai. Mae LIC wedi ymgynghori yn weddol ddiweddar ar ei God Trefniadaeth ac wedi cynnwys y cysyniad o broses apelïadau allanol. Ni aethpwyd ymlaen â hyn.

6. y manteision a'r anfanteision sydd ynghlwm ag unrhyw broses apelïadau. Dim manteision. Byddai'r anfanteision yn cynnwys ymestyn proses sydd eisoes yn broses hir heb fod angen, a allai arwain at ragor o bryder ac ansicrwydd i ddisgyblion, staff ac ati; tansellio democratiaeth leol; ychwanegu biwrocratiaeth a chostau sylweddol heb gyfiawnhad.

Gobeithiaf y bydd y farn hon yn cynorthwyo'r Pwyllgor â'i ystyriaethau.

Yn gywir / Yours sincerely



Pennaeth Addysg, Dysgu a Diwylliant Dros Dro
Interim Head of Education, Learning & Culture

Croesawn ohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg a byddwn yn ymateb i ohebiaeth yn yr un iaith.

Ni fydd defnyddio'r naill iaith na'r llall yn arwain at oedi.

Tudalen y pecyn 200
We welcome correspondence in Welsh and English and will respond to correspondence in the same language.
Use of either language will not lead to a delay.

Dyddiad /Date:
Gofynnwch am/Please ask for:
Llinell uniongyrchol/Direct line:
Ebost/Email:

6 September 2019
D Hopkins
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david.hopkins@wlga.gov.uk

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



Dear Ms Finch-Saunders,

Petition P-05-828 Presumption in Favour of Rural Schools

Many thanks for your inquiry regarding Presumption in Favour of Rural Schools and apologies for the time taken to respond. As you know, the WLGA does not hold information on this issue centrally but we have liaised with local authorities in Wales and sought their views. Consequently, you may take this as a joint response from the WLGA and ADEW.

The process of school reorganisation is regulated under the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 and Code. The process is underpinned by full public consultation and democratic decision making. Democratic processes are subject to challenge by elected members and a call-in if necessary. Furthermore, we now have 219 schools under the revised School Organisation Code subject to the 'presumption against the closure of rural schools'.

The process can be challenged by a judicial review. The current process has served us well over a significant length of time and has guided sound decision making. There is no need to add a further appeals' mechanism in my view. An appeals' process could be seen to be acting against local democracy if it is facilitated by a body external to the local authority.

1. the general principle of introducing an appeals process in relation to any proposal to close a school in Wales; There is no evidence to suggest that an appeals process is necessary. Community views are captured through consultation, they are represented by elected members and, furthermore, a proposal to close a school in Wales can be challenged by judicial review.

2. how current processes relating to school closure proposals have operated since the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013; Processes have operated in accordance with the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013, where local authorities

Dr Chris Llewelyn
Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive

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Croesawn ohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg a byddwn yn ymateb i ohebiaeth yn yr un iaith.

Ni fydd defnyddio'r naill iaith na'r llall yn arwain at oedi.

Tudalen y pecyn 201
We welcome correspondence in Welsh and English and will respond to correspondence in the same language.
Use of either language will not lead to a delay.

have acted in non-accordance with the Code, they have been challenged through judicial review.

3. the sufficiency of opportunities for groups or individuals affected by a proposed closure, such as school governing bodies, to express their views or contribute to decisions during current processes; these are fully facilitated by the consultation process outlined in the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013.

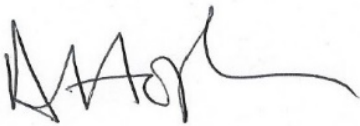
4. how any appeals process could or should operate; see response 1.

5. whether any appeals process would unduly fetter the principle of local decision making; Yes. WG has, fairly recently, consulted on its Organisation Code and included the notion of an external appeals' process. This was not pursued.

6. the advantages and disadvantages that could arise as a result of any appeals process. No advantages. Disadvantages would be to unnecessarily prolong an already lengthy process leading to increased anxiety and uncertainty for pupils, staff etc; to undermine local democracy; add significant bureaucracy and cost without justification.

I hope that these views will assist the Committee in its deliberations.

Yn gywir / Yours sincerely



**Pennaeth Addysg dros dro
Interim Head of Education**

P-05-828 Rhagdybiaeth o blaid Ysgolion Gwledig, Gohebiaeth – Deisebydd at y Pwyllgor, 09.01.20

Mae yn rhaid gwneud pethau yn rhwyddach I pobol suth ddim yn gweubod tref y proses apelio. Dylsa bob cyngor rhoid gwaith papur Sut I apelio gyda bob achos cau ysgolion.

Ers dileu hawl apelio at y Gweinidog Addysg, yr unig ddull sy'n agored i rieni a llywodraethwyr sydd wedi cael cam yw cwyn aty Gweinidog Addysg fod Awdurdod Lleol wedi methu yn ei ddyletswydd addysgol. Mae hwn yn gam difrifol iawn i'w gymryd. Cynigiwn enghraifft penderfyniad Cyngor Ynys Môn i gau Ysgol Bodffordd, sef yr hyn a symbylodd y ddeiseb yn y lle cyntaf. Yr oeddem yn sicr nad oedd y Cyngor Sir wedi cadw at holl ofynion y Côt Trefniadaeth Ysgolion wrth benderfynu cau'r ysgol, ond doedden ni ddim yn honni fod yr Awdurdod Lleol yn "methu yn ei (holl) ddyletswyddau addysgol. Ond gorfodywd ni i gyflwyno cwyn ffurfiol at y Gweinidog Addysg fod yr Awdurdod yn methu yn ei ddyletswydd gan mai dyna'r unig gam a oedd yn agored i ni. Penderfynodd y Gweinidog ymchwilio a chyfaddefodd y Cyngor nad oedd wedi glynu wrth holl ofynion y Côt. Ond yr oeddem ni wedi derbyn cyngor cyfreithiol cychwynnol cyn hynny y buasai cais am Arolwg Barnwrol yn ddrud ofnadwy a bod y meini prawf yn uchel iawn. Petaen ni wedi gorfod dibynnu felly ar Arolwg Barnwrol mae'n debyg na buasem wedi cael datrysiad cyfiawn. Mae'n amlwg fod angen hawl syml i apelio ar sail proses, neu ddiffyg proses, yn unig a gall fod yn ymchwiliad cyflym iawn gan swyddogion Adran Addysg y llywodraeth.

Hoffem dynnu sylw'r Pwyllgor at y ffaith fod Cyngor Ynys Môn wedi ailddechrau'r broses y mis hwn o fygwth cau ein hysgol, ond gan fynd trwy "motions" ghofynion y Côt Trefniadaeth Ysgolion y tro hwn. Ac eto mae eu holl adroddiad wedi ei anelu at geisio profi fod angen cau ein hysgol. Felly mae'r Awdurdod wedi torri holl sail y Côt Trefniadaeth Ysgolion newydd - sef eu bod i gychwyn y broses gyda rhagdyb o blaid cadw ysgol wledig. Ond yn ôl y ddedf bresennol, ni allwn gyflwyno cwyn ffurfiol i'r Gweinidog Addysg nes bod yr holl broses wedi gorffen a bod cwyn fewnol wedi bod - sy'n golygu misoedd o ansicrwydd a phoen eto. Dylai fod hawl, ar unrhyw adeg yny broses, cyflwyno apêl at y Gweinidog Addysg os nad yw Awdurdod yn cadw at ofynion y Côt.

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

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 gwneud 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

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-884
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07639/19

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

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

11 December 2019

Dear Janet Finch-Saunders AM,

P-05-884 Amendment to Education (Student Support) (Wales) Regulations 2018 to include UK institutions with operations overseas

Thank you for your letter of 2 December regarding a petition made to the National Assembly for Wales.

In my previous correspondence on this issue, I advised that I was not minded to amend the general regulatory requirements regarding the location of provision but would ask my officials to review the situation.

My officials are actively reviewing the policy position on this issue but, as it currently stands, the position in the regulations remains unchanged and is likely to remain so until at least the 2021/22 academic year. The statutory student support system in Wales is designed to provide support to eligible students who undertake a designated higher education course in the UK. At least half of the teaching and supervision which comprise the course must be provided in the UK.

I would like to reiterate my support of overseas study. You will be aware that I have made funding available to establish the Global Wales Discover programme (run by the British Council), which provides funding short-term mobility opportunities for Welsh undergraduate students to work, study or volunteer in another country.

I trust the above is helpful.

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

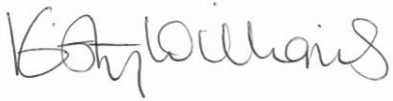
Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1NA

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 208
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.

Yours sincerely,

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

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

P-05-884 Amendment to Education (Student Support) (Wales) Regulations 2018 to include UK institutions with operations overseas, Correspondence – Petitioner to Chair, 14.01.20

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders,

Following the Minister for Education's letter addressed to yourself on 11th December 2019, a copy of which I recently received, I would like to take this opportunity to make some comments on Ms Williams' correspondence. To begin, obviously the letter was very disappointing to read as I truly thought a solution to this issue, which is detrimental to and disadvantages the young people of Wales, would have been found by now.

In response to Ms Williams' comments on the time frame of the current regulations remaining as they are until at least the 2021/22 academic year, I find this very concerning and unfair especially in light of the recent events surrounding the future of the Erasmus scheme and the uncertainty for British students in the coming months and years with Brexit negotiations. Also, with respect, I don't imagine it would be that difficult to amend the regulations as current Welsh students (who started in or before September 2018) are currently receiving funding to study at the University of London Institute in Paris (ULIP).

I also found it quite unnecessary for Ms Williams' to mention the Global Wales Discover programme in her letter. I am quite confused as to how this programme will substitute obtaining a French Studies degree at ULIP, which is totally taught in French and after three years of study in Paris, students tend to leave this unique university fluent in French. The Global Wales Discover scheme is a short term opportunity which lasts a maximum of eight weeks and is in no way comparable to a three year degree. Furthermore, this scheme is run by the British Council. You and the committee may find it useful to be made aware of the fact that ULIP actually shares a building with the British Council in Paris and the Student Union has worked successfully with them in the past. For example, during the last academic year, there was a mentoring scheme in place between British Council staff and ULIP students. My personal opinion is that it seems as if Ms Williams' is trying to alienate ULIP and provide alternatives, such as British Council schemes, which seems quite bizarre when strong links between the two British institutions already exist.

I sincerely hope that yourself and the committee are able to find a solution to this unacceptable situation, which would ensure Welsh students are given the same opportunities as other British students and are able to study at ULIP, regardless of their and their family's financial situation. I fear that once again, for Welsh students, university is becoming something exclusive, accessible only to students from seemingly privileged backgrounds.

Yours sincerely

Alanna Jones

P-05-888 Gwneud TGAU Iaith Gymraeg yn orfodol ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Gwion Rhisiart, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 175 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r iaith Gymraeg yn orfodol naill ai fel iaith gyntaf neu ail iaith ym mhob un o ysgolion y wladwriaeth yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hyn yn gymwys i ysgolion preifat, nad ydynt yn dilyn y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. Mewn sawl achos, mae disgyblion yn gadael ysgolion preifat yn methu â siarad gair o Gymraeg. Os ydym am wneud cynnydd gyda'n hiaith, ac am gyrraedd targed y llywodraeth o filiwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050, rhaid inni roi'r cyfle i bob plenty yng Nghymru ddysgu. Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i:- wneud TGAU Cymraeg Ail iaith yn orfodol ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru yn ôl y gyfraith ar gyfer y cwricwlwm newydd yn 2022.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

**P-05-888 Make GCSE Welsh Language compulsory in all schools in Wales,
Correspondence - Welsh Independent Schools Council to Chair, 29.10.19**

Dear Mrs Finch-Saunders

**RE: Petition P-05-888 Make GCSE Welsh Language compulsory in all schools
in Wales**

Thank you for your letter of the 2nd October 2019, the contents of which are noted.

Following your letter of 5th July 2019 Welsh Independent Schools Council undertook a straw poll of WISC member schools that undertook Welsh. (Please note that we now represent and support the vast majority of mainstream independent schools in Wales and just under two thirds of the country's independent special schools, namely 53 out of 75 independent schools in Wales). 21% of schools in WISC membership offer their pupils the opportunity to learn Welsh at Key Stage 3 and optional Welsh GCSE at Key Stage 4 and Key Stage 5 A Level. **Please note that this figure may be higher as not all schools responded to this poll.** Also, this figure does not include those schools that teach incidental Welsh. And of course, this figure fluctuates if parents wish their children to be taught Welsh.

I reiterate the contents of my initial response in my letter of the 18th July that most member schools agree with most of what you are saying in the text of your petition that every child should have 'the chance to learn Welsh'. Schools realise the importance of and see the value of the Welsh Language and are aware of certain professions which require GCSE Welsh for our students remaining in Wales.

As a sector independent schools are keen to give parents and pupils a choice in education. Independent schools are businesses and are market driven by parents and pupils and thus parental choice is key. The independent sector is good at adapting to what the learners and parents want and is market driven.

I would like to remind the Petitions Committee that independent schools are governed in Wales by the Independent School Standards (Wales) Regulations 2003 and by virtue of their independence schools can follow a curriculum of their choosing and it is a dangerous precedent to impose subjects on the independent sector.

For those schools who do not offer GCSE Welsh, there are several reasons for this which I will outline below: -

- **The literacy needs of students** – not all students especially students in special schools study GCSE's and the focus is in a functional level in English only. Pupils have significant language and communication difficulties; the teaching of Welsh would complicate things further. Many of these learners have had very disrupted educations and have significant gaps in their learning so the whole focus is ensuring that they have improved literacy and numeracy skills in readiness for the world of work/college.
- Many special schools do not teach the Welsh language as a lot of their **learners are placed by English Local Authorities**, for these learners as they return to England at the end of placement they would never need a Welsh GCSE as Welsh is in no way appropriate to their culture, their experiences or their SEN profiles.
- For some schools a large percentage of students are **international students, where English is their second language**. As an international school, most of the students having no intention of ultimately living or working in Wales.
- Some independent schools are boarding schools and whilst many pupils are international, **there are more English students boarding than Welsh and they will return to England after their education.**
- Some **independent schools do not offer GCSE's** for example some schools offer the International Baccalaureate, the English Baccalaureate or the International Certificate of Steiner Education.
- Parental surveys have revealed that some **parents would prefer their children in independent schools in Wales to study a modern foreign language** as an alternative to Welsh. **Our Muslim schools' parents would prefer their children to study Arabic and Urdu as an alternative to Welsh.**

As CEO of WISC and having spoken to our WISC Chair, Stuart Hay we agree with the vast majority of the petition however the Welsh Independent Schools Council is strongly opposed to the final sentence of this petition 'Make Welsh Second Language GCSE compulsory in all school in Wales by law' for the reasons outlined above. We are very happy to speak to member schools of the benefits of doing Welsh and we are more than happy to promote and forward any Welsh Language literature and posters to our schools. We are also more

than happy for a spokesperson to speak at our conference. However, any threat to a schools' independence will be vehemently opposed. A schools' decision to teach Welsh should be the decision of the individual schools needs and not mandatory. Compulsory GCSE Welsh would not benefit all learners especially those with complex needs or international schools where English is a second language. There are also the cost implications - to a small school these would be large as more staff and training would be needed and as an independent school this would have to be paid for privately as they have no access to Local Authority training and funds.

Please acknowledge safe receipt.

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very best wishes

Emma Verrier
Chief Executive Officer
Welsh Independent Schools Council

P-05-891 Mae angen dod â phrofion Darllen a Rhifedd Cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant mor ifanc â 6 oed i ben ar unwaith

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Tanya Beer, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 256 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Nid yw Profion Rhifedd a Darllen Cenedlaethol i blant mor ifanc â 6 oed yn addas at y diben a dylid dod â nhw i ben cyn gynted â phosibl. Nid y ffordd orau ar gyfer plant ifanc sydd wedi'u hannog i ddysg drwy chwarae yw eu hasesu drwy eistedd am hyd at 40 munud i gwblhau prawf.

Er bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn argymhell nad oes angen paratoi, mae'n anochel bod ysgolion yn cymryd amser o'u gwaith dysgu arferol i sicrhau bod plant yn gyfarwydd â fformat y profion ac mae plant yn aml yn cael trafferth deall yr hyn a ddisgwylir ganddynt. Mae hyn yn arwain at golli hyder a mwynhad dysgu ar oedran mor ifanc a allai fod yn niweidiol i'w dysgu parhaus.

Mae Adolygiad Donaldson (Dyfodol Llwyddiannus, 2015) yn argymhell y dylai unrhyw asesiadau fod 'mor ysgafn eu cyffyrddiad â phosibl', 'osgoi biwrocratiaeth ddiangen', gan gynnwys 'asesiadau cyfannol o gyflawniadau' a defnyddio 'hunanasesu ac asesu gan gyfoedion' i 'annog plant a phobl ifanc i gymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb dros eu dysgu eu hunain'. Mae pedair blynedd wedi mynd heibio ers yr adolygiad hwn ac mae'r profion hyn yn dal i gael eu cynnal. O ganlyniad mae angen dod â fformat presennol yr asesiad strwythuredig i ben ar unwaith.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Tor-faen
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-891
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07571/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd - Y Pwllgor Deisebau
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
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SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

12 Rhagfyr 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch yn fawr am eich llythyr dyddiedig 20 Tachwedd yn dilyn cyfarfod y Pwllgor Deisebau ar 5 Tachwedd ynghylch y ddeiseb i ddod â phrofion cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant mor ifanc â 6 oed i ben. Nodaf fod aelodau'r Pwllgor yn gofyn am adborth ar y cyfiawnhad penodol dros ddefnyddio asesiadau personol ar-lein gyda phlant yn y Cyfnod Sylfaen.

Yn fy llythyr dyddiedig 18 Hydref, soniais am y broses o symud o brofion ysgrifenedig i asesiadau personol ar-lein. Dywedais hefyd y byddai'r profion ysgrifenedig yn cael eu cynnal mewn ysgolion am y tro olaf yn 2020 ac un prawf yn unig fydd yn cael ei wneud ar bapur y flwyddyn honno, sef Rhifedd (Rhesymu). Golyga hyn fod y profion cenedlaethol ysgrifenedig yn dod i ben er mwyn symud at ddull asesu arloesol, ymaddasol ar gyfer darllen a rhifedd.

Rwy'n parhau i fod yn gwbl ymrwymedig i ethos y Cyfnod Sylfaen a'i ffordd o addysgu a dysgu. Nod y Cyfnod Sylfaen yng Nghymru yw gwneud dysgu'n berthnasol ac yn rhywbeth y mae dysgwyr yn ei fwynhau, gan sicrhau bod plant yn datblygu'r sgiliau hanfodol a fydd yn sylfaen ar gyfer eu dysgu yn y dyfodol.

Efallai bod y Pwllgor yn gwybod y cynhaliwyd archwiliad annibynnol o'r Cyfnod Sylfaen yn 2014 gan yr Athro Iram Siraj. Nodwyd yng nghanfyddiadau'r archwiliad na fyddai'r profion ar ddiwedd y cyfnod yn amharu'n ormodol ar addysgeg ac arferion y Cyfnod Sylfaen cyn belled â bod cyfarwyddyd clir yn cael ei roi a bod y Cyfnod Sylfaen yn cael ei weithredu'n llwyddiannus.

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 216
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.

Diben yr asesiadau personol ar-lein yw darparu gwybodaeth am sgiliau dysgwyr fel bod yr athrawon yn gallu eu helpu i wneud cynnydd. Mae datblygu sgiliau darllen a rhifedd yn helpu i agor y drysau i ddysgu ar draws y cwricwlwm. Felly, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn dechrau asesu'r sgiliau hyn yn gynnar fel bod gan athrawon wybodaeth am ddysgwyr unigol er mwyn gallu rhoi cefnogaeth iddynt.

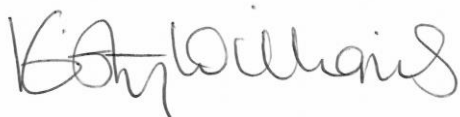
Datblygwyd yr asesiadau newydd i adlewyrchu'r set sgiliau a amlinellir yn y Fframwaith Llythrennedd a Rhifedd, gan ddechrau gyda'r datganiadau sgiliau ar gyfer Blwyddyn 2. Ceir cronfa fawr o gwestiynau sy'n galluogi plant o bob oed i ymateb i gwestiynau sy'n gweddu i'w lefel o ddysgu a gallu ac yn eu herio. Bydd symud i asesiadau ar-lein yn sicrhau bod pob dysgwr yn cael asesiad personol wedi'i deilwra sy'n seiliedig ar ei lefel o ddysgu a'u hanghenion.

Mae'r asesiadau hyn yn llawer mwy hyblyg ac yn llawer llai ffurfiol na'r profion ysgrifenedig. Gall athrawon eu defnyddio pan fyddant yn teimlo y cânt yr wybodaeth ffurfiannol orau ohonynt.

Gellir eu cynnal mewn grwpiau bach os bydd angen ac nid oes angen cwblhau'r asesiadau o fewn amser penodol. Gall athrawon ddefnyddio'u barn broffesiynol i stopio asesiad er mwyn i blant iau gael seibiant.

Ni ddylid defnyddio'r asesiadau hyn i fesur perfformiad ysgol. Rwyf wedi datgan yn gwbl glir mai diben yr asesiadau yw rhoi adborth defnyddiol ac amserol i athrawon ar sgiliau eu dysgwyr, ac y gallant fod yn rhan o'r wybodaeth gyffredinol sydd ar gael i bob athro i lywio eu haddysgu a'u gwaith cynllunio.

Yn gywir,



Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Addysg
Minister for Education

P-05-891 National Reading and Numeracy Tests for children from as young as age 6 need to be discontinued with immediate effect, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 13.01.20

I have nothing new to comment, the education minister is clear that the tests are to support the teachers' understanding of the pupils' level so I think there is fundamental disagreement with the way a teacher assesses a young child's ability. At such a young age the teachers clearly know their pupil's (for example) literacy level through the time they spend sitting reading and discussing with the child and not through a test (paper based or online).

If the tests are purely for the teachers benefit, it would be very useful to have an anonymous survey of primary school teachers in order to determine whether they find the data useful for their individual pupils' needs. The informal feedback I have had from teachers is that the data is not helpful and feedback from parents states that the tests cause undue stress and can damage the child's confidence.

Kind regards,

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-909
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07638/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
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Tŷ Hywel
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10 Rhagfyr 2019

Annwyl Janet Finch-Saunders AS,

Diolch yn fawr am eich llythyr dilynol ar 2 Rhagfyr, ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau, ynglŷn a Deiseb P-05-909 – Hybu'r defnydd o iaith arwyddion Makaton yn holl ysgolion Cymru.

Bydd ein cwricwlwm newydd yn galluogi holl ysgolion i ddewis i ddysgu ieithoedd sydd fwyaf addas i'w hysgolion, dysgwyr ac adnoddau. Bydd angen i ysgolion gael sylw priodol i'r canllawiau statudol ac arfaethedig i'r Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad Ieithoedd, Llythrennedd a Chyfathrebu (ILLaCh) a fydd yn cynnwys dilyniant mewn iaith/ieithoedd Rhyngwladol ar gyfer holl ddysgwyr o'r ysgol gynradd hyd at ddiwedd Blwyddyn 9. Mae'r term 'ieithoedd rhyngwladol' yn cael ei ddefnyddio i alluogi ysgolion i gynnwys nid yn unig y ieithoedd cyfoes a ddysgir yn draddodiadol yn ein hysgolion ond hefyd iaith Arwyddo Prydeinig (IAP / BSL), ieithoedd cymunedol neu ieithoedd clasurol. Ni fydd darpariaeth o ieithoedd rhyngwladol yn opsiynol ond mi fydd lle i ysgolion i benderfynu ar y ddarpariaeth gywir ar gyfer eu dysgwyr.

Bydd yr arweiniad statudol yn dangos beth fydd rhaid i'r ysgolion a'r awdurdod lleol ei wneud i gydymffurfio gyda'r gyfraith a darparu canllawiau pellach ar sut i sylweddoli bwriad y cwricwlwm. Mae Ieithoedd Rhyngwladol yn rhan o ddatganiadau Yr Hyn sy'n Bwysig ac felly yng nghanol y Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad, ac yn mewngapsiwleiddio y cysyniadau allweddol ar gyfer dysgu a dylent i gyd gael eu hadlewyrchu yn y cwricwla lefel-ysgol.

O fewn y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol cyfredol, yr unig le mae iaith Arwyddion Prydeinig (IAP) yn ffitio yw trwy'r PSE neu'r Bagloriaeth Gymreig. Gan bod IAP yn cael ei adnabod gan

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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.

Lywodraeth Cymru fel iaith yn ei hun, ac yn gyfrwng addysg / iaith gyntaf i blant byddar, mae'n hanfodol ei fod yn cael ei adlewyrchu o fewn ein cwricwlwm newydd. Gweithiodd grŵp datblygu'r Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad gyda arbenigwyr anghenion addysg arbennig a gyda chefnogaeth gan y Gymdeithas Genedlaethol i Blant Byddar i ddiffinio leithoedd Rhyngwladol, gan alluogi ysgolion i ddewis dysgu IAP i'w disgyblion.

Mae'r ffaith y bydd y cwricwlwm newydd yn caniatáu ysgolion a chlystyrau i ddewis pa iaith / ieithoedd sy'n cael eu dysgu, yn ychwanegol i Gymraeg a Saesneg, yn debyg i'r cwricwlwm cyfredol. Beth sy'n wahanol yw'r disgwyliadau bod pob dysgwr yn dysgu iaith / ieithoedd Rhyngwladol yn yr ysgol gynradd. Mae hyn yn cynnig ecwiti mwy o ddarpariaeth na'r Fframwaith ar gyfer Ieithoedd Tramor Modern (IMT / MFL) yn CA2 cyfredol sydd ddim yn statudol, sy'n golygu bod rhai ysgolion ar hyn o bryd yn cynnig iaith arall yn yr ysgol gynradd ac eraill ddim.

Ar yr un amser, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno system newydd Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol (ADY / ALN) i gymryd lle y system Anghenion Addysg Arbennig (AAA / SEN) yng Nghymru. Bydd y Tribiwnlys Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol ac Addysg (Cymru) Deddf 2018 yn creu fframwaith deddfwriaethol unedig i gefnogi dysgwyr o 0 i 25 oed sydd gyda ADY. Ei ffocws yw sicrhau bod holl blant a phobl ifanc sydd angen cefnogaeth ychwanegol gyda mynediad i'r cwricwlwm, fel Makaton, gyda'r gefnogaeth wedi ei gynllunio amdano a'i amddiffyn.

I gefnogi yr holl bartneriaid i weithredu a throsglwyddo'n llwyddiannus y system newydd, rydym wedi ymrwymo £20m ar gyfer y Rhaglen Trawsfurfio ADY dros gwrs y Cynulliad hwn. Bydd rhan helaeth o'r arian hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi gweithgaredd i wella sgiliau'r gweithlu i gwrdd yn well anghenion dysgwyr gyda ADY. Mae gwaith ar hyn o bryd yn cael ei wneud i ddatblygu cynnig dysgu proffesiynol i athrawon fydd yn eu cefnogi i fod yn medru cyfarfod yr anghenion o'u holl ddysgwyr. Ochr yn ochr a'r cynnig dysgu proffesiynol ar gyfer pob athro rydym yn datblygu cynnig dysgu proffesiynol penodol i Gydlynwyr Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol (CydlynwyrADY) fydd yn darparu rôl arweiniol strategol ac y pwynt cyswllt ar gyfer cyngor broffesiynol ac arweiniad.

O ran eich ail bwynt, ynglŷn a'r gefnogaeth gan y Llywodraeth i ddarparu cyfleon eraill i ddysgu Makaton, ffocws Llywodraeth Cymru o fewn dysgu oedolion yw ar iaith Arwyddo Prydeinig (IAP). Er mwyn cael dealltwriaeth fwy eglur o'r argaeledd a'r angen am IAP gan oedolion yng Nghymru, fe gomisiynais yn ddiweddar i'r Uned Pobl a Gwaith adolygu y ddarpariaeth yn y sector wedi 16 oed. Mae'r adolygiad hwn nawr wedi ei gwblhau a bydd yr adroddiad yn cael ei gyhoeddi yn fuan. Yn dilyn cyhoeddi, byddaf yn penderfynu pa gamau nesaf fydd eu hangen i ddatblygu ein polisi o amgylch darpariaeth IAP mewn oedolion yng Nghymru.

Gobeithiaf bod cynnwys y llythyr hwn yn gynorthwyol.

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, 15.01.20**

Dear Petitions Committee,

I'd like to start by thanking you for your correspondence and giving Isabella the opportunity to input her opinions on the petition she raised as it goes through the debating process.

Kellie, Isabella's mother and myself have discussed the petition up to this stage at some length with Isabella to get her thoughts on the progression of her petition. Having read the letter submitted to Janet Finch Saunders A.M. Chair of the Committee from Kirsty Williams, Minister For Education we have some opinions to give. We are aware that it's hard to accommodate everyone all scenarios as far as education goes but we do believe that it is important for all children to have the opportunity to learn a form of Sign language not just if the school decides to choose the option of BSL as a second language in the LCC programme. Although it's important to progress all pupils in international languages especially in the age we live in, it has been shown in many studies that Sign language taught alongside another international language promotes the learning of the two. This could literally be one sign each day at registration time for instance, if this was started from the time a child starts to the they finish they would have a good vocabulary in Sign.

Going back to the letter from Kirsty Williams where it discusses the ALN system which supports learners with additional needs 0-25 to access for example Makaton which is supported with a £20 million investment. This is excellent news being the case that Isabella has two disabled brothers who both use Makaton and Sign in general which is the reason Isabella taught herself Makaton in the first place, became so passionate about promoting it and decided to Petition for change. However Isabella has found this disappointing in the sense that although these learners with additional needs will benefit from being able to learn Makaton for instance it will be a bit lost because these learners can only communicate with other people who also know Makaton. If Sign in general was taught to all learners, everyone could communicate with one another, hence, a lot more inclusion within society.

Isabella knows this is a big ask and already what we are seeing from the petition being debated in very encouraging and a big step in the right direction.

Thank you for your time and allowing Isabella's thoughts to be heard and we look forward to following the petition as it progresses.

Kindest regards Dominic Evans (Isabella's Father).

Eitem 3.21

P-05-818 Cyflwyno Cofrestr o Lobïwyr yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Centre for Welsh Studies – Think Tank, ar ôl casglu 55 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

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

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

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dyffryn Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

P-05-853 Na i gau Cyffordd 41 o gwbl

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Carol Clement – Williams, ar ôl casglu 473 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wrthod unrhyw gynnig i cau cyffordd 41 yr M4.

Mae adroddiad gan WSP i Lywodraeth Cymru a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Medi 2018, sy'n ystyried mesurau ar gyfer lleihau nitrogen deuocsid ar rwydwaith traffyrdd a chefnffyrdd Llywodraeth Cymru, yn cynnwys cynnig i gau ffordd ymuno orllewinol cyffordd 41 fel modd o leihau allyriadau ochr y ffordd ar yr M4 rhwng cyffordd 41 a chyffordd 42. Yr unig effaith a gaiff hyn fydd cynyddu allyriadau nitrogen deuocsid ar ffyrdd lleol a chael mwy o effaith ar bobl leol, yn enwedig plant.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberafan
- Gorllewin De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-853
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/08520/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

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11 Rhagfyr 2019

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 21 Tachwedd ynghylch Deiseb P-05-853 - Na i Gau Cyffordd 41 o gwbl.

Gwnaethom gyhoeddi ein hadroddiad interim ar 7 Hydref a oedd yn cynnwys data am nitrogen deuocsid (NO₂) a chyflymder a gofnodwyd yn y 5 lleoliad ble roedd lefelau NO₂ yn mynd y tu hwnt i derfynau cyfreithiol, gan gynnwys yr M4 rhwng Cyffordd 41 a Chyffordd 42, Port Talbot.

O safbwynt yr M4 ym Mhort Talbot, mae'r data wedi nodi bod lefelau NO₂ wedi lleihau i 45g/m³ o'i gymharu â'r cyfartaledd chwe misol o 52.2µg/m³ ers cyflwyno'r terfyn cyflymder o 50mya ym mis Mehefin 2018. Mae'r sefyllfa'n parhau'n gymhleth, fodd bynnag, gan fod ansawdd aer yn sensitif i nifer o faterion gan gynnwys effeithiau'r tywydd/effeithiau tymhorol, llif traffig (gan gynnwys crynswth), cyflymder a fflydoedd. O'r herwydd mae rhagor o waith monitro yn cael ei gynnal a bydd ein hadroddiad nesaf yn cael ei gyhoeddi ym mis Mawrth 2020. Bydd yr adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys y set lawn o ddata ynghylch crynodiadau NO₂ ar gyfer blwyddyn galendr 2019.

Er bod y lleihad mewn crynodiadau NO₂ yn newyddion cadarnhaol, fel y nodir yn ein cynllun atodol ar gyfer NO₂, rydym yn parhau i anelu at sicrhau cydymffurfiaeth o fewn y cyfnod byraf posibl o amser. Mae hyn yn cynnwys parhau i ddatblygu'r Mesurau Rhagofalus a Ddargedwir ac ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid yn eu cylch. Mae'r gwaith o gau ffordd ymuno Cyffordd 41 a'r mesurau gwiriadau amrywiadwy ar yr M4 ym Mhort Talbot wedi cychwyn a byddwn yn ceisio trefnu cyfarfod ag Aelodau Cynulliad lleol a Chyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf.

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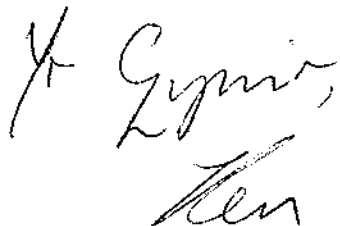
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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

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.

Deallaf fod gan bobl farn gref ynghylch posibilrwydd cau ffyrdd ymadael ar yr M4 ym Mhort Talbot yn dilyn y cyfnod treialu a gynhaliwyd yn 2015. Fodd bynnag, golyga dyfarniad yr Uchel Lys mai'r unig ystyriaeth gyfreithlon oedd pennu a gweithredu'r pecyn o fesurau a fydd yn cyflawni cydymffurfiaeth â gwerthoedd terfynau NO2 cyn gynted â phosibl. Golyga hyn y bydd sicrhau cydymffurfiaeth yn debygol yn hytrach na'n bosibl. Nodwyd yn glir yn y dyfarniad na fyddai'n gyfreithlon i ystyried cost ac amhoblogrwydd unrhyw fesur.

Byddwn yn cyflwyno rhagor o wybodaeth am waith datblygu'r Mesurau Rhagofaius a Ddargedwir gan gynnwys canlyniadau trafodaethau â rhanddeiliaid yn yr adroddiad y byddwn yn ei gyhoeddi ym mis Mawrth 2020.



Ken Skates AC/AM

Gweinidog yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy and Transport

P-05-853 No to any Closure of Junction 41, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 15.01.20

I have already sent my comprehensive list of my reasons for raising this petition last year. The response from the minister is disappointing due to the fact that junction closures are still possible. The chaos and disruption it caused in Port Talbot town centre and my ward of Baglan was horrendous during the last trial as mentioned in my previous correspondence. I would ask that if there are ongoing monitoring and closing the junction is still on the cards that full IIA's are completed on the impact on the town, it's commerce and effects on individuals and the same for the surrounding communities of Baglan, Port Talbot, Sandfields, Aberavon and the Afan Valley communities who have a very long way to travel to get to the onslip to attend work, school and medical appointments without extending their journeys further. It seems that someone is hell bent on closing this junction. The perception in the communities is that the WAG tried to close J41 using the excuse of delaying traffic the last time the issue came up and as this didn't work they are now trying it with a different excuse of air quality. Wether this is the case or not you will have a hard time trying to persuade our residents otherwise. The previous First Minister was always saying the the WAG needed to improve travel times to West Wales.

I would implore the committee to consider the upheaval and disruption to our communities in Port Talbot.g. traffic jams, earlier closure of shops because everyone goes home early to avoid the local traffic chaos. Loss of income to our town centre retail sector which will lead to loss of jobs and shop closures. The result of this will be to add to the already high deprivation that we have in our County Borough.

I would also ask that before any future closure of J41 is carried out that full and extensive monitoring is done on all of the surrounding roads to measure how the air quality is before and at the time of closure due to the increased exhaust emissions from the cars in the resulting congestion from traffic jams. J41 is on the elevated section of the M4 where emissions would rise and dissipate upwards. Moving traffic through the town passed a number of schools and densely populated areas which are all at a lower elevation and nearer to where people are walking and inhaling it directly into their lungs without the protection of a car limiting how much is directly inhaled. Also if you are travelling in a car you are not only protected by the car but are only travelling through it briefly. It doesn't sound like a win to me for residents of Port Talbot, just who is this scheme trying to protect?

I implore the committee and WAG to consider the whole picture here and with us also having to live with the emissions coming from the steel works you will be directly adding to the pollution in the areas where people living here will be inhaling the increased fumes on local roads. Please carry out a health impact assessment on the effects that closing J41 will have on the increased inhalation of fumes that will result that the local traffic jams will cause.

Regards

Carol

Cllr Carol Clement-Williams

Cabinet Member For Finance NPTCBC

Eitem 3.23

P-05-863 Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Malpas Women's Institute, ar ôl casglu 141 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae Sefydliad y Merched (WI) Malpas yn galw am ddarparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel.

Sefydlwyd Sefydliad y Merched ym 1915, ac mae'n ymgyrchu dros faterion sy'n bwysig i fenywod a'u cymunedau. Ein nod yw grymuso ac ysbrydoli menywod o bob oed. Credwn na ddylid gorfodi neb i fynd heb gynhyrchion hylendid oherwydd cost y nwyddau hyn.

Gyda rhagor o fenywod o hyd yn gorfod defnyddio banciau bwyd i gadw eu hunain yn fyw, daeth yn amlwg bod cynhyrchion hylendid yn foethustra na all menywod ar incwm isel eu fforddio.

Ar draws y DU mae genethod sy'n rhy dlawd i brynu nwyddau hylendid. Maent yn gorfod colli ysgol. Tanseilir eu hurddas.

Mae anghenion menywod wedi cael eu hesgeuluso am amser rhy faith. Yn wahanol i drafodion eiddo, mae cynhyrchion hylendid yn dal heb eu heithrio rhag TAW. Nid yw'r mislif yn rhywbeth moethus, mae'n rhywbeth anhepgor. Nid yw menywod yn dewis cael mislif.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddilyn arweiniad yr Alban a darparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel.

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

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Casnewydd
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Jane Hutt AC/AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref: JH/05678/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee
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3 December 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 18 November seeking further information on the funding we provide to local authorities to help tackle period poverty.

In my previous correspondence dated 16 January I explained that we had allocated over £1million over three years up to 2020 in grant funding to local authorities to help tackle period poverty and ensure period dignity.

I would like to begin by providing more detail about this funding before explaining about the subsequent action and additional funding we have allocated to address this very important issue.

Revenue funding of £440,000 was allocated to local authorities to enable them to provide period products (tampons, sanitary towels, or sustainable alternatives) to women and girls from low income households who could not afford them in each local authority area. The funding was split between the 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial years.

Local authorities were given the freedom to decide on the most appropriate action to take which fitted the needs of their communities. This included partnerships with third sector organisations, food banks, community hubs or in schools and other educational establishments.

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 231

Feedback from the first year of this funding revealed a range of positive ways in which local authorities utilised this revenue. A number of local authorities worked with school bodies and other young people's groups. These included youth clubs, school councils and Educated Other than at School (EOTAS) establishments as well as Youth Services and local education departments.

Some local authorities worked with external partners such as Red Box, Always, Urdd, Health4Kids and Guides to identify the needs of young people. A number of local authorities provided products to third sector organisations such as women's refuges, food banks and homeless shelters. Some engaged with community groups to identify need. These included the Trussell Trust, Solas, Llamau and Victim Support. Some also worked with organisations to support provision to women with mental health issues, drug and alcohol problems and with a Syrian refugee Support Group. A few local authorities used some of the funding to purchase reusable products for community groups.

Capital funding of £700,000 was provided to support local authority purchasing of feminine hygiene hardware and toilet facilities for schools. Local authorities informed us that they had used this funding for a range of purposes including the purchase or rental of additional sanitary disposal bins, purchase or rental of additional period product vending machines, changes to cubicle layouts to integrate wash basins with toilets, shelving and cupboards to accommodate baskets or boxes of period products for young people to help themselves, and additional signage to indicate where period products and disposal bins can be found.

In addition to the funding outlined above, there were two further announcements made in April this year relating to tackling period poverty and addressing period dignity. These were supported by over £3.1million of additional funding.

£2.3 million has been allocated to local authorities for the Period Dignity Grant for Schools in 2019/20 which will provide over 141,000 girls in Welsh primary and secondary schools with a range of period products. As well as being free-of-charge, products will be made accessible in the most practical and appropriate way possible. Schools will also be encouraged to support reusable, environmentally sustainable products to allow maximum choice for learners.

Providing the option of using reusable products can help address period poverty and the impact that disposable products are having on our environment and support the action we are taking to reduce the volume of single use plastics that we use. Encouraging a move away from disposable options towards reusable and plastic free options is a relatively small measure which could have an important environmental impact.

In addition, £845,000 of revenue funding was provided to Further Education Institutions to make period products available free of charge to learners.

In March, the Minister for Health announced that free period products will be available to all women in Welsh hospitals.

Welsh Government is working with Eco Schools to provide resources for schools which will promote open discussion with young people and help break down the social stigma and taboos around periods and period products. The resources will educate students about sustainable alternatives to single use period products and the impact these can have on the environment. The resources will be posted on Hwb, the Digital Learning for Wales website.

Our 21st Century Schools programme has also been engaged in talks about toilet design in schools and Further Education colleges to ensure period dignity is a key consideration in any redesign of toilet facilities, particularly where washrooms are gender neutral.

I have recently formed a Roundtable group comprising of stakeholders from across Wales. The aim of the group is to provide expert advice to the Welsh Government on the development of policy and strategy. The group first met in October and the next meeting will take place in February.

We are currently seeking feedback from local authorities regarding the existing funding arrangements and to inform any future initiatives. A Cross Government group has been formed to look at how the funding has been allocated and spent, and where any improvements need to be made, as well as options for sustainable provision of products. The work of this group will link with the work of the Roundtable.

Our approach to tackling period poverty and supporting period dignity has been multi-faceted. It extends beyond simply providing funding and free products, although clearly this is an important and necessary element. We want to ensure that our actions are targeted in the right areas to make a difference to the women and girls most in need in Wales.

Yours sincerely,
Jane

Jane Hutt AC/AM

Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip



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

By email to: SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

11th December 2019

Dear Ms Finch-Saunders,

Thank you for your letter of 18 November about Petition P-05-863 Call on the Welsh Government to provide free sanitary products to all women in low income households.

The information you requested is set out at Annex A of this letter. I hope this provides the Petitions Committee with sufficient clarity of the Scottish Government's delivery of access to free period products in education settings and targeted support for low income households. Should you require further information on these matters, please do not hesitate to either contact me again or make direct contact with policy officials by emailing [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] or by telephone on [REDACTED]

AILEEN CAMPBELL



ACCESS TO FREE PERIOD PRODUCTS IN SCOTLAND

Access in education settings

Overview

The Scottish Government has taken world leading action to fund access to free period products for those attending schools, colleges and universities. We have invested £5.2 million in financial year 2018/19, and up to £5.5 million in 2019/20, to provide access to period products for almost 400,000 school pupils and students.

Background

In our Programme for Government 2017/18, the Scottish Government committed to “*introduce a scheme to fund access to free sanitary products in schools, colleges and universities and consider action to support those on low incomes, but not in education*”.

We have delegated responsibility to local authorities and educational establishments to shape delivery in line with local need. However, prior to implementation, we agreed a set of Guiding Principles to underpin delivery with our Access to Free Sanitary Products Working Group (attached at Annex B).

Schools

This has led to a variety of models being implemented in schools, both across different local authority areas and, in some cases where local authorities have delegated delivery to individual schools, within the same local authority area. There are a range of models including:

- Boxes and baskets of products available in school toilets
- Bags of products hanging inside toilet cubicles
- Introduction of free dispensers both in communal toilets and in individual toilets
- Free Period boxes in a range of classrooms around the school
- Peer distribution

The most effective and innovative delivery models are those that have been developed in close consultation with pupils and/or are pupil-led. From the outset we have cautioned against requiring pupils to access products from a member of staff as this does not meet our Guiding Principles. While this may be a more appropriate route for delivery in primary schools, we know from anecdotal evidence that secondary pupils are likely to feel embarrassment at having to ask staff for products and this may negatively impact on uptake. As feedback suggests that this is still happening in a small number of places, the Scottish Government will work to spread good practice and increase standards.

Colleges and universities

Within further and higher education institutions, where products are being made available to students on campus, the majority of institutions are providing free period products in student

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toilets accessible from storage containers, lockers or free vending machines. Other delivery routes include:

- Free period products at various pick-up points on campus, including from a 'shop front' collection point, student shop, student association offices, and campus reception desks.
- Ordering systems, e.g. one college was operating an ordering system where each student living on campus was given an order form as part of their welcome pack offering them free period products that would be replenished on a weekly basis when rooms were serviced by housekeeping.
- Free period products being placed in their student crisis food parcels.

A number of colleges and universities have put in place special arrangements to provide access to free period products for part-time students or distance learners. Arrangements for part-time students involved reminding students where they could access free products on campus, the distribution of products to outreach centres, the availability of a grant to distance learners upon application to student services, allowing distance learners to request a bulk supply of products, and preparing packs for collection on campus.

Holiday provision

The policy in education settings also encourages local authorities, colleges and universities to provide access to free products during non-term time. Some local authorities are making products available for pupils in non-school settings during school holidays and weekends such as in libraries, youth centres and community centres. As with delivery models, one local authority has a range of holiday provision in place, and a variety of methods were used to promote wide uptake e.g. assemblies, text messaging, PSE lessons, social media updates, special meetings and posters:

- Some schools buildings are open during school holidays and so they're able to ensure continued availability of products
- Schools made up packs of products for pupils to take away
- Schools promoted the opportunity for pupils to help themselves to stock of products beyond what they needed at a particular time

Among the further and higher education institutions providing access to sanitary products outside of term-time, the majority reported that students could access free sanitary products in campus buildings during the holidays. Other arrangements included preparing packs for students in advance of the holidays, encouraging students to "stock up" to cover requirements during the holidays, and operating systems to allow students to request products in bulk in advance of the holidays or place online orders during the holidays.

Impact

We are currently evaluating this policy after a full year of delivery and will publish a report of our findings in Spring 2020. Young Scot has also conducted a follow-up survey to one it carried out in December 2017/January 2018. The findings of the original survey can be accessed at: <https://tinyurl.com/w5ksd7d>. The publication of the results of the second survey is currently scheduled for late January 2020. However, the emerging findings indicate that the policy is having a positive impact, and this is borne out by the case studies we have captured to date.

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An S6 pupil from Argyll and Bute said *'Having pads and tampons available in the toilets is really positive, I've overheard lots of girls talking about how handy it is. I think it normalises periods, which is really important; people aren't as embarrassed about them and it's taken away the stress and anxiety from not being able to get the products that they need. I know a few people who weren't coming in when they had their period because they didn't have stuff at home and now they can get it here they are coming in more.'*

We are also seeing behaviour and culture change as a result.

'It is important for boys to learn about periods too. It is about respect. There was a girl who had a problem with her period, some of the boys were laughing but another one gave her his hoodie and went with her to guidance to help. Boys understand more since we have had free period products in school, we have had assemblies for boys as well as girls to talk about periods. The more boys understand the more respectful they will be' (Pupil, S2, Dundee)

Targeted support to low income households

Background

Building on a successful pilot in Aberdeen in 2017 which recruited 1,070 people, we expanded access to period products to low income families through third sector partners via the food redistribution charity FareShare, and are providing around £1 million across 2018-20 to FareShare to deliver this.

As part of our wider work to increase access to products, we sought an approach that would reach the greatest numbers of those most in need. From existing work with them to help tackle food insecurity, we were aware that FareShare have a unique network of third sector organisations across Scotland that are trusted within their respective communities, as well as the infrastructure required to transport goods across Scotland, making them the ideal partner for this work.

Delivery

FareShare has distributed a range of free period products to those on low incomes through its network of community organisations. FareShare has partnered with Boots and the Scottish companies Hey Girls and Unicorn Cups to increase the variety and range of products provided as well as make a range of reusable environmentally friendly products available. Products are available in a variety of settings people on low incomes are comfortable accessing, including community cafes, community centres, food banks, refuges, and youth centres.

A community development worker in each of its four redistribution centres coordinate the service and provide education and training to community groups. The community development workers have worked in partnership with Hey Girls to learn together and plan their approach to training for community organisations. Organisations that receive products have been encouraged to run period workshops for their service users to open up conversations about menstruation, breaking down some of the stigma around periods. The workshops also make reusable period products available to participants.

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Impact

FareShare reported in April 2019 that it had reached approximately 600 charities and over 35,000 people – almost double their initial target. By comparing the post codes of the organisations it is supplying products to through standard measures of deprivation, FareShare reports that 36% of these organisations are within the top 20% of deprived areas.

The community development workers describe significant positive outcomes as a result of this initiative. Free period products have helped reduce household costs, allowing low income families to put money towards other essential items such as food, clothing and toiletries. Free products have also helped tackle social isolation among some service users, giving them confidence to go about their lives as normal while on their periods, and anxiety and stress associated with not being able to access adequate period protection has been reduced, improving the wellbeing of beneficiaries. There are also environmental benefits from people opting to switch to using reusable products.

People benefitting from the initiative have said:

“I have a heavy period and go through a lot of sanitary pads. This costs quite a bit of money and reduces what I can spend on food that week for me and my kids. Getting free products has been a godsend and a weight off financially when we are already struggling on benefits.”

“It’s been great to get this stuff for free, I have a teenage daughter also to buy for and we don’t have a lot of income, especially with our money being cut, its helped take a bit of financial stress of our monthly shopping bill not having to buy sanitary products for two.”

“I wasn’t leaving the house on the week I had my heavy period because I couldn’t afford the amount of sanitary products I required so had to stay in. This is a lifesaver for me getting out.”

General support for low income families

In January 2019, we announced funding of a further £4 million for local authorities to significantly increase the number and range of places where free period products are available for those who need them. Similar to the initiative in schools, it is for individual local authorities to decide what works best in their area, delivering to respond to local need and circumstances. The main intent of this commitment is tackling poverty. However local authorities have been asked to consider wider need, to address the overarching gender equality and dignity issues that affect all of those who menstruate, regardless of income.

Working with their Community Planning Partners, local authorities across Scotland are making free products generally available in locations such as council buildings, museums and libraries, sports and leisure centres, places of worship, community centres, town halls, and GP practices and health centres.

For those for whom affordability of period products is an issue, some local authorities are undertaking targeted distribution through organisations that work closely with those in particular need and who are less likely to be able to access universal provisions, including those engaging with the criminal justice system, care experienced young people, victims of gender violence, young mums, and vulnerable families.

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St Andrew's House, Regent Road, Edinburgh
www.gov.scot

Tudalen y pecyn 239



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ACCESS TO FREE PERIOD PRODUCTS IN SCOTLAND

ORIGINAL GUIDING PRINCIPLES¹ AND Q&A

Statement of Purpose

The Scottish Government has committed to providing access to free sanitary products to students in schools, colleges and universities to support equality, dignity and rights for those who menstruate and to ensure that lack of access to products does not impact on an individual's ability to fully participate in education at all levels.

Guiding Principles

The delivery model should be based on:

- **Protecting students' dignity**, avoiding anxiety, embarrassment and stigma
- Making a range of products and different qualities available, giving students **choice** about the products they want to use;
- A response that is **reflective of students' views and experiences**;
- An efficient and dignified approach which demonstrates **value for money**;
- An **offer** for all eligible students throughout the year regardless of whether it is term time or holidays
- Ensuring sanitary products are easily accessible to **meet individual needs**;
- Individuals being able to get sufficient products to **meet their needs**;
- **Gender equality**, ensuring anyone who menstruates can access products, including transgender men/non-binary individuals, and that language is gender neutral. The roll out of gender neutral toilets should also be taken account of.
- **Awareness raising and education** to both promote the 'offer' and change cultural norms

Eligibility

Students in publicly-funded secondary schools², colleges and universities³ and in secondary years in independent schools

Q and A

1. Should provision be made for non-domiciled students if they return to their home country during the holidays?

Yes, however the response for such students should be proportionate and deliver value for money. For example, mailing products monthly outwith the UK would not be value for

¹ Note these have been adapted for non-education settings

² For the purpose of calculating budgets a pro-rata allowance for girls in primary schools will be included and the expectation is that proportionate local solutions should be found for delivery in primary schools

³ Individuals (including non-domiciled students) considered by a publicly funded college or university to be a registered student (full or part-time) and primarily based in Scotland for their programme of study - *including* those based in Scotland on distance learning programmes but *excluding* those where the programme of study is primarily or wholly outside of Scotland

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money, however putting in place provision for 'holiday packs' for students to take away with them would be a potential solution.

2. Are home schooled students eligible?

The commitment in Programme for Government extends to students in schools, however we expect Local Authorities to take account of their home schooled population in considering delivery models. For example they should ensure that the provision which is put in place for access at weekends and during the holidays is also accessible to home schooled children.

3. Are reusable products included in the definition of 'free sanitary products'?

Scottish Government support the principle of reusable sanitary products on both value for money and environmental grounds. We expect that as partners are developing local delivery plans that they consider how they intend to make reusable products available for those who wish to use them. This should be considered as part of wider delivery and may vary from sector to sector.

4. Are apprentices within the eligible population?

The PfG commitment is for students at schools, colleges and universities therefore apprentices registered as students at publicly funded colleges are within the eligible population.

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P-05-863 Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu cynhyrchion hylendid am ddim i bob menyw mewn cartrefi incwm isel, Datganiad I'r wasg Llywodraeth Cymru, [Mae mwy na £3.3m wedi cael ei ymrwymo gan Lywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â tlodi mislif mewn cymunedau ac i hybu urddas y mislif yn ysgolion a cholegau ledled Cymru, 03.01.2020](#)

Dyweddodd ymgyrchwyr ifanc, oedd yn croesawu'r cyllid newydd ar gyfer 2020: "Dim ond sicrhau nad yw mislif merch yn ei hatal hi rhag llwyddo mewn bywyd yw hyn."

Bydd pob coleg ac ysgol gynradd ac uwchradd ledled y wlad yn elwa o gronfa gwerth £3.1m, sy'n galluogi darparu cynhyrchion mislif am ddim i bob dysgwyr sydd eu hangen.

Hefyd bydd pob awdurdod lleol yn cael dyraniad o'r gronfa gwerth £220,000 i'w cynorthwyo gyda darparu cynhyrchion mislif am ddim i ferched a genethod sy'n methu eu fforddio fel arall, gan sicrhau eu bod ar gael mewn lleoliadau cymunedol fel llyfrgelloedd a Hybiau.

Mae tlodi mislif yn cyfeirio at ddiffyg mynediad at gynhyrchion mislif oherwydd cyfyngiadau ariannol, ac mae urddas y mislif yn ymwneud â rhoi sylw i dlodi mislif a hefyd sicrhau bod cynhyrchion ar gael am ddim ac yn hygyrch i ferched a genethod yn y ffordd fwyaf ymarferol ac urddasol â phosib.

Mae Amber Treharne, 16 oed, a Rebecca Lewis, 15 oed, yn aelodau o Gyngor Ieuenctid Sir Gaerfyrddin sy'n codi ymwybyddiaeth o urddas y mislif yn eu sir ac yn chwilio am y ffyrdd gorau o gefnogi merched a genethod ifanc.

Dyweddodd Amber:

"Fe ddechreuodd hyn yn ôl yn 2018 pan wnaeth aelod o Gyngor Ieuenctid y DU o'n sir ni, Tom, gynnal y papur pleidleisio Gwneud Eich Marc. Daeth yn amlwg bod tlodi mislif yn bwnc amlwg iawn. Fe gawsom ni i gyd sioc mewn gwirionedd o ddeall bod merched ifanc yn y sir yn colli addysg ac nad oedd 1 o bob 10 merch 14 i 21 oed yn y DU yn gallu fforddio cynhyrchion mislif, felly fel cyngor ieuenctid fe wnaethon ni benderfynu sefydlu ymgyrch tlodi mislif.

Ym mhob ysgol rydyn ni wedi bod yn dosbarthu bocsys gyda pheccynnau am ddim o dampons a thyweli mislif y gall merched ifanc eu defnyddio ar unrhyw adeg yn ystod y diwrnod ysgol.

Nod ein gwaith ni yw codi ymwybyddiaeth a hybu'r neges nad yw'n iawn i chi orfod colli eich addysg neu golli'r gwaith am nad oes gennych chi gynhyrchion mislif digonol. Sicrhau nad yw mislif merch yn ei hatal hi rhag llwyddo mewn bywyd yw'r nod".

Mae'r Gyngor Ieuenctid wedi uno gyda'r Body Shop leol yng nghanol tref Caerfyrddin i sicrhau bod merched a genethod yn gallu cael cynhyrchion mislif am ddim bob dydd, nid dim ond pan maent yn yr ysgol.

Dyweddodd Rebecca:

“Mae’n drist iawn bod stigma a bod merched ifanc yn teimlo embaras am fynd i ofyn am help, felly drwy sefydlu hyn mewn ysgolion a grwpiau ieuenctid ac yn Body Shop, gall merched ifanc gael gafael ar y cynhyrchion heb orfod wynebu’r stigma rhagor.”

Dyweddodd y Dirprwy Weinidog a’r Prif Chwip, Jane Hutt:

“Rydyn ni wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol gyda mynd i’r afael â thlodi mislif yn 2019 a bydd y cyhoeddiad yma am £3.1m o gyllid ar gyfer 2020-21 yn golygu y gallwn ni barhau i sicrhau urddas y mislif i bob menyw a merch yng Nghymru drwy ddarparu cynhyrchion a chyfleusterau priodol.

Mae’n galonogol gweld pobl ifanc yn herio’r mater yma ac yn gweithio yn eu hysgolion a’u cymunedau i drechu’r stigma a’r tabŵ sy’n dal i fodoli heddiw yn anffodus.”

Eitem 3.24

P-05-882 – Trawsnewid yr ymateb i bobl hŷn sy'n dioddef camdriniaeth ddomestig – galw am weithredu

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sarah Wydall, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 125 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i:

- godi ymwybyddiaeth ymhlith y cyhoedd, sefydliadau'r trydydd sector ac asiantaethau statudol o nifer y menywod a'r dynion hŷn yng Nghymru sy'n dioddef camdriniaeth ddomestig gan aelodau'r teulu, a
- sicrhau bod lefelau hanfodol o gefnogaeth a diogelwch ar gael i bobl hŷn sy'n dioddef camdriniaeth o'r fath.

Camdriniaeth ddomestig yn ddiweddarach mewn bywyd: 'Diystyru, anweledig ac anwybyddu'

Mae diffiniad y DU gyfan o gamdriniaeth ddomestig, ni waeth beth yw oedran yr unigolyn, fel a ganlyn: 'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse – psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional and as a result of neglect'.

Amcangyfrifir bod cyfanswm nifer y bobl hŷn yng Nghymru sy'n dioddef camdriniaeth ddomestig yn 40,000. Yn aml, mae camdriniaeth ddomestig pobl 60 oed neu hŷn, sy'n byw yn eu cartrefi eu hunain, yn ffenomen sydd wedi'i chamddeall, sy'n cael ei hanwybyddu ac nad yw'n cael ei chydabod, sydd ag effeithiau eang ar eu bywydau. Yn aml, ni ddefnyddir delweddau o bobl hŷn mewn ymgyrchoedd cyhoeddus ynghylch camdriniaeth ddomestig. Mae'n anodd i ddynion a menywod hŷn nodi eu hunain fel dioddefwyr posibl o gamdriniaeth ddomestig.

Mae'r mater wedi'i esgeuluso mewn polisi ac arfer o'i gymharu â grwpiau oedran eraill.

- Nid oedd yr Arolwg Trosedd ar gyfer Cymru a Lloegr yn cynnwys ystadegau ynghylch camdriniaeth ddomestig ar gyfer y rheini dros 59 oed, hyd at fis Ebrill 2017, pan gynyddwyd y terfyn oedran ar gyfer y sawl sy'n cymryd rhan yn yr arolwg i 74 oed (Y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol, 2017) .
- Mae pobl hŷn â dementia mewn perygl uwch o gamdriniaeth oherwydd eu gallu diffygiol i geisio cymorth, eiriol drostynt eu hunain neu dynnu eu hunain o sefyllfaedd a allai fod yn gamdriniaeth.
- Mae anabledd hefyd yn cynyddu'r tebygolrwydd y bydd rhywun yn dioddef camdriniaeth.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

A yw pobl hŷn yn ceisio cymorth?

Mae gwaith ymchwil yn dangos bod pobl hŷn yn llai tebygol o roi gwybod am gamdriniaeth na grwpiau oedran iau; nid ydynt yn defnyddio gwasanaethau arbenigol y trydydd sector ac maent hefyd eisiau cymorth i'r un sy'n cam-drin.

Ar lefel unigolyn efallai y bydd llawer o resymau pam nad yw pobl hŷn yn ceisio cymorth:

- Teimlad camsyniol eu bod rhywsut yn gyfrifol am y gamdriniaeth;
- Ofn ôl-ffaith gan y tramgwyddwr;
- Lefel uwch o ddibyniaeth emosiynol, ariannol a chorfforol ar eu tramgwyddwr na'u cymheiriaid iau;
- Nid ydynt eisiau troseddu'r un sy'n cam-drin, a allai fod yn blentyn neu'n wŷr neu'n wyres.

Ar lefel fwy sefydliadol, mae rhwystrau i geisio cymorth yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- Gall ffactorau o ran cenhedlaeth, gan gynnwys syniadau o breifatrwydd sy'n ymwneud â'r cartref a pherthnasoedd agos, fod yn rhwystr i geisio cymorth. (Zink et al, 2004, 2005).

- Mae ein gwaith ymchwil yn dangos nad yw'r gwasanaethau presennol yn addas ar gyfer dioddefwyr hŷn. Yn aml, caiff gwasanaethau eu teilwra i symud y goroeswr sy'n dioddef i ffwrdd o'r un sy'n cam-drin drwy adleoli o'r cartref teuluol a'r gymuned.

- Mewn sawl achos, mae pobl hŷn sy'n dioddef eisiau cynnal perthynas â'r person sy'n cam-drin, yn enwedig os mai plentyn neu wŷr neu wyres sy'n oedolyn sy'n cam-drin. (Gwaith ymchwil gan SafeLives yn 2016 a Sprangler & Brandl, 2007).

- Mae'r rhai sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau yn aml yn gweld pobl hŷn fel grŵp o oedolion unffurf sy'n agored i niwed na allant wneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain. (Harbison, 2012).

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Jane Hutt AC/AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref JH-/05681/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA
Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

3 December 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your latest letter and your request for additional information relating to petition P-05-882 Transforming the response for older people experiencing domestic abuse – a call for action. I have outlined my views and plans for how we will continue to tackle all forms of Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) and I am confident our priorities will inevitably support the ongoing work of the older people commissioner.

We committed in our National Strategy to ensure that relevant professionals are trained to provide effective, timely and appropriate responses to all victims and survivors including older victims. To date over 167,000 professionals in Wales have accessed training in line with statutory requirements outlined within the National Training Framework.

Our good practice guidance on Domestic Abuse: Safeguarding Older People in Wales, 2017 evidences the need for professionals to be aware of the indicators of abuse of older people. As we work towards enhancing and strengthening the role of our public services in preventing these issues, it is crucial that those working with older people are able to recognise signs of abuse and are able to offer appropriate advice. "Ask and Act" guidance prioritises groups of professionals, such as those in primary care and social care, that older people feel more confident and able to access. Ask and Act will have been fully rolled out across Wales by 2021 and we will continue to work with relevant authorities to ensure that older people's services are addressed in their VAWDASV training plans. We want to ensure that our specialist services are equipped with appropriate skills, knowledge and confidence to respond to older victims of domestic abuse and are exploring options to provide enhanced training to the VAWDASV specialist sector on this.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Gohebiaeth.Jane.Hutt@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Jane.Hutt@gov.wales

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 247

The Wales Safeguarding Procedures were launched during Safeguarding Week this year. The procedures set out for anyone working with children or adults what to do if they suspect an individual is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse, neglect or other kinds of harm. This builds upon the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and on the statutory guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard People' and reaffirms -our commitment to promoting the right for both children and adults at risk in Wales to be safe.

Welsh Government is committed to promoting and advancing equality in Wales. Equality is central to all of our work in the Welsh Government and our vision for Wales, as set out in Prosperity for All. A more equal society benefits us all. We all want to live in a country where there are equal opportunities for everyone where people can live harmoniously together and where discrimination is not tolerated.

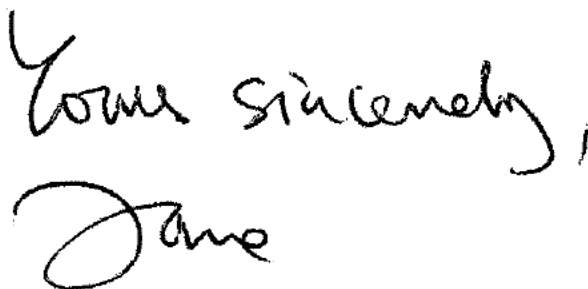
Our Strategic Equality Plan recognises the importance of putting the needs of service users at the heart of delivery in key public services. We have identified detailed actions across the Government that will help us work towards this objective. We are currently working to develop a new Strategic Equality Action Plan for 2020-2024, which will include supporting actions across all protected characteristics, including age.

We support the work of the commissioner in the need for age appropriate data collection. The Welsh Government has written to Directors of Social Services in Wales asking them to disaggregate, where it is possible, all data on adult safeguarding measures by age. We will also be modifying the annual adult safeguarding return so it has more detailed age bands. This will be available from 2020-21. Furthermore, we will develop the Adults Receiving Care and Support Census in the next financial year so that it will be possible to break down additional components by age.

The Welsh Government will continue to work to address the barriers faced by disabled people when accessing services by ensuring our information is accessible to everyone and that our policies fully take into account accessibility issues. Consultation documents will be provided in a range of formats such as large print, easy read British Sign Language and video. Engagement activities and events will be held in accessible venues and locations and delivered in a way that is inclusive of people with a range of impairments.

Our VAWDASV communications campaigns are informed by our stakeholder communications group. We work with our communication group and providers to ensure our campaigns use inclusive imagery and will continue to disseminate the concern of the commissioner and voices of older people within our communication network.

We will be reviewing membership of this group in the New Year, together with our Communication Framework and would welcome engagement with the Commissioner's office in this process. The VAWDASV team can be contacted at VAWDASV@gov.wales

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Yours sincerely," followed by a stylized signature that appears to be "Jane".

Jane Hutt AC/AM

Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip

P-05-882 Transforming the response for older people experiencing domestic abuse – a call for action, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 15.10.20

Thank you for Jane Hutt's AC/AM latest letter responding to our community-led petition, **P-05-882 Transforming the response for older people experiencing domestic abuse – a call for action**. It was useful to hear about Jane Hutt's plans on how she will be tackling all forms of Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV).

We are pleased to hear that older victim-survivors of VAWDASV are beginning to get the attention they deserve. We would like to raise a few additional comments to ensure that 1) practitioners receive appropriate guidance and training that is inclusive of the needs of older victim-survivors, and 2) to ensure older people get equality of service provision, whilst their basic human right to access justice is upheld.

1) Practitioners receive appropriate guidance and training that is inclusive of the needs of older victim-survivors

We are pleased to learn that options are being explored to provide enhanced training to the VAWDASV specialist sector. Especially given that people aged 60 years and over may have additional needs than younger cohorts. Whilst we welcome the efforts made to include older people in training plans and guidance, we feel that the training needs to move beyond the existing approach, as currently the range of needs of older people aged 60 years and over are not adequately addressed. Typically, guidance and research are based on white, middle class, heterosexual, female victim-survivors under 70 years of age, who experience intimate partner violence. References to older people are presented as a homogenous group with shared needs and values, without consideration of the different generational norms and values that exist within and across three generations of older people. There is a lack of representation of older men and women, particularly those who experience multiple forms of oppression such as, BAME, LGBTQ+, class and disability. We call for a more inclusive approach to training that encompasses the diversity of people aged 60 years and over.

Drawing on the Ask and Act guidance, we illustrate an example of a missed opportunity to highlight older victims of VAWDASV. Although across the guidance it does not give an upper age limit for victimisation, there is no specific reference given to older people. Instead, older people are assumed to be encapsulated within the general approach to ask and act. Whilst specific reference is made to training 'maternal health services' and 'hospital-based specialists' where it is noted that younger victims are being identified. The absence of specific reference to older people is surprising given that some research has found higher levels of victimisation in later life (Fisher, 2006; Bonomi, 2007). It is important to recognise that the subtlety of language that omits to mention services commonly occupied by older people, reinforces the view that VAWDASV is a younger person's problem. We recommend that particular reference should be made within the guidance that makes a direct link to older victim-survivors, for example reference to falls clinics.

We agree that guidance should be developed in consultation with specialist service providers to represent the views of their service users. However, we know from research that older people do not access specialist domestic abuse services and therefore, practitioners lack the knowledge of older people's lived experiences. In these cases, practitioners can only provide their own thoughts on what they think are the issues faced by older people within a domestic abuse context. Given the widespread ageism in Western society, it is likely practitioners views will align with paternalist and ageist assumptions of being a victim in later life. We strongly recommend involving older people in the

development of guidance documents. Whilst we appreciate efforts were made to include older people in the National Survivor Engagement Framework, there was little uptake from older people. Greater consideration is needed to how involvement in such activities can better reach older people. Our work in Wales with over 300 older people, highlighted that people aged 60 years and over wanted to actively participate in matters concerning them and wanted to be made more aware of how they could do this.

Too often misplaced paternalism encourages practitioners to make decisions on behalf of older people, which often involves diverting older people away from accessing formal justice options, including civil and criminal (Clarke et al., 2012, 2015). Instead, older people receive a welfarised approach whilst being denied their basic human right to access justice, and facing discrimination on account of age. We call for efforts to support a culture change in how later life is perceived in society.

2) to ensure older people get equality of service provision and their basic human right to access justice is upheld.

Older victims represent a large age cohort with a range of complex needs that are not met within existing service provision. Our longitudinal research exploring the lived experiences of older people who experience domestic abuse, has identified the need for a dedicated service for older victims. To date, the Dewis Choice project is the only dedicated service in Wales that supports older men and women. Funding for the project is due to end in July 2020 and we are concerned that little has been put in place to ensure older people are able to access service provision that is appropriate to their needs and comparable to what is available for younger age groups.

We know from research that older people are more likely to experience abuse from a family member than an intimate partner, and more likely to continue the relationship with the perpetrator after seeking help (SafeLives, 2015-2016). Yet most domestic abuse services are targeted towards intimate partner violence and aimed at safely separating the victim from the perpetrator. Although this is considered the ideal response for practitioners, it does not necessarily reflect all victim-survivors needs and prioritises in later life. The lack of suitability of service provision is reflected in the low number of older people accessing specialist domestic abuse services.

Due to the lack of dedicated services, older victim-survivors are falling between the gaps in current legislation; the VAWDASV Act 2015 and the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014. This creates a significant well-being and human rights deficit involving protection, private life and justice. We call for service responses to be designed that are inclusive to all victim-survivors needs and wishes, including cases where there is a co-existence with dementia or the abuse is perpetrated by an adult family member.

13th January 2020

Yours sincerely,

Dewis Choice (Sarah Wydall, John Williams, Alan Clarke, Rebecca Zerk and Elize Freeman).

Links to research referenced in response:

Clarke, A., Williams, J., Wydall, S. and Boaler, R (2012) 'An Evaluation of the Access to Justice Pilot Project', Welsh Government: <https://gov.wales/evaluation-access-justice-pilot-project-0>

Wydall, S. Clarke, A. Williams, J. Zerk, R. (2018) [Domestic Abuse and Elder Abuse in Wales: A Tale of Two Initiatives](https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcy056), *British Journal of Social Work*, Volume 48, Issue 4, 1 June 2018, Pages 962–981 <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcy056>

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

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

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

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

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

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

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Jane Hutt AC/AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref: JH-/05679/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair of the Petitions Committee
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Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

3 December 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter of 18 November requesting clarification and further information regarding the petition concerning making baby and toddler changing available in both male and female toilets (P-05-871).

The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 provides that each Local Toilet Strategy must include an assessment of the community's need for toilets, including changing facilities for babies and changing places facilities for disabled persons. The strategy must also provide details of how the local authority proposes to meet the identified need. There is no requirement for the strategies to be presented to the Welsh Government for approval as these strategies will be subject to local authorities' existing scrutiny structures.

Local authorities are democratically accountable for their performance and it is the role of scrutiny in local government to provide effective independent challenge to the executive and drive accountability including monitoring compliance. I expect the scrutiny committees in each authority have a key role in holding their executive to account, as will their local electorate.

Local Toilet Strategies published for the first time will be the starting point rather than the finish point. We hope to see improvement over time in access to toilets, including changing facilities for babies and changing places facilities for disabled persons. The needs of local communities will also evolve over time. This ongoing process is captured in the Act through the requirement for local authorities to produce interim progress reports as well as the periodic production of updated strategies, which will give their internal scrutiny committees and their local electorates a number of opportunities to consider whether strategies are being delivered.

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Correspondence.Jane.Hutt@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 252
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.

Welsh Government has provided statutory guidance to support local authorities in the development of their Local Toilet Strategies and local authorities must have regard to it. As well as reiterating the requirements as set out in the Act, the statutory guidance provides a range of other suggestions and advice. Officials will continue to provide ongoing support to local authorities.

To clarify the position regarding the Building Regulations 2010, Part M covers access to and use of buildings. Requirement M1 (Access and use) says reasonable provision shall be made for people to gain access to; and use the building and its facilities.

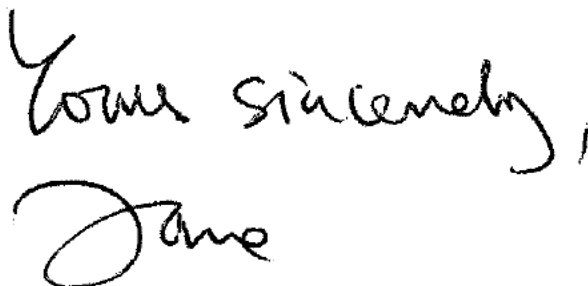
Guidance on compliance with Part M, published in Approved Document M by the Welsh Ministers, states that:

- Suitable sanitary accommodation should be available to everybody, including people of either sex with babies and small children.
- Toilet accommodation needs to be suitable, not only for disabled people, but for all people who use the building. However, wheelchair-accessible unisex toilets should not be used for baby changing.
- Separate-sex toilet washrooms above a certain size should include an enlarged WC cubicle for use by people who need extra space, e.g. parents with children and babies. Consideration should be given to installing a fold-down table, e.g. for baby changing.
- In large building developments, separate facilities for baby changing are desirable.

Approved Documents provide guidance for some of the more common building situations, however, there may well be alternative ways of achieving compliance with the requirements in the Building Regulations. Thus there is no obligation to adopt any particular solution contained in an Approved Document if it is preferred to meet the relevant requirement in some other way.

The function of determining whether building proposals meet the relevant requirements of the Building Regulations is carried out by public and private sector bodies (i.e. Local Authorities and Approved Inspectors).

Welsh Government does not specifically monitor these building control bodies' in their application of, or their requiring of compliance with, statutory guidance in Approved Documents.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yours sincerely, Jane'.

Jane Hutt AC/AM

Y Dirprwy Weinidog a'r Prif Chwip
Deputy Minister and Chief Whip

P-05-871 Make baby and toddler changing available in both male/female toilets, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 08.01.20

One of the Deputy Whip's points is:

Toilet accommodation needs to be suitable, not only for disabled people, but for all people who use the building. However, wheelchair-accessible unisex toilets should not be used for baby changing.

Which suggests that baby changing facilities shouldn't be placed in disabled toilets, but this is the normal positioning on the baby changing facilities currently? Does this mean that due to the new legislation no further baby changing facilities will be placed in these areas and that, in essence, Moving forward business shouldn't place them in there. This sounds like there will be less regulation around businesses without large WC areas not more.

The more 'clarification' that is provided around this legislation the more murky and opaque it seems to become.

I look forward to seeing the petition committees conversation, please pass on my thanks that they're taking this seriously, I'm very much enjoying Ms Finch-Saunders, Ms Wood, and Mr McEvoy's discussions within the chamber.

Thanks

Tony

P-05-865 Dylid gwarantu bod dewisiadau sy'n seiliedig yn llwyr ar blanhigion ar bob bwydlen y sector cyhoeddus, i ddiogelu hawliau figaniaid ac er budd ein hiechyd, yr amgylchedd ac anifeiliaid

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Louise Davies, ar ôl casglu 1,109 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod holl sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn darparu o leiaf un opsiwn bwyd sy'n seiliedig ar blanhigion ar bob bwydlen ddyddiol i fodloni hawliau figaniaid ac i wneud y mwyaf o fanteision moesegol, manteision amgylcheddol a manteision iechyd deietau figan.

Mae rhagor o bobl o bob oedran yn gwneud y penderfyniad i fyw'n figan, ac mae nifer y bobl yn y DU sy'n figaniaid wed dyblu ddwywaith yn y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Mae rhagor o bobl hefyd yn dewis bwyd sy'n seiliedig ar blanhigion am resymau iechyd, rhesymau amgylcheddol a rhesymau moesegol.

Mae gan figaniaid yr un amddiffyniadau cyfreithiol â phobl â chredoau crefyddol, oherwydd mae ein hargyhoeddiad moesegol ei bod yn anghywir i ddefnyddio a lladd anifeiliaid nad ydynt yn ddynol yn ddiangen wedi'i ddiogelu'n gyfreithiol. Mae gan ddarparwyr gwasanaethau rwymedigaeth i ddarparu ar gyfer figaniaid ac i osgoi unrhyw wahaniaethu ar sail figaniaeth. Yn anffodus, er gwaethaf hyn, yn aml mae diffyg darpariaeth ar gyfer figaniaid yn y sector cyhoeddus, ac mae cleifion mewn ysbytai, carcharorion a phlant ysgol yn aml yn llwglyd. Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am sicrhau bod y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn darparu ar gyfer figaniaid, a byddai'r ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig yn cynorthwyo i gyflawni'r ddyletswydd honno.

Gall pawb fwynhau bwyd sy'n seiliedig ar blanhigion. Mae Cymdeithas Ddeieteg Prydain yn cydnabod bod deietau planhigion sydd wedi'u cynllunio'n dda yn addas ar gyfer pob oedran a phob cyfnod bywyd. Mae gwaith ymchwil sylweddol wedi cysylltu deietau planhigion â phwysedd gwaed is, lefel colesterol is, cyfraddau is o glefyd y galon, diabetes math 2 a rhai mathau o ganser.

Mae deiet sy'n seiliedig ar blanhigion yn well ar gyfer yr amgylchedd a gall leihaus ein hallyriadau carbon sy'n gysylltiedig â bwyd hyd at 50 y cant. Mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig wedi annog newid byd-eang tuag at ddeiet heb ddim cig a llaeth er lles ein planed, ac mae gan Gymru y cyfle i arwain y ffordd.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Diffinnir figaniaeth fel ffordd o fyw sy'n ceisio gwahardd, cyn belled ag y bo'n bosibl ac yn ymarferol, pob math o fanteisio ar anifeiliaid, a chreulondeb tuag atynt, ar gyfer cael bwyd, dillad nac i unrhyw bwrpas arall.

Mae ymgyrch 'Arlwyo i Bawb' y Gymdeithas Figan wedi bod yn annog sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus (ysgolion, ysbytai, cynghorau a charchardai), i gynyddu eu dewisiadau o ran planhigion. Cafodd yr ymgyrch dderbyniad da, ac mae llawer o sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus yn cydnabod y gellir gwneud gwelliannau, ac maent wedi cytuno i gynyddu'r ddarpariaeth o ran llysiau. Mae cyngor sir yn Lloegr, prifysgolion ym Manceinion a Llundain, a bwrdd iechyd yng Nghymru ymhlith nifer o sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus sy'n gwneud newidiadau cadarnhaol i'w bwydlenni oherwydd yr ymgyrch hon.

Mae Cymdeithas Ddeieteg Prydain ac Academi Maetheg a Deieteg America yn cydnabod bod deietau planhigion yn addas ar gyfer pob oedran a phob cyfnod bywyd. Er mwyn manteisio i'r eithaf ar ddeiet planhigion, dylai gynnwys digon o rawn cyflawn, ffrwythau, cnau, hadau a llysiau, sy'n llawn ffibr, fitaminau a mwynau buddiol. Mae'n hawdd cynnig opsiynau blasus sy'n cynnwys y bwydydd hyn, sy'n gyfoethog mewn ffibr ac yn isel mewn braster gorllawn. Mae gan y Gymdeithas Figan lawer o adnoddau a ryseitiau ar eu gwefan, a all helpu sefydliadau i sicrhau eu bod yn cynnig bwyd planhigion iach, cytbwys a blasus.

<https://www.vegansociety.com/resources/nutrition-and-health>

Mae Portiwgal wedi cyflwyno deddfwriaeth sy'n ysgogi holl ffreuturau'r sector cyhoeddus i ddarparu opsiwn llysieuol (figan) llym ar eu bwydlenni dyddiol. Deilliodd y deddfwriaeth hon yn sgîl ymgyrch a deiseb a hyrwyddwyd gan Gymdeithas Llysieuol Portiwgal, gweler:

<https://www.vegansociety.com/whats-new/news/new-law-makes-vegan-option-compulsory-portuguese-public-canteens-%E2%80%93-britain-next>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-865
Ein cyf/Our ref KW/07552/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AC

Cadeirydd, y Pwyllgor
Deisebau
Tŷ Hywel
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
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26 Tachwedd 2019

Annwyl Janet,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 18 Tachwedd yn gofyn a oes unrhyw gynlluniau cyfredol gan Lywodraeth Cymru i adolygu'r canllawiau statudol ar *Fwyta'n iach mewn ysgolion a gynhelir*¹ ynghlŷn â bwydlenni sy'n briodol ar gyfer diet fegan.

Mae'r canllawiau presennol eisoes yn rhoi cyngor ymarferol ar y fath o fwyd y dylai plant eu bwyta er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cael digon o brotein a chalsiwm. Mae hefyd yn cynnwys nifer o opsiynau naturiol fegan y gall ysgolion eu cynnwys ar eu bwydlenni brechwast a chinio fel grawnfwydydd, ffa, llysiau, ffrwythau a bara ac mae'n argymhell bod protein planhigion yn cael ei gynnwys ar fwydlen yr ysgol.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i adolygu rheoliadau bwyta'n iach mewn ysgolion (gofynion a safonau maeth) (Cymru) 2013² yng ngolwg newidiadau i'r argymhellion maeth ers iddynt gael eu cyflwyno chwe mlynedd yn ôl. Byddwn yn ystyried yr ymchwil a'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynghylch safonau maeth wrth ymgymryd â'r dasg hon, gan gynnwys a oes angen darparu canllawiau ychwanegol ar gyfer deietau fegan.

¹ <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/healthy-eating-in-maintained-schools-statutory-guidance-for-local-authorities-and-governing-bodies.pdf>

² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2013/1984/made>

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


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

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding

Yn y cyfamser, byddwn yn parhau i weithio gyda swyddogion iechyd yn Llywodraeth Cymru, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, awdurdodau lleol a rheolwyr arlwyio ysgolion i sicrhau bod y bwyd a'r ddiod a ddarperir yn ein hysgolion yn gwneud cyfraniad iach pwysig at ddeiet ein plant a'n pobl ifanc.

Gobeithiaf y bydd y wybodaeth hon yn ddefnyddiol.

Yn gywir,

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

Kirsty Williams AC/AM
Y Minister for addysg
Gweinidog dros Addysg

Rebecca Evans AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd
Minister for Finance and Trefnydd



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref RE/05475/19

Janet Finch-Saunders AM
Chair, Petitions Committee
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3 December 2019

Dear Janet,

Thank you for your letter on the subject of how the current National Procurement Service food and drink frameworks agreements enable and promote the provision of daily vegan options on public sector menus.

As I described in my letter of 22nd August, public sector organisations are responsible for making decisions in relation to the food and drink that is available at their establishments and should take account of consumer preferences in what they offer.

All public sector organisations in Wales can opt to utilise the National Procurement Service food and drink framework agreements, which enable plant based products to be purchased.

The National Procurement Service takes every opportunity to promote healthy eating initiatives to its public sector customers. Recently the Soil Association was invited to present details of their Food for Life Served Here standards at a meeting of Welsh public sector food procurement stakeholders.

Yours sincerely,

Rebecca Evans AC/AM
Y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Trefnydd
Minister for Finance and Trefnydd

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 260

P-05-865 Guarantee fully plant-based options on every public sector menu to protect the rights of vegans and for our health, the environment and animals, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 15.01.20

We thank the Minister for Education and the Minister for Finance & Trefnydd for their responses to the letter provided by the Committee.

In noting the content from both letters, it appears that the Ministers fail to acknowledge that whilst regulatory guidance notes foods which are suitable for vegans, it does not actually promote the uptake of these products. This therefore leaves many vegans finding themselves without suitable catering and therefore facing indirect discrimination. The aim of our petition seeks to counter this by mandating at least one vegan option on all public sector menus for the following reasons:

1) Vegan rights

Following a landmark employment tribunal case in January 2020, veganism has been ruled as having satisfied the legal tests for it to be recognised as a non-religious philosophical belief and is therefore protected under the 2010 Equality Act. As a result, it is now imperative that the public sector take appropriate action on this issue, as there is a legal obligation upon public sector authorities to ensure that vegans are not – directly or indirectly – discriminated against.

Whilst the National Procurement Service Food and Drinks framework agreements note that there are plant-based products available for public sector procurement, there is little else that is done to ensure the provision of vegan options on public sector menus, and therefore, purchase of these products are often low. As a result, vegans often find that they cannot be provided for and are reliant on arranging their own food. This not only promotes division, but also suggests that vegan rights are not given the same due diligence as other beliefs – mandating a vegan option on all standard menus would help to prevent this.

Similarly, whilst we appreciate that the *Healthy Eating in Maintained Schools* guidance allows for plant-based products to be provided within schools, there is nothing within the guidance which reinforces the need to have vegan options available to pupils, and therefore, procurement of foods with animal products generally get favoured over vegan-friendly options. This often leads to indirect discrimination as vegan children can be left with very basic options which do not constitute a nutritious meal - such as dry toast or a piece of fruit - and miss out on key nutrients within their meals. Our petition seeks to counter this by ensuring that at least one vegan option is mandated on all menus, which by default will be suitable for children of all backgrounds and beliefs.

2) Nutrition

The Minister for Education states within her letter that the nutritional recommendations made within the Healthy Eating in Schools (Nutritional Standards and Requirements) Regulations 2013 were introduced six years ago and are therefore in need of review.

It should therefore be noted that well balanced vegan meals are typically high in fruits and vegetables and would therefore meet the nutritional standards laid out in the *Healthy Eating* guidelines. Research has linked plant-based diets with lower blood pressure and cholesterol, as well as lower rates of heart disease, type 2 diabetes and some types of cancer. Mandating a vegan option on all public sector menus would help build familiarity with plant-based food and help address some of the many diet-related public health crises affecting the UK and putting strain on the NHS.

In the same way that all other diets require careful planning to ensure they are nutritionally complete, vegan diets are no different. The Vegan Society employs a registered dietitian and works closely with the British Dietetic Association (BDA), and is happy to support any discussions relating to the review of the regulatory guidance.

3) Government intervention on climate issues

The Committee on Climate Change have suggested the 'public sector take a strong lead by providing plant-based options in schools and hospitals', with Chatham House research stating that the public want government intervention on climate change issues. Mandating a vegan option on all public sector menus would encourage a transition towards more sustainable diets in the wider population and would show that the Welsh Government take the public demand for government intervention seriously.

The UK vegan population continues to soar, having doubled twice in the last five years, as people become more aware of the benefits of a plant-based diet, and yet an ever increasing number of people find themselves unable to be suitably catered for within the public sector.

Wales has the opportunity to lead the way in the UK, in terms of protecting the rights of its ever-growing vegan population, whilst taking meaningful action to address climate change and diet-related public health crises. We believe that these issues are of the utmost importance and so the public sector should be leading by example and taking appropriate action now.