

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad: O BELL

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:

Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – y Senedd

Gareth Price – Clerc y Pwyllgor

Dyddiad: Dydd Llun, 7 Chwefror 2022

0300 200 6565

Amser: 14.00

Deisebau@senedd.cymru

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

(Tudalennau 1 – 22)

2 Sesiwn dystiolaeth – P-06-1207 Dechreuwch gyfeirio at ddiinasoedd a threfi Cymru yn ôl eu henwau Cymraeg – **Wedi gohirio tan 7 Mawrth**

(Tudalen 23)

Aled Roberts, Comisiynydd y Gymraeg.

3 Deisebau newydd

3.1 P-06-1231 Dylid cyflwyno arosfannau bysiau mwy gwyrdd, a mwy 'cyfeillgar i weny'n' ledled Cymru

(Tudalennau 24 – 31)

3.2 P-06-1234 Ni ddylid cyfyngu ffordd newydd Blaenau'r Cymoedd i 50 mya

(Tudalennau 32 – 37)

3.3 P-06-1239 Canslo Arholiadau TGAU yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 38 – 44)

3.4 P-06-1241 Llywodraeth Cymru i gwrdd â chynulleidfa ehangach o ofalwyr di-dâl

(Tudalennau 45 – 54)

3.5 P-06-1242 Gwella Gofal Iechyd Endometriosis yng Nghymru – Y cefndir

(Tudalennau 55 – 63)

3.6 P-06-1244 Er cof am Aberfan, dylid ailenwi Ysbyty George Thomas

(Tudalennau 64 – 69)



3.7 P-06-1245 Cynrychiolaeth amrywiol a chyfartal yn y Senedd
(Tudalennau 70 – 71)

4 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

4.1 P-05-1010 Ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r llifogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020 fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu
(Tudalennau 72 – 76)

4.2 P-05-1097 Dylid gwahardd cewyll adar hela
(Tudalennau 77 – 81)

4.3 P-05-1112 Helpwch gymunedau yng Nghymru i brynu asedau cymunedol: Gweithredwch Ran 5, Pennod 3 o Ddeddf Lleoliaeth 2011
(Tudalennau 82 – 84)

4.4 P-06-1201 Gwahardd saethu rhywogaethau adar sydd mewn perygl difrifol a rhoi'r diogelwch sydd ei angen mor daer arnynt!
(Tudalennau 85 – 108)

4.5 P-06-1202 Dylid gwahardd lladd cywion diwrnod oed yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 109 – 115)

Deisebau nad oes angen gweithredu pellach arnynt

4.6 P-06-1254 Dylid mynnu bod pob darluniad o'n draig yn cynnwys pidyn
(Tudalen 116)

4.7 P-06-1246 Cael gwared ar y terfyn niferoedd ar gyfer cynullïadau awyr agored a chaniatáu i ddigwyddiadau cymunedol barhau.
(Tudalen 117)

5 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(ix) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer eitem 6.

6 Trafodaeth o tystiolaeth – P-06-1207 Dechreuwch gyfeirio at ddinasoedd a threfi Cymru yn ôl eu henwau Cymraeg

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-06-1207 Dechreuwch gyfeirio at ddinasoedd a threfi Cymru yn ôl eu henwau Cymraeg

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Madison Lorraine, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 108 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Dylai'r Senedd, a chyrff eraill, ddechrau defnyddio ymadroddion Cymraeg os ydynt am gynyddu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg yn llwyddiannus, rhaid iddynt osod esiampl i eraill. Yn hytrach na chyfeirio at Gaerdydd yn ôl ei henw Saesneg, 'Cardiff', defnyddiwch ei henw Cymraeg yn lle hynny. Wedi'r cyfan, nid yw siarad Cymraeg yng Nghymru yn drosedd mwyach – ydyw?

"Gair i gall" mae'n bryd arwain drwy esiampl.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

P-06-1231 Dylid cyflwyno arosfannau bysiau mwy gwyrdd, a mwy 'cyfeillgar i wenyn' ledled Cymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 7 Chwefror 2022
Petitions Committee | 7 February 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR21/1434

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1231

Teitl y ddeiseb: Dylid cyflwyno arosfannau bysiau mwy gwyrdd, a mwy 'cyfeillgar i wenyn' ledled Cymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Gofynnwn i Lywodraeth Cymru gyflwyno arosfannau bysiau mwy gwyrdd a mwy 'cyfeillgar i wenyn' ledled Cymru, ac ymrwmo i wneud 10 y cant o arosfannau bysiau yn gyfeillgar i wenyn dros y pum mlynedd nesaf.

1. Cefndir

Mae pryder ar led yn y DU a thu hwnt am statws pryfed peillio, yn enwedig gwenyn.

Mae gwenyn a phryfed peillio eraill yn hanfodol ar gyfer cynnal bioamrywiaeth, cefnogi ecosystemau ac yn y pen draw roi sicrwydd bwyd oherwydd y gwaith peillio a wneir ganddynt. Yn ôl yr elusen Buglife, mae 84 y cant o gnydau'r UE



(gwerth £12.6 biliwn) ac 80 y cant o flodau gwyllt yn dibynnu ar bryfed i'w peillio, ac mae un o bob tair cegaid o'n bwyd yn dibynnu ar bryfed peillio.

Mae **dros 250 o rywogaethau o wenyn** yn y DU. Nid yw niferoedd pob rhywogaeth yn dirywio. Fodd bynnag, mae **Adroddiad Gwenyn Dan Fygythiad Cymru** gan Buglife yn ymdrin â'r 26 rhywogaeth o wenyn s'n wynebu'r perygl mwyaf yn y DU ac sydd yn bresennol yng Nghymru. Canfuwyd bod dosbarthiad y mwyafrif wedi crebachu, bod 7 rhywogaeth eisoes wedi diflannu a bod 5 arall mewn perygl mawr o ddiflannu. Dywed Buglife fod colli gwenyn i'w weld yn glir drwy Gymru gyfan, a bod rhai siroedd wedi colli hyd at 10 rhywogaeth.

Nid yw Cymru ar ei phen ei hun yn hyn o beth. **Mae amcangyfrifon yn awgrymu** bod 38 y cant o rywogaethau gwenyn a phryfed hofran ledled Ewrop yn prinhaus, gyda dim ond 12 y cant yn cynyddu.

Mae'r gostyngiad ym mhoblogaethau gwenyn i'w briodoli i bwysau o sawl cyfeiriad. **Yn ôl Buglife**, mae pryfed peillio'n wynebu 'storm berffaith' o broblemau, gan gynnwys:

- effaith newid hinsawdd ar batrymau tywydd;
- ffermio dwys sy'n dryllio ac yn ynysu cynefinoedd llawn blodau;
- colli cynefinoedd blodau oherwydd trefoli;
- 'glanhau' cefn gwlad;
- plannu amhriodol o goed; a
- cholli safleoedd tir llwyd.

Mae'r **Bartneriaeth Byw Gyda Newid Amgylcheddol** yn nodi nifer o fesurau posibl i fynd i'r afael â cholli rhywogaethau, gan gynnwys addasu manau dan berchnogaeth gyhoeddus i gyflenwi cynefinoedd.

Yn 2019, mewn cydweithrediad â'r asiantaeth hysbysebu Clear Channel, gosododd **Cyngor Dinas Utrecht** (yr Iseldiroedd) doeau gwyrdd ar 316 o arosfannau bysiau i greu manau cyfeillgar i wenyn.

Mae'r syniad wedi lledaenu i'r DU a thrwy'r byd. **Ym mis Ebrill 2020, cyhoeddodd Caerdydd** gynlluniau i blannu ar 10 arhosfan fysiau, gyda Clear Channel yn eu cynnal fel rhan o'i gontract cynnal a chadw. **Mae Caerlŷr hefyd wedi gweithredu** 'arospannau bysiau gwenyn', eto trwy gytundeb â Clear Channel. Crybwyllir manteision ehangach hefyd, megis rheoli glawiad ac ansawdd aer.

Camau gweithredu'r Senedd

Ym mis Mehefin 2021, cyhoeddodd y Senedd argyfwng natur, a galwodd am dargedau statudol i atal a gwrthdroi dirywiad bioamrywiaeth.

Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Mae'r Rhaglen Lywodraethu: diweddariad yn datgan y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymgorffori ei hymateb i'r argyfwng natur "ym mhopeth a wnawn".

Awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am osod a chynnal a chadw'r rhan fwyaf o arosfannau bysiau, ond Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am bolisi bysiau ac am ddarparu cyllid i awdurdodau lleol. Er bod y rhan fwyaf o ddeddfwriaeth a pholisi cadwraeth natur yn deillio o rwymedigaethau rhyngwladol, mae cyfrifoldeb dros gadwraeth natur yng Nghymru wedi cael ei ddatganoli.

Diweddarodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei Chynllun Gweithredu Adfer Natur yn 2020. Mae'n gwneud nifer o ymrwymadau, gan gynnwys: ymgorffori bioamrywiaeth yn y broses o wneud penderfyniadau; diogelu rhywogaethau a chynefinoedd; gwella gwytnwch yr amgylchedd naturiol trwy adfer a chreu cynefinoedd; a mynd i'r afael â phwysau ar rywogaethau a chynefinoedd.

Bwriad Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 yw hyrwyddo rheoli cynaliadwy ar adnoddau naturiol, ac mae'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau cyhoeddus gynnal a gwella bioamrywiaeth a'r mathau o gynefinoedd sydd o'r pwys mwyaf i fioamrywiaeth yng Nghymru.

Mae Polisi Adnoddau Naturiol (PAN) Llywodraeth Cymru, sy'n deillio o'r Ddeddf hon, yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i ddatblygu seilwaith gwyrdd "yng nghanol ein cymunedau" i ddarparu mannau ar gyfer natur. Mae adran drafnidiaeth y PAN (tudalen 28) yn anelu'n benodol at "[g]ynnwys atebion seiliedig ar natur wrth gynllunio a datblygu seilwaith newydd cysylltiedig â thrafnidiaeth".

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei Chynllun Gweithredu ar gyfer Pryfed Peillio yn 2013. Nododd gamau gweithredu i gyflawni 4 canlyniad, gan gynnwys bod "Cymru yn darparu cynefinoedd amrywiol a chysylltiedig sy'n llawn blodau i gynnal ein pryfed peillio". Cafodd y cynllun ei adolygu a'i ddiweddarau yn 2018 gan y Tasglu Pryfed Peillio.

Mae Strategaeth Drafnidiaeth Cymru a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mawrth 2021, yn nodi "Byddwn yn cynnal a gwella bioamrywiaeth ac yn cynyddu cydnerthedd ecosystemau drwy weithrediadau trafndiaeth a phrosiectau seilwaith". Dywed:

Yn unol â'n Polisi Adnoddau Naturiol, byddwn yn cynnal bioamrywiaeth ac yn cynyddu cydnerthedd ecosystemau drwy'r ffordd rydym ni a'n partneriaid yn rheoli'r ystad feddal sy'n gysylltiedig â rhwydweithiau trafndiaeth, ac wrth gynllunio a darparu ymyriadau trafndiaeth, gan gynnwys uwchraddio seilwaith a chynllunio seilwaith newydd. Byddwn hefyd yn sicrhau bod gweithrediadau trafndiaeth bob dydd yn cynnal ac yn gwella bioamrywiaeth a chydnerthedd ecosystemau.

Ysgrifennodd y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynglŷn â'r ddeiseb hon ar 13 Ionawr. Mae'r llythyr yn cyfeirio at ystod o gamau gweithredu mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i hyrwyddo bioamrywiaeth drwy bolisiau trafndiaeth a chynllunio, yn ogystal â chyllid. Mae'r mesurau yn cynnwys y **Rhaglen Coridorau Gwyrdd** a lansiwyd yn 2018. Mae'r llythyr yn dweud: "Mae rhai awdurdodau lleol yn dechrau gosod cysgodfannau bysiau gyda 'thoeau byw' gan ddefnyddio cronfa drafnidiaeth leol Llywodraeth Cymru". Mae'n cloi fel a ganlyn:

O ran y cynigion a'r targedau penodol yn y ddeiseb, fel yr amlinellir uchod, er nad oes gennym darged penodol ar waith o ran cysgodfannau bysiau, rydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda'n partneriaid a'n cymunedau mewn termau llawer ehangach i annog gwyrddu ardaloedd ledled Cymru drwy nifer o fentrau. Bydd y gwaith hwn yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth sylweddol i Lywodraeth Cymru.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1231
Ein cyf/Our ref LW/12098/21

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Senedd Cymru

13 Ionawr 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 5 Tachwedd ynghylch y ddeiseb gan y Grŵp Dad-ddofi, Her Fawr Newid Hinsawdd, Ysgol y Gyfraith a Gwleidyddiaeth Prifysgol Caerdydd yn gofyn am gyflwyno arosfannau bysiau mwy gwyrdd a mwy 'cyfeillgar i wenyn' ledled Cymru.

Fel Llywodraeth, rydym yn gefnogol iawn i fentrau gwyrdd ac rydym eisoes yn gwneud cynnydd o ran gwyrddu arosfannau a gorsafoedd trafndiaeth gyhoeddus. Mae rhai awdurdodau lleol yn dechrau gosod cysgodfannau bysiau gyda 'thoeau byw' gan ddefnyddio cronfa drafnidiaeth leol Llywodraeth Cymru. Ym mis Rhagfyr 2020, dyfarnwyd Grant Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri o £100,000 i Trafndiaeth Cymru ar gyfer Prosiect Llwybrau Gwyrdd drwy Gynllun Lleuedd Lleol ar gyfer Natur Llywodraeth Cymru. Bydd y prosiect yn darparu gwelliannau bioamrywiaeth fel potiau plannu a blychau bywyd gwyllt, ac yn treialu nodweddion gwyrdd sefydlog, er enghraifft waliau a thoeau, mewn 22 o orsafoedd ledled Cymru a phum ardal gymunedol.

Fel rhan o'r gwaith lliniaru a sicrhau gwelliannau o ran bioamrywiaeth ar gyfer prosiectau seilwaith ffyrdd newydd, mae gennym ofynion safonol ar gyfer cyflwyno ardaloedd blodau gwyllt. O dan ein menter 'Coridorau Gwyrdd', o 2018 hyd yma, mae dros 100 o brosiectau gwella ymyl ffyrdd wedi'u cwblhau gyda dros 5ha o ardaloedd blodau gwyllt newydd wedi'u hau. Cafodd hynny ei ategu gan waith plannu bylbiau brodorol a phlannu 'plygiau' (planhigion ifanc) fel Briallu, Briallu Mair a Chlafrllys. Rydym hefyd wedi sicrhau bod oddeutu 25ha ychwanegol o laswelltir o dan reolaeth ffafriol ar draws y rhwydwaith traffyrdd a chefnffyrdd, gan gynnwys adfer ardaloedd a gollwyd i brysgwydd goresgynnol. *Yn ogystal â hyn, o fewn Strategaeth Drafnidiaeth Cymru a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar, gwnaethom ymrwymo i archwilio ac ailosod ein ffordd o ymdrin â bioamrywiaeth ac ar hyn o bryd rydym yn cynhyrchu ein Cynllun Bioamrywiaeth ein hunain ar gyfer y rhwydwaith chefnffyrdd a thraffyrdd. Bydd hyn yn adeiladu ar y fenter Coridorau Gwyrdd presennol a Chynllun Gweithredu blaenorol ar gyfer Bioamrywiaeth yr ystad Cefnffyrdd a bydd yn anelu at*

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 28
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

ymgorffori bioamrywiaeth a gwrthsefyll effeithiau newid hinsawdd ymhellach yn ein penderfyniadau a'n gweithredoedd.

Mae rôl hefyd i'r system Gynllunio o ran sicrhau rhai o'r amcanion ehangach y mae'r deisebydd yn eu ceisio. Mae ein dogfen polisi cynllunio defnydd tir, Polisi Cynllunio Cymru, yn amlinellu bod tirlunio, toeau gwyrdd, ymylon glaswellt, draeniad trefol cynaliadwy a gerddi yn enghreifftiau o fesurau unigol sy'n gallu cynnig manteision cronol ehangach, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â bioamrywiaeth a chadernid ecosystemau yn ogystal â sicrhau rhinweddau amgylcheddol dymunol eraill lleoedd. Mae Cymru'r Dyfodol, ein fframwaith datblygu cenedlaethol, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Chwefror 2021, yn cyfeirio at yr angen i ymgorffori seilwaith gwyrdd o fewn atebion dylunio ac mae'n cynnwys polisi penodol ar rwydweithiau ecolegol cadarn a seilwaith gwyrdd.

Rydym wedi gofyn i awdurdodau lleol gynnal Asesiadau Seilwaith Gwyrdd. Mae'r Asesiadau'n ffordd gadarnhaol o sicrhau canlyniadau cynaliadwy o ran creu lleoedd; mae deall eich ardal a nodi'r cyfleoedd sydd ar gael i sicrhau manteision lluosog yn 'gynllunio da' a rhaid i bob awdurdod gynnal yr Asesiad. Gall yr Asesiad Seilwaith Gwyrdd helpu awdurdodau i nodi blaenoriaethau ar gyfer toeau gwyrdd newydd a helpu i integreiddio seilwaith gwyrdd i gynigion datblygu newydd.

O ran y cynigion a'r targedau penodol yn y ddeiseb, fel yr amlinellir uchod, er nad oes gennym darged penodol ar waith o ran cysgodfannau bysiau, rydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda'n partneriaid a'n cymunedau mewn termau llawer ehangach i annog gwyrddu ardaloedd ledled Cymru drwy nifer o fentrau. Bydd y gwaith hwn yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth sylweddol i Lywodraeth Cymru.

Yn gywir,



Lee Waters AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Deputy Minister for Climate Change

28th January 2022

Your ref P-06-1231

Ms. Kayleigh Imperato

Deputy Clerk, Petitions Committee, Welsh Parliament By email only Petitions@Senedd.Wales

Dear Ms Imperato

Thank you for forwarding the Deputy Minister's letter of 13th January 2022 to the Chair of the Petitions Committee, concerning the petition lodged by the students of Cardiff University School of Law and Politics Climate Change Grand Challenge Group on Rewilding, asking for 'bee friendly' bus stops - <https://petitions.senedd.wales/petitions/244863>.

Our thanks to the Committee for taking the time and trouble to consider and pursue the petition.

We welcome and are pleased to read in the Deputy Minister's letter of the commitments made recently by the Welsh Government, including many since the petition was initially lodged. Progress appears to be being made.

You ask if we have anything further to add to the consideration of the petition.

We would simply suggest that the sooner green infrastructure - whether that is green-roofed buildings and structures, 'wild' verges, permeable surfaces, SUDS or bee-friendly bus stops - becomes the 'norm', rather than the exception, or simply an 'add-on', so much the better.

We would perhaps encourage and support the use by Welsh Government of regulatory changes, as opposed to planning policy changes, to enable us all to be more certain that green infrastructure is indeed embedded, as the Deputy Minister suggests it needs to be.

We look forward to the results of the Green Infrastructure Assessment currently being conducted by local authorities, which we hope will identify the very many opportunities out there to roll out more green infrastructure, including bee-friendly bus stops.

More generally, Cardiff University's School of Law and Politics Climate Change Grand Challenge continues this academic year under a slightly different name - the Climate and Environment Project. This year students will be looking at three subject areas that they have selected - the electrification of transport in Wales, the making of land available for community tree planting in Wales and the



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ease of re-use and recycling of packaging in Wales. We recognise that these are already areas of fast-moving change in Wales and we look forward to engaging further with Welsh Government over the next months and years.

Yours sincerely

Guy Linley-Adams

Lecturer in Law

Climate and Environment Project

P-06-1234 Ni ddylid cyfyngu ffordd newydd Blaenau'r Cymoedd i 50 mya

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 7 Chwefror 2022
Petitions Committee | 7 February 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR21/1626/3

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1234

Teitl y ddeiseb:

Ni ddylid cyfyngu ffordd newydd Blaenau'r Cymoedd i 50 mya

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwario £336m i wella ffordd Blaenau'r Cymoedd, a oedd yn arfer bod wedi'i chyfyngu i 50mya. Os caiff y ffordd newydd ei chyfyngu i 50mya, bydd y £336m wedi cael ei wastraffu'n llwyr.

Mae'r gwaith ar y ffordd wedi rhedeg drosodd o ran amser a chostau, gyda defnyddwyr rheolaidd yn wynebu blynyddoedd o oedi a therfyn o 40mya. Bydd terfyn cyflymder o 50mya yn chwalu'r addewid o gyflymu amser teithio. Fel ffordd newydd, bydd y prosiect wedi'i gynllunio gyda gwelededd da a'r mesurau diogelwch diweddaraf. Nid oes cyfiawnhad dros derfyn o 50mya.



1. Cefndir

Mae [gwefan Llywodraeth Cymru yn egluro](#) bod ffordd yr A465 fel y mae wedi cael ei hadeiladu yn y 1960au fel lôn gerbydau sengl â thair lôn. Mae'n egluro bod astudiaeth ym 1990 wedi nodi'r angen i wella'r ffordd hon, gan fod lled y ffordd yn cyfyngu ar lif y traffig ac ar gyfleoedd diogel i basio.

Gwnaed gwaith datblygu manwl ar gynllun yn dilyn ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ym 1994. Mae'r ffordd rhwng y Fenni a Hirwaun yn cael ei huwchraddio i fod yn ffordd ddeuol, gyda'r llwybr wedi'i rannu'n chwe phrosiect, neu 'adran', ar wahân.

Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn cyfeirio at ran 2 o'r llwybr dan sylw – sef Gilwern i Frynmawr. [Disgrifir y cynllun yn yr adroddiad Cam 3 gan WelTag](#), a gyhoeddwyd yn 2013, fel un sy'n ymestyn am 8.1km o fan i'r gorllewin o Bont Intermediate Road i fan sydd union i'r gorllewin o Gyffordd Glanbaiden. Byddai'r ffordd newydd yn ffordd ddeuol â dwy lôn i'r ddau gyfeiriad.

Mae [gwefan Llywodraeth Cymru](#) yn nodi ystod o nodau a buddion disgwylidiedig, gan gynnwys lleihau tagfeydd a chiwio yn ystod oriau brig, a gwella cysylltedd ac amseroedd teithio.

Mae'r [cynlluniau](#) hyn yn cynnwys mapiau o adran 2.

2. Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Gwybodaeth hanesyddol

Cyhoeddwyd gwybodaeth o 2013 a oedd yn nodi'r ffaith y byddai'r rhan hon o ffordd Blaenau'r Cymoedd yn destun terfyn cyflymder o 50mya.

Mae hyn yn cynnwys yr [adroddiad Cam 3 gan WelTag](#), sy'n datgan, yn sgil natur gyfyngedig y ceunant, fod lleiniau caled a'r lleiniau ymyl ffordd yn fwy cul nag y byddent fel arfer ar gyfer ffordd o'r math hwn a bod troeon mwy tynn yn aliniad y ffordd:

Mae'r cynllun hwn ynghyd â'r angen i leihau effaith y ffordd ar ansawdd aer y safleoedd ecolegol cyfagos yn golygu y byddai'r cynllun i gyd yn dod o dan derfyn cyflymder gorfodol o 50mya, a fyddai'n cael ei fonitro a'i orfodi.

Yn yr un ddogfen, mae asesiad y peirianwyr yn disgrifio sut y dyluniwyd y cynllun gan ystyried yr holl bolisiau, cynlluniau a safonau cynllunio cenedlaethol a lleol:

Cyflymder Dylunio'r cynllun yw 85kmya (50 mya), fodd bynnag, byddai'n rhaid gwro oddi wrth y Safonau o ran geometreg priffyrdd ar adegau er mwyn lleihau'r effaith ar yr amgylchedd.

Yn ogystal, mae adroddiad yr arolygydd cynllunio ar y cynllun (a gyhoeddwyd yn 2014) hefyd yn nodi'r pwyntiau a ganlyn, yn yr adran sydd â'r pennawd 'Yr Achos ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru – Ffordd Arfaethedig':

Byddai gwyriadau oddi wrth safonau peirianegol arferol, a'r prif liniariad fyddai gosod cyfyngiad cyflymder o 50mya ar y ffordd.

Cynnydd presennol

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyhoeddi gwybodaeth am gynnydd presennol y cynllun ac am amserlen y cynllun ar ei gwefan. Yn ogystal, ceir y diweddariad hwn o fis Chwefror 2021, a gafodd ei gyhoeddi o dan y weinyddiaeth flaenorol.

Er mwyn rhoi'r terfyn cyflymder 50mya ar waith, cafodd Offeryn Statudol ei wneud ar 28 Hydref. Yn ei Datganiad o'r Rhesymau ar gyfer y Gorchymyn, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn datgan bod y terfyn yn cael ei gyflwyno:

...er budd diogelwch ar y ffordd ac mae'n diwallu dyluniad peirianyddol y ffordd sydd wedi ei gwella. Bwriad aliniad newydd y ffordd yw lleihau effaith y ffordd ar safleoedd sydd wedi eu dynodi'n amgylcheddol sensitif, ac mae'n cydymffurfio â deddfwriaeth amgylcheddol, yn benodol Cyfarwyddeb Cynefinoedd 92/43/EC.

Mae llythyr a anfonwyd gan y Dirprwy Weinidog at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau ym mis Ionawr yn nodi bod y Gorchymyn drafft wedi cael ei gyhoeddi ar 10 Mehefin 2021. Rhoddwyd ystyriaeth i'r 31 o wrthwynebiadau a ddaeth i law, ond nid oeddent yn cynnwys unrhyw wybodaeth newydd a fyddai'n caniatáu codi'r terfyn cyflymder yn ddiogel o'r terfyn cyflymder 50mya.

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

SR21/1626 Ni ddylid cyfyngu ffordd newydd Blaenau'r Cymoedd i 50 mya



Ein cyf/Our ref LW/12307/21

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

13 Ionawr 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 25 Tachwedd ynghylch deiseb P-06-1234 ni ddylid cyfyngu ffordd newydd Blaenau'r Cymoedd i 50 mya.

Fel y gwychoch, rydym wedi bod yn gwneud gwelliannau i gefnffordd yr A465 rhwng Gilwern a Brynmawr, a elwir yn Ran 2. Mae'r gwelliannau yn unol â gorchmynion a wnaed o dan Ddeddf Priffyrdd 1980 yn dilyn ymchwiliad cyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd yn 2014 a ystyriodd y cynllun yn fanwl. Mae adroddiad yr Arolygydd a gynhaliodd yr ymchwiliad i'w weld ar ein gwefan yn:

[A465 Gilwern i Frynmawr: adroddiad yr arolygwyr cynllunio | LLYW.CYMRU](#)

Roedd cyfyngiadau coridor Rhan 2 yr A465 yn gofyn am gynllun a oedd yn cydbwysu'r angen i leihau'r effaith ar yr amgylchedd a sicrhau manteision economaidd. O ganlyniad, mae'r ffordd wedi'i chynllunio a'i hadeiladu ar y sail y byddai terfyn cyflymder o 50mya. Mae cyfyngiadau ffisegol ar godi'r terfyn cyflymder dros 50mya, a nododd yr arolygydd yn yr ymchwiliad fod y cynllun yn golygu gwyro oddi wrth safonau peirianeg arferol, a'r prif ddull o liniaru fyddai terfyn cyflymder o 50mya yn cael ei osod ar y ffordd.

Cytunodd yr ymgynghoriad ar derfyn cyflymder gorfodol o 50mya ar Ran 2 yr A465 gydag Awdurdodau Lleol, Gan Bwyll, Heddlu Gwent, Cymorth Diogelwch y Ffyrdd Cyfyngedig ac fe'i cyflwynwyd hefyd yn yr Ymchwiliad Lleol Cyhoeddus. Ni dderbyniwyd unrhyw wrthwynebiadau gan ymgynghorion statudol nac aelodau o'r cyhoedd ar yr elfen benodol hon.

Cyhoeddwyd y Gorchymyn drafft ar 10 Mehefin 2021. Derbyniwyd tri deg un o wrthwynebiadau y gwneuthum eu hystyried yn llawn, ond ni welais unrhyw beth yn y llythyrau gwrthwynebu, nac yn unrhyw un o'r papurau blaenorol, a fyddai'n galluogi i'r terfyn cyflymder o fewn y cyfyngiadau a gynlluniwyd ac a adeiladwyd gael ei gynyddu'n ddiogel o'r terfyn cyflymder o 50mya.

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Correspondence.Lee.Waters@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 36
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Mae'r ffordd newydd wedi bod yn weithredol, gan ddefnyddio'r terfyn o 50mya gyda dwy lôn i bob cyfeiriad, ers 21 Tachwedd 2021.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lee', is positioned above the printed name.

Lee Waters AS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd

Canslo Arholiadau TGAU yng Nghymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 7 Chwefror 2022
Petitions Committee | 7 February 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22/1851

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1239

Teitl y ddeiseb: Canslo Arholiadau TGAU yng Nghymru

Mae ansicrwydd ynghylch a fydd arholiadau'n cael eu canslo. Mae hyn yn ychwanegu straen pellach ar ddysgwyr nad ydynt wedi cael blwyddyn lawn o addysg ers 2019! Drwy gael graddau wedi'u hasesu gan y ganolfan, bydd y disgyblion yn teimlo mwy o sicrwydd. Iechyd meddwl a lles disgyblion ddylai fod yn brif flaenoriaeth wrth wneud y penderfyniad hwn. Llofnodwch y ddeiseb hon nawr i helpu disgyblion blwyddyn 10 ac 11 i wireddu eu potensial yn llawn a chael y graddau y maent yn eu haeddu.



1. Arholiadau yn 2020

Ym mis Mawrth 2020, cyhoeddodd Kirsty Williams, [y Gweinidog Addysg](#) ar y pryd, na fyddai cyfres arholiadau TGAU a Safon Uwch haf 2020 yn digwydd. Roedd 'gradd deg' i fod i gael ei dyfarnu i ddysgwyr, 'gan dynnu ar ystod yr wybodaeth sydd ar gael'. Roedd graddau dysgwyr i fod i gael eu dyfarnu ar sail gwybodaeth a gyflwynodd ysgolion a cholegau i CBAC. Y cynllun cychwynnol oedd i'r graddau hynny gael eu 'safoni' gan ddefnyddio modelau safoni CBAC, a gymeradwywyd gan y rheoleiddiwr, Cymwysterau Cymru. Cafodd y dull hwn [ei newid ar 12 Awst 2020](#). Rhoddwyd yr un gradd ag a gawsant yn eu harholiad Safon UG yn awtomatig i'r rhai a oedd i fod i sefyll eu harholiadau Safon Uwch, os oedd yn uwch na'r hyn a gyfrifwyd gan CBAC. Cyhoeddwyd newid pellach [ar 17 Awst](#) a dyfarnwyd graddau ar sail y wybodaeth yr oedd ysgolion a cholegau wedi'i chyflwyno.

2. Arholiadau yn 2021

Ar 10 Tachwedd 2020, [cyhoeddodd](#) Kirsty Williams, na fyddai arholiadau diwedd blwyddyn yn 2021. Ar [20 Ionawr 2021](#), cyhoeddodd y byddai cymwysterau TGAU, Safon UG a Safon Uwch dysgwyr yn cael eu dyfarnu drwy fodel Gradd a Benderfynir gan y Ganolfan. Roedd hyn yn golygu y byddai graddau'n cael eu pennu gan ysgolion a cholegau (canolfannau) yn seiliedig ar eu hasesiad o waith dysgwyr. Defnyddiodd y canolfannau amrywiaeth o dystiolaeth, gan gynnwys asesiadau heblaw arholiadau, ffug arholiadau a gwaith dosbarth, i farnu "cyrhaeddiad dangosedig" disgyblion a dyfarnu gradd briodol iddynt.

3. Arholiadau mis Tachwedd

Cynhaliwyd arholiadau TGAU mis Tachwedd 2021 yn ôl yr arfer cyn y pandemig. Yn gyffredinol mae arholiadau mis Tachwedd yn cael eu sefyll gan y rhai sy'n ailsefyll arholiadau TGAU er mwyn cael gradd well. Mae hefyd ymgeiswyr 'mynediad cynnar' a all sefyll rhai arholiadau cyn diwedd y flwyddyn ysgol. Caiff yr ymgeiswyr hyn gyfle i sefyll yr arholiad eto yng nghyfres arholiadau'r haf. Nifer cyfyngedig o bynciau sydd ar gael yng nghyfres mis Tachwedd o gymharu â chyfres yr haf. Ym mis Tachwedd 2021, bu dysgwyr yng Nghymru yn sefyll

cymwysterau TGAU diwygiedig mewn Mathemateg, Mathemateg – Rhifedd, Cymraeg Iaith a Saesneg Iaith.

4. Cyfres arholiadau'r haf 2022

Ym mis Mawrth 2021, [cyhoeddodd Cymwysterau Cymru](#) y byddai arholiadau yn haf 2022. Cadarnhawyd hyn eto ganddynt ar [5 Ionawr 2022](#) gan ddatgan mai Llywodraeth Cymru fyddai'n gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad i ganslo arholiadau.

Dywedodd Cymwysterau Cymru y byddai'r gofynion asesu ar gyfer cymwysterau TGAU, Safon UG a Safon Uwch CBAC, a'r Dystysgrif Her Sgiliau **yn cael eu haddasu i gydnabod effaith yr amser addysgu a dysgu wyneb yn wyneb a gollwyd yn ystod y pandemig**; Mae Cymwysterau Cymru hefyd wedi dweud os bydd cyfnodau sylweddol pellach o aflonyddwch sy'n arwain at ganslo cyfresi arholiadau yn y dyfodol, bydd **trefniadau wrth gefn** yn cael eu rhoi ar waith. Byddai'r rhain yn debyg i'r rhai ar gyfer 2021 ond yn cael eu mireinio o ganlyniad i wersi a ddysgwyd – cyhoeddwyd [canllawiau](#) ym mis Tachwedd 2021.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dweud droeon mai ei bwriad yw i arholiadau fynd yn eu blaenau eleni. Yn y [Pwyllgor Craffu ar Waith y Prif Weinidog](#) (16 Rhagfyr 2021), esboniodd y Prif Weinidog y rhesymau pam yr oedd Llywodraeth Cymru eisiau i arholiadau fynd yn eu blaenau:

- **Cydraddoldeb â gweddill y DU** – i'r rhai sy'n gwneud cais am le mewn prifysgol y tu allan i Gymru, dylai fod gan y cymhwyster statws cyfartal â dysgwyr mewn awdurdodaethau eraill sydd hefyd yn bwriadu cynnal arholiadau yr haf hwn.
- **Tegwch** – trwy ddefnyddio'r system a oedd ar waith ar gyfer haf 2021, disgynnodd perfformiad dynion ifanc o gefndiroedd dosbarth gweithiol.

Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog

'truthfully, that is at least partly a reflection of the assessment method. Young people from those backgrounds do better in exams; they often exceed the expectations of their teachers, and exams give them the opportunity to do that, and, for reasons of equity, we want to go back to an element of exams, because we think it will help young people from those backgrounds to show what they can do'.

Cyhoeddodd Cymwysterau Cymru eu [Dadansoddiad Cydraddoldeb Cymwysterau Cyffredinol yn Haf 2021](#) ym mis Hydref 2021.

Ym mis Hydref 2021, [cyhoeddodd Cymwysterau Cymru eu hymagwedd at raddio](#), y byddai 2022 yn flwyddyn bontio i adlewyrchu ein bod mewn cyfnod adfer yn sgil pandemig a bod tarfu wedi bod ar addysg dysgwyr. Yn 2022, byddant yn anelu, felly at i ganlyniadau adlewyrchu pwynt hanner ffordd yn fras rhwng 2021 a 2019. Yn 2023 byddant yn anelu at ddychwelyd at ganlyniadau sy'n unol â'r rhai mewn blynyddoedd cyn pandemig;

5. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Ar [15 Rhagfyr cyhoeddodd Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg](#) gyllid o £24m i gefnogi dysgwyr yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y pandemig. O hyn, mae £7.5m i ddarparu **cymorth ychwanegol i ddysgwyr sydd mewn blwyddyn lle maent yn sefyll arholiadau**, gydag amser addysgu ac adnoddau dysgu ychwanegol – i helpu dysgwyr ddatblygu'u sgiliau, eu gwybodaeth a'u hyder, yn ogystal â rhoi cefnogaeth i'r rheini sy'n bryderus am yr arholiadau. Bydd yr ysgolion hynny sydd â'r niferoedd mwyaf o ddysgwyr sy'n cael pryddau ysgol am ddim yn cael eu blaenoriaethu. Bydd dros £7m yn mynd i gefnogi dysgwyr y mae eu lefelau presenoldeb wedi gostwng yn ystod y pandemig. Bydd cymorth pwrpasol yn cael ei ddarparu i helpu disgyblion blwyddyn 11 sydd â phresenoldeb isel i gwblhau eu TGAU neu i gyrraedd y cam nesaf yn eu haddysg neu i ddechrau gyrfa, ac i gefnogi dysgwyr mewn blynyddoedd eraill. Bydd cyllid hefyd yn cael ei roi i gefnogi llesiant ac addysg i ddysgwyr mewn Unedau Cyfeirio Disgyblion.

Mewn [Datganiad Cabinet ar 25 Ionawr 2022](#), dywedodd Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg:

Rydw i am ailadrodd wrth ddysgwyr, ysgolion a cholegau y bydd arholiadau ac asesiadau eleni yn mynd yn eu blaen, oni bai bod sefyllfa iechyd y cyhoedd yn ei gwneud yn amhosibl iddynt gael eu cynnal – rhywbeth nad ydym yn ei ragweld. Mae'r bwriad i addasu ffiniau graddau i adlewyrchu'r tarfu eisoes wedi'i nodi. Mae addasiadau i gynnwys arholiadau wedi'u rhoi ar waith yn ogystal â rhoi gwybod ymlaen llaw am feysydd arholiad, fel bod asesiadau mor deg â phosibl, ac a fydd yn galluogi athrawon i ganolbwyntio eu hamser ar y meysydd dysgu allweddol [...] Rwy'n annog pob dysgwr ym mlynyddoedd arholiadau i siarad â'u hysgolion a'u colegau am ba gymorth a hyblygrwydd ychwanegol a allai fod ar gael eleni, i'w helpu i symud yn eu blaen yn hyderus.

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



Ein cyf /JMEWL/12005/21

Jack Sargeant MS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1SN

5 Ionawr 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 13 Rhagfyr yn tynnu fy sylw at Ddeiseb P-06-1239 Canslo Arholiadau TGAU yng Nghymru a ddaeth i'ch llaw gan Ms Millie Rae.

Rwy'n deall y pryderon a godwyd gan Ms Rae, o ystyried y tarfu a gafwyd ar addysgu a dysgu dros y 18 mis diwethaf a'r dechrau heriol a welwyd i dymor yr hydref. Hoffwn roi sicrwydd i Ms Rae mai fy mhrif flaenoriaeth yw cefnogi llesiant a chynnydd dysgwyr, a chadarnhau y bydd y materion hyn yn parhau wrth wraidd y trefniadau a wneir ar gyfer cymwysterau yn ystod 2022.

Cyhoeddais ddatganiad ar 16 Rhagfyr yn amlinellu pecyn cyllido gwerth £24m i helpu dysgwyr yn y blynyddoedd sy'n sefyll arholiadau. Bydd y pecyn hwn yn sicrhau y bydd modd i bob person ifanc yn y blynyddoedd sy'n ymgymryd â chymwysterau gael gafael ar gymorth ymarferol neu gyngor i'w helpu, fel y bydd yn gallu edrych ymlaen at y cam nesaf yn ei fywyd, boed hynny ym myd addysg, hyfforddiant neu waith.

Fel yr eglurais yn fy natganiad, rwyf o'r farn mai arholiadau sy'n darparu'r ffordd fwyaf teg o ddyfarnu cymwysterau, yn arbennig yng nghyd-destun ehangach y DU lle mae'n hanfodol sicrhau bod ein pobl ifanc yn cael cyfleoedd sy'n gyfartal â'u cyfoedion yn rhannau eraill o'r DU o ran cael eu derbyn i'r brifysgol. Yn bwysig, cynhelir arholiadau ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ysgol yn bennaf, sy'n rhoi rhagor o amser ar gyfer dysgu a pharatoi.

Rwy'n deall y gall rhai dysgwyr deimlo'n bryderus am y syniad o sefyll arholiadau ffurfiol am y tro cyntaf yr haf nesaf, felly hoffwn nodi yn benodol y bydd £7.5m ar gael er mwyn darparu cymorth ychwanegol i ddysgwyr yn y blynyddoedd sy'n sefyll arholiadau, gan dalu am amser addysgu ac adnoddau ychwanegol. At hyn, mae [amrywiaeth eang o adnoddau](#) ar gael ar wefan Cyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru (CBAC) i gefnogi dysgu pobl ifanc a'u helpu i baratoi ar gyfer arholiadau, gan gynnwys trefnwyr gwybodaeth, dysgu cyfunol ac arweiniad i arholiadau.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 43
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

I sicrhau na fydd dysgwyr o dan anfantais o ganlyniad i'r tarfu a gafwyd ar addysgu a dysgu, mae CBAC wedi gwneud addasiadau i bynciau unigol, mewn ymgynghoriad ag athrawon ac arbenigwyr pwnc. Cadarnhawyd yr addasiadau hyn ag ysgolion a cholegau cyn diwedd tymor yr haf er mwyn hwyluso'r gwaith o gynllunio ar gyfer tymor yr hydref. Mae manylion yr [addasiadau hyn i asesiadau wedi'u cyhoeddi](#), ac maent yn cynnwys addasiadau i asesiadau nad ydynt yn arholiadau (NEA), symleiddio cynnwys asesiadau ac, mewn rhai achosion, ddileu unedau cyfan. O ystyried y tarfu a geir o hyd, mae CBAC hefyd wedi cyhoeddi rhagor o addasiadau yn ddiweddar, gan roi gwybodaeth ymlaen llaw am ddeunydd arholiadau ar gyfer nifer o bynciau ychwanegol, er mwyn helpu pobl ifanc i baratoi ar gyfer arholiadau.

Yn ychwanegol at y cymorth hwn sy'n benodol i'r blynyddoedd sy'n sefyll arholiadau, bydd colegau addysg bellach a cholegau chweched dosbarth hefyd yn cael £9.5m i helpu pobl ifanc wrth bontio i'r cam nesaf yn eu haddysg neu eu gyrfa, ac i gynnal gweithgareddau megis sesiynau blas ar yrfaeodd galwedigaethol a diwrnodau agored, yn ogystal â pharhau i redeg yr Hwb Barod ar gyfer Prifysgol mewn partneriaeth â'r Brifysgol Agored a phrifysgolion yng Nghymru. Datblygwyd yr hwb hwn mewn ymateb i'r pandemig y llynedd er mwyn helpu dysgwyr i baratoi ar gyfer pontio i'r brifysgol. Hwb mynediad agored, am ddim yw, sy'n cynnwys casgliad helaeth o ddeunyddiau a fydd yn helpu myfyrwyr sy'n mynd i'r brifysgol am y tro cyntaf i fod yn ['Barod ar gyfer Prifysgol'](#).

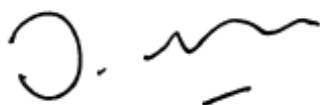
Er ein bod yn bwriadu cynnal cyfres arholiadau'r haf, gan ddysgu o brofiad blaenorol ac o ystyried y ffaith bod hynt y pandemig yn parhau'n anodd ei rhagweld, mae Cymwysterau Cymru wedi rhannu cyngor ag ysgolion a cholegau am [drefniadau wrth gefn](#) os na fydd yn bosibl cynnal yr arholiadau'n ddiogel o ganlyniad i'r sefyllfa o ran iechyd y cyhoedd.

Rwy'n gweld bod Ms Rae wedi pwysleisio pa mor bwysig yw iechyd meddwl a llesiant dysgwyr. Rwy'n cymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif, felly hoffwn dynnu sylw hefyd at yr adnoddau defnyddiol sydd ar gael yn ein [Pecyn Cymorth Iechyd Meddwl Pobl Ifanc](#) ar ein tudalennau Hwb.

Yn olaf, hoffwn roi sicrwydd i Ms Rae fy mod yn cyfarfod â Cymwysterau Cymru yn rheolaidd er mwyn trafod y materion hyn, ac y byddaf yn parhau i weithio'n agos gyda nhw i fonitro'r sefyllfa o ran iechyd y cyhoedd. Gyda'n gilydd, byddwn yn gwneud yn siŵr na fydd dysgwyr Cymru o dan anfantais, ac yn sicrhau y bydd y bobl ifanc hynny sy'n ymgymryd â chymwysterau eleni yn gallu parhau i ymddiried yn y trefniadau ar gyfer cymwysterau, yn ogystal ag yn y cymorth ehangach sy'n cael ei ddarparu i'w helpu i wneud cynnydd.

Gobeithio y bydd yr uchod o ddefnydd i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau, a diolch ichi unwaith eto am dynnu fy sylw at y ddeiseb hon.

Yn gywir,



Jeremy Miles AS/MS

Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg
Minister for Education and Welsh Language

Llywodraeth Cymru i gwrdd â chynulleidfa ehangach o ofalwyr di-dâl

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 7 Chwefror 2022
Petitions Committee | 7 February 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22/1851-3

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1241

Teitl y ddeiseb: Llywodraeth Cymru i gwrdd â chynulleidfa ehangach o ofalwyr di-dâl.

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Llofnodwch y ddeiseb a gofynnwch i Lywodraeth Cymru gwrdd â chynulleidfa ehangach o ofalwyr di-dâl a gwranddo ar ein straeon. Rydym am i Lywodraeth Cymru gwrdd yn rheolaidd â gofalwyr y tu allan i sefydliadau a phwyllgorau gofalwyr. Nod y cyfarfodydd hyn fyddai rhoi llais i ofalwyr, cyfle i rannu eu pryderon ac i Lywodraeth Cymru glywed straeon go iawn gofalwyr ar lawr gwlad.

Rydym yn haeddu'r hawl i'n lleisiau gael eu clywed. Mae gofalwyr di-dâl wedi cael eu hanwybyddu'n rhy hir a hyd yn oed yn fwy felly yn ystod y pandemig. Er enghraifft, dywedodd Llywodraeth Cymru na allai ddod o hyd i unrhyw enghreifftiau o wasanaethau'n cael eu hatal yn ystod y pandemig, ond mae gofalwyr gwirioneddol ar lawr gwlad yn gwybod bod gwasanaethau wedi'u hatal ac nad ydynt wedi'u hailddechrau o hyd.

Rydym yn gofyn i Weinidogion perthnasol gwrdd â ni fel y gallwn helpu i lunio polisiau yn y dyfodol i sicrhau dyfodol gwell i ofalwyr di-dâl sy'n byw yng Nghymru.



1. Cefndir

Mae [Ymddiriedolaeth Gofalwyr Cymru](#) yn cyfeirio at ofalwr di-dâl fel unrhyw un sy'n "darparu gofal di-dâl i rywun sydd yn glaf, yn hŷn, gydag anabledd, gyda phryderon iechyd meddwl neu gyda phroblemau caethiwed". Gall y math o ofal gynnwys cymorth corfforol, emosiynol ac ariannol, coginio, glanhau ac ymyrraeth feddygol o bryd i'w gilydd neu bob dydd.

[Yn ôl Gofalwyr Cymru](#), cododd nifer y gofalwyr di-dâl o un o bob chwech i dros un rhan o bump o boblogaeth Cymru yn ystod y pandemig, sy'n **683,000** amcangyfrifedig o ofalwyr.

2. Camau gweithredu y trydydd sector

Mae sefydliadau yn y trydydd sector sy'n cefnogi ac yn cynrychioli gofalwyr yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys, fel y nodir uchod, [Gofalwyr Cymru](#) ac [Ymddiriedolaeth Gofalwyr Cymru](#).

Un prosiect perthnasol sy'n cael ei redeg ar y cyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Gofalwyr Cymru a Gofalwyr Cymru yw [Ymwybyddiaeth o Gofalwyr](#), a ariennir gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Gofalwyr Cymru a Gofalwyr Cymru yn cydweithio â gofalwyr di-dâl, gweithwyr proffesiynol ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i "roi mwy o hawl i ofalwyr di-dâl ymwneud â phenderfyniadau a gwasanaethau ar gyfer y bobl y maent yn gofalu amdanynt a hwy eu hunain".

Bu i Gynghrais Gofalwyr Cymru (cynghrais o elusennau sy'n ceisio cynnal hawliau gofalwyr di-dâl a hyrwyddo llais gofalwyr ledled Cymru) gyhoeddi [maniffesto](#) ar gyfer etholiadau'r Senedd yn 2021, a oedd yn nodi chwe blaenoriaeth ar gyfer gofalwyr. Mae un o'r blaenoriaethau'n ymwneud â gweithio mewn partneriaeth â gofalwyr ac mae'n nodi bod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod gofalwyr yn cael eu grymuso i gydgyhyrchu polisiau cenedlaethol a gwasanaethau lleol/rhanbarthol mewn modd ystyrlon. Ceir rhagor o fanylion am y flaenoriaeth hon yn y maniffesto.

3. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei [Strategaeth ar gyfer gofalwyr di-dâl](#) ym mis Mawrth 2021, sy'n nodi'r hyn y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i wella'r

gydnabyddiaeth a'r cymorth i ofalwyr di-dâl. Yna cyhoeddwyd **Strategaeth ar gyfer gofalwyr di-dâl: cynllun cyflawni 2021** ym mis Tachwedd 2021.

Mewn gohebiaeth i'r Pwyllgor ar 5 Ionawr 2022, mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn nodi ei bod yn croesawu clywed safbwyntiau gofalwyr di-dâl a'i bod yn bwriadu cwrdd â hwy lle bynnag y bo hynny'n bosibl. Rhoddir enghraifft o gyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd gyda gofalwyr di-dâl ar Ddiwrnod Hawliau Gofalwyr ar 25 Tachwedd 2021.

Mewn perthynas ag ymgysylltiad mwy ffurfiol â gofalwyr, mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn cyfeirio at y **Grŵp Cyngori Gweinidogol ar Ofalwyr**, sydd wedi darparu gwybodaeth a chynghor i Weinidogion. Mae'r grŵp yn cwrdd o leiaf bedair gwaith y flwyddyn gydag aelodau sy'n cynnwys cyrff statudol megis awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd, y Comisiynwyr annibynnol, Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, sefydliadau gofalwyr cenedlaethol, swyddogion a sefydliadau pobl ifanc.

Cynorthwyodd y Grŵp Cyngori Gweinidogol Lywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu'r Strategaeth ar gyfer Gofalwyr Di-dâl a'r Cynllun Cyflawni.

Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog hefyd yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod Llywodraeth Cymru, ers 2019, wedi ariannu Ymddiriedolaeth Gofalwyr Cymru i gefnogi **Grŵp Ymgysylltu â Gofalwyr** sy'n galluogi Llywodraeth Cymru i ymgysylltu'n uniongyrchol â gofalwyr di-dâl a gweithwyr proffesiynol yn y sector iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Gweithiodd aelodau'r grŵp gydag aelodau a swyddogion y Grŵp Cyngori Gweinidogol ar y Strategaeth ar gyfer Gofalwyr Di-dâl a'r Cynllun Cyflawni. Mae un grŵp penodol yn parhau i weithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru i gyd-gynhyrchu Siarter Gofalwyr newydd y bwriedir ei lansio yn gynnar yn 2022.

Mae'r Grŵp Ymgysylltu â Gofalwyr yn cynnal adolygiad o'i gylch gwaith, ac mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn nodi y bydd hyn yn ei alluogi i gefnogi ymgysylltiad ehangach â gofalwyr wrth i Lywodraeth Cymru fwrw ymlaen â'r camau gweithredu yn y Cynllun Cyflawni. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys ychwanegu gofalwyr ifanc at y grŵp. Bydd penderfyniad yn cael ei wneud yn gynnar yn 2022 ar y fformat newydd ar gyfer y Grŵp Ymgysylltu â Gofalwyr ar ei newydd wedd.

Mae cyllid wedi'i ddarparu fel y gall Gofalwyr Cymru gynnal **Uwchgynhadledd Gofalwyr 5 diwrnod** ym mis Chwefror 2022, a fydd yn cynnwys cyfres o sesiynau trafod i ofalwyr, gan gloi gyda sesiwn holi ac ateb panel arbenigol y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ei mynychu ac yn ei harsylwi.

Mewn perthynas â'r deisebydd, dywed y Dirprwy Weinidog:

Hoffwn ei sicrhau ef, a'r pwyllgor, bod barn pob gofalwr yr un mor werthfawr a phwysig â'i gilydd, pa un a ydynt yn rhan o rwydwaith y llywodraeth neu rwydwaith ffurfiol arall neu beidio.

4. Camau gweithredu Senedd Cymru

Ym mis Tachwedd 2019, cyhoeddodd Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon y Bumed Senedd ei adroddiad ar ei ymchwiliad i effaith Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014 mewn perthynas â gofalwyr o bob oedran yng Nghymru.

Hefyd, cyhoeddodd Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon y Bumed Senedd adroddiad i effaith y pandemig COVID-19 ar y sector gofal cymdeithasol a gofalwyr di-dâl ym mis Mawrth 2021.

Cynhaliodd Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol y Chweched Senedd ymgynghoriad ar flaenoriaethau ar gyfer y Chweched Senedd rhwng mis Gorffennaf a mis Medi 2021. Roedd yn gofyn am safbwyntiau ar flaenoriaethau cychwynnol a nodwyd gan y Pwyllgor, a blaenoriaethau allweddol eraill y dylai'r Pwyllgor eu hystyried mewn perthynas â gwasanaethau iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a gofalwyr, ac adfer ar ôl COVID. Daeth 139 o ymatebion i law.

Cydnabuwyd y pwysau cynyddol ar ofalwyr di-dâl mewn nifer fawr o ymatebion. Tynnwyd sylw at amrywiaeth o faterion, gan gynnwys yr angen am gymorth emosïynol ac iechyd meddwl, diffyg seibiannau, cymorth cyfrwng Cymraeg i ofalwyr, a hygyrchedd gwybodaeth a chynghor ar-lein, yn enwedig i bobl hŷn.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1241
Ein cyf/Our ref JMSS/10671/21

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd – y Pwyllgor Deisebau
Senedd Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd
CF99 1SN

5 Ionawr 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr ar 13 Rhagfyr lle gwnaethoch amlinellu'r ddeiseb gan Mike O'Brien yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gwrdd â chynulleidfa ehangach o ofalwyr di-dâl. Fy mhortffolio i sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb am ofalwyr di-dâl ac mae'n bleser gennyf ddweud fy mod yn parhau i groesawu barn gofalwyr di-dâl ac yn ceisio cwrdd â nhw lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl.

Ar 25 Tachwedd – Diwrnod Hawliau Gofalwyr – cefais gyfle i gwrdd yn rhithwir â dau grŵp o ofalwyr di-dâl, un o Abertawe ac un o Bowys. Yn garedig iawn, siaradodd y gofalwyr yn agored am eu hamgylchiadau a rhoi eu barn am yr hyn y gellir ei wella a'r prif faterion sydd wedi'u heffeithio yn ystod y pandemig.

O ran cyfleoedd mwy ffurfiol i ymgysylltu â gofalwyr, ers 2018 mae Grŵp Cynghori'r Gweinidog ar Ofalwyr wedi rhoi gwybodaeth a chynghor i weinidogion. Mae'n cyfarfod o leiaf pedair gwaith y flwyddyn gydag aelodau gan gynnwys cyrff statudol fel awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd, y Comisiynwyr annibynnol, Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, sefydliadau cenedlaethol i ofalwyr, sefydliadau pobl ifanc a swyddogion. Roedd gan y grŵp ran hanfodol yn y gwaith o'n helpu ni i ddatblygu'r Strategaeth ar gyfer Gofalwyr Di-dâl a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mawrth eleni, yn ogystal â'r Cynllun Cyflawni a lanswyd yn ddiweddar.

Yn ogystal â Grŵp Cynghori'r Gweinidog, ers 2019 rydym wedi rhoi arian i Ymddiriedolaeth Gofalwyr Cymru gynnal grŵp Ymgysylltu â Gofalwyr sy'n ein galluogi i feithrin cysylltiadau uniongyrchol â gofalwyr di-dâl, a gweithwyr proffesiynol yn y sector iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Mae aelodau'r grŵp wedi gweithio gydag aelodau Grŵp Cynghori'r Gweinidog a swyddogion ar y strategaeth a'r cynllun cyflawni. Mae un grŵp penodol yn parhau i weithio gyda ni i gyd-gynhyrchu Siarter newydd i Ofalwyr. Ein nod yw lansio'r Siarter hwn ar ddechrau 2022.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1SN

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

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

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

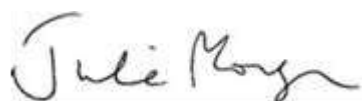
Yn dilyn trafodaethau diweddar ac adborth mae'r grŵp Ymgysylltu nawr yn cynnal adolygiad o'i gyloch gwaith i sicrhau y gall feithrin cysylltiadau'n ehangach gyda gofalwyr wrth inni roi'r camau gweithredu yn y Cynllun Cyflawni ar waith. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys ychwanegu gofalwyr ifanc i'r grŵp. Roedd yn bleser gennyf dderbyn yr argymhelliad yn adroddiad blynyddol y Comisiynydd Plant a oedd yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau ymgysylltiad mwy uniongyrchol â gofalwyr ifanc. Byddwn yn ceisio adeiladu ar waith blaenorol fel y sesiynau wythnos ymgysylltu â gofalwyr a gynhaliwyd ym mis Hydref 2020. Roedd y sesiynau hyn yn edrych ar amryw o wahanol destunau, er enghraifft, cyfathrebu rhwng gofalwyr a staff gofal cymdeithasol, a'r hyn sy'n effeithio ar ofalwyr hŷn neu ofalwyr sy'n rhieni. Bydd penderfyniad yn cael ei wneud ar y fformat newydd ar gyfer y grŵp Ymgysylltu ar ddechrau 2022.

Yn dilyn llwyddiant yr Uwchgynhadledd deuddydd i Ofalwyr a gynhaliwyd ar ddechrau 2021, rydym wedi darparu cyllid drwy ein cynllun grantiau Trydydd Sector Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cynaliadwy i gynnal Uwchgynhadledd 5 diwrnod i Ofalwyr dan ofal Gofalwyr Cymru ym mis Chwefror 2022. Bydd yr Uwchgynhadledd yn ddigwyddiad mwy eang na'r llynedd ac yn cynnwys cyfres o sesiynau trafod ar gyfer gofalwyr, gan orffen gyda sesiwn holi ac ateb gyda phanel arbenigol. Byddaf yn bresennol ac yn arsylwi yn y sesiwn hon. Rwyf hefyd wedi gofyn i swyddogion ddod o hyd i gyfleoedd addas i mi gwrdd unwaith eto gyda gofalwyr ifanc ar ddechrau 2022.

Rwy'n gwerthfawrogi bod Mike O'Brien wedi treulio amser yn creu'r ddeiseb hon, a'i ohebiaeth flaenorol ataf yn gofyn am sicrhau bod lleisiau gofalwyr di-dâl yn cael eu clywed. Hoffwn ei sicrhau ef, a'r pwyllgor, bod barn pob gofalwr yr un mor werthfawr a phwysig â'i gilydd, pa un a ydynt yn rhan o rwydwaith y llywodraeth neu rwydwaith ffurfiol arall neu beidio. Rwyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion yn y Gyfarwyddiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac Integreiddio i roi manylion cyswllt Ymddiriedolaeth Gofalwyr Cymru iddo er mwyn iddo ef, a'r gofalwyr y mae'n eu cynrychioli, drafod y grŵp ymgysylltu a'r fframwaith newydd.

Yn olaf, gyda'r Cynllun Cyflawni newydd i Ofalwyr yn nodi amryw o gamau gweithredu ar gyfer y llywodraeth, y trydydd sector a'r sector cyhoeddus, mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn parhau i feithrin cysylltiadau yn rhagweithiol gyda gofalwyr i ddeall eu hanghenion yn well a'u cynnwys yn y broses o ganfod a datblygu datrysiadau.

Yn gywir,



Julie Morgan AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services

P-06-1241 Welsh government to meet with a wider audience of unpaid carers, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 31.01.22

To whom it may concern,

Whilst I appreciate Julie Morgan has asked her officials to put me in touch with Carers Trust Wales re the Carers Engagement Group I feel I need to inform you that as of yet I have not heard anything from either her officials or Carers Trust Wales in respect of this. However, this is not what I was aiming to achieve with the petition. My hope is that something along the lines of what we had with Joel James and Heledd Fychan last year (but on a larger scale) could be set up on a regular basis where carers are invited to meet with Ministers or their officials to discuss carer related issues without the need to be a member of a group or carers organisation. I'd like to thank both Joel and Heledd for agreeing to such a meeting and for taking the time to hear our concerns and this is something I'd like to repeat with members of the Welsh government, Julie Morgan or their officials.

I understand the need for the Ministerial Advisory group and their roles in advising Ministers and as such would also be happy if unpaid carers were given the opportunity to talk with them without the need for a carers organisation to be present at the time.

From past consultations we've seen that these fail to reach as wide a group of unpaid carers as possible and for many it can be difficult to find the time to complete the consultation. However, given a date in advance for the opportunity to discuss such consultations or other issues would provide a greater opportunity to make alternative care arrangements and take part in such a meeting.

We are all aware that social care right across the UK is at a crisis point due to the pandemic, Brexit and staff shortages, so now it's more important than ever that the Welsh Government listen to and engage with unpaid carers as we're being asked to take on even more and even give up careers to relieve the pressure on social care. Health boards are also stating that people entering into unpaid care roles will be entitled to claim Carers Allowance. This may well be true, but only a small percentage can actually claim. For example, a person who has reached pension age and is claiming State Pension or a full time student would not be eligible. Health boards are also not making people aware of the financial, physical and mental impacts of entering into a full time caring role

At press briefings during the pandemic minister's repeatedly stated that the Social Services and Wellbeing Act for Wales was working and it was also stated by ministers that there hadn't been any evidence of the suspension or closure of services at any time during the pandemic and multiple lockdowns. Had they engaged with unpaid carers they would have known that this simply wasn't true and that services had been suspended. For example, parents of disabled children often rely on the child's school to provide additional support and services which was impossible while schools were closed. Respite services were also closed during the pandemic meaning that many carers haven't had any breaks from their caring roles for at least the past two years. Many carers also feel that the SSWB simply isn't working as intended and that ministers are only hearing part of the story or being told what others think they want to hear rather than being shown the bigger picture or told the whole story.

Disabled children were also meant to be given priority places at school along with the children of key workers during the lockdowns. However, for many disabled children this simply didn't happen and meant that they missed out on education, support and therapy they would have normally received at school. For many of these children home schooling simply wasn't an option and they needed to be in an education setting in order to continue with their learning and various therapies. This simply can't be allowed to happen again and had the Welsh Government engaged with the parent carers of disabled children they would have known what was really happening.

Unpaid carers are much more than just somebody to do the shopping, make cups of tea and provide emotional support. Many provide nursing level care and much more with little to know support and we have a great deal of lived experience and knowledge of what is needed. It's this lived experience and knowledge that need to be heard by the Welsh government in greater numbers rather than just from the select few.

The following is comments from another unpaid carer and my comments above also include comments from others. No names are provided as all wish to remain anonymous.

Although the Carer's Trust claims to speak for carers in Wales, I feel that they are an added layer of bureaucracy acting as a gatekeeper between the authentic voices of those currently engaged in full-time caring.

Many of the activities and social events are dominated by those who are not currently in a direct caring role, such as those whose cared for are in residential accommodation. Whilst it is difficult to argue that they have no needs, they are not dealing with day-to-day procedures.

Letters that are sent to the Senedd go unanswered or are answered in such a peremptory fashion that it is clear that they are not viewed as important.

We wish to have a better voice, one that is unmediated by professional bodies and request that you consider alternative methods of speaking to those with access to power - even an online open letter system would be preferable to the current situation.

Much information offered is irrelevant or uninformed, so that Health Boards are requesting that people take on increasing responsibility for family members who are well but require support. This is being done without an understanding that caring is a massive financial as well as a social burden and the current care system is at the point of collapse.

We have experienced a 50% cut in care hours and are also providing additional cover for staff absences. Whilst unavoidable, it is also not acceptable. It is having a marked effect on our physical and mental health.

We are not prioritised by other services such as health services and dental care, so access to essential medications has proved difficult. Many GP receptionists are unaware of the significance of having a carer's representative. In our own surgery, when we asked to speak to the Carer Rep, their response was one of confusion and irritation at us.

Other services have been cut so that ministers have shown themselves to be complacent - possibly because the larger carer organisations are unwilling to criticise their paymasters.

There is little recognition of the highly skilled nature of care work - many care workers are exceptional, but respite requires additional training because many needy and vulnerable people can present with challenging behaviours.

We have witnessed a very marked decline in our son's confidence and skills as essential services such as access to leisure centres, outdoor

activities, social opportunities and activities have all been subject to Covid restrictions.

Money that is being allocated to the needs of carers appears to be spent on computer access and technicians as it is cheaper to do that than provide services. Websites are no better for all of the money that is spent.

Carers are at breaking point and it's only the knowledge that local service provision is generally unreliable, inappropriate and incompetent that is keeping many carers going.

We need a more authentic voice because carer's organisations are not representative of all carers.

Gwella Gofal Iechyd Endometriosis yng Nghymru

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | Chwefror 2022
Petitions Committee | February 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22/1851-4

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1242

Teitl y ddeiseb: Gwella Gofal Iechyd Endometriosis yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Mae endometriosis yn difetha bywydau menywod a'u teuluoedd sy'n byw yng Nghymru gydag 1 o bob 10 yn dioddef o'r cyflwr. Nid yw achos endometriosis yn hysbys, nid oes gwellhad, yr amser diagnosis ar gyfartaledd yw wyth mlynedd a hanner ac mae rhestr aros chwe blynedd am driniaeth ar y GIG.

Mae'r diffyg dealltwriaeth amlwg o'r cyflwr yn cael effaith niweidiol ar gymdeithas ar bob lefel. Felly mae angen blaenoriaethu cyllid i sicrhau cydraddoldeb gofal iechyd yng Nghymru.

Rhagor o fanylion

Amlygodd [adroddiad a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn 2018](#) pa mor fawr yw'r broblem a wynebier gennym gydag adnoddau'n cael eu gwastraffu a'r niwed sy'n cael ei achosi ar hyn o bryd i unigolion sy'n dioddef o endometriosis. Er i'r canfyddiadau ddangos effeithiau ar ofal iechyd, addysg, lefelau economaidd, ariannol a chymdeithasol o fewn cymdeithas, nid yw'r mwyafrif o'r argymhellion wedi'u mabwysiadu ac mewn sawl ardal mae pethau wedi gwaethygu i ddioddefwyr endometriosis.



1. Cefndir

Mae endometriosis yn glefyd lle mae meinwe sy'n debyg i leinin y groth yn tyfu mewn mannau eraill yn y corff. Mae endometriosis yn glefyd sy'n effeithio ar 1 o bob 10 o fenywod. Mae symptomau cyffredin yn cynnwys poen pelfig cronig, misglwyfau poenus, poen yn ystod rhyw neu ar ôl hynny, troethi a symudiadau coluddyn poenus, blinder ac anffrwythlondeb.

Mae amseroedd aros hir ar gyfer gofal endometriosis yng Nghymru. Yn ôl Endometriosis UK, mae menywod y mae angen gofal arbenigol arnynt, fel llawdriniaeth gymhleth mewn canolfan arbenigol ar gyfer endometriosis, yn cael eu hysbysu mewn rhai achosion y bydd gofyn iddynt aros am nifer o flynyddoedd i gael y llawdriniaeth honno.

Gall aros yn hir am llawdriniaeth gael effaith negyddol ar ansawdd bywyd person, gan gynnwys dioddef poen cronig parhaus a symptomau gwanychol sy'n golygu bod rhai yn methu â gweithio.

2. Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Yn dilyn [adroddiad](#) gan yr elusen Triniaeth Deg i Ferched Cymru (FTWW) ar ofal endometriosis yng Nghymru, sefydlodd Prif Weithredwr GIG Cymru Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen i adolygu gwasanaethau endometriosis.

Cyflwynodd y Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen ar Endometriosis ei [adroddiad](#) i Lywodraeth Cymru yn 2018. Daeth i'r casgliad nad oedd y gwasanaethau a ddarperir i fenywod a merched ag endometriosis yn diwallu eu hanghenion, gan arwain at ddiffyg mynediad at ofal priodol ledled Cymru.

Mewn llythyr at y Pwyllgor Deisebau, dywedodd Eluned Morgan AS, y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol: "Er gwaethaf ymdrechion i newid pethau, rwyf hefyd yn ymwybodol bod diffyg dealltwriaeth ynglŷn ag endometriosis ymhlith rhai gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol o hyd, a bod y ddarpariaeth bresennol, ar adegau, yn islaw i'r hyn yr ydym ni, a defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn ei disgwyl."

Mae byrddau iechyd yn gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaethau gynaeoleg ac am reoli gofal endometriosis, a hynny'n unol â [chanllawiau NICE](#).

Yn ei llythyr, noda'r Gweinidog: "Ym mis Awst 2018, ysgrifennodd swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru at y byrddau iechyd gan ofyn iddynt am sicrwydd bod gwasanaethau yn cael eu darparu yn unol â chanllawiau NICE ar endometriosis. Cadarnhaodd yr holl fyrddau iechyd eu bod yn cydymffurfio â'r canllawiau."

Mae grŵp a sefydlwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sef y Grŵp Gweithredu ar Iechyd Menywod, wedi cael dyraniad o £1 miliwn y flwyddyn i gefnogi ei weithgareddau, gan gynnwys cydweithio â byrddau iechyd i wella gofal endometriosis. Yn ôl y Gweinidog, mae hyn yn cynnwys "...recriwtio rhwydwaith o nyrsys endometriosis arbenigol ym mhob bwrdd iechyd. Mae hyn er mwyn datblygu llwybrau cenedlaethol i helpu i leihau'r amser y mae'n cymryd i roi diagnosis ledled Cymru. Mae hyn yn fodd o sicrhau unwaith eto bod menywod sydd â'r cyflwr yn cael eu cefnogi'n llawn wrth iddynt gael triniaethau, neu aros amdanynt."

3. Camau gweithredu gan Senedd Cymru

Yn ystod y Bumed Senedd, cafwyd [dadl ar endometriosis yn y Senedd](#), dan arweiniad Jenny Rathbone AS, Cadeirydd y Grŵp Trawsbleidiol ar Iechyd Menywod ar y pryd. Yn ei ymateb i'r ddadl (a gynhaliwyd ar 14 Hydref 2020), dywedodd Vaughan Gethin AS, y cyn-Weinidog Iechyd, nad oedd gwasanaethau yng Nghymru yn dderbyniol, a gwnaeth ymrwymiad i ysgrifennu at bob bwrdd iechyd er mwyn gofyn am sicrwydd y byddai gofal endometriosis yn cael ei flaenoriaethu.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1242
Ein cyf/Our ref EM/14731/21

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

18 Ionawr 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 13 Rhagfyr ynglŷn â Deiseb P-06-1242 Gwella Gofal Iechyd Endometriosis yng Nghymru.

Deallaf fod endometriosis yn gyflwr sy'n effeithio ar nifer sylweddol o fenywod. Fel y dangosir yn y ddeiseb gan Ms Hales, mae'r effaith ar ansawdd bywyd menywod yn gallu bod yn enfawr, a gall y broses o gael diagnosis o endometriosis fod yn hir iawn. Er gwaethaf ymdrechion i newid pethau, rwyf hefyd yn ymwybodol bod diffyg dealltwriaeth ynglŷn ag endometriosis ymhlith rhai gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol o hyd, a bod y ddarpariaeth bresennol, ar adegau, yn islaw i'r hyn yr ydym ni, a defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn ei disgwyl.

Mae gan y byrddau iechyd gyfrifoldeb i ddarparu gwasanaethau gynaeoleg o safon uchel. Mae'n hanfodol eu bod yn sicrhau llwybrau gwydn ac effeithiol, sy'n cynnwys sicrhau diagnosis cynnar ar gyfer ymdrin ag endometriosis yn unol â chanllawiau'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth mewn Iechyd a Gofal (NICE). Mae canllawiau NICE yn rhoi llwybr clir sy'n rhestru symptomau endometriosis. Mae'r canllawiau hefyd yn rhoi arweiniad i weithwyr gweithwyr gofal iechyd proffesiynol o ran pryd y dylid cyfeirio menywod at wasanaethau gynaeoleg ar gyfer archwiliad uwchsain neu farn gynaeoleg. Ym mis Awst 2018, ysgrifennodd swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru at y byrddau iechyd gan ofyn iddynt am sicrwydd bod gwasanaethau yn cael eu darparu yn unol â chanllawiau NICE ar endometriosis. Cadarnhaodd yr holl fyrddau iechyd eu bod yn cydymffurfio â'r canllawiau.

Ym mis Mawrth 2018, sefydlwyd y Grŵp Gweithredu ar Iechyd Menywod fel grŵp a gaiff ei gyfarwyddo gan weinidogion er mwyn ystyried adroddiadau ynghylch y defnydd o dâp synthetig a chynfasau rhwylllog ar gyfer anymataliaeth wrinol straen a phrolaps organau'r pelfis, endometriosis ac anymataliaeth ysgarthol. Ers ei sefydlu, mae £1m wedi'i ddyrannu i'r grŵp yn flynyddol er mwyn cefnogi'i weithgareddau. Mae'r cyllid hwn wedi'i ddefnyddio er mwyn sefydlu rhwydwaith o gydlynwyr sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd y pelfis a llesiant ymhob bwrdd iechyd ac maent eisoes yn chwarae rhan hanfodol wrth fynd i'r afael â materion cydgyssylltiedig ym meysydd iechyd y pelfis ymysg menywod. Maent hefyd yn cefnogi menywod ac yn eu cyfeirio ymlaen at wasanaethau priodol gan gynnwys gwasanaethau ffisiotherapi a gwasanaethau rheoli poen pan fo hynny'n briodol.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 58
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Yn fwy diweddar, mae'r Grŵp Gweithredu ar Iechyd Menywod hefyd wedi cefnogi'r broses o recriwtio rhwydwaith o nyrsys endometriosis arbenigol ym mhob bwrdd iechyd. Mae hyn er mwyn datblygu llwybrau cenedlaethol i helpu i leihau'r amser y mae'n cymryd i roi diagnosis ledled Cymru. Mae hyn yn fodd o sicrhau unwaith eto bod menywod sydd â'r cyflwr yn cael eu cefnogi'n llawn wrth iddynt gael triniaethau, neu aros amdanynt. Mae'r grŵp wedi parhau i gydweithio â'r byrddau iechyd er mwyn sicrhau bod adnoddau nyrsio endometriosis yn cael eu cyflwyno'n llawn, a bod Cymuned o Ymarferwyr yn cael ei sefydlu ledled Cymru.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. E. Morgan'.

Eluned Morgan AS/MS

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

P-06-1242 Improve Endometriosis Healthcare in Wales – Correspondence from the petitioner, 28 January 2022

Good Afternoon,

Many thanks for your e-mail and I really appreciate the Petitions Committee taking the time to consider my petition on 7th February.

I have read the attached response from Eluned Morgan MS and this continues to inadequately address the issues that I'm raising.

My thoughts on the attached document are as follows:

- I have previously received similar responses from the Health Minister's office since I first started asking for her help with this issue in July 2021. Unfortunately, the responses continue to provide out-of-date and incorrect information whilst ignoring the questions I've been trying to raise.
- *The questions that I'm looking to raise are as follows:*
 1. *NHS waitlists are currently in excess of 5 years for endometriosis treatment. What element of the £140m pledged by the health minister on 19/08/2021 for tackling NHS waitlist backlogs in Wales will be allocated to help reduce this?*
 2. *Accredited endometriosis specialists have recently been reduced from 3 to 2 for the whole of Wales (rather than being increased to 6 as the Government's 2018 report recommended it should be to ensure Wales are offering the same standard of treatment as the rest of the UK). What are the timescales for increasing the number of endometriosis specialists?*
 3. *As there are currently no endometriosis specialists outside of Cardiff, what plans do the Welsh Government have to ensure equal access to endometriosis healthcare regardless of geographic location within Wales moving forwards? I'm aware that endometriosis nurses have recently been recruited to each of the 7 Health Boards which will of course ensure some degree of equity in terms of that support. However, with sufficiently skilled surgeons and multi-disciplinary teams inaccessible to most patients, how can the nurses alone support the number of patients affected and how can they make referrals if there are no specialist surgeons or centres to take them?*

4. *With UHW currently having the only fully-accredited specialist centre for endometriosis in Wales, are there plans to develop similar facilities in other Health Boards and if so what are the timescales for this? And are there plans to take forward recent recommendations from a third sector coalition for a new NHS Executive who would have sufficient statutory powers to mandate all 7 Health Boards, ensuring they can work together in the best interests of patients (similar to the process with fertility treatment where funds follow the patient due to the involvement of WHSSC) and help end entrenched postcode lotteries in Wales?*

- A Welsh Government Report commissioned in 2018 highlighted how big a problem we're facing and found that a lack of access to appropriate care had resulted in "non-prudent use of resources and waste and harm for individuals and service providers". Despite these findings, the recommendations which would have the biggest impact still haven't been implemented and in many areas the situation has instead worsened. The report also highlights that there are "disparities in care and choice offered to patients living in England compared to those in Wales" as we should have six endometriosis specialists in order to level-up with the current provisions available in the other home nations. Wales's sole endometriosis facility is "inadequately funded" and the current "financial situation is unsustainable", so there is a clear message from the report that additional resources are urgently required to ensure NHS Wales starts meeting NICE quality standards. This information from the 2018 report, as well as my more recent experiences as a patient, contradicts the Health Minister's suggestion that NICE guidance is being complied with. I'd suggest that a lot has happened since 2018 and it may be prudent for the Health Minister to check again with Health Boards, especially considering the situation has deteriorated hugely over the last 4 years.
- It's excellent news that pelvic health co-ordinators and specialist endometriosis nurses have been recruited, however I refer you to question 3 above. I was diagnosed with endometriosis in 2015 and I'm still awaiting an appointment with the Cardiff and Vale endometriosis nurse. Also two of the three surgeries I've had to undergo for endometriosis had to be done privately due to the ever increasing NHS waitlist times (2 years in 2015 and 6 years in 2021). This ongoing increase isn't surprising considering patients only have access to two specialists in Wales, both of whom are based in UHW

Cardiff. Therefore although this recent recruitment in all 7 Health Boards is much needed progress, if the issues relating to all aspects of the patient pathway aren't addressed (such as specialist consultants being recruited) then this alone won't solve the problem and will instead create a bottleneck of patients and further increase waiting list backlogs;

- It hasn't been mentioned in the Health Minister's response (which I'm surprised at), but in October 2020 Jenny Rathbone MS proposed a motion that the Senedd should recognise the devastating impact of endometriosis, acknowledge the diagnostic delay, make menstrual wellbeing education mandatory for all Welsh pupils, and ensure that more endometriosis specialists are trained and accessible to patients across Wales. Despite the motion being unanimously agreed, the position in Wales hasn't improved for the majority of patients and due to this lack of action endometriosis care is now in crisis in Wales. We've lost a specialist and there are no plans to replace him, referrals are being rejected (against NICE guidance), and patients are being forced to take out loans to pay privately for treatment if they're not able to wait up to seven-and-a-half years for the surgery they need. The system was near breaking point before the pandemic, but now it has been completely decimated.
- If the situation is left to deteriorate any further then all patients could be left without access to specialist endometriosis treatment in Wales, unless they have private healthcare. I therefore believe that if the Welsh Government want to fulfil their pledge of being a Feminist Government and meet their responsibilities under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, they have to address this issue urgently and give it the full attention and understanding it deserves for the nearly 6,000 people who signed this petition, for the (minimum) 10% of women who suffer with endometriosis and for all the women of Wales who deserve to have healthcare equality.

I really need your help in ensuring the Welsh Government urgently act upon the recommendations and promises that have already been made, especially as the Senedd's Health and Social Care Committee has made 'Women's Health' one of its top priorities for this Senedd term.

Many thanks and best wishes,

Beth Hales

The committee may also find the following links and attached documents useful when considering the petition:

- Link to the Welsh Government Endometriosis Task and Finish Group Report 2018
- <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-03/endometriosis-care-in-wales-provision-care-pathway-workforce-planning-and-quality-and-outcome-measures.pdf>;
- Link to the Senedd Cymru Member Debate on Endometriosis 14/10/2020
- <https://record.senedd.wales/Motion/7304>;
- Link regarding the recent recommendations for a new NHS Executive
- <https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/news/rcp-joins-more-20-organisations-call-independent-nhs-wales-executive>
- Link to a Nation Cymru opinion piece which I wrote to provide some further information about endometriosis and the issues patients are currently faced with
- <https://nation.cymru/opinion/not-just-a-bad-period-why-its-past-time-we-improved-endometriosis-healthcare-in-wales/>
- Correspondence to Jane Hutt MS in her capacity of minister for Social Justice;
- Correspondence to Jenny Rathbone MS who is supportive of the petition and who will be accepting a 'hand-in' of the petition outside the Senedd on Wednesday 2nd February at 1pm;
- Timeline of events over the last 4 years regarding the provision of endometriosis healthcare in Wales to provide background on the on-going issue;
- List of organisations who are supportive of the petition and the urgent call for action.

P-06-1244 Ysbyty George Thomas

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 7 Chwefror 2022
Petitions Committee | 7 February 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22/1904-1

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1244

Teitl y ddeiseb: Er cof am Aberfan, dylid ailenwi Ysbyty George Thomas

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Mae hanes bellach yn dangos i ba raddau roedd George Thomas yn euog yng ngoleuni camddefnyddio arian a roddwyd i oroeswyr a theuluoedd a oedd yn eu galar yn dilyn trychineb Aberfan. Mae'r ffaith bod y dyn hwn wedi cael ei anrhydeddu drwy enwi ysbyty ar ei ôl yn sen y dylid ei chywiro.



1. Cefndir

Mae Ysbyty George Thomas wedi ei leoli yn Nhreorci, Rhondda Cynon Taf. Mae'n cael ei reoli gan Fwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg.

Cafodd y cyfleuster ei agor yn swyddogol ym 1991 gan y gwleidydd Llafur a chyn Lefarydd Tŷ'r Cyffredin, George Thomas (Is-iarll Tonypanydy yn ddiweddarach), ac fe enwyd yr ysbyty ar ei ôl.

Ym 1966, ar adeg trychineb Aberfan George Thomas oedd Ysgrifenydd Gwladol Cymru. Collodd 144 o bobl – 116 ohonyn nhw'n blant yn Ysgol Iau Pantglas – eu bywydau yn sgil y trychineb, sef cwmp catastroffig o domen sbwriel pwll glo.

Cafodd y Tribiwnlys Ymchwilio i Drychineb Aberfan (Tribiwnlys Trychineb Aberfan), dan gadeiryddiaeth yr Arglwydd Ustus Edmund Davies, ei sefydlu ym 1966 i ymchwilio i achosion ac amgylchiadau'r trychineb. Fe wnaeth adroddiad y tribiwnlys osod y bai am y trychineb ar y Bwrdd Glo Cenedlaethol gan enwi naw o'i staff fel rhai sydd â rhywfaint o gyfrifoldeb. Gwrthododd yr Bwrdd Glo Cenedlaethol – a oedd yn rhedeg pyllau glo Prydain ac a oedd yn gyfrifol am y domen lo – dalu am ei symud.

Er iddo gytuno i gael gwared ar y tomennydd sbwriel uwchben Aberfan ar ôl y trychineb, roedd gan George Thomas yn rhan o benderfyniad gan Lywodraeth Wilson i gymryd £150,000 o gronfa elusen Aberfan – a godwyd i helpu dioddefwyr y trychineb a'u teuluoedd – er mwyn talu rhan o gostau'r gwaith symud. Fe wnaeth yr hanesydd Martin Johns ysgrifennu bod George Thomas yn gwrthwynebu'r penderfyniad i ddechrau ond nad oedd ei lais unig yn y cabinet yn ddigonol ac yn y diwedd, cydsyniodd â'r cynllun a rhoi pwysau moesol cryf ar y gronfa drychineb i sicrhau ei bod hithau hefyd yn ildio.

Ym 1997 – 30 mlynedd ar ôl y trychineb – fe dalwyd arian yn ôl i'r gronfa elusennol gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru oedd newydd ei benodi ar y pryd, Ron Davies, a ddywedodd: *"It was a wrong perpetrated by a previous government – a Labour Secretary of State. I regarded it as an embarrassment. It was a wrong that needed to be righted."*

2. Camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Mae'r llythyr gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn nodi nad mater i Lywodraeth Cymru yw ailenwi'r ysbyty, ac y dylid codi'r mater gyda Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg. At hynny, mae'n nodi:

...dylai'r deisebwyr fod yn ymwybodol y byddai angen i unrhyw drafodaethau ynghylch newid enw gynnwys y goblygiadau o ran y gost i'r bwrdd iechyd; er enghraifft y gost o newid arwyddion (ar gyfer adeiladau a cherbydau) a deunyddiau ysgrifennu, yn ogystal â'r goblygiadau ar gyfer TG a chontractau. Hefyd byddai angen i staff dreulio amser sylweddol yn cyfarfod ac yn cynllunio ar gyfer penderfynu ar enw newydd ac wedyn ei ymgorffori, a hynny ar adeg pan fo'r GIG yn gorfod canolbwyntio ar roi sylw i effeithiau parhaus y pandemig ac ar yr ymdrechion i adfer ohonynt.

Comisiynodd Llywodraeth Cymru archwiliad o gerfluniau, enwau strydoedd ac enwau adeiladau i fynd i'r afael â chysylltiadau Cymru â'r fasnach gaethwasiaeth, o dan arweinyddiaeth Gaynor Legall. Ym mis Tachwedd 2020 fe wnaeth Archwiliad Legall nodi 209 o henebion, adeiladau neu enwau strydoedd – wedi'u lleoli ym mhob rhan o Gymru – sy'n coffáu pobl a oedd yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â chaethwasiaeth a'r fasnach gaethweision neu a wrthwynebodd ei ddileu. Ni wnaeth yr adroddiad hwnnw ystyried materion hanesyddol ehangach – fel yr un sydd o dan sylw gan y ddeiseb hon – ond fel rhan o'i hymateb mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dweud y bydd yn cyhoeddi canllawiau ar ddatrys anghydfodau ynghylch gweithredoedd o goffáu hanesyddol.

3. Camau gan Senedd Cymru

Yn 2020, cynhaliodd Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu'r Senedd flaenorol ymholiad i weithredoedd cyhoeddus o goffáu, yn sgil dymchwel cerflun Colston ym Mryste, a chynnal trafodaeth eang am briodoldeb henebion hanesyddol.

Ymhlith argymhellion yr adroddiad roedd y “dylai Llywodraeth Cymru greu dogfen ganllaw gynhwysfawr “siop un stop” ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff cyhoeddus yn ymwneud â gweithredoedd coffáu yng Nghymru”.

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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1244
Ein cyf/Our ref EM/00136/22

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

26 Ionawr 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 7 Ionawr ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch ailenwi Ysbyty George Thomas.

Roedd yn ddrwg gennyf ddarllen am y pryderon a fynegwyd gan y ddeiseb, fodd bynnag, nid yw o fewn pwerau Llywodraeth Cymru i fynnu bod enw'r ysbyty yn cael ei newid. Mae hwn yn fater i Fwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg.

Efallai y byddai'r deisebwyr yn dymuno tynnu sylw aelodau'r bwrdd iechyd at eu pryderon. Yr aelodau hyn yw'r corff uwch ar gyfer gwneud penderfyniadau o fewn y bwrdd iechyd, ac mae eu dyletswyddau'n cynnwys sefydlu ei ddiwylliant a'i werthoedd. Dyma'r manylion cyswllt:

Mr Paul Mears
Prif Weithredwr
Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Cwm Taf Morgannwg
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Correspondence.Eluned.Morgan@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 68
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Bydd y bwrdd iechyd wedyn yn penderfynu a ydynt am symud ymlaen â chais y deisebwyr. Fodd bynnag, dylai'r deisebwyr fod yn ymwybodol y byddai angen i unrhyw drafodaethau ynghylch newid enw gynnwys y goblygiadau o ran y gost i'r bwrdd iechyd; er enghraifft y gost o newid arwyddion (ar gyfer adeiladau a cherbydau) a deunyddiau ysgrifennu, yn ogystal â'r goblygiadau ar gyfer TG a chontractau. Hefyd byddai angen i staff dreulio amser sylweddol yn cyfarfod ac yn cynllunio ar gyfer penderfynu ar enw newydd ac wedyn ei ymgorffori, a hynny ar adeg pan fo'r GIG yn gorfod canolbwyntio ar roi sylw i effeithiau parhaus y pandemig ac ar yr ymdrechion i adfer ohonynt.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod yr wybodaeth hon o gymorth.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. E. Morgan'.

Eluned Morgan AS/MS

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

Eitem 3.7

P-06-1245 Cynrychiolaeth amrywiol a chyfartal yn y Senedd

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan 'Women's Equality Network Wales', ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 199 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Gweledigaeth Ymgyrch 5050 Amrywiol yw sicrhau bod rhagor o fenywod Duon, Asiaidd, menywod o gefndir lleiafrifoedd ethnig, menywod LGBTQ+, menywod anabl, a menywod â nodweddion gwarchoddedig eraill yn y strwythur arweinyddiaeth yng Nghymru, a bod gennym Senedd sy'n gytbwys o ran y rhywiau ac sy'n adlewyrchu'r boblogaeth gyfan yng Nghymru. Mae'r cytundeb rhwng Plaid Cymru a Llafur Cymru yn cefnogi cwotâu rhyw integredig, ond mae angen gwneud rhagor.

Rydym yn galw am gwotâu integredig o ran amrywiaeth ac o ran rhywedd, sy'n gyfreithiol rwymol.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Er bod y Senedd yn dathlu bod â chydraddoldeb rhwng y rhywiau yn 2003, mae cynrychiolaeth menywod wedi gostwng i 43 y cant ers hynny. Gwneir gwell penderfyniadau yn sgil rhagor o amrywiaeth, ac mae diffyg cynrychiolaeth amrywiol wedi cael effaith negyddol, fel y mae pobl anabl wedi'i brofi yn ystod y pandemig COVID-19. Mae gan 100 o wledydd ledled y byd gwotâu o ran y rhywiau, ac mae tua 40 o wledydd yn eu defnyddio ar gyfer nodweddion ychwanegol. Mae tystiolaeth ryngwladol yn dangos mai cwotâu fu'r offeryn unigol mwyaf effeithiol ar gyfer sicrhau 'llwybr carlam' o ran cynrychiolaeth menywod mewn bywyd cyhoeddus a gwleidyddol.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-56225381>

Krook, ML & Zetterberg, P. (2014). Cwotâu etholiadol a chynrychiolaeth wleidyddol: safbwyntiau cymharol, Adolygiad Gwyddoniaeth Wleidyddol Ryngwladol Cyf 35(1), 3-11.

<https://llyw.cymru/drws-ar-glo-datgloi-bywydau-hawliau-pobl-anabl-yng-nghymru-ar-ol-covid-19.html>.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Eitem 4.1

P-05-1010 Ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r llifogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020 fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Eleri Griffiths, ar ôl casglu 274 llofnod ar bapur a 5,743 ar-lein, sef cyfanswm o 6,017 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, y rhai sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn mynnu bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cychwyn ymchwiliad llawn, annibynnol, agored a chyhoeddus o ran y llifogydd i gartrefi a busnesau ledled Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020, a bod camau priodol yn cael eu cymryd i unioni unrhyw broblemau fel gellid osgoi difrod tebyg rhag digwydd eto.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae pobl a busnesau ar draws Rhondda Cynon Taf angen ymchwiliad i'r llifogydd sydd wedi taro cyn gymaint o'n cymunedau eleni, gyda rhai yn cael eu heffeithio deir gwaith ers mis Chwefror. Mae'n bryd i leisiau a phrofiadau pobl a busnesau Pontypridd, Trefforest, Ffynon Taf, Trehafod, Cilfynydd, Rhydyfelin, Nantgarw, y Ddraenen Wen, Hirwaun, Abercwmboui, Aberpennar, Pentre, Treorci, Treherbert, Maerdy, Porth ac eraill gael eu clywed, fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Pontypridd
- Canol De Cymru

Julie James AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Minister for Climate Change



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1010
Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/11826/21

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

deisebau@senedd.cymru

20 Rhagfyr 2021

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 22 Hydref 2021 ynglŷn â Deiseb P-06-1010 'Ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r llifogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn 2020 fel bod gwersi'n cael eu dysgu.'

Roedd y glawiad a lefelau afonydd a arweiniodd at y llifogydd ym mis Chwefror 2020 yn eithriadol. Hwn oedd y mis Chwefror gwlypaf ers i gofnodion ddechrau yn 1862, a'r pumed gaeaf gwlypaf i gael ei gofnodi. Arweiniodd y digwyddiadau hyn at effeithiau sylweddol ledled Cymru.

Hoffwn ddiolch unwaith eto i ymdrechion arwrol yr ymatebwyr brys, Awdurdodau Lleol a Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) a weithiodd mewn amodau erchyll, ddydd a nos, i ddiogelu bywydau ac eiddo. Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i wirfoddolwyr cymdogaeth ledled Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf a roddodd gymorth a chefnogaeth i'r gymuned i ailadeiladu yn dilyn y llifogydd.

Ni ellir byth danbriso cost llifogydd i bobl. I unigolion a welodd eu cartrefi o dan ddŵr, mae'n brofiad trallodus a gofidus iawn. Wrth gwrs, cafodd y sefyllfa ddinistriol i gymunedau yn dilyn llifogydd mis Chwefror 2020 ei gwaethygu'n sylweddol gan bandemig COVID-19 a ddaeth i'r amlwg yn syth wedi. Estynnaf fy nghydymdeimlad i bawb yr effeithiwyd ar eu cartref gan lifogydd o ganlyniad i stormydd Chwefror 2020 a'r llifogydd dilynol.

Roedd ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r stormydd ym mis Chwefror yn gyflym. Gwahoddwyd pob Awdurdod Rheoli Risg i wneud cais am gyllid brys i atgyweirio asedau lliniaru llifogydd a gwella safon amddiffynfeydd cymunedau. Gwnaeth Rhondda Cynon Taf gais am £1,924,500 i atgyweirio eu hasedau, a dyrannwyd £1,924,500 iddo. Rhoddwyd £409,000 ychwanegol i Rhondda Cynon Taf i atgyweirio a gwella mewnfa cwlfer ym Mhentre a gafodd ei difrodi'n sylweddol yn ystod Storm Dennis. Rwy'n falch o'ch hysbysu bod gwaith ar y prosiect hwn bron wedi ei gwblhau, a bydd yn lleihau'r perygl o lifogydd i 157 o gartrefi.

Rhoddodd Llywodraeth Cymru £1,696,913 o gyllid i RhCT hefyd drwy'r Cynllun Cymorth Ariannol Brys (EFAS) i helpu gyda chostau uniongyrchol clirio yn dilyn Storm Dennis.

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

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CF99 1SN

Gohebiaeth.Julie.James@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Julie.James@gov.Wales

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

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Er mwyn cynorthwyo aelwydydd gyda'r sefyllfa uniongyrchol a brofwyd ganddynt yn dilyn Storm Dennis, symudodd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gyflym i estyn ein Cronfa Cymorth Dewisol i roi cymorth i unigolion i'w helpu gyda chostau byw hanfodol fel bwyd, nwy a thrydan. Dyfarnwyd taliadau o £500 i aelwydydd a brofodd lifogydd mewnol, gyda £500 ychwanegol i aelwydydd heb yswiriant, neu y rhai nad oedd eu hyswiriant yn cynnwys difrod llifogydd. Gwnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru daliadau gwerth £565,000 i 792 o gartrefi ar draws RhCT.

Arweiniodd rhagor o stormydd ym mis Ionawr 2021 at 41 o gartrefi yn RhCT yn profi llifogydd mewnol. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi £210,750 arall i RhCT i wneud gwaith atgyweirio ar asedau lliniaru llifogydd a gafodd eu difrodi yn strwythurol yn ystod y cyfnod hwn.

Yn 2021–2022 disgwylir i RhCT ymgymryd â £1,824,774 o brosiectau cyfalaf i liniaru llifogydd, gan gynnwys datblygu ac adeiladu achosion busnes gyda £1,666,858 o gyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru i leihau'r perygl o lifogydd i 446 o gartrefi a busnesau. Yn ogystal, bydd RhCT yn ymgymryd â chynlluniau ar raddfa fach gwerth £1,065,000 yn 2021–2022, gyda Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyfrannu £905,250 at y costau. Bydd y prosiectau hyn yn lleihau'r perygl o lifogydd i 511 o gartrefi a busnesau.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn annog cydweithio rhwng Awdurdodau Rheoli Risg a phartion eraill â diddordeb wrth ystyried mesurau lliniaru llifogydd. Mae'n dda gennyf weld cydweithio o'r fath rhwng RhCT a CNC lle defnyddiodd CNC eu Mapiau Llifogydd i nodi cartrefi sydd mewn perygl difrifol o lifogydd. Wedyn defnyddiodd RhCT yr wybodaeth hon a'u hadnoddau i gynnig gatiâu llifogydd i 133 o gartrefi, gan ddefnyddio cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Bwriad y gatiâu llifogydd a'r mesurau cysylltiedig i atgyfnerthu eiddo yw darparu ateb tymor byr wrth i CNC ddatblygu prosiectau lliniaru llifogydd mwy i reoli'r risgiau ehangach yn y cymunedau hyn. Mae RhCT hefyd yn gosod mesurau i atgyfnerthu 100 o gartrefi sydd mewn perygl o lifogydd gan gyrsiau dŵr cyffredin, yn ogystal â'r gatiâu llifogydd a gafodd eu darparu ar gyfer 281 o gartrefi yn 2020–21.

Rwy'n cydnabod yr effeithiau emosiynol a'r costau dynol sy'n gysylltiedig â llifogydd. Mae ymchwil gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Lloegr wedi dangos bod pobl yn profi cyfraddau uwch o bryder, iselder ac anhwylder straen wedi trawma (PTSD) ar ôl llifogydd. Dangosodd yr ymchwil hefyd y costau uniongyrchol i'r economi sy'n gysylltiedig â thrin pobl sy'n profi'r cyflyrau hyn yn dilyn llifogydd.

Rwy'n falch o ddweud ein bod wedi ymgorffori tystiolaeth o'r fath yn ein rhaglen llifogydd. Gall arfarniadau economaidd ar gyfer prosiectau Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd ac Erydu Arfordirol (FCERM) bellach gynnwys amcangyfrifon cywir o'r manteision iechyd meddwl sy'n gysylltiedig â lleihau'r perygl o lifogydd, gan roi cyfiawnhad pellach dros fuddsoddi mewn lliniaru llifogydd.

Mae'r pwyntiau a nodir gan ymchwiliadau i lifogydd yn bwysig er mwyn dysgu gwersi a helpu i nodi achosion llifogydd. Yn dilyn achos o lifogydd, mae Adran 19 o Ddeddf Rheoli Llifogydd a Dŵr 2010 yn gosod dyletswydd ar Awdurdodau Lleol i ymchwilio i'r llifogydd a chynhyrchu adroddiad, gan roi manylion ehangder y llifogydd. Rydym hefyd yn gofyn i Awdurdodau Lleol wneud argymhellion ynghylch sut i leihau risg yn y dyfodol, pan fydd hynny'n berthnasol.

Cyhoeddir yr adroddiadau ymchwilio hyn i drigolion, aelodau etholedig a phartion â diddordeb eu gweld a gallant gyflwyno argymhellion pellach ar gyfer lleihau risg.

Hyd yma, mae RhCT wedi cyhoeddi tri adroddiad Adran 19 ac adroddiad trosolwg ar y llifogydd o ganlyniad i Storm Dennis. Yn hollbwysig, mae eu hadroddiad trosolwg cryno yn dwyn ynghyd eu hadroddiadau Adran 19 mewn un ddogfen. Mae hyn wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol wrth rannu eu canfyddiadau mewn fformat byrrach a mwy hygyrch. Gan ategu'r adroddiadau Adran 19 hyn, cyhoeddodd CNC eu hadolygiad mewnol eu hunain ym mis Hydref 2020, a oedd yn darparu argymhellion ar gyfer gwelliannau o ran rhagweld llifogydd, rhybuddio amdanynt ac ymateb iddynt.

Mae tri adroddiad ymchwil RhCT, eu hadroddiad cryno ac adolygiad CNC o lifogydd 2020 yn rhoi trosolwg cynhwysfawr o achosion y llifogydd.

Mae'r Cytundeb Cydweithredu rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Phlaid Cymru'n cynnwys ymrwymiad i gomisiynu adolygiad annibynnol o'r adroddiadau Adran 19 gafodd eu cynhyrchu am y llifogydd eithafol yng Nghymru yng ngaeaf 2020 i 2021, ynghyd â'r adroddiadau a baratowyd gan CNC.

Byddaf yn ystyried y broses a'r amserlen ar gyfer yr adolygiad annibynnol gyda chynrychiolwyr Plaid Cymru gan gyhoeddi ar y mater maes o law.

Caiff y gwaith ei wneud ar y cyd ag aelod Plaid Cymru a ddewisir i arwain ar y mater, fel rhan o'r Cytundeb Cydweithredu.

Yn gywir,



Julie James AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Minister for Climate Change

**Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd,
yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith**

**Climate Change, Environment,
and Infrastructure Committee**

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd
Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

6 Rhagfyr 2021

Annwyl Jack

Deiseb P-05-1010: Ymchwiliad annibynnol i'r llifogydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf fel bod gwersi yn cael eu dysgu

Diolch am eich llythyr, dyddiedig 22 Hydref 2021, ac am dynnu ein sylw at y ddeiseb uchod.

Mae'r Pwyllgor wrthi'n cytuno ar ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer y Chweched Senedd ac mae wedi tynnu sylw at reoli risg llifogydd fel maes diddordeb parhaus.

Byddwch yn gwybod bod y Cytundeb Cydweithio diweddar rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Phlaid Cymru yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i adolygiad annibynnol o'r llifogydd a darodd yn ystod y gaeaf 2020-21 ac i Lywodraeth Cymru weithredu ar ei argymhellion.

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn aros yn eiddgar am ragor o fanylion ar yr adolygiad, a bydd am ddilyn yr adolygiad wrth iddo fynd yn ei flaen. Yn ddiau, bydd y Pwyllgor yn dymuno ystyried cynnydd tuag at weithredu argymhellion yr adolygiad fel rhan o unrhyw waith ehangach ar ddull gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru o ran rheoli risg llifogydd.

Gobeithio y bydd hyn o ddefnydd i chi.

Yn gywir,



Llyr Gruffydd AS,

Cadeirydd, Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Seilwaith

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg / We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English

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P-05-1097 Dylid gwahardd cewyll adar hela

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan y Cynghrair yn erbyn Chwaraeon Creulon, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 5,287 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Amcangyfrifir bod miliynau o ffesantod a phetris yn cael eu ffermio'n ddiwydiannol yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn fel y gellir eu saethu am 'sbort'. Er mwyn eu bridio, mae degau o filoedd o adar yn eu cadw'n gaeth mewn cewyll, yn aml am lawer o'u hoes bridio. Mae cewyll yn greulon ac mae anifeiliaid yn dioddef o'u herwydd. Yn flaenorol, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi nodi ei chefnogaeth i Gymru ddod yn genedl ddi-gewyll. Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wahardd defnyddio cewyll ar gyfer cynhyrchu adar hela.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Gall byw mewn cawell peri trallod ac anafiadau, ac nid yw'n darparu'n llawn ar gyfer anghenion nac ymddygiad naturiol yr adar. Gall yr adar ddioddef, ymysg pethau eraill, ddoluriau traed agored poenus, ymosodiadau a achosir gan straen, ac anafiadau sy'n deillio o'u hymgeision niferus i ddianc. Er mwyn lleihau ymddygiadau problemus sy'n gysylltiedig â'u cadw'n gaeth, megis pigo adar eraill, gellir hefyd ddefnyddio dyfeisiau fel atalyddion plastig, sy'n cael eu gwthio i'w ffroenau.

Mae ffesantod a phetris yn greaduriaid lled-wyllt eu natur, sy'n gwneud effaith y cewyll arnynt yn waeth fyth. Serch hynny, nid ydyn nhw hyd yn oed yn dod o dan y rheoliadau sylfaenol a ganiateir i anifeiliaid fferm eraill nac yn cael eu harchwilio'n rheolaidd. Mae ymchwiliadau wedi datgelu achosion o dorri canllawiau, megis defnyddio cewyll moel dro ar ôl tro, a gadael ffesantod marw mewn cewyll yn ddigon hir iddynt gael eu canibaleiddio. Hyd yn oed mewn cewyll a ddisgrifir fel rhai 'wedi'u cyfoethogi', gallai fod cyn lleied ag un glwyd i'w rhannu, llen blastig a rhywfaint o borfa artiffisial.

Ni waeth a yw'r cewyll sy'n eu cadw'n gaeth yn rhai moel neu'n rhai 'wedi'u cyfoethogi', mae adar hela'n dioddef. Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru y pŵer i ddod â'r arfer hwn i ben.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-1097
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/10516/21

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

12 Ionawr 2021

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 8 Rhagfyr ynghylch Deiseb P-05-1097 Gwahardd cewyll adar hela.

Mae lles anifeiliaid yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru. Rydym wedi gwneud ymrwymiad i gyfyngu ar y defnydd o gewyll ar gyfer anifeiliaid fferm. Caiff yr adolygiad o'n Cod Ymarfer ar Les Adar Hela sy'n Cael eu Magu at Bwrpas Helwriaeth ei ohirio wrth i ni weithio gyda gweinyddiaethau eraill i ystyried y dystiolaeth ar ddefnyddio cewyll ar gyfer bridio adar hela. Yr wyf eisoes wedi rhoi sicrwydd yn fy llythyr dyddiedig 16 Tachwedd na fydd unrhyw newidiadau i'r Cod Ymarfer, nac i ddeddfwriaeth lles, heb ymgynghori â rhanddeiliaid.

Ar hyn o bryd rydym yn delio â'r achos mwyaf o Ffliw'r Adar y mae'r DU erioed wedi'i weld, yn ogystal â phwysau'r pandemig Covid ac ag effeithiau ymadael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Am y rhesymau hyn, ni allaf, ar hyn o bryd, roi manylion i chi am y llinell amser ar gyfer bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith hwn.

Yn gywir,

Lesley Griffiths AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Materion Gwledig a Gogledd Cymru, a'r Trefnydd
Minister for Rural Affairs and North Wales, and Trefnydd

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Correspondence.Lesley.Griffiths@gov.wales

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

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

Petitions Committee
Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1SN

By email

1 February 2022

Dear Petitions Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the latest correspondence from the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs (LG/10383/21) regarding the petition to Ban Game Bird Cages (P-05-1097), and for the Petitions Committee's continued consideration of the issue.

We welcome the Minister's confirmation that the Welsh Government will consult further with stakeholders before concluding its review of the Code of Practice for the Welfare of Gamebirds Reared for Sporting Purposes. We hope that when that takes place, should the Welsh Government have not yet committed to legislative action, an end to the use of cages is considered as part of the remit of the review.

More broadly, we would like to reiterate our welcome of the Welsh Government's Programme for Government containing a commitment to restrict the use of cages for farmed animals. Similarly, we welcome that its Animal Welfare Plan for Wales includes the use of breeding cages for gamebirds within the examination of evidence that will be undertaken.

However, we maintain our view, as expressed in our correspondence of 23 November 2021, that the timescales offered in the Animal Welfare Plan would benefit from a more detailed breakdown of expected delivery. Including a clarification on each component action of the overall commitment to restrict the use of cages for farmed animals. This would enable us to better track the progress of this work, particularly in light of the many delays to related work due to factors such as Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic.

We also note that, despite the positive developments, the Minister has not so far responded to the overall request of the petition, that the use of cages to breed game birds be banned. Since the petition closed in November 2020, many tens of thousands of pheasants and partridges have continued to be confined to cages in intensive breeding systems, simply to produce more birds to be shot for 'sport'.

Life in a cage does not fully allow for the needs or natural behaviour of gamebirds, all the more so due to their semi wild nature. Cages are inherently cruel, offering so little space that birds are denied the ability to express their natural behaviour. Concessions to enrichment provide little relief from the catalogue of suffering seen in caged birds through indicators such as feather damage caused by pecking, foot injuries and jump escape behaviour.

In the absence of a commitment to end the caged breeding of gamebirds, we remain

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concerned that the practice will simply continue and may ultimately drop off the agenda unless closely monitored, particularly where progress is tied to discussions with other governments. For example, a call for evidence by the UK government expected last year has not so far materialised. While a consistent approach across Great Britain which led to an end to the use of game bird cages would be positive, a lack of action from its counterparts should not be a barrier to action by the Welsh Government.

We believe that an end to the use of the cages in question would be best achieved through legislative means, in light of the weakness inherent to codes of practice detailed in previous correspondence to the Committee (particularly our letter dated 18 January 2021).

For example, the existing code functions as guidance and breaching it is not in itself an offence. This in stark contrast to the position of laying hens, for which conditions such as minimum space requirements are set in the Welfare of Farmed Animals (Wales) Regulations 2007, made under Section 12 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

As noted by the Research Service's research brief (RS20/14886-1), the government "could legislate to regulate the breeding of birds for sporting purposes, if the purpose of such legislation was the promotion of animal welfare". We urge the government to move as swiftly as possible to end the suffering of caged breeding, and would suggest that the upcoming Agriculture (Wales) Bill presents an ideal opportunity for such action.

Wales has the opportunity to lead the way for animal welfare by banning the caged breeding of game birds, a measure which would be backed by the vast majority of the public. Nationally representative opinion polling conducted by YouGov in 2018¹ showed that 82% of people in Wales are opposed to the use of cages for this purpose.

In light of the issues highlighted above, we would like to request that the Petitions Committee continue its consideration of the petition to ban game bird cages if it feels it is appropriate to do so. We believe it would be beneficial for the Petitions Committee to seek an additional update on the Welsh Governments work on the use of cages for gamebirds detailed in its Animal Welfare plan to be sought at an appropriate time later this year.

Yours faithfully,

Will Morton
Head of Public Affairs
League Against Cruel Sports

¹ YouGov/League Against Cruel Sports (2018).

https://d25d2506sfb94s.cloudfront.net/cumulus_uploads/document/1qaemiv24u/YGArchive-230418-LeagueAgainstCruelSports.pdf

Eitem 4.3

P-05-1112 Helpwch gymunedau yng Nghymru i brynu asedau cymunedol: Gweithredwch Ran 5, Pennod 3 o Ddeddf Lleoliaeth 2011

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Daniel Evans, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 655 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae cymunedau yng Nghymru yn parhau i golli asedau cymunedol fel tafarndai a meysydd chwaraeon ar gyfradd frawychus. Yn wahanol i Loegr a'r Alban, nid oes gan gymunedau yng Nghymru hawl statudol i wneud cais i brynu asedau o'r fath.

Mae arnom angen deddfwriaeth newydd ynghylch asedau o werth cymunedol yn benodol. Rydym yn galw ar y Llywodraeth nesaf yng Nghymru i weithredu ar unwaith y darpariaethau yn Rhan 5, Pennod 3 o Ddeddf Lleoliaeth 2011 i sicrhau bod gan grwpiau yng Nghymru yr hawl gyfreithiol i brynu a rheoli asedau cymunedol.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae asedau cymunedol yn adeiladu cyfalaf cymdeithasol, iechyd a llesiant. Mae colli asedau cymunedol yn arwain at gymunedau gwannach, cymunedau llai cysylltiedig a chymunedau llai hapus.

Rhoddodd Rhan 5, Pennod 3 o Ddeddf Lleoliaeth 2011 yr hawl gyfreithiol i grwpiau cymunedol wneud cais am asedau o werth cymunedol sydd o dan fgythiad neu sydd ar fin cael eu gwerthu, gan roi'r hawl iddynt redeg yr asedau hyn hefyd. Mae'r Ddeddf hefyd yn ei wneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol gadw rhestr o asedau cymunedol o'r fath. Yn yr Alban, grwpiau cymunedol sydd â'r cyfle cyntaf i brynu'r asedau hyn.

(<https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn06366/>).

Fodd bynnag, yng Nghymru, penderfynodd Llywodraeth Cymru beidio â chymhwyso'r rhannau perthnasol o'r Ddeddf a fyddai'n caniatáu hyn. Mae ein cymunedau, felly, o dan anfantais enfawr o'u cymharu â chymunedau yn Lloegr a'r Alban.

Yn 2015, dywedodd y Gweinidog perthnasol y byddai camau'n cael eu cymryd ynghylch asedau o werth cymunedol gan Lywodraeth Cymru rhwng 2016–21, ond ni ddigwyddodd unrhyw beth.

Byddai gweithredu'r darpariaethau perthnasol yn y Ddeddf Lleoliaeth o fudd enfawr i gymunedau yng Nghymru sy'n ysu i achub asedau cymunedol gwerthfawr.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

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

Jane Hutt AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol
Minister for Social Justice



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref JH-/10791/21

Jack Sargeant MS
Chair - Petitions committee
Senedd Cymru
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1SN

20 December 21

Dear Jack

<p>Diolch am eich gohebiaeth bellach dyddiedig 3 Rhagfyr ynghylch yr argymhellion a geir yn yr ymchwil CAT.</p> <p>Nid yw fy swyddogion wedi cynnal cyfarfodydd gyda'r holl grwpiau rhanddeiliaid eto i drafod y camau nesaf. Unwaith bydd y cyfarfodydd wedi'i gwblhau, byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i chi.</p>	<p>Thank you for your further correspondence dated 3 December regarding the recommendations contained in the CAT research.</p> <p>My officials have not yet held meetings with all stakeholders groups to discuss next steps. Once the round of meetings has been completed I will provide you with an update.</p>
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Yours Sincerely

Jane Hutt AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol
Minister for Social Justice

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Gohebiaeth.Jane.Hutt@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Jane.Hutt@gov.wales

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

Tudalen y pecyn 84
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

P-06-1201 Gwahardd saethu rhywogaethau adar sydd mewn perygl difrifol a rhoi'r diogelwch sydd ei angen mor daer arnynt!

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Robert Curtis, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 122 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae'n anodd credu y caniateir i rai o'r adar sydd o dan y bygythiad mwyaf gael eu saethu o hyd yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys cyffylod (woodcocks), hwyaid pengoch (pochard), ceiliogod du (black grouse) a giachod (snipes).

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r rhywogaethau hyn ar y rhestrau COCH ac AMBER o adar o bryder cadwraethol 4. Mae hynny'n golygu mai dyma'r rhywogaethau sydd â'r flaenoriaeth gadwraethol uchaf yn y DU ar hyn o bryd.

Rydym yn deall yn iawn efallai nad saethu yw prif reswm am eu dirywiad, ond ar yr adeg pan mae angen yr amddiffyniad mwyaf arnynt, gwallgofrwydd yw caniatáu iddynt gael eu saethu.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Rydym yn galw am waharddiad llwyr ar saethu unrhyw adar sydd ar y rhestrau coch ac amber o adar o bryder cadwraethol 4.

Mae arbenigwyr yn casglu tystiolaeth ecolegol a gwyddonol ynghyd ar iechyd rhywogaethau, ond mae'r gyfraith a grwpiau llobio o blaid gynnu yn dewis anwybyddu'r ffeithiau.

Dim ond tua 200 o geiliogod du sydd ar ôl yng Nghymru. Mae'r rhywogaeth hon sydd ar y rhestr goch yn datgelu'r rhagrith o wario symiau mawr o arian i geisio gwarchod yr adar bregus hyn ond eto caniatáu iddynt gael eu saethu ar yr un pryd.

Gyda'i blu prydfarth a'i guddliw, mae'r cyffylod yn rhywogaeth restredig goch arall sy'n cael ei thargedu gan bobl yn saethu ar hyn o bryd, er bod eu niferoedd yn gostwng yn gyflym iawn.

Er bod saethu adar hela yn y DU yn cael ei reoli trwy dymhorau agored a chaeedig, sy'n cyfyngu ar yr amser o'r flwyddyn y gellir saethu adar, rydym yn galw am waharddiad llwyr ar saethu'r adar hyn sydd mewn perygl o

ddiflannu. Er bod y digwyddiadau saethu hyn yn draddodiad yn ôl rhai pobl, mae'n bryd newid y gyfraith i ddiogelu ein bywyd gwyllt sydd dan fygythiad.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

Mr J Sargeant MS
Chair, Petitions Committee
Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1SN

Submitted by email to Petitions@senedd.wales

20 December 2021

Dear Mr Sargeant

Petition P-06-1201 Ban the shooting of critically endangered birds... give them the protection they so desperately need

Thank you for your letter of 23 November to Katie-jo Luxton, to which she has asked me to respond.

Although RSPB Cymru was not involved in setting up or supporting the petition, it is clearly borne of a genuine concern about the parlous state of nature in Wales and a desire to improve the legal protection for our threatened birds. We believe that the recent publication of the UK Birds of Conservation Concern & the GB Red List of birds¹ and the European Red List of birds² means that **this is the right moment to consider the quarry species that can be legally hunted in Wales and the periods of the year in which they can be shot.**

The RSPB is neutral on the ethics of shooting. RSPB Cymru works with those who shoot game and their representative organisations in a variety of ways, such as on the recovery of curlew in Wales, for which a 10-year plan recently received cross-party support. However, we can and do speak out if practices associated with shooting are found to be causing serious harm to wildlife and to the environment. For example, we believe that the use of



Mae'r RSPB yn aelod o BirdLife International, partneriaeth o gyrrff cadwraeth sy'n gweithio i sicrhau cartref i fyd natur o amgylch y byd.

The RSPB is part of BirdLife International, a

Partnership of conservation organisations

Working to give nature a home around the world.

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Noddwr/Patron: Ei Mawrhydi y Frenhines / Her Majesty the Queen **Cadeirydd y Cyngor/Chairman of Council:** Kevin Cox
Llywydd/President: Miranda Krestovnikoff **Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Cymru/Chairman, Committee for Wales:** Professor Sir Adrian Webb
Cyfarwyddwr, RSPB Cymru/Director, RSPB Cymru: Katie-jo Luxton

Mae'r Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Gwarchod Adar (yr RPSB) yn elusen gofrestredig: Lloegr a Chymru rhif 207076, yr Alban rhif SC037654

Cyfeiriad cofrestredig: The Lodge, Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) is a registered charity: England and Wales no. 207076, Scotland no. SC037654

Registered address: The Lodge, Potton Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL

lead ammunition should be illegal in Wales and supported a petition considered by your Committee in September 2021 (P-06-1184 *Immediately ban the use of toxic lead in all ammunition in Wales*). We are concerned that many elements of hunting wild birds have minimal regulation and that there has been a reluctance by government to review the Game Acts (some of which are almost 200 years old) or the species listed on Schedule 2 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 that may be hunted.

Species of conservation concern

*Birds of Conservation Concern Wales (BoCCW)*³, a periodic assessment of the status of native birds, led by RSPB Cymru with support from Natural Resources Wales and the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), includes seven huntable species on the Red List: black grouse, red grouse, grey partridge, European white-fronted goose, pochard, golden plover and woodcock. These are listed because of declines of more than 50% in the previous 25 years, severe historic decline or risk of global extinction. In addition, Wetland Bird Survey Alerts have been issued in Wales for pochard, goldeneye, pintail, mallard and coot.⁴

The risk of extirpation (extinction from a specified area) is assessed by the Red List, using criteria agreed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). These Red Lists have recently been updated for both Britain¹ and Europe.² On the GB Red List, one huntable species is Critically Endangered (pintail), two are Endangered (pochard and European white-fronted goose) and 10 others are Vulnerable.¹

We are deeply concerned about the rate of decline of these species and urge an evidence-based approach to tackle the drivers of decline and recover their numbers. Changes in extent and quality of habitat as a result of unsustainable management are by far the biggest causes of decline, added to which factors such as the climate emergency, disturbance from a variety of human sources, and direct mortality from shooting can all play a part.

Regulation of hunting

RSPB Cymru believes there are three fundamental issues that prevent Welsh Government from being able to determine whether shooting is a sustainable management of natural resources:

- There is no means to review the legal status of quarry species, either to cease hunting or to permit it to restart, or of the duration of hunting seasons.
- There is no statutory monitoring of numbers of birds shot in Wales, which is very different to most European countries.
- Absence of an Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) plan for birds in Wales, which would be informed by data about the numbers shot and the resilience of their populations to mortality from shooting. This could, for example, determine thresholds that would need to be met for hunting to be permitted, and set limits on numbers that could be shot or the shooting season.

To take a couple of examples.

1. Woodcock may be legally shot from 1 October, but birds from the continent (where the species is listed as of 'Least Concern' on the IUCN European Red List) do not arrive in Wales until November, and in some years even later. These birds form a winter population many times larger than our breeding population, alongside some woodcocks that breed in Wales and northern England. However, there is a lack of reliable data on the extent to which woodcocks shot in Wales comprise UK-breeding birds or continental wintering birds, or the impact of shooting on Welsh breeding woodcocks while they are outside Wales. We believe that a precautionary approach is essential, given the Red List status of the woodcock breeding population in the UK and Wales. The Game &

Wildlife Conservation Trust states that “we cannot rule out shooting as a factor contributing to the decline of our resident woodcock”⁵ and recommends delaying shooting until after 1 December in areas that they are known to breed. This will help, but there is no requirement to follow this advice, and Welsh-breeding Woodcock will remain at risk of being shot throughout the winter.

2. Most pochards wintering in Wales breed in eastern Europe. It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List for Europe and as Endangered in Britain. Numbers wintering in Wales have fallen dramatically, leading the BTO to issue a high alert for its population following a decline of 89% over 25 years and a 68% decline in just five years to 2015/16.⁴ In some Welsh counties, it is now a rare bird.⁶

Pochards can be shot in Wales between 1 September and 31 January (20 February below the high-water mark). In a review of hunting bags across Europe, Hirschfeld *et al.* (2019) expressed concern that “hunting may be an unnecessary pressure and potentially a contributing factor to the European population declines observed” in this species.⁷ We are concerned that declines in pochards in the UK and across Europe may be driven by the demographic impact of both hunting of the birds themselves and by the lead pollution that hunting produces.

Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM)

For some declining species, the sustainability of hunting pressure has been assessed and found wanting. For example, pressure of hunting of turtle dove, taiga bean goose and ortolan bunting across Europe was greater than the population could sustain.^{8,9,10} Adaptive Harvest Management is widely recognised as an efficient tool to ensure that any take is only allowed if it can be done sustainably. A multi-national AHM approach has already been adopted for turtle dove, an Afro-Paleartic migrant that has declined rapidly across Europe (and now extinct as a breeding species in Wales). This used data on population size, trends, breeding success, survival rates, movements between breeding and wintering grounds, and hunting bags. In its first iteration, the AHM resulted in a ‘zero take’ being agreed in Spain, Portugal and France in 2021/22, where hunting was shown to be unsustainable.¹¹ The adaptive nature of the plan means that the impact of hunting at different thresholds can be reviewed regularly, and if the population is sufficiently resilient, some level of hunting can be permitted.

The AHM approach is being put in place across the EU for quarry species that are in unfavourable conservation status. We believe that an AHM could determine whether a ban is necessary, and that Wales could lead the way in the UK by adopting this approach. However, an AHM depends on there being accurate and robust demographic data, and this is not easy to achieve for some species, such as woodcock and we understand that for this reason, there are no plans to include woodcock in AHM schemes in Europe.

Immediate action

We believe the onus on demonstrating that AHM is achievable in Wales should rest with the hunting community, and in the meantime, a precautionary approach to permitting shooting is required. The speed of decline in some of the species listed above necessitates additional action that we think Welsh Government should request of Natural Resources Wales:

- To conclude urgently its review of consents for shooting of Schedule 2 species on Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Wales, and determine whether these are consistent with SMNR. No proposals were included in the recent NRW public consultation and RSPB Cymru has asked for a public statement on this aspect of the review. We believe that it is timely to review the species and consistency of conditions that consent hunting on SSSIs.
- to review the legal status of native gamebirds and of huntable species on Schedule 2 in all habitats in Wales, and whether as an emergency measure it is appropriate to cease hunting of any species at risk of extirpation from Wales or its breeding areas outside Wales until an AHM system is in place, allied to other measures to reduce disturbance and improve habitat condition.

We believe that to achieve sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR), as required by the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, it is important to assess all the contributory factors causing declines in wildlife. The declining populations of birds on the GB Red List and Birds of Conservation Concern Wales are, we suggest, a signal that moratoria on shooting should be considered until there is clear evidence that the hunting is not a contributory factor. Although there is uncertainty, this should not be a reason not to invest in robust Adaptive Harvest Management. We urge the Petitions Committee to ask Welsh Government to explore the options for AHM in Wales and to consider short-term emergency measures to address the issues raised by the petition.

Yours sincerely



Dr Sharon Thompson
Head of Policy & Advocacy

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23rd December 2021

**The British Association for Shooting and Conservations response to Senedd petition
P-06-1201**

The British Association for Shooting and Conservation (BASC) is the largest shooting organisation in the UK. Our mission is to promote and protect sporting shooting and advocate its conservation role throughout the UK. Shooting activities in Wales contribute £75 million to the national economy directly supporting the equivalent of 2,400 full-time jobs.

BASC firmly oppose the proposals outlined the Senedd petition [P-06-1201](#). The Climate Change Minister stated that any “regulatory changes to the listing of amber and red listed species as shooting quarry would need to be underpinned by robust evidence to support that change”¹. BASC concludes that there is no evidence to support the petition proposals and as such there should be no change in policy.

BASC notes that the petition did not gain significant support, receiving a total of 122 signatures with only 92 signatories from Wales. The petitions threshold has recently been increased from 50 to 250 signatures and we note that if this petition was submitted now, it would have been rejected. Also, some statements made in the petition are provocative and are not supported by available evidence, and, in our opinion, are misleading. For these reasons, BASC are surprised that the committee and Minister are considering such a petition.

Quarry shooting is a legal and legitimate activity that brings both economic and conservation benefits to Wales. Those participating in shooting activities have an interest in ensuring there are sustainable quarry populations and shooting practitioners across the country undertake a range of conservation activities to monitor and enhance bird populations. Across Wales, shooting contributes to an annual spend of £7.4m on conservation, which is the equivalent of 490 full-time jobs or 120,000 conservation workdays. Game shoots and BASC affiliated wildfowling clubs and syndicates undertake large amounts of conservation work throughout the year, varying from single-species action plans to landscape-scale habitat management and site-specific wardening to monitoring initiatives. Game managers work to provide improved habitat while managing predators and disease benefitting other wildlife in the area as well as plants and trees, supporting overall wildlife conservation. Such activities improve the conservation of the countryside as a whole and benefit other species.

Correspondence from the Climate Change Minister and to chair of the petitions committee on 8th October 2021 stated that “any regulatory changes to the listing of amber and red listed species as shooting quarry would need to be underpinned by robust evidence to support that change and need to be considered alongside other factors that are contributing to the decline of these endangered species such as loss of habitat and the effects of climate change.”² The petition assertion is entirely spurious because it provides no logical reasoning or evidence of shooting being a factor and should be dismissed. Many species on the red and amber list have no association with shooting activities, highlighting the need to look at other factors that are influencing the decline in populations.

BASC believe that regulation is not the appropriate method to secure a species good conservation status and, in the long term, it will not reverse population declines. Such an approach may even prove counterproductive as it would remove the motivation to manage habitats and predators in way that benefits declining species. Shooting puts in place voluntary moratoriums when they may provide benefits to species conservation. Examples in Wales include Greenland White-Fronted Geese and Black Grouse. In other scenarios advice and guidance are utilised, for example the harvesting of woodcock is done on a precautionary basis.

¹ [Letter](#) from Julie James MS to Jack Sargeant MS

² Birds of Conservation Concern 4, [The population status of birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man](#)

The petition highlighted several endangered birds that are on the quarry list. We have provided more information on them below.

In 2016 the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) rejected a petition calling for a moratorium on the shooting of woodcock, snipe and golden plover. The department did not believe shooting was to blame for declines in populations of wading birds stating that “it is unlikely that hunting has had a significant impact on recent population trends for woodcock, snipe and golden plover; trends are likely to be influenced more by the quality and extent of habitat.”³

Woodcock

- Shoots across Wales make an important contribution to the management of our woodland and woodcock habitat and already [self-regulate woodcock shooting](#).
- The petition notes that the woodcock is “experiencing dramatic population decline.” Wales has a small population of breeding woodcock and the majority of the woodcock found in Wales are migratory. Approximately 800,000 to 1.3 million woodcock migrate to Britain from Scandinavia, Finland, the Baltic States and Russia and research suggests that these breeding populations appear stable.⁴
- The Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT) highlight that habitat appears to have a significant influence on the rise and fall of resident woodcock numbers and that the mixture of woodland habitats, or the landscape as a whole, may have a significant effect on woodcock abundance.
- The Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola* was one of only two species that are red-listed because of range decline alone.⁵ GWCT highlight that there are a range of factors influencing this such as the change of structure and mixture of woodlands and the increased fragmentation of woodlands and evidence suggests that shooting is not the main factor driving their decline. In Britain and Ireland research indicates that 2% of woodcock shot, nationally, are residents.⁶
- There is an indication, at a national scale, of a reduction in shooting pressure over the last 20 years, with many people deciding voluntarily that they no longer wish to shoot woodcock.
- Woodcock is not included on the Welsh Government species priority list under section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, a list that outlines species that are considered ‘of principal importance for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in relation to Wales’.⁷
- The shooting community have funded two national surveys into the decline of the resident woodcock populations. This emphasises a desire to better understand the species and to ensure that shooting is sustainable.⁸ A GWCT study to attach GPS tags to resident woodcock is underway to try and better understand their breeding behaviour, their habitat requirements and the common causes of mortality to best advise those managing woodland.

Black Grouse

- The statements made in the petition regarding Black Grouse are misleading. There is a Wales-wide moratorium on shooting of black grouse already in place. This approach has the benefit of encouraging areas used for shooting to continue to manage for the species in the hope a sustainable harvest will appropriate in the future. It is cost effective to the public purse because it both achieves a zero take yet retains the incentive for local land managers to manage for the species.
- Evidence suggests that the reversal of the decline of the black grouse has been achieved by working with shoots, through voluntary restraint, the maintenance of good habitat and protection from generalist predators.

³ BASC, [BASC welcomes government response to Packham petition](#)

⁴ GWCT, [Woodcock the essential brief](#)

⁵ Birds of Conservation Concern 4, [The population status of birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man](#)

⁶ GWCT, [Woodcock the essential brief](#)

⁷ Welsh Government, [Environment Wales Act \(2016\)](#)

⁸ GWCT, [Woodcock the essential brief](#)

- GWCT research identified that predation was the main cause of death in full-grown birds in all regions of the UK, with foxes and raptors most prominent cause in Wales.⁹

Greenland White-fronted Geese

- BASC are the current chair of the Wales Greenland White-fronted Goose Partnership and so are exceptionally knowledgeable about the conservation status and interventions the species requires.
- The species was not hunted on its principal Welsh site, the Dyfi Estuary since the wildfowling clubs brought in a voluntary moratorium in 1972. A Wales-wide voluntary moratorium from 2009. Welsh Government, following previous consultations on the species have judged these effective and chose not to legislate.
- However, the petition highlights a complaint from the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds resulted in the species being removed from the quarry list. This was technical requirement under the species international action plan, so the UK had no option to do otherwise. The real-world conservation benefit of doing this in Wales was nil.
- Data from the Greenland White-fronted Goose Study¹⁰ shows that Greenland White-fronted Goose numbers wintering in the UK have continued to steadily decline with population estimates in 2009 at 23,162 and the 2021 estimate at 20,186. Experts agree that the conservation issue with Greenland White-fronted Geese is their breeding success when summering in Greenland. That is where conservation action and resulting legislative change is required for the conservation of the species.

Snipe

- Snipe population declined rapidly from the 1970s to 2000 as a result of drainage of farmland. The population has been largely stable since and there is no evidence that shooting is contributing to declines.

Evidence highlights the positive impact of sustainable shooting on some bird species. Research has been undertaken on grey partridge populations. In the UK grey partridge bags are lower now than at any time during the last 200 years¹¹, yet grey partridges thrive in areas where they, and their habitat, is actively managed to allow for their sustainable shooting. Indeed, shooting is often cited as the primary driver of grey partridge conservation efforts across Europe.

The evidence collated highlights that proposals to ban the shooting of red and amber listed birds would have little impact on the species populations. Considering this, BASC questions why emphasis of species decline is being focused on shooting activities as there is no evidence to support this or to show that a ban will have a positive impact on population numbers. BASC notes that any review of the status of red and amber listed birds should be done as part of Natural Resources Wales Wild Bird Review. In light of, this BASC rejects the proposals outlined in the petition and urges the Welsh Government to work with the shooting community and allied partners to deliver positive conservation on the ground.

BASC would welcome the opportunity to discuss this topic and the importance of sustainable shooting to Wales with members of the petitions committee. We could provide a briefing in person to the Committee or/and facilitate a visit, to a wildfowling or other relevant group, to further highlight the points raised. For more information, please contact Bronwen Gardner, BASC Public Affairs Manager Wales, on bronwen.gardner@basc.org.uk

⁹ GWCT, [Black grouse survival and reproduction](#)

¹⁰ Greenland White Fronted Goose Study, [Report of the 2020/21 international census of Greenland White Fronted Goose](#)

¹¹ GWCT, [Long-term trends in grey partridge abundance](#)



The Maltings
East Tyndall St,
Cardiff CF24 5EA

Jack Sargeant MS
Chair
Petitions Committee
Welsh Parliament Cardiff Bay,
Cardiff, CF99 1SN

6th January 2022

Dear Mr Sargeant

Evidence - Petition P-06-1201 Ban the shooting of critically endangered birds...give them the protection they so desperately need

Thank you for inviting us to present evidence on the subject of Petition P -06-1201 as above. We are a research and education charity that has had over 1,000 scientific papers published in peer-reviewed journals over the past 80 years. Below you will find a brief paper on woodcock which will give you a flavour of the complexity of the matter.

You will see in the conclusion below that the removal of woodcock from the quarry list in Wales will have no benefit to the woodcock population status because they don't breed in Wales and are even less likely to do so as climate change results in more frequent episodes of wet and cold spring weather. The woodcock shot in Wales come from the much larger and stable continental population identified by the IUCN as being of least concern and can therefore be considered a sustainable harvest.

We are very happy to provide further evidence given more time and explain how the shooting community are incentivised through their passion can deliver the best habitat for these species. The banning of shooting would remove that incentive for the shooting community to actively manage for these species which is done at no expense to the wider public.

Yours sincerely

Sue Evans

Director Wales

WOODCOCK SHOOTING IN WALES

WOODCOCK IN THE UK

Calculating the breeding population of woodcock is difficult due to their secretive nature and cryptic plumage, which makes locating nests very difficult. The established method of censusing woodcock is to count displaying (roding) males in woodland in spring. Woodcock are polygynous and females are not easily censused so an equal sex-ratio is usually assumed to estimate total numbers. Dr Andrew Hoodless of the Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT) refined this technique further (Hoodless et al 2007). Using sonogram recordings that enabled the identification of individual males whilst they displayed, he was able to relate the number of individuals to the total number of woodcock passes in an evening, enabling an estimate of the number of displaying males to be derived from raw counts.

BTO breeding bird surveys recorded a long-term decline of 52% in observed Bird Atlas squares between 1971 and 2011. This observed decline resulted in the UK population being placed on the BTO's Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) red list. This status stands in contrast to the continental population which in 2019 the IUCN classified as of 'Least Concern' over the rest of its huge boreal breeding range stretching from north-west Europe to the far east of Russia.

Ringling data from as far back 1891 has shown that our resident breeding population is sedentary. Our modest UK population is joined in winter by an estimated 1.2 – 1.5 million migrant woodcock that arrive in early November from Russia and Scandinavia. These stay in the UK until increasing daylight length and rising temperature trigger a return migration to their breeding grounds in mid-March.

These UK wintering woodcock are spread across the country with high densities in western Britain and Ireland, including Wales. The secretive nature, cryptic plumage and nocturnal habit of woodcock lead many bird watchers to consider the species to be rare in the UK, however it has been recently estimated that woodcock are the most abundant wintering wader in Wales. This is confirmed by data from long-term ringling and monitoring on a study site in West Wales showing an average density of 0.66 woodcock per ha observed on pastures at night where woodcock feed.

Despite their Red List status in the UK, woodcock remain on the quarry list because research has shown that shooting has very little impact on our breeding population. A study conducted by GWCT in collaboration with the Edward Grey Institute, Oxford University used feather samples from woodcock shot across the UK to measure the relative levels of hydrogen isotopes in order to determine the area of origin of each bird. This showed that less than 3% of the samples were from our native UK woodcock population and 97% from wintering migrants from the population designated by IUCN as being of 'Least Concern'. As previously stated, there are very few records of woodcock breeding in Wales and, due to the sedentary nature of woodcock breeding in England, the likelihood of any woodcock from the declining UK population being shot in Wales is very remote .

Despite this finding, as a precautionary measure, GWCT advises shooting estates in areas where there are breeding woodcock to delay the start of their season until 1 December, by which time large numbers of migrant woodcock have arrived, thus further reducing any impact from shooting. This measure has been widely adopted by shoots and, in addition, many shoots have voluntarily imposed bans on shooting woodcock in recent years.

It is now widely accepted that shooting is not a significant factor in recent breeding woodcock declines, GWCT published research (Heward et al 2013) that identified the probable drivers behind the UK decline.

This research found that the greatest declines have been from small woods near to major towns and villages suggesting that human disturbance from increased public amenity use of woodland is a major driver. Furthermore, analysis of the data shows that breeding woodcock are more abundant in heterogeneous woods illustrating that management resulting in varied age/structure is likely to be beneficial. Declining woodland management such as coppicing (Hopkins & Kirby 2007) has been identified as a reason for the general decline in woodland ground-nesting bird species such as wood warbler and nightingale, and is also likely to have impacted woodcock. With a few exceptions, suitable woodland management that encourages the desired growth of understorey is now largely restricted to woods that are managed for game shooting. Increased light penetration enables the spring growth of important ground cover that is essential for nesting, shelter and protection from predation and significantly improves brood survival. It is also the case that woods on shoots experience lower levels of public disturbance, more deer control ensuring less understorey browsing, and greater nest and brood protection by means of predator control.

Climate change has been widely recognised as a significant driver moving the breeding ranges of many woodland species such as wood warbler and nightingale northwards or eastwards; it would be astonishing if woodcock did not show to the same trend. Being on the western fringe of the boreal woodland habitat, the UK and Ireland have witnessed climate induced fluctuations in woodcock numbers in the past.

Gilbert White's 'Natural History of Selborne' debates whether woodcock were a widespread breeding species in the UK in the 18th century. Literature also documented that in the early 19th century woodcock were considered a rare breeding bird in Ireland, however by 1880 they were regarded as widespread. This dramatic westward breeding range expansion coincided with the end of the 'Little Ice age' and the return of warmer drier spring weather that encouraged nesting and ensured sustainable brood survival rates. Today south and west regions, including Wales experience higher rainfall and lower spring temperatures than the rest of the UK so it is no coincidence that these areas have never seen woodcock breeding in any significant number. The latest GWCT/BTO breeding woodcock survey showed no breeding plots in Wales.

CONCLUSION

The removal of woodcock from the quarry list in Wales will have no benefit to the woodcock population status because they don't breed in Wales and are even less likely to do so as climate change results in more frequent episodes of wet and cold spring weather. The woodcock shot in Wales come from the much larger and stable continental population identified by the IUCN as being of least concern and can therefore be considered a sustainable harvest.

Woodcock: Your Essential Brief



Q: Is the global estimate of woodcock¹ falling?

A: No. The global population of 10-26 million² individuals is considered stable³.

Q: Are the woodcock that migrate here each autumn declining?

A: No. Approximately 800,000 to 1.3 million woodcock migrate to Britain and Ireland each winter, mainly from Scandinavia, Finland, the Baltic States and Russia, where results from a joint Franco-Russian survey indicate that breeding populations appear stable.

Q: Do some woodcock stay here all year?

A: Yes. There is a resident British population of 55,000 male woodcock in spring, equating to about 180,000⁴ individuals in autumn. It is this population which has declined by 29% in 10 years. The population and range contraction is considerable and we expect the species will join others on the red list of conservation concern in the UK.

Q: Was the decline in resident woodcock a surprise?

A: No. Many woodland birds have been declining⁵ in range and abundance through the latter half of the 20th century. Our resident woodcock population has slowly declined since its peak in 1970⁶.

Q: Why did the resident woodcock population increase prior to 1970?

A: Woodcock were rare or absent as breeding birds until about 1850. The initial increase was probably due to the extensive planting of woods managed for pheasant shooting⁷. The increase continued with the planting of large conifer forests in the 1950s and 1960s across Scotland, Wales and East Anglia.

Q: Do we know why our resident woodcock population has been declining for 40 years?

A: No. This mysterious and cryptic species is difficult to study and we simply don't know all the answers yet. It is likely to be a combination of: increased fragmentation of woodlands⁸; change in woodland structure as forests mature; rising deer numbers reducing understorey vegetation and increased disturbance; increased predation pressure; recreational disturbance by dog walkers; the disappearance of permanent grasslands and perhaps game shooting.

¹ Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*

² Wetlands International 2006

³ Bird Life International

⁴ 55k males and we assume an equal number of females, 60% annual survival and an average of 1.8 chicks fledged per pair

⁵ Fuller et al. 2005

⁶ BTO: CBC all habitats 1966-2000 Woodcock

⁷ Holloway, S. 1996. *The Historical Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1875-1900*. BTO

⁸ del Hoyo et al. 1996

Q: Do we know why woodland birds in the UK have been declining?

A: The declines of several species have been linked to changes in the structure and mixture of trees and shrubs in woodland, particularly a reduced, less diverse shrub layer and loss of open space in woodland^{9,10}.

Q: Why are our woodlands changing?

A: An increasing trend in average woodland age⁹ since the large-scale post-war afforestation of the late 1940s and 1950s as well as modification, reduction or cessation of management¹⁰ in many woods are usually agreed to be important factors driving such changes. In many cases, these issues may be compounded by the impact of increased browsing pressure from rising deer¹¹ numbers and climate change¹².

Q: Is it just down to woodland?

A: No. For example, there is no good explanation why the bird appears to have always been absent from south-western England, where there appears to be plenty of suitable woodland.

Q: Could we copy the targeted recovery model used for curlew buntings and bitterns?

A: No. Unlike curlew buntings and bitterns, which are very rare and are associated with small isolated habitats, the woodcock is still widespread so a highly targeted approach to recovery is unlikely to achieve a national recovery. A more effective approach will be to work with landowners to create and manage suitable habitat across the country.

Q: Where are woodcock seen breeding?

A: Breeding woodcock require open rides and clearings for display and courtship and have specific habitat requirements during incubation and brood-rearing¹³. Nesting Woodcock typically utilize woodland with open ground-layer vegetation and patches of overhead cover¹⁴. When feeding, sites where trees are relatively small and close together with a dense shrub or herb layer are preferred¹⁵.

Q: Where are woodcock seen feeding?

A: Woodcock feed primarily on earthworms and other soil-dwelling invertebrates¹⁶. During winter, they leave woodland to feed on open fields at night, but this becomes less frequent during the breeding season, when more time is spent foraging within woodland¹⁷. This may make soil moisture and the availability of wet feeding areas within woodland an important consideration, particularly where summers have become drier¹⁸.

Q: Can we use this existing research to advise landowners on improving habitat?

⁹ Hopkins & Kirby 2007, Mason 2007

¹⁰ Fuller et al. 2005, Amar et al. 2006

¹¹ Gill & Fuller 2007, Holt et al. 2011

¹² Leech & Crick 2007

¹³ Hoodless & Hirons 2007

¹⁴ Hirons & Johnson 1987

¹⁵ Hirons & Johnson 1987, Hoodless & Hirons 2007

¹⁶ Hoodless & Hirons 2007

¹⁷ Hoodless & Hirons 2007

¹⁸ Smart et al. 2006

A: Yes. If you would like to improve your woods for woodcock and other game and wildlife, call in your GWCT advisor.

Q Are woodcock shot in the UK?

A: Yes. From 1st October¹⁹ (1st September in Scotland) until 31st January it is legal to shoot both resident woodcock and those that have migrated here for the winter from Europe.

Q: The winter population from Europe may be stable but is shooting causing the decline in our resident woodcock?

A: No, we do not think that shooting is the main factor driving the decline, but at this stage we cannot rule it out as a contributing factor.

Q: Do we know what percentage of woodcock shot are resident?

A: Yes. Our research, using stable isotope analysis to determine the origins of woodcock shot in Britain and Ireland, indicates that 2% of woodcock shot are residents.

Q: Could shooting play a role in local woodcock declines?

A: We know the majority of resident and migratory woodcock are site faithful so any local changes in habitat, predation or shooting could all play a part in local population declines.

Q: Why are the GWCT asking people to delay shooting woodcock until 1 December?

A: As a precaution many shoots have voluntarily ceased shooting woodcock. The GWCT is asking those that still shoot woodcock to delay doing so until 1 December. This precaution ensures that shooting does not begin until most migrant woodcock have arrived from Europe, so reducing the chance of residents being shot.

Q: Is there any evidence that shooting pressure on woodcock is reducing?

A: Yes. There is an indication, at a national scale, of a reduction in shooting pressure over the last 20 years, with many people deciding voluntarily that they no longer wish to shoot woodcock. The GWCT intends to publish a scientific paper that covers this point.

Q: Why are the GWCT not calling for a ban on woodcock shooting?

A: Banning the shooting of woodcock will not reverse declines in the long term and a ban may simply prove counterproductive. Reversing the national decline of other quarry species, such as black grouse, has been achieved by working with shoots to maintain good habitat and protection from generalist predators alongside voluntary restraint.

Q: How might a ban be counterproductive?

A: A ban on shooting may remove the motivation for many landowners to manage their woods in ways that will maintain suitable habitat for woodcock. It is this motivation that helped black grouse to recover.

Q: What has the shooting community already done to help woodcock?

A: The vast majority of research on woodcock, including the two national surveys that confirmed the scale of decline in our resident birds, has been funded by the shooting community through a desire to better understand the ecology of the species and ensure that shooting is sustainable.

¹⁹ Woodcock may be shot in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Eire Oct 1st- Jan 31st. In Scotland Sep 1st- Jan 31st.

Q: Has this woodcock research already proved its worth?

A: Yes. The survey methods used until 2002 (incidental sightings of woodcock during the course of general bird surveys) had significantly under-estimated the UK population at possibly 5,000-12,000 pairs. The GWCT's survey method (based on the sightings of roding males at dusk), now accepted as best practice, established that the population was in fact six times higher.

Q: How will further research help reverse the decline?

A: The GWCT has started to attach GPS tags to resident woodcock in order to better understand their breeding behaviour. Through following the precise movement of birds during the breeding season we can develop a broader understanding of their complex habitat requirements, the common causes of mortality, including predation, and the effects of disturbance. This information can then be used to provide the best possible advice to those that manage our woodland.

Q: Why not call for a ban on woodcock shooting until resident numbers increase?

A: We do not think that shooting has caused the decline in resident numbers, but we do know that shoots make an important contribution to the management of our woodland and woodcock habitat. We would like to harness that interest in shooting woodcock to understand more about the species and ultimately try and reverse declines.

Q: How can shoots help recover resident woodcock numbers?

A: Habitat appears to have a significant influence on the rise and fall of resident woodcock numbers. The habitat requirements of woodcock appear to vary with different stages of the life cycle. The mixture of woodland habitats, or the landscape as a whole, may have a significant effect on woodcock abundance. Shoots across the UK can help, both by gathering the evidence about the habitat requirements of the species and then by managing habitat appropriately.

Shooting of woodcock

In winter, the woodcock adds interest and excitement to shoots throughout Britain and Ireland. The secretive habits of this bird ensure that it is widely admired and respected. Current evidence suggests that over 90% of woodcock shot here migrate from Europe where breeding numbers appear stable. Resident British woodcock have increased in abundance and range since the 19th Century. Subsequent range contraction was detected between 1970 and 1990, and further range contraction and population decline has become evident since. As a result, the GWCT advises all those who wish to shoot woodcock to exercise particular care and improve their knowledge of local populations.



Residents and migrants

Britain and Ireland support a relatively small resident breeding population of woodcock. Counts of displaying males give us the best information on trends in our breeding woodcock and the **current population estimate** is 55,240 males. The European breeding population is estimated at 6-8 million males. In winter we see a large influx of migrant woodcock from the main European breeding grounds in Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Baltic States and Russia. Owing to the fact that woodcock feed primarily on soil invertebrates by probing, these birds are forced off their northern and eastern breeding grounds in autumn and have to migrate to warmer areas for the winter. Migrants typically arrive in all months from October to January, but the timing and numbers vary regionally within Britain and Ireland, as well as annually according to the severity of cold weather on the continent. We estimate that between 800,000 and 1.3 million migrant woodcock winter here, with most departing in March.

The decline in our resident population

Recent work by the GWCT and British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) shows a severe decline in the population size and breeding range of our resident woodcock since 1970. BTO Atlas data indicate that woodcock presence fell by 56% at the 10km square scale between 1970 and 2010. In randomised surveys across Britain in 2003 and 2013, funded by the GWCT, occupancy of 1km squares that contained at least 10ha of woodland dropped from 35% to 22%. The British population estimate fell by 29% from 78,350 males in 2003 to 55,240 males in 2013. Both data sources suggest regional variation in the rate of decline, with losses greatest in the west and south. Given the scale of the decline, we expect the woodcock to be moved from amber to red status on the UK's Birds of Conservation Concern listing this year.



We do not fully understand what is driving the decline in our breeding woodcock, but we expect there to be multiple factors involved and regional differences. It should be borne in mind that Britain and Ireland

represent the western limit of the woodcock's breeding range and that the species only became widely established as a breeding bird after the 1850s, with the large-scale planting of woodland, primarily for pheasant shooting. Changing climate and changes in the suitability and management of woodland might therefore be important. We are conducting further analysis of our datasets to examine patterns in the distribution of breeding woodcock with respect to these factors, as well as others potentially influencing the recent fall in numbers, such as predation, deer, recreational disturbance and shooting. Other ground-nesting wading birds in open habitats, such as the curlew and lapwing, are declining as a result of predation on eggs and chicks and high nest predation rates have recently been documented in some declining woodland songbirds. Increasing grazing pressure by the expanding numbers of deer may be affecting habitat quality for breeding woodcock in some UK regions. Increased recreational activity in spring and summer by people in woodland may be an issue because the woodcock is particularly susceptible to disturbance when nesting.

At present, we cannot rule out shooting as a factor contributing to the decline of our resident woodcock. We have commenced work to examine the effect of shooting on breeding woodcock numbers and produce guidance on sustainable harvest rates, but this is not yet complete.

Woodcock monitoring in the main European breeding areas indicates that the European population is stable and there is no evidence for a change in the numbers of migrant woodcock wintering in Britain and Ireland.

Reducing the impact of shooting on residents

We do not believe that a ban on woodcock shooting would help recover our resident woodcock, in the long term, for three reasons. First, there is an indication, at a national scale, of a reduction in hunting pressure over the last 20 years, with many people deciding voluntarily that they no longer wish to shoot woodcock. Second, a ban might remove the motivation for many landowners to manage their woods in ways that will maintain suitable habitat for woodcock. Third, parts of western Britain have no history of breeding woodcock, but host large numbers of migrants, so shooting in these areas does not put residents at risk except during cold spells when residents might move south and west¹.

However, until we better understand the reasons for the decline in our breeding woodcock and the effects of shooting, we believe it would be prudent for those that intend to shoot woodcock to:

1 – Improve their understanding of their local woodcock populations before shooting

We advocate improving local knowledge about both the presence of resident breeders and the numbers of woodcock typically present at different times during the winter. For instance, on the east coast of Scotland the largest numbers of migrant woodcock are often present in November, whereas in southern England migrant numbers are typically highest in January. Information on how to count residents in summer can be found [here](#).

2 – Show restraint even where resident birds are absent

Restraint when shooting woodcock makes sense even in areas where there are no local breeders, because we know from our satellite tracking and annual ringing of woodcock that the majority of migrant woodcock are extremely faithful to the same wintering site year on year. Overshooting will therefore break the migratory link with your shoot and is likely to lead to fewer woodcock being seen in future.

3 – Shoot flight lines with caution

We urge local caution when shooting woodcock flighting from woodland at dusk owing to a higher risk of overshooting.

4 – Curb shooting in cold weather

We are currently conducting research to better understand the effect of cold weather on woodcock.

However, every effort should be made to reduce additional mortality when woodcock are at higher risk of starvation and predation during cold spells. We are aware that most shoots stop shooting woodcock before a **statutory cold weather suspension** comes into force after 13 days. Our current advice is that woodcock shooting should stop after seven days with daily temperatures below 0°C or with the onset of lying snow and that birds should be given a chance to recover for at least a week following such weather.

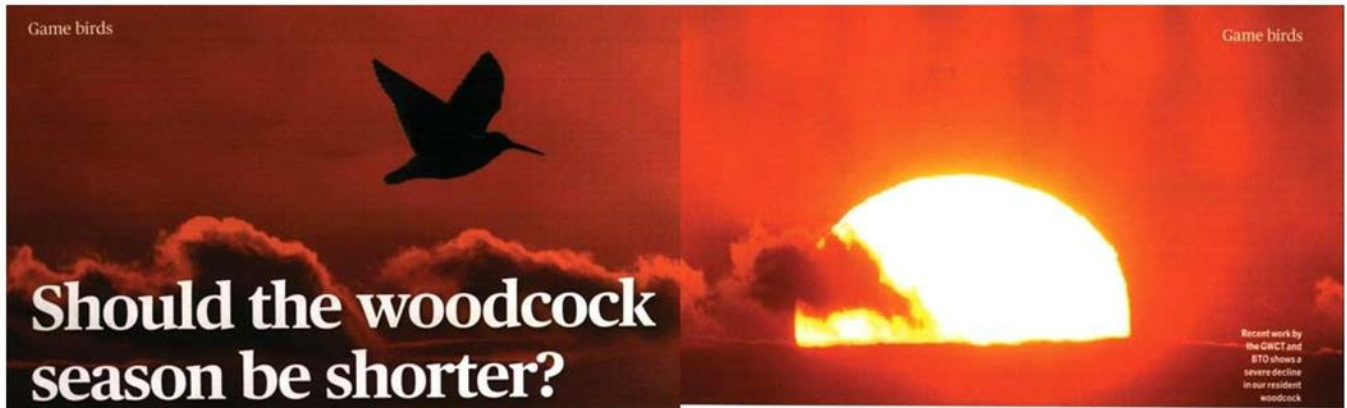
Footnotes

¹ Woodcock have historically never bred regularly in Cornwall, Pembrokeshire or the Outer Hebrides and hence, in mild weather, shooting should only affect migrants. Devon, Somerset, Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Anglesey have supported only very low and localised numbers of breeding woodcock in the last 50 years and the risk of shooting to residents in these counties is currently low. Very few woodcock currently breed in Galway and Mayo, but the species bred far more widely in these counties until 20-30 years ago.



Client: The Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust Yellow News
Source: Shooting Times & Country Magazine
Date: 19/07/2017

Keyword: Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust
Page: 22
Reach: 22003
Size: 1589
Value: 7245.84



Andrew Hoodless of the GWCT looks at ways in which shooters and conservationists could prevent impacts on our resident breeding birds

Our resident breeding woodcock are in decline and, inevitably, the question of whether or not to shoot them and what constitutes sustainable practice keeps coming up.

So, would woodcock populations fare better with greater statutory controls on shooting or might improved self-regulation by shoots be more effective?

Before discussing these options, let's establish some facts. The European breeding woodcock population is estimated at 7million to 9million males.

In Britain and Ireland, we also have a relatively small resident breeding population of woodcock. Recent work by the GWCT and British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) shows a severe decline in our resident woodcock, with a range contraction of 56 per cent between 1970 and 2010.

'Britain and Ireland represent the western limit of the woodcock's breeding range'

losses greatest in the west and south. Owing to the scale of decline, the woodcock was moved to red status on the UK's Birds of Conservation Concern list in December 2015.

We don't fully understand what is driving this decline. It should be borne in mind that Britain and Ireland represent the western limit of the woodcock's global breeding range and that the species became widely established as a breeding bird only

after the 1850s, with the large-scale planting of woodland, primarily for pheasant shooting. The planting of conifer forests across Scotland, Wales and East Anglia in the 1950s and 1960s produced further extensive areas of ideal habitat and consequently our resident breeding population probably peaked around 1970.

An increasing trend in average woodland age and a reduction or cessation in woodland management might be important in the recent decline. The maturation of the conifers established in the 1950s and 1960s will have resulted in large areas of formerly suitable habitat being far less attractive to breeding woodcock.

At the same time, we have seen a significant growth in deer numbers, with many former deer-free areas colonised, which means more browsing of the herb and shrub layers that woodcock need. Predation pressure may well have risen too. We know that lowland areas, in particular, support higher densities of foxes and corvids than 50 years ago and, coupled with a growing population of badgers, increased predation becomes another plausible factor in the decline.



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Roding woodcock

During the breeding season, male woodcock make roding flights over woodland at dawn and dusk in search of females while uttering a peculiar croak-and-whistle call. Some males may mate with more than one female, but counts of roding passes can be used to estimate abundance.

influence the abundance and accessibility of food for chicks.

Effects of shooting

Back to the question of shooting. At present, we cannot rule out shooting as a factor in the decline of our resident woodcock. We think that its contribution at a national scale is likely to be small, but it could be important at a local level. Until we better understand the reasons for the decline in our breeding woodcock and the effects of shooting, everyone should make efforts to avoid shooting residents wherever possible.

The GWCT currently advocates not shooting woodcock before 1 December, to give migrant woodcock numbers time to build up and hence minimise the chance of shooting a resident. So should the season be changed to December and January? An advantage would be



Guns are being urged to make efforts to avoid shooting resident woodcock wherever possible

that no woodcock would be shot in September (in Scotland) or October, when the majority killed are likely to be residents, and residents would also be protected in November while migrant numbers are building up.

The potential downside might be a belief among shooters that any detriment to resident woodcock had been addressed by the revised legislation and shooting pressure might increase during the shorter season. Some shoots in the east that often only see woodcock in November as migrant birds pass through would miss out on the chance to take a bag.

For self-regulation of shooting to be successful, it has to be based

on clear guidelines that are adopted by all. Coupled with active management to improve habitat and reduce predation, it can be highly effective, as demonstrated by the voluntary moratorium on the shooting of black grouse. This is why the GWCT has emphasised the importance of obtaining a good local understanding of woodcock numbers and of restraint when the decision is made to shoot.

Landowners and gamekeepers should make it their business to know whether woodcock are present in summer and which woods are used by local breeders. Watching from a ride in the largest wood at dusk on a couple of evenings in May or June →

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Game birds

should be sufficient to detect roding males. In upland areas they can be seen over open moorland.

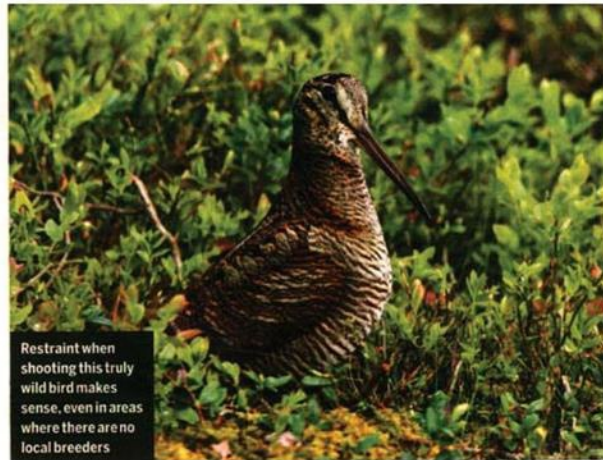
Counts of woodcock feeding on fields between October and December will soon make it clear when the migrant woodcock have arrived in good numbers.

Respect for this truly wild bird and restraint when shooting makes sense even in areas where there are no local breeders. Though ringing records indicate that most resident woodcock do not move more than a few miles from their breeding woods in winter, some Scottish birds move to Ireland. We also know from our satellite tracking and ringing of woodcock that about 70 per cent of migrant woodcock are faithful to the same wintering site year on year. Overshooting will probably break the migratory link with your shoot and may lead to fewer woodcock being seen in future.

For instance, allowing woodcock to be shot throughout the season on a commercial pheasant shoot is soon likely to lead to the extinction of any resident breeders and a reduction in numbers of migrants seen in future.

“Shooters might think that any detriment to resident woodcock had been addressed”

In contrast, a single woodcock day in January on a wild bird shoot may have no effect on breeding numbers. There is perhaps the greatest risk of overshooting when targeting woodcock flighting from woodland at dusk. This activity is best restricted to one or two evenings a season and only a small proportion of the birds seen should be taken.



Restraint when shooting this truly wild bird makes sense, even in areas where there are no local breeders

We are not alone in tackling the issue of how to ensure sustainable woodcock shooting. At the recent annual meeting of FANBPO (Federation of European Woodcock Associations of the Western Palearctic) there was concern about tourist hunters and commercial exploitation of woodcock. The flighting of woodcock was regarded as unsporting and condemned.

Though the numbers of woodcock shot in Britain and Ireland are seven to eight times lower than in Italy or France, where they are widely hunted over pointers and setters, we are in the unusual position of having no statutory monitoring of bags and no bag limits. The sale of woodcock is banned throughout the rest of Europe. I was encouraged that

HOW YOU CAN HELP

- Help the GWCT to understand the decline in resident woodcock and devise solutions by making a donation at www.gwct.org.uk/game/resident-woodcock-appeal.
Help survey breeding woodcock: www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/woodcock-survey.
Read more about the GWCT's research: www.gwct.org.uk/game/research/species/woodcock.

there was consensus on the need for better co-ordinated monitoring of winter woodcock numbers and bags between countries, a better understanding of the impact of cold weather and when to halt shooting and more work to determine what constitutes a sustainable harvest.

Prudent policy

Until we have better information, it would be prudent for all shoots to rethink their woodcock shooting policy. Shoots can also make an important contribution to habitat management for breeding woodcock. Ensuring diversity in woodland structure and creating open space is likely to help. Where the canopy is dense and there is little undergrowth, thinning is important to promote more ground cover. Making clearings to regenerate naturally, or for replanting, will create open space in the short term, followed by thickets for foraging areas. Rotational ride management will provide access to preferred stands and is likely to benefit warblers and butterflies too.



Shoots can make an important contribution to habitat management for breeding woodcock

P-06-1201 Ban the shooting of critically endangered birds...give them the protection they so desperately need!, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 30.01.22

Dear Members of the petition committee,

Thank you for your email and the attached correspondence.

I would like to make a couple of important points for my response:

1. The declaration of a nature emergency should mean that the Welsh Government would do everything it can to reverse the loss of these vulnerable species.

All of the State of Nature Reports have warned us that we cannot and must not go back to business as usual!

2. The arguments which our sport shooting industry use are fundamentally the same as what the discredited trophy industry use to justify their appalling activities. Planting some trees and paying blood money allows them to shoot and kill whatever they desire. I am glad the world is starting to wake up to these 18th century delusion.

3. Why has there been no consultation with the BTO or the LACS?

4. My group is a small conservation group based in Barry and is made up of volunteers. To ask us to present scientific evidence for our argument is simply unreasonable and the RSPB'S Royal Charter mean that they are fundamentally biased. Only the Welsh Government can carry out an unbiased review.

5. The shooting of red listed species by sport shooting means they cannot even use the excuse of crop protection...it's basically for fun!

Finally the low gene pool left in these red listed species should automatically protect them from the lead of the sport shooting. In my opinion, the Welsh public would welcome some extra protection for these vulnerable species.

We are not asking for a total ban on sport shoot, all we are asking is that they those species who are currently classed as red listed are given protection from this senseless slaughter...the nature crisis demands action before more bird species are lost to the UK.

Where are all the champions of nature gone?!

P-06-1202 Dylid gwahardd lladd cywion diwrnod oed yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan David Grimsell, ar ôl casglu 413 llofnodion ar-lein ac 731 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 1,144 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Er mwyn creu ieir dodwy, dim ond cywennod sydd eu hangen. Mae cywion yn cael eu lladd yn fuan ar ôl deor. Mae'r cywion yn cael eu lladd drwy eu nwyo neu eu mwydo. Mae'n debygol bod nwyo'n hynod anghymhellol, ac mae mwydo'n greulon. Mae technoleg yn bodoli sy'n gallu pennu rhyw wy, felly mae'n bosibl atal wyau gwrywaidd rhag deor. Bydd Ffrainc yn gwahardd lladd cywion erbyn 2021, a'r Almaen yn yr un modd erbyn 2022. Dylai Cymru wahardd yr arfer hwn hefyd a darparu arweiniad i weddill y DU.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

P-06-1202 Ban the killing of day old chicks in Wales, Correspondence – Humane Slaughter Association to Committee, 08.12.21

Humane Slaughter Association – response to P-06-1202 Correspondence from the Chair of the Petitions Committee

Maceration

Maceration of day-old chicks, despite its unpleasant appearance to many observers, is likely to be humane if used correctly. The process will lead to instantaneous destruction of the chicks' brains, precluding any possibility of suffering. However, there is potential for poor welfare both during pre-cull handling and during maceration. Poorly designed or maintained macerators can injure chicks without killing them instantly. Poor handling during sexing and conveyance to the macerator may also cause poor welfare as may the holding of birds in storage containers prior to maceration.

Gas/Controlled Atmosphere Killing

Use of gas killing carries the same welfare risks during handling prior to culling as mechanical dispatch. Various methods are used including carbon dioxide and Inert Gases (argon and nitrogen). The use of Low Atmospheric Pressure Stunning has also been suggested. There is limited evidence to suggest that inert gases may induce more stress as measured by hormonal assays than CO₂, possibly because they take longer to induce loss of consciousness (e.g Wang et al. 2021; Gurung et al. 2018). The possibility that CO₂ exposure causes aversion in chicks cannot be conclusively ruled out and it is notable that this gas is aversive to adult birds and many other species. Unlike the welfare risks from maceration, the welfare risks of gas-killing are inherent and so it may not be possible to avoid them by employing best practice.

In-ovo egg sexing

If this method is viable on an industrial scale we would support the usage of this method, which precludes the possibility of hatched male chicks suffering when they are culled. We do not envisage any animal welfare downsides to the adoption of this method. We also note the recent development of gene-editing techniques which may in future allow the creation of single-sex offspring, which may offer another solution to the problem.

Emergency killing for deformed and unviable chicks alongside any mis-sexed chicks.

Even where in-ovo sexing is performed, a process for culling unviable or injured female chicks will need to be in place. If in-ovo sexing is not 100% reliable, leading to the hatching of some male chicks, these chicks will also need to be culled. In both these scenarios it will still be necessary to cull these chicks in a humane manner. Maceration should potentially be retained as an option for the culling of these limited numbers of chicks even if in-ovo sexing is universally adopted..

Summary

The HSA would support a move towards in-ovo sexing and away from culling of viable male chicks. However, the feasibility of this transition, timescale and any eventual ban on culling male chicks is a matter for the industry and regulators. The use of maceration, as long as carried out with care does not inherently compromise chick welfare although the method may compromise welfare if good practice is not followed. We continue to encourage and support producers to employ best-practice wherever maceration is used.

Gurung, Shailesh, Dima White, Gregory Archer, Dan Zhao, Yuhua Farnell, J. Allen Byrd, E. David Peebles, and Morgan Farnell. 2018. 'Evaluation of Alternative Euthanasia Methods of Neonatal Chickens'. *Animals : An Open Access Journal from MDPI* 8 (3): 37. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ani8030037>.

Wang, Xi, Dan Zhao, Allison C. Milby, Gregory S. Archer, E. David Peebles, Shailesh Gurung, and Morgan B. Farnell. 2021. 'Evaluation of Euthanasia Methods on Behavioral and Physiological Responses of Newly Hatched Male Layer Chicks'. *Animals : An Open Access Journal from MDPI* 11 (6): 1802. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ani11061802>.



Cymdeithas Frenhinol er Atal Creulondeb i Anifeiliaid Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Jack Sargeant MS
Chair - Petitions Committee
Welsh Parliament / Senedd Cymru
Cardiff Bay, Cardiff
CF99 1NA

8 December 2021

Dear Jack Sargeant MS,

Thank you for your recent correspondence dated 23 November 2021, with regard to Petition P-06-1202 *'Ban the killing of day old chicks in Wales'*.

Sadly, it is true that male chicks could be considered a by-product of egg production, with male chicks in hatcheries euthanised shortly after hatching. At present, this could be through exposure to certain gasses or via a process known as maceration.

Maceration (Instantaneous Mechanical Destruction, IMD) is a method involving a mechanical apparatus that instantly kills the chicks using either rapidly rotating blades or a roller-type device with solid projections resulting in the chicks being 'flattened'. The idea of using any of these apparatus to dispose of chicks can be and indeed looks distressing - and this petition is raising awareness of that. However, maceration constitutes a humane method when managed and maintained correctly as it causes chicks to be killed instantly, thus minimising chances of suffering.

While maceration is a legally permitted method of euthanasia in Wales, and the wider UK at present, all male laying hen chicks hatched in Wales are in fact killed using Argon gas. As Argon gas is inert there is no aversive reaction from the chicks to this killing method. The majority of chicks hatched in the UK come from RSPCA Assured hatcheries which must adhere to and be inspected to all relevant RSPCA welfare standards, and currently all these hatcheries use Argon gas to kill the male chicks. In addition, RSPCA standards cover over 80% of eggs produced on farms in Wales and around 89% of laying hens in Wales are in free range flocks - the largest percentage in Europe.

The RSPCA standards do also permit maceration as a method of euthanasia, subject to adherence to strict mandatory rules to ensure the instant and painless death that research shows can be achieved when the nature, maintenance and operation of the equipment are appropriate. Nevertheless, in practice, maceration is generally only used for hatchery waste and unviable eggs (rather than healthy chicks), where gas killing is not an option.

Aside from the humaneness issue, the RSPCA agrees that the killing of young animals raises an ethical issue so any subsequent use of the culled chicks is important. In the UK, these culled chicks are widely used as food for birds of prey, exotic pets and other captive wild animals in zoos. If the domestic market could not supply this demand, day-old chicks would have to be imported or an alternative feed source - such as baby mice and rats - used. Some reports suggest that all the culled

day old male chicks produced across the UK are already utilised and the RSPCA's own investigations indicate that some imports already occur to meet demand. Young mice and rats are also bred to supply this market and are kept and killed under poor or unknown conditions in Wales, and across the UK, too. So the welfare of any alternative feed sources needs to be considered if chick culling ceases. The RSPCA does not want the welfare concerns associated with day-old chick culling to be worsened by displacing them overseas or onto different species of animal bred and killed under uncontrolled conditions.

Measures to reduce the number of male chicks hatched are being used such as in Germany and France where the culling of day old chicks will be prohibited from 2022. There is on-going research being carried out to discover ways of sexing chicks whilst still in the egg, with this often referred to as in-ovo sexing. These new technologies aim to do the sexing and disposal before an embryo can feel pain, which happens at around nine days. However, alternative feed sources for exotics and captive species would still be needed and as mentioned above, there are currently no welfare standards to inform or control the rearing and killing methods of alternatives. The RSPCA will be considering the consequences of the legislation in France and Germany on issues such as the level of demand for day-old chicks in those countries and how this is satisfied without national production occurring.

As mentioned above, in the UK, the current demand for male chicks appears to be greater than the 40 million hatched in the UK each year. With this in mind, we are hesitant to support any action that would result in these eggs being laid but not used, ahead of an alternative feed source being identified and developed that avoids production and killing of living beings (such as mice) solely for the purpose of animal feed under uncontrolled conditions (in contrast with the well controlled hatchery production). Such a situation would have very significant ethical and welfare implications.

I hope that this has helped to explain the RSPCA's position on this challenging issue and the reasons behind it. Please do not hesitate to contact me if more information would be helpful.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D Bowles', written over a faint dotted line.

David Bowles
RSPCA Head of Public Affairs

**P-06-1202 Ban the killing of day old chicks in Wales, Correspondence –
Petitioner to Committee, 27.01.22**

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Mr Jack Sargeant, M.S.

Chair of the Petitions Committee

Welsh Parliament

27th January 2022

Dear Mr Sargeant

Re Petition 06-1202: Ban the killing of day-old chicks in Wales.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to correspondence you have received from the RSPCA and the Humane Slaughter Association (HSA) in connection with the above petition.

I think it is first important to emphasise that irrespective of the method used to kill chicks in the egg industry, the process inherently involves the destruction of sentient individuals. The chicks involved (about 40 million in the U.K.) hatch, are fully aware and are sentient and are concerned to live. It is surely better that the necessity for this to occur, treating the animals as by-products in their millions, is avoided.

With respect to the methods used, both the HSA and the RSPCA, are of the view that instantaneous maceration is potentially 'humane', in the sense of avoiding suffering, though the HSA emphasises that this can be assumed only where 'best practice' is followed. However, the egg industry has indicated that maceration is not used in the U.K. The alternative is the use of gas, by which most, if not all, male chicks in the U.K. are destroyed.

Gas combinations that may be used include high concentration carbon dioxide, carbon dioxide mixed with argon, or high concentration argon. There is much evidence that stunning of any animal with carbon dioxide causes significant distress and this is likely to be the case if used to kill male chicks. However, the egg industry has asserted that high concentration argon, not carbon dioxide, is almost exclusively used. The RSPCA response states that, 'As argon gas is inert there is no aversive reaction from the chicks to this killing method'. There is no basis for this statement, and the HSA (who have greater expertise on the matter) report evidence that suggests that use of argon may not only be aversive but may even induce more stress than the use of carbon dioxide. Moreover, with respect to the use of gas to kill chicks, the HAS states in its response, '...the welfare risks of gas killing are inherent and so it may not be possible to avoid them by employing best practice'.

It is also important to note that the welfare harms associated with the killing of male chicks are not limited to the slaughter process itself. When chicks (both male and female) are hatched in the large-

scale operations where this occurs, chicks are placed in their thousands on conveyor belts and jostled roughly, before hand 'sexers' unceremoniously grab the chicks and place them at high speed in either the 'male' (to be destroyed) or 'female' (to be reared on) lines of the conveyor belt. These processes hardly respect the welfare of the animals.

The RSPCA response seeks to justify the continued killing of male chicks in the egg industry on the grounds that the chicks are used to feed 'birds of prey, exotic pets and captive animals in zoos', and that, were these chicks not to be available, food sources (potentially rats and mice) might be used which involve greater welfare harms because of the unregulated sources that would potentially be used. This kind of argument is one that the egg industry itself uses—it wants to avoid change and also benefits commercially from the sale of dead male chicks. However, this is a justification in terms of meeting human interests and not the welfare of animals. The private keeping of birds of prey and exotic pets in itself creates major welfare harms with animals often kept in inappropriate conditions. Captive animals in zoos are also very often kept in inappropriate conditions and the justifications for doing so ('education' or 'conservation') are seldom in practice realized. We should not be justifying the unnecessary killing of tens of millions of male chicks in order to support the inappropriate keeping of animals for selfish purposes, or to support the egg industry's reluctance to change.

As my previous correspondence has indicated, there are now commercially viable, rapid and effective means of 'in-ovo' sexing, i.e., finding out the sex of an egg before it hatches. This is the basis for the newly introduced laws in France and Germany (from 1st January) of this year that prohibit the killing of male chicks as a by-product. The HSA clearly states in its response, 'We do not envisage any animal welfare downsides to the adoption of this method'. There have, moreover, as the HSA comments, been recent reports that suggest gene editing will also, in future, be able to provide a method of preventing male eggs developing as an alternative means of preventing the need for the destruction of male chicks.

Currently, about 3 million laying hens are kept in Wales. For every one of these produced, a male chick will have hatched and been destroyed. There is some uncertainty at the moment as to the extent to which laying hen eggs are hatched in Wales—the egg industry asserts that this does not occur to any substantial extent. The chicks that will grow into egg-laying hens here are most likely to be hatched in England, and the male chicks will be being destroyed in hatcheries there.

There is a need to end the production and killing of male chicks across the U.K. It would be positive, in my view, if the Petitions Committee were to clearly recommend that means should be found to end the unnecessary killing of male chicks. This might be achieved by dialogue between the Welsh and U.K. administrations to identify compatible legislative solutions to prevent the killing of male chicks in both England and Wales.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours,

David Grimsell

Welsh citizen.

Eitem 4.6

P-06-1254 Dylid mynnu bod pob darluniad o'n draig yn cynnwys pidyn

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhŷn Williams, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,104 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Ym maes symboleeg, mae pidyn ar ei godiad yn cyfleu ffrwythlondeb a nerth, ac mae hyn yn bwysicach fyth pan gaiff ei ddefnyddio ar arwyddlun brenhinol er mwyn dangos gallu arweinydd i gynnal teyrnas, gan fod rhaid cyfleu hyn trwy ddelweddau syml, felly... pan fydd gan y ddraig godiad, mae'n cyfleu goruchafiaeth ac arweinyddiaeth, ond pan fydd y pidyn yn absennol, mae'n cyfleu'r creadur (y genedl) fel un darostyngedig, egwan ac eiddil.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Pan fydd y Bathdy Brenhinol yn ei darlunio, mae'n cydnabod bod gan ein draig bidyn, ond, am ryw reswm, nid felly y mae ein llywodraeth yn ei wneud, ac er y gallai rhai deimlo bod y pwnc yn ddoniol, mae'r delweddiad hwn yn bwysig os ydym am barhau i'w hedfan am ganrifoedd i ddod.

<https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/royal-mint-makes-20-welsh-11558570> [Saesneg yn unig]

<https://www.royalmint.com/our-coins/ranges/denomination/The-Welsh-Dragon-Celebration-2019-UK-20-pound-Fine-Silver-Coin/> [Saesneg yn unig].

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyfor Meirionnydd
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

P-06-1246 Cael gwared ar y terfyn niferoedd ar gyfer cynullïadau awyr agored a chaniatáu i ddigwyddiadau cymunedol barhau

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Gareth Howell, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,488 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Unwaith eto, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gosod terfyn llym o 50 o bobl ar gyfer digwyddiadau yn yr awyr agored o Wyl San Steffan ymlaen. Mae hyn yn golygu'n syth nad yw nifer o ddigwyddiadau cymunedol yn bosibl mwyach, fel cynullïadau tymhorol a digwyddiadau parkrun, sydd mor bwysig i iechyd meddwl ac iechyd corfforol y genedl yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn.

Mae gwahardd y digwyddiadau hyn yn greulon, yn anghymesur ac yn groes i'r holl dystiolaeth sydd ar gael ynghylch lledaeniad COVID yn yr awyr agored, ac rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wyrdroi'r penderfyniad hwn ar unwaith..

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae nifer o'r digwyddiadau hyn eisoes yn ddarostyngedig i asesiadau risg trylwyr i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu cynnal mewn ffordd sy'n golygu lefel dderbyniol o risg o ran COVID, fel bod cyfranogwyr yn rhydd i benderfynu beth sydd orau iddynt. Gweler y 'parkrun Covid framework' fel esiampl.

Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyflwyno unrhyw dystiolaeth i ddangos bod y fframweithiau hyn yn annigonol ar gyfer diogelu'r cyhoedd ac mae'n hynod o anghyfrifol, yn ein barn ni, fod chwaraeon cymunedol yn cael eu hatal "rhag ofn" wrth gloriannu manteision parhau â'r digwyddiadau hyn ar y un llaw a'r risgiau ar y llaw arall.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynullïad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru