

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – Senedd

Dyddiad:
Dydd Mawrth, 10 Ionawr 2012

Amser:
09:30

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch a:

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Clerc y Pwyllgor
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Agenda

- 1. Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon**
- 2. Trafodaeth ar dystiolaeth dderbyniwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol**
 - 2.1 P-03-136 Parcio yn y Mynydd Bychan a Birchgrove (Tudalen 1)
 - 2.2 P-03-221 Gwell triniaeth traed drwy'r GIG (Tudalennau 2 – 3)
 - 2.3 P-03-222 Y Gymdeithas Osteoporosis Genedlaethol (Tudalen 4)
- 3. Deisebau newydd**
 - 3.1 P-04-351 Adalw CDLI (cynlluniau datblygu lleol) (Tudalennau 5 – 6)
 - 3.2 P-04-352 Galwad i achub golchdy stêm y Rhath (Tudalen 7)
 - 3.3 P-04-353 Ymgyrch yn erbyn troseddau casineb yng Nghymru (Tudalen 8)
 - 3.4 P-04-354 Datganiad cyhoeddus yn cefnogi Bradley Manning (Tudalen 9)
 - 3.5 P-04-355 Cymru nid Wales (Tudalen 10)
 - 3.6 P-04-356 Galwad i'r Materion a Osodwyd yn yr Adroddiad ar Bêl-droed yng Nghymru a Gyhoeddwyd yn 2007 Gael eu Hadolygu. (Tudalen 11)
 - 3.7 P-04-357 Dyrannu Tai Cymdeithasol yng Nghymru (Tudalen 12)

3.8 P-04-359 Problemau gyda'r GIG ar gyfer y Byddar (Tudalennau 13 – 15)

4. Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

Llywodraeth leol a chymunedau

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

- 4.1 P-03-227 Yn erbyn ffordd fynediad arfaethedig Metrix yn Llanmaes (Tudalennau 16 – 17)
- 4.2 P-03-252 Gwrthwynebu ffordd fynediad ogleddol canolfan y Llu Awyr Brenhinol, Sain Tathan (trigolion Trebefered) (Tudalennau 18 – 20)

Iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol

- 4.3 P-03-318 Gwasanaethau mamolaeth trawsffiniol (Tudalennau 21 – 38)

Tai, adfywio a threftadaeth

Bydd y tair eitem a ganlyn yn cael eu trafod ar y cyd:

- 4.4 P-03-308 Achub Theatr Gwent (Tudalen 39)
- 4.5 P-03-311 Theatr Spectacle (Tudalennau 40 – 41)
- 4.6 P-03-314 Achub Theatr Powys a Theatr Ieuencid Canolbarth Powys (Tudalennau 42 – 44)

Amgylchedd a chynaliadwyedd

- 4.7 P-04-339 Gorfodi safonau lles anifeiliaid yn y diwydiant ffermio cwn bach yn ne-orllewin Cymru (Tudalennau 45 – 72)
- 4.8 P-04-343 Atal dinistrio amwynderau ar dir comin – Ynys Môn (Tudalennau 73 – 75)

Comisiwn y Cynulliad

- 4.9 P-04-330 Cofnod Cymraeg yn ein Cynulliad ni (Tudalennau 76 – 78)

5. Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau – sesiwn tystiolaeth lafar 10.30–11.00

Gweinidog dros Lywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, Carl Sargeant AM
Jeff Collins, Cyfarwyddwr Trafnidiaeth, Llywodraeth Cymru
Ian Davies, Pennaeth Gweithrediadau'r Rhwydwaith, Llywodraeth Cymru

- 5.1 P-03-144 Cwn Tywys y Deillion – lle sy'n cael ei rannu (Tudalennau 79 – 84)
- 5.2 P-03-162 Diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn Llansbyddydd (Tudalen 85)
- 5.3 P-03-261 Atebion lleol i dagfeydd traffig yn y Drenewydd (Tudalennau 86 – 87)
- 5.4 P-04-319 Deiseb ynghylch traffig yn y Drenewydd (Tudalennau 88 – 93)

6. Papurau i'w nodi

- 6.1 P-04-321 Gwasanaethau Trenau Arriva Cymru rhwng de-orllewin Cymru a de-ddwyrain Cymru (Tudalennau 94 – 95)

Eitem 2.1

PET(4)-01-12 p1a

P-03-136 Parcio yn y Mynydd Bychan a Birchgrove

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Gofynnwn i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru:

1. Gyngori Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro i:

- ddarparu digon o le parcio ar y safle ar gyfer staff ac ymwelwyr trwy gael ardaloedd addas ar gyfer parcio i'r ysbyty ar y safle ac ar dir fel yr ardal ddiffaith i'r gogledd o'r rhandiroedd gyferbyn ag Ysbyty'r Mynydd Bychan ar yr ochr arall i Eastern Avenue,
- datganoli rhai o'r gwasanaethau sydd eisoes ar safle'r Mynydd Bychan a
- pheidio â gwerthu tir ysbytai yng Nghaerdydd a'r ardal gyfagos ar gyfer tai.

2. Argymhell bod Cyngor Sir Caerdydd yn:

- gwrthod caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer datblygu pellach ar safle Ysbyty'r Mynydd Bychan oni bai bod uned yn cael ei symud o'r safle, a gaiff yr un effaith ar draffig
- peidio â chefnogi datblygiadau amlfeddiannaeth yn yr ardal a
- chyflwyno system parcio am gyfnod cyfyngedig yn y strydoedd sydd o fewn pellter cerdded i Ysbyty'r Mynydd Bychan.

3. Ystyried o fewn y Cynulliad, cyflwyno system a fyddai'n caniatáu i grwpiau lleol apelio i'r Cynulliad pan fydd y cyngor yn rhoi caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiad y mae'r trigolion yn ystyried a fydd yn gwaethygu'r broblem barcio yn yr ardal.

Cynigwyd gan: Y Cynghorydd Ron Page

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 22 Mai 2008

Nifer y llofnodion: 500+

Eitem 2.2

PET(4)-01-12 p1b

P-03-221 Gwell triniaeth traed drwy'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, Fforwm Pobl Hyn dros 50 oed Cwm Cynon, am gyflwyno deiseb yn galw am well triniaeth traed drwy'r GIG, yn enwedig i bobl hŷn sy'n gaeth i'w tai yn ardal Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Llofnodwch ein deiseb.

Cynigwyd gan: Fforwm Pobl Hyn dros 50 oed Cwm Cynon

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: Mehefin 2009

Nifer y llofnodion: 49

Gwybodaeth ategol:

Ysgrifennaf atoch ar ran y sefydliad uchod, y Fforwm Pobl Hŷn dros 50. Rydym wedi deisebu yn yr ardal i gael gwell gofal traed fforddiadwy; ar gyfer pobl hŷn a gynrychiolir gan y Fforwm, a phobl sy'n gaeth i'w cartrefi.

Amlygodd David Davies, un o'n haelodau, y mater hwn pan sylweddolodd fod y GIG yn cyfeirio at dorri ewinedd y traed ac ati, fel angen cymdeithasol yn hytrach nag fel angen meddygol. Daeth hyn â'r mater i'n sylw ni gan fod pawb ohonom yn talu am wasanaeth o'r fath yn ein cartrefi ein hunain ar hyn o bryd, gan nad yw ar gael yn rhwydd gan y GIG.

Ar ôl gwneud ymchwil manwl, rydym wedi darganfod fod rhai Meddygfeydd meddygon teulu'n cynnig gwasanaeth trin traed / podiatreg mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru a hyd yn oed rhai rhannau o sir Rhondda Cynon Taf. Fodd bynnag, teimlwn, unwaith eto, bod y mater yn loteri cod post, a'i fod yn golygu bod gwasanaeth ar gael i rai pobl ond nid i bobl eraill.

Rydym wedi cyfarfod ag Age Concern Cymru sydd wedi argraffu dogfen ar y pwnc: 'Gall Camau Bach Wneud Gwahaniaeth Mawr' ac maent yn gwneud gwaith ymchwil i ystyried y mater hwn. 'Atal Cwypïadau' - mae'r strategaeth newydd hon yn ystyried y gall person gwmpo os oes ganddo ewinedd traed hir/ croen caled/ ewin sy'n tyfu ar i mewn sydd heb eu trin. Mae gwasanaethau gofal y traed arferol yn ddull syml a rhad o atal problemau ac o osgoi'r angen i gael ymyriadau mewn ysbyty a fyddai'n ddrutach. Er mwyn atal cwypïadau a gwella gofal y traed, dylai rhagor o arian fod ar gael i sefydliadau gwirfoddol, er enghraifft, y sefydliad 'Wellbeing Regeneration' ym Mhorth Tywyn, sy'n fenter gymdeithasol sy'n cynnig gwasanaeth fforddiadwy i bobl hŷn sy'n gaeth i'w cartrefi.

Rydym ni, Fforwm Pobl Hŷn Cwm Cynon, yn cyflwyno'r ddeiseb hon, a hoffem i chi fynd i'r afael â mater Gofal Traed - y Loteri Cod Post yng Nghymru.

Profwyd dros gyfnod o amser, bod atal problem yn well na'i gwella, felly a oes modd i chi helpu ac atal damweiniau/ afiechydon / cyflyrau yn y dyfodol drwy ymdrechu i ystyried y mater; a yw gwasanaethau gofal traed/podiatreg yn fater gofal meddygol neu ofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru?

Edrychwn ymlaen at glywed gennych.

Yn gywir

Sian Jones
Ar ran Fforwm Cwm Cynon

Eitem 2.3

P-03-222 Y Gymdeithas Osteoporosis Genedlaethol

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae'r Gymdeithas Osteoporosis Genedlaethol yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i weithredu'r safon ar gyfer cwmpo a thorri esgyrn yn y Fframwaith Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn yn llawn, gan sicrhau bod cleifion sydd wedi torri esgyrn oherwydd breuder, neu sydd mewn perygl o wneud hynny, yn cael eu hadnabod, eu hasesu a'u trin gan wasanaethau cyswllt torri esgyrn ym mhob un o'r Byrddau Iechyd Lleol newydd. Hoffwn weld gwasanaeth cyswllt torri esgyrn yn cael ei gysylltu â phob ysbyty sy'n trin cleifion sydd wedi torri esgyrn oherwydd breuder a gofynnwn i Lywodraeth Cymru fynnu bod gwasanaethau cyswllt torri esgyrn yn cael eu darparu'n gyffredinol ar draws y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru.

Cynigwyd gan: Y Gymdeithas Osteoporosis Genedlaethol

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 7 Gorffennaf 2009

Nifer y llofnodion: 22

Eitem 3.1

P-04-351 Adalw CDLI (Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol)

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Galwn ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i adalw'r holl Gynlluniau Datblygu Lleol ledled Cymru ac i roi'r gorau i ddefnyddio amcanestyniadau poblogaeth a gyhoeddir gan y Gyfarwyddiaeth Ystadegau ac a ddefnyddir i chwyddo niferoedd y tai mewn cynlluniau datblygu lleol. Galwn am i'r holl CDLI, waeth pa mor bell maent wedi cyrraedd, gael eu hatal ar unwaith er mwyn i lefel y twf mewn tai gyd-fynd ag anghenion lleol gwirioneddol.

Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod o'r farn fod yr holl CDLI sy'n cael eu llywio gan amcanestyniadau poblogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru heb eu hystyried yn fanwl, eu bod yn sylfaenol wallus ac yn niweidiol i gymunedau Cymru.

Nid yw'r math hwn o gynllunio yn gynaliadwy, ac nid oes ar bobl Cymru mo'i angen na'i eisiau. Er mwyn atal y niwed sydd eisoes yn cael ei wneud, ac i atal niwed a dinistr pellach na ellir eu gwrthdroi yn ein cymunedau, ein hamgylchedd a'n hunaniaeth ledled Cymru, apeliwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ymyrryd ar unwaith.

Prif ddeisebydd: Cynghorydd Carrie Harper

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 10 Ionawr 2012

Nifer y deisebwyr: 2,471

Gwybodaeth ategol:

Mae nam sylfaenol yn fformiwla amcanestyniadau poblogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, gan ei bod yn dibynnu'n helaeth ar dueddiadau o'r gorffennol o ran mudo i Gymru heb roi ystyriaeth i'r hyn sy'n fforddiadwy. Mae defnyddio'r fformiwla hon yn dal i arwain at lefelau annaturiol o uchel o dai a thwf yn y boblogaeth a fydd yn cael eu gweithredu drwy gyfrwng ein CDLI. Mae goblygiadau gweithredu cynlluniau o'r fath yn anferth, ac maent yn effeithio ar lawer agwedd ar fywyd ar hyd a lled y wlad:

Hunaniaeth a hawliau dynol (o ran hunaniaeth, iaith, diwylliant, cymeriad a mynegiant pobl Cymru). Yn amgylcheddol (o ran bod yn gynaliadwy, ecoleg, cynefin naturiol a'r amgylchedd adeiladau) a chynaliadwyedd cymdeithasau (o ran demograffeg, economeg, gwleidyddiaeth a chymunedau).

Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi dweud yn gyhoeddus eu bod yn ofnus ynglŷn â gwyro i unrhyw raddau helaeth oddi wrth y ffigurau a gyhoeddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru rhag i'r Arolygiaeth Gynllunio benderfynu bod eu CDLI yn 'ansicr'. Mae hyn yn sicrhau bod barn leol yn cael ei hanwybyddu yn ystod y broses o baratoi CDLI, ac mae ein cynrychiolwyr lleol yn ei chael yn anodd

herio lefelau twf mewn tai sy'n anghynaliadwy.

Mae angen ateb gan y Llywodraeth ar frys gan nad oes digon o le yn yr ysgol gyfun bresennol a bydd yn rhaid gwrthod lle i ddisgyblion mor fuan â mis Medi 2013.

Eitem 3.2

P-04-352 Galwad i Achub Golchdy Stêm y Rhath

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i achub golchdy stêm y Rhath. Adeiladwyd y golchdy ym 1898 a'i gyfeiriad yw 33 Heol Malborough. Mae'r adeilad, sy'n dirnod unigryw, wedi'i leoli gerbron ardal gadwraeth Gerddi Melin y Rhath. Rydym ni, y rhai sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn gwrthwynebu dymchwel yr adeilad hwn, cam a fyddai'n arwain at ddirywiad pellach yn nhreftadaeth bensaernïol a chymdeithasol Caerdydd. Dylid gwarchod golchdy stêm y Rhath er budd y gymdeithas gyfan, a dylai'r adeilad hwn fod yn amwynder y gall pawb ymfalchïo ynddo.

Prif ddeisebydd: Dave Green

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 10 Ionawr 2012

Nifer y deisebwyr: 145

Eitem 3.3

PET(4)-01-12 p4a

P-04-353 Ymgyrch yn erbyn troseddau casineb yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i gondemnio'r cynnydd mewn troseddau casineb ac i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i lunio polisiau sy'n herio'r canfyddiad negyddol o werth pobl sydd ag anableddau dysgu yng Nghymru heddiw.

Prif ddeisebydd: Wayne Crocker

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 10 Ionawr 2012

Nifer y deisebwyr: 336

Eitem 3.4

P-04-354 Datganiad cyhoeddus yn cefnogi Bradley Manning

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i gyhoeddi datganiad cyhoeddus yn cefnogi Bradley Manning, dinesydd Cymru / y DU.

Prif ddeisebydd: Rev Christopher Trefor Davies

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 10 Ionawr 2012

Nifer y deisebwyr: 90

P-04-355 Cymru nid Wales

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gael gwared ar yr enw “Wales” a “Welsh” yn swyddogol. Mae Wales yn tarddu o’r gair Eingl-Sacsonaidd am rywun estron (“Waelisc”). Yn ein barn ni, mae’r enw hwn yn sarhaus, a dylid galw ein cenedl yn ôl ei henw gwreiddiol, sef ‘Cymru’ (gwlad y cymrodyr neu gydwladyr). Ar ôl i ni gael ein galw’n estroniaid am dros fil o flynyddoedd, teimlwn ei bod yn amser cael gwared ar yr enw diraddiol hwn.

Prif ddeisebydd: Dennis Morris

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 10 Ionawr 2012

Nifer y deisebwyr: 119

Eitem 3.6

PET(4)-01-12 p7a

P-04-356 Galwad i'r Materion a Osodwyd yn yr Adroddiad ar Bêl-droed yng Nghymru a Gyhoeddwyd yn 2007 Gael eu Hadolygu.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i adolygu cynnwys adroddiad 2007 y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, 'Pêl-droed yng Nghymru - adolygiad'.

Ym mis Mawrth 2011, pleidleisiodd pobl Cymru o fwyafrif llethol dros ddatganoli rhagor o bwerau i Gymru. Un o'r meysydd hyn oedd chwaraeon a hamdden. Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio'r pwerau hyn nad oedd ar gael yn 2007 ac i adolygu'r adroddiad gwreiddiol. Mae'n rhaid i Gymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru fod yn atebol i bobl Cymru a chynnig gwerth am arian i bobl Cymru. Rydym am i Lywodraeth Cymru weithio gyda Chymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru a FIFA i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

Prif ddeisebydd: Stuart Evans

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 10 Ionawr 2012

Nifer y deisebwyr: 96

PET(4)-01-12 p8a

P-04-357 Dyrannu Tai Cymdeithasol yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r system ddiffygiol a ddefnyddir i ddyrannu tai cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

Ar hyn o bryd, gall unigolyn nad yw erioed wedi ymweld â Chymru fod yn gymwys i gael tŷ cymdeithasol, a hynny o flaen rhywun a aned ac a fagwyd yng Nghymru. Mae'r sefyllfa hon yn deillio o system bwyntiau sy'n rhoi blaenoriaeth i geisiadau gan bobl ddigartref, pobl sy'n byw mewn tai yr ystyrir eu bod yn anaddas a phobl a gafodd eu rhyddhau'n ddiweddar o sefydliadau arbennig, ac ati.

Ar yr olwg gyntaf, mae'r strategaeth hon yn ymddangos yn strategaeth glodwiw; serch hynny, pan gaiff ei chymhwyso ar lefel y Deyrnas Unedig, gwelwn lif diddiwedd o bobl sydd â 'phroblemau' ac sy'n hanu o'r tu allan i Gymru yn amddifadu pobl Cymru o'r cyfle i gael tai cymdeithasol. Yn rhy aml, bydd y datblygiadau hyn yn difetha cymunedau.

Er mwyn datrys y broblem hon, rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno system lle byddai'n rhaid i unigolyn fyw yng Nghymru am gyfnod o bum mlynedd cyn y byddai'n gymwys i gael tŷ cymdeithasol. Yr unig eithriadau fyddai ffoaduriaid gwleidyddol a phobl eraill sy'n ceisio dianc o sefyllfaoedd lle maent yn cael eu herlid.

Prif ddeisebydd: Royston Jones

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 10 Ionawr 2012

Nifer y deisebwyr: 115

Eitem 3.8

P-04-359 Problemau gyda'r GIG ar gyfer y Byddar

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, y rhai sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod y GIG yn darparu gwasanaeth gwell i bobl â nam ar eu clyw.

Prif ddeisebydd: Lisa Catherine Winnett

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 10 Ionawr 2012

Nifer y deisebwyr: 68

Gwybodaeth Ategol:

Os bydd unigolyn byddar am gysylltu â'i feddyg teulu i wneud apwyntiad, ni fydd yn gallu gwneud hynny gan nad yw meddygfeydd yn cynnig gwasanaeth tecstio ar gyfer ffonau symudol. (Mae'r mwyafrif o bobl â nam ar eu clyw yn defnyddio ffonau symudol yn hytrach na ffonau testun). Pan fyddant yn cael llythyr oddi wrth y bwrdd iechyd yn gofyn iddynt wneud apwyntiad ag arbenigwr dros y ffôn, ni fyddant yn gallu gwneud hynny gan nad oes cyfleusterau ar gael iddynt. Pan fyddant yn mynd i'r ysbyty ar gyfer apwyntiad, nid oes gwasanaeth dolen sain ar gael a fyddai'n galluogi iddynt glywed ac ateb cwestiynau. Dywedir ei bod yn bosibl trefnu bod cyfieithydd ar gael. Rydym wedi ceisio sicrhau mynediad i'r math hwn o wasanaeth, ond mae ein hymdrechion wedi bod yn ofer. Pan fydd pobl â nam ar eu clyw mewn ysbyty neu feddygfa, ni fyddant yn gallu clywed eu henwau'n cael eu galw, ac nid oes negesfyrddau ar gael i roi gwybod iddynt pan fydd y meddyg yn barod i'w gweld. Ni fydd staff yn siarad â chleifion â nam ar eu clyw oddeutu 99.99% o'r amser. Yn hytrach, byddant yn siarad â'r cyfieithydd. Mae diffyg ymwybyddiaeth am fyddardod yn broblem. Gan mai iaith arwyddion yw iaith gyntaf pobl â nam ar eu clyw, mae Saesneg yn iaith estron iddynt, ac mae'r Saesneg a ddefnyddir gan berson â nam ar ei glyw yn iaith sylfaenol. Byddai rhoi'r newidiadau hyn ar waith yn helpu'r GIG i fodloni ei thargedau. Er enghraifft, byddai'n cwtogi amseroedd ymgynghoriadau ac yn arwain at ddiagnosau mwy cywir. Byddai'n helpu pobl â nam ar eu clyw gyda'u hannibyniaeth ac yn sicrhau preifatrwydd iddynt pan fyddant yn siarad â doctor neu nyrs. Mae gan fanciau a swyddfeydd post y gwasanaethau hyn, felly pam nad ydynt ar gael yn y GIG?

Information supplied by the petitioner

The total number of deaf people in the UK aged 16-60 is 8,945,00. The total number of deaf children in the UK aged 0-16 is 34,000. The total number of deaf people in the UK over the age of 60 is 6,471,000. It is estimated that 1 in 7 people are deaf.

I have personally managed to negotiate a great price for the purchase of portable Loop Sytems. This firm supplied the Post Offices, and Bank in the UK with mobile Loop Systems. The price he has quoted me is £59.95 plus VAT & delivery per unit. Therefore the cost we are asking for to implement these changes in Wales is £151,074.00 inc VAT but plus delivery. The break down of this figure is as follows.

1. 475,000 over 16 year old deaf people in Wales
2. 520 GP Surgery's in Wales (1 Portable Loop System per Surgery)
3. 158 Hospitals in Wales (10 portable Loop Systems per Hospital)
4. Cost per deaf person in Wales to implement these changes is only 31p.

Obviously this cost can be brought down, as some Doctor's surgery's already have these in place, but many Doctor's Surgery's that I questioned didn't know how to use them!

By implementing these changes, it would help to lower consultation time, for example

1. Better communication with the patient (not having to use a chaperone). Therefore a faster consultation
2. Better Diagnosis, as the Hearing Impaired person can understand better what the Doctor/Nurse is asking them, therefore this will help reduce multi appointments for the same problem, due to communication problems.
3. It will help stop the problems that the Hearing Impaired have with lip reading medical professionals that originated from a different country to the UK, as their lip pattern is totally different to a UK person, and totally un readable for a hearing Impaired person.
4. When you request a chaperone, (in our personal experience) one doesn't turn up, as the hospital has forgot to ask for one. One isn't available for an emergency appointment.

5. Help with A&E appointments, especially when time is a major factor after an accident on whether a person lives or not. (Should have fixed loop systems in A&E)

6. Young female hearing impaired girls who want privacy to talk to their doctor about personal matters, they don't want to have a member of their family with them, they should have the freedom that a hearing young girl would have to talk about private problems with a doctor.

7. Hearing aids pick up background noise and override a person speaking to them, with using a Loop System, they can hear the person talking to them, and no background noise.

These mobile Loops Systems units, are only a little bit bigger than a piece of A4 paper, therefore they will not take up much storage space in a Doctors Surgery or Hospital.

The other thing that we are asking for is a mobile text service and email service be provided for the Hearing Impaired to make appointment with their Doctor or Hospital. Yes there is such a thing as type talk and minicom, but the very large majority of the hearing impaired, DO NOT use this service. Type talk is very impersonal for the hearing impaired and also the recipient of the telephone call, as you have to talk to an unknown 3rd party, plus our experience of this is not very good, as the profoundly deaf persons spelling isn't very good, and the 3rd party struggles to understand. Text is better for the hearing impaired, due to being able to abbreviate words (text talk slang) the person. The hearing impaired always has to rely on someone to make appointments for them, which is taking their independence away from them. For example when your GP refers you to a hospital specialist, you receive a letter asking you to telephone to make an appointment, there are no facilities on this system for a hearing impaired person to make this appointment. This is so frustrating and it also knocks their self esteem, as they are unable to do simple everyday things for themselves, things that we take for granted.

With today's modern communications, why isn't a mobile text service or email available? This service would help almost 15 million Hearing Impaired people in the UK.

P-03-227 Yn erbyn y ffordd fynediad arfaethedig i Metrix yn Llanmaes

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, preswylwyr Llanmaes, Millands Park, a'r ardal wledig gyfagos yn gwrthwynebu:

- y ffordd fynediad ogleddol arfaethedig ar gyfer y Coleg Amddiffyn Technegol arfaethedig
- yr ystâd dai arfaethedig – Fferm Tremains

Gwrthwynebw'n yr uchod am y rhesymau a ganlyn:

1. Mae'n golygu dinistrio safle maes glas pan fo safleoedd tir llwyd ar gael
2. Bydd yn creu cryn lygredd sŵn, golau a llwch
3. Bydd yn achosi niwed ecolegol sylweddol

Prif ddeisebydd: Cyngor Cymuned Llanmaes

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: Mehefin 2009

Nifer y llofnodion:

416

Gwybodaeth ategol:

Fel preswylwyr Llanmaes, rydym am gyflwyno'r ddeiseb amgaeedig sydd wedi'i llofnodi gan 416 o aelodau'r gymuned. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys llofnodion o bob cartref yn y pentref, Millands Park ac ardal y gymuned, ac eithrio chwech.

Mae ein pryderon yn ymwneud yn bennaf â'r ffordd fynediad ogleddol arfaethedig a'r datblygiad tai i deuluoedd y gwasanaeth, gan fod y ddau ddatblygiad arfaethedig wedi'u lleoli ar feysydd glas, er bod llawer o safleoedd tir llwyd nad ydynt yn cael eu defnyddio ar gael yn yr ardal. Ar ben hynny nid oes angen ffordd newydd yn y lleoliad hwn, ac mae'n anodd ei chyfiawnhau, pan mae dewisiadau eraill ar gael sy'n peri llai o bryder.

Caiff y datblygiadau hyn effaith drom ar ein cymuned, gan arwain at dreblu nifer y cartrefi yn Llanmaes. Caiff y ffordd newydd, a fydd mor agos at eu cartrefi, effaith ddwys ar fywydau trigolion Millands Park.

Caiff y ffordd a'r datblygiad tai effaith ecolegol enfawr hefyd yn ogystal â'r goblygiadau ar amwynder yr ardal ar gyfer y gymuned gyfan.

Cyfeiriwn y ddeiseb atoch chi fel Prif Weinidog Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru gan ein bod wedi cael ar ddeall bod y cynigion hyn a'r cyllid ar gyfer y ffordd yn deillio o adrannau perthnasol Llywodraeth Cymru, yn hytrach na chonsortium Metrix.

Gofynnwn i'ch cynllunwyr ailystyried y posibilrwydd o leoli'r ffordd fynediad drwy wneud mynedfa bresennol porth gorllewinol y ganolfan yn fwy. Byddai hyn yn osgoi dinistrio safleoedd tir gwyrdd, yr ymyrryd sylweddol gan drafnidiaeth a'r llygredd o ran sŵn ac edrychiad. Ar ben hynny hefyd, mae'n debygol o fod yn llai costus.

P-03-252 Gwrthwynebu Ffordd Fynediad Ogleddol Canolfan y Llu Awyr Brenhinol Sain Tathan (Trigolion Trebefered)

Geiriad y Ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i newid ei chynlluniau ar gyfer Academi Dechnegol Amddiffyn yn Sain Tathan fel nad oes ffordd fynediad ogleddol yn cael ei hadeiladu a bod y safleoedd maes glas yn Fferm Tremain, Picketston ac Eglwys Brewis yn cael eu cadw.

Byddai hyn yn ystyriaeth o safbwyntiau 95 y cant o'r 395 unigolyn yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy yn Nhrebefered.

Prif ddeisebwr: Trigolion Trebefered

Ystyriwyd gan y pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: Hydref 2009

Nifer y deisebwyr: Cynigiwyd y ddeiseb hon gan drigolion Trebefered, a chasglwyd 3 llofnod. Yn ogystal, casglodd y deisebwr 377 o lofnodion ar ddeiseb gysylltiedig.

Gwybodaeth ategol:

Er nad oes gennym wrthwynebiad mewn egwyddor i adfywio safle'r maes awyr, rydym o'r farn y dylai fod o fewn ffiniau presennol y maes awyr. Yn ogystal, rydym o'r farn y dylai'r datblygiad ddefnyddio'r ffyrdd mynediad presennol, fel y gwnaed er 1938. Ni ddylid adeiladu ffordd newydd ar draul y trigolion lleol, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n byw yn Nhrebefered a'r ardaloedd cyfagos. Byddai'n rhaid iddynt oddef effeithiau andwyol rhagor o draffig a cholli amwynderau. Byddai'r rhain yn cynnwys cynnydd annerbyniol mewn llygredd traffig a golau, yn ogystal â cholli safleoedd maes glas, sy'n annerbyniol. Ni ddylai trethdalwyr Cymru gael eu cosbi o ganlyniad i faich y fath gost ddiangen.

Rydym o'r farn bod datblygiadau y tu allan i ffiniau presennol y maes awyr yn erbyn egwyddorion Cynllun Datblygu Cynaliadwy Cynulliad Cymru a pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Unedol Bro Morgannwg. Rydym ni'n tybio, unwaith y bydd y ffordd a'r llety i deuluoedd y rhai sy'n gwasanaethu'r fyddin wedi eu hadeiladu, bydd yn gosod cysail i ddatblygiadau yn y dyfodol, gan y bydd mynediad at y diben hwnnw.

Dyma ddyfyniadau o adroddiad gan Adran Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth Bro Morgannwg:

'Road Traffic: As there are planned new roads and junction improvements associated with the development and the development is

likely to lead to an increase in road traffic on the existing roads in the local area, emissions from road traffic in the area could also increase'.

'predicted to experience a noticeable change in traffic flows and increases in ambient noise from traffic on new development roads affecting the amenity of existing and future site occupiers in close proximity'.

'The existing dwellings that would lie closest to the NAR and remaining SFA sites are those at Millands Caravan Park, Millands Farm, Old Froglands, Froglands Farm, Splott House, Rose Cottage and Oaklands.'

Felly, mae cydnabyddiaeth glir y bydd cynnydd sylweddol yn y traffig a'r llygredd amgylcheddol a fydd o ganlyniad i hynny.

Mae'r trigolion sy'n byw i'r gogledd/gogledd-orllewin o Drebefered, ger y B4265, Monmouth Way, Denbigh Drive, Cardigan Crescent a Harding Close yn benodol, lai na 60 metr o gyffordd y mynediad arfaethedig, a 30 metr o'r B4265. Bydd yr holl draffig lleol ychwanegol yn teithio ar y ffordd hon. Maen nhw'n agosach at y gyffordd arfaethedig nag unrhyw un o'r safleoedd y cyfeirir atynt. Y nhw fydd yn cael eu heffeithio fwyaf ymysg y rhai sy'n byw ger y datblygiad.

Rhaid cofio bod rhywfaint o lygredd yn yr ardaloedd hyn eisoes a, phe bai'r datblygiad yn digwydd, bydd rhaid iddynt oddef cynnydd annerbyniol yn yr holl lygredd a fydd o ganlyniad. Ni chafwyd unrhyw ystyriaeth o hyn, a dylid nodi yn benodol na osodwyd unrhyw amodau ar y caniatâd cynllunio i amddiffyn y trigolion rhag effeithiau parhaol y datblygiad.

Mae bwriad i adeiladu'r llety i deuluoedd y rhai sy'n gwasanaethu yn y fyddin a'r ffordd fynediad ogleddol ar dir a ddynodwyd eisoes yn y cynllun yn 'dir hamdden'. Mae'r safle ar dir maes glas ac mae'n elwa o gael ei warchod gan bolisiau'r Cynulliad a Bro Morgannwg. Bydd datblygiad o unrhyw fath yma, yn ffordd neu'n dai, yn amddifadu rhan helaeth y gymuned o nifer sylweddol o amwynderau, a bydd yn groes i'r polisiau hyn.

Mae pryder hefyd y bydd datblygu pellach yn dilyn oherwydd bod caniatâd cynllunio wedi ei roi a bod cysail wedi ei osod. Bydd hyn yn niweidio'r ardal ymhellach.

Mae pob un ond naw o'r rhai a lofnododd ddeiseb a gyflwynwyd i bwyllgor cynllunio Cyngor Bro Morgannwg, sy'n gwrthwynebu elfennau o'r cais cynllunio, yn byw yn yr ardal sydd fwyaf tebygol o gael ei heffeithio. Cytunodd 95 y cant o'r rhai a ofynnwyd iddynt ystyried llofnodi'r ddeiseb i wneud hynny. Dim ond 18 o'r 395 o drigolion y cysylltwyd â nhw wnaeth wrthod llofnodi'r ddeiseb.

Edwina Hart MBE OStJ AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth
Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-03-227/252
Ein cyf/Our ref

William Powell AM,
Chair – Petitions Committee,
National Assembly for Wales,

committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

24 November 2011

Dear William,

Thank you for requesting an update on the proposals for the Defence Technical College at St Athan. I recall that the petitions were primarily concerned with the proposal for the Northern Access Road following representations from the local community.

The Secretary of State for Defence announced on 18 July 2011 that the Defence Technical College will not proceed in the form that was set out in Planning Application 2009/00500/OUT or indeed at St Athan. Consequently it would appear that the Northern Access Road can not be constructed under the current extant planning permission. Any future proposals for a northern access road would need to be the subject of a new planning application.



Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1NA

Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur wedi'i ailgylchu (100%)

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Correspondence edwina.hart@wales.gsi.gov.uk
Printed on 100% recycled paper

Eitem 4.3

P-03-318 Gwasanaethau mamolaeth trawsffiniol

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn nodi'r cynnig i symud yr uned famolaeth dan arweiniad meddyg ymgynghorol, yr uned gofal dwys i'r newydd-anedig a'r uned plant i gleifion mewnol o Ysbyty Brenhinol Amwythig i Ysbyty'r Dywysoges Frenhinol yn Telford.

Rydym yn credu y byddai hyn yn achosi llawer o galedi a straen i gleifion a'u teuluoedd sy'n teithio o Sir Drefaldwyn. Byddai'n ychwanegu 20 munud at daith sydd eisoes yn cymryd 50 munud ar y gorau, ac mae'n anochel y bydd amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys yn cynyddu'n sylweddol.

Mae'n hanfodol nad yw'r cynigion hyn yn cael eu hystyried ar wahân i'r cynigion yng Nghymru a bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n mabwysiadu dull strategol o ymdrin â materion iechyd trawsffiniol, er mwyn sicrhau bod anghenion cleifion o ganolbarth Cymru yn cael eu hystyried yn llawn mewn unrhyw gynigion o ran ysbytai dalgylch.

Felly, rydym yn galw ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ymwneud yn llawn â'r broses ymgynghori 'Keeping it in the County', er mwyn sicrhau nad yw cleifion o ganolbarth Cymru o dan anfantais o ganlyniad i unrhyw newidiadau.

Ystyriwyd y ddeiseb am y tro cyntaf: Mawrth 2011

Cynigwyd gan: Mrs Helen Jarvis

Nifer y llofnodion: 164

Lesley Griffiths AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-03-318
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/07017/11

William Powell AM
Chair
Petitions Committee

committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

29th

November 2011

Dear Bill,

P-03-318 Cross Border Maternity Services

Thank you for your letter of 9 November on behalf of the Petition's Committee regarding the proposal to transfer the consultant led maternity unit, neonatal intensive care unit and child inpatient unit from the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital to the Princess Royal Hospital in Telford.

The Powys Teaching Health Board assessed the impact of different options set out by Royal Shrewsbury Hospital and provided a detailed response to the consultation on these services on 11 March. Following the consultation, the Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital NHS Trust has decided to go ahead with their proposals, albeit with some antenatal services remaining in Shrewsbury.

The Health Board is responsible for ensuring their residents can access the health services they need, including services provided by English hospitals. Powys are now considering their options and, like all Health Boards in Wales, are currently reviewing their maternity services in the light of 'A Strategic Vision for Maternity Services in Wales' and developing a local delivery plan.

Powys Teaching Health Board will also be taking this into consideration in their strategic planning for future service provision.

I hope the Committee finds this information helpful. I am copying this letter to the Chair and Chief Executive of the Powys Teaching Health Board.

Regards
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Minister for Health and Social Services

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Mr William Powell AM
Chair, Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1NA

5 December 2011

Dear Mr Powell

P-03-318 Cross Border Maternity Services

Thank you for your letter dated 9 November 2011 regarding the petition relating to the provision of cross border maternity services.

Where we are now

In my letter in May I provided an overview of the context and reasons for the proposed changes to service in our hospitals, the challenges faced in sustaining safe hospital services, and the work that had taken place and continued to take place with clinicians and communities to address these challenges and agree a way forward.

This included tackling three dilemmas facing services in our hospitals:

- Making sure that we can continue to provide 24 hour acute surgery
- Making sure that we can keep our range of children's services
- Planning to move out of the deteriorating women and children's building at the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital before this building fails

With clinicians and partners we agreed that the development of plans to address these dilemmas must:

- Make patient services safer now and in the future
- Make patient services sustainable now and in the future

The development of options for addressing these dilemmas and meeting these essential requirements was also framed by three reconfiguration principles:

- Keeping two vibrant, well balanced, successful hospitals in Shrewsbury and Telford
- A commitment to having an Accident and Emergency Department on both sites
- Access to acute surgery from both sites

At the time of my last letter we had concluded the "Keeping it in the County" consultation, the Boards of the Trust and the two local Primary Care Trusts had met to consider the outcome of consultation, and work was underway to develop an Outline Business Case based on Consultation Option 2. This

involves moving some services from Shrewsbury to Telford and some services from Telford to Shrewsbury.

Specifically:

- The Royal Shrewsbury Hospital will be our main centre for inpatient acute surgery
- The Princess Royal Hospital will be our main centre for inpatient women and children's services as well as for head & neck services

The Outline Business Case for the reconfiguration of Women and Children Services, Acute Surgery and Head and Neck Services was developed during the summer. It was approved by the Trust Board in August 2011, and by the Boards of NHS Telford and Wrekin, Shropshire County Primary Care Trust and the West Midlands Strategic Health Authority Board in September 2011.

We are now working to develop the Full Business Case for these changes and expect to submit this detailed and final business case to the relevant NHS Boards in Spring 2012. Alongside this we are developing detailed building plans and designs which will form the basis of a planning application in the near future.

Subject to the planning application and Full Business Case, building work for the new facilities would take place from 2012 with the new services opening in 2014. This gives us at least a further two years to continue to develop and strengthen our model of care, and to work with patients and communities to identify and address any concerns that they may have before the new women and children's services are in place.

What do these plans mean for people in mid Wales

We have continued to analyse these proposals in greater detail, and we can confirm that most services for most patients will remain the same.

This includes:

- 24-hour A&E services at both hospitals
- Most outpatients and diagnostics remaining unchanged
- Most day case procedures remaining unchanged
- A Children's Assessment Unit at both hospitals
- Midwifery Led Units provided by the Trust in Shrewsbury, Telford, Oswestry, Ludlow and Bridgnorth, and continuing to work closely with those provided by Powys Teaching Health Board in Welshpool, Newtown and Llanidloes
- Emergency medical patients being seen and treated at both hospitals (e.g. stroke, heart attacks and serious chest infections)

The changes – which relate to services such as inpatient care for children, consultant maternity services and inpatient surgery – will affect around 1 in 50 hospital contacts for patients from Wales. This means that around 49 out of every 50 patient contacts will continue as now.

I fully acknowledge the concerns of patients, the public and communities of the travel distance and time in the plans to move some services from Shrewsbury to Telford and, as mentioned in my previous letter, I am personally championing the programme of work being led by the Trust to ensure that cross-border implications continue to be central to the work going forward. I will return to this issue later.

There has been a long history of debate over many years without resolution on these challenges. Whilst making decisions about changes to health care services is never easy, the conclusions that we have reached mean that we are now able to take further steps to develop the services we offer. Associated with these plans, there are now major developments underway at the Royal Shrewsbury

Hospital (RSH), many of which are contingent on the conclusions of the "Keeping It In The County" consultation:

- The hospital is benefiting from improved facilities for cancer patients with a newly refurbished and extended Cancer and Haematology Centre due to open in 2012. These facilities are currently being built.
- The development of RSH as our main centre for Adult Inpatient Surgery means that we have been designated as a Trauma Unit within the new Trauma Network arrangements for the West Midlands region. This means that we will be able to continue to provide an enhanced level of life-saving trauma care, and further strengthen this service.
- The consolidation of inpatient vascular surgery onto a single site in Shrewsbury means that RSH will become a centre for the Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) Screening Programme in England which will commence from April 2012. I am aware that the AAA Screening Programme for Wales is also in development and will be provided during 2012/13. We are already talking to our partners in Wales to ensure that our services are aligned, especially for those patients on our borders.

As well as continuing to strengthen services at the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital and ensure that it has a vibrant future, I am also leading discussions with colleagues on both sides of the border about opportunities through telehealthcare to bring more care closer to home for more patients. The national border can present some challenges both for patients and for the organisations such as ourselves providing their care, and I would welcome any support that you can offer to help us realise our shared aspirations to offer local, seamless care wherever possible.

Midwifery-led care in Wales

We are working closely with midwives across Montgomeryshire to ensure we continue to support midwifery-led care across mid Wales. Women in mid Wales will still be able to choose to have their baby at home, in our midwife-led units in Shrewsbury or Oswestry, or in one of the midwife-led units provided in Powys.

It is only if women need a consultant-led birth that they will be safely transported to the Princess Royal Hospital (PRH). Consultant-led births, or high risk births, include women having twins or those women with diabetes or other medical conditions that require medically led care during labour.

We already offer an exemplar maternity service through our model offering consultant-led birth alongside a network of midwife-led units. Through this model our clinicians have built up considerable experience and expertise around risk assessment, safe transfer and support for women and babies. We continue to build on this to develop the services that will be in place from 2014 once the new facilities are in place.

Transport and travel

During the consultation, and in the many meetings that have taken place since then, I have heard concerns from people in Wales about the time taken for ambulance services to respond to their call and to get them to the right hospital as quickly as possible. These issues also affect people in rural west Shropshire.

We have been working in partnership with our commissioning colleagues and with the Welsh Ambulance Service (WAS) and West Midlands Ambulance Service (WMAS) to improve the current situation and plan for the future. WAS and WMAS now have a cross-border agreement in place which means the nearest ambulance will respond to patients irrespective of whether they live in Powys or Shropshire. The ambulance services have a number of service improvements underway and we are confident that, when taken together, they will mitigate risks associated with the additional travel distance for some patients for some services.

We already have considerable experience and expertise in transferring patients between our sites, and indeed to specialist hospitals out of county. We continue to review and strengthen these arrangements to ensure that we continue to transport patients safely and appropriately to the most appropriate hospital for their care. This means that if a patient arrives at one of our hospitals and needs to go to the other site, then this will happen safely, efficiently and as quickly as possible. These transfers already take place now, too often in an unplanned way because our staff are spread too thinly between our two sites. By providing strong inpatient facilities at each site we will be better able to ensure that patients are taken promptly to the best place with the right staff with the right expertise to provide the right care.

We also recognise particular concerns for families with children with complex and long term conditions. Ahead of the changes planned for 2014 we will ensure that all children with complex long term health needs who have more frequent access to the children's assessment services or inpatient ward have a personalised care plan so that parents and carers are clear and confident about how to access the health services they need.

We are continuing to talk with patients, carers and families about their concerns around travel and access so that we can develop solutions together. We are also working with our local and hospital clinicians, local authorities, councillors and Ambulance Services on travel and transport issues.

Based on these discussions we intend to public a Travel and Transport Plan for reconfiguration in summer 2012. This plan will draw together all our work on transport and transfers, not only in an emergency but in more routine situations and 'every-day' scenarios too. It will propose a shuttle bus between hospital sites, triage and transfer plans for children's services, and additional parking for patients and visitors. It will make recommendations and seek views on how we can reduce congestion on both sites. As mentioned above, we are also exploring wider opportunities to reduce the need for patients to travel to an acute hospital site through outreach services in community hospitals and the use of telehealthcare.

Communication and Engagement

Ongoing communication and engagement is central to this work, and I have recently attended Welshpool Town Council, Newtown Town Council, Powys County Council Montgomeryshire Area Committee and the Montgomeryshire Area Committee to account for our plans. I also recently met with the MP and constituency AM for Montgomeryshire, and my Chief Nurse attended Llanidloes Town Council. These provided an opportunity to describe how the valuable feedback we received from the people of mid Wales is being taken into account in the development of our plans. We will be returning to mid Wales for further meetings in the New Year.

Over the coming months, we will be engaging with lots of expectant and new mothers around the changes to maternity services. This includes visiting parent groups across Powys, producing a special 'Women Services' issue of our "Looking To The Future" newsletter which will be sent to primary schools, nurseries and mother and baby groups. We have also established focus groups for women's services, children's services, children's cancer services and surgery to help us shape and refine our plans.

In addition, we are working with Powys Teaching Health Board to organise health information events in Newtown, Welshpool and Llanidloes in the New Year. This will be a great opportunity for people to not only find out more and ask questions about the reconfiguration but also find out about other health initiatives in their area too.

We have also been meeting with the Chief Executives and Lead Directors of Powys Teaching Health Board, Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board and both ambulance Trusts to ensure our plans for improvements and changes to our health services are aligned and 'make sense' to the populations we serve. We are all committed to this 'Strategic Forum' and the group will continue to meet.

I have enclosed our most recent Board Paper on the reconfiguration programme, which had a special focus on communications, engagement and responding to the views and concerns raised by patients and communities.

Next steps

Over the coming months, we will therefore continue to work with patients, carers, the public and staff to develop our services and address the issues and concerns that have been raised as we work towards our Full Business Case.

From Spring 2012, we plan to start putting these plans into place by building, training and developing staff and moving services. This will include establishing the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital as our main centre for inpatient acute surgery, whilst the changes to women and children's inpatient services can only take place once the new facilities are open in 2014.

From late 2013 there will be a major publicity drive relating to the planned changes to women and children's services, so that people know where they will go for their care and treatment when the new facilities and services are launched in 2014.

We are planning for all reconfigured services to be in place during 2014.

Once again, I hope that my response provides you with reassurance that careful consideration continues to be given to this important issue in the planning and leadership of the work, and The Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital NHS Trust remains committed to providing the highest standards of care for our Welsh patients based on the contracts placed with us by Powys Teaching Health Board.

I and my senior clinicians would welcome the opportunity to meet with Welsh Assembly colleagues to discuss plans and developments at the Trusts, and how we can continue to work together for the benefit of patients and communities living on the borders between England and Wales.

Thank you again for your ongoing interest in this important development for our organisation and for our patients. Please do not hesitate to contact my office if you need any further information about this work.

Yours sincerely



Adam Cairns
Chief Executive

Enc. Future Configuration of Hospital Services update to the Trust Board on 24 November 2011

The Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital NHS Trust

Trust Board
24 November 2011The Future Configuration of Hospital Services Programme:
Engagement and Communication Report, April to November 2011

Executive Lead	Adam Cairns, Chief Executive		
Author	Kate Shaw, Future Configuration of Hospital Services Programme Manager Adrian Osborne, Communications Director		
Strategic Domain	C. Quality and Safety A. Financial Strength		
Organisational Objective	C3. Provide the right care, right place, right professional C4. Deliver services that offer safe, evidence, based practice A1. Development and implement sustainable clinical strategies		
Executive Summary	<p>This paper provides an update on patient and public engagement and communication following the "Keeping It In The County" public consultation and sets out the next steps for engagement and assurance.</p> <p>A comprehensive programme of engagement took place during the public consultation. This provided an opportunity to identify issues, benefits and concerns relating to proposals to reconfigure local hospital services. Following consultation, public engagement and communication has continued with the aim of: addressing risks and concerns identified during consultation; engaging patients and carers in the development of new care pathways and facilities; providing an opportunity to identify new issues and concerns; and, ultimately to ensure that future services are as good as they can be through patient and public involvement in their design and delivery.</p> <p>A range of legislation and policy sets out guidance and best practice for the NHS in engagement and consultation. The Trust's engagement and communications programme: fulfils statutory requirements; supports progress towards best practice within the resources available to us; and, mitigates risks to the deliver of the Future Configuration of Hospital Services programme. Our current self assessment against key requirements and best practice is as follows:</p>		
	Section 242 and Section 244 of the NHS Act 2006	GREEN	The Trust takes account of statutory requirements and puts plans in place to ensure compliance.
	Real Involvement: Working with people to improve services	AMBER	The Trust takes account of best practice. Whilst not all aspects of best practice are fully implemented, engagement priorities are agreed based on a clear assessment of risk (through the Project Board), and plans are in place to increase capacity and capability.
	The Secretary of State's four tests for service configuration	GREEN	The Trust takes account of the Lansley tests and puts plans in place to ensure compliance.
	Best practice guidance from the Independent Reconfiguration Panel	GREEN	The Trust takes account of best practice from the IRP and incorporates this into its engagement and communication plans.
	Equality Act 2010	AMBER	Shropshire County PCT and NHS Telford and Wrekin, in partnership with the Trust have undertaken an Equality Impact Assessment. The action plan in response to the Equality Impact Assessment is being developed.
Recommendation	The Trust Board is asked to NOTE the engagement and communication report for April to November 2011		

The Future Configuration of Hospital Services Programme

Contribution to Inspection, Registration, Assurance, Performance and Delivery

Risks and Assurance	The Future Configuration of Hospital Services (FCHS) Programme supports the local NHS to address risks to the clinical quality of services. The programme management arrangements provide assurance that due process is being followed, and there is independent review of the programme management approach through the Office for Government Commerce Gateway Review process. Specifically, a risk register is maintained and reviewed by the Project Board to ensure that risks in relation to delivery of the FCHS programme are identified and managed. The Project Board is chaired by the Chief Executive and reports to the Hospital Executive Committee, which is a sub-committee of the Trust Board.
Contribution to Key Performance Indicators	Not applicable
Compliance with Clinical and other Governance Requirements	The Future Configuration of Hospital Services Programme supports the local NHS to address risks to compliance with a range of clinical safety standards. This includes compliance with legislative and policy requirements in relation to consultation and engagement in service change in the NHS. This report forms part of the process of providing evidence and assurance to the Trust Board and to external bodies that these requirements are being met. It includes a high level assessment of current compliance with statutory and mandatory requirements and best practice guidance.
Engagement and Decision-Making Process for this paper	The Future Configuration of Hospital Services is overseen by a dedicated Project Board comprising the Chief Executive, clinical leads, other Executive Director, Associate Director of Estates and Facilities Management and the Programme Manager. The Project Board reviews and oversees engagement and communication activity. Engagement and communication activity is also informed by feedback from patients, communities and other stakeholders including the Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Strategic Impact Assessment

Quality and Safety	The Future Configuration of Hospital Services Programme supports the local NHS to address risks to the clinical quality of services. The engagement and communications activities outlined in this paper are integral to delivery of the Programme.
Financial Strength	The proposals are not driven by financial considerations and will not lead to financial savings. Instead they aim to deliver safe, sustainable services within available resources. The engagement and communications activities outlined in this paper are integral to delivery of the Programme.
Learning and Growth	The engagement and communication plan for the Future Configuration of Hospital Services supports the delivery of organisational objectives for Learning and Growth.
Patients, GPs and Commissioners	The proposals that are being developed further during this phase of the Future Configuration of Hospital Services Programme will change the way that some patients access local hospital services, and the way in which GPs refer some patients to our services. A comprehensive programme to communicate changes with patients and GPs is planned to take place in 2013 ahead of the main changes to local services.
Equality and Diversity	The ongoing programme of engagement and communication supports us to address the recommendations from the Equality Impact Assessment. An action plan for responding to the Equality Impact Assessment is currently being developed with local PCTs.
Legislation and Policy	The Future Configuration of Hospital Services Programme supports the local NHS to fulfil legislative requirements for patient and public engagement and policy requirements as set out in government guidance on service configuration. A high level of assessment of current compliance with statutory and mandatory requirements and best practice guidance is included in this paper.
Communication and Marketing	This report will be published on the Trust website as part of the Trust Board papers and also within the section of the Trust website dedicated to the reconfiguration of hospital services.

The Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital NHS Trust
The Future Configuration of Hospital Services Programme
Engagement and Communication Report, April to November 2011

1. Overview

- 1.1 This paper provides an update on patient and public engagement and communication following the "Keeping It In The County" consultation and sets out the next steps for engagement and assurance.

2. Background and Context

- 2.1 There has been a long debate over many years without resolution on a series of challenges to the safety and sustainability of hospital services at the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital (RSH) in Shrewsbury and the Princess Royal Hospital (PRH) in Telford. This has focused on safety and sustainability challenges affecting a range of services including acute surgery and children's services. If these challenges are not addressed there are risks both to the ongoing quality and safety of patient services and to the sustainability of these services within our hospitals in Shrewsbury and Telford.
- 2.2 A programme of clinical leadership and patient and public engagement began during 2010 to agree and deliver lasting resolution to mitigate these risks. A key feature of this was the "Keeping It In The County" consultation between December 2010 and March 2011, led by Shropshire County PCT and NHS Telford & Wrekin with support from the Trust.
- 2.3 Proposals to change hospitals are always likely to rouse strong opinions, particularly where people perceive that services are moving further away. This presents a challenge for NHS organisations between responding to understandably strong feelings, and determining whether the proposals are an appropriate means of retaining safe and sustainable clinical services within the county, whether the risks of change have been identified and acknowledged and whether they can be satisfactorily mitigated.
- 2.4 The formal public consultation aimed to: share the challenges faced by the NHS; set out the solutions that had been identified to address them; seek views on whether any alternative solutions were viable; and, identify benefits and concerns relating to the proposals and alternatives. The issues and feedback from the public consultation were considered by local Primary Care Trusts alongside other programmes of engagement and assurance when making decisions on the way forward for local health services at their meeting on 24 March 2011.
- 2.5 The PCTs agreed to proceed with the preferred option set out in the consultation document. Following this the Trust has continued with a programme of community engagement to: continue to review and respond to the issues and concerns raised during consultation; involve patients, parents and patient representatives in designing new care pathways and facilities; continue to identify new issues and concerns that had not previously been raised; and, plan ahead in detail for implementation and for the publicity that will be needed to inform our communities of changes to their local services.

3. Legislation, Guidance and Best Practice in Consultation and Engagement

- 3.1 The primary reason for engaging with patients, carers and patient representatives is to ensure that the services we plan and deliver are appropriate to their needs. Bringing patient experience to the heart of service change ensures that clinicians and managers are viewing both the challenges and the solutions from the perspective of the people who use our services, rather than being driven solely by clinical, management or governance considerations.
- 3.2 Alongside this general principle, the NHS is also required to comply with a range of legislation and guidance that supports the devolution of decisions on service change to the local NHS working with local partners (and particularly the statutory health overview and scrutiny role of local councils in England, and community health councils in Wales).

3.3 Key guidance is set out in the table below, along with an assessment of the current compliance status in the Trust:

Guidance	Comments	Status of Requirement	Compliance Status	Compliance commentary
Section 242 and Section 244 of the NHS Act 2006	This is the main statutory guidance setting out the duty of the NHS to involve and consult. This includes the statutory duty to consult with local authority health overview and scrutiny committees on proposals for substantial variations or developments of health services.	Statutory requirement	GREEN	The Trust takes account of statutory requirements and puts plans in place to ensure compliance.
Real Involvement: Working with people to improve services	"Real Involvement" was published by the Department of Health in 2008 and sets out guidance to the NHS on implementation of the statutory duties set out in Section 242 and Section 244 of the NHS Act 2006.	Good practice	AMBER	The Trust takes account of best practice. Whilst not all aspects of best practice are fully implemented, engagement priorities are agreed based on a clear assessment of risk (through the Project Board), and plans are in place to increase capacity and capability.
The Secretary of State's four tests for service configuration	The Secretary of State for Health set out four tests for service configuration in the revised Operating Framework for 2010/11. All proposals for reconfiguration of services must demonstrate: support from GP commissioners; strengthened public and patient engagement; clarity on the clinical evidence base; and consistency with current and prospective patient choice.	Mandatory requirement	GREEN	The Trust takes account of the Lansley tests and puts plans in place to ensure compliance.
Best practice guidance from the Independent Reconfiguration Panel	Health Overview and Scrutiny Committees have a statutory right to refer contested decisions to the Secretary of State who may then request independent review by the Independent Reconfiguration Panel (IRP). The IRP publishes occasional good practice guidance based on learning from reviews.	Good practice	GREEN	The Trust takes account of best practice from the IRP and incorporates this into its engagement and communication plans.
Equality Act 2010	Sets out the requirements for public sector organisations to pay due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination and promote equality.	Statutory requirement	AMBER	Shropshire County PCT and NHS Telford and Wrekin, in partnership with the Trust have undertaken an Equality Impact Assessment. The action plan in response to the Equality Impact Assessment is being developed.

4. Issues Raised During the “Keeping It In The County” Consultation

- 4.1 The “Keeping It In The County” public consultation on the proposal to reconfigure hospital services between the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital (RSH) and the Princess Royal Hospital (PRH) took place from 09 December 2010 to 14 March 2011¹. A detailed report on the consultation was presented to the Trust Board on 24 March 2011. This included an independent analysis of the feedback received during consultation², prepared by Merida Associates³ on behalf of the two local Primary Care Trusts. The full consultation report, and its summary, is available from the Trust’s website.
- 4.2 The following themes were highlighted in the executive summary of the independent consultation report:

What people like about the proposals

Better building and facilities
Proposed location of services reflects population trends
Best use of limited resources
The retention of day time assessment at both hospital sites
Improved quality of service and better care
Improved access to services – older people and Stroke/Urology
Centres of excellence and specialist services would be created
Keeps skills and services in the County
The potential to modernise hospital sites
Consultants and other medical staff have been involved in drawing up the proposals and that there is a clinical evidence base

Concerns about the proposals

Travel time, distance and transport

By far the most widespread concerns expressed in the consultation are issues relating to travel, distance and transport. The most cited concerns are:

- Longer journeys for patients – both for routine appointments and in the event of an emergency.
- The potential risks to patients arising from longer journey times. People were particularly concerned about women in labour who needed to transfer from a midwife led unit and babies who need specialist care.
- Stroke services need to be close to home, people were concerned that any increases in travelling times may delay treatment and therefore affect recovery.
- Poor public transport services, poor road links and the additional costs of travelling further.
- Whether emergency services would be able to cope with the proposed reconfiguration. How communication between hospitals, ambulance services and paramedics will be managed to ensure that any changes to response times does not affect patient safety, particularly at peak travel times and in poor weather conditions.

¹ The Keeping it in the County consultation document and report are available via the reconfiguration pages on the Trusts website www.sath.nhs.uk/future

² “Keeping Hospital Services in Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin: Public Consultation Findings Report” (Merida Associates, March 2011)

³ Merida Associates is an independent partnership, based in the West Midlands, with extensive experience of research and consultation within voluntary, community and statutory sectors. The partnership is an accredited consultancy with the National Council of Voluntary Organisations (NCVO).

- The increased time spent travelling, particularly for families of sick children, would create additional difficulties for parents who had other children and family members to care for.
- Inpatient children and women in the consultant led unit may feel more isolated if the additional journey times/cost reduced the number of visitors they receive.
- Poor public transport links to Telford.
- The need for affordable transport between sites for families and staff.
- Car parking at both sites was raised as an issue, as was accessible, affordable accommodation for parents near to the PRH.

Location of services

Many people would prefer that services are retained at RSH.

Many people stated that they did not want services to change, many others shared instances (often from personal experience) where additional travelling time would have been dangerous. People from all areas were concerned about additional travel times and distance, particularly for people from rural areas and mid-Wales.

Many people identified with Shrewsbury as the County town, considering it the 'Hub' linked to 'spoke' towns and communities around the County and into mid-Wales.

Some stakeholders think that if services move from Shrewsbury, it may result in the eventual downgrading of the RSH, or that services moving from Shrewsbury would disproportionately affect some parts of the County.

There is considerable opposition to the proposed loss of 24 hour paediatric assessment at RSH.

Reassurance required

Nothing to change

Public transport and shuttle bus arrangements

Reassurance on travel times, transfer between sites and emergency transport

Clear clinical pathways and arrangements in place to mitigate risk

That clinicians support the proposals

That there will be sufficient trained and qualified staff to ensure that the proposals are sustainable

4.3 Following public consultation, continued engagement and communication has focused on:

- continuing to review and respond to the issues and concerns raised during consultation
- involving patients, parents and patient representatives in designing new care pathways and facilities
- continuing to identify new issues and concerns that had not previously been raised; and,
- planning ahead in detail for implementation and for the publicity that will be needed to inform our communities of changes to their local services
- and, ultimately, seeking to ensure that future services are as good as they can be.

5. Engagement and Communication Activity, April to November 2011

Public and Stakeholder Engagement

- 5.1 Key patient and public engagement activities between April and November 2011 have included:
- Specialty-specific Focus Groups to involve patients, parents and patient representatives in reviewing and shaping care pathways and facilities.
 - Attendance at Local Joint Committee and Town and Parish Council meetings across Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin and mid Wales. These have featured presentations by the Chief Executive and Clinical Leads and Q&A sessions.
 - Attendance by the Chief Executive at meetings with Councillors from our three main local authorities.
 - Presentations and reports to the Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee for Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin, and to Montgomeryshire Community Health Council.
 - Public briefing sessions at RSH and PRH in August and November, advertised in local press.
 - Attendance by members of the project team and other Trust representative at meetings of local voluntary or community groups.
 - Providing information and asking questions through information stand at local events, including the National Childbirth Trust Nearly New Sale, the Shropshire Patient Participation Group county wide meeting, and the Trust's Annual General Meeting.
- 5.2 The valued and robust involvement and challenge of the Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (JHOSC) has been maintained with a number of formal and informal update meetings. This has included updates against the JHOSC work plan, with a further presentation planned for December 2011.

Public and Stakeholder Communication

- 5.3. Ongoing public and stakeholder communication has included:
- Two editions of a new "Looking To The Future" newsletter have been sent to Trust members, other interested parties, GP practices and available through our hospital sites. Alongside this, two "special editions" have been published via the Trust website and issued at meetings attended by Trust representatives.
 - A two page advert in the local press outlined the changes, when they will happen and what this means for patients and their families.
 - The consultation website at www.ournhsinshropshireandtelford.nhs.uk has been archived, with news and information about the reconfiguration now available from a dedicated section of the Trust website at www.sath.nhs/future. This means that we now have a single dedicated web channel, integrated with wider news and information from the Trust. This includes a clinician blog section and a regularly updated Frequently Asked Questions from patients and the public.

Staff Engagement and Communication

- 5.4 Staff engagement has also continued. For example, clinicians, support staff, managers and members of the Women and Children's clinical teams have been engaged in the development of the plans for the Women and Children's Centre at PRH.
- 5.5 Wider staff engagement and communication has continued through staff briefings (two on each site held in August and November) and the Trust's new internal weekly bulletin for the programme community (The Future This Week).

6. Status Report against Issues Raised During Consultation and Ongoing Engagement

Issues raised	Examples of how patient and public engagement is influencing the future shape of services	Current position and next steps
<i>Issues highlighted in the summary consultation report</i>		
Better buildings and facilities The potential to modernise hospital sites	Public briefings to share early plans for new facilities at PRH ahead of the Outline Business Case, more detailed proposals included within the Outline Business Case and continued engagement through focus groups in designing and shaping the new facilities. Ongoing work with patients, carers and communities to design new cancer facilities at RSH.	Engagement in the proposed building designs at PRH ahead of submission of planning application. Continued patient/carer/parent involvement in ongoing design of new facilities – see below for more information.
Best use of limited resources	Outline Business Case builds on feedback from patients, communities, staff and other stakeholders to develop affordable proposals for safe and sustainable services.	Continue development of Full Business Case.
Retention of daytime assessment at both sites	Work with focus groups, clinicians, Paediatric Triage and Transport group and others to develop model for paediatric assessment at both hospitals.	The group will continue to work to develop the protocols and procedures needed within the reconfigured children's service.
Improved quality of service and better care	Patient and clinical involvement in development of new care pathways where services are changing.	Continue work to develop and refine care pathways.
Improved access to services	See "Travel Time, Distance and Transport: Concerns about travel and transport – both for routine appointment and in an emergency / Concern about potential risks associated with longer journey times"	
Centres of Excellence and specialist services would be created Keep skills and services in the County	Work programmes underway to deliver additional benefits that build on the reconfiguration proposals, such as Trauma Unit designation at RSH and AAA screening centre at RSH. Building designs for PRH due to be submitted for planning application shortly, and these have been developed with patient, carer and parent involvement. Discussions continue with NHS partners on opportunities to further strengthen local services "e.g. through repatriation from regional centres).	Continue trauma unit and AAA screening developments. Engagement in the proposed building designs at PRH ahead of submission of planning application. Continue discussions with NHS partners re: opportunities to build on model of reconfigured services to strengthen local services
Clinical involvement and leadership	Clinical involvement and leadership has continued through the FCHS work programme. More information has been included in previous reports to the Trust Board.	Continue to ensure clinical leadership and engagement for FCHS programme.
Travel Time, Distance and Transport: Concerns about travel and transport – both for routine appointment and in an emergency / Concern about potential risks associated with longer journey times	Local cross-border travel and transport group established with involvement of local councillors. West Midlands Ambulance and Welsh Ambulance Services cross-border memorandum of understanding ensuring that the nearest ambulance attends to patients either side of the border. Paediatric Triage and Transport Group – developing guidelines and policies for the safe transfer of children from RSH to PRH should they need an inpatient stay. Neonatology – learning and development project to review best practice from elsewhere in the NHS and provide training and support to midwives in the identification and management of risk. Options for hospital shuttle bus being developed. Further detail about the proposals will be included in the Travel and Transport Plan. Options for additional car parking at the Princess Royal Hospital to be included within the planning application.	A draft Travel and Transport Plan will be published in 2012. This plan will draw together all elements of travel and transport, emergency and non-emergency into one plan. It will also describe the Trusts plans for parking, inter-site transfer and transport and signposts and entries.
Travel Time, Distance and Transport: Location of stroke services	Both hospitals will continue to provide acute stroke services, supported by a telemedicine network to provide specialist consultant input to support local decision-making on prescribing thrombolysis.	Continue to develop and evaluate telemedicine approach.

Issues raised	Examples of how patient and public engagement is influencing the future shape of services	Current position and next steps
Travel Time, Distance and Transport: Availability of public transport / transport links to Telford / affordable transport	Patient and carer views will influence the Travel and Transport Plan.	A draft Travel and Transport Plan will be published in 2012. This plan will draw together all elements of travel and transport, emergency and non-emergency into one plan. It will also describe the Trusts plans for parking, inter-site transfer and transport and signposts and entries.
Travel Time, Distance and Transport: Impact on emergency transport	Initial impact assessment indicates minimal impact from these proposals on emergency transport providers. Overall, around 1 in 50 patient contacts is affected by proposals.	Develop new emergency transfer protocols with ambulance service, care co-ordination centre etc. ahead of implementation of new services in 2014.
Travel Time, Distance and Transport: Concerns that additional travel may reduce visitors	Patient/carer feedback is influencing the design, look and feel of the new facilities including partner and family accommodation. Continue to use patient feedback to develop wider Travel and Transport Plan.	Relatives accommodation to be included in design of the new facilities. Travel and Transport plan to be published in 2012.
Travel Time, Distance and Transport: Car Parking	Outline plans for PRH development include additional car parking. In order to reduce impact on neighbouring residents, it is proposed that this will be ground level rather than multi-storey.	Include additional car parking at PRH in planning application.
Location of services: Impact on local hospital / concerns about risk of downgrading of RSH	The overall plans aim to maintain two vibrant and successful hospitals. Since consultation ended, two developments will support us to maintain and strengthen services at RSH – trauma network development across the West Midlands, and the establishment of AAA screening. The Trust has been given the go ahead for trauma unit status and an AAA screening centre at RSH (with screening also being delivered at locations across the county). The consultation proposals have strengthened our application for both developments.	Continue with plans to establish Trauma Unit and AAA screening centre at RSH.
Location of services: The impact of concentrating Women and Children's Services at PRH and Surgery at RSH would have on people's ability to access their local hospital	Development of model for Children's Assessment Unit at RSH adjacent to A&E. Development of options for re-provision of Midwifery-Led Unit, early pregnancy assessment service, antenatal clinics and day assessment, and children's outpatients at RSH. Continue to provide day cases and outpatient appointments at both sites. Analysis of overall impact of these proposals on where patients access services (these proposals will affect around 1 in 50 patient contacts). Continue to incorporate issues into the design and development of care pathways.	Development of the detailed operational plans for the Childrens Assessment Unit. Detailed design and planning for the relocation of services at RSH for inclusion in the Full Business Case.
Location of services: Concerns around the supporting infrastructure at RSH to accommodate surgery	Productivity and improvement projects are underway within the Trust to improve the outcomes and experience of patients including implementation of the Bed Bundle. Planning for the development of additional ITU capacity at RSH.	General and targeted engagement with all staff in relation to the Trusts transformational change programmes.
Location of services: Concerns about staff being able to access a surgical opinion at PRH	Patients engaged through a surgery focus group. Trust clinicians working to develop sustainable rotas, with appropriate scheduling and job planning to ensure the provision of 24 hour surgical support at PRH.	Theatre and outpatient mapping exercises underway to understand and agree future job plans to support new rotas.

Issues raised	Examples of how patient and public engagement is influencing the future shape of services	Current position and next steps
Location of services: Unhappiness about the transfer of the Rainbow Children's Cancer Unit from RSH to PRH	Paediatric oncology and haematology Focus Groups established with one over-arching group and three sub-groups (build/environment; access and transport; legacy). Meetings between the Trust, clinicians and parents to address concerns and develop plans. Development of a care pathway to reduce door-to-needle time to minimise the impact of additional travel time from Shrewsbury to Telford. Parent involvement in development of outline plans for the new services at Telford. Plans have been changed in response to parent feedback.	Parents to be involved in the design and environment of the new Children's Cancer and Haematology Unit at PRH. Clinicians and the Rainbow Unit team continue to be engaged in the development of the new unit. Engage local children in designing the look and feel of the new children's facilities.
Location of services: Concerns about children accessing RSH out of hours	The Paediatric Triage and Transport Group is developing guidelines to ensure that, as far as possible, children access the right service at the right time based on their clinical need. The workforce plans outlined within the Outline Business Case support a consultant on-call 24/7 at RSH should a child be brought in out of hours who requires a paediatrician.	The group will continue to work to develop the protocols and procedures needed within the reconfigured children's service.
Further issues identified as part of ongoing patient and public engagement		
Impact of building work: I live near PRH - what impact will the building work have?	Presentation to Hadley and Leegomery Parish Council as the host council for the PRH. Opportunities to reduce impact on neighbouring residential areas included within planning application process, and also in selection of Procure 21+ construction partner.	Drop in sessions to be held to provide an opportunity to review the proposed plans. Further environmental and noise impact to be included with planning application. Options for additional car parking to reduce risk of overspill to be included in planning application.
Practical issues associated with planned changes: Which hospital will I need to go to?	Key issues and concerns are being logged, and will shape a comprehensive plan for communicating what people should do will be implemented nearer the time of change	Commitment to develop an individualised plan for all children subject to ongoing/regular treatment and follow-up plans. Main communication of changes to take place in 2013.
Practical issues associated with planned changes: How do I get there, and where do I need to go to when I arrive?	Childrens and Childrens Oncology and Haematology Focus Groups have highlighted the need for clear signage; drop off/short stay bays; and dedicated entry points. Also the need for clear directions from western Shropshire and mid Wales, including alternative routes and public transport.	This is being incorporated into the plans for the new Women and Children's Centre at PRH
Telehealthcare development: How will telehealthcare be of benefit and reduce the need to travel to hospital?	The Chief Executive has highlighted the Trust's aspirations to use modern technologies to deliver more care closer to home and reduce the need to travel to Shrewsbury or Telford. A rural health conference was held in October 2011 for clinicians and staff from Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin and Mid Wales to hear about options for developing telehealth services locally.	Continue clinically-led discussions to develop agreed plans for telehealthcare implementation.

Issues raised	Examples of how patient and public engagement is influencing the future shape of services	Current position and next steps
<p>New Children's Cancer Unit: Will the new Children's Cancer and Haematology Unit fulfil the commitments made during consultation?</p>	<p>Some draft design plans shared with a parents focus group did not fulfil the commitments made during consultation. Feedback received at these meetings has led to improvements in the proposed layout, design and facilities for the new unit.</p>	<p>The play leaders from the Rainbow Unit will be working with children to get their views and thoughts on the feel and design of the new unit. The group will then come together to see what the children would like within the new unit. Their 'collage boards' will then be used alongside the parents' and staff 'collage boards' to shape the colours and feel of the new unit.</p> <p>Improve internal approval process to ensure that design plans continue to address consultation commitments.</p>
<p>Children with complex needs: Will the children's inpatient ward address the needs of children with complex needs?</p>	<p>Meetings with parents and families have been held and the Childrens Focus Group established. Feedback received has influenced the design and requirements of the inpatient ward.</p> <p>Consolidating children's inpatient services on one site provides ancillary benefits in that we can develop improved, dedicated facilities for adolescents. Views from parents and children are helping to shape these facilities.</p>	<p>The very practical and essential needs of patients raised by the group have been incorporated into the draft designs (e.g. the need for large changing tables, tracking hoists, sensory sensitive space). The group will continue to meet.</p>

7. Gap Analysis

7.1 A summary assessment against key legislation and guidance for patient and public engagement is included in Section 3. Engagement activity is focused on addressing statutory requirements, aspiring to best practice and addressing programme risks. Whilst improvements can be made to improve compliance and strengthen engagement, these need to be considered alongside other competing demands on the Trust resources. The Project Board keeps this under review and ensures that engagement is sufficiently prioritised within available resources and the principal risks are managed.

7.2 Key activities for the next phase of this work include:

- Reviewing and strengthening the distribution of the "Looking To The Future" newsletter
- Developing and agreeing with our commissioners a plan for addressing the recommendations in the Equality Impact Assessment
- Engagement in the plans for the new development at PRH, submission of planning application and ongoing engagement in detailed design of the new facilities
- Maintaining focus groups to engage patients and parents in designing care pathways and new facilities
- Establishing a stakeholder forum to engage partner organisations in shaping the future of health services.

7.3 A comprehensive engagement plan is being developed to respond to the issues raised by patients and communities, take forward the key themes and issues that they have raised, engage with stakeholders and plan for successful delivery of the new services. This plan will be agreed and monitored through the FCHS Project Board, which reports to the Hospital Executive Committee.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1 The Trust Board is asked to note the engagement and communication report for April to November 2011.

Eitem 4.4

P-03-308 Achub Theatr Gwent

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod cyllid ar gyfer Theatr Gwent yn parhau. Mae tynnu'r adnodd gwerthfawr hwn oddi ar y cymunedau a wasanaethwyd ganddo ers dros ddeng mlynedd ar hugain yn amddifadu pobl ifanc o gyfle pwysig i ymgysylltu â'r celfyddydau.

Linc i'r ddeiseb: <http://www.cynulliadcymru.org/gethome/e-petitions-old/admissible-pet/p-03-308.htm>

Cynigwyd gan: George Davis-Stewart

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: Tachwedd 2010

Nifer y llofnodion: 1,118

P-03-311 Spectacle Theatre

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod y cyllid yn parhau ar gyfer Cwmni Theatr Spectacle, yng Nghwm Rhymni, sydd wedi ennill gwobrau. Mae'r cwmni wedi gwasanaethu ysgolion a chymunedau ers dros 30 mlynedd, a bydd ei golli yn amddifadu pobl o adnodd amhrisiadwy a sefydlwyd ers amser maith ac, o ganlyniad, gyfleoedd yn y dyfodol i gymryd rhan mewn theatr a drama leol.

Ysytriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: Mis Ionawr 2011

Cynigwyd gan: Cyfeillion Theatr Spectacle

Nifer y llofnodion: 2,158

Gwybodaeth ategol:

Sefydlwyd Cwmni Theatr Spectacle ym 1979. Yn ddiweddar, penderfynodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i beidio ag ariannu'r cwmni ymhellach, gan ddechrau yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf (o fis Ebrill 2011).

Ar ôl treulio degawdau yn ymgysylltu ag ysgolion a phrosiectau cymunedol amrywiol yn awdurdod Rhondda Cynon Taf ac awdurdodau lleol eraill, mae Cwmni Theatr Spectacle yn parhau i gynhyrchu gwaith theatr o ansawdd uchel sy'n mynd i'r afael â heriau cymdeithasol a materion pwysig eraill.

Mae'r cwmni yn ceisio hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb a'r syniad o ddinasyddiaeth, a gwella'r sefyllfa yn hynny o beth, ac felly'n cyfrannu at gydlyniant cymunedol. Mae'n amlwg bod ysbryd sawl elfen berthnasol o ddogfen *Cymru'n Un*, yn ogystal ag ymarferion cysylltiedig, eisoes wedi'u mewnloli yng ngwaith y cwmni.

Mewn datganiad Cabinet a wnaed yn gynharach eleni ar *Ymrwymadau Cymru'n Un mewn perthynas â'r Celfyddydau*, dywedodd Alun Ffred Jones, y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth:

Mae cymunedau lleol yn bwysig, ac mae'n hanfodol rhoi'r cyfle i bobl Cymru wyllo neu gymryd rhan yn y celfyddydau ble bynnag maent yn byw.

Mae Cwmni Theatr Spectacle yn parhau i gyflawni'r nod hwn mewn modd ymarferol. Er enghraifft, yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf, mae'r cwmni wedi cyfrannu at gyfanswm o 385 o berfformiadau a sesiynau gweithdy, ac felly wedi ymgysylltu â 14,329 o gyfranogwyr, gan gynnwys 12,000 o ddisgyblion ysgol yn eu plith.

Ychwanegodd y Gweinidog:

Drwy osod sylfeini cadarn yma yng Nghymru, yr ydym hefyd yn sicrhau fod gennym gelfyddydau uchel eu hansawdd i'w harddangos dramor fel rhan o'n gwaith i hyrwyddo ein henw da yn rhyngwladol.

Cydnabuwyd hygredded rhyngwladol Cwmni Theatr Spectacle yn 2007, pan enillodd y cwmni ddwy wobr mewn gŵyl ryngwladol ar gyfer theatr plant a gynhaliwyd yn Shanghai. Mewn perthynas â'i gynhyrchiad o *The Lazy Ant*, enillodd y cwmni'r wobr am y cynhyrchiad gorau a'r wobr am y sgript orau. Aethpwyd â'r cynhyrchiad ar daith o amgylch Cymru yn dilyn yr ŵyl.

Bydd y penderfyniad i beidio ag ariannu Cwmni Theatr Spectacle ymhellach nid yn unig yn peryglu swyddi'r chwe aelod o staff craidd, ond bydd hefyd yn peryglu cyfleodd cyflogaeth eraill posibl a'r profiadau eang a gynigir i nifer o weithwyr theatr (oddeutu 50 dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf).

Yn allweddol, bydd Cwm Rhondda, sydd eisoes wedi'i ddynodi'n ardal ag 'anghenion', ynghyd ag ardaloedd eraill y mae'r cwmni yn eu cynnwys yn ei weithgareddau, yn colli eu darpariaeth theatr ar gyfer ysgolion drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg. Bydd cymunedau hefyd yn cael eu hamddifadu ymhellach o ran diwylliant os caiff y cwmni proffesiynol, crefftus a phrofiadol hwn ei ddiddymu.

P-03-314 Achub Theatr Powys a Theatr Ieuencid Canolbarth Powys

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Yn dilyn penderfyniad Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i dynnu arian refeniw oddi ar Theatr Powys o fis Ebrill 2011, rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod cyllid priodol yn cael ei gadw ar gyfer Theatr Powys a Theatr Ieuencid Canolbarth Powys. Byddai methu â sicrhau hyn yn arwain at dynnu'r ddwy ddarpariaeth o'r cymunedau a gafodd eu gwasanaethu ganddynt am dri degawd; gan amddifadu pobl ifanc o gyfle sylweddol i ymgysylltu â'r Celfyddydau. Mae Theatr Ieuencid Canolbarth Powys hefyd yn un o nifer fach iawn o weithgareddau bugeiliol sydd ar gael i bobl ifanc yr ardal hon.

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: Mawrth 2011

Cynigwyd gan: Michael Chadwick

Nifer y llofnodion: 1,152



WALES AUDIT OFFICE
SWYDDFA ARCHWILIO CYMRU

Wales Audit Office / Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru

Date: 9 December 2011
Your ref: P-03-308 / 311 / 314 / 317
Our ref: HVT/1501/fgb
Page: 1 of 2

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Mr William Powell AM
Chair, Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Powell

ARTS COUNCIL OF WALES INVESTMENT REVIEW

Thank you for your letter of 9 November asking me to include an examination of the Arts Council's Investment Review in my forward work programme.

I need to be clear that it is not within my remit to comment or pass judgement on the relative merits of decisions made by the Arts Council.

In response to correspondence received earlier this year about the Review and the Council's openness and accountability in reaching its final conclusions, my staff undertook some work to determine whether a more in-depth investigation was warranted.

I was already aware from my audit of its financial statements that the Council commissioned RSM Tenon to undertake a series of internal audit reviews to provide assurance in respect of the Investment Review process. Four reviews were completed at different stages and the internal auditors concluded favourably on each stage of the process reporting that *'the Council can take substantial assurance that the controls upon which the organisation relies to manage this area, as currently laid down and operated, are effective'*.

My staff also reviewed the Council's arrangements for dealing with appeals against its decisions. I was satisfied that, on the strength of these enquiries and the evidence of the Council's internal auditors, no further investigation was warranted. I remain of that view but if your Committee or its individual petitioners have any direct evidence that might lead me to reconsider this decision I would be happy to review it.

Direct Line: 029 2032 0510

E-mail: huw.vaughan.thomas@wao.gov.uk

Tudalen 43

Date: 9 December 2011
Our ref: HVT/1505/fgb
Page: 2 of 2

I have noted in particular your reference to discussions about the overarching direction of the arts agenda and its delivery of a value for money strategic approach. I see that the Government has committed to a review of the support for arts in schools including theatre experiences for young people. A value for money study ahead of the outcome of that review would, I think, be premature. However, I review my plans for value for money examinations annually to ensure its continuing relevance. I will bear your Committee's work in mind when I next consider the options for my forward work programme.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Huw Vaughan Thomas', is written over a horizontal line.

HUW VAUGHAN THOMAS
AUDITOR GENERAL FOR WALES

Eitem 4.7

PET(4)-01-12 p13a

P-04-339 Gorfodi Safonau Lles Anifeiliaid yn y Diwydiant Ffermio Cŵn Bach yn Ne-orllewin Cymru

Geiriad y Ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnal ymchwiliad annibynnol i orfodi safonau lles anifeiliaid yn y diwydiant ffermio cŵn bach yn ne-orllewin Cymru.

Ceir yr ymyrraeth a'r ymchwiliad annibynnol hyn o ganlyniad i'r atgasedd eang sy'n bodoli oherwydd ei bod mor rhwydd cael trwydded i ffermio cŵn bach ac yn sgil diffyg gorfodi safonau lles. Mae'r atgasedd hwn yn creu delwedd negyddol iawn o Gymru ledled Cymru, y Deyrnas Unedig ac yn rhyngwladol. Yn ein barn ni, sefydlu ymchwiliad annibynnol yw'r unig ffordd ymlaen, a bydd hyn yn gam bach tuag at adfer enw da Cymru ledled y Deyrnas Unedig ac yn rhyngwladol. Gobeithiwn y bydd yr ymchwiliad hefyd yn cwtogi ar weithgareddau ffaidd y ffermydd cŵn bach didrwydded.

Cynigwyd gan: Colin Richardson

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: Mis Hydref 2011

Nifer y llofnodion: 2169

Additional information for the e-petition

From our limited enquiries it has become apparent that there are large variances in the required criteria for licensing kennels and commercial breeders within the local authorities in Wales.

As all authorities should be taking cognisance of the relevant animal welfare legislation and other statutory requirements for the care and health of dogs there should be some uniformity in the granting of licences. This is not happening. We believe that the only way to determine why there are these variances is to have an independent enquiry into the processes and requirements of each authority.

At the present time the effect of the licensing of commercial breeders who in the opinion of several 1000s of people do not meet basic welfare and health needs only shows Wales in a negative light.

Wales has the reputation for being the centre of bad practices within both the councils, licensed and unlicensed dog breeders. In 2012 the battery farming of chickens is to be outlawed. How can it be correct to allow the continuance of what is in effect the battery farming of dogs?

A basic question has to be asked of local authorities as to why are licences granted when, by some of the local authorities own admission, there is insufficient staff to properly monitor the situation.

Unfortunately some authorities become entrenched and take on an almost siege mentality when questions are asked about the planning and licensing processes. It is our considered opinion that only by having an independent enquiry will mal-practice be recognised and hopefully a world class system can be initiated.

An independent enquiry will only enhance the reputation of Wales and show the UK and the rest of the world that the Welsh Government takes its legal and ethical responsibilities seriously and will not condone the ill-treatment of animals due to the inadequacies of a failing planning and licensing system.

Welsh Dogs Advisory Group

45 Great Western Avenue
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CF31 1NN
Email:enquiries@talyot.co.uk

Mr Bryan Thomas,
Director
Director of Environmental Services and Housing
Neuadd Cyngor Ceredigion,
Penmorfa,
Aberaeron,
Ceredigion.
SA46 0PA

6th October 2011

Dear Mr Thomas

We are a group of ethical dog breeders living in Wales who are concerned that legislation is not being enforced with regard to so called unlicensed 'puppy farms' and that there may be some divergence in the criteria for licencing puppy farm operations.

Our aims are:

- 1) To act as a conduit between responsible dog owners in Wales and the Welsh Assembly.
- 2) To work to improve the welfare of dogs in Wales
- 3) To provide expertise to any relevant body on dog related matters
- 4) To promote responsible dog ownership through education.
- 5) To help protect the rights of people and their dogs in legitimate leisure activities
- 6) To work with authorities to ensure legislation is practical, makes best use of resources and is capable of achieving its aims.

We have noticed that there is no uniform approach to licencing within the various local authorities in Wales. As can be seen from the above one of our aims #6 is "To work with authorities to ensure legislation is practical, makes best use of resources and is capable of achieving its aims."

To further our understanding of the licensing procedures and other criteria taken into consideration by your department for approving commercial dog breeders and, the enforcement processes and procedures, we would be grateful if your department could provide us with that relevant information.

If you need clarification on any point please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully



Colin Richardson

Tudalen 47

John Griffiths AC / AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy
Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-339
Ein cyf/Our ref JG/06772/11

William Powell AM
Chair Petition's Committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA
committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

15 November 2011

Dear William,

Thank you for your letter in which you seek my views on the issues raised in the petition.

I announced on the 28th June this year that raising standards of animal welfare continues to be important for Government and dealing with unscrupulous dog breeders is regarded as a high priority. This is consistent with the objectives of the Animal Health and Welfare Strategy.

The Animal Welfare Act 2006 introduced the concept of the duty of care for pet animals – which has long been applied to farm animals and the introduction of the concept of the “five needs” - a suitable environment to live in; a healthy diet; ability to behave normally; appropriate company; and protection from pain, suffering injury and disease.

Included in the draft Regulations, on which we will be consulting shortly, is Ministerial Guidance to local authorities that clearly sets out the responsibilities they will be expected to follow in both licensing and enforcement. This will ensure a more consistent approach by local authorities to the licensing and enforcement of dog breeding premises.

Consequently I see no reason, at this stage, for an independent inquiry into the enforcement of animal welfare standards in the dog breeding industry.

Best wishes

John Griffiths AC / AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy
Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur wedi'i ailgylchu (100%)

English Enquiry Line 0845 010 3300
Llinell Ymholiadau Cymraeg 0845 010 4400
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Printed on 100% recycled paper



Response to petition questionnaire.

Questions you may wish to consider in responding

1. Do you feel that the Welsh Government (or another body) should investigate the enforcement of animal welfare legislation in the dog breeding industry in South-west Wales?

Yes, there should be a body to investigate or oversee enforcement of animal welfare in the dog breeding industry in South -west Wales. This body should be independent of any council and should NOT be connected to the Kennel Club.

The reason for a body to investigate is that Puppy Love Campaigns have presented evidence of cruelty and breaches in license conditions to both Carmarthen council and Ceredigion, and, have been met with either denial there is a problem or excuses for no action taken. We have helped 3 TV companies to make programmes showing the neglect yet still there was no decent enforcement or prosecution to follow exposure . The worst of these was in Ceredigion where we exposed an unlicensed breeder, on seeing our film Dogs Trust vet, Chris Laurence said on camera to BBC Wales they were the worst conditions he had ever seen in his long career.

The breeder held 92 dogs on an unmanned farm, conditions were disgusting. There were dogs needing veterinary treatment, serious eye conditions both in pups and adult dogs, skin complaints which meant the coats of some dogs were literally hanging off. There was also a lame dog and pup. The breeder was allowed by Ceredigion council to disperse dogs (possibly to other breeders) and to take some dogs for euthanasia. Thank fully a couple of the dogs were saved by vet and passed onto rescue. One dog needed an eye removed another had

lungworm and very bad hips.

In our opinion this breeder should have been prosecuted for cruelty but Ceredigion council gave him a license to keep 12 breeding bitches once he had cleaned up the hell hole the dogs were living in. He was still allowed to keep the dogs on unmanned premises and when we paid him a visit after license was issued conditions were not much better than before. Dogs had no water or food and some pups had eye conditions. We have film and photographs of this establishment which we can supply for you or if you can visit <http://www.puppylovecampaigns.org/investigations.shtml> this page of our website and view the first video from the BBC it will show you the case in full.

2. Do you feel that dog breeding licences are granted too easily? Do the requirements that need to be fulfilled before a licence is issued need to be tightened up?

Yes, licenses are granted far too easily, even before all license conditions are in place. If an unlicensed breeder is discovered LA's do their utmost to issue license as soon as possible. The case above shows how easy it is for breeders to get a license even after neglect and cruelty is uncovered.

Licenses are given to old sheds, pig pens, barns and even old metal freight containers from the backs of lorries. We know of at least one other premises in Ceredigion where 50 dogs are kept on unmanned property. This is totally unacceptable.

3. What are the barriers to the effective enforcement of animal welfare legislation in the dog breeding industry?

There is a lack of common understanding across licensing authorities of the specific issues relating to companion animal welfare. Some councils clearly regard dog breeding as a purely agricultural livestock business rather than a highly specialised activity in which the product is a domestic pet with a potential life expectancy of 12 to 14 years and where the outcome for the final purchaser is entirely dependent on the knowledge, care and practises of the breeder. Another consideration is the likelihood that some of these establishments are owned/operated by person/persons known to the LA

There also appears to be a predisposition in favour of the farmer, particularly in Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion. On a number of occasions, enforcement officers have been presented with photographic and video evidence of failure to comply with the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and license conditions, yet rather than acting promptly and with minimal advance notice to the breeder,

inspections take place days later and notice is given, unsurprisingly, improvements in standards are reported, albeit temporarily as no follow up is made.

Licences have also been readily granted to puppy farmers previously trading illegally as an adjunct to an existing agricultural business and where evidence of previous bad practise has been provided, but with no ongoing monitoring.

4. Do you feel it should be compulsory for all pups to be microchipped before sale?

Yes most definitely, traceability is a must

5. How big a problem is unlicensed dog breeding in Wales?

Very big, its estimated there are as many unlicensed premises as there are licensed . RSPCA has just made a statement which says there are 2000 breeding premises in Wales. Puppy Love think the majority of these are unlicensed. If and when these breeders are discovered if licenses are issued the problem will be even more out of control than it is today. This would be huge concern to campaigners and the general public alike.

Notes ; Puppy Love Campaigns are the largest and most active anti puppy farm campaigners in the UK . We take many reports from the public about sick or dead pups they have purchased from pet shops or small ads . Most of these pups have started their lives in Wales, among filth and disease and some are riddled with hereditary health problems. We would urge you to consider this petition very carefully before the name of Wales is tainted any further.

We have no objection to providing oral evidence we can also show video evidence if you so wish.

**Veronica Lambert
and the Team**

<http://www.puppylovecampaigns.org>









www.puppylovecampaigns.org

Response to questions asked by the Petitions Committee

Q. Do you feel that the Welsh Government (or another body) should investigate the enforcement of animal welfare legislation in the dog breeding industry in South-West Wales?

A. Yes, I strongly believe that the Welsh Government or an independent body answerable to the Welsh Assembly Government should investigate the enforcement of animal welfare legislation in South West Wales.

Q. Do you feel that dog breeding licenses are granted too easily?

A. Yes, dog breeding licenses are granted too easily allowing dog breeding to be carried out in premises that should not be allowed to be used for the purpose of breeding dogs and raising puppies. This is particularly noticeable if the dog breeder has a farming business, in the main livestock or arable farming. By doing so Councils are allowing dog breeders to accommodate dogs and puppies in premises previously used for livestock or storage, such as large agriculture sheds, agriculture barns, poultry sheds, pig sty's and even large containers such as one would expect to see on the rear of articulated lorries are considered by the Council to meet the standards required for licensing under the Breeding and Sale of Dogs (welfare) Act 1999.

These types of buildings are expensive to adapt for dog breeding and impossible to heat (the majority are never adapted but are used by the breeders for their dogs in the same condition as they would have used for their livestock). They are unsuitable to be used for the purpose of containing dogs for the purpose of breeding long term (from birth to eight years or more). This practice results in hundreds of dogs accommodated in isolation and often severe deprivation, in small, damp, concrete cubicles (previously used for calves/sheep). Many dogs and whelping bitches are not provided with adequate beds and bedding and many breeders do not supply a whelping pen or an isolation unit if a dog is unwell and contagious. Most do not have exercise areas attached to their sleeping quarters which would allow dogs during day time hours, to have natural daylight and free exercise, which is part of the licensing conditions but are accommodated indoors without natural light and isolated from human contact, other than when fed. Yet these dogs are producing puppies for the purpose of being sold to pet homes through the puppy trade but have no knowledge of humans or of being handled in the world outside their concrete cubicle or pen.

These buildings cannot meet the standards as intended or one would expect in the Dog Breeding and Sale of Dogs (welfare) Act 1999. Councils are applying the legislation very loosely and are lax in ensuring the standard as intended by the Act are met before granting a licence. If these buildings could not meet the standards required to be suitable for licensing under the Dog Boarding Establishments Act for owners who wished to board their dogs in kennels for short periods of time, (days or weeks) then they should not be considered acceptable by Councils for licensing as dog breeding kennels.

Individuals who apply for dog breeding licenses, to keep breeding dogs, (dams, sires) in these agriculture buildings are expecting to keep their dogs in confinement for a lifetime of breeding, which is eight years or longer and to accommodate and breed from as many dogs as the building will allow. This in many cases can only be described as the battery farming of dogs, with the approval of the Council who are responsible for granting the licence and in some instances planning permission.

Although it is not in the licensing Inspectors remit to ensure the premises have planning permission

for dog breeding prior to granting a dog breeders licence, it would make practical sense for the Council Public Protection/Environmental Health Department (responsible for issuing a dog breeders licence) to communicate with their own Planning Department to ascertain whether the premises have applied for planning permission or change of use from agriculture to dog breeding (if applicable) before they issue a dog breeders licence. Failure to communicate is no excuse for premises to be operating without planning permission or to increase the numbers of dogs from the number stated on the original planning application. An example can be highlighted here with additional information on my **blog: <http://batterydogfarmingdealerspetshops.blogspot.com/>**

One premises applied for planning permission in 1994 for the change of use of calf pens into dog kennels and approval was granted for 9 dogs. This permission required prior approval of the Local Planning Authority for any intensification of the business. Over the next 17 years the numbers of dogs on the premises had intensified until in the last 2 or 3 years the numbers reached 140 dogs, then 180 dogs but the current figure is now 196 dogs that the owner is licensed to keep on the premises. However, the owner never contacted planning during the 17 years to advise them of the intensification of his business. The owner, a sheep farmer now has in addition to 196 dogs, 120 acres of land, with another 100 acres rented, 850 breeding sheep and 200 followers. The sheep farmer/dog breeder employs 1 full and 1 part time staff, who is also the farmers wife and works full time for the local authority. In addition to their sheep, dogs and puppies they also have children to care for.

It was early this year that Puppy Alert contacted Carmarthenshire Council Planning (Enforcement) regarding an application by this sheep farmer for an agriculture shed on his premises (which had permission granted 'determined for agriculture use' a few months previously). With the knowledge that he was already the largest dog breeder supplying dealers and pet shops in S W Wales with puppies I had my suspicions that the agriculture shed was likely to be used, not for sheep and storage as the application stated but for accommodating dogs. This was found to be the case when the enforcement officer visited the premises.

The shed was fitted out with cubicles for dog breeding, ceramic tiled and with automatic drinkers for the dogs. At this time the premises were licensed (last inspection report 140) in fact 161 dogs counted. I asked the Enforcement Officer after his visit to the premises how many dogs he thought he may have seen and I suggested to him 140 dogs, he laughed and said, 'you can double that figure'. I was astounded and immediately contacted the department responsible for licensing the premises, who denied any knowledge or that the figure (double the licence number) was true. I was not believed and to make it necessary for the Council to take me seriously I suggested that they speak to the Enforcement Officer who could confirm to them what he saw. The licensing officer said he would need a statement from him (the Enforcement Officer) which I understand having spoken to him again later, he was prepared to give.

Puppy Alert asked for the support of the public asking them to write in to the Council objecting to the planning application on these premises for change of use from agriculture to dog breeding. By doing so it would mean the application for change of use should then go before the planning committee rather than to be decided under delegated powers. The objections I believe were nearly 800 but the application was passed by the planning committee who were guided by their planning officer to vote for approval. This decision gave Carmarthenshire its largest licensed battery dog farm, now complete with planning permission for 196 dogs and their puppies and no staff to care for them. This is a very irresponsible decision and has set a precedent for others to follow.

I was astounded to realise there was another 'new shed' on the premises other than the one I refer to above, which came to my notice about 4-6 weeks prior to the application highlighted above going before the Councillors on the planning committee. Whilst I was concentrating hard on asking

people to object to ensure the application would go before the elected councillors on the planning committee, this other application for change of use from agriculture to dog breeding was swiftly determined without my being aware until too late (this was late 2011) by the planning department.

I then realized that what was referred to on a inspection report of 2008 as (new shed) was this earlier built shed that was for agriculture use too and again the applicant did not have planning permission for change of use either but was also being used to accommodate dogs. Again neither planning or licensing were prepared to take any action against the applicant, planning only suggested he put in a planning application for change of use (which he did in 2011) and Public Protection responsible for licensing did not take any action regarding the increase in numbers of dogs.

This has now set a precedent for other farmers or anyone with a farm holding number to follow, apply to the Council for an agriculture shed which will go under agriculture determined which is a formality, fill the shed with dogs (if you already have a licence) or apply later for one (the Council very rarely prosecute for unlicensed dog breeding, they give a slap on the wrist and then issue a dog breeders licence). Then the farmer, dog breeder apply for change of use from agriculture to dog breeding, no questions asked and you have yet one more licensed battery dog farm with planning permission. It is too easy for farmers to have a few breeding dogs, then for it to become a cottage industry, then before long it is an established business of breeding dogs for the pet trade with hundreds of dogs having litter after litter on a conveyor belt system. None of these dogs are health screened for known hereditary diseases under the KC/BVA health screening schemes for pedigree dogs. Many of these breeders do not regularly vaccinate and worm their dogs or visit a vet with them due to cost. Due to the fact that they sell litters of puppies to dealers they are never held responsible for all the puppies that due to poor living conditions, breeding practices become ill or die soon after purchase from a dealer or pet shop, they are never held accountable. Even when Puppy Alert has notified the Council that a puppy sold from one of their premises (if puppy sold with breeder details, this is rare) has died or is a carrier of a contagious disease, there is little interest.

The Council by ignoring the increase in numbers of dogs and re-issuing the licence each year for these premises have already failed in their duty of care, lacked integrity by not ensuring the welfare of the dogs were not going to be compromised by doing so. The Council must have been aware that the farmer did not employ staff specifically for the purpose of caring for the dogs and their litters of puppies, therefore why did they not ask he reduce the numbers of dogs or employ staff or revoke the licence? Why wasn't the farmer/dog breeder questioned over the yearly increase in numbers of dogs on the premises used for the purpose of breeding and producing litters of puppies that were sold to dealers and pet shops?

Why when Puppy Alert contacted planning enforcement earlier this year did they ignore the fact that the sheep farmer had never asked for planning permission to intensify his business and increase the numbers of dogs on the premises until after enforcement were notified? Why was an enforcement notice not served on the premises? Not just for one agriculture shed but as I later learnt for two!

It s interesting to read the licensing inspectors comments on visiting the premises in the preceding years.

14.08.2006: 95 dogs. Manhole covers to drains to have covers. Isolation pen change. Records ok need to be more specific for each breeding bitch. Stated he was in the process of getting records computerized. Possible overcrowding in some pens. Bedding, sawdust/ shredded paper. Will need to be inspected before next application!! Exercise facility – yard out front of buildings, needs

cleaning.

**Therefore no attached exercise facility and overcrowding in pens and no proper bedding, it was suggested another inspection before next yearly application but the next inspection visit was not until 11.05.2007.*

11.05.2007. 125 dogs. Slightly overcrowded in some pens but satisfactory to licence. Separate isolation (convert old garage) before next licensing visit in December. Bedding, shredded paper.

**Overcrowding, with 125 dogs there was even at this time a reason to reduce numbers of dogs. There was no isolation unit.*

14.08.2008. 116 dogs plus 15 litters. (New Shed) Mesh cages /pens in old shed need attention. Build up of cobwebs and sawdust, needs cleaning. Fire extinguisher's needed in new shed. Records well kept. If dogs use area outside 'new shed' as an exercise area then this needs to be void of hazardous materials. At present it could cause injury.

**Due to the condition in the area outside the 'new shed' it does not indicate to me it used for exercise for 116 dogs. Condition of pens cage needed attention. Needed cleaning. No fire extinguishers.*

Sorry, need to locate inspection report for 2009.

07.12.2010. dogs 161 plus 17 litters. More dogs from isolation pens should be clear at all times. Fire extinguisher and no smoking signs needed in new block. Keep an eye on cocker spaniel showing early type of stereotypical although assured us this was due to the presence of strangers and she does not do so all the time. Bedding shredded tissue paper. Temperature – low freezing temperatures outside, good inside heat lamps.

**Even more dogs, isolation pens not clear, query over mental behaviour of dog – kennel stress, going crazy? No proper bedding, no mention of beds. Very cold. Only puppies would have heating lamps and whelping bitches – other dogs would not only shredded tissue paper. Not adequate.*

From these inspection reports of the premises in question it does indicate the numbers and the concern over parts of the licensing conditions but it has not prevented the council limiting numbers dogs (no staff) but allowing the increase to today's figure of 196 dogs plus litters, no fire fighting equipment, an accident waiting to happen. Unlike dog boarding kennels (at least in England) and dog breeding kennels they are inspected by a fire officer. Why does this not happen in premises in Wales?

Waste: this is something that I felt should have been a consideration in all premises and this was something I communicated with the Environment Agency over. Some waste from dog kennels is hazardous waste but reading inspection reports the method of disposal is so varied, meaning many dog breeders are breaking the law but still it continues. In view of how many dog breeders do not appear to use a vet at all or only if a dog is unwell one has to question what happens to the dogs and puppies bodies that die or are still born etc on the premises?

The council does not ask these questions but with over 3,364 breeding bitches in nearly 90 licensed premises in Carmarthenshire capable of producing 16,820 puppies per annum with equally as many breeders operating unlicensed. Add this to the number of dogs in licensed premises in Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire resulting in breeders not complying with the Environment Act and acting responsibly due to the methods of disposal used by them. Yet the Council are not taking any action

to ensure the dog breeders comply with good practice to safeguard the environment in not allowing hazardous waste to go into water courses or into the air.*

Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/puppyalert/>

Puppy Alert has requested the yearly inspection reports of dog breeding premises over the last few years. It appears to me the re-issue of a yearly dog breeders licence is an automatic formality by the department responsible for licensing dog breeders. The Inspector questions the dog breeder, ticking boxes, making notes, sometimes even making constructive comments which do refer to none compliance with the licence conditions, then it appears returning to the office and filing the inspection report away until the following year without ever taking the dog breeder to task over none compliance. Is the senior environmental health officer responsible for licensing ever asked by the inspecting officer to take into consideration the inspection reports with a view to revoke the licence? It appears not.

When Puppy Alert has with valid reason complained to Carmarthenshire County Council regarding premises, particularly after TV programmes or undercover video film highlighting the appalling conditions for the dogs in some premises. My concerns have not been taken seriously but dismissed in some instances, as time wasting. The Council I feel is very protective of the dog breeders they licence or maybe it is because they do not like to be reminded of their own failings in granting licenses to premises that are sometimes not fit to be licensed and are lacking in concern for animal welfare.

Time and time again the same comments are made on inspection reports such as the following, most contravene the dog breeding licence conditions:-

Record keeping.

Records of puppies sales not seen, although selling to London and Manchester pet shops.

Records incomplete.

Records not seen.

Records with the accountant

No records seen today

Records need to be kept up to date.

Some records missing.

Re- visit to check records – records checked lack details of purchasers.

How can the Inspector know if licence conditions relating to the breeding of the dogs are not ready for inspection, complete or inadequate? Such as the numbers of litters each breeding bitch produces, the one litter in 12 month period applies and can verify who the puppies were sold to, if the licence holder is not keeping records or fails to keep them up to date?

Exercise, the dogs are supposed to have an exercise area separate but attached to their sleeping area according to the licence conditions but a large majority of breeders do not supply an exercise area attached to the sleeping/kennel area. The Inspecting officer accepts the dogs breeders word that dogs are exercised in a yard or field and this is sometimes noted on the inspection form. But this is not what the legislation intended. It was intended that dog breeding establishments should have free access for the dogs to an exercise area attached to the kennel area. The licensing officer has no proof on a once yearly visit that the dogs are exercised in yard or field. Therefore why has the licensing officer and the vet during their initial licensing inspection said that an exercise area must be part of and attached to the kennel before a license is granted?

In view of many dog breeders stating they do not display their licence or anything that would identify them as dog breeding on their premises due to criminal damage by animal activists it is

highly unlikely they would exercise all their dogs outside in fields and yards (between 10 and in some cases 196 dogs each on nearly 90 different premises in Carmarthenshire) when they fear to be identified as dog breeders, as they put it by 'animal activists'.

Powys Dyfed police were unable to confirm but as Carmarthenshire County Council offer this as one reason for declining complete information on Freedom of information requests stating 'due to animal activist and criminality' together with data protection for obliterating names, addresses, telephone numbers etc from all inspection reports when they are requested by the public (Puppy Alert). Even when the request is for just one named premises it is refused as they say I would be able to identify the premises, of course I have to identify the premises to request the information in the first place. Therefore does not make any sense at all.

Kennel area, a few of the licensing officers comments in respect of the kennel accommodation such as:-

Incomplete work on sheds.

Clear clutter.

Pups need extra bedding.

General clean up.

Light in puppy pen artificial light, no natural light.

Some wooden beds to be replaced.

Power hose, green on some walls.

Wood in kennels and kennel runs.

Bird poo in kennels.

Flies using fly trapper lots of flies will use more.

Wooden matting needs to be replaced as only wooden sheet in some kennels.

Sharp edges on puppy walls.

Whelping shed need pressure wash change plastic beds.

Clear cobwebs. Cobwebs, bird excreta.

Disinfect kennels and thoroughly clean.

Rendering in top shed incomplete.

Isolation unit to be completed.

Isolation facility required.

Advised to clear out isolation in case required.

Ensure food bins are covered. Food to be kept in vermin proof bins.

Fire extinguisher still required.

Fire extinguisher and no smoking signs in new block.

Fire extinguishers require regular servicing.

Fire extinguishers advised maintenance.

Advised to purchase new fire extinguishers (2 or 3).

Check fire extinguisher needle on red.

In process of cleaning and replenishing water (water bowls soiled and empty)

Wooden platforms to be replaced.

One kennel lacking natural light.

No free access to exercise runs – let out in field when Mr ** is not at work * no evidence!!!

Water drinkers now removed from whelping pens.

Clear roof of main block to allow in more natural light.

Bird excreta particularly in whelping block a problem

General spring clean required.

Poor cleanliness in kennel pens.

Bird excreta in whelping area.

Unnecessary tins and objects in whelping area.

Isolation pen ok but not ideal.

Bones, advised check claims they were their leftovers from dinner and the dogs were fed scraps this morning.

Previously had pm on pup, results came back as parvo virus and some have died a few days after receiving their parvo jabs. No mention of this being followed up by Council Inspector, parvo virus is highly contagious.

Need exercise runs.

Clear out isolation

Increase number of pens or decrease number of dogs. Arrange vet inspection when has addressed the 'above'. The 'above' in this case was one boxers eyes not very good and red cocker spaniel treating with eye ointment from vets.

Sharp edges in barn (old cow shed) dark without artificial lighting. Old cow shed need more exercise facilities.

Bottom shed dogs let into alleyway for more exercise

Overcrowding in some pens

Rendering needed.

Isolation must be separate and comply with conditions (not the bathroom)!

Suggest warmer bedding material as currently sparse sprinkling of sawdust.

Dogs need clipping

Dog circling

Keep an eye on cocker spaniel as showing early signs of stereotypical behaviour.

Timid blue roan cocker spaniel hiding behind plastic bed.

Water bowls empty.

Unpleasant smell on approach to kennel, cleaning at time of inspection 3.30pm.

Lighting in kennels not efficient when top door to kennel block is closed.

No smoking signs.- Many times

Licence not displayed – many times some breeders stating due to animal activists.

Emergency sign – not displayed.

Fire evacuation notice – not displayed.

When asked of details of vets and if vet visited premises many could not name a vet practice and others said only if needed.

One breeder said vaccinated themselves – which is illegal unless under supervision of the vet.

These are a selection of the comments noted on Carmarthenshire County Council inspection reports, there are many more. The same comments apply from one year to next on some reports many of the comments are none compliance of licence conditions but they are never actioned.

It is known that agriculture barns have no heating and are impossible to heat in winter, other than sometimes small areas with infra red heaters for whelping bitches and puppies but the dogs are still contained within small concrete pens often without adequate beds or bedding. Some just have cow matting, often no bedding given and just wooden pallets or bakers plastic pallets.

Dog breeders should never be issued with a dog breeders licence when they do not live on the premises and the dogs are accommodated in a barn or shed a considerable distance from the dog breeders home. But licenses have been granted under these circumstances. This is totally unacceptable. Made even worse when the barn in question does not even have a door!

Q. Do the requirements that need to be fulfilled before a licence is issued need to be tightened up?

Yes of course they do. I have outlined some of the problems in my answers above. Another great concern of course is the number of dogs permitted on premises. The Council disregards numbers of dogs and year after year allows numbers to increase with total disregard of the dogs welfare. For example how many members of the family are responsible for the daily care of the dogs, how many

hours can they give to attending the dogs needs and importantly if prospective applicant own a farm that is their main business, are they going to employ staff to care for the dogs.

This has recently been highlighted when Puppy Alert contacted Carmarthenshire Council planning department (enforcement) please see link to my blog *

<http://batterydogfarmingdealerspetshops.blogspot.com/>

Staffing levels to be introduced and enforced and a ceiling for the numbers of dogs allowed in premises. Premises should not be able to increase numbers each year just by the inspecting officer noting numbers when visiting premises during the yearly inspection.

Q. What are the barriers to the effective enforcement of animal welfare legislation in the dog breeding industry?

The Council having low standards in compliance with legislation.

Inspectors not enforcing conditions.

Inspectors are making comments on inspection forms but they are just comments that lie dormant until the following year in other words a paper exercise. Maybe the barriers are the more senior members of staff who for whatever reason do not follow up on the comments made by inspecting officers and disregard the poor conditions known to prevail in some premises. I spoke to Mr D responsible for licensing with concern for a breeding bitch having to give birth to a litter of . puppies on concrete. He comment was that some breeding bitches prefer to give birth on concrete! The point I was making was that this breeding bitch had no choice but to give birth on concrete as no bed or bedding was provided by the breeder.

Inadequate number of licencing officers to check premises more than once a year.

Inspections are often pre-arranged with the breeder rather than always unannounced.

Q. Do you feel that it should be compulsory for puppies to be micro-chipped before sale?

Yes, for traceability and irrefutable identification of the puppy and breeder. As nearly two thirds of licensed breeders in S W Wales (possibly the same number unlicensed) sell their puppies to dealers and pet shops. Therefore puppies bred in Wales are being sold all throughout the UK. But it is exceedingly important that the breeders details remain with the microchip company and also that the microchip details including breeder details are passed onto the dealer and pet shop together with the puppy in a log book that is handed to the final puppy purchaser. At present licensed dog breeders are not complying with the current legislation relating to the puppy being sold to dealer and pet shop with a collar and tag. It is removed by the dealer or the dealer will not accept the puppy with collar and tag the same applies to the pet shop. The reason I feel is that dealers and pet shops can purchase litters of puppies from both licensed and unlicensed dog breeders and therefore they can mix litters. Also Welsh breeders supplying the pet trade by selling to dealers and pet shops do not like to be identified, I suspect in some cases due to tax evasion.

Q. How big a problem is unlicensed dog breeding in Wales?

It is thought it is equal in numbers as licensed dog breeders, therefore a big problem. This is due to the many factors, one is lack of premises being identified due to breeders being able to sell litters of puppies to dealers and pet shops (who can purchase and sell puppies by both licensed and

unlicensed breeders), when puppies are not identifiable they are not always traceable back to the breeder.

The availability of freead sites on the Internet and Internet puppy trading. Breeders using mobile numbers and some free-ad sites allowing hidden contact numbers to be used that offer privacy to the breeder/seller.

Patricia James
Puppy Alert

Please can you not place my name, address or telephone number in the public domain.

Puppy Alert and my email address is acceptable to be in the public domain.

I could be available to give oral evidence providing I am given adequate notice due to travel distance and costs involved of a possible over night stay.

Julie White response

An ending to puppy farming please, Wales should be taking the lead.
In the very least a humane approach which is well regulated.



**Kennel Club and Welsh Kennel Club Response to
the National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee Consultation**

Submitted on 30th November 2011 by: The Kennel Club,

The Kennel Club and Welsh Kennel Club wish to respond to the following petition consultation as issued by the Petitions Committee of the National Assembly for Wales:

'We call on the Welsh Assembly to urge the Welsh Government to stage an independent inquiry into the enforcement of animal welfare standards in the puppy farming industry in South West Wales.'

This intervention and independent investigation is as a result of the widespread abhorrence at the ease with which the licenses are issued and subsequent lack of enforcement. This abhorrence is creating an extremely negative image of Wales throughout Wales, the United Kingdom and internationally. It is our contention that the setting up of an independent inquiry is the only way forward and will go some way in restoring the reputation of Wales throughout the UK and Internationally. Hopefully it will also curtail the activities of unlicensed puppy farmers & their reprehensible practices.'

1. Do you feel that the Welsh Government (or another body) should investigate the enforcement of animal welfare legislation in the dog breeding industry in South-west Wales?

The current legislation is enforced to a varying degree from local authority to local authority, with particular areas of Wales having a bad reputation for allowing known bad breeders to continue to trade. The Kennel Club would therefore welcome a country-wide review.

Many local authorities argue that current legislation is not adequate to take appropriate action against unscrupulous breeders. Prosecuting is also hugely expensive for authorities meaning that they are often wary of pursuing cases unless they can be sure of a conviction.

To this end the Kennel Club supports the proposal within the recent Dog Breeding Review Consultation giving inspectors the ability to both suspend and revoke a breeding licence. We consider that to be a significant improvement on current legislation.

Members of the Kennel Club Assured Breeder Scheme (ABS) are currently regulated to a higher standard than those set in current or proposed future regulation. These standards are in the process of being upheld and monitored by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS), an independent and recognised regulatory body. The Kennel Club therefore maintains that such breeders, who conform to a higher set of standards incorporated in a recognised breeding scheme that is properly accredited by an external body should continue to be monitored by scheme inspectors such as the Kennel Club's ABS Regional Breeder Advisors in order to free up already overstretched resources for inspecting breeders who fall outside such a regime. Relevant information could then be shared with local authorities including breeder details should they be suspended by any such schemes etc.

The Kennel Club's proposal is supported by Professor Patrick Bateson's recommendations within the Independent Inquiry into Dog Breeding 2010, which cited that the benefits of the Assured Breeder Scheme should include 'ultimately reduced level of Local Authority inspection'.

2. Do you feel that dog breeding licences are granted too easily? Do the requirements that need to be fulfilled before a licence is issued need to be tightened up?

As mentioned previously, the Kennel Club sees the problem in regards to breeding licences as centering around a lack of resources in local authorities and widely varying levels of enforcement from area to area. Local authorities have been known to reissue licences without reassessing the property or checking the welfare condition of the dogs; with local authority staff with little or no knowledge of dogs and breeding commonly being sent to inspect premises.

Poor quality premises where reasonable concerns have been raised should have an increased frequency of inspection. The Kennel Club also considers that the licence fee should be set annually by the Welsh Assembly Government. Licence fees vary hugely between local authorities even though the apparent costs are similar.

3. What are the barriers to the effective enforcement of animal welfare legislation in the dog breeding industry?

Adequate funding for enforcement officers is essential to sufficiently implement animal welfare legislation. The Kennel Club would also like to

reemphasise the need for inspection officers to be trained so that they are able to differentiate between good and bad practice.

We also believe regulation should go further by requiring breeders to:

- Health test the breeding bitch and stud dog for any inherited genetic disorders relevant to the breed such as hip or elbow dysplasia and inherited eye diseases in certain breeds;
- Provide written advice on feeding, worming, socialisation and training specific to the needs of the particular breed;
- Provide reasonable post-sales advice to the puppy buyer; and
- Draw up an appropriate contract of sale to protect the buyer and seller.

These additional requirements would ensure that not only would the immediate health and welfare needs of the puppy be met but also inherited health problems would be, wherever possible, avoided. Puppy buyers would be protected from unscrupulous breeders by the provisions of the contract of sale. This latter point is of the utmost importance as the current regime allows puppy farmers to extract large sums of money from puppy buyers with very limited recourse to consumer law when things go wrong, for instance if the newly-acquired puppy requires immediate veterinary attention.

4. Do you feel that it should be compulsory for puppies to be microchipped prior to sale?

The Kennel Club broadly agrees that all puppies should be microchipped before leaving the breeding premises – so long as the puppy is not re-homed before 56 days of age. However we believe that some relief should be given for breeders of particularly small dogs at the discretion of a vet or where there is a compelling medical or welfare reason not to do so.

The breeder should also be the first registered owner of the puppy to ensure greater traceability and encourage better welfare standards.

The Kennel Club also believes that all dogs kept at the breeding establishment should be microchipped in order to enable better enforcement of the limit on the number of litters that may be bred from each bitch. However we recognise that some relief should be given to provide exemption for older animals.

5. How big a problem is unlicensed dog breeding in Wales?

Unfortunately by their very nature, unlicensed breeders often stay ‘under the radar’ and therefore it is difficult to estimate the scale of the problem. However, the Kennel Club would highlight that current problems in Wales do

not necessarily sit solely with unlicensed breeders. Many puppy farms are licensed and working to the bare minimum standards of the law meaning that local authorities are often powerless to take any action against them.

The Kennel Club regards it of utmost importance to note that the funding and number of enforcement officers available to enforce such regulations have been reduced significantly in recent years. The Kennel Club would therefore encourage the Government to carefully consider how effective enforcement can be assured, and if there is a danger that it cannot, to consider alternative inspection schemes if these are properly accredited by a body such as UKAS.

ENDS

The Kennel Club and Welsh Kennel Club would be prepared to give evidence in person.

Dogs Trust Response to Call for Evidence on Dog Breeding from the National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee

Do you feel that the Welsh Government (or another body) should investigate the enforcement of animal welfare legislation in the dog breeding industry in South Wales?

Dogs Trust very much feels that the Welsh Government should investigate the enforcement of animal welfare legislation in the dog breeding industry, not just in South Wales, but in Wales as a whole.

It is generally accepted that the current legislation on the breeding of dogs is failing. This is largely because enforcement agencies find it difficult to detect many people breeding dogs and that the welfare of both the breeding stock and the puppies can be adversely affected as a consequence. There is therefore a general view that legislation should be reviewed.

Do you feel that dog breeding licences are granted too easily? Do the requirements that need to be fulfilled before a licence is issued need to be tightened up?

Dogs Trust would agree with the question that dog licences are granted too easily in Wales and that the requirements that need to be fulfilled before a licence is issued needs to be tightened up significantly. Currently, licences are issued by Local Authorities but quite often premises are not properly inspected, or inspected at all, before a licence is issued or renewed and the criteria that LA's are inspecting against often have no correlation to the conditions and welfare of the bitches being kept or puppies being bred.

In addition, many commercial dog breeders and puppy farmers are operating without a licence and therefore not coming to the attention of LA's. Puppy farms are establishments where dogs are bred intensively for profit with little or no consideration for their welfare. Puppies are treated as products, mass produced in order to create maximum profit for the breeder.

Conditions are often crowded, dirty and poorly lit. The dogs sleep on bare floors with little or no bedding. The breeding bitches have a litter at every season (two litters per year) and are kept pregnant on a continuous cycle, nursing litter after litter until they are physically exhausted.

The pups have minimal human contact. They are usually not vaccinated or treated for worms and likely to be taken away from their mother before they are 6 weeks old, which

is considered by most vets to be too early. This fast turnover is the key to ensuring that the breeder only has to spend the absolute minimum on feeding the pups.

It is this intensive breeding that typifies a battery farming operation. Not all puppy battery farms will be on a grand scale, and some may only involve a few breeding bitches. However, they will all share one characteristic; a willingness to compromise the welfare of the dogs in order to maximize profit.

What are the barriers to the effective enforcement of animal welfare legislation in the dog breeding industry?

The Breeding of Dogs Act 1973 was the first attempt to control dog breeding. The Act required any person with more than four dogs capable of breeding to be licensed. However many owners of multiple dogs had no intention of breeding, even though they had not had their animals neutered. Consequently enforcement of the legislation was ineffective.

In an attempt to improve enforcement a group including welfare charities, veterinary organisations and others sponsored a Private Member's Bill through parliament that became the Breeding and Sale of Dogs (Welfare) Act 1999. The licensing requirement was changed to either operating a business or breeding more than four litters in twelve months in an attempt to detect and licence more breeders. With the increasing use of mobile phones for the sale of puppies, it is difficult to use these parameters to detect unlicensed breeders and to gain sufficient evidence to prosecute them.

It is therefore self evident that attempting to define a dog breeder is, of itself, one of the major bars to effective legislation and its enforcement. Animal welfare charities and others have for many years attempted to educate the general public about how to avoid poor quality breeders but the unlicensed industry appears to continue to thrive in spite.

If the detection of a selection of breeders is the major difficulty in enforcing legislation, then it seems that the only solution is that all breeders should be known to enforcement agencies. However it is clear that the better regulation agenda would not accept the licensing of occasional or accidental breeders as such a measure would be widely perceived as draconian. However Section 13 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 provides powers for the Assembly to differentiate different classes of breeders by enabling registration as well as licensing. The proposal is therefore that all breeders below a threshold should be registered whereas those above should be inspected.

Do you feel that it should be compulsory for puppies to be microchipped prior to sale?

It is essential that puppies can be effectively traced to their source. A failure to be able to do so is likely to reduce the efficacy of enforcement as Trading Standards are less able to provide effective advice. We propose that all puppies should be microchipped prior to sale and that failure to do so should be a specific offence. This is absolutely critical to any proposed legislation on dog breeding.

Another essential element of the proposal is a requirement to include the registration or licence number on any advertisement for puppies for sale or gift, wherever the

advertisement is placed. Such action would make the detection of all breeders easier for enforcement agencies. It also allows a simple message for the public purchasing a puppy – they must ask to see the breeder's registration or licence number. Such a simple message is easier to convey than advice to see the rest of the litter and bitch before purchase.

In addition, Dogs Trust is calling for compulsory microchipping to be introduced for ALL dogs because it enables the prompt return of strays and the traceability of puppies.

Permanent identification of dogs is primarily a welfare issue enhancing the return of stray dogs to their owner (only half of dogs found are returned to their owner and 35% of those using their microchip). But it also provides useful enhancement of identification of dogs and their owners for other existing legislation.

Compulsory microchipping, can for example, provide a societal benefit in assisting in:

- returning genuine stray dogs to their owners swiftly
- reinforcing owners' responsibility and may deter some irresponsible owners from purchasing a dog
- tracing puppy farmed dogs back to their breeders
- providing successful prosecutions in relation to dangerous dogs legislation and dog attacks, by helping to identify both the dogs involved and their owners
- dealing with ownership disputes
- reducing incidents of dog theft

How big a problem is unlicensed dog breeding in Wales?

The Companion Animal Welfare Enhancement Scheme (CAWES) data for dog breeding identifies nearly 2,000 establishments in Wales that are breeding dogs. The biggest growth in numbers is in the exempt category that is those operators/owners of breeding dogs that are exempt from requiring a licence as per the legislation.

Dogs Trusts believes that in addition to unlicensed, large scale puppy farms which are clearly already a huge problem, there is the potential for abuse of the system by those exempt from inspection that may be breeding 3 to 4 litters per year.

Eitem 4.8

P-04-343 Atal dinistrio mwynderau ar dir comin

Geiriad y Ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i chwilio am ffyrdd i atal dinistrio mwynderau ar dir comin, gan gynnwys tir comin y Marian yn Llangoed, Ynys Môn.

Cynigwyd gan: JE Futter

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 15 Tachwedd 2011

Nifer y llofnodion: 156

John Griffiths AC /AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy
Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-343
Ein cyf/Our ref JG/06946/11

William Powell AM
Chair Petitions Committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA
committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

2 December 2011

Dear William,

P-04-343 Prevent the Destruction of Amenities on Common Land

Thank you for your letter of 15 November 2011, asking for the views of Carl Sargeant AM, Minister for Local Government and Communities, on the issues raised by the following petition:

“We call upon the Welsh Government to examine ways to prevent the destruction of amenities on common land, including for example the Marian Common in Llangoed, Ynys Mon”

As issues relating to the control of works on common land rest within my portfolio your letter has been passed to me for reply.

It is not clear from the petition what ‘amenities’ are being destroyed on common land but my officials advise me that, from the reference to the Marian Common in Llangoed, it appears that the petitioners are concerned about works being carried out on common land and their effects.

There is protection under section 194 of the Law of Property Act 1925, where the consent of the Welsh Ministers is required to make lawful the erection of any building or fence, or the construction of any other work, which would impede or prevent access to common land in respect of which rights of common applied at 1 January 1926 (the commencement date of the 1925 Act). The relevant commons registration authority will be able to offer advice on whether any particular land was subject to rights of common on the 1st January 1926.

The Welsh Ministers cannot require an application to be made under section 194, but if a consent was required, or not obtained, the persons or organisation undertaking the works could run the risk of having the soil owner, the county (borough) council, community council or any other person applying to a county court to have the works removed and the land restored. Anyone considering this course of action would be advised to take their own

independent legal advice. The view of the Welsh Government is that action should be taken by those persons whose rights are directly affected by such works.

The provisions of the Commons Act 2006 are being implemented in phases and it is anticipated that those provisions relating to access to common land will be brought in to force sometime in 2012. The new provisions will result in controls being available over works on any registered common land rather than just land which was subject to rights of common on 1 January 1926.

Whether or not the 'destruction of amenities' which generated the petition was brought about by development that required planning permission is a matter for the relevant local planning authority in the first instance. If planning permission should have been sought, or was sought and not granted, then it would be open to the local planning authority to take enforcement action should it feel it appropriate to do so. The fact I have mentioned this course of action does not mean that the local planning authority would, or should, take action in this situation. I have mentioned it for completeness of information and any decision in this respect would, as I say, in the first instance be a matter for the local planning authority to consider.


If planning permission were granted for the works then the developer would be able to implement the permission subject to compliance with any conditions that may have been attached to it. If any of those conditions were not complied with then the local planning authority could take action as indicated above.

A consent under section 194 of the Law of Property Act 1925 or under the forthcoming provisions of the Commons Act 2006 or a grant of planning permission would only provide the consents required under those pieces of legislation. To make any works carried out lawful would require all necessary consents and permissions to be obtained.

Other consents or permissions could include a screening direction required from the Welsh Ministers under the Environmental Impact Assessment (Uncultivated Land and Semi-Natural Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2007 – required by farmers carrying out agricultural improvements on uncultivated land or semi natural areas. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 protects animals, plants and certain habitats in the UK, including birds, their nests and eggs, and the carrying out of actions which could adversely affect them would be an offence unless a licence had been issued by the Welsh Ministers authorising those actions. If works are to be carried out on common land which is within a specially designated area eg a Site of Special Scientific Interest or a Natura 2000 site, then consent may be required from the Countryside Council for Wales.

Failure to obtain the consents required in the paragraph above can result in enforcement action and even prosecution.

In the light of the information provided above it seems to me that there is a wide range of controls over the use of common land and the carrying out of works on common land already in existence to protect the amenity of common land.

Youn,


John Griffiths AC / AM

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy
Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development

P-04-330 Cofnod Cymraeg yn ein Cynulliad ni

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn pryderu am statws a defnydd y Gymraeg yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae'r Gymraeg bellach yn iaith swyddogol yng Nghymru, ac rydym yn falch iawn o'r datblygiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r penderfyniad i adael i'r Cofnod – dogfen o'r pwys symbolaidd mwyaf – droi bellach yn ddogfen uniaith Saesneg ar y cyfan, ar ôl iddi fod yn gwbl ddwyieithog ers 1999, yn gwbl groes i'r datblygiad hwn ac yn sathru ar statws swyddogol y Gymraeg.

Galwn felly ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ddychwelyd at y polisi o ddarparu Cofnod dwyieithog cyflawn fel y gall pobl Cymru ddarllen trafodion Cynulliad yn eu hiaith eu hunain, boed hynny yn Gymraeg neu'n Saesneg. Mater o egwyddor yw hyn, parchu hawliau iaith pobl Cymru ar lefel sylfaenol.

Cyflwynwyd gan: Catrin Dafydd

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 27 Medi 2011

Nifer y llofnodion: 1,334

Gwybodaeth ategol:

Fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad fe fyddwch yn ymwybodol o'r penderfyniad a wnaed yn ystod y trydydd Cynulliad i beidio â darparu fersiwn dwyieithog llawn o Gofnod y Trafodion, ac o'r ffaith bod y penderfyniad hwn yn amhoblogaidd ymysg y cyhoedd yng Nghymru ac ymhlith Aelodau Cynulliad o bob plaid. Ysgrifennaf atoch ar ran Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg i ofyn am ddychwelyd at y polisi o ddarparu Cofnod dwyieithog cyflawn fel y gall pobl Cymru ddarllen trafodion y Cynulliad yn eu hiaith eu hunain, boed hynny yn Gymraeg neu'n Saesneg. Yr ydym wedi ysgrifennu at y Comisiwn a'r Llywydd ar y mater hwn a galwn arnoch chi i bwysu arnynt hefyd.

Mae'r Gymraeg bellach yn iaith swyddogol yng Nghymru, yn dilyn pasio Mesur y Gymraeg 2011, ac rydym yn falch iawn o'r datblygiad hwn fel chithau mae'n siŵr. Mae'r penderfyniad i adael i'r Cofnod – dogfen o'r pwys symbolaidd mwyaf – droi bellach yn ddogfen uniaith Saesneg ar y cyfan, ar ôl iddi fod yn gwbl ddwyieithog ers 1999, yn gwbl groes i'r datblygiad hwn ac yn sathru ar statws swyddogol y Gymraeg.

Clywsom yn ddiweddar fod cyfanswm y Gymraeg sy'n cael ei siarad yn y Cynulliad wedi dirywio'n sylweddol, ac rwy'n siŵr y byddwch am fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon. Does dim dwywaith nad yw diffyg Cofnod dwyieithog yn ychwanegu at y broblem honno gan fod angen cyd-destun dwyieithog er mwyn i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yn y Siambr a'r tu hwnt fod yn gam naturiol.

Mae perygl gwirioneddol i'r Gymraeg droi yn ddim mwy nag addurn yn y Cynulliad. Bydd hynny yn tanseilio'r Gymraeg ar draws gwlad.

Mae prinder Cofnod dwyieithog yn fater o bwys i ni ac yr ydym yn barod i ymgyrchu ar y mater hwn. Rydym ar ddeall hefyd bod Bwrdd yr Iaith yn ymchwilio i'r mater o dan Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993. Os yw'r Cynulliad ei hun yn torri ei Gynllun Iaith, pa obaith sydd i weddill sefydliadau Cymru?

Deallwn ei bod yn fwriad cyflwyno Bil ar gyfer diogelu'r Gymraeg yn y Cynulliad. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y mawr ei angen, a byddwn yn cadw golwg ar y datblygiadau hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae sicrhau Cofnod dwyieithog unwaith eto yn hanfodol fel rhan o'r rhethreg ynghylch 'corff gwirioneddol ddwyieithog' sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio mor aml heb ystyried ystyr hynny. Mae angen cofnod dwyieithog fel man cychwyn cyn adeiladu ymhellach ar hynny wedyn. Mater o egwyddor yw hyn, parchu hawliau iaith pobl Cymru ar lefel sylfaenol.

Yn olaf hoffwn eich atgoffa: pan beidiodd y Cofnod â bod yn ddwyieithog am y tro cyntaf, daeth aelodau o bob plaid ynghyd i fynegi pryder ac i'n sicrhau y byddai'n parhau yn ddwyieithog. Erfyniwn arnoch felly i wyrddroi'r penderfyniad a wnaethpwyd gan y Cynulliad blaenorol ynglŷn a'r mater hollbwysig hwn.

Extract from Assembly Commission Meeting Minutes
Thursday, 24 November 2011
Item 2

At its meeting on 14 July 2011, the Commission agreed to consult on a draft National Assembly for Wales (Official Languages) Bill and Bilingual Services Scheme and to provide a translated Record of Plenary Proceedings subject to a sustainable arrangement being found at reasonable cost.

Following the pre-legislative public consultation, officials had analysed the responses, which related to both the draft Bill and Scheme. Respondents had suggested a number of revisions to both the Bill and Scheme. The effort made to encourage participation in the consultation was noted and the responses were welcomed by the Commission.

The Commission decided that a duty to provide a fully bilingual Record of Plenary Proceedings would not be included on the face of the Bill. The other proposed revisions to the draft Bill were agreed. The Commission considered the possible revisions to the Scheme and made a number of suggestions which they asked officials to reflect in the revised draft.

Consideration was given to the comments made during the consultation in relation to the Record, and to investigations undertaken into the latest technological developments to assist with translation services.

The Commission decided that from January 2012, the written record of plenary proceedings would be published, within five working days, with English language contributions translated into Welsh and vice versa. This would be achieved using a combination of machine translation and proof reading, with in-house control and editing to ensure that the published Record met the Assembly's existing standards in terms of style, consistency and quality. Precise cost would depend on a range of factors including the speed at which technological advance increases the accuracy of machine translation but would, in any case, not exceed £95,000 per annum.

The revised draft Bill, supporting Explanatory Memorandum, and proposed Scheme would be introduced in January 2012.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas AM was authorised by the Commission to be the Member in Charge of the Bill. Commissioners thanked Rhodri Glyn Thomas AM and officials for the work undertaken to date. Rhodri Glyn Thomas AM also thanked the Welsh Language Board for the assistance it had provided.

Eitem 5.1

PET(4)-01-12 p16a

P-03-144 Deiseb gan Cwn Tywys y Deillion

Geiriad y Ddeiseb

Yr ydym ni, y cynrychiolwyr a lofnodir isod, yn deisebu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i osod cyfrifoldeb penodol ar awdurdodau lleol i fod yn ymwybodol o'u dyletswyddau dan y Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar Sail Anabledd a'r Ddyletswydd Cydraddoldeb Anabledd, a chydymffurfio â hwy drwy beidio â chreu canol trefi, strydoedd mawr na strydoedd preswyl gydag arwynebau a rennir sy'n gwahaniaethu yn erbyn pobl ddall a phobl sy'n gweld yn rhannol a phobl anabl eraill, gan eu hallgáu i bob pwrpas o amgylchedd y stryd.

Cyflwynwyd gan: Cwn Tywys y Deillion

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor y tro cyntaf: Mis Mehefin 2008

Nifer y llofnodion: 10

Briefing for the Petitions Committee discussion on shared space
15.11.2011

From: The Guide Dogs for the Blind Association (Guide Dogs)

Prepared by:

Andrea Gordon
Public Policy Manager, Wales

The Guide Dogs for the Blind Association
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Introduction

Guide Dogs' vision is for a society in which blind and partially sighted people enjoy the same freedom of movement as everyone else. Our purpose is to deliver the guide dog service and other mobility services, as well as breaking down barriers - both physical and legal - to enable blind and partially sighted people to get around on their own terms.

Shared surface streets are where the road and pavement are built at the same level, removing the kerb, and with cars, buses, cyclists and pedestrians sharing the same surface; sometimes controlled crossings (such as pelican crossings) are also removed. The scheme is said to work through reliance on eye contact to negotiate priority.

Guide Dogs believes shared surface streets create issues for many groups of people including -

- Guide dog owners and long cane users, who use the kerb as navigation clue to know where they are in a street, and who are unable to make eye contact with drivers of vehicles or cyclists.
- Disabled and elderly people, who have to share the same space with noisy and intimidating vehicles and bicycles,.
- Young children who no longer know where they can safely cross the road. I.e. without a kerb, how do they know where to stop?

Update on shared surface streets in Wales

Guide Dogs and our partners have had some success in raising awareness of our concerns around shared surface streets in Wales: In Cardiff, for example, we work closely with the council through its Access Officer, and the Cardiff Access Focus Group (CAFG). The CAFG is made up of local disabled people with a shared interest in the city, and in particular issues that affect their access to public facilities such as transport, shopping, libraries, and the many new developments in the city. This positive dialogue has resulted in some exemplars of inclusive environments such as the new layout in High Street, where tactile and colour contrasted paving has been used to separate areas where vehicles can go from those where they cannot, so pedestrians feel safe.

Sadly, however, this good practice is not common place, and in our recent submission to the Enterprise Committee, (below), we give examples of what happens when, in spite of excellent high level commitment to equality of opportunity and engagement, (and the new equality legislation), disabled people, and, in particular, blind and partially sighted pedestrians, are excluded from consultation processes and ultimately put in danger by changes to the public realm.

We wish to make the Committee aware that our work on shared surfaces continues, and that even in time of such financial constraint, retro fitting of measures to protect vulnerable pedestrians cannot be ruled out. We would, of course, recommend that this is avoided by a commitment from local authorities to early and inclusive engagement, and the development of streets that are safe and accessible to all pedestrians.

Extract from our submission to the Enterprise and Business Committee begins here:

Enterprise and Business Committee enquiry into the regeneration of Town Centres

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference for the inquiry are:

- What approaches have been followed to successfully deliver and finance the regeneration of town centres in Wales? Are there lessons to be learned from elsewhere?

- How does the Welsh Government use the levers at its disposal to assist in the regeneration of town centres in Wales?
- How are the interests and activities of communities, businesses, local authorities and Welsh Ministers identified and coordinated when developing and implementing town centre regeneration projects?

Response to point 1 from Guide Dogs

1. The roles the Welsh Government and local authorities play in the regeneration of town centres.

In this regard, we would draw the Committee’s attention to the Heads of the Valleys Regeneration Strategy, “Turning Heads”. This is an example of an over-arching strategy which should inform regeneration projects and so it is interesting to note what the Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) has to say about how this should happen.

“Turning Heads: A Strategy for the Heads of the Valleys 2020’ outlines the vision for the Heads of the Valleys regeneration work, in the context of the Wales Spatial Plan. It defines Equal Opportunities as a core element of the work and makes a firm commitment to dealing ‘...proactively with barriers to participation and success’ and to not discriminate against any individual or group.”

The EIA goes on to say,

“All activities involve partnerships with different organisations. For example, town centre funding is directed through local authorities. Regeneration activity also takes place in partnership with the third sector and through consultants. Ultimately the stakeholders are the residents, potential residents and visitors to the area.”

Unfortunately, we have examples of where consultation and engagement, within the Heads of the Valleys area, is not taking place. A public consultation on plans to regenerate the centre of Aberdare was undertaken by Rhondda Cynon Taff Council in June 2011. A month before, a meeting was held with a group of blind and partially sighted people where specific issues of concern were identified and minuted. The consultants engaged by the Council, Capita Symonds, were represented, and the minutes record heated debate about proposed shared surface areas for pedestrians and vehicles and unsegregated pedestrian and cycling routes through the town.

The proposal to reduce some kerbs to 25mm upstands met with strong opposition from the group. Blind and partially sighted people rely on kerbs to tell them where the footway ends and the road begins, so when kerbs are reduced to this extent, or taken away completely, as in shared surface streets, blind and partially sighted pedestrians can wander into the path of vehicles without being aware of the danger. The Capita Symonds consultant did agree to report back, but when the public exhibition was held the 25mm kerbs were still there on the plans.

To date, no specific feedback has been given to the group, and the engagement process, such as it was, is clearly flawed: The meeting referred to here was held far too late in the planning process; the plans presented were all in print with no accessible alternative versions even discussed; the public exhibition, which a local Guide Dog Owner went to on behalf of the group, was entirely inaccessible and based on complex plans displayed on boards attached to the wall of the church where the exhibition was held. This made explaining the proposed new development even harder: The detailed explanation required to describe the plans was hampered by the physical inaccessibility of the diagrams and pictures set up, as they were, for maximum visual impact.

We would therefore have no hesitation in stating that the consultation process was tokenistic and fruitless, and that engagement, as required under the Council's equality duties, failed. It is significant that no EIA had been considered, so it is hard to see what influence the "Turning Heads" strategy had on the process.

Sadly, there is a similar situation taking place in Abertillery, where changes to the town centre mean that local blind and partially sighted people are afraid to walk their usual routes unaccompanied.

“It’s a regular walk for me and my dog, and since they started working there the contractors have been very helpful, taking me around all the obstructions and lorries. Now they’ve moved to another spot, I can’t manage it on my own, and I have to get my wife to come with me. That’s ridiculous, I’ve got a dog to be independent, and I didn’t know they were turning it into a no-go area for me!”
Mr N, Guide Dog Owner, Abertillery.

We close this point with another extract from the “Turning Heads” EIA:

Consultation with Equalities Groups

“It is our responsibility to ensure that the views of men and women, disabled people, people from different ethnic backgrounds, with different religious beliefs (including non-belief) and different sexual orientation are taken on board and responded and used to influence our decision making. We recognise that there is a need to identify gaps in our activity where consultation or involvement with equalities groups is not currently taking place.

Those gaps may be filled by undertaking our own consultation activity or by involving disabled people as part of our work directly. However they may also be filled by working with Local Authorities or other partners to ensure that they are able to provide us with information about how they have sought the views of different equalities groups and responded to the different needs identified.

The evidence suggests that input from consultation activity with excluded groups should inform the development of,
Master Plans, Equality Statements (see SP1) and HARPS.

In addition to this all documentation including for example grant offer letters, project proposal forms should be reviewed for inclusion of productive equality and diversity actions. This would ensure not only that the issue of consultation and involvement is addressed but that the process is used to develop productive outcomes and that commitment to doing so becomes contractual.”

Eitem 5.2

PET(4)-01-12 p16c

P-03-162 Diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn Llansbyddy

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd ym mhentref Llansbyddy, ger Aberhonddu ym Mhowys, drwy weithredu mesurau i arafu'r traffig, fel gostwng y terfyn cyflymder presennol, gwella'r goleuadau ar ochr y ffordd a gwella'r arwyddion ar yr A40.

Cynigwyd gan: Cymdeithas Trigolion Llansbyddy

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: Mis Tachwedd 2008

Nifer y llofnodion: 67

PET(4)-01-12 p16d

P-03-261 Atebion Lleol i Dagfeydd Traffig yn y Drenewydd

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ohirio penderfyniad ynglŷn â'r ffordd osgoi arfaethedig yn y Drenewydd nes ei bod wedi datblygu a threalu cyfres o fesurau cynaliadwy yn y dref ei hun i fynd i'r afael â thagfeydd traffig.

Cynigwyd gan: Gary Saady

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: Ionawr 2010

Nifer y llofnodion: 37

Gwybodaeth ategol:

Mae dwy ran o dair o'r traffig ar goridor yr A483/A489 yn draffig lleol.

Dylai'r mesurau i fynd i'r afael â thagfeydd traffig ar yr A483/A489 gynnwys y rheini a gynlluniwyd i wneud defnydd gwell o'r ffyrdd, megis:

- mesurau rheoli traffig i leihau symudiadau sy'n gwrthdaro ar gyffyrdd
- lonydd pwrpasol ar Ffordd y Pwll a Ffordd Llanidloes ar gyfer cerbydau sy'n troi i'r dde i fynd i safleoedd diwydiannol neu fanwerthu
- cydgysylltu goleuadau traffig

Dylent hefyd gynnwys mesurau sydd wedi'u cynllunio i hyrwyddo dulliau amgen o deithio, megis:

- rhwydwaith fysiau newydd ar gyfer y dref, a fyddai'n galw heibio i'r archfarchnadoedd a'r ystadau diwydiannol, gan osgoi'r A483/A489, lle bo hynny'n bosibl
- gwasanaeth bws bob 15 munud i'r dref
- llwybr troed ar draws Afon Hafren, i'w gysylltu â'r llwybr ar hyd afon Llanllwchaearn i Ffordd y Pwll
- hyrwyddo seiclo a cherdded

Rydym yn cydnabod bod problem yn bodoli ar hyn o bryd sy'n cael ei hachosi gan gerbydau uchel sy'n gyrru drwy ardaloedd preswyl er mwyn osgoi'r pontydd rheilffordd isel ar Ffordd Dolfor a Ffordd Llanidloes. Ond gellir datrys hynny drwy weithredu'r mesurau a ganlyn:

- codi uchder y bont reilffordd ar Ffordd Llanidloes
- adeiladu ffordd gyswllt o Ffordd Dolfor i Heol Ashley ar ystâd ddiwydiannol Mochdre

P-04-319 Deiseb ynghylch Traffig yn y Drenewydd

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i:

1. Osod cylchfan ger y gyffordd â heol Ceri ac, os bydd llif y traffig yn gwella, osod cylchfan barhaol yno.
2. Cyhoeddi dyddiad cychwyn cynnar i adeiladu ffordd osgoi i'r Drenewydd ac i'r gwaith hwnnw fynd ar drywydd carlam hyd nes ei gwblhau.

Cyflwynwyd gan: Paul Pavia

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: Mis Mehefin 2011

Nifer y llofnodion: 10 (casglwyd tua 5,000 o lofnodion ar ddeiseb gysylltiedig).

Carl Sargeant AC / AM
Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau
Minister for Local Government and Communities



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-03-261
Ein cyf/Our ref CS/05003/11

William Powell AM
Chair Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

29 July 2011

Committee. business@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Thank you for your letter of 29 June following receipt of a petition from Paul Pavia about traffic congestion in Newtown.

From our discussions with residents of Newtown and the area, on site observations and review of the CCTV footage, the signal system is generally working well. However, we do acknowledge that extensive queuing can occur at peak times, but this has always been the case.

We appointed consultants Arup to carry out a reappraisal of the work done to date in Newtown. It is considered that the reinstatement of a roundabout at the Kerry Road junction would cause capacity problems and would mean the remaining sets of traffic lights either side of the roundabout could not operate effectively or efficiently. If a localised improvement were observed at the Kerry Road junction, overall this would likely increase the journey times and delay through Newtown. In addition, the conversion to a roundabout would remove the controlled pedestrian crossings, and thus increase the risk of pedestrian collisions.

The SCOOT (Split Cycle Offset Optimisation Technique) system a tool for managing and controlling traffic signals in urban areas has recently been recalibrated, following the completion of Road Safety Audit works and traffic conditions have improved.

We are carrying out a "before and after" study, which will give a comparison between the current and previous situations. The final report is expected during the summer period.

Last October we announced new plans to ease transport congestion in Newtown, having held a public consultation and taken into consideration the comments received from members of the public. The preferred option comprises a southern bypass, the Orange Option, plus a package of improvements to local transport to tackle local congestion in the town.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur wedi'i ailgylchu (100%)

English Enquiry Line 0845 010 3300
Llinell Ymholiadau Cymraeg 0845 010 4400
Correspondence: Carl.Sargeant@wales.gsi.gov.uk
Printed on 100% recycled paper

Currently construction of the 'Preferred Route' is programmed to start in late 2014/early 2015 with an anticipated two year construction period. I will however be prioritising the objectives of the National Transport Plan over the coming months, and will publish a rescheduled delivery plan this autumn.

Any major road scheme is subject to the Welsh Government obtaining statutory consent to do so. This means, we publish draft Orders and an Environmental Statement setting out the justification for the Scheme, identifying the land requirements, and assessing the impacts, which we would then mitigate wherever possible. As part of the statutory procedures, once we publish the draft Orders, we give the public and relevant bodies the opportunity to comment, support or object to the proposals. If there are objections then we hold a Public Local Inquiry before an Independent Inspector.



Carl Sargeant AC / AM

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau
Minister for Local Government and Communities

PET(4)-01-12 p16g

Papur y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Dyddiad: 10 Ionawr 2012

Amser: 10:30 – 11:00

**Teitl: Papur Tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau ar Ddeisebau P-03-144
Gofod a Rennir, P-03-162 Llansbyddydd a P-03-261 Atebion Lleol
i Dagfeydd Traffig yn y Drenewydd**

Cyflwyniad

Mae'r papur hwn yn rhoi gwybodaeth a diweddariad i'r Pwyllgor ar dair deiseb: P-03-144 ar Ofod a Rennir, P-03-162 ar Ddiogelwch ar y Ffyrdd yn Llansbyddydd a P-03-261 ar Atebion Lleol i Dagfeydd Traffig yn y Drenewydd.

P-03-144 CŴN TYWYS Y DEILLION – GOFOD A RENNIR

1. Ym Mehefin 2008 cyflwynodd Cymdeithas Cŵn Tywys y Deillion ddeiseb yn gofyn i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru osod cyfrifoldeb penodol ar awdurdodau lleol i fod yn ymwybodol o'u dyletswyddau o dan y Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd a'r Ddyletswydd Cydraddoldeb i Bobl Anabl, ac i gydymffurfio â hwy drwy beidio â chreu canol trefi, strydoedd mawr a strydoedd preswyl ag arwynebau a rennir sy'n gwahaniaethu yn erbyn pobl ddall, pobl rannol ddall a phobl anabl eraill, gan eu hallgáu i bob pwrpas o amgylchedd y stryd.
2. Cadwyd y ddeiseb ar agor gan y Pwyllgor nes bod yr Adran Drafnidiaeth yn cyhoeddi Nodyn Trafnidiaeth Leol 1/11 – Gofod a Rennir. Fe'i cyhoeddwyd ym mis Hydref; mae'n canolbwyntio ar rannu gofod mewn strydoedd mawr ac yn rhoi pwyslais penodol ar ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a dylunio cynhwysol.
3. Dogfen ganllawiau yw'r Nodyn Trafnidiaeth Leol hwn, ac fe'i paratowyd ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol yn Lloegr ac ymarferwyr eraill sy'n ymwneud â chynllunio, dylunio a darparu strydoedd lle mae'r gofod yn cael ei rannu. Wrth ei ddatblygu, manteisiwyd ar brosiect ymchwil dwy flynedd a oedd yn cynnwys ystod eang o gyfranogion, gan gynnwys Cymdeithas Cŵn Tywys y Deillion.
4. Yn 2009, cyhoeddodd yr Adran Drafnidiaeth adroddiad arfarnu ar ofod a rennir. Daw i'r casgliad nad oes gan gynlluniau rhannu gofod yn y DU, gan gynnwys y rhai ag arwynebau a rennir, fwy o anafusion na threfniadau confensiynol, ac na chaiff grwpiau penodol, gan gynnwys pobl anabl, eu hanafu'n amlach ar ôl eu cyflwyno.

5. Cyflawnwyd mwy o ymchwil i adeiladu ar yr adroddiad arfarnu ac i ddatblygu'r canllawiau. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys nifer o astudiaethau achos o strydoedd lle mae'r gofod eisoes yn cael ei rannu.
6. Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi mabwysiadu'r canllawiau'n ffurfiol am fod rhai gwahaniaethau pwysig yn y darpariaethau cydraddoldeb statudol i Gymru y mae angen eu cadarnhau cyn y gallwn gymeradwyo'r nodyn cyngor hwn. Mae gwaith yn cael ei gyflawni ar hyn.
7. Nes bod mwy o dystiolaeth ar gael o effeithiau'r cynlluniau rhannu gofod sydd eisoes ar waith ar draws y DU, ni fydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n datblygu cynlluniau o'r fath ar ffyrdd yn ein hawdurdodaeth. Byddem yn disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol ystyried holl anghenion y rhanddeiliaid, yn enwedig y rhai agored i niwed sy'n defnyddio'r ffyrdd, wrth roi'r cynlluniau hyn ar waith ar eu ffyrdd eu hunain.

P-03-162 –Trigolion Llansbyddy – Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd yn Llansbyddy

1. Yn Nhachwedd 2008 cyflwynodd Trigolion Llansbyddy ddeiseb yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd ym mhentref Llansbyddy, ger Aberhonddu ym Mhowys, drwy gyflwyno mesurau gostegu traffig fel gostwng y terfyn cyflymder presennol, gwella'r goleuadau ar ochr y ffordd a gwella'r arwyddion ar yr A40.
2. Ar ôl i'r gymuned fynegi pryder, cynhaliodd Llywodraeth Cymru Ymchwiliad Rhagarweiniol i Gefnffordd yr A40 (Rhaglan–Llanymddyfri) yn Llansbyddy. Aethpwyd ati i astudio amgylchedd y gefnffordd drwy'r pentref i weld a oedd angen mesurau, yn unol â chanllawiau'r awdurdod cefnffyrdd, i wella diogelwch. Cyflwynwyd copi o'r adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau ym mis Hydref 2011.
3. Argymhellwyd yn yr adroddiad y dylai'r gefnffordd gael arwyddion a llinellau mwy gweladwy wrth gyffyrdd; arwyddion â chefnau melyn a phlatiau "arafwch nawr" yn rhybuddio gyrwyr bod cyffordd o'u blaen; ac ARAF/SLOW ar ddarn coch ar y ffordd, 100 metr o'r gyffordd â'r ffordd ymyl.
4. Cyflawnwyd y gwaith hwn yn 2011. Bydd yr amodau ar y ffordd yn cael eu monitro i asesu canlyniad y gwelliannau hyn ac i weld a oes angen mwy o fesurau.
5. Ystyriwyd yr angen am well goleuadau yn rhan o'r astudiaeth hon. Nid oedd y data damweiniau ar gyfer Llansbyddy yn dangos bod unrhyw broblemau penodol o ran gwrthdrawiadau yn y nos neu'r goleuadau, felly nid argymhellwyd newidiadau i'r goleuadau.

P-03-261 Atebion Lleol i Dagfeydd Traffig yn y Drenewydd

1. Yn Ionawr 2010, cyflwynodd Garry Saady, sy'n byw yn y Drenewydd, ddeiseb o 37 o lofnodion yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ohirio penderfyniad ynglŷn â'r ffordd osgoi arfaethedig yn y Drenewydd nes ei bod wedi datblygu a threialu cyfres o fesurau cynaliadwy yn y dref ei hun i fynd i'r afael â thagfeydd traffig.
2. Ym Mawrth 2010, ystyriodd y Pwyllgor Deisebau ddiweddariad o'r ddeiseb hon am fod y deisebwr wedi cyflwyno gwybodaeth ychwanegol. Ym Mai 2010, cyflwynodd y Gweinidog ar y pryd ymateb manwl i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau yn ymdrin â'r pwyntiau penodol a godwyd gan y deisebwr.
3. Cyhoeddwyd y llwybr a ffefrir ar 13 Hydref 2010.
4. Os cwblheir y gweithdrefnau caniatâd statudol yn llwyddiannus, ac os bydd cyllid ar gael, dylai'r gwaith adeiladu gychwyn tua diwedd 2014/dechrau 2015.

P-04-319 Traffig yn y Drenewydd

1. Ym mis Mehefin 2011, cyflwynodd Paul Pavia ddeiseb gyda 10 o lofnodion yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wneud y canlynol:
 - a) Gosod cylchfan ger y gyffordd â heol Ceri ac, os bydd llif y traffig yn gwella, osod cylchfan barhaol yno.
 - b) Cyhoeddi dyddiad cychwyn cynnar i adeiladu ffordd osgoi'r Drenewydd ac i roi blaenoriaeth i gwblhau'r gwaith hwnnw cyn gynted ag y bo modd.
2. Ym mis Mehefin, ysgrifennodd y Pwyllgor Deisebau at y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau i ofyn am sylwadau. Ymatebodd y Gweinidog ym mis Gorffennaf 2011 trwy anfon llythyr yn amlinellu'r pryderon ynghylch gosod cylchfan ger y gyffordd â heol Ceri.
3. Os cwblheir y gweithdrefnau caniatâd statudol yn llwyddiannus, ac os bydd cyllid ar gael, dylai'r gwaith o adeiladu'r ffordd osgoi gychwyn tua diwedd 2014/dechrau 2015.

P-04-321 Gwasanaethau Trenau Arriva Cymru rhwng de-orllewin Cymru a de-ddwyrain Cymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod Trenau Arriva Cymru yn darparu gwasanaethau trên i gymudwyr rhwng de-orllewin Cymru a de-ddwyrain Cymru sy'n amserol, yn gyfleus ac yn addas i'r diben ac sy'n cynnwys digon o seddi/gerbydau i alluogi teithwyr i deithio'n gysurus.

Linc i'r ddeiseb:

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?Ild=1014&optionId=0>

Cyflwynwyd gan: Bjorn Rödde

Nifer y llofnodion: 162

Gwybodaeth ategol:

Ar hyn o bryd, mae gwasanaeth Trenau Arriva Cymru i Fanceinion Piccadilly yn gadael Caerfyrddin am 05.50 ac yn cyrraedd Caerdydd Canolog am 07.40. Ar ôl 21 Mai, mae Trenau Arriva Cymru wedi penderfynu y bydd y gwasanaeth hwn yn dechrau o Gaerfyrddin 3 munud yn hwyrach, am 5.53, ond ni fydd yn cyrraedd Caerdydd Canolog tan 08:01. Mae hyn yn golygu na fydd y teithwyr niferus sy'n cymudo i Gaerdydd ar y gwasanaeth hwn i ddechrau gweithio am 08.00 yn cyrraedd y gwaith yn brydlon. Achosir yr oedi oherwydd bod y trên yn aros yn hirach yng ngorsaf Abertawe, sy'n golygu bod y cymudwyr sy'n aros ym mhob gorsaf i'r Dwyrain o Abertawe yn cael eu hoedi'n sylweddol. Yr ateb y mae Trenau Arriva Cymru'n debygol o awgrymu yw y dylid newid trenau yn Abertawe i'r gwasanaeth First Great Western i Lundain Paddington. Fodd bynnag, bydd y trên hwn yn cyrraedd Caerdydd Canolog am 7.52, ond ni fydd hwn chwaith yn gadael digon o amser ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o gwsmeriaid i gyrraedd y gwaith erbyn 08.00. Yn ogystal, mae'n debyg y bydd y rhan fwyaf yn gwrthwynebu newid trenau oherwydd nerfusrwydd ac anghyfleustra. Mae'n rhesymol disgwyl gwasanaeth uniongyrchol wrth gymudo i'r gwaith. Fel deiliad masnachfrait rheilffyrdd Cymru, dylai Trenau Arriva Cymru ymrwymo i ddarparu gwasanaethau uniongyrchol ar gyfer y rhai sy'n teithio o fewn Cymru.

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o weithwyr sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth uchod yn dychwelyd adref ar y trên sy'n gadael Caerdydd Canolog am 16:04 (y gwasanaeth rhwng Manceinion Piccadilly ac Aberdaugleddau). Bydd amser y trên hwn yn newid i 15.54 ar ôl 21 Mai ac ni fydd y trên nesaf i orllewin Cymru yn gadael tan 17.04.

Bydd y rhan fwyaf o deithwyr yn gweld na fydd modd iddynt gyfiawnhau'r gostyngiad o 30 munud i'w diwrnod gwaith wrth eu cyflogwyr, a byddai'n anymarferol iawn iddynt deithio yn gynharach yn y bore neu'n hwyrach yn y nos i wneud yn iawn am y newid amser.

Mae'n debygol, felly, y bydd amserlen Trenau Arriva Cymru ar gyfer yr haf yn golygu y bydd y gwasanaeth cymudo hwn yn fath anaddas o gludiant cyhoeddus, gan arwain at lawer o gwsmeriaid presennol yn dewis teithio mewn car yn lle hynny.

Fel rhan o'r newidiadau hyn i'r amserlen, mae yna hefyd nifer o orsafoedd yng ngorllewin Cymru lle na fydd rhai gwasanaethau'n aros mwyach, gan olygu y bydd trafndiaeth gyhoeddus hyd yn oed yn llai hygyrch nag y mae ar hyn o bryd yng ngorllewin Cymru. Mae'r teithwyr sy'n defnyddio'r gorsafoedd hyn yn teimlo eu bod wedi'u bradychu, oherwydd bod gan Trenau Arriva Cymru grwpiau cymunedol sy'n mabwysiadu eu gorsafoedd lleol i gynorthwyo eu gweithredu (yn arbennig yng ngorllewin Cymru). Mae'r grwpiau cymunedol hyn yn cynnwys gwirfoddolwyr sy'n rhoi o'u hamser am ddim, ond ni fyddant bellach yn elwa o drenau sy'n aros yn aml yn eu gorsafoedd.

Ar nifer o ddyddiau, dim ond dau gerbyd ar gyfer teithwyr sydd mewn gwasanaeth rhwng Caerdydd Canolog a gorllewin Cymru; mae hyn yn arwain at ddiffyg lle ar gyfer teithwyr a bagiau, gyda staff yr orsaf drenau yn aml yn gwthio pobl ar y trenau fel y gall pob teithiwr fynd ar y trê. Mae hyn yn arbennig o amlwg ar brynhawn dydd Gwener ac mae teithwyr yn ystyried bod lefel yr anghysur yn annerbyniol.