

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – Y Senedd Gareth Price – Clerc y Pwyllgor
HYBRID 0300 200 6565
Dyddiad: Dydd Llun, 10 Hydref 2022 Deisebau@senedd.cymru
Amser: 14.00

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datgan buddiannau

(Tudalennau 1 – 34)

2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-06-1232 Rhoi terfyn ar sefydlu unedau dofednod dwys trwy ddeddfu a chyflwyno moratoriwm hyd nes y gellir cyflawni hyn

(Tudalennau 35 – 46)

2.2 P-06-1286 Sicrhau bod triniaeth a sgrinio ar gyfer canser yn parhau yn ystod COVID19

(Tudalennau 47 – 52)

2.3 P-06-1289 Dylid cytuno ar ddeiliadaeth o 105 diwrnod, yn hytrach na 182 diwrnod, er mwyn helpu i wahaniaethu rhwng busnesau llety gwyliau ac ail gartrefi

(Tudalennau 53 – 72)

<https://www.wta.org.uk/uploads/8/3/7/1/83716138/ukh.wta.pasc.boe.1500.080422f.pdf>

2.4 P-06-1290 Galluogi trigolion Cymru i gael mynediad at lwybr diagnosis "Hawl i Ddewis" y GIG ar gyfer ADHD

(Tudalennau 73 – 79)

2.5 P-06-1292 Gwneud i sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus Cymru adrodd ar allyriadau cwmpas 3 a'u cynnwys mewn targedau sero net

(Tudalennau 80 – 87)

2.6 P-06-1293 Dylid darparu cyllid ar gyfer mynediad cyffredinol i Wasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn

(Tudalennau 88 – 93)



2.7 P-06-1294 Peidiwch â gadael cleifion â chanser y fron metastatig yng Nghymru ar ôl
(Tudalennau 94 – 100)
<https://www.mbcwales.co.uk/open-letter>

2.8 P-06-1295 Dylid cynnal arolwg cyhoeddus ar leihau'r terfyn cyflymder diofyn CYN iddo ddod i rym
(Tudalennau 101 – 109)

3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

3.1 P-06-1163 Dylid ymestyn y fwsariaeth STEMM ôl-raddedig i bob myfyriwr MSc yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 110 – 111)

3.2 P-06-1218 Hysbysu pob person 18 oed sydd wedi derbyn gofal cymdeithasol fod ganddynt yr hawl i wneud cais am eu gwybodaeth bersonol
(Tudalennau 112 – 114)

3.3 P-06-1228 Talu bonws i athrawon uwchradd am farcio a safoni asesiadau swyddogol haf 2021
(Tudalennau 115 – 120)

3.4 P-06-1242 Gwella Gofal Iechyd Endometriosis yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 121 – 129)

3.5 P-06-1262 Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnal ymchwiliad cyhoeddus i benderfyniadau a wnaed ganddi cyn ac yn ystod y pandemig
(Tudalennau 130 – 132)

3.6 P-06-1269 Peidiwch â gadael i'r cynllun redeg allan ar gyfer pobl sy'n marw yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 133 – 137)

3.7 P-06-1271 Caffael y tir gan Network Rail lle mae ATR884 yn rhedeg fel llwybr caniaol a threfnu cynnal a chadw
(Tudalennau 138 – 140)

3.8 P-06-1272 Gwahardd defnyddio 'cymalau dim anifeiliaid anwes' mewn cytundebau tenantiaeth yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 141 – 146)

3.9 P-06-1274 Rhowch stop ar y camau i amddifadu Trefynwy o'i Cherbyd Ymateb Cyflym

(Tudalennau 147 – 162)

4 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(ix) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o weddill y cyfarfod

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-06-1232: Rhoi terfyn ar sefydlu unedau dofednod dwys trwy ddeddfu a chyflwyno moratoriwm hyd nes y gellir cyflawni hyn

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 10 Hydref 2022
Petitions Committee | 10 October 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR21/1626-1

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1232

Teitl y ddeiseb: Rhoi terfyn ar sefydlu unedau dofednod dwys trwy ddeddfu a chyflwyno moratoriwm hyd nes y gellir cyflawni hyn

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae llawer o unedau ffermio dofednod dwys yng Nghymru. Powys yw un o'r mannau â'r nifer fwyaf o'r unedau hynny. Mae 147 o geisiadau unedau dofednod dwys wedi'u cymeradwyo gan Gyngor Sir Powys. Mae'r unedau hyn yn dod â llawer o broblemau gyda nhw gan gynnwys llygredd afonydd a thir, arogl, amonia, traffig, sŵn a golau bob awr o'r dydd. I lawer o bobl, mae'r arfer o ffermio dofednod dwys yn greulon ac yn ddiangen.

Er i lawer o bentrefi gael eu difetha gan yr unedau hyn, nid oes unrhyw beth yn cael ei wneud i'w hatal. Mae angen i'n gwleidyddion weithredu.

Pentref bach arall ym Mhowys yw'r diweddaraf mewn rhestr hir i gael ei fygwth gan adeiladu uned ddofednod ddwys. Ardal wledig yw hon, ac mae trigolion y pentref ac ymwelwyr yn cerdded ar y ffyrdd yn rheolaidd. Mae'r dirwedd yn ysblennydd, nid oes llygredd golau ac mae'r distawrwydd yn



fyddarol, sy'n hyfryd. Mae afon Cain yn llifo drwy'r pentref yn agos at y safle ac yn llifo i afon Hafren.

Er i lawer o bentrefi gael eu difetha gan yr unedau hyn, nid oes unrhyw beth yn cael ei wneud i'w hatal. Mae angen i'n gwleidyddion weithredu. Felly, mae'r ddeiseb hon yn ceisio cymell y gwleidyddion i ddeddfu; maent wedi addo gwneud hynny ers blynyddoedd; maent yn derbyn bod hwn yn fater difrifol ond nid oes deddfwriaeth o hyd.

Addawyd TAN (Nodyn Cyngor Technegol) ynghylch unedau dofednod dwys yn 2019. Mae Lesley Griffiths, y Gweinidog Amaeth, wedi dweud bod yn rhaid gwneud rhywbeth, yn enwedig o ran yr unedau llai. Ond rydym yn dal i aros.

1. Cefndir

Deiseb flaenorol

Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn debyg i ddeiseb flaenorol a drafodwyd gan y Pwyllgor a oedd yn eich rhagflaenu: [P-05-815 Rheoli'r Diwydiant Dofednod Dwys Sy'n Ehangu'n Gyflym yng Nghymru](#). Fe wnaeth y Pwyllgor gau'r ddeiseb honno ar 27 Gorffennaf 2020 gan ddod i'r casgliad a ganlyn:

Bu'r Pwyllgor yn ystyried gohebiaeth bellach, a nododd fod y gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i adolygu – a phan fydd cyfleoedd yn cael eu nodi, cryfhau – gofynion cynllunio sy'n ymwneud ag amaethyddiaeth ddwys. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i nodi'r pryderon difrifol a fynegwyd gan y deisebwyr trwy gydol y broses hon ond daeth i'r casgliad – yn wyneb yr ymatebion a gafwyd gan y Gweinidog, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a'r deisebwyr – mai prin iawn yw'r hyn y gallai ei gyflawni ymhellach ar hyn o bryd. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor i gau'r ddeiseb ac ysgrifennu at y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig i ofyn a all barhau i fonitro datblygiadau fel rhan o'u gwaith ynghylch defnydd tir a bioamrywiaeth.

Rheoleiddio unedau dofednod dwys

Mae dwy brif agwedd i reoleiddio unedau dofednod newydd:

- y system gynllunio, y mae'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol yn gyfrifol amdani;

- y broses drwyddedu amgylcheddol, y mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn gyfrifol amdani;

Yn fras, mae angen caniatâd cynllunio ar unedau newydd ac Asesiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol yn ogystal lle maent yn uwch na throthwyon penodol. Mae hefyd angen trwydded amgylcheddol uwchben trothwy penodol.

Ceir rhagor o fanylion am y broses caniatâd cynllunio a thrwyddedu amgylcheddol ar gyfer unedau dofednod ym [mhapur briffio Ymchwil y Senedd](#) a ddarparwyd i'r pwyllgor a oedd yn eich rhagflaenu.

Yn 2018, [ysgrifennodd Llywodraeth Cymru at Awdurdodau Cynllunio Lleol](#) yn eu hatgoffa o'r "angen i ystyried yn llawn effeithiau datblygiadau amaethyddol dwys wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio". Roedd y llythyr yn nodi:

- Mae angen caniatâd cynllunio fel arfer ar unedau amaethyddol mawr dwys, a ble yn briodol, awgrymir bod ACLlau yn sefydlu polisiau priodol o fewn Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol er mwyn hwyluso'r broses o ystyried cynaliadwyedd y math yma o ddatblygiad.
- Gall unedau amaethyddol dwys, yn benodol ffermydd moch a dofednod, gael effaith ar gynefinoedd sensitif yn ogystal â'r boblogaeth leol. Mae hyn yn bennaf oherwydd bod llygryddion yn cael eu rhyddhau, gan gynnwys: amonia; maethynnau o dail, sbwriel a slyri; llygryddion o elifion; llwch; arog; a sŵn.
- Mae angen bod yn arbennig o ofalus wrth ystyried datblygiadau a fyddai'n golygu bod unedau da byw yn agos iawn at ddefnydd sensitif o dir megis cartrefi, ysgolion, ysbytai, datblygiadau swyddfeydd neu ardaloedd sy'n sensitif yn amgylcheddol.
- Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw, er y byddai'n bosibl y byddai datblygiad unigol ar gyfer da byw dwys yn dderbyniol, dylid ystyried effeithiau cronol o ganlyniad i ddatblygiadau tebyg gerllaw hefyd.

Mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi cyhoeddi [canllawiau ar gyfer asesiadau amonia](#) ar gyfer datblygiadau sydd angen trwydded neu ganiatâd cynllunio.

Mae unedau dofednod hefyd yn ddarostyngedig i reoleiddio sy'n ymwneud â risg clefydau i iechyd anifeiliaid a phobl, ac o ran lles anifeiliaid.

2. Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Sefydlodd Llywodraeth Cymru'r Gweithgor Amaethyddiaeth Ddwys Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref yn 2019. Ar y dechrau, roedd y grŵp yn cynnwys swyddogion cynllunio o awdurdodau cynllunio lleol, undebau ffermio, grwpiau amgylcheddol,

Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a thimau polisi Llywodraeth Cymru.

I ddechrau, roedd y grŵp yn canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu canllawiau cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiadau amaethyddiaeth ddwys ar ffurf Nodyn Cyngor Technegol (TAN) newydd.

Ysgrifennodd Julie James, y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd, atoch am y ddeiseb hon ar 13 Gorffennaf 2022. Mae llythyr y Gweinidog yn egluro bod y pandemig wedi torri ar draws gwaith y gweithgor.

Mae cyhoeddiad dilynol Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru am **berfformiad Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA) afonydd** yn erbyn targedau ffosfforws llymach yn golygu bod y gwaith ar yr effeithiau cynllunio amaethyddol wedi cael ei ail-ffocysu i ddatrys y broblem ffosfforws uniongyrchol. Mae'r mater yn ymwneud â ffosfforws ar hyn o bryd yn atal nifer fawr o gartrefi newydd, gan gynnwys tai fforddiadwy, rhag dod ymlaen.

Mae dwy **afon sy'n Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig** ym Mhowys: yr afonydd Gwy ac Wysg.

Fodd bynnag, mae llythyr y Gweinidog yn ymrwymo i ddatblygu'r Nodyn Cyngor Technegol ar ddatblygu amaethyddol gyda'r bwriad o gyhoeddi drafft ar gyfer ymgynghoriad yn yr hydref. Mae'r Gweinidog hefyd yn dweud nad yw hi wedi diystyru atal datblygiadau dofednod newydd ond mae'n pwysleisio y bydd hi'n cael ei harwain gan y dystiolaeth.

Cynhadledd Llygredd Afonydd

Cynullodd y Prif Weinidog **gynhadledd i drafod llygredd ffosfforws yn afonydd Cymru** ar 18 Gorffennaf, sef diwrnod agoriadol Sioe Frenhinol Cymru.

Daeth y gynhadledd ag uwch gynrychiolwyr o reoleiddwyr, cwmnïau dŵr, datblygwyr, llywodraeth leol, undebau ffermio, y byd academaidd a chyrrff amgylcheddol ynghyd i drafod datblygu dull strategol a chydgyssylltiedig o wella'r sefyllfa. Cytunwyd ar wyth o gamau gweithredu:

1. Rhagor o gyllid ar gyfer **Byrddau Rheoli Maethynnau** (£415k ar gyfer 2022-23 a swm heb ei nodi ar gyfer 2023-24 a 2024-25) ac adolygiad o drefniadau llywodraethu'r Byrddau (gweler cam 8 isod).

2. Datblygu dull rheoleiddio i alluogi atebion sy'n seiliedig ar natur i liniaru ar y llwyth ffosfforws ac i leihau'r effaith ar yr amgylchedd.
3. Gweithredu ymyriadau tymor byr, gan ddefnyddio cymorth ariannol gan ddatblygwyr, Llywodraeth Cymru a phartneriaid eraill.
4. Datblygu cyfrifiannell maethynnau Cymru gyfan i helpu penderfyniadau cynllunio.
5. Cytuno ar 'ddewislen' o gamau ac ymyriadau lliniarol posibl, i gynorthwyo penderfyniadau byrddau rheoli maethynnau ar gyfres o fesurau i leihau llygredd.
6. Archwilio'r ffordd orau o fwrw ymlaen â dull o roi caniatâd ar gyfer dalgylchoedd, i ehangu'r ystod o fesurau lliniaru sydd ar gael i leihau llygredd yn afonydd Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig.
7. Asesu'r potensial ar gyfer gwrthbwysu maethynnau.
8. Map trywydd hirdymor wedi'i gefnogi gan gynllun gweithredu ar gyfer afonydd Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig Cymru, i'w ddatblygu yn yr hydref. Bydd canlyniad yr adolygiad o drefniadau llywodraethu'r Bwrdd Rheoli Maethynnau yn cael ei gynnwys yn y cynllun gweithredu.

Cyhoeddwyd pecyn gwybodaeth dechnegol a thystiolaeth i gyd-fynd â'r gynhadledd.

Nod y Llywodraeth Cymru yw cynnull y gynhadledd eto ar ddechrau 2023.

3. Camau gweithredu gan Senedd Cymru

Fel y nodwyd uchod, trafododd y pwyllgor a oedd yn eich rhagflaenu ddeiseb debyg yn y Bumed Senedd.

Mae dau o Bwyllgorau'r Senedd bresennol wedi ystyried agweddau ar lygredd dŵr croyw yn ddiweddar:

- Pwyllgor yr Economi, Masnach a Materion Gwledig: ymchwiliad i reoliadau llygredd amaethyddol;
- Y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Seilwaith y Senedd: ymchwiliad i ansawdd dŵr a gollyngiadau carthion.

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.

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1232
Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/12201/21

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

13 July 2022

Dear Jack Sargeant MS,

Petition P-06-1232 Stop the proliferation of intensive poultry units (IPUs) by legislating and introduce a moratorium until this can be achieved

Thank you for your letter of 24 November 2021 to Lesley Griffiths MS, Minister for Rural Affairs and North Wales and Trefnydd regarding intensive poultry units. Your letter has been passed to me to reply as it refers to the production of planning guidance which falls within my portfolio.

Strong rural economies are essential in creating and sustaining vibrant rural places and communities. This is why Planning Policy Wales supports rural business diversification. Such diversification, however, is not at any cost, and national planning policy makes clear sustainable locations are required where there is no detrimental impact on the environment and local amenity.

Prior to the pandemic we reminded local planning authorities of the care needed when planning for intensive livestock development. Intensive agricultural units particularly pig and poultry farms, can affect both sensitive habitats and the local population. This is largely through the release of pollutants, including: ammonia; nutrients from manure, litter and slurry; effluent discharges; dust; odour; and noise.

Agriculture has largely operated outside the town and country planning system, but as agricultural developments have become more intensive, they are being dealt with more frequently by planning authorities. The increasing number of poultry units in Powys is an example where issues of cumulative effects and the carrying capacity of local areas arise.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

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

Tudalen y pecyn 40

The Town and Country Planning Intensive Agriculture Working Group was set up to see if the planning system was looking at those impact in the best way possible. The pandemic interrupted the work of the group but guidance, such as Natural Resources Wales's (NRW) update to their ammonia assessment methodology, has been available to help local planning authorities determine applications.

NRW's subsequent announcement in relation to the performance of river Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) against tighter phosphorus targets has meant the work looking at all the agricultural planning impacts in the round has been refocused to solving the immediate phosphorus issue. The habitats regulations require a high degree of certainty that development will not damage the integrity of the river SACs. Consequently, a great many new homes, including affordable homes, are being prevented from coming forward.

There is no one answer to the phosphorus issue so work is needed on a catchment basis to identify the appropriate local solutions. The source of phosphorus varies in proportion across the different catchments with either agriculture or waste water treatment works being the largest contributors. On the rivers Usk and Wye (in Wales), modelling work undertaken by Dwr Cymru Welsh Water shows rural land use to be the largest source accounting respectively for 67% and 72% of total orthophosphate load.

I am still working towards a Technical Advice Note on Agricultural Development, something the Working Group was contributing to. Work will continue to prepare a draft document over the summer, with a view to public consultation in the autumn. In the meantime, I have not ruled out a block on new poultry development but will be guided by the evidence. The recently published RePhoKUs Project Report on the River Wye catchment, for example, is something I am looking at closely to identify what further action is required.

I will be attending the upcoming Royal Welsh Show with the First Minister and the Minister for Rural Affairs and North Wales and Trefnydd for a summit to look at next steps to address the phosphorus emissions. The event will bring together the key stakeholders from the agriculture, development and water sectors together with regulators to identify the practical solutions needed to protect our rivers while allowing appropriate development to proceed. Also attending will be the chairs of the nutrient management boards we have established who will lead on identifying and delivering the appropriate local solutions. All parties are expected to compromise and play a full part in addressing this challenging issue.

The summit and further work being undertaken both nationally and by nutrient management boards will continue to look at the impacts from poultry units so that, in the longer term, decisions about need and location are taken in a fully informed way. This work will include considering whether further regulation of intensive poultry units, from pollution control and planning perspectives, is desirable.

Yours sincerely,



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

P-06-1232 Stop the proliferation of intensive poultry units (IPUs) by legislating and introduce a moratorium until this can be achieved, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 01.09.22

Good afternoon

Thanks for this information and the news that the issues raised will be considered. I would like noted that there were 5,920 signatures of support. I have included the words of the petition on page 4 for information and reference.

The petition asks for the following outcomes:

1. A moratorium on any poultry units in Powys, and across Wales until the publication of a specific technical advice note as identified.
2. That appropriate, proper and considered guidance is consulted upon and published in the form of a TAN, as stated by Lesley Griffiths in 2019. Action was also promised early 2018. This TAN should ensure planning authorities cannot ignore the local and environmental issues caused by these developments; and must be cognisant of local and national policies, TANs and DMs, including Well Being and local people, not just those working in agriculture.
3. We ask for essential regulation and guidance for planning authorities. The use of delegated powers, which denies the public a voice, should also be addressed.
4. We would also ask that all information pertaining to an application, including those under permitted development, should be available to the public. Powys have a policy of not publishing comments on their planning portal, and indeed, misleading the public by stating there are no comments. Surely this is outside the rules and processes; using GDPR as a reason/excuse is unacceptable and inaccurate. In fact, their behaviour puts them in breach of GDPR.

To answer the questions you pose:

1. **What are your thoughts on the attached document?**

- a. The document does not address the issues raised. It also lacks detail and timelines.
- b. It seems that the Minister for Climate Change is working on a TAN for Agriculture development. Is this accurate?
- c. Is there 'joined up thinking' between the departments?
- d. There is no comment from the Minister for Agriculture. Why not?
- e. River pollution is only part of the problem.

2. **Does it adequately address the issues that you raised?**

I'm afraid not. It repeats information already published. There have been no actions and there seems to be no willingness to act. The issues are not limited to rivers.

a. This communication is from Julie James, the Climate Minister; she talks of agriculture operating outside the town and country planning system, but as agricultural developments have become more intensive and that they are being now being dealt with more frequently by planning authorities. The concern here is, as mentioned in the petition, that there is no guidance for planning offices to deal with units of less than 40,000 birds. The lack of guidance means that the environment, including rivers and aquifers, can be irreparably damaged by these farming practices. We also know that Powys Planning continue granting permissions for bird rearing developments despite significant public objections, examples below:

1. Two years ago a change.org petitions called for Powys County Council to action an immediate moratorium on planning permissions for new or extended poultry units in the county until the full environmental - and community - impacts of those we already have can be assessed and reduced. This was rejected by PCC. There were over 80,000 signatures.
2. CPRW¹. comment that in Powys in the past 5 years there have been
 - a) 156 applications (not counting withdrawn applications)
 - b) 139 applications have been approved and one refusal
 - c) 7 were approved in June 2020
 - d) 23 approvals were voted through by the Planning Committee. 116 were decided by a Planning Officer under “delegated powers”.
 - e) Of the 156 applications in the past five years, there have been 5 refusals but 4 have been resubmitted. One of these has been refused again on highways grounds: one has been approved: 2 are waiting.
 - f) Altogether, there are 21 awaiting determination.
3. In an open letter² to PCC the residents of a number of villages affected by the units requested they:
 1. Implement a moratorium in respect of all current and future IPU and other intensive factory farm applications until you are able to accurately take stock of the current situation.
 2. Undertake a comprehensive environmental survey to ascertain if current air and water quality in parts of Powys with a concentration of IPUs are near, or already beyond, saturation point.
 3. Properly assess the human health considerations to residents posed by the already large number of factory farms present in Powys (based on actual studies rather than desk-based predictions).
 4. Provide details of how Powys CC takes into account the provisions of the ‘ Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015’ when determining applications.

¹ <http://ecotipus.co.uk/cprw-update-powys-county-council-poultry-planning-frenzy>

² <http://ecotipus.co.uk/open-letter-from-residents-to-powys-council>

5. Cease determination of all IPU applications until the new Intensive farming TAN is in place to properly guide planning officers in their decision-making process.

b. It seems that the Town and Country Planning Intensive Agriculture Working Group has moved away from the focus initially stated of "the planning system looking at those impact in the best way possible." and are now focussing on river pollution. The impact of these units is not limited to rivers and aquifers. The following must also be considered:

- the impact on local amenities
- the health and well being of individuals affected by these developments
- impacts of ammonia emissions and the resulting damage to ecosystems
- air pollution affecting health
- foul odours and heavy traffic on narrow rural lanes
- light pollution
- noise pollution
- the impacts of industrial-scale development on rural landscapes

Development Management guidance clearly states areas for consideration. Strategic Policies clearly state the rules. As examples, please reference DM1, 2, 3 & 4 and SP7. The development of these units in Powys seem to be exempt from the examples above.

Please view <http://www.brecon-and-radnor-cprw.wales/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/IPU-ALLdataV4-Master-20190707-3-Counties-FINAL-2.0-20190711.pdf> to see the location and number of units of units in Powys and surrounding counties.

There is more than sufficient evidence that Powys Planning do not take into account the comments of local people and businesses. They are obtuse and not helpful when enquiries are made. They do not enforce restrictions they impose. Although anecdotal, they have also stated that they do not take into account the views of community councils who are the representatives of the local communities.

3. Do you have further questions in response?

In addition to the questions posed throughout I would ask why has no action been taken and seemingly, little progress made. Covid is not a good enough reason. People continued to work throughout the pandemic.

4. Is there anything additional that you would like the Committee to know at this stage, either in response to this document or as an update to the Committee.

This is a critical issue for many who live in Wales. Action has been promised for a number of years, during which time planning for the units continues to be granted. There are many other communications and conversations with the Senedd and the various parties around this issue but still no action. The damage to the local amenities, landscape and lives continues. These are severe issues in Powys.

The text of the petition as published at <https://petitions.senedd.wales/petitions/244997>

“There are many intensive poultry units in Wales. Powys has the unfortunate reputation of being one of the IPU hot spots. There have been 147 IPU applications granted by PCC. IPU's bring with them many issues including pollution of rivers and land, smell, ammonia, traffic, 24x7 noise and light. To many, the practice of intensive poultry production is cruel and unnecessary.

Despite many villages being blighted by these units there is still nothing being done to stop them. We need our politicians to act.

More details

Another small village in Powys is the latest in a long line to be threatened by the building of an intensive poultry unit. This is a rural area, the roads are walked regularly by the people of the village and visitors. The landscape is stunning, there is no light pollution and the silence is, wonderfully, deafening. The River Cain runs through the Village and close to the site feeds into the River Severn.

Despite many villages being blighted by these units there is still nothing being done to stop them. We need our politicians to act. So, this petition is about getting the politicians to legislate; they have promised this for years; they accept this is a serious issue but still the legislation is missing.

A TAN (Technical Advice Note) regarding IPU's was promised in 2019. Lesley Griffiths, the Agriculture Minister has stated that something must be done, particularly with regard to the smaller units. But still nothing.”

P-06-1232 Stop the proliferation of intensive poultry units (IPUs) by legislating and introduce a moratorium until this can be achieved, Correspondence –Third Party to Committee, 18.05.22

Hello Petitions Team

I wanted to get in touch with the petitions committee at the Senedd to complain about the petition which is ending on the 18th May (today). Regarding stopping the proliferation or intensive poultry units (IPUs). The petition started by Gill Marshall, Chairman of Llanfechain Community Council was notified to the local people by next door app then a website created by my neighbours in Llanfechain called LAIPU (chicken). Gill Marshall and the people who started the website are involved in air bnb and holiday lets. The actions of a few have divided the community and have been very hurtful and upsetting to myself, as a long standing neighbourly feud gets played out against my pre planning consultation for a chicken enterprise at [REDACTED], [REDACTED] which I own and my family have farmed since [REDACTED]. I was looking to diversify and keep the farm alive for my [REDACTED], but incomers to the village have sought to ruin the running of [REDACTED], causing confrontation and malice.

I hope you will consider my complain as a hard working farmer.

Kind Regards

Sicrhau bod triniaeth a sgrinio ar gyfer canser yn parhau yn ystod COVID-19

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 10 Hydref 2022
Petitions Committee | 10 October 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22/3327/1

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1286

Teitl y ddeiseb: Sicrhau bod triniaeth a sgrinio ar gyfer canser yn parhau yn ystod COVID-19.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Er mwyn sicrhau bod pawb sy'n cael trafferth gyda chanser yn cael triniaeth amserol ac yn cael cyfle cyfartal i frwydro canser lle bynnag maent yn byw yng Nghymru. Mae hefyd yn hanfodol i gefnogi teuluoedd sydd ag aelodau o'r teulu â chanser.

Rydym am i'r ddeiseb hon fynd ymhell a chyrraedd teuluoedd sy'n cael trafferth ac er mwyn darparu adnoddau a chyfleusterau i bobl.

1. Cefndir

Mae diagnosis cynnar a thriniaeth gyflym yn allweddol i gynyddu'r siawns o oroesi canser.

Cafodd rhai rhaglenni sgrinio cenedlaethol eu hoedi yn ystod cyfnod cynnar y pandemig. Effeithiodd COVID hefyd ar ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau, gan achosi



rhywfaint o oedi ar gyfer profion diagnostig a thriniaethau pellach. Yn ogystal, mae tystiolaeth bod rhai pobl wedi dewis gohirio diagnosis a thriniaeth. Mae'r ffactorau hyn wedi cyfrannu at ôl-groniad mewn achosion o ganser.

Mae ymchwil wedi dangos gostyngiadau sylweddol mewn diagnosis canser yng Nghymru yn ystod y pandemig, er enghraifft, roedd **dros fil yn llai o achosion newydd o ganser y coluddyn, canser y fron a chanser yr ysgyfaint** yng Nghymru yn 2020, o gymharu â 2019.

Yn ôl rhanddeiliaid fel Target Ovarian Cancer, mae'r pandemig wedi cael effaith aruthrol ar atgyfeiriadau brys gan feddygon teulu ar gyfer achosion posibl o ganser ac amseroedd aros am driniaeth.

Mae tystiolaeth yn awgrymu bod llawer o'r bobl sy'n dod i mewn i'r system bellach yn cael diagnosis o ganser sydd wedi datblygu i gam diweddarach - gyda chanlyniadau gwaeth o ganlyniad.

Cyflwynwyd targed llwybr newydd ar gyfer amheuaeth o ganser ar 1 Rhagfyr 2020. Fodd bynnag, mae'r data amseroedd aros diweddaraf (Mehafin 2022) yn dangos mai dim ond **54 y cant o gleifion a gafodd eu triniaeth gyntaf o fewn 62 diwrnod** i'r amheuaeth o ganser, ymhell islaw'r targed o 75 y cant.

Roedd ymchwiliad diweddar i effaith yr ôl-groniad o amseroedd aros ar bobl yng Nghymru (Ebrill 2022) gan Bwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol y Senedd yn cynnwys argymhelliad penodol yn ymwneud â chanser:

Argymhelliad 3. Dylai'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol weithio gyda GIG Cymru a sefydliadau'r trydydd sector i ddatblygu a chyflwyno ymgyrch genedlaethol o fewn y 12 mis nesaf i godi ymwybyddiaeth o symptomau canser, ac i annog pobl i gysylltu â gwasanaethau iechyd os oes ganddynt unrhyw bryderon. Dylai'r ymgyrch hefyd annog pobl i dderbyn gwahoddiadau i gymryd rhan mewn rhaglenni sgrinio canser.

Derbyniodd Llywodraeth Cymru yr argymhelliad hwn, gan nodi

Mae Rhwydwaith Canser Cymru yn gweithio ar gynnig y bydd yn ei gyflwyno i Gynghrair Canser Cymru, a'r Grŵp Ymgyrch Ymwybyddiaeth o Ganser er mwyn datblygu ymgyrch a fydd yn codi ymwybyddiaeth o symptomau canser ac yn annog pobl i ddefnyddio gwasanaethau iechyd os oes ganddynt unrhyw bryderon neu symptomau canser. Hefyd, bydd yr ymgyrch yn canolbwyntio ar bwysigrwydd sgrinio i

wneud diagnosis cynnar ac ar gyfer canlyniadau, a bydd yn annog pobl i dderbyn gwahoddiadau ar gyfer rhaglenni sgrinio cancer. Cyflwynir y cynnig hwn i'r Bwrdd Rhwydwaith Cancer ym mis Medi 2022.

2. Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru

Mae ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ddeiseb yn nodi bod gofal cancer wedi'i nodi fel gwasanaeth hanfodol sydd angen ei ddiogelu cymaint â phosibl rhag amharu arno yn ystod y pandemig. Mae'n tynnu sylw at y cyllid newydd a roddodd i'r GIG i gefnogi gwasanaethau; hyfforddi staff newydd, gan gynnwys arbenigwyr gofal cancer; a buddsoddi mewn offer newydd a ddefnyddir i wneud diagnosis a thrin cancer.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n cydnabod, tra roedd y pandemig yn gwaethygu, amharwyd ar y gallu i ddarparu rhai triniaethau cancer ac roedd llawer o gleifion wedi dewis gohirio triniaeth ar yr adeg hon. "Mae hyn yn debygol o gael effaith ar ganlyniadau cancer".

Dywedodd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ei bod wedi "gwneud adferiad mewn gwasanaethau cancer yn flaenoriaeth gynllunio i'r GIG". Ategwyd hyn gan gamau gweithredu ar gyfer gwasanaethau cancer yn y [Rhaglen i Drawsnewid a Moderneiddio Gofal a Gynlluniwyd](#) (Ebrill 2022). Mae'r rhaglen yn nodi:

Ar sail ffigurau'r blynyddoedd blaenorol, amcangyfrifir bod oddeutu 4,500 yn llai o bobl wedi cael diagnosis a thriniaeth am ganser. Yn awr, fodd bynnag, mae pobl yn ceisio sylw am achosion posibl o ganser ar gyfradd uwch nag a welwyd erioed o'r blaen.

Mae [datganiad ansawdd Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer cancer](#) yn amlinellu ei dull ehangach o wella gwasanaethau cancer.

Dywed y Gweinidog fod gwasanaethau'r GIG wedi cyflwyno nifer o newidiadau i lwybrau i'w cyflymu a bod llwybrau y cytunwyd arnynt yn genedlaethol ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o fathau o ganser y dylai holl gyrrff y GIG geisio eu cyflawni. Mae'r ymateb yn nodi camau pellach a gymerwyd gan gynnwys cyllid i drefnu llwybrau cleifion; meddalwedd digidol newydd i gynorthwyo rheolwyr gweithredol ar gyfer cancer i reoli ac olrhain rhestrau aros cleifion; a datblygu hyfforddiant newydd i gefnogi'r holl staff sy'n ymwneud â darparu llwybrau cancer. Daw'r Gweinidog i'r casgliad:

I am confident that this combination of focus, effort and support that is being brought to bear will make a significant difference to the delivery of cancer services in the future.

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-06-1286
Ein cyf/Our ref EM/02175/22

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

7 Gorffennaf 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 31 Mai ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch sicrhau bod triniaethau a sgrinio ar gyfer canser yn parhau yn ystod COVID-19.

Fel Llywodraeth, rydym wedi gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i ddiogelu'r GIG rhag effaith y pandemig byd-eang hwn. Gwnaethom gyuno yn gynnar iawn ar y gwasanaethau hanfodol yr oedd angen eu darparu yn ddi-dor cyhyd ag y bo modd. Wrth reswm, roedd gofal canser ymhlith y gwasanaethau hyn. Bryd hynny, bu Prif Weithredwr GIG Cymru yn rhoi pwyslais sylweddol ar ddiogelu gwasanaethau canser drwy ei waith gyda'r byrddau iechyd yng Nghymru. Gwnaeth fy rhagflaenydd yn y rôl hon a finnau sicrhau cyllid sylweddol newydd i'r GIG er mwyn cefnogi gwasanaethau, ac yn fwy eang na hynny, rydym yn buddsoddi cannoedd o filiynau o bunnau mewn hyfforddi staff newydd, gan gynnwys arbenigwyr ym maes gofal canser, ac mewn cyfarpar newydd a ddefnyddir i wneud diagnosis o ganser ac i'w drin.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n wir, yn anffodus, wrth i'r pandemig waethygu, fod tarfu wedi bod ar y capasiti i ddarparu rhai triniaethau canser, a bod llawer o gleifion wedi dewis gohirio triniaeth ar yr adeg hon. Mae hyn yn debygol o gael effaith ar ganlyniadau i gleifion canser.

Rwyf wedi pennu gwaith adfer mewn gwasanaethau canser yn flaenoriaeth cynllunio i'r GIG. Mae hyn yn golygu bod rhaid i gynlluniau ymddiriedolaethau a byrddau iechyd ganolbwyntio ar waith adfer mewn gwasanaethau canser. Mae hyn ar ben y camau gweithredu ar gyfer gwasanaethau canser a welir yn ein Rhaglen ar gyfer Trawsnewid a Moderneiddio Gofal a Gynlluniwyd, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Ebrill ac sydd ar gael yn: [Trawsnewid a moderneiddio gofal a gynlluniwyd a lleihau rhestrau aros | LLYW.CYMRU](#)

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1SN

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

Gohebiaeth.Eluned.Morgan@llyw.cymru
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.

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.

Gwyddom er mwyn gwella canlyniadau i gleifion cancer fod angen inni sicrhau bod cancer yn cael ei ganfod yn gynharach, a bod pobl yn gallu manteisio ar archwiliadau diagnostig, triniaethau cyflym ar sail llwybrau gofal safonol, gwaith gwell i gynllunio'r gweithlu a chapasiti gweithlu gwell, gofal mwy integredig diolch i system gwybodaeth cancer newydd, gwaith i ad-drefnu gwasanaethau clinigol bregus ac, yn hollbwysig, cymorth canolog gwell o ran arbenigedd rhaglen a data.

Rydym yn annog pobl i godi llais os bydd ganddynt symptomau cancer posibl, ac rydym yn gweithio drwy ein rhaglenni diagnostig cenedlaethol i sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu manteisio ar wasanaethau delweddu ac archwiliadau endosgopig mewn modd amserol yn well, gan ddarparu arweinyddiaeth genedlaethol a chan ganolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod gweithgarwch trin cancer yn cynyddu.

Mae gwasanaethau'r GIG wedi cyflwyno nifer o newidiadau i'r llwybrau er mwyn eu cyflymu, ac rydym wedi pennu llwybrau a gytunwyd yn genedlaethol ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o fathau o ganser y dylai pob corff y GIG fod yn ceisio eu darparu. Sicrhawyd cyllid i staff ychwanegol mewn byrddau iechyd er mwyn trefnu llwybrau i gleifion sy'n cynnwys nifer o dimau rhwng y camau atgyfeirio, gwneud diagnosis, rhoi triniaeth a gwaith dilynol. Mae timau cymorth i raglenni wedi cael eu hanfon i fyrddau iechyd i'w helpu i aildrefnu eu gwasanaethau er mwyn darparu'r llwybrau cenedlaethol. Mae meddalwedd ddirigol newydd yn cael ei rhoi ar waith er mwyn helpu rheolwyr gweithredol ar gyfer cancer i reoli ac olrhain rhestrau aros cleifion. Mae hyfforddiant newydd yn cael ei ddatblygu i gefnogi pawb sy'n ymwneud â'r gwaith o ddarparu llwybrau cancer er mwyn deall yn well sut y dylid gweinyddu llwybrau mor gymhleth, sy'n cynnwys nifer o dimau.

Hyderaf y bydd y cyfuniad hwn o ffocws, ymdrech a chymorth sy'n cael ei roi ar waith yn gwneud gwahaniaeth sylweddol i'r gwaith o ddarparu gwasanaethau cancer yn y dyfodol. Gellir gweld ein dull ehangach o wella ansawdd mewn gwasanaethau cancer yn: <https://llyw.cymru/y-datganiad-ansawdd-ar-gyfer-canser-html>

Gobeithio y bydd yr wybodaeth hon o gymorth i chi.

Yn gywir,



Eluned Morgan AS/MS

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

Deiseb: Llety gwyliau ac ardrethi busnes

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 10 Hydref 2022
Petitions Committee | 10 October 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22/3596-9

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1289

Teitl y ddeiseb: Dylid cytuno ar ddeiliadaeth o 105 diwrnod, yn hytrach na 182 diwrnod, er mwyn helpu i wahaniaethu rhwng busnesau llety gwyliau ac ail gartrefi.

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Fel rhan o'i pholisi treth i gyfyngu ar nifer yr ail gartrefi yng Nghymru, mae Llywodraeth Cymru am wella'r broses o wahaniaethu rhwng lletyau gwyliau cyfreithlon wedi'u dodrefnu ac ail gartrefi. Mae'r Gorchymyn drafft, er gwaethaf y cyngor i'r gwrthwyneb a gafwyd yn ymgynghoriad y Llywodraeth ei hun, yn codi lefel y ddeiliadaeth sy'n ofynnol ar gyfer ennill statws fel busnes o 70 i 182 diwrnod. Nid yw hyn o fewn cyrraedd y rhan fwyaf o letyau gwyliau wedi'u dodrefnu, a fydd naill ai'n cau neu'n cael eu hailbennu fel ail gartrefi o ganlyniad i'r newid. Rydym yn cynnig trothwy o 105 diwrnod, sef cynnydd o 50 y cant, yn unol â diffiniadau Cyllid a Thollau EM.

Mae Cyngorair Twristiaeth Cymru, UK Hospitality Cymru a Chymdeithas Broffesiynol yr Hunan Arlwywyr wedi casglu tystiolaeth gan oddeutu 1,500 o fusnesau bach yng Nghymru i ddangos y canlyniadau anfwriadol niweidiol i fywoliaeth a chymunedau yng Nghymru yn sgil trothwy o 182 diwrnod. Mae'n nodi na fydd y Llywodraeth yn cyflawni ei bwriad o ran polisi, sef cyfyngu ar nifer yr ail gartrefi yng Nghymru, ond y bydd yn hytrach yn lleihau nifer y busnesau Cymraeg lleol. Mae'r adroddiad a'r dystiolaeth sy'n ategu'r ddeiseb hon i'w gweld yn <https://www.pascuk.co.uk/wp->



[content/uploads/2022/04/UKH.WTA_PASC-BoE-1500-080422.docx](#). Y Gorchymyn drafft yw Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Diffiniad o Eiddo Domestig) (Cymru) 2022.

1. Cefndir

Cafodd Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Diwygio'r Diffiniad o Eiddo Domestig) (Cymru) 2022 (y Gorchymyn) ei osod gerbron y Senedd ar 24 Mai 2022. Daeth i rym ar 14 Mehefin 2022 a bydd yn cael effaith ymarferol o 1 Ebrill 2023.

Mae'r Gorchymyn yn diwygio adran 66 o *Ddeddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988* (Deddf 1988), sy'n diffinio eiddo domestig at ddibenion Rhan 3 (ardrethu annomestig) o'r Ddeddf honno. Mae adran 66(2BB) o Ddeddf 1988 yn nodi pryd na chaiff adeiladau, neu rannau hunangynhwysol o adeiladau, a gaiff eu gosod yn fasnachol am gyfnodau byr fel llety hunanarlwyo, eu hystyried yn eiddo domestig.

Mae'r Gorchymyn cynyddu nifer y diwrnodau y mae'n rhaid i eiddo gael ei osod o 70 o ddiwrnodau o leiaf i 182 o ddiwrnodau o leiaf yn ystod y 12 mis cyn yr asesiad er mwyn cael ei ddsbarthu fel eiddo annomestig. Mae'r Gorchymyn hefyd yn cynyddu nifer y diwrnodau y mae'n rhaid i eiddo fod ar gael i'w osod (yn ystod y flwyddyn flaenorol) ac y bwriedir iddo fod ar gael i'w osod (yn ystod y flwyddyn ddilynol) o 140 o ddiwrnodau neu ragor i 252 o ddiwrnodau neu ragor. Bydd

eiddo hunanarlwyo nad yw'n bodloni'r meini prawf newydd yn cael ei ddsbarthu fel eiddo domestig a bydd yn atebol i dalu'r dreth gyngor, gan gynnwys unrhyw bremiwm cymwys. Mae'r Gorchymyn yn cynnwys darpariaethau trosiannol felly ni fydd y meini prawf presennol yn cael eu defnyddio ar gyfer unrhyw eiddo a gafodd ei asesu cyn 1 Ebrill 2023.

2. Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Mae newid diffiniad eiddo domestig yn rhan o gyfres ehangach o newidiadau deddfwriaethol a newidiadau polisi a wnaed ers dechrau'r Chweched Senedd mewn perthynas ag effaith ail gartrefi, ac eiddo sy'n cael ei osod am gyfnod byr. Mae **dull tair elfen** Llywodraeth Cymru er mwyn mynd i'r afael ag effaith ail gartrefi yn canolbwyntio ar **gefnogeth** i bobl leol; y **fframwaith rheoleiddio** (gan gynnwys y system gynllunio); a hefyd sicrhau bod perchnogion eiddo yn gwneud **cyfraniad tecach** drwy systemau trethiant lleol a chenedlaethol. Yn ogystal â hynny, cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad ar **Gynllun Tai Cymunedau Cymraeg** er mwyn cefnogi a diogelu cymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith.

Yn ei ymateb i'r **ymgyngoriad** ar newidiadau i'r diffiniad o eiddo domestig, dywedodd Llywodraeth Cymru:

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod safbwyntiau gwahanol rhanddeiliaid ac yn parhau o'r farn y bydd yn ofynnol i eiddo hunanarlwyo gael ei ddefnyddio at ddibenion busnes am y rhan fwyaf o'r flwyddyn er mwyn gweithredu fel eiddo annomestig.

3. Camau gweithredu gan Senedd Cymru

Ar **6 Gorffennaf 2022**, trafododd y Senedd gynbig yn enw Tom Giffard AS (Ceidwadwyr) i ddirymu *Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Diwygio'r Diffiniad o Eiddo Domestig) (Cymru) 2022*. Yn y ddadl, dywedodd Mr Giffard y byddai'r cynnydd yn y trothwyon yn "... effeithio'n niweidiol iawn ar allu busnesau i weithredu yng Nghymru ac yn niweidio ein heconomi, gyda llawer o fusnesau'n cael eu gorfodi i gau." Hefyd, tynnodd sylw at bryderon am y newidiadau o fewn y sector.

Ar gyfer Plaid Cymru, dywedodd Mabon ap Gwynfor AS:

... rhaid peidio ag edrych ar y polisi 182 niwrnod ar ei ben ei hun. Mae'r polisi yma o 182 niwrnod yn rhan o becyn ehangach—yn yr achos yma'n

benodol, y cyhoeddiad ddydd Llun am gyflwyno cyfundrefn drwyddedu statudol newydd i letyau gwyliau.

Yn ymateb ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru, dywedodd Rebecca Evans AS, y Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol:

... rwy'n cydnabod y gallai'r meini prawf cryfach fod yn heriol i rai gweithredwyr, ond mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod tystiolaeth yn dangos bod defnydd cyfartalog eiddo hunanddarpar yn fwy na 50 y cant dros y tair blynedd cyn y pandemig. Felly, mae llawer o weithredwyr ym mhob rhan o Gymru eisoes yn bodloni'r meini prawf newydd. A chredaf ei bod yn rhesymol disgwyl i fusnesau fabwysiadu model gweithredu sy'n gwneud y defnydd gorau o'u heiddo a'r budd a ddaw yn ei sgil i gymunedau lleol.

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig i ddirymu'r Gorchymyn o 35 o bleidleisiau yn erbyn 14.

Ym mis Mehefin 2022, cyhoeddodd Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai y Senedd gyfres o argymhellion yn dilyn ei ymchwiliad i ail gartrefi. Nododd y Pwyllgor fod y gofynion gosod cynyddol ar gyfer llety hunanarlwyo'n mynd ymhellach nag y mae llawer o'r ymatebwyr i ymgynghoriad Llywodraeth Cymru ei hun wedi'i awgrymu.

Mae deiseb arall, Dylid caniatáu eithriadau i'r rheol deiliadaeth 182 diwrnod i leihau niwed i fusnesau hunanddarpar dilys yng Nghymru, yn casglu llofnodion hyd at 28 Rhagfyr 2022.

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.



Eich cyf/Your ref: P-06-1289
Ein cyf/Our ref: RE-00538-22

Jack Sargeant MS
Chair – Petitions Committee
Senedd Cymru
Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1SN
Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

11 July 2022

Dear Jack,

Thank you for your letter in relation to a petition to change the recently increased letting criteria used to classify self-catering properties for local tax purposes. I am responding as local taxation policy falls within my portfolio. Thank you for the opportunity to provide my views before the Petitions Committee considers the matter.

Views on the policy behind these plans were invited as part of a 12-week [consultation](#) which looked at local taxes for second homes and self-catering accommodation. The consultation was open from 25 August to 17 November 2021 and received almost 1,000 responses. A summary of responses was published on 1 March.

The views conveyed in response to the consultation, including those from respondents representing the wider tourism industry, clearly support a change to the criteria for self-catering accommodation to be classified as non-domestic. Respondents were of the view that the majority of genuine holiday accommodation businesses would be able to satisfy increased letting thresholds, and a wide range of possible alternatives was suggested. The most common specific suggestion was 105 days actually let, but many respondents suggested higher figures. Some respondents were of the view that all properties providing living accommodation should be classified as domestic and liable for council tax, or suggested letting criteria so high that they would have the same effect.

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

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. **Tudalen y pecyn 57** Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

The Welsh Government is not duty bound to accept the most common specific response to a consultation. The new thresholds take account of the responses to the recent consultation, and factors such as the operation of the current thresholds and the thresholds applied for other purposes. The Welsh Government is of the view that properties let out as self-catering accommodation on an infrequent basis should be liable for council tax. The increased letting criteria will ensure that self-catering properties are classed as non-domestic only if they are being used for business purposes for the majority of the year. This will provide a clearer demonstration that the properties concerned are being let regularly and are making a substantial contribution to the local economy.

I, therefore, announced an increase to the number of days, within any 12-month period, that a self-catering property is required to be made available to let, from 140 to 252 days, and actually let, from 70 to 182 days. A [technical consultation](#) on the draft Non-Domestic Rating (Amendment of Definition of Domestic Property) (Wales) Order 2022 ran from 1 March to 12 April 2022. The consultation sought views on the clarity and practical application of the draft legislation. A summary of responses has been published.

The technical consultation received 499 responses. The vast majority were from self-catering property owners and representative bodies who stated that the criteria of 182 days actually let is too high. The response to the technical consultation was, therefore, very sector-specific, capturing only part of the broader set of stakeholders which responded to the previous policy consultation. This is generally expected for technical consultations, which mainly attract responses from stakeholders for whom the relevant legislation will be directly applicable.

On 24 May 2022, I [confirmed](#) that the Welsh Government has made the legislation as drafted and consulted upon. The legislation was subject to a motion to annul, which was debated in the Senedd on 6 July 2022. The Senedd voted against the motion, confirming support for the changes. Any further debate could only replicate that which has already taken place.

The legislation came into force on 14 June 2022 and will have practical effect from 1 April 2023. I recognise the strength of feeling among self-catering operators and I have listened to the representations from individual businesses and industry representative bodies. There is limited evidence available in relation to some of these considerations and the additional information provided by the sector has been welcomed. This has been taken into account in completing the Explanatory Memorandum and Regulatory Impact Assessment, which makes use of the available evidence and is [published](#) alongside the legislation.

The Welsh Government recognises that some businesses do not currently meet the increased criteria for days actually let, and that they consider it may be difficult to do so. There is, however, evidence that average occupancy of self-catering properties exceeded 50% over the three years prior to the pandemic. Many operators, in all parts of Wales, are already meeting the new criteria. We also consider it reasonable to expect genuine businesses to adopt a flexible operating model which maximises occupancy and economic contribution for as much of the year as possible.

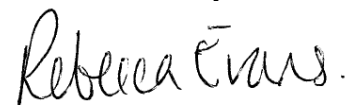
If properties are not occupied for the majority of the year, then they will make a more direct economic contribution to the communities in which they own property, through council tax.

I consider that our changes will help to strike the right balance between capacity within the self-catering tourism sector, and the economic benefits that brings, and supporting viable communities of local residents to live and work in these areas. The occupancy challenge should be considered in the context of the wider package of measures which form our three-pronged approach to tackling the impact of second homes and holiday lets on communities in parts of Wales. Where second home owners let out their homes on an occasional and casual basis, they enter into direct competition with these same genuine businesses. We know that businesses providing self-catering accommodation share our concerns about the number and quality of casual operators entering the sector, and support proposals for a statutory registration scheme.

Our local taxation changes form part of the Welsh Government's three-pronged approach to tackling the issues that can arise from large numbers of second homes in communities and to helping people to live affordably in their local areas. As part of the Co-operation Agreement, we are taking immediate action. The approach comprises a package of measures to provide support, make improvements to the regulatory framework, and ensure people make a fair contribution through the local and devolved tax systems.

The package includes the consideration of a range of options for enabling empty and underused properties to be brought back into use, increasing the availability of affordable housing and driving up standards. The Welsh Government is also working closely with the tourism sector to develop a system for the registration of tourist accommodation to ensure a level playing field for tourism businesses, provide clarity and assurance for visitors, and improve our understanding of the tourism offer.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rebecca Evans". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'R'.

Rebecca Evans AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Finance and Local Government

P-06-1289 Agree 105 day occupancy, not 182 days, to distinguish holiday let businesses from second homes, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 01.09.22

Thank you for letting us see the Minister's response.

We have received a similar response from the Minister in the past and consider it to be partial and incomplete.

In particular, the source of the WG evidence of the average occupancy is undisclosed. It is also disputed, as data collected from within the **professional** self catering sector suggest the figure was nearer 34% as of 2019: They calculate that this legislation and the various cost of living crisis will mean a figure of 16% going forward. This is not disclosed in the Minister's reply.

You can find this detail in the body of evidence referred to in the petition, but I have attached it for convenience.

I attach an emailed letter from the Minister which covers some issues not referred to in the reply you have received, and which draw out inadequacies in the approach to making this legislation. I would be very grateful if the Chair and Members would consider its contents before deciding on whether a further debate is appropriate as these have not been discussed in the Chamber. In particular, we draw your attention to the government's own lack of impact assessment and the admission in the EM that their own evidence was contradictory.

We repeat that only 9 of the nearly 1000 responses to the main consultation suggested a 182-day occupancy threshold. We also ask Members to note that the sector was agreed on properties being **available** for well over 6 months in order to qualify as "a business": it is the ability of those *outside the honeypot areas* to hit the **occupancy** threshold which has so disheartened them.

The picture is especially volatile for the reasons which are affecting us all at the moment. The professional sector is also facing pressure from the casually let second home and the growth in speculative purchases fuelled by the covid staycation boom. There is some evidence that some of the latter are now going back on the market as that bubble has burst. **Visit Wales's own data in June showing 32% businesses have experienced cancelled bookings.**

Thank you again for your interest in this issue, the effects of which will be felt in local supply chains every bit as much as self-catering property owners themselves.

Suzy Davies
Chair Wales Tourism Alliance



Ein cyf/Our ref: RE-00633-22

Suzy Davies
Chair, Wales Tourism Alliance

suzy@wta.org.uk

11 August 2022

Dear Suzy,

Thank you for your further letter in relation to the classification of self-catering accommodation for local tax purposes.

There was a cross-over in the exchange of our most recent letters. You will now have received my reply of 28 July 2022, which followed your previous letter and your meeting with my officials. The recent exchanges we have had in relation to the Welsh Government's policy position on this matter have been comprehensive and I will not repeat that detail here.

You have asked a number of specific questions, which I have answered the annex to this letter. Some related questions have been grouped to answer.

In addition, our published [guidance](#) on non-domestic rates for self-catering properties has recently been updated, to reflect the changes that will take practical effect from 1 April 2023 and to include frequently asked questions from operators.

Yours sincerely,

Rebecca Evans AS/MS
Y Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol
Minister for Finance and Local Government

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

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

ANNEX – RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS

1. **Second home proliferation is a problem which, according to the Brooks report, affects 22 wards out of 852; this has likely increased somewhat during the pandemic. Even so, unlike proposals for council tax and tourism tax, which allow discretionary tax-raising powers to the local authorities most affected by second homes, this is all-Wales legislation.**

How is this a reasonable and proportionate response to a serious but localised problem?

The Explanatory Memorandum and Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Non-Domestic Rating (Amendment of Definition of Domestic Property) Order 2022 sets out the purpose and intended effect of the legislation, placing it in the context of the wider package of measures the Welsh Government is delivering through the three-pronged approach. The rationale for the approach has also been the subject of our recent exchanges of correspondence. The Order differs from other aspects of the approach, in that it provides for the underlying definition of property as domestic or non-domestic for local tax purposes, rather than dealing with the local application of specific powers.

An effective policy response to this complex and multi-faceted issue requires a combination of Wales-wide and locally-delivered interventions. The national and more localised aspects of our local taxation changes are complementary and should not be considered in isolation from each other, or from the wider set of measures, in delivering the overall policy objective.

2. **The EM states that it has limited evidence on which to draw to support the 182-day threshold as being effective, and no economic impact assessment has been done.**

The Explanatory Memorandum confirms the evidence that Welsh Government has itself gathered is contradictory as to trends identifying demand for self-catering, the VOA stating that the trend from the 2019 high watermark was already heading downwards before the cost of living crisis hit.

The following extract summarises how limited Welsh Government’s knowledge base is:

“Even if previous occupancy related to the new thresholds were known with confidence, it would not reveal how many of those would be able to increase their letting activity so that they do meet the new criteria by the time they take effect. This makes it difficult to estimate accurately the potential costs and benefits of this option”.

Noting that Welsh Government had no idea how many businesses would transfer from NDR to council tax, but not disputing the policy aim, how did you

(a) assess the risks and benefits of this particular piece of legislation, particularly as it was introduced so swiftly and with such limited evidence collected by Welsh Government;

(b) assess the chances of it fulfilling the policy aim, albeit as part of a suite of policies coming forward;

(c) assess whether there would be a material risk to the policy aim were this particular change be removed from that suite of policies;

(d) assess whether the order in which these and other proposed changes were introduced might be more or less effective in achieving the policy aim;

(e) assess whether or not Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIAs) properly accounted for the effect on business of proposed legislation (para 13. Ministers' Business Scheme, s.75 GOWA 2006);

The RIA sets out that, in the context of the wider policy aims, there is a limit to the available evidence in relation to any option – including doing nothing. The available evidence has been included in the RIA, which considers the potential costs, benefits and disadvantages of the options. This includes direct references to the potential impacts on self-catering businesses.

The Welsh Government's three-pronged approach is based on a recognition that a range of measures is necessary to fulfil the policy aim. The Explanatory Memorandum acknowledges that the policy should be viewed as part of a wider programme of measures if its full intent is to be achieved.

Whilst it is not possible to assess the level of risk to the full policy intent if this measure were not adopted, not increasing the occupancy thresholds for self-catering accommodation would dilute or undermine the effectiveness of the other measures. This point is addressed in the RIA under the benefits of the policy, where it is clarified that it could increase the effectiveness of the council tax premium as a discretionary lever for local authorities, by ensuring that a transfer from the council tax to the non-domestic rating list is out of reach of second home owners who wish to retain their property primarily for their own private use. The importance of this policy, within the package of measures, is also reflected in the broad support for increasing thresholds that the original policy consultation received.

The Welsh Government is developing the wider suite of measures at pace. The need for a lead-in for the local taxation changes taking practical effect is exemplified by your later comments in relation to the period of notice afforded to property owners. That is, in part, why this aspect of the wider package of measures is among the first to be progressed and will help to ensure that alignment with the implementation of the other measures being developed is as close as possible.

(f) assess how much extra income this would make for each council in order to calculate whether the change was worth it (three examples of 'typical' businesses gives no indication of how many there are of each type); and

As stated in the RIA, as it is not known how many properties might transfer between the non-domestic rating and council tax lists and it is not possible to estimate the overall implications for the local tax-base. The primary aim of the policy is not, however, to increase local tax revenue or provide financial savings to the Welsh Government, but to ensure property owners are making a fair contribution and to maximise the use of property, for the benefit of local communities. The examples provided are intended to assist property owners in considering the potential local tax implications of moving between property classifications, not to inform an estimate of overall implications. In determining whether to apply a council tax premium and at what level, each local authority needs to make an assessment of the potential impacts.

(g) establish how many properties currently in use as both professional holiday lets and second homes are actually suitable as permanent dwellings?

As stated in the RIA, the VOA has matched self-catering properties currently listed for NDR to a previous council tax band using standard data techniques and achieved an overall match rate of over 80%. With further work, the match rate could have been increased. The vast majority of self-catering properties have, therefore, previously been classified as domestic accommodation and liable for council tax.

The Welsh Government recognises that not all self-catering properties could be used as permanent dwellings. I have announced, and clarified in our recent exchanges, the work we are doing to explore further exceptions from the council tax premium and to update the relevant guidance for local authorities on the use of their discretion to reduce liability, where properties are not suitable as permanent dwellings.

3. The Explanatory Memorandum refers to sector-specific evidence from WTA, UK Hospitality and the Professional Association of Self Caterers, uncontaminated by casual lets of second homes. Regrettably, the explanatory memorandum is misleading, stating that 499 responses were received to the technical consultation

That was not an insubstantial body of detailed evidence. Even so, they were a just a sample of the 1500 responses from professional businesses. These were collected in record time once the sector knew about the 182-day decision, but it was not possible to anonymise them all by the closing date of the technical consultation. The offer was made to you to submit them once anonymised, if you wanted to see them. No such request was made.

Why did the Explanatory Memorandum not disclose

(a) that more than 499 responses were offered to Welsh Government, but that 1000+ were not requested;

The statement in the Explanatory Memorandum relates to the number of formal responses to the technical consultation. This is a standard component of any such document. In my statement of 24 May 2022, I expressed my gratitude to the sector for providing additional

information you gathered from your members. I, and other Ministers, had sight of this information and I noted that the same themes were reflected in the formal responses to the technical consultation. I have assured you that the information provided by the sector has been considered and I have clarified the further steps the Welsh Government is taking, having listened to the representations from the sector and taking account of the views of other stakeholders, and the wider policy objectives in the context of the impact on communities.

(b) while 34% of the sector's respondents were able to reach the 182-day threshold at the high point of 2019 (which is different from the average figure presented by Welsh Government) ... they went on to say that only 16% would achieve that going forward;

The RIA included reference to the 34% of the sector's respondents who reported they have previously let their property for 182 days. The scale of this estimate could be validated by the Welsh Government as broadly similar estimates are available from other sources and also included. Future occupancy cannot, however, be predicted with accuracy and this is explained in the RIA.

As mentioned previously, one of the aims of our wider policy approach is to shift behaviours and increase the usage of properties for the benefit of communities. Another is that property owners should make a fair contribution to their local communities. We recognise that some self-catering operators may not attain the new thresholds. Our policy position is that properties should be classed as non-domestic only if they are used for business purposes for the majority of the year. If they are let on a less frequent basis, they will be liable for council tax. Self-catering operators who meet the thresholds will make a contribution through the higher economic activity they bring. Operators who are below the thresholds will be treated as second home owners and will make their contribution through council tax, in the same way as those who do not meet the current thresholds.

(c) the locations of the businesses on which Welsh Government relied for their evidence and the locations of those relied upon by the sector's evidence (this is material if the high-achieving businesses are in areas of high demand/second homes);

The Welsh Government did not rely on examples from particular locations as this might prove to be unintentionally disclosive. Those provided in Table 2 of the RIA are not real properties but illustrations, as is noted. The notional locations were chosen to illustrate a range of local authority decisions which might apply in relation to the use of a council tax premium. It would not be possible to present all the possible permutations. The examples used do not reflect a reliance on evidence from specific areas.

(d) any of the reasons given in either Welsh Government evidence and the sector's evidence as to why the new threshold was unattainable for some businesses;

I take a different view from the premise suggested by this question. The key challenge raised by the sector related to seasonal and geographical variations in the possible levels of demand. This issue is explored in the RIA. Representations we have received from operators of multi-unit clusters, suggesting that some manage the occupancy levels for their

properties in order to avoid their businesses from generating revenue which exceeds the VAT threshold, are also considered. Other common themes from the sector's objections to the policy related to the impact of increased local tax liability and barriers to the use of some types of property for domestic purposes, if they did not meet the occupancy threshold, rather than the reasons why it is considered unattainable. These themes are also included in the RIA.

(e) that the technical consultation was the only opportunity for views on the 182-day threshold to be shared. The original policy consultation sought views on changes to the occupancy and availability thresholds but that it might be as high as 182 days was not mentioned; and

The original policy consultation sought views on whether the letting criteria should be changed and did not suggest a specific alternative. It is usual to ask open questions in a consultation of this nature. A wide range of specific suggestions was received, the most common of which was 105 days actually let. However, many respondents suggested higher figures. Some respondents were of the view that all properties providing living accommodation should be classified as domestic and liable for council tax, or suggested letting criteria so high that they would have the same effect.

The Welsh Government was not duty bound to consult further on decisions taken following the consultation, but I did decide to hold the further technical consultation on the draft legislation to change the letting criteria. As noted above, a large number of views were provided by stakeholders, both within and outside of that technical consultation. I also met sector representatives during the technical consultation period, as did my officials.

(f) how it had complied with its Para 16, Welsh Ministers' Business Scheme (supra) obligation to, as part of the policy formulation process, consider whether there was scope for exemptions or special provisions to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact on the business sector or the business sector's employees. NB: The exemption referred to in the EM relates to council tax premiums, not exemption from the 182-day threshold.

As noted in my statement of 24 May 2022, I have listened to the representations on behalf of the self-catering sector and taken action as a result. The thresholds provide a common definition as to whether a property is treated as domestic or non-domestic for local tax purposes. It is important that there is a consistent definition for determining whether a property falls within the council tax system or the non-domestic rating system. Other aspects of the local taxation system determine the actual liability for council tax or non-domestic rates and take account of a range of factors. However, creating exemptions from the basic definition could introduce unintended avenues for avoidance. The exceptions I am exploring in relation to council tax premiums are directly relevant, as they are part of the same local taxation system in which self-catering properties are already classified as domestic or non-domestic according to their use.

4. The initial consultation sought approval for raising the current availability and occupancy thresholds from the current 140 and 70 days respectively. Of the respondents who supported a rise, less than 1% of them suggested a 182-day

occupancy threshold. The majority supported 105 days occupancy and 210 days availability (exceeding your challenge, declared later, to be open-for-trade for 6 months or more)

**As the explanatory memorandum says, the government is not bound to accept the most common response to a consultation. A point the LCJ Committee brought out in its report, I suspect, because it prompts these further questions:
Why**

(a) was a suggestion which pleased just nine respondents out of the 900+ responses one of the three options put to you;

(b) did you not ask for the majority view of those who supported change to also be put to you as an option (105/210 days);

(c) did you not ask for a 140 day option to be brought forward for your consideration as this is the average occupancy rate across the UK, and adopted in Scotland for similar policy purposes;

As noted in the RIA in relation to Option 2 (increase the letting criteria), other options for increased letting thresholds were considered, including 210 days available to let and 105 days actually let. The reason why lower thresholds were not pursued is also outlined. It is also acknowledged that an alternative option for increased thresholds would have similar advantages and disadvantages, but the costs and benefits would vary and the impact on the self-catering sector would be less pronounced.

(d) did you not, under the terms of the Welsh Minister's Business Scheme (supra), engage with the sector once you had formed a view that 182 days was an appropriate threshold;

As noted above, I held the further technical consultation on the draft legislation, received a large number of views from stakeholders and met sector representatives (including the Wales Tourism Alliance) during that period. I am aware that other Ministers and/or their officials have also engaged with the sector. The Welsh Government has responded to a large volume of correspondence received from the self-catering sector, providing clarification on a range of matters related to our local taxation changes.

(e) was there no acknowledgement of the additional demands that the requirement to consult with business places on social partners, the representative bodies in this instance. "Therefore, in addition to ensuring that reasonable expectations are placed on social partners in the engagement process, the Welsh Ministers will assist the social partners' ability to engage by providing resources to facilitate engagement." (Welsh Ministers' Business Scheme, supra). No resources were offered;

A large volume of responses was received to both consultations, within the time available. The provision of resources to support representative bodies in responding to a consultation is not routine and no such support was requested. The Welsh Government has invested

considerable time and resources in providing timely responses to queries and requests from sector representatives, during and after the consultation processes.

(f) did you not ask how many other small businesses in the NDR system are asked to be open - and busy - in the same way as opposed to how the VOA carries out business evaluations; and

Properties that are used for purposes other than the provision of living accommodation are not classified in the same way within the local taxation system. The wider tax-base does not have the same relevance to the policy aims. Most properties used for business and other non-domestic purposes can be readily identified as non-domestic and classified as such for local tax purposes. Particular issues arise in the case of self-catering accommodation as many of the properties in question could also be used as permanent living accommodation, and thus classified as domestic property and liable for council tax. Therefore, there is a need for a specific definition to distinguish between these uses for local tax purposes.

(g) did you assert that the application of a non-identified competition filter determined that the risk of significant detrimental impact on competition was low at the same time as stating “It is not possible to predict the number of businesses which may be impacted and how they might respond”?

The reasoning is clarified in the relevant section of the RIA.

5. The EM is says that there is no specific equalities impact, stating that it is not clear that women, particularly with caring responsibilities (and retired people) would be less able to let their property for more of the year than others and that there is no “sound evidence available in this regard”. This shows a clear lack of understanding about how rural families participate in the economy and no appetite for seeking evidence, leading to an unsubstantiated assumption. The sector managed to get a small amount of evidence together at short notice, sufficient to suggest that Welsh Government should have explored this further.

What work did the self-declared feminist, pro-caring Welsh Government, with a commitment to gender budgeting, carry out to determine the impact of this policy on women?

The Welsh Government considered available evidence, which was found to be very limited, as data held from surveys and administrative sources do not include personal characteristics of the operators. The survey conducted by the sector is referred to in the RIA even though its robustness cannot be validated by the Welsh Government. The RIA recognises that there is a lack of sound evidence in relation to the possible impacts on particular groups, but makes no assumptions in this regard.

6. A warning that legislation is coming is different from legislation being made. Anything can happen, and I understand that there was a delay laying the Order in order for the late evidence to be considered.

Why, when it was clear that the Order would be delayed, was it not amended to ensure that it only affected assessments carried out after the anniversary the law was made, rather than the arbitrary date of April 1st? That way, the relevant 12 months to be taken into account by the VOA would be in the post legislation period instead of partly within it and partly retrospective? Anyone assessed between 1 April 2023 and 25 May 2023 will be asked to apply a new law to a period which predates its coming into force.

The statement on the three-pronged approach by the Minister for Climate Change in July 2021 set out the reasons for urgency and pace in addressing the issues affecting the availability and affordability of housing and the impact of large numbers of second homes and holiday lets on communities. This was followed by the initial policy consultation on potential changes to the local taxes over the summer of 2021, which set out the case for change. On 2 March 2022, more than 12 months before the changes take practical effect, I announced the outcome of our consultation on local taxes for second homes and self-catering accommodation. During the consultation period and subsequently, I have had discussions with stakeholders, responded to debates on the subject in the Senedd and answered questions from Members. Throughout this period, I have been clear about the Welsh Government's decision and the timing of changes. I recognise the importance of clarity and certainty for businesses in relation to the timing of changes.

The implementation date of 1 April 2023 has been selected for a number of reasons. It is the start of a new operating (financial) year for businesses and other stakeholders in the system. The date also coincides with the coming into effect of the latest non-domestic rates revaluation, ensuring that all self-catering properties in Wales have been assessed on the basis on the current letting thresholds in readiness for the new rating list being compiled and providing consistency in how they have been defined ahead of the new thresholds being applied. I am not aware of representations from the sector suggesting that operators do not make their properties available to let during April and May. It is occupancy outside of the spring and summer seasons which has been raised as a challenge.

In the context of the wider policy approach, it is also important to ensure that closely related interventions are aligned, particularly the two arms of the local taxation system. Local authorities will set any council tax premium on a financial year basis and the Welsh Government has been clear that the timings of these related policy changes within the local taxation system would align.

7. Finally

(a) What is the appeals process for businesses, especially those who will fall on different sides of the 182-threshold from year to year?

There are established routes of appeal for owners who consider that their property has been incorrectly classified or valued. An operator wishing to make an appeal should first [contact](#) the VOA. If agreement between the ratepayer and the VOA cannot be reached, the appeal may be considered by the Valuation Tribunal for Wales.

(b) Will the threshold be averaged out where there is more than one unit on-site?

The criteria apply to each individual unit of self-catering property rated separately by the VOA and this approach is not changing. If an operator has more than one unit of property at the same location or within very close proximity to each other and used for the same or connected businesses, as now it will still be possible to take an average for the number of days actually let, if some units are let for at least 182 days and others are not.

(c) Why was no formal review period built into the Order to ensure that the impact of the legislation is addressed within a process which allowed for revocation should the monitoring and evaluation work reveal detriment/no benefit?

It is not routine practice to build a formal review period into legislation. Our plans for post-implementation review are noted in the RIA. My officials are preparing to monitor the impact of the changes following implementation, from 1 April 2023. Our Service Level Agreement with the VOA includes a requirement to monitor and report to the Welsh Government on movements between the non-domestic rating and council tax lists.

In my statement of 24 May, I clarified that the Welsh Government will keep all policy levers under review, as we continue to progress the package of measures. However, I recognise the importance of clarity and certainty for businesses and consider it would not be helpful to suggest that the Welsh Government is likely to revise thresholds again in the short-term

Galluogi trigolion Cymru i gael mynediad at lwybr diagnosis "Hawl i Ddewis" y GIG ar gyfer ADHD

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 10 Hydref 2022
Petitions Committee | 10 October 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22/3596-3

Rhif y ddeiseb: [P-06-1290](#)

Teitl y ddeiseb: Galluogi trigolion Cymru i gael mynediad at lwybr diagnosis "Hawl i Ddewis" y GIG ar gyfer ADHD

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yn wahanol i Loegr, ar hyn o bryd nid oes "Hawl i Ddewis" yng Nghymru o ran galluogi unigolion i ddewis yr ysbyty neu'r gwasanaeth lle'r hoffent gael eu triniaeth GIG. Mae'r Hawl i Ddewis o fewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn Lloegr wedi bod ar waith ers 2018, gan roi'r cyfle i oedolion sy'n ceisio asesiad ar gyfer ADHD ddewis darparwr arall pe baent yn penderfynu bod yr amser aros am eu hasesiad GIG yn rhy hir. Gwahaniaethir yn erbyn trigolion Cymru am fod yng Nghymru.



1. Cefndir

Dewis i gleifion

Yn Lloegr, mae gan gleifion yr hawl i ddewis i ba ysbyty y bydd eu meddyg teulu yn eu hanfon. Mae hyn hefyd yn berthnasol i drigolion Cymru sydd yn byw mewn ardaloedd ar y ffin ac sydd wedi'u cofrestru â meddyg teulu yn Lloegr. Mae'r hawl gyfreithiol hon yn caniatáu i gleifion ddewis unrhyw ysbyty yn Lloegr sy'n cynnig triniaeth addas sy'n cyrraedd safonau ac o fewn costau'r GIG. Mae gwefan ADHD UK yn darparu rhagor o wybodaeth am yr hawl i ddewis yn Lloegr mewn perthynas ag asesiadau ADHD.

Nid yw'r GIG yng Nghymru yn gweithredu system o roi'r dewis i gleifion, ond mae'n ceisio darparu gwasanaethau yn agos at gartref y claf pan fo hynny'n bosibl. Nid oes gan gleifion sydd wedi'u cofrestru â meddyg teulu yng Nghymru hawl statudol i ddewis i ba ysbyty y cânt eu hanfon. Mae'r un peth yn wir hefyd am gleifion o Loegr sydd â'u meddyg teulu yng Nghymru. Yng Nghymru, dim ond os nad yw'r driniaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt ar gael yn yr ardal lle maent yn byw y caiff cleifion eu hatgyfeirio i ddarpariaeth y tu allan i'r ardal honno.

Gwybodaeth am ADHD

Mae ADHD yn gyflwr niwroddatblygiadol (hynny yw, mae'n bresennol o enedigaeth). Mae'n effeithio ar tua 1 o bob 20 o bobl, er y gallai nifer yr achosion fod yn uwch yn sgil tan-ddiagnosis neu gamddiagnosis. Mae'n aml yn cyd-ddigwydd â chyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol eraill, fel awtistiaeth.

Gall achosion o ADHD nad ydynt yn destun diagnosis neu gymorth arwain at ganlyniadau iechyd corfforol a meddyliol gwaeth i'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt. Mae plant sydd â chyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol fel ADHD yn profi cyfraddau uchel o waharddiadau o'r ysgol, methiant addysgol, chwalfa deuluol, a chamddefnyddio sylweddau.

Mae llawer o blant a phobl ifanc yn wynebu amseroedd aros hir (blynyddoedd yn aml) am asesiad a diagnosis. Yn sgil hynny, mae rhai teuluoedd yn talu'n breifat am asesiad. Gall yr amseroedd aros hir hefyd fod yn broblem benodol i bobl ifanc sy'n nesáu at yr oedran pan fyddant yn pontio i wasanaethau oedolion, lle gallai'r trothwyon ar gyfer sicrhau cymorth fod yn uwch.

2. Camau gweithredu gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Cafodd ffrwd waith gwasanaeth niwroddatblygiadol Cymru gyfan ei lansio yn 2015/16, a hynny o dan y rhaglen Law yn Llaw dros Blant a Phobl Ifanc (T4CYP). [Cafodd timau niwroddatblygiadol amlddisgyblaethol](#) eu sefydlu, a chafodd [llwybr asesu a diagnosis niwroddatblygiadol](#) ei gyhoeddi. Roedd y ddogfen hon yn nodi chwe safon, a'i nod oedd datblygu dull cyson o asesu ledled Cymru.

Ym mis Tachwedd 2019, cafodd y rhaglen Law yn Llaw dros Blant a Phobl Ifanc ei hystyngtan tan 2022, gyda chylch gwaith wedi'i ailffocysu. [Roedd gwasanaethau niwroddatblygiadol](#) yn un o dri maes allweddol a amlygwyd, gydag amcan i roi rhagor o gymorth i fyrdau iechyd at ddibenion rhoi'r llwybr a'r safonau ar waith, a chefnogi'r broses o ddatblygu ymateb system gyfan ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc sydd â chyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol. Daeth y rhaglen Law yn Llaw dros Blant a Phobl Ifanc i ben ym mis Mawrth 2022, er bod rhywfaint o waith gwaddol yn parhau tan fis Medi 2022. Mae hyn yn cynnwys ystyried canfyddiadau adolygiad a gynhaliwyd ynghylch y galw am wasanaethau niwroddatblygiadol ar gyfer pob oed, a chapasiti'r gwasanaethau hynny. Cafodd [adroddiad cryno](#) ynghylch yr adolygiad hwnnw ei gyhoeddi ym mis Gorffennaf 2022.

Cafodd y cyfrifoldeb dros wasanaethau niwroddatblygiadol ei symud yn ddiweddar i bortffolio Julie Morgan, y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (yn flaenorol, roedd y cyfrifoldeb hwn yn eistedd gyda Lynne Neagle, y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd Meddwl a Llesiant). Mewn [datganiad ar 6 Gorffennaf 2022](#), cydnabu'r Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol fod gwasanaethau niwroddatblygiadol dan bwysau, a bod y sefyllfa hon wedi gwaethygu yn sgil y pandemig. Dywedodd:

Mae mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o awtistiaeth a chyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol eraill wedi arwain at alw cynyddol am asesu a chymorth, sydd yn anffodus wedi arwain at amseroedd aros hirach a bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth, y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy ar frys.

Mae llythyr y Dirprwy Weinidog at y Pwyllgor Deisebau am y ddeiseb hon yn cyfeirio at ei datganiad ar 6 Gorffennaf, a'r broses o gyflwyno rhaglen wella newydd ar gyfer cyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol, sy'n cael ei hategu gan swm o £12 miliwn i wella amseroedd aros, gwasanaethau a chymorth i deuluoedd.

Gan fod byrddau iechyd yn gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaethau megis asesiadau ADHD, bydd y Cynllun Gwella yn archwilio sut y mae byrddau

iechyd yn darparu eu gwasanaethau ar hyn o bryd, gan gynnwys yr ymateb i ddiagnosis preifat, sef mater a godwch yn eich llythyr. (...)

Byddaf yn monitro cyflwyniad y rhaglen yn agos ac mae Grŵp Cyngori newydd y Gweinidog ar gyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol wedi'i sefydlu. Bydd y grŵp hwn yn rhoi cyngor i mi ar gynnydd, ar feysydd o arfer gorau a ddaw i'r amlwg, ar opsiynau cyllido ac ar unrhyw faterion eraill a all fod o werth i unigolion niwrowahanol yng Nghymru.

3. Camau gweithredu gan Senedd Cymru

Gwnaeth yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ym mis Enrill 2022, sef [Aros yn iach? Effaith yr ôl-groniad o ran amseroedd aros ar bobl yng Nghymru](#), ddau argymhelliad mewn perthynas â gwasanaethau niwroddatblygiadol. Mae'r rhain wedi'u nodi isod, ynghyd ag [Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru](#) i'r argymhellion hyn:

Argymhelliad 5 y Pwyllgor: Pan fydd yn rhannu canfyddiadau'r adolygiad o gapasiti gwasanaethau niwroddatblygiadol a'r galw amdanynt â ni, dylai'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol hefyd nodi sut a phryd y caiff unrhyw argymhellion a wneir gan yr adolygiad eu rhoi ar waith a sut y caiff eu heffaith ei monitro.

Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru: (...) Rydym yn ystyried y camau sydd angen eu cymryd, a byddwn yn gwneud datganiad pellach cyn bo hir yn cadarnhau'r cymorth brys y byddwn yn ei ddarparu i leihau'r pwysau presennol ar wasanaethau asesu. Yn ystod gweddill y tymor hwn, byddwn yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth ag ymarferwyr a'r rhai sy'n chwilio am gymorth i ddatblygu gwasanaethau cynaliadwy sy'n darparu mynediad amserol ac sy'n gallu darparu gofal pwysig cyn ac ar ôl asesiad, trwy ddefnyddio dull cyfannol sy'n canolbwyntio ar yr unigolyn.

Argymhelliad 6 y Pwyllgor: Dylai'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf yn hydref 2022 am ba gamau sydd wedi'u cymryd i nodi a mynd i'r afael ag unrhyw wahaniaethau yn yr amser a gymerir yng Nghymru i roi diagnosis i fenywod a gwrywod sydd â chyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol fel awtistiaeth.

Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru: Mae casglu data cywir a llawn gwybodaeth yn allweddol; nid yw'r targed amseroedd aros presennol yn addas i'r diben ac nid yw'n darparu'r wybodaeth sydd ei hangen arnom i gynllunio a darparu

gwasanaethau cyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol, ac mae hyn yn cynnwys yr angen i allu dadgyfuno data asesu yn ôl rhyw. Fel rhan o'r gwelliannau sydd i'w cyflwyno gennym, byddwn yn ail-gynllunio'r broses casglu data fel ei bod yn darparu gwybodaeth bwysig sy'n gallu ein helpu i nodi i ba raddau y mae gwasanaethau'n cyflawni, ac a oes unrhyw anghydraddoldebau o ran asesu.

Mae niwrowahaniaeth (sy'n cynnwys cyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol fel ADHD ac awtistiaeth) hefyd yn thema allweddol yn ymchwiliad cyfredol y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol i anghydraddoldebau iechyd meddwl.

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.

Julie Morgan AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1290
Ein cyf/Our ref JMSS/00909/22

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

15 Awst 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 3 Awst ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch Deiseb P-06-1290 Galluogi trigolion Cymru i gael mynediad at lwybr diagnosis "Hawl i Ddewis" y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol ar gyfer asesiad Anhwylder Diffyg Canolbwytio a Gorfywiogrwydd (ADHD).

Mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn faes polisi sydd wedi'i ddatganoli a gall Llywodraeth Cymru wneud pethau yn wahanol i Loegr, megis cynnig presgripsiynau am ddim. Nid oes gennym gynllun cyfatebol i'r "hawl i ddewis" yng Nghymru.

Dim ond yn ddiweddar mae cyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol, gan gynnwys ADHD wedi dod yn rhan o fy mhortffolio ond rwy eisoes yn ymwybodol o'r galw cynyddol a'r amseroedd aros hir ar gyfer asesu a diagnosis. Felly, ar 6 Gorffennaf gwnes i'r ymrwymiad i gyflwyno Rhaglen Wella newydd yn y maes Niwroddatblygiadol, sydd wedi'i chefnogi gyda £12 miliwn er mwyn gwella amseroedd aros, gwasanaethau a chymorth i deuluoedd.

Gan fod byrddau iechyd yn gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaethau megis asesiadau ADHD, bydd y Cynllun Gwella yn archwilio sut y mae byrddau iechyd yn darparu eu gwasanaethau ar hyn o bryd, gan gynnwys yr ymateb i ddiagnosis preifat, sef mater a godwch yn eich llythyr.

Rwy'n cyfarfod yn rheolaidd â rhieni plant ag ADHD, ac o wrando ar eu profiadau rwy'n deall yr heriau y maent yn eu hwynebu. Mae hyn yn rheswm arall pam rwy wedi darparu buddsoddiad ychwanegol i wasanaethau i gynnwys cyngor a chymorth ychwanegol y mae mawr eu hangen.

Byddaf yn monitro cyflwyniad y rhaglen yn agos ac mae Grŵp Cynghori newydd y Gweinidog ar gyflyrau niwroddatblygiadol wedi'i sefydlu. Bydd y grŵp hwn yn rhoi cyngor i

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
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.

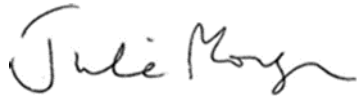
Tudalen y pecyn 78
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

mi ar gynnydd, ar feysydd o arfer gorau a ddaw i'r amlwg, ar opsiynau cyllido ac ar unrhyw faterion eraill a all fod o werth i unigolion niwrowahanol yng Nghymru.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio gyda Sefydliad ADHD a Lleisiau Rhieni yng Nghymru i edrych ar gyfleoedd i ddatblygu a pheilota gwasanaethau cymorth niwroddatblygiadol newydd yng Nghymru.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod fy ymateb yn rhoi rhywfaint o sicrwydd ein bod yn gweithio tuag at wasanaeth niwroddatblygiadol gwell.

Yn gywir,

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

Julie Morgan AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services

Allyriadau Cwmpas 3 y sector cyhoeddus

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 10 Hydref 2022
Petitions Committee | 10 October 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22/3596

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1292

Teitl y ddeiseb: Gwneud i sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus Cymru adrodd ar allyriadau cwmpas 3 a'u cynnwys mewn targedau sero net

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Dylid cynnwys yr holl allyriadau sy'n gysylltiedig â buddsoddiadau sector cyhoeddus yn nhargedau datgarboneiddio Llywodraeth Cymru a'i gwneud yn orfodol i holl sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus Cymru adrodd ar allyriadau buddsoddiadau (cwmpas 3).

Nod awdurdodau lleol yw sero net erbyn 2030, ond maent yn buddsoddi mewn cwmnïau sy'n bwriadu echdynnu tanwyddau ffosil am ddegawdau. Nid yw'n ofynnol ar hyn o bryd i sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus Cymru adrodd ar allyriadau sy'n gysylltiedig â buddsoddiadau! Mae'n rhaid cael gwared ar y ddihangfa hon.

Esboniad cryno o allyriadau cwmpas 3.

Cwmpas 1 - allyriadau uniongyrchol o ffynonellau y mae sefydliad sector cyhoeddus yn berchen arnynt neu'n eu rheoli.

Cwmpas 2 - allyriadau anuniongyrchol o drydan, ager, gwres ac awyru a brynir.

Cwmpas 3 - yr holl allyriadau eraill sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithgareddau sefydliad, gan gynnwys buddsoddiadau mewn cwmnïau tanwydd ffosil.



Mae cynnwys rhai allyriadau cwmpas 3 o fewn y ffin weithredol ond eithrio allyriadau yn anghyson â chyflawni sero net gwirioneddol erbyn 2030 ac yn tansellio ymdrechion datgarboneiddio'r Llywodraeth. Gweler tudalen 14, tabl 3 yma.

<https://llyw.cymru/sites/default/files/publications/2022-06/canllaw-sector-cyhoeddus-cymru-ar-gyfer-adrodd-ar-garbon-sero-net.pdf>

Drwy gynnwys pensiynau a buddsoddiadau yn nhargedau'r llywodraeth bydd gan y sector cyhoeddus yr hyblygrwydd i benderfynu drostynt eu hunain beth i'w wneud am yr allyriadau cwmpas 3 anuniongyrchol hyn heb eu hanwybyddu'n unig.

1. Y cefndir

Mae allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr yn cael eu categoreiddio'n dri grŵp neu 'Gwmpas' gan yr offeryn cyfrifo rhyngwladol a ddefnyddir fwyaf, sef y [Protocol Nwyon Tŷ Gwydr \(GHG\)](#). Mae Cwmpas 1 yn ymdrin ag allyriadau uniongyrchol o ffynonellau a berchnogir neu a reolir. Mae Cwmpas 2 yn cwmpasu allyriadau anuniongyrchol o gynhyrchu trydan, ager, gwresogi ac awyru a ddefnyddir gan sefydliad. Mae Cwmpas 3 yn cynnwys yr holl allyriadau anuniongyrchol eraill sy'n deillio o weithgarwch sefydliad. Mae hyn yn cynnwys nwyddau a gwasanaethau a brynwyd, teithio busnes, gwaredu gwastraff, cludo a dosbarthu, buddsoddiadau ac asedau ar brydles.

Mae gan Gymru darged deddfwriaethol i gyflawni [allyriadau sero net erbyn 2050](#). Ym mis Hydref 2021, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei [Chynllun Sero Net Cymru](#). Mae'r cynllun lleihau allyriadau statudol hwn yn cynnwys 123 o bolisiau a chynigion y llywodraeth ar gyfer y pum mlynedd nesaf i gyflawni gostyngiad o ran allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr ar draws pob sector, ac mae'n edrych ymlaen at y targed sero net erbyn 2050. Mae'n cynnwys yr uchelgais o gyflawni nod sero net cyfunol y sector cyhoeddus erbyn 2030, gan gwmpasu dros 780 o sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

Nod [Canllaw Adrodd Sero Net Sector Cyhoeddus Cymru](#) Llywodraeth Cymru (a ddiweddarwyd ym mis Gorffennaf 2022) yw helpu'r **sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru** i amcangyfrif ei ôl troed carbon net, gan gynnwys allyriadau uniongyrchol ac anuniongyrchol.

Mae Tabl 3 ar dudalen 16 yn amlinellu ffynonellau allyriadau Cwmpas 3 ar gyfer y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru:

- Nwyddau a gwasanaethau a brynwyd;
- Gweithgareddau i fyny'r gadwyn gyflenwi yn ymwneud â thanwydd ac ynni;
- Cludo a dosbarthu i fyny'r gadwyn gyflenwi;
- Gwastraff a gynhyrchir mewn gweithrediadau;
- Teithio ar fusnes
- Cymudo gweithwyr;
- Asedau ar brydles i fyny'r gadwyn gyflenwi *;
- Asedau ar brydles i lawr y gadwyn gyflenwi*;
- Cludo a dosbarthu i lawr y gadwyn gyflenwi*;
- Prosesu cynhyrchion a werthir*;
- Diwedd oes cynhyrchion a werthwyd*;
- (Rhanfreintiau); a
- (Buddsoddiadau).

Mae ffynonellau mewn **cromfachau** wedi'u heithrio o adroddiadau sector cyhoeddus Cymru. Mae ffynonellau **wedi'i nodi â *** wedi'u heithrio'n rhannol o adroddiadau Sector Cyhoeddus Cymru ac mae'r canllaw yn cynghori y dylai sefydliadau gyfeirio at adrannau perthnasol y canllawiau i gael rhagor o gyfarwyddiadau.

2. Camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Mae ymateb Julie James AS, y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd, i'r ddeiseb hon yn nodi nad yw adrodd ar allyriadau gan awdurdodau cyhoeddus, er bod cefnogaeth dda i wneud hynny, yn orfodol ar hyn o bryd ond yn cael ei annog yn gryf, er

enghraifft drwy'r Canllaw Adrodd Sero Net Sector Cyhoeddus Cymru y Llywodraeth.

Mae'n amlinellu'r ffin weithredol a datblygiad ar y cyd y canllaw adrodd ar gyfer proses adrodd newydd y sector cyhoeddus yn ystod gweithdy a oedd yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o gyrff cyhoeddus amrywiol.

Mae'n nodi yn y lle cyntaf, mai'r nod yw canolbwyntio ar yr allyriadau sydd o dan reolaeth weithredol y sector cyhoeddus yn uniongyrchol, gan gynnwys Cwmpas 1 a 2, a'r rhan fwyaf o Gwmpas 3. Cafodd y canlyniadau cychwynnol eu cyd-gasglu a'u rhannu ar ffurf adroddiad yn gynharach eleni, sef Data Sero Net y Sector Cyhoeddus ac argymhellion.

Aeth y Gweinidog yn ei blaen i ddweud:

Nid oes gan y sector cyhoeddus reolaeth weithredol uniongyrchol dros lawer o'r penderfyniadau allweddol ynghylch pensiynau a buddsoddiadau. Rwy'n deall bod 8 prif gronfa ar draws Llywodraeth leol sydd wedi cronni'r rhan fwyaf o'u buddsoddiadau, ac mae'r gronfa wedi cyflwyno datganiad newid hinsawdd / datgarboneiddio. Mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol wedi ysgrifennu at gadeiryddion y cronfeydd hyn i'w hannog i fynd ymhellach ac yn gyflymach, ac wedi cwrdd â hwy, a chafwyd peth llwyddiant o ran ymrwymiad i weithio gyda'r sector cyhoeddus i gytuno ar strategaeth i ddatgarboneiddio pensiynau erbyn 2030, gan ddod â hwy yn unol â thargedau sero-net cyfredol y sector cyhoeddus.

3. Camau gan Senedd Cymru

Nid yw mater penodol allyriadau Cwmpas 3 wedi'i ystyried yn y Senedd. Fodd bynnag, ar 25 Mai 2022 bu'r Senedd yn trafod cynnig a gyflwynwyd gan Jack Sargeant AS, ar ddatgarboneiddio pensiynau'r sector cyhoeddus. Roedd y cynnig, y cytunwyd arno, yn cynnig bod y Senedd:

1. Yn nodi:

a) mai Llywodraeth Cymru oedd y gyntaf yn y byd i ddatgan argyfwng hinsawdd, gan gydnabod y bygythiad difrifol y mae newid yn yr hinsawdd yn ei achosi;

b) bod cynlluniau pensiwn y sector cyhoeddus yn parhau i fuddsoddi mewn tanwydd ffosil ac, ers blynyddoedd lawer, mae ymgyrchwyr wedi annog cynlluniau i ddadfuddsoddi;

c) bod partneriaeth pensiwn Cymru wedi symud yn gyflym i dynnu buddsoddiad o ddaliadau Rwsia yn ôl a'i fod wedi symud oddi wrth lo o'r blaen, gan ddangos felly ei bod yn bosibl i gronfeydd pensiwn wneud y penderfyniadau hyn;

d) bod Aelodau o'r Senedd wedi cymryd y cam cyntaf i symud eu cronfeydd pensiwn eu hunain oddi wrth danwydd ffosil;

e) pe bai cynlluniau pensiwn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn dadfuddsoddi, Cymru fyddai'r wlad gyntaf yn y byd i gyflawni hyn, gan ddangos i ddarparwyr cronfeydd bod angen creu cynhyrchion buddsoddi nad ydynt yn ymwneud â thanwydd ffosil.

2. Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i weithio gyda'r sector cyhoeddus i gytuno ar strategaeth i ddatgarboneiddio pensiynau erbyn 2030, gan sicrhau eu bod yn cyd-fynd â thargedau sero net presennol y sector cyhoeddus

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.

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf: JJ/01722/22

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

18 Awst 2022

Annwyl Jack Sargeant AS,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 3 Awst 2022.

Er nad yw adrodd gan awdurdodau cyhoeddus yn orfodol ar hyn o bryd, maent yn cael eu cefnogi'n dda a'u hannog yn gryf i wneud hynny – er enghraifft drwy ein [Canllaw i'r sector cyhoeddus ar gyfer adrodd ar garbon sero net](#).

Y llynedd, gweithiodd ystod eang o gyrff, gan gynnwys awdurdodau lleol, ar gyflenwi'r data perthnasol i helpu Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfrifo ôl troed carbon y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, a byddant yn parhau i wneud hynny eleni.

Cafodd y ffin weithredol ar gyfer y broses adrodd newydd hon yn y sector cyhoeddus ei datblygu ar y cyd yn ystod gweithdy o gynrychiolwyr cyrff cyhoeddus wrth ddatblygu'r canllaw adrodd presennol, ac mae'r broses yn parhau i gael ei datblygu gyda mewnbwn eang gan randdeiliaid a gwersi a ddysgwyd.

Yn y lle cyntaf, y nod yw canolbwyntio ar yr allyriadau sydd o dan reolaeth weithredol y sector cyhoeddus [yn uniongyrchol](#), a oedd yn golygu cynnwys allyriadau Cwmpas 1 a 2, a'r rhan fwyaf o allyriadau Gwmpas 3. Cafodd y canlyniadau cychwynnol eu coladu a'u rhannu ar ffurf adroddiad yn gynharach eleni, sef [Data ac argymhellion Sero Net y Sector Cyhoeddus | LLYW.CYMRU](#).

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Gohebiaeth.Julie.James@llyw.cymru
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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

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

Nid oes gan y sector cyhoeddus reolaeth weithredol uniongyrchol dros lawer o'r penderfyniadau allweddol sy'n ymwneud â phensiynau a buddsoddiadau. Rwy'n deall bod wyth prif gronfa ar draws y llywodraethau lleol, sydd wedi cyfuno'r rhan fwyaf o'u buddsoddiadau, ac mae'r gronfa gyfunol hon wedi cyflwyno datganiad newid hinsawdd / datgarboneiddio. Mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol wedi ysgrifennu at gadeiryddion y cronfeydd hyn, a chwrdd â nhw, i'w hannog i fynd ymhellach ac yn gyflymach, gyda pheth llwyddiant, ac ymrwymodd i weithio gyda'r sector cyhoeddus i gytuno ar strategaeth i ddatgarboneiddio pensiynau erbyn 2030, gan felly ddod â nhw'n fwy cydnaws â thargedau sero net presennol y sector cyhoeddus. Ategwyd hyn gan y cynnig y cytunodd y Senedd arno ar 24 Mai i weithio gyda'r sector cyhoeddus i gytuno ar strategaeth i ddatgarboneiddio pensiynau erbyn 2030.

Yn gywir,



Julie James AS

Y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd

P-06-1292 Make Welsh public sector organisations report scope 3 emissions and include them in net zero targets, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 06.09.22

I have a couple of questions I would like to ask before the petition is considered by the committee.

Understanding the carbon footprint of the public sector is vital in efforts to decarbonise. By setting the operational boundary where it is and excluding scope 3 investment emissions you can never actually know the true footprint or know when the public sector reaches true net zero.

It is not net zero if you ignore an entire category of emissions!

Despite much talk of decarbonisation do any of the Welsh local authority pension funds or sub funds within the Welsh pension partnership report on their scope 3 investment emissions yet?

If not how will the pension fund trustees know when they have decarbonised?

You say the Minister for finance and local government has had some success in encouraging the managers of the sub funds within the WPP to decarbonise.

How was that success measured if they don't report scope 3?

It is great to hear that the Welsh government wants to work with local authorities to create a strategy for local authority pension fund decarbonisation.

By making measuring and reporting of investment emissions mandatory the data would be available for all stakeholders to judge the success of that strategy.

The climate emergency is accelerating as we rapidly burn through our remaining carbon budget.

The finance sector is funding the destruction of the future people will retire into. We need to act now.

Redrawing that operational boundary is a concrete action that could be taken now rather than just encouraging funds to do the right thing without any consistent way of measuring it.

Kind regards

Dylan Clarke

Dylid darparu cyllid ar gyfer mynediad cyffredinol i Wasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 03 Hydref 2022
Petitions Committee | 03 October 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22/3596-6

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1293

Teitl y ddeiseb: Dylid darparu cyllid ar gyfer mynediad cyffredinol i Wasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn.

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ymrwymo i ddarparu Gwasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn cant y cant ledled y wlad, gyda sicrwydd ansawdd. Gwasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn yw'r safon fyd-eang ar gyfer trin osteoporosis ac atal toriadau esgyrn, ond mae mynediad at y gwasanaethau yn loteri cod post. Goblygiadau hyn yw y bydd miloedd o bobl sy'n byw ar ochr anghywir llinell ddalgyrch yn dioddef toriadau asgwrn cefn a chlun sy'n newid eu bywydau. Gall Llywodraeth Cymru drawsnewid y sefyllfa drwy osod cyfeiriad strategol clir o'r brig, gyda chymorth cyllid cymedrol ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn a chymhellion synhwyrol.

Mae toresgyrn (esgyrn wedi torri) a achosir gan osteoporosis yn un o'r bygythiadau mwyaf difrifol i fyw'n dda yn ddiweddarach mewn bywyd. O'i adael heb ei drin, mae osteoporosis yn bygwth ein rhyddid, ein hurddas, ein hansawdd bywyd a'n hannibyniaeth. Gyda diagnosis cynnar a'r driniaeth gywir, gall pobl sydd ag osteoporosis fyw'n dda, o gael meddyginiaethau diogel ac effeithiol sy'n hynod fforddiadwy i'r GIG. Ond o ganlyniad i golli cyfleoedd o ran diagnosis ac ymyrraeth gynnar mae miloedd o bobl ledled Cymru yn colli'r cyfle i gael y feddyginiaeth cryfhau esgyrn sydd ei hangen arnynt. Mewn cais Rhyddid Gwybodaeth diweddar, canfu'r Gymdeithas



Osteoporosis Frenhinol (ROS) mai dim ond pedwar allan o saith Bwrdd Iechyd a allai gadarnhau bod ganddynt Wasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn (ac nid yw pob un o'r rhain yn cwmpasu'r boblogaeth gyfan). Mae'r Gymdeithas Osteoporosis yn amcangyfrif y byddai cynyddu'r ddarpariaeth Gwasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn ar gyfer Cymru gyfan yn costio tua £2 filiwn y flwyddyn. Dros y pum mlynedd nesaf, byddai hyn yn arbed tua £25 miliwn i'r GIG a'r gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol, yn atal dros 1,200 o achosion o dorri clun, ac yn rhyddhau dros 34,000 o ddyddiau o ran gwelyau mewn ysbytai aciwt.

1. Cefndir

Mae'r Gymdeithas Osteoporosis Frenhinol (ROS) yn **datgan** bod osteoporosis yn effeithio ar ddynion a merched ac yn arwain at esgyrn bregus, a all wedyn arwain at dorri esgyrn brau. Mae torri esgyrn fel hyn yn digwydd ar ôl trawma isel, fel mân gnoc neu gwypmp na fyddai fel arfer yn achosi asgwrn i dorri. Mae'r toriadau hyn o ganlyniad i ddwysedd esgyrn isel a dirywiad strwythurol meinwe esgyrn.

Mae'r ROS hefyd yn **datgan** y gellid atal llawer o doriadau esgyrn brau trwy ymyriadau amserol i leihau'r risg o dorri asgwrn. Mae **Gwasanaeth Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn** (FLS) yn systematig yn nodi, yn trin ac yn cyfeirio at wasanaethau priodol yr holl gleifion cymwys dros 50 oed o fewn poblogaeth leol sydd wedi dioddef toriad brau, gyda'r nod o leihau eu risg o dorri asgwrn wedi hynny.

Mae gan yr FLS gydlynnydd penodedig (Nyrs Glinigol Arbenigol fel arfer) sy'n gweithio i brotocolau y cytunwyd arnynt ymlaen llaw i ganfod achosion ac yna asesu cleifion sydd wedi torri asgwrn. Gall y gwasanaeth fod wedi'i leoli mewn unrhyw leoliad gofal iechyd, naill ai mewn ysbyty neu y tu allan i'r ysbyty, ac mae angen cymorth gan ymarferydd â chymwysterau meddygol (yn nodweddiadol meddyg ysbyty neu feddyg teulu ag arbenigedd mewn osteoporosis ac atal toriadau esgyrn brau).

2. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Mewn llythyr at y Pwyllgor Deisebau ar 2 Medi 2022, mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod y rôl

werthfawr sydd gan FLS o ran darparu ymyrraeth gynnar, mynediad hawdd at ofal osteoporosis a lleihau'r risg o dorri esgyrn pellach.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn nodi bod Dr Inder Singh, yr Arweinydd Clinigol Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cwmpïadau ac Eiddilwch yng Nghymru, wedi blaenoriaethu'r gwaith hwn o fewn Grŵp Strategol y Rhaglen Archwilio Genedlaethol ar gyfer Toresgyrn yn sgil Cwmpïadau ac Eiddilwch. Ar ôl i [Adroddiad Blynyddol Cronfa Ddata'r Gwasanaethau Cyswllt](#), gael ei gwblhau gan Goleg Brenhinol y Meddygon, a'i gyhoeddi ym mis Ionawr 2022, dechreuodd Dr Singh adolygu'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir ar draws Cymru, gan nodi arweinydd archwilio o fewn pob bwrdd iechyd. Roedd yr adolygiad hwn yn rhoi darlun clir o'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd ledled Cymru, gan helpu i amlinellu'r amrywio sy'n digwydd o ran mynediad, a'r ystod o wasanaethau y mae'r deisebydd yn cyfeirio atynt.

I gefnogi'r maes gwaith hwn, sefydlwyd Grŵp Datblygu a Sicrhau Ansawdd FLS, sy'n cynnwys ystod eang o randdeiliaid allweddol gan gynnwys arweinwyr archwilio'r FLS. Cynhaliwyd y cyfarfod cyntaf ar 20 Gorffennaf 2022 a chanolbwyntiodd ar ganlyniadau'r archwiliad cenedlaethol, gwella a chefnogi'r broses o ddarparu gofal ledled Cymru a lleihau'r risg o dorri esgyrn dilynol i gleifion sydd wedi torri asgwrn yn ddiweddar oherwydd breuder. Dywedir bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r Gymdeithas Osteoporosis Frenhinol (ROS) ac yn gwrando ar leisiau cleifion er mwyn sicrhau bod ganddi darlun clir am sut y mae'r gwasanaethau hyn, neu'r diffyg mynediad teg at y gwasanaethau hyn, yn effeithio ar y boblogaeth.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn cadarnhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru wrthi'n trefnu cynhadledd genedlaethol i ddathlu Diwrnod Osteoporosis y Byd ac yn sicrhau bod y byrddau iechyd yng Nghymru yn ymrwymedig i ddatblygu gwasanaethau cyswllt torri esgyrn ar draws Cymru.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn mynd ymlaen i ddweud bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i wella effeithiolrwydd y ddarpariaeth gofal osteoporosis yn ei gwasanaethau presennol, gan weithio i ddatblygu'r ardaloedd hynny lle nad oes gwasanaethau ar hyn o bryd.

Y byrddau iechyd sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer eu poblogaeth, ac mae'r Gweinidog yn nodi ei bod yn briodol bod cyllid ar gael drwy eu hadnoddau nhw. Nodir y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda'r byrddau iechyd i sicrhau bod pwysigrwydd y gwasanaethau cyswllt torri esgyrn yn cael ei gydnabod o fewn eu gwasanaethau gan barhau i dalu sylw manwl i'r cynnydd a wneir.

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.



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1293
Ein cyf/Our ref EM/02911/22

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

2 Medi 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 3 Awst ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynglŷn â Deiseb P-06-1293 Dylid darparu cyllid ar gyfer mynediad cyffredinol i Wasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod y rôl werthfawr y mae'r Gwasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn yn ei chwarae drwy ddarparu ymyrraeth gynnar, cynnig mynediad hawdd at ofal osteoporosis, a lleihau'r risg y gallai claf ddioddef toresgyrn eto.

Mae Dr Inder Singh, yr Arweinydd Clinigol Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cwmpïadau ac Eiddilwch yng Nghymru, wedi blaenoriaethu'r gwaith hwn o fewn Grŵp Strategol y Rhaglen Archwilio Genedlaethol ar gyfer Toresgyrn yn sgil Cwmpïadau ac Eiddilwch. Ar ôl i Adroddiad Blynyddol Cronfa Ddata'r Gwasanaethau Cyswllt hyn (www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/outputs/fls-database-annual-report-2022) gael ei gwblhau gan Goleg Brenhinol y Meddygon, a'i gyhoeddi ym mis Ionawr 2022, dechreuodd Dr Singh adolygu'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir ar draws Cymru, gan nodi arweinydd archwilio o fewn pob bwrdd iechyd. Yn sgil yr adolygiad hwn, cafwyd darlun clir o'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd ledled Cymru, a thynnwyd sylw at yr amrywio sy'n digwydd o ran mynediad, a'r ystod o wasanaethau y mae'r pwyllgor yn cyfeirio atynt.

Er mwyn cefnogi'r maes gwaith pwysig hwn, sefydlwyd Grŵp Sicrhau Ansawdd a Datblygu cenedlaethol newydd ar gyfer y Gwasanaethau Cyswllt Torri Esgyrn, sy'n cynnwys amrywiaeth eang o randdeiliaid a'r arweinwyr archwilio. Cynhaliwyd y cyfarfod agoriadol ar 20 Gorffennaf 2022, gan ganolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau'r archwiliad cenedlaethol a'r angen i wella, ac ar gefnogi'r gwaith o ddarparu gofal ledled Cymru a lleihau'r risg y gallai cleifion, sydd wedi dioddef toresgyrn yn ddiweddar oherwydd eiddilwch, ddioddef toresgyrn eto.

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

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

Rydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r Gymdeithas Osteoporosis Frenhinol (*Royal Osteoporosis Society*) ac yn gwrando ar leisiau cleifion er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym ddarlun clir am sut y mae'r gwasanaethau hyn, neu'r diffyg mynediad teg at y gwasanaethau hyn, yn effeithio ar y boblogaeth.

Er mwyn hyrwyddo pwysigrwydd iechyd esgyrn a phwysigrwydd trin osteoporosis, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wrthi'n trefnu cynhadledd genedlaethol i ddathlu Diwrnod Osteoporosis y Byd, er mwyn sicrhau bod y byrddau iechyd yng Nghymru yn ymrwymedig i ddatblygu gwasanaethau cyswllt torri esgyrn ar draws Cymru.

Rydym wedi ymrwymo i wella effeithiolrwydd y ddarpariaeth gofal osteoporosis yn ein gwasanaethau presennol, gan weithio i ddatblygu'r ardaloedd hynny lle nad oes gwasanaethau ar hyn o bryd.

Y byrddau iechyd sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer eu poblogaeth, ac felly mae'n briodol bod cyllid ar gael drwy eu hadnoddau nhw. Byddwn yn gweithio gyda'r byrddau iechyd i sicrhau bod pwysigrwydd y gwasanaethau cyswllt torri esgyrn yn cael ei gydnabod o fewn eu gwasanaethau gan barhau i dalu sylw manwl i'r cynnydd a wneir.

Yn gywir,



Eluned Morgan AS/MS

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

P-06-1293 Provide funding for universal access to Fracture Liaison Services (FLS)

Thank you for informing me that my petition will be considered by the Petitions Committee on the 19 September and for the document which you attached.

I would be grateful if you will consider my views as follows:

With variation in access to quality FLS across Wales and within individual Health Boards – How will the Welsh Government standardise secondary fracture prevention across Wales, ensuring that all Health Boards prioritise commissioning of quality FLS, that are fully funded and resourced to meet the need of their population?

Many thanks

Yours sincerely

Delyth Evans MBE

Peidiwch â gadael cleifion â chanser y fron metastatig yng Nghymru ar ôl

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 10 Hydref 2022
Petitions Committee | 10 October 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22-3596-7

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1294

Teitl y ddeiseb: Peidiwch â gadael cleifion â chanser y fron metastatig yng Nghymru ar ôl

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Mae pobl sy'n byw â chanser y fron metastatig yng Nghymru yn cael eu hesgeuluso'n ddybryd gan y system. Ar hyn o bryd dim ond un nyrs glinigol arbenigol canser y fron neilltuedig sydd gan Gymru, sefyllfa a allai adael cannoedd o bobl heb ddigon o gymorth. Mae angen i ni wybod faint o bobl sy'n byw gyda chanser y fron metastatig er mwyn gwella gwasanaethau. Ac rydym am wella canlyniadau o ran ansawdd bywyd drwy godi ymwybyddiaeth o symptomau baner goch ar gyfer canser y fron metastatig.

Rydym yn galw am y canlynol:

- Dylai pob person â chanser y fron metastatig yng Nghymru gael mynediad at nyrs glinigol arbenigol neilltuedig ar gyfer canser y fron eilaidd.
- Dylid casglu data am y rhai sy'n byw â'r cyflwr ac yn cael triniaeth ar ei gyfer yng Nghymru.

Nid yw'r Pwyllgor wedi cael ymateb i'r ddeiseb hon gan Lywodraeth Cymru hyd yma.



1. Y cefndir

Mae yna sawl math gwahanol o ganser y fron, sy'n datblygu mewn gwahanol rannau o'r fron. Mewn cyfran fach o fenywod, canfyddir canser y fron ar ôl iddo ymledu i rannau eraill o'r corff (tarddiad y canser yw meinwe'r fron, yna mae'n ymledu i rannau eraill o'r corff). Gelwir hyn yn ganser y fron metastatig (cyfeirir ato hefyd fel canser eilaidd neu ganser datblygedig y fron). Canser y fron cam 4 ydyw yn ei hanfod.

Symptomau canser y fron metastatig

Mae'r deisebydd am godi ymwybyddiaeth o symptomau canser y fron metastatig, a allai fod yn wahanol i symptomau canser y fron yn y cyfnod cynnar. Weithiau, nid oes dim symptomau o gwbl. Mae canser y fron yn ymledu gan amlaf i'r esgyrn, yr ymennydd, yr afu neu'r ysgyfaint. Mae rhai o'r arwyddion bod canser y fron wedi ymledu yn cynnwys:

- Poen yn yr esgyrn neu esgyrn yn torri oherwydd bod celloedd tiwmor yn ymledu i'r esgyrn neu'r madruddyn cefn.
- Cur pen neu bendro pan fydd canser wedi lledaenu i'r ymennydd
- Prinder anadl, poen yn y frest a pheswch a achosir gan ganser yr ysgyfaint
- Clefyd melyn, cyfog a'r traed a'r dwylo'n chwyddo os yw'r canser wedi lledu i'r afu/iau

Opsiynau triniaeth ar gyfer canser y fron metastatig.

Mae triniaethau ar gyfer canser y fron metastatig wedi'u cynllunio i leihau tiwmorau ac arafu eu twf, i helpu i leddfu symptomau ac i wella ansawdd bywyd. Yn hytrach na chael un driniaeth yn unig, mae'r rhan fwyaf o gleifion yn cael sawl triniaeth gyda'i gilydd i helpu i frwydro yn erbyn y canser. Mae'r deisebydd am i "bob person â chanser y fron metastatig yng Nghymru gael mynediad at nyrs glinigol arbenigol neilltuedig ar gyfer canser y fron eilaidd" i'w helpu drwy eu triniaeth.

Mae'r elusen canser ac ymchwil Breast Cancer Now yn dweud:

While metastatic breast cancer cannot be cured, treatments can help control forms of the disease for some time and relieve symptoms to help people live well for as long as possible.

Casglu data

Mae [Breast Cancer Now](#) yn amcangyfrif bod canser y fron metastatig ar 35,000 o bobl yn y DU. Mewn tua 5 y cant o fenywod, mae canser y fron eisoes wedi lledu erbyn i'r claf gael diagnosis.

Ym mis Hydref 2021, dywedodd GIG Cymru y byddai'n cymryd rhan yn yr [Archwiliad Canser y Fron Metastatig Cenedlaethol](#) cyntaf erioed a gynhaliwyd gan y Bartneriaeth Gwella Ansawdd Gofal Iechyd (HQIP). Dylai'r Archwiliad hwn, am y tro cyntaf, ddarparu ffigurau cywir ynghylch nifer y bobl yng Nghymru a Lloegr y mae canser y fron metastatig arnynt.

Galwodd Breast Cancer Now am yr Archwiliad yn ei [adroddiad yn 2019](#) a ddatgelodd realiti dinistriol y profiad o fyw gyda chanser y fron anwelladwy yn y DU, a bod llawer o bobl yn profi oedi cyn cael diagnosis, yn cael trafferth i gael cymorth gan nyrs arbenigol ac i gael triniaethau a allai newid eu bywyd.

Galwodd yr elusen ar y llywodraethau yn y DU i gasglu data ar ganser y fron metastatig er mwyn gwella diagnosis, triniaeth a chymorth. [Disgwylir y bydd y mewnwelediadau cyntaf sy'n deillio o'r Archwiliad yn cael eu darparu yn 2023](#) ac y bydd yr Archwiliad yn parhau am o leiaf dair blynedd.

2. Camau gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei [datganiad ansawdd ar gyfer canser](#) ym mis Mai 2022, ac mae hwn yn disgrifio sut y dylai gwasanaethau canser o ansawdd da weithredu. Disgwylir i gynllun gweithredu ar ganser, o dan arweiniad y GIG, gael ei gyhoeddi rywbryd yr hydref hwn.

Dyfynnir llefarydd ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru mewn [erthygl ar Wales online ym mis Mehefin 2022](#) a oedd yn nodi:

We are committed to improving cancer services and outcomes in Wales, including for people with metastatic cancer. Our new cancer information system will enable better service planning for people with metastatic cancer and we are also introducing a national clinical audit that will benchmark the quality of services provided to people with metastatic breast cancer. We will work with the NHS in Wales to reinforce the need for patients to be given information on signs that their cancer has returned and will give further consideration to the role of nurses specialising in metastatic cancer.

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.

P-06-1294 Don't leave metastatic breast cancer patients in Wales behind – An open letter from the patients of Metastatic Breast Cancer in Wales and those personally and closely supporting those with Metastatic Breast Cancer in Wales.

To the minister of health and social services

My name is Tassia Haines and I am a constituent of Aberavon. Unfortunately, I have been living with metastatic breast cancer (MBC) for over two years even though I am just thirty years old. I am receiving treatment from two health boards and have met people undergoing treatment from all over Wales, and regretfully I must inform you, Wales is failing when it comes to meeting the needs of MBC patients, according to us - The people dying from the disease and the close people supporting those with MBC.

The failures surrounding MBC stems from the insufficient implementation of previous cancer delivery plans and the more recent cancer quality statement which, not only preserves Wales as the only UK nation to not have a cancer strategy but neglects to exhibit accountability and therefore improvement when it comes to a jarring decline in best practice and patient care. Namely, combined efforts of the Welsh Government and the Welsh Breast Cancer Group have been ineffective in protecting patients from the inconsistent care received between health boards. Furthermore, there is still no data to show us how many people are living with MBC in Wales, despite the importance of this being raised and promises to rectify this in 2019. As a consequence, progression of care in this field has moved backwards, as we cannot measure the impact of interventions as people living with MBC remain an unrecognised/unknown group in terms of data.

Imagine having the knowledge that you are not only slowly dying but are also having elements of your identity and life robbed by this invisible, vastly misunderstood disease?

Can you comprehend what it is like to navigate your final months/years between disability, pain and death? and in my case be too sick to pursue a career and have a family, but is not sick enough to die, just yet? Now consider the feeling of impending dread as you realise the system you supported your whole life withheld the knowledge from you that could have potentially prevented this from happening and is also making you face your end alone?

Respectfully, you as Health Minister and our government have indirectly become the architects of this dystopian nightmare as the creators of this fractured framework. By not recognizing the importance of access to an MBC clinical nurse specialist (CNS) to every patient with MBC you have denied them a consistent partner who will be with them through their terrifying decline from a healthy, pain free life. An MBC CNS is more than a role; they are our familiar face between all the differing doctors, they are our voice when we are overwhelmed, they are our guides, our translators, the guardians of our dignity and most of all, they are our friends who will hold our hands through our end-of life care.

There must be some element of consistency and accountability centrally to allow health boards to do the best they can.

To help begin the urgent development of MBC care we propose three steps that must improve and be implemented:

1. Diagnosing MBC

1.a. Patients recovering from primary BC must be informed of the red flag symptoms of MBC.

1.b. They must all be made aware and have a direct line of communication to their BC teams when red flag symptoms do arise.

1.c. GPs must be made aware of the red flag symptoms of MBC especially when a patient has already had BC.

2. Data

2.a. We must have a central system to store data of those living with MBC, this enables us:

- To enable the needs of people with MBC to be identified and addressed
- To measure the effectiveness of interventions
- To inform financial and clinical investment where it is most needed

3. Workforce

3.a Pay health professionals appropriately for their over time. They need to feel more valued to be able to make best practice more sustainable.

3.b. Every person suffering from MBC MUST have access to a CNS whose workload is focused only on those suffering from MBC. Their role would ensure they:

- Act as the main point of consistent contact between differing health professionals for the patient (Surgeon, Radiographers, treatment nurses, pharmacists, oncologists, etc)
- Be there to analyse the holistic needs of each individual patient and refer accordingly (Therapies, counselling, benefits, etc)
- Work alongside Oncologists in designing personalised health plans and to deliver these to the patients and to act as the patient's representative within MDT meetings due to the specific individuals wishes and needs.

Please note this list is not exhaustive of an MBC CNS job specification.

As a unit of all those involved in those closely supporting and living with MBC. It is us - the patients and caregivers who wish to sign this letter in support for urgent change. We call upon you as Health Minister to help make the central changes we

need brought forward by this letter to bring back best practice within MBC and meet the needs of patient care.

Due to the lack of data of those living with MBC and their needs in Wales we feel this letter is an important step forward to represent our issues and desires for change.

Yours sincerely

The patients of Metastatic Breast Cancer in Wales and those personally and closely supporting those with Metastatic Breast Cancer in Wales.

P-06-1295 Dylid cynnal arolwg cyhoeddus ar leihau'r terfyn cyflymder diofyn cyn iddo ddod i rym

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 10 Hydref 2022
Petitions Committee | 10 October 2022

Cyfeirnod: SR22/3596-10

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-06-1295

Teitl y ddeiseb: Dylid cynnal arolwg cyhoeddus ar leihau'r terfyn cyflymder diofyn CYN iddo ddod i rym

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Credaf fod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru gynnal arolwg cyhoeddus ar y newid hwn gan y bydd yn effeithio ar bawb! Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth brofedig y bydd yn achub bywydau neu'n lleihau llygredd. Mae tystiolaeth i gefnogi y bydd yn cynyddu'r allyriadau sy'n cael eu rhoi i'r aer gan nad yw ceir wedi'u cynllunio i gael eu gyrru ar y cyflymder hwn! Mae modurwyr bob amser yn cael eu targedu ac mae'n hen bryd i gerddwyr fod yn atebol i ryw raddau! Mae pobl Cymru yn byw mewn democratiaeth, dylid cynnal arolwg cyhoeddus ar y cynnig hwn.

Maent eisoes wedi cynnal arolwg o grŵp mawr ar hyn a phleidleisiodd y mwyaf yn ei erbyn!

Eu hunig dystiolaeth yw damcaniaeth ac achlust. Nid oes ganddynt ddim prawf o gwbl i gefnogi eu honiadau y bydd 20mya yn achub bywydau. Yr hyn



y bydd yn ei wneud yw gorfodi ceir i stopio a chychwyn yn fwy aml ac yn y pen draw byddant yn cronni allyriadau mewn un ardal. Ni allaf ond dychmygu eu bod wedi seilio'r dystiolaeth ffug hon ar eu hadroddiad traffordd ar leihau i 50mya - NID YW'N GWEITHIO!!!!

Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn gwneud mwy i addysgu cerddwyr i groesi ar groesfannau dynodedig yn unig a gosod rhwystrau ar hyd ymyl y palmentydd i'w hatal rhag cerdded allan i'r ffordd unrhyw le y dymunant!

Rydym ni fel modurwyr yn mynd yn fwyfwy rhwystredig am fod yn ysglyfaeth hawdd. O ran beicwyr, gyda'r rheol hon ar waith byddant yn reidio'n gyflymach na cheir. Rwyf wedi gweld hyn eisoes yn yr ardaloedd prawf.

Rhowch lais inni ar hyn ar unwaith!

1. Cefndir

Yn 2019 sefydlodd Llywodraeth Cymru grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i ystyried a ddylai 20mya ddod yn derfyn cyflymder diofyn mewn ardaloedd preswyl. Derbyniodd Llywodraeth Cymru argymhellion y grŵp, gan gynnwys yr argymhelliad y dylid lleihau'r terfyn cyflymder diofyn ar ffyrdd cyfyngedig (y rhai mewn ardaloedd preswyl sydd â system o oleuadau stryd heb fod yn fwy na 200 llath oddi wrth ei gilydd) o 30mya i 20mya.

Yn dilyn ymgyngoriad cyhoeddus a chynllun peilot ar draws 8 cymuned, gosododd Llywodraeth Cymru Orchymyn Ffyrdd Cyfyngedig (Terfyn Cyflymder 20mya) (Cymru) 2022 ym mis Mehefin. Cafodd y Gorchymyn drafft ei basio gan y Senedd ym mis Gorffennaf a disgwyliar iddo ddod i rym ym mis Medi 2023.

Er bydd y terfyn rhagosodedig ar ffyrdd cyfyngedig yn dod yn 20mya, gall awdurdodau priffyrdd (awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer ffyrdd lleol a Gweinidogion Cymru ar gyfer cefnffyrdd/traffyrdd) ddefnyddio Gorchymynion Rheoleiddio Traffig (TROs) i newid y terfyn lle bo'n briodol.

Mae Ymchwil y Senedd wedi cyhoeddi erthygl sy'n edrych yn fanylach ar gyflwyno terfynau 20mya yng Nghymru.

Effaith terfynau 20mya

Mae'r dystiolaeth ynghylch effaith terfynau a pharthau 20mya ar faterion fel cyfraddau anafiadau, ansawdd aer ac allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr wedi cael ei disgrifio'n aml fel tystiolaeth gymysg.

Yn 2018, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru astudiaeth ar sefyllfa'r dystiolaeth ar derfynau cyflymder 20mya mewn perthynas â'r effeithiau ar ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd, teithio llesol a llygredd aer. Hefyd yn 2018, cyhoeddodd Adran Drafnidiaeth Llywodraeth y DU waith ymchwil ar effeithiolrwydd y terfynau hyn. Canfu ymchwil Llywodraeth y DU:

...there is insufficient evidence to conclude that there has been a significant change in collisions and casualties following the introduction of 20mph limits in residential areas...

Yn ôl ymchwil diweddar gan IAM RoadSmart, elusen sy'n hyrwyddo diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, mae cefnogaeth yn y DU ar gyfer gostwng y terfyn cyflymder ar bob ffordd drefol o 30mya i 20mya wedi cynyddu yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl Cyfarwyddwr Polisi ac Ymchwil y sefydliad, nid yw cyflwyno terfyn 20mya cyffredinol, o reidrwydd, yn llwybr delfrydol i'w droedio. Dywedodd:

Each situation needs to be decided on a case-by-case basis, with local considerations and consultation playing an important role.

Mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng terfyn 20mya a pharth 20mya hefyd yn bwysig wrth ystyried y dystiolaeth sydd ar gael. Yn ôl ymchwil gan Brifysgol Queen's, er bod tystiolaeth glir bod cyflwyno parthau 20mya, gan gynnwys mesurau gostegu traffig, yn lleihau amllder a difrifoldeb gwrthdrawiadau ac anafiadau, mae diffyg tystiolaeth ynghylch effeithiolrwydd cyflwyno terfynau 20mya sy'n cael eu gorfodi drwy arwyddion yn unig.

Canfu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen Llywodraeth Cymru 'dystiolaeth lethol' dros fwy na dau ddegawd bod cyflymderau is yn arwain at lai o wrthdrawiadau ac anafiadau llai difrifol. Mae'n nodi bod y risg o rywun yn cael ei ladd bron bum gwaith yn uwch mewn gwrthdrawiad rhwng car a cherddwr ar 31mya (50 cilomedr yr awr) o'i gymharu â'r un math o wrthdrawiad ar 18.6mya (30 cilomedr yr awr).

Roedd ei adroddiad yn crynhoi:

Disgwylir y daw manteision sylweddol o ran diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn sgil galluogi mwy o lawer o'r terfynau 20mya, yn enwedig mewn

cymdogaethau difreintiedig. Yn y tymor hwy, disgwylir i ostyngiadau yn y canfyddiad o berygl ffyrdd arwain at fwy o gerdded a beicio a fydd yn gwella iechyd y cyhoedd ac yn disodli rhai teithiau byr mewn car... Mae mwy o gerdded a beicio hefyd yn debygol o arwain at fwy o gydlyniant cymdeithasol sy'n dod â buddiannau cymdeithasol ac iechyd pellach. Bydd cyflymderau is yn arwain at leihad mewn sŵn traffig, tra bydd effeithiau ar ansawdd aer yn niwtral ar y gwaethaf a bydd cynnydd mewn amserau teithio yn fach...

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi [rhestr o Gwestiynau Cyffredin](#) yn ymwneud â chyflwyno terfynau 20mya sy'n cynnwys gwybodaeth am lygredd a diogelwch ffyrdd. Mae hefyd wedi [datblygu fframwaith](#) i fesur effeithiau'r terfyn is yn ardaloedd y cynllun peilot.

2. Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Mae'r deisebydd yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gynnal arolwg cyhoeddus cyn i'r terfyn rhagosodedig o 20mya ddod i rym. Ym mis Tachwedd 2020, cynhaliodd Llywodraeth Cymru [arolwg cenedlaethol](#) a chanfod bod cefnogaeth gref i'r cynlluniau (81 y cant), yn enwedig ymhlith rhieni.

Cynhaliwyd [ymgyngoriad ffurfiol](#) hefyd yn 2021. Cafwyd ychydig dros 6,000 o ymatebion, er ar yr achlysur hwn dim ond 47% o ymatebwyr oedd o blaid gostwng y terfyn cyflymder tra bod 53% yn erbyn.

Yn ei lythyr at y Cadeirydd dyddiedig 6 Medi, mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd yn nodi manylion yr arolwg a'r ymgynghoriad a amlinellir uchod. Mae hefyd yn cyfeirio at dystiolaeth a ystyriwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas ag anafusion ffyrdd a llygredd.

3. Camau gweithredu Senedd Cymru

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2020, [trafododd y Senedd gyflwyno terfynau cyflymder rhagosodedig 20mya](#) gyda 45 o 53 Aelod yn [pleidleisio o blaid y cynnig](#).

Fel yr amlinellwyd, gosododd Llywodraeth Cymru [Orchymyn Ffyrdd Cyfyngedig \(Terfyn Cyflymder 20 mya\) \(Cymru\) 2022](#) ym mis Mehefin 2022. Cafodd y Gorchymyn drafft ei [basio gan y Senedd](#) ym mis Gorffennaf 2022 a disgwylir iddo ddod i rym ym mis Medi 2023.

Ym mis Ebrill, gwnaethoch **ystyried deiseb** yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i roi'r gorau i gyflwyno'r terfyn 20mya. Bryd hynny gwnaethoch gytuno i gau'r ddeiseb oherwydd gallu awdurdodau lleol i newid y terfyn ar ffyrdd lle na fyddai 20mya yn briodol.

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



Ein cyf/Our ref LW/01672/22

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

6 Medi 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 4 Awst ynglŷn â Deiseb P-06-1295, sef y 'Dylid cynnal arolwg cyhoeddus ar leihau'r terfyn cyflymder diofyn CYN iddo ddod i rym'.

Ar 12 Gorffennaf cymeradwyodd Senedd Cymru y ddeddfwriaeth i ostwng y terfyn cyflymder cenedlaethol diofyn ar ffyrdd preswyl a strydoedd prysur i gerddwyr o 30mya i 20mya.

Ni fydd y ddeddfwriaeth newydd yn gosod terfyn cyflymder cyffredinol ar bob ffordd, ond bydd yn gwneud terfyn diofyn o 20mya, gan adael i awdurdodau lleol, sy'n adnabod eu hardal orau, i gysylltu â'r gymuned leol i benderfynu pa ffyrdd ddylai aros ar 30mya.

Rwy'n ymwybodol bod hyn yn newid mawr mewn ymddygiad. Ar hyn o bryd mae saith awdurdod lleol yn cymryd rhan yn y broses gychwynnol o gyflwyno'r ardaloedd preswyl 20mya. Pwrpas yr ardaloedd preswyl cam 1 yw defnyddio hyn fel cyfle i ddysgu gwersi er mwyn llunio'r broses gyflwyno genedlaethol a chasglu data tymor hir.

Cynhaliwyd [Arolwg Agweddau'r Cyhoedd at Orchmynion Traffig a Therfynau Cyflymder 20mya](#) ymhlith sampl gynrychioliadol o'r cyhoedd ddiwedd 2020. Dywedodd pedwar o bob pump o oedolion Cymru (80%) y byddent yn cefnogi terfyn cyflymder o 20mya yn yr ardal lle'r oeddent yn byw, o'i gymharu ag un o bob pump (20%) a ddywedodd na fyddent yn cefnogi hynny. Cafodd [ymgyngoriad cyhoeddus 12 wythnos o hyd ar y terfyn cyflymder diofyn o 20mya](#) hefyd ei gynnal yn ystod 2021. Mae canlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad yn dra gwahanol i ganfyddiadau'r arolwg barn cyhoeddus. Mae'r gwahaniaeth yn debygol o fod o ganlyniad i'r gwahanol ddulliau samplu ar gyfer pob ymarfer. Roedd y sampl ar gyfer yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus yn hunan-ddewisol, tra roedd sampl yr arolwg barn wedi'i strwythuro i fod yn gynrychioliadol o'r boblogaeth gyffredinol, a oedd felly'n lleihau'r duedd gan rai oedd yn ymateb o ddewis.

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

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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 106
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 ddeiseb yn awgrymu mai'r unig dystiolaeth sydd ar gael yw 'theori ac achlust' fodd bynnag byddem yn cyfeirio Aelodau'r Pwyllgor Deisebau at y sylfaen dystiolaeth sylweddol a gasglwyd dros y 25 mlynedd blaenorol ar fanteision 20mya. Mae tystiolaeth ysgubol bod cyflymderau is yn arwain at lai o wrthdrawiadau ac anafiadau llai difrifol; a thystiolaeth gyson bod anafiadau yn lleihau pan fydd terfynau 20mya yn cael eu cyflwyno. Er enghraifft, cymerodd Awdurdodau Lleol yr Alban ran mewn menter lwyddiannus i leihau'r terfyn i 20mya yn ystod y 1990au hwyr ac rwyf wedi atodi copi o ganfyddiadau'r ymchwil er gwybodaeth. Yn gryno, canfu'r astudiaeth honno fod gostyngiad sylweddol yn nifer y damweiniau a gofnodwyd y flwyddyn ar ôl cyflwyno'r cynllun treialu 20mya, a hefyd gostyngiad sylweddol o ran difrifoldeb, gyda damweiniau difrifol neu angheuol yn gostwng o 20% i 14% o'r cyfanswm.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae 80 o bobl y flwyddyn ar gyfartaledd yn marw ar ffyrdd Cymru, 80 o deuluoedd na fydd eu bywydau fyth yr un fath eto. Mae'r Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Atal Damweiniau (RoSPA) yn nodi bod 45% o gerddwyr yn cael eu lladd os ydynt yn cael eu taro gan gar sydd yn symud ar 30mya neu lai ond dim ond 5% pan fo'r cyflymder yn 20mya neu lai. Mae'r risg o gael eich lladd bron i 5 gwaith yn uwch mewn gwrthdrawiadau rhwng car a cherddwr ar gyflymder o 31mya o'i gymharu â'r un math o wrthdrawiadau ar 18.6mya. Gweler siart 7 ar dudalen 8 am ragor o wybodaeth: [Anafusion ffyrdd adroddwyd amdanynt: 2020 | LLYW.CYMRU](#).

Mae'r ddeiseb hefyd yn cynnwys datganiad am gerddwyr a hoffwn gyfeirio Aelodau'r Pwyllgor Deisebau at y [diweddariad i Reolau'r Ffordd Fawr](#) a wnaed ym mis Ionawr 2022. Mae lleihau nifer y marwolaethau ac anafiadau sy'n digwydd ar ein ffyrdd bob dydd yn gyfrifoldeb yr ydym i gyd yn ei rannu a gallai gwybod a chymhwyso'r rheolau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn Rheolau'r Ffordd Fawr leihau anafiadau ar y ffyrdd yn sylweddol. Cysyniad yw 'hierarchaeth defnyddwyr ffyrdd' sy'n rhoi'r defnyddwyr ffyrdd hynny, a fyddai'n wynebu'r perygl mwyaf pe bai gwrthdrawiad yn digwydd, ar frig yr hierarchaeth. Hefyd, gall cerddwyr ddefnyddio unrhyw ran o'r ffordd a defnyddio llwybrau beicio yn ogystal â'r palmant, oni bai bod arwyddion yn gwahardd cerddwyr.

Yn ogystal, mae sylfaen dystiolaeth gref na fydd 20mya yn cael unrhyw effeithiau negyddol ar ansawdd aer, gyda gwelliannau bach wedi'u gweld mewn gwahanol astudiaethau ar draws y DU. Er enghraifft, efallai y bydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau am weld asesiad diweddar o [lefelau llygredd aer yn Richmond upon Thames](#), yn dilyn gweithredu cynllun 20mya ddiwedd 2019 a dechrau 2020. Dangosodd yr asesiad arwyddion cynnar calonogol y gallai terfynau cyflymder is gyfrannu at lefelau llygredd is. Cyhoeddwyd [memorandwm esboniadol](#) hefyd ym mis Mehefin 2022, pan osodwyd Gorchymyn Ffyrdd Cyfyngedig (Terfyn Cyflymder 20mya) (Cymru) 2022. Yn yr un modd mae Cynghorwyr lechyd Cyhoeddus wedi rhoi gwybod i Lywodraeth Cymru bod ymchwil wyddonol wedi dangos y gall terfynau cyflymder is leihau llygredd lle mae ymddygiad gyrru llyfnach. Mae allyriadau ocsidau nitrogen (NOx) 2 i 4 gwaith yn uwch o dan gyflymiad caled nag o dan gyflymder cyson; felly, yn sylfaenol, bydd mwy o gyflymiad i 30mya, yn llygru mwy na chyflymu i 20mya a gyrru'n fwy cyson wedyn. Yn olaf, er nad yw'r holl dystiolaeth sydd ar gael yn awgrymu bod terfynau 20mya yn lleihau pob math o lygredd aer, derbynnir yn gyffredinol nad ydynt yn cynyddu llygredd aer o'i gymharu â therfynau 30mya (Archer et al, 2008; Journard et al, 1995; TEAG, 2013).

Ceir rhagor o wybodaeth ynglŷn â chyflwyno terfynau 20mya ar ein gwefan yn: [Cyflwyno terfynau cyflymder 20mya | LLYW.CYMRU](#)
[Cyflwyno terfynau cyflymder 20mya: cwestiynau cyffredin | LLYW.CYMRU](#)

Hoffwn hefyd gyfeirio Aelodau'r Pwyllgor Deisebau at [Strategaeth Drafnidiaeth Cymru](#). Newid Hinsawdd yw'r her fwyaf sy'n ein hwynebu ac mae Llywodraeth a Senedd Cymru wedi ymrwymo i'w gymryd o ddifri – gan wneud penderfyniadau na fydd bob amser yn gyfforddus neu'n hawdd, ond sy'n ofynnol ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol Cymru. Mae newid dulliau teithio yn ganolog i'r strategaeth a bydd newid y terfyn cyflymder diofyn o 30mya i 20mya yn chwarae rhan annatod. Rydym yn buddsoddi mewn teithio llesol ac rydym wedi gosod targed o wneud 45% o bob taith drwy drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, cerdded neu feicio erbyn 2040. Bydd y newid hwn i ddulliau teithio yn ei dro yn helpu i leihau allyriadau drwy leihau nifer y cerbydau ar y ffordd yn enwedig y rhai sy'n gwneud teithiau byrrach y gellid eu gwneud ar droed neu feic. Fel gydag unrhyw newid diwylliannol rydym yn gwybod ei bod hi'n cymryd amser i ddarbwylllo'r cyhoedd ac yn anochel byddwn yn wynebu rhyw her, ond rwy'n hyderus os gallwn ni i gyd weithio gyda'n gilydd, gallwn wneud y newidiadau angenrheidiol a fydd o fudd i ni nawr ac yn y dyfodol.

Yn gywir,



Lee Waters AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Deputy Minister for Climate Change

P-06-1295 Hold a public poll on the reduction of the default speed limit BEFORE it comes in to force, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 22.09.22

I still do not agree with the findings. I understand the need to cut speed around schools and extreme built up areas but it being the defacto default is not appropriate. I stand by my comment of it being theory and hearsay. Similarly to the 'findings' on the 50mph reduction on motorways. In theory driving at 50mph will reduce emissions but when the M4 is constantly congested no matter what time of day it is, these findings are useless.

All of this being said, you hit the nail on the head, it is a massive change and therefore MUJST be put to the public for a formal vote and not decided by less than 100 people in CARDIFF! you mention your 'test' areas, yet several of them have already reverted as it is not working and is causing too many issues. You also mention that you want 45% of all journeys to be made by foot, bike or bus, yet most of Wales is rural and does not have the public transport links to accomodate this. I for one will NEVER commute to work on a bike or by foot as it is way too far away, it would increase my commute time by over double. Public transport is not viable for me either as I am not on a bus route or near a train station without driving there.

Please discuss this in your meetings, however the Welsh population HAS THE RIGHT TO DECIDE THIS NOT YOU AS ITS US THAT ELECT YOU! You work for the people not the other way around!

Regards
Mark

Eitem 3.1

P-06-1163 Dylid ymestyn y fwrsariaeth STEMM ôl-raddedig i bob myfyriwr MSc yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rachel Wrathall, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 88 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Ym mis Mehefin 2019 cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru gynllun bwrsariaethau i gynyddu nifer y graddedigion o Gymru sy'n aros yng Nghymru neu'n dychwelyd i Gymru i astudio gradd meistr mewn Gwyddoniaeth, Technoleg, Peirianeg, Mathemateg neu Feddygaeth (a elwir hefyd yn bynciau 'STEMM'). Ar hyn o bryd mae'r cyllid hwn yn berthnasol i brifysgolion traddodiadol yn unig, sy'n eithrio myfyrwyr sy'n dewis gradd Meistr mewn pwnc STEMM trwy ddarparwyr eraill. Mae hyn yn eithrio rhai myfyrwyr y mae angen mwy o hyblygrwydd arnynt o ran y pwnc STEMM neu sut caiff y cwrs ei gyflwyno.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Argymhellodd adolygiad Diamond y dylid ymdrechu "i alluogi myfyrwyr i astudio yn y modd sy'n gweddu orau i'w hamgylchiadau". (Adolygiad o Drefniadau Cyllido Addysg Uwch a Chyllid Myfyrwyr yng Nghymru, 2016).

Ar hyn o bryd nid oes hawl gan fyfyrwyr sy'n astudio ar gyfer gradd Meistr STEMM yn Ysgol yr Amgylchedd yng Nghanolfan y Dechnoleg Amgen (CAT) ym Machynlleth gael bwrsariaeth STEMM gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r cyrsiau a ddarperir yn CAT yn canolbwyntio'n benodol ar gynaliadwyedd, sy'n cyd-fynd ag ymdrechion Llywodraeth Cymru i newid cwrs Cymru tuag at lwybr mwy cynaliadwy (e.e. trwy'r egwyddorion a amlinellir yn Neddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015).

Mae dull addysgu hyblyg yn CAT, ac yn wahanol i brifysgolion traddodiadol, mae'n galluogi myfyrwyr i astudio ar gyfer gradd Meistr a addysgir gan barhau â'u gwaith/cyfrifoldebau gofalu.

Credwn fod eithrio myfyrwyr STEMM mewn sefydliadau fel CAT rhag gallu cael arian bwrsariaeth STEMM yn mynd yn groes i nodau'r polisi bwrsariaeth STEMM.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

Eitem 3.2

P-06-1218 Hysbysu pob person 18 oed sydd wedi derbyn gofal cymdeithasol fod ganddynt yr hawl i wneud cais am eu gwybodaeth bersonol

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Victoria Pritchard, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 260 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Dylai pawb sydd wedi bod yng ngofal y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol gael gwybod am yr hawl sydd ganddynt i wneud cais am eu gwybodaeth bersonol gan y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol wrth iddynt droi'n 18 oed. Gall y broses o adolygu papurau nifer o flynyddoedd ar ôl y digwyddiad dan sylw gael effaith niweidiol sylweddol ar les unigolion a theuluoedd.

Mae gan bob person hawliau dynol, a dylid hysbysu pobl ynghylch yr hawl i weld eu ffeiliau.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Gan fy mod i mor angerddol ynghylch helpu plant eraill, penderfynais wneud gradd mewn gwaith ieuencid a chymunedol. Yn ystod sgwrs gyda fy narlithydd, a oedd yn ymwybodol fy mod i wedi derbyn gofal yn sgil sgysiau blaenorol, gofynnwyd imi a oeddwn wedi gwneud cais i weld fy ffeil diogelu data. Doedd gen i ddim syniad beth oedd y ffeil honno, nac ychwaith at beth yr oedd fy narlithydd yn cyfeirio. Rhoddodd fy narlithydd gyngor wrthyf ynghylch yr hyn y dylwn ei wneud. Dilynais y weithdrefn dan sylw a chefais y ffeil. Edrychodd y dyn arnaf gydag empathi, gan ei fod wedi ei darllen. Roedd yr empathi yr oedd yn ei ddangos imi yn destun peth syndod a dryswch i mi.

Mi es i adref â'r ffeil hon, ac roedd gen i gryn ddiddordeb mewn darllen y cynnwys ar yr adeg honno, yn enwedig yn sgil mynegiant wyneb y dyn, a'r ffaith fy mod i'n gwybod ei fod wedi ei darllen hefyd. Fodd bynnag, doedd gen i ddim syniad beth oedd o'm mlaen i. Roeddwn yn agored i'r trawma plentyndod a'r esgeulustod yr oeddwn wedi'u dioddef. Cefais gymaint o sioc,

bu'n rhaid imi weld seiciatrydd gan fy mod i wedi ail-fyw trawma'r gorffennol.

Nid wyf yn beio'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol am y modd y cefais fy nhrin gan fy rhieni. Nid eu bai nhw oedd hynny.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Caerdydd a Dinefwr
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

Julie Morgan AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref: P-06-1218
Ein cyf/Our ref: JMSS/00641/22

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd – Pwyllgor Deisebau
Senedd Cymru
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1 Gorffennaf 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr ar 27 Mai ynglŷn â'r ddeiseb (P-06-1218) i 'Hysbysu pob person 18 oed sydd wedi derbyn gofal cymdeithasol fod ganddynt yr hawl i wneud cais am eu gwybodaeth bersonol'.

Yn unol â'ch cais, rwy'n amgáu copi o'm llythyr at Benaethiaid Gwasanaethau Plant yr awdurdodau lleol, yn gofyn i Gynghorwyr Personol a thimau Gadael Gofal roi cymorth i unigolion sy'n gadael gofal er mwyn iddynt allu cael mynediad at eu ffeiliau achos.

Yn gywir

Julie Morgan AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 113

Julie Morgan AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref: P-06-1218
Ein cyf/Our ref: JMSS/00641/22

Penaethiaid Gwasanaethau Plant yr Awdurdodau Lleol
Copi at Gyfarwyddwyr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol; Arolygiaeth Gofal Cymru

1 Gorffennaf 2022

Annwyl gyfeillion,

Mae'r Pwyllgor Deisebau yn y Senedd wedi bod yn ystyried deiseb ([P-06-1218](#)) i 'Hysbysu pob person 18 oed sydd wedi derbyn gofal cymdeithasol fod ganddynt yr hawl i wneud cais am eu gywbodaeth bersonol.

Mae Ein Cod Rhan 6 o dan Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014, yn nodi bod rhaid i Gynghorwyr Personol awdurdodau lleol roi cymorth i unigolion sy'n gadael gofal fel y gallant gael mynediad yn hawdd at eu ffeiliau achos. Fel rhan o gyfrifoldebau rhianta corfforaethol awdurdodau lleol, mae'n bwysig sicrhau tryloywder i bobl ifanc am eu hamser mewn gofal a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai awdurdodau lleol weithio gyda'u Rheolwyr Gadael Gofal a'u Cynghorwyr Personol i sicrhau bod gofynion y Cod yn cael eu cyflawni.

Rwy'n gwybod bod y Timau Gadael Gofal yn cymryd eu cyfrifoldebau am gefnogi unigolion sy'n gadael gofal o ddifri, ac rwy'n gobeithio bod fy llythyr wedi bod o gymorth ichi.

Yn gywir,

Julie Morgan AS/MS
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Social Services

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

Tudalen y pecyn 114
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-06-1228 Talu bonws i athrawon uwchradd am farcio a safoni asesiadau swyddogol haf 2021

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Lisa M Williams, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 1,252 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

O ganlyniad i'r pandemig, athrawon Cymru sydd yn cario'r baich am farcio, safoni a chymedroli asesiadau TGAU, UG ac A2 yn lle'r byrddau arholi. Mae hyn ar ben dysgu amserlen arferol a marcio gwaith dysgwyr eraill. Mae rhai athrawon ond wedi cael eu rhyddhau am un awr i gyflawni'r gwaith sydd yn anochel felly wedi gorfod cael ei gwblhau ar ôl oriau gwaith ac ar y penwythnos. Mae athrawon CA4 a 5 Cymru yn haeddu bonws am eu hymdrechion fel athrawon Yr Alban.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

<https://www.thenational.scot/news/19094405.nicola-sturgeon-update-400-payment-secondary-school-teachers-lecturers/>.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Cwm Cynon
- Canol De Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref JMEWL/01566/22

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28 Gorffennaf 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 13 Gorffennaf yn tynnu fy sylw at Adroddiad Cymwysterau Cymru (*Canfyddiadau a phrofiadau o raddio yn haf 2021*), yng nghyd-destun Deiseb P-06-1228: Talu bonws i athrawon uwchradd am farcio a safoni asesiadau swyddogol haf 2021.

Fel y nodais yn fy llythyr dyddiedig 18 Tachwedd, roeddwn yn hynod ddiolchgar am waith caled ac ymroddiad yr holl athrawon a darlithwyr ledled Cymru ac roedd eu hymdrechion ar y cyd yn hanfodol i gefnogi'r gwaith o ddarparu graddau a bennwyd gan ganolfannau. Rwy'n parhau i fod yn ddiolchgar am eu hymrwymiad drwy gydol cyfres arholiadau'r haf 2022, yn enwedig yr arweiniad a'r gefnogaeth a roddwyd i'n dysgwyr wrth baratoi ar gyfer eu harholiadau.

Fel y mae Cymwysterau Cymru'n cadarnhau, comisiynwyd yr adroddiad '*Canfyddiadau a phrofiadau o raddio yn haf 2021*' i ystyried canfyddiadau a phrofiadau athrawon, darlithwyr a phenaethiaid canolfannau a oedd wedi bod yn ymwneud â marcio neu oruchwylio penderfyniadau graddio, ond nid oedd yn archwilio'r mater o gydnabyddiaeth ariannol, sef canolbwynt y ddeiseb.

Amlygodd yr adroddiad nifer o ganlyniadau cadarnhaol ac er fy mod yn ymwybodol bod rhai meysydd y gellid bod wedi'u gwella, roeddwn yn falch o nodi bod bron pob cyfranogwr yn teimlo bod eu rolau a'u cyfrifoldebau yn eglur drwy'r gydol y broses raddio a'u bod yn hyderus yn eu gallu i'w cyflawni. Un ffactor pwysig sy'n cyfrannu at hyn oedd bod y rhan fwyaf o gyfranogwyr yn ymwybodol o, ac wedi mynychu'r hyfforddiant ar y broses raddio a ddarparwyd gan eu canolfannau eu hunain. Roedd yn galonogol gweld bod tua hanner y cyfranogwyr yn ymwybodol o, ac wedi mynychu'r hyfforddiant a ddarparwyd gan CBAC a'u bod, ar y cyfan, yn teimlo bod yr hyfforddiant a ddarparwyd gan Cymwysterau Cymru a CBAC yn glir ac yn ddefnyddiol. Roeddwn yn arbennig o falch bod hyn yn cynnwys rhagfarn ddiarwybod a safoni.

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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 116

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.

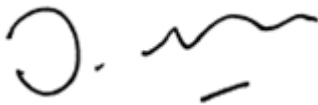
Rwy'n cydnabod y rhan o'r adroddiad yn mynegi y dylai athrawon fod wedi cael eu talu am y gwaith/amser ychwanegol a dreuliodd ar y broses raddio. Efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe bawn yn ail-esbonio'r dull a ddefnyddiwyd yng Nghymru, fel y nodwyd yn fy llythyr dyddiedig 18 Tachwedd.

I gydnabod rôl ehangach ysgolion a cholegau wrth gyflwyno graddau yr haf diwethaf, gostyngodd CBAC ei ffioedd 42% a wnaeth ryddhau £8 miliwn arall i ysgolion a cholegau. Yn ogystal â hyn, a chan gydnabod gwaith helaeth athrawon a darlithwyr, cyfrannodd Llywodraeth Cymru £1.6 miliwn ychwanegol i alluogi gostyngiad cyffredinol o 50% i ffioedd CBAC ar gyfer 2021. Rhyddhaodd hyn £9.6 miliwn o gyllid ychwanegol i ysgolion a cholegau, gyda'r hyblygrwydd i ddefnyddio'r cyllid hwnnw i ddiwallu eu hanghenion a'u hamgylchiadau lleol yn y ffordd orau.

Fel y nodais yn fy ateb blaenorol, yn wahanol i'r trefniadau mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU, cynlluniwyd y model Graddau a Bennir gan Ganolfan yng Nghymru, a'r broses apelio yn benodol, yn fwriadol i alluogi athrawon a darlithwyr i ymgymryd â'r rhan fwyaf o'u rôl yn ystod y tymor. Roedd hon yn ymdrech ymwybodol i gadw gwyliau'r haf yn glir, gan ein bod yn cydnabod bod y gwyliau yn gyfle pwysig i broffesiwn addysg Cymru gymryd seibiant haeddiannol a chyfnod o fyfyrion a pharatoi cyn y flwyddyn academaidd nesaf.

Diolch i chi eto am rannu'r adroddiad hwn a'r newyddion diweddaraf mewn perthynas â deiseb P-06-1228.

Yn gywir



Jeremy Miles AS/MS

Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg
Minister for Education and Welsh Language

P-06-1228 Talu bonws i athrawon uwchradd am farcio a safoni asesiadau swyddogol haf 2021, Gohebiaeth – Deisebydd at y Pwyllgor, 20.09.22

Ymateb i lythyr y Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg (28.7.22) Deiseb P-06-1228

- *"..bron pob cyfranogwr yn teimlo bod eu rolau a'u cyfrifoldebau yn eglur drwy gydol y broses raddio a'u bod yn hyderus yn eu gallu i'w cyflawni.."*
Wrth gwrs bod hwn yn wir achos pobl broffesiynol ydyn ni sydd eisiau y gorau i'n dysgwyr. Roedd dyletswydd arnom i sicrhau bod ein rolau a'n cyfrifoldebau yn eglur a'n bod yn hyderus yn ein gallu i'w cyflawni er mwyn sicrhau llwyddiant haeddianol i'n disgyblion ond roedd hyn ar draul ein hiechyd corfforol a meddyliol a'n bywyd teuluol, wrth i ni orfod neilltuo cyfnodau beichus ychwanegol er mwyn cyrraedd y nodau yma. Awgryma'r Gweinidog bod popeth yn fêl i gyd.
- *"tua 50% yn hapus ar y cyfan bod yr hyfforddiant a ddarparwyd gan CBAC a Chymwysterau cymru yn glir ac yn ddefnyddiol"...*
Beth am y 50% arall a oedd yn anfodlon felly? Oni ddylai'r canran fod yn llawer uwch - dylai addysgwyr ddangos ffydd a bodlonrwydd yn y cyrff proffesiynol sydd i fod i arwain y ffordd? Ydy'r Gweinidog wir yn ymfalchïo yn y canran israddol yma? Neu a ydyw ond yn ceisio crafu unrhyw ffigyrau pitw i osod spin cadarnhaol ar y sefyllfa?
- Sentiment nawddoglyd oedd i'r Gweinidog deimlo ei fod yn gorfod *"ail-esbonio'r dull a ddefnyddiwyd yng Nghymru"*. Ni welodd athrawon a darlithwyr Cymru geiniog o'r £19.2 miliwn a neilltuwyd yn y cyfnod hwn ar gyfer y broses raddio. A oedd yr arian yma wedi cael ei wario yn y ffordd gywir/orau? A'r staff a wnaeth yr holl waith yn derbyn dim, dim hyd yn oed yn nhermau 'amser' er mwyn cwblhau y gwaith.
- *"cynlluniwyd y model yn fwriadol i alluogi i athrawon a darlithwyr i ymgymryd â'r rhan fwyaf o'u rôl yn ystod y tymor."*
Sylwch ar y defnydd o'r *'rhan fwyaf'*, sy'n golygu BOD staff WEDI gorfod aberthu rhywfaint o'u hamser gwyliau tu allan i oriau'r tymor.
"Roedd hon yn ymdrech ymwybodol i gadw gwyliau'r haf yn glir".
Ymdrech efallai ond nid garanti llwyr. A beth am y gwyliau Pasg a Sulgwyn (heb sôn am benwythnosau di-ri) pan gollodd staff amser prin gyda'u teuluoedd, o ganlyniad i'r broses raddio? Roedd cryn dipyn o staff yn gorfod gweithio hefyd yn ystod y gwyliau haf hwnnw yn ymateb i apeliadau graddio gan ddisgyblion a rhieni.

Nid yw ymateb Gweinidog y Gymraeg ac Addysg yn ddigonol. Mae'n glir ei fod yn ochri gyda Chymwysterau Cymru a CBAC. Roedden ni fel corff o athrawon a darlithwyr yng Nghymru yn credu y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru Sosialaidd yn cefnogi ei gweithle addysg fel Llywodraeth yr Alban. Ynghyd â'r broses raddio erchyll, a gorfod wyneb heriau Covid, y Cwricwlwm i Gymru a'r Ddeddf ADY newydd i gyd ar yr un pryd, rydyn ni yn gyflym yn colli ffydd. Byddai iawndal/bonws cyfwerth ag un yr Alban yn mynd cam tuag at adfer ein hyder.

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

P-06-1242 Gwella Gofal Iechyd Endometriosis yng Nghymru Cefndir

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Beth Hales, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 5,895 lofnodion.

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.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

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 ddiodefwyr endometriosis.

(Isod mae'r linc i'r adroddiad hwn gan y Llywodraeth – Endometriosis care in Wales: Provision, care pathway, workforce planning and quality and outcome measures.

<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-03/endometriosis-care-in-wales-provision-care-pathway-workforce-planning-and-quality-and-outcome-measures.pdf>).

A fydddech cystal â llofnodi'r ddeiseb hon er mwyn helpu i godi ymwybyddiaeth o endometriosis ac annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddyrannu'r

lefel briodol o gyllid ar gyfer y cyflwr hwn fel y gallwn gymryd camau tuag at sicrhau cydraddoldeb gofal iechyd yng Nghymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1242
Ein cyf/Our ref EM/02198/22

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

14 Gorffennaf 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 7 Mehefin ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynglŷn â Deiseb P-06-1242 Gwella Gofal Iechyd Endometriosis yng Nghymru.

Fel y gwyddoch, rwyf wedi amlinellu dull gweithredu dwyran er mwyn sicrhau canlyniadau gwell, a rhoi'r gofal a chymorth gorau posibl i fenywod i'w helpu i barhau'n iach ar hyd eu bywydau.

O ran eich pwynt cyntaf, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi datblygu Datganiad Ansawdd ar gyfer Iechyd Menywod a fydd yn ein galluogi i roi trosolwg strategol o'n disgwyliadau o ran darparu gwasanaethau iechyd menywod ledled Cymru. Mae ymddiriedolaethau a byrddau iechyd yn gyfrifol am gynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau iechyd menywod yn unol â'r safonau proffesiynol a'r nodweddion ansawdd a nodir yn y datganiad ansawdd hwn.

Er mwyn ymateb i'r egwyddorion a nodir yn y datganiad ansawdd, bydd GIG Cymru yn paratoui Cynllun Iechyd Menywod a fydd yn disgrifio sut y bydd yn penderfynu ar y ddarpariaeth briodol y mae ei hangen i fodloni anghenion eu poblogaethau lleol, gan gynnwys sicrhau bod y gofal trydyddol priodol ar gael i gefnogi cyflyrau megis endometriosis a'r menopos. Lle bydd gwasanaethau trydyddol yn cael eu darparu, rwy'n disgwyl i'r sgysiau perthnasol rhanbarthol gael eu cynnal i sicrhau bod trefniadau ariannu priodol ar waith, a bod llwybrau'n cael eu gweithredu mewn modd teg ar draws Cymru gyfan.

O ran eich ail bwynt, mae fy swyddogion yn cefnogi'r GIG wrth iddo ddatblygu'r Cynllun Iechyd Menywod. Rwyf wedi bod yn glir bod yn rhaid i'r cynllun adlewyrchu mewnbn sylweddol gan ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth, gan ddangos bod lleisiau a phryderon menywod wedi cael eu clywed.

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

Gohebiaeth.Eluned.Morgan@llyw.cymru
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.

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 Clymblaid Iechyd Menywod Cymru yn grŵp o randdeiliaid allweddol, a chwrrddais â nhw yn ddiweddar i drafod sut y gallem gydweithio i sicrhau bod lleisiau menywod i'w clywed yn glir drwy'r datganiad ansawdd a'r cynllun. Mae fy swyddogion yn cyfarfod yn rheolaidd gyda'r Glymblaid er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn ymgysylltu'n briodol â rhanddeiliaid wrth ddatblygu'r dogfennau hyn. Mae'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r cynllun yn mynd rhagddo, a bydd proses o ymgysylltu ac ymgynghori parhaus â'r Glymblaid a rhanddeiliaid ehangach yn cael ei chynnal er mwyn sicrhau bod y cynllun yn cael ei gynhyrchu ar y cyd a'i fod yn ymateb i anghenion yr holl fenywod sy'n defnyddio ein gwasanaethau iechyd.

O ran eich trydydd pwynt, mae'r Grŵp Gweithredu ar Iechyd Menywod wedi ariannu nyrsys endometriosis arbenigol a chydgyssylltwyr iechyd y pelfis a llesiant ym mhob bwrdd iechyd yng Nghymru. Mae'r swyddi hyn yn gwneud cyfraniad sylweddol i'r gwaith o gefnogi menywod drwy gydol y cyfnod o gael diagnosis a thriniaeth, a hefyd eu cyfeirio at wasanaethau priodol i'w helpu i reoli eu cyflyrau. Mae'r Grŵp Gweithredu ar Iechyd Menywod wedi ymrwmo i ariannu'r swyddi hyn am 3 blynedd gyda'r nod o ddatblygu llwybrau gwell i fenywod sy'n dioddef o endometriosis a chyflyrau iechyd y pelfis, a darparu llwybrau cyson ledled Cymru. Serch hyn, dylid nodi bod hwn yn ymrwymiad cyfnod penodol. Rwy'n disgwyl i fyrrdau iechyd ystyried y gwaith a'r manteision i fenywod a'r gwasanaeth sy'n deillio o'r adnoddau hyn, gan roi ar waith fesurau parhaol fel rhan o'u rhwymedigaethau i ddarparu gwasanaethau o ansawdd uchel. Rwy'n disgwyl i GIG Cymru ystyried hyn wrth ddatblygu'r Cynllun Iechyd Menywod.

O ran eich pwynt sy'n gofyn a fydd endometriosis yn cael ei gynnwys yn y Fframwaith Sicrhau a Gwella Ansawdd ar gyfer Gofal Sylfaenol, dylid nodi bod y Fframwaith yn cael ei adolygu fel rhan o broses deirochrog sy'n cynnwys y byrddau iechyd a Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain. Nod yr adolygiad yw sicrhau bod ffocws y Fframwaith yn adlewyrchu'r newidiadau arfaethedig i Safonau Gofal Iechyd, gan symud oddi wrth ddull gweithredu sy'n cael ei yrru gan dargedau i gylchoedd o brosiectau Gwella Ansawdd. Bydd amrywiaeth eang o brosiectau Gwella Ansawdd yn cael eu datblygu, gan ganolbwyntio ar feysydd blaenoriaeth sy'n gwella gofal cleifion, drwy fod ymarfer cyffredinol yn cael yr effaith fwyaf.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod yr wybodaeth hon o gymorth.

Yn gywir,



Eluned Morgan AS/MS

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



Ymchwil Iechyd
a Gofal Cymru
Health and Care
Research Wales



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Is-adran Ymchwil a Datblygu
Research and Development Division

Jack Sargeant MS
Chair Petitions Committee
Senedd Cymru
Welsh Parliament
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August 2022

Dear Mr Sargent,

Thank you for your letter dated 7th June.

As you may already be aware, the Welsh Government's Research and Development Division (RDD) leads on strategy, policy and funding for health and care research in Wales. It fulfils this responsibility through Health and Care Research Wales which has a remit to stimulate research excellence, build capacity and capability, and support research delivery in translational and applied research.

We are currently preparing to support the Welsh Government's agenda on Women's Health, therefore your letter is very timely as we consider where the key evidence gaps across a range of issues are, inclusive of endometriosis.

This is over and above existing programmes which we support, for instance we make funding contributions to an agreed set of NIHR (England) run funding schemes which also offer opportunities for researchers with an interest in endometriosis. I am also pleased to inform you that we are in the process of making a PhD award in relation to endometriosis.

You specifically note that there are data gaps in the system which could affect the quality of research into endometriosis. I understand that endometriosis is not an easy diagnosis and could well be under-diagnosed as women need to have sufficient symptoms to consult on this condition and there are other conditions caused by the same symptoms.



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<https://healthandcareresearchwales.org>

Whilst Health and Care Research Wales do not have responsibility for the quality of the data in NHS digital systems, there may be opportunities to explore utilising our SAIL DATABANK team in Swansea University to identify the symptom and diagnosis codes and produce the likelihood of symptoms resulting in a diagnosis, and symptom/diagnostic prevalence.

As this piece of work would be very exploratory, it would require a clear steer from members of the Women's Implementation Health Group on the scope of what is included and whether this might provide anything meaningful over and above what is already available.

I am also aware that colleagues in the School of Psychology in Cardiff University have a strong interest in the diagnosis of endometriosis and are supporting Endometriosis Cymru in this area, therefore this may be a more fruitful research area to progress.

Thank you for bringing these issues to our attention.

Yours sincerely,

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

Professor Kieran Walshe

Director of Health and Care Research Wales

P-06-1242 Improve Endometriosis Healthcare in Wales, Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 05.09.22

Many thanks for sending on the latest correspondence regarding my petition, and thank you to everyone for the help they've given with raising awareness of endometriosis through the interview and blog that was put together recently.

I appreciate the ongoing correspondence between Jack Sargeant and Eluned Morgan on this matter, and in regards to the Health Minister's latest letter my thoughts are as follows:

- The Women's Health Quality Statement that was announced is fantastic progress for the various health issues and inequalities that we face. To ensure that the much needed change is delivered for patients in Wales and that tangible progress can be monitored, I would ask that the Committee keep my petition open and on their agenda whilst the Plan is being developed and rolled out;
- The Health Minister has said that *"the Plan must have significant input from service users to ensure women's voices are heard plainly and their concerns reflected"*. I would therefore like to offer my help to the Health Minister regarding engagement opportunities, as I completely agree that it's imperative that patient voices are heard as much as possible during the development of the plan;
- The Health Minister advises that the Women's Health Plan will ensure *"suitable tertiary care is in place to support conditions such as endometriosis"*. One of the questions that I've raised from the start of my petition is regarding the reduction of tertiary care in Cardiff & Vale HB and the lack of tertiary care across the rest of Wales. I therefore still have to ask, what should patients do in the meantime whilst they can't access tertiary care? Why can't the consultant who previously retired (leaving only two endometriosis specialist consultants for the whole of Wales) be replaced whilst the Health Plan is being developed to help address the urgent issue of lack of tertiary care in Wales? Where has the funding gone that was used for his salary? And where are the endometriosis nurses currently signposting the patients who urgently need tertiary care when the waitlists just keep rising?
- I completely concur with the Health Minister's praise of the appointment of the endometriosis nurses. When I was diagnosed, endometriosis nurses weren't in-situ and so I received minimal information and support about the disease and I definitely wasn't signposted to other appropriate services. It was therefore only thanks to the privileged position I'm in of being able to access private healthcare through my work, that meant I was able to seek support to help manage my condition day to day via a private pelvic physio and private mental health support. Even with that, I'm still in pain every day and it's an on-going struggle both physically and mentally (and it's 1 in 10 that have this same chronic illness, but definitely not 1 in 10 who can access private healthcare). I therefore sincerely hope that the WHIG extend the funding of these posts beyond the initial 3 years as it's SO important that progress doesn't end with the endometriosis nurses, and also that we don't see progress eroded at the end of 3 years. Otherwise patients will be back to having nowhere to turn. This is another reason why I ask the Committee to keep the Petition open and help all of us

with endometriosis ensure that the delivery of positive and tangible progress is ongoing;

- Finally, with regard to your point on whether endometriosis will be included in the Quality, Assurance & Improvement Framework for Primary Care, it's not clear whether the Health Minister has answered the question and there's definitely no guarantee that menstrual and gynaecological health conditions will be included. Therefore can the Health Minister offer assurances on this? And how far can patients feed into the process of deciding what might constitute future quality improvement projects?

Please also see below commentary regarding the latest correspondence from the charity Fair Treatment for the Women of Wales, who I volunteer with as one of their endometriosis champions:

Letter from Health Minister to Petitions Committee

1. **Reference to the Welsh Government's Women's Health Quality Statement** - We would be pleased if the QS made some reference to the #WomensHealthWales Coalition's document, at least as a citation, as it clearly evidences the collaborative and co-productive approach taken by the WG team with third sector partners and patient representatives;
2. **Health boards and trusts are responsible for planning and delivery of women's health services in line with professional standards and the quality attributes set out within the Women's Health Quality Statement** - It would be useful for patients to have some sense of how the WG proposes oversight of this activity, both to ensure standards are met equitably across Wales and that third sector / service-users are involved in design and evaluation of services;
3. **Where tertiary services are provided, I expect suitable conversations to take place on a regional basis to ensure appropriate funding arrangements exist and to enable pathways that provide equitable provision across the whole of Wales** - Historically, this has proved problematic due to block funding arrangements in Wales. We would like to see the Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee (WHSSC) playing an active part in these conversations and for national clinical leads and patient advocates to be invited to discuss with them the existing challenges and possible solutions;
4. **Work on the development of the Plan is underway and there will be a process of engagement and ongoing consultation with the Coalition and wider stakeholders to ensure the plan is co-produced and responds to the needs of all women who access our health services** - Beyond the planning stages, we would like to see patient involvement / co-production made a key part of decision-making within implementation groups, and service design / evaluation within each health board. Part of reporting measures should include the degree to which this is taking place. This kind of activity also needs adequate support and resourcing so we would welcome some sense of what plans are in place to provide that sort of sustainability.

Letter from HCRW to Petitions Committee

1. ***We are currently preparing to support the Welsh Government's agenda on Women's Health, therefore your letter is very timely as we consider where the key evidence gaps across a range of issues are, inclusive of endometriosis*** - Can HCRW give some idea of when we might expect to see this reflected in published research priorities / calls? Is HCRW able to provide some sense of the funding that might be attached to women's health-related research projects? Also, can HCRW give some assurances regarding establishing criteria for the co-production of both research topics and project design?
2. ***I am also aware that colleagues in the School of Psychology in Cardiff University have a strong interest in the diagnosis of endometriosis and are supporting Endometriosis Cymru*** - FTWW is pleased to have long collaborated and supported their work on endometriosis. However, longer-term and larger-scale funding is needed to bring some elements of the work to fruition and, indeed, to ensure that they are utilised effectively across Wales, such as digitising the Endometriosis Cymru symptom tracker tool. Might the latter be something with which HCRW could support, or would this be more the remit of Health Education & Improvement Wales?

Please let me know if you require anything further prior to the Petitions Committee meeting on the 19th September.

Best wishes,

Beth Hales

Eitem 3.5

P-06-1262 Llywodraeth Cymru i gynnal ymchwiliad cyhoeddus i benderfyniadau a wnaed ganddi cyn ac yn ystod y pandemig

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Anna-Louise Marsh-Rees, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,116 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Cafodd llawer o anwyliaid eu heintio â COVID-19 mewn ysbytai a chartrefi gofal yng Nghymru. Roedd cyfarpar diogelu personol yn brin, ni phrofwyd staff oni bai iddynt ddangos symptomau COVID, roedd y camau a gymerwyd i awyru ystafelloedd yn ddiffygiol, a rhoddwyd cleifion COVID ar wardiau nad oeddent wedi'u bwriadu ar eu cyfer. Anfonwyd llawer o gleifion adref heb iddynt gael eu hailbrofi; aethant ymlaen i ledaenu'r haint yn y gymuned cyn iddynt farw. Roedd hysbysiadau 'na cheisier dadebru' yn gysylltiedig â nifer o gleifion heb ymgynghoriad. Roedd cyfathrebu'n wael os oedd yn digwydd o gwbl. Yn bendant, ni ddysgwyd y gwersi perthnasol. Dylid craffu yng Nghymru ar y penderfyniadau a wnaed yng Nghymru a effeithiodd ar bobl Cymru.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Fel y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi nodi'n glir drwy gydol y pandemig, cafodd y penderfyniadau ar reolau COVID-19 yng Nghymru eu gwneud yng Nghymru. Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi bod yn awyddus i dynnu sylw at wahaniaethau sy'n aml yn arwyddocaol rhwng y rheolau yng Nghymru a Lloegr.

Byddai cynnal ymchwiliad penodol i Gymru yn gyfle am adolygiad annibynnol i archwilio a ellid fod wedi atal marwolaethau yng Nghymru.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn haeddu cael ei chraffu'n llawn – nid ei thrin fel troednodyn mewn ymchwiliad gan Lywodraeth y DU.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Mynwy
- Dwyrain De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1262
Ein cyf/Our ref FM -/00394/22

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22 Gorfennaf 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Rwy'n ysgrifennu mewn ymateb i'ch llythyr ar 27 Mai mewn perthynas â deiseb gan Deuluoedd mewn Profedigaeth Covid-19 (Cymru) yn galw am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus i Gymru'n unig i'r pandemig.

Rwy'n deall bod gan lawer o bobl – gan gynnwys aelodau'r grŵp – deimladau cryf am yr ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, ac rwyf wedi cael cyfle i drafod y rhain gydag aelodau'r grŵp ar sawl achlysur.

Rwyf wedi nodi fy rhesymau yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ynghylch pam rwy'n credu mai'r ffordd orau o graffu ar benderfyniadau a wneir yng Nghymru yn ystod y pandemig yw drwy fod yn rhan o ymchwiliad ledled y DU. Ni fu unrhyw gamau pellach ers hynny a fyddai'n fy narbwylllo y dylid ailystyried y penderfyniad hwn.

Yr wyf wedi bod yn rhan o'r camau perthnasol wrth i'r ymchwiliad ledled y DU gael ei sefydlu; yn fwyaf diweddar, ymgynghorwyd â Llywodraeth Cymru ynghylch y cylch gorchwyl a gyflwynwyd gan y Farwnes Hallett yn dilyn yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus a arweiniodd. Yr oeddwn yn falch o weld ymateb da i'r ymgynghoriad hwn.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod Gweinidogion yn comisiynu ac yn cytuno ar gylch gorchwyl ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, cyn i'r ymchwiliad ei hun gael ei gynnal yn annibynnol gan y cadeirydd penodedig. Bydd yr ymchwiliad, ar ôl ei sefydlu'n ffurfiol, yn gwbl annibynnol ar y llywodraeth. Bydd y cadeirydd yn penderfynu sut y caiff yr ymchwiliad ei redeg a natur ei adroddiadau. Mae'r cylch gorchwyl yn eang a bydd yn galluogi craffu priodol ar ddigwyddiadau a phenderfyniadau a wneir yng Nghymru.

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

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

Mae'n dal yn bwysig bod yr ymchwiliad i'w weld yng Nghymru ac y dylai tîm yr ymchwiliad ddod i Gymru i gymryd tystiolaeth. Mae'n galonogol bod tîm yr ymchwiliad wedi cynnal ei ddigwyddiadau ymgynghori cyntaf yng Nghymru; bod grŵp Cymru Teuluoedd mewn Profedigaeth Covid-19 dros Gyfiawnder wedi cyfarfod â'r cadeirydd a thîm yr ymchwiliad a bod pobl o sefydliadau ledled Cymru yn cael eu gwahodd i ddigwyddiadau ymgynghori yn y sector. Mae'r ymchwiliad hefyd wedi bod yn ystyried y Gymraeg yn ei waith.

Ym mis Ionawr, darparodd y Gweinidog dros lechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol £4.54m dros ddwy flynedd i gefnogi byrddau iechyd ac Uned Gyflawni'r GIG i ddatblygu rhaglen bwysig a chymhleth o waith ymchwiliol i achosion o Covid-19 oedd wedi dal yr haint mewn ysbytai. Dechreuodd y gwaith hwn ar 1 Ebrill a, hyd yma, mae dros 3,000 o ymchwiliadau wedi dechrau.

Roedd sefydlu ymchwiliad yr Alban yn ymrwymiad maniffesto gan Blaid Genedlaethol yr Alban. Nid oes unrhyw arwydd y bydd ymchwiliad ar wahân yn cael ei gynnal yng Ngogledd Iwerddon ar hyn o bryd.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Drakeford". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

MARK DRAKEFORD

P-06-1269 Peidiwch â gadael i'r cynllun redeg allan ar gyfer pobl sy'n marw yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Marie Curie & MNDA, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 2,195 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Bob blwyddyn, mae miloedd o bobl yn marw yng Nghymru wedi colli'r cyfle i gael gofal lliniarol a diwedd oes.

Roedd y cynllun gofal diwedd oes ar gyfer Cymru yn gweithio i drwsio hyn, ond bydd yn dod i ben ym mis Mawrth. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes cynllun newydd yn barod i gymryd ei le.

Mae arnom angen brys am linell amser, cyllid a staff i gyflawni cynllun newydd.

Peidiwch â gadael i'r cynllun redeg allan heb unrhyw beth i gymryd ei le. Llofnodwch heddiw a helpwch ni i wneud yn siŵr nad yw teuluoedd yng Nghymru yn cael eu gadael mewn twll.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Rydym yn ddiolchgar bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi blaenoriaethu gofal lliniarol a diwedd oes yn Rhaglen Lywodraethu 2021-2026, ond mae'n rhaid gwneud mwy i sicrhau ein bod yn gweld gweithredu priodol.

Bydd strwythurau llywodraethiant clinigol y systemau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru yn cael eu had-drefnu'n fuan. Ym mis Mawrth 2021, lansiodd Llywodraeth Cymru gynigion ar gyfer fframwaith clinigol newydd a Gweithrediaeth newydd ar gyfer GIG Cymru; mae'r fframwaith clinigol yn cynnwys cynlluniau i ddatblygu Rhaglen benodedig ar gyfer Gofal Lliniarol a Diwedd Oes a Datganiad Ansawdd Gofal Lliniarol a Diwedd Oes. Y bwriad yw i'r trefniadau hyn gymryd lle y Cynllun Cyflawni Diwedd Oes cyfredol, a fydd yn dod i ben ar 31 Mawrth 2022.

Mae Rhaglen Gofal Lliniarol a Diwedd Oes i'w chroesawu, ond mae seilwaith heb adnoddau digonol a phersonél cyfyngedig i'r rhaglen, ynghyd â'r pandemig, wedi effeithio ar y gallu gyflwyno'r rhaglen newydd yn ôl amserlen briodol. Gyda diwedd mis Mawrth yn prysur nesáu a heb Raglen Gofal Lliniarol a Diwedd Oes i'w gweld, mae'n edrych fel na fydd gan Gymru gynllun Gofal Lliniarol a Diwedd Oes am y tro cyntaf ers degawd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Canol Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1269
Ein cyf/Our ref EM/01934/22

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2 Awst 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 10 Mai 2022 yn ceisio ymateb i'r canlyniadau arfaethedig a ddarperir gan y deisebwyr ar gyfer Rhaglen Gofal Diwedd Oes. Rwy'n ymddiheuro am yr oedi cyn ymateb.

Rwyf wedi ymateb i bob un o'r prif ganlyniadau arfaethedig isod.

Cynnydd yn y personél o fewn y Llywodraeth a sefydliadau'r GIG sy'n cefnogi'r rhaglen Gofal Diwedd Oes, mewn modd sy'n gydnaws â meysydd cyflyrau a chlefydau eraill. Byddem yn annog penodi Uwch-arweinydd Rhaglen ar gyfer y Rhaglen Gofal Diwedd Oes.

Mae tri aelod o staff yn Llywodraeth Cymru y mae rhan o'u rolau'n wedi ei neilltuo ar gyfer cefnogi'r agenda gofal. Mae'r Dirprwy Brif Swyddog Meddygol hefyd yn darparu goruchwyliaeth a chyfeiriad ar gyfer y rhaglen.

Hefyd yn ddiweddar rydym wedi dyblu nifer y sesiynau y mae Dr Idris Baker, yr arweinydd clinigol cenedlaethol ar gyfer gofal diwedd oes, yn gallu eu darparu, gan gynyddu'r amser y mae'n gallu ei dreulio'n cefnogi'r rhaglen genedlaethol i ddau ddiwrnod yr wythnos.

Hefyd, mae Cydweithrediaeth y GIG yn cryfhau'r tîm sy'n cefnogi'r agenda gofal diwedd oes, drwy benodi rhywun i ddarparu mwy o gymorth i reolwr y rhaglen, rhywun i swydd uwch ar gyfer cefnogi'r prosiect, ac arweinwyr nyrsio a gweithwyr proffesiynol perthynol i iechyd. Bydd arweinydd profedigaeth amser llawn hefyd yn cael ei recriwtio.

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

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

Clustnodi cyllid ar gyfer datblygu a darparu'r Rhaglen Gofal Diwedd Oes am y tair blynedd nesaf.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i ddarparu dros £10.5m ar gyfer sicrhau bod pawb yng Nghymru sydd ag angen gofal lliniarol a diwedd oes yn cael mynediad teg at y gofal a chymorth gorau posibl. Nid oes unrhyw fwriad i leihau'r cyllid hwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf.

Rydym wedi cyflawni yn erbyn ein hymrwymiad yn y Rhaglen Lywodraethu i adolygu cyllid hosbis gwirfoddol gan sicrhau bod £2.2m ychwanegol ar gael i hosbisau Cymru o 2022-23 ar sail reolaidd. Mae hyn yn ychwanegol at yr £8.4m yr ydym yn parhau i'w fuddsoddi bob blwyddyn i gefnogi gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol arbenigol ar draws Cymru.

Mae'r gwaith ar Gam 2 yr adolygiad cyllid, sy'n cynnwys gofal statudol a gwirfoddol, arbenigol a chyffredinol, a'r sbectwm oed cyfan o blant ac oedolion, bellach yn mynd rhagddo. Bydd y cam hwn yn ystyried modelau darparu, unrhyw amrywiaeth ddaearyddol, a dealltwriaeth o'r gwerth a ddarperir gan y gwasanaethau hyn.

Hefyd yn ddiweddar, rwyf wedi cytuno i barhau â'r £2m y flwyddyn ar gyfer cefnogi'r ddarpariaeth gofal diwedd oes yng Nghymru am weddill tymor presennol y Senedd.

Cyhoeddi cynllun gweithredu tair blynedd treigl ar gyfer y Rhaglen Gofal Diwedd Oes yng Nghymru. Bydd hyn yn digwydd ar ôl cyhoeddi'r Datganiad Ansawdd yn Haf 2022.

Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu diweddarau'r Cynlluniau Cyflawni ar gyfer Cynlluniau Iechyd Difrifol. Mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn cael eu disodli gan Ddatganiadau Ansawdd sy'n egluro ein bwriad polisi a'r hyn a olygir gan wasanaeth da. Maent yn disgrifio'r canlyniadau a'r safonau a ddisgwylir wrth sôn am wasanaethau ansawdd uchel sy'n canolbwyntio ar y claf.

Disgwylir i ymddiriedolaethau a byrddau iechyd ddisgrifio sut y byddant yn gweithredu ar ddatganiadau ansawdd drwy eu cynlluniau tymor canolig integredig. Bydd y gwahanol raglenni cenedlaethol, rhwydweithiau a grwpiau gweithredu yn helpu sefydliadau'r GIG i wneud hyn drwy ddatblygu cynlluniau galluogi. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys rhaglen waith Bwrdd y Rhaglen Genedlaethol ar gyfer Gofal Diwedd Oes, a allai fod ar ffurf cynllun gweithredu.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod yr wybodaeth hon o gymorth.

Yn gywir,



Eluned Morgan AS/MS

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

Don't let the plan run out for dying people in Wales

Marie Curie & Motor Neurone Disease Association: Briefing for Petitions Committee, September 2022

RE: Marie Curie Cymru and MND Association have decided to request that the Petitions Committee defer discussion on this petition until later in the term.

We are grateful to the Petitions Committee for their ongoing support of Marie Curie Cymru and MND Association's petition on End of Life Care. This has opened a direct communication channel with the Minister for Health and Social Services, and positive steps forward have been made since the launch of the petition in March 2022. We welcome the Minister's response and are delighted with the progress she has outlined, particularly around increased personnel within the NHS Collaborative and more clarity around the potential role of an implementation/action plan.

However, although we welcome the positive developments over recent months, we are still concerned about the implementation of the End of Life Care Programme.

As the Petitions Committee may know, there are currently delays around the development of the new NHS Executive and a lack of clarity on its objectives. The proposed NHS Executive and the End of Life Care Programme are inextricably linked, and we believe that the stalled End of Life Care Programme is not due to a lack of urgency to act, but the ongoing delays around the NHS Executive. We understand that this issue is much wider than just palliative and end of life care, and many other condition-specific implementation groups and networks are working in similar challenging contexts.

Marie Curie continue to work as part of the End of Life Care Board and we have confidence that all efforts are being made to ensure progress on the End of Life Care Programme, despite delays around the NHS Executive. However, we are unsure how the uncertain external environment and new NHS governance arrangements will impact this eagerness to act over the next few months. We would therefore like to ask the Petitions Committee to revisit this petition, along with the Minister's recent response, later on in the term.

The primary objective of this petition was to see tangible progress on implementing the End of Life Care Programme, including the development of an implementation/action plan. Our hope is that in a few months' time, the function of the NHS Executive will be clearer, and the environment will have allowed progress to be made on the End of Life Care Programme and on our petition's key objectives.

Clarifying the role of Welsh Government staff working on end of life care

In the meantime, we would appreciate if the Petitions Committee could seek to clarify some information with regards to the "three Welsh Government staff with part of their roles dedicated to supporting the end of life care agenda", as mentioned in the Minister's response.

- Given the commitment in the Programme for Government 2021-2026 to prioritise end of life care, we would like to understand how much time each Welsh Government staff member gives to the end of life care agenda.
- In addition, considering the recent increased capacity for end of life care in the NHS Collaborative, are we likely to see a corresponding increase in capacity within Welsh Government to allow for quicker implementation of the End of Life Care Programme?

Eitem 3.7

P-06-1271 Caffael y tir gan Network Rail lle mae ATR884 yn rhedeg fel llwybr caniatol a threfnu cynnal a chadw

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rosanne Stirman, ar ôl casglu cyfanswm o 330 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yr enw lleol ar y llwybr hwn yw Llwybr Cymunedol Cwm Garw ac nid yw wedi cael ei gynnal a'i gadw dros yr 8 mlynedd diwethaf. Mae'n gyswllt hanfodol o ddyffryn sydd ag un pen yn gaeedig ac mae sylwadau i'r Awdurdod Lleol a chyrff eraill yn dal heb eu datrys. Mae un ffordd dosbarthiad A allan o'r dyffryn a'r Llwybr Cymunedol yw'r unig ffordd arall o fynd i mewn ac allan.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ogwr
- Gorllewin De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1271
Ein cyf/Our ref LW/01515/22

Jack Sargeant AS
Cadeirydd – Pwyllgor Deisebau

23 Awst 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch am eich llythyr pellach ar 13 Gorffennaf ynglŷn â Deiseb P-06-1271 *Caffael y tir gan Network Rail lle mae ATR884 yn rhedeg fel llwybr caniatol a threfnu gwaith cynnal a chadw.*

Mae fy swyddogion nawr wedi cael cyfle i godi'r mater hwn gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr (BCBC) a ddywedodd eu bod wedi cael trafodaethau manwl gyda Network Rail ynghylch perchnogaeth o'r tir a rhwymedigaethau at y dyfodol. Gan mai mater i Network Rail a BCBC yw hwn, mae'n dda gen i ddatgan a chroesawu'r ffaith fod y ddau barti yn cydweithio'n adeiladol â'i gilydd i ddatrys y mater.

Mae BCBC wedi cadarnhau eu bod yn deall, mewn egwyddor, bod Network Rail yn hapus i drosglwyddo perchnogaeth o'r tir i BCBC. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn ddibynnol ar ddatrys materion cyfreithiol manwl.

Yn y cyfamser, mae BCBC yn y broses o gomisiynu ymgynghorwyr i gynnal astudiaethau dichonoldeb yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon gan ddefnyddio cyllideb a ddyrannwyd o Gronfa Teithio Llesol Llywodraeth Cymru. Bydd yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb yn canfod pa waith sydd ei angen sicrhau bod y llwybr yn bodloni safonau gofynnol, yn ogystal â chostau manwl.

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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.

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Mae BCBC wedi cynghori eu bod wedi trefnu cyfarfod gyda gwahanol randdeiliaid gan gynnwys Sarah Murphy, AS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, aelodau lleol a Sustrans i drafod materion yn ymwneud â'r llwybr.

Yn gywir,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lee', is positioned on a light grey, textured rectangular background.

Lee Waters AS/MS

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Newid Hinsawdd

P-06-1272 Gwahardd defnyddio 'cymalau dim anifeiliaid anwes' mewn cytundebau tenantiaeth yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sam Swash, ar ôl casglu 857 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae nifer y bobl sy'n rhentu'n breifat yn cynyddu o flwyddyn i flwyddyn – ar hyn o bryd mae llawer yn cael eu gwahardd rhag cadw anifeiliaid anwes oherwydd cymalau yn eu cytundebau tenantiaeth.

Ni ddylai'r manteision o berchen ar anifeiliaid anwes gael eu cyfyngu i bobl sy'n berchen ar dŷ. Dylai'r rhai sy'n rhentu gael yr un hawl i gadw anifail anwes â pherchnogion tai.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Yn ôl Dogs Trust, y prif reswm dros roi cŵn mewn canolfannau ailgartrefu yw oherwydd newid mewn amgylchiadau, fel methu byw mewn eiddo rhent gydag anifail anwes. Mae'r cymalau hyn hefyd yn atal nifer fawr o bobl rhag gwirfoddoli i ailgartrefu anifeiliaid anwes; maent yn cael eu gwahardd rhag gwneud hynny i bob pwrpas o ganlyniad i'w statws fel tenant. Mae hyn yn golygu bod anifeiliaid anwes yn dioddef yn ogystal â thenantiaid.

Ym mis Ionawr 2021, cyflwynodd Llywodraeth y DU Gytundeb Tenantiaeth Enghreifftiol newydd a oedd yn gwahardd landlordiaid rhag cyflwyno gwaharddiadau cyffredinol ar anifeiliaid anwes. Caniatâd ar gyfer anifeiliaid anwes yw'r safbwynt arferol erbyn hyn. Yng Nghymru, nid yw hyn wedi'i gynnwys, ac felly mae tenantiaid Cymru yn llai tebygol o allu cadw anifail anwes na thenantiaid eraill yn y DU.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Alyn a Deeside
- Gogledd Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-06-1272
Ein cyf/Our ref JJ/01547/22

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05 Awst 2022

Annwyl Jack,

Diolch i chi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 14 Gorffennaf ynghylch anifeiliaid anwes mewn eiddo rhent preifat.

Rydym wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau sy'n ei gwneud yn glir i landlordiaid bod yn rhaid i contractau newydd o dan Ddeddf Rhentu Cartrefi (Cymru) 2016 gydymffurfio â Deddf Hawliau Defnyddwyr 2015 ynghylch tegwch o ran telerau. Nodir hefyd y dylai unrhyw gymal sy'n ymwneud ag anifeiliaid anwes fel teler ychwanegol yn y contract ganiatáu i ddeiliad contract ofyn am ganiatâd i gadw anifail anwes, ac ni fyddai'r landlord yn cael gwrthod y cais yn afresymol ([Rhentu cartrefi: cwestiynau cyffredin \(landlordiaid\) | LLYW. GYMRU](#)).

Byddaf yn gofyn i fy swyddogion sicrhau bod yr holl ganllawiau wedi eu lleoli mewn un man amlwg o'r wefan ar gyfer landlordiaid a thenantiaid, gan esbonio beth yw hawliau a chyfrifoldebau pobl o ran cadw anifeiliaid anwes mewn eiddo rhent yng Nghymru. Byddwn yn sicrhau ei fod yn cynnwys cyngor ar sut i herio teler contract nad yw'n caniatáu anifeiliaid anwes mewn ffordd annheg, neu benderfyniad gan landlord sy'n ymddangos yn afresymol pan fo tenant wedi gofyn am gadw anifeiliaid anwes. Byddwn hefyd yn cynnwys manylion sefydliadau a all gynnig cyngor a chymorth yn y sefyllfaoedd hyn.

Mae Deddf Hawliau Defnyddwyr 2015 yn delio â chontractau preifat, gan gynnwys Tenantiaethau Byrddaliadol Sicr. Mae'r term "rhesymol" yn derm cyfreithiol generig sy'n caniatáu ystyried pob math o ffactorau. O ran anifeiliaid anwes, gall y ffactorau hyn gynnwys y math o eiddo, y math o anifail anwes, amgylchiadau unigol y tenant, ac unrhyw ffactorau lliniarol y gall y landlord eu hystyried yn briodol. Yn ein tudalennau canllaw, gallwn archwilio'r potensial i ddarparu senarios a allai fod yn rhesymol neu beidio, ond mae'n rhaid i ni fod yn ofalus iawn nad ydym yn cyhoeddi cyngor y gellid ei ystyried yn ddehongliad o'r gyfraith.

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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 142
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Rwyf hefyd am weld diwedd ar hysbysebion eiddo sy'n nodi dim anifeiliaid anwes fel teler cyffredinol. Mae deddfwriaeth hysbysebu yn parhau i fod yn swyddogaeth a gadwyd yn ôl. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyhoeddi ei chynlluniau i ddeddfu er mwyn caniatáu mwy o hawliau i denantiaid o ran gallu cadw anifeiliaid anwes mewn eiddo rhent. Wrth gwrs, byddwn yn croesawu penderfyniad Llywodraeth y DU i ddeddfu i wahardd hysbysebion eiddo sy'n nodi dim anifeiliaid anwes fel rheol ar draws y DU. Bydd fy swyddogion yn parhau i ymgysylltu â swyddogion Llywodraeth y DU i ganfod beth yn union yw'r cynlluniau ar gyfer hysbysebion eiddo yn ehangach, gan gynnwys cynigion i wahardd gwahaniaethu yn erbyn tenantiaid ar fudd-daliadau, neu "Dim DSS" fel y'i gelwir yn fwy cyffredin.

Yn gywir,



Julie James AS/MS

Y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd
Minister for Climate Change

Petition P-06-1272 – Ban the use of ‘no pet clauses’ in tenancy agreements in Wales

Response from petitioner, Sam Swash, to Minister for Climate Change’s letter to Jack Sargeant MS, Chair of the Petitions Committee 06.09.22

Dear Petitions Committee,

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to respond to the letter from Julie James MS, Minister for Climate Change.

Summary

Unfortunately, the Minister continues to display a level of intransigence and unawareness as to the realities of no pet clauses in Wales that is incomprehensible.

The Minister’s letter makes two points that can be summarised as follows:

- That the legislation requires terms within contracts to be reasonable, and that this applies to pets in rented properties, and
- That the Minister and the Welsh Government more broadly considers that it is reasonable to allow pets in rented accommodation as set out in the guidance

The Minister also sets out options for tenants who wish to challenge a refusal to allow a pet.

However, the letter utterly disregards the failure of the present measures which it references. If they worked, this petition would not have been presented to the Senedd. The largest cause of homelessness is the ending of a private sector tenancy. When a private sector tenancy ends for a tenant with a pet, it is, at present, nigh on impossible for them to find alternative accommodation in the private rented sector. Since this petition has gone live, I have been contacted by signatories living in Wales who are contemplating moving to England, such are the difficulties they face in trying to rent a home with a pet in Wales.

The Consumer Rights Act 2015 that the Minister references can only be relied upon by those who have already taken out a contract, which the Minister acknowledges by referring to “contract-holder[s]” in her reply. The reality of the situation is, as soon as a prospective tenant tells a letting agent or a landlord that they have a pet, they are immediately dismissed. Providing ‘advice’ on how to ‘challenge a contract term that unfairly disallows pets’ is of no use to people who are immediately deemed unworthy of a tenancy and are therefore never in a position to view, negotiate or sign a ‘contract’ in the first place. Similarly, allowing “contract holders” the right to “request a pet” is only useful for those people who are already tenants in a property. It does absolutely nothing for people looking to rent with a pet - the people being roundly dismissed before even viewing a property on the basis of their pet ownership.

The Minister implicitly acknowledges these issues in the final paragraph of her letter in which she says: *“I also want to see an end to property adverts which specify no pets as a blanket term. Advertising legislation remains a reserved function. The UK Government have announced their plans to legislate to allow tenants more rights in terms of being able to keep pets in a rental property. I would, of course, welcome a UK Government decision to legislate to ban property adverts which specify no pets as a rule across the UK.”*

The inadequacy of this section is hard to overstate, for two reasons:

- A ban on advertising no pet clauses, which the Minister says she wants, would be a default side effect of banning the clauses. The UK Government has not acted to ban adverts in Wales stating that a tenancy deposit will not be protected in an assured shorthold tenancy, and yet such adverts do not exist because the Welsh Government have banned such an action. If the Welsh Government had chosen not to require deposit protection, but to instead ask the UK Government to ban adverts saying a deposit would not be protected, then Welsh tenants would still be waiting for their deposits to be protected
- A ban on advertising no pet clauses would not ban the clauses themselves, only their advertisement. If the UK Government does bring forward a ban, as the Minister says she hopes, this will not increase at all the number of properties available for tenants with pets. All it will do is require them to spend even more time sending out requests and enquiries to landlords who would not let them a property anyway. A ban on advertising clauses that remain legal to include in a contract would be actively counter-productive to the rights of tenants with pets

Banning no pet clauses in Wales has cross-party support in the Senedd and, as evidenced by the number of signatories to the petition, has popular support across Wales. Fundamentally, this issue comes down to whether the Welsh Government believes tenants deserve the same rights and dignities as home-owners, or whether they should continue to live as second-class citizens with punitive restrictions imposed upon them at the sole benefit of a small private landlord class.

Conclusion

In essence, the vast majority of the response provided is predicated on the Minister’s assumption that contracts have been shown to a prospective tenant. Above, I have outlined why such a position fundamentally misunderstands the reality of the situation.

While the Minister has declined to ban no pet clauses as the petition asks, and has not committed to producing any new statutory guidance, she has generously agreed to move some existing guidance from one part of the Welsh Government’s website to another. This moving some existing non-statutory guidance from one part of the Welsh Government’s website to another is a major step forward for tenants’ rights in Wales, and will surely be celebrated as one of the great successes of this Senedd term.

When this petition was created, thousands of tenants were faced with constant rejection by prospective landlords who include blanket no pet clauses in tenancies. However, we are certain that the moment that some existing non-statutory guidance is moved from one part of the Welsh Government's website to another, landlords across Wales will drop their no pet clauses en masse. In some parts of Wales, 63% of landlords ban pets¹. However, once landlords hear that the Minister has made moving some non-statutory guidance from one part of the Welsh Government's website to another a priority for her officials, we fully expect this figure to drop to 0%. After all, we are certain that most landlords were banning pets explicitly because they had very strong feelings about the layout of non-statutory guidance on the Welsh Government's website.

We know that by taking such bold and decisive action to move some existing non-statutory guidance from one part of the Welsh Government's website to another, the Minister will incur the angry wrath of powerful vested interests who much preferred the non-statutory guidance be kept in its present location on the website. However, we would urge the Minister to stand strong against such criticism. Given the ambitious nature of the proposals to move some existing non-statutory guidance from one part of the Welsh Government's website to another, we anticipate that this issue will become one of the most discussed topics in Welsh politics. It is likely that those in the anti-move-some-non-statutory-guidance-from-one-part-of-the-Welsh-Government's-website-to-another lobby will throw around accusations that the decision to move the guidance is an act of 'Stalinism' or 'Maoism'. However, we would point out that whilst Stalin and Mao were both undeniably significant historical figures, nothing they achieved comes close to the scale of moving some existing non-statutory guidance from one part of the Welsh Government's website to another.

We wonder if the Petitions Committee would be willing to give the petitioners some guidance; is it possible or appropriate to append a suggestion to this petition that the day that some existing non-statutory guidance is moved from one part of the Welsh Government's website to another could be commemorated as an annual public holiday in Wales, or would it be better to start a new petition to mark this day forevermore? We feel very strongly that the outpouring of gratitude from tenants across Wales at the Ministers' decision to move some non-statutory guidance from one part of the Welsh Government's website to another will require such an action.

¹ <https://www.housebeautiful.com/uk/lifestyle/property/a27184065/landlords-letting-agents-renting-pets-allowed>

P-06-1274 Rhowch stop ar y camau i amddifadu Trefynwy o'i Cherbyd Ymateb Cyflym

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Lorraine Allman, ar ôl casglu 103 llofnodion ar-lein, a 3,208 ar bapur, sef cyfanswm o 3,311 llofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru yn ystyried mynd â'r Cerbyd Ymateb Cyflym o orsaf ambiwlansys Trefynwy, gan adael UN ambiwlans yn unig ar gyfer yr ardal. Bydd gwneud hyn yn arwain at amseroedd ymateb hirach. Cafodd Cerbydau Ymateb Cyflym eu cyflwyno am eu bod yn gallu cyrraedd cleifion sy'n gritigol, sydd mewn mannau diarffordd, sy'n sâl, ac sydd wedi'u hanafu yn gyflym er mwyn lleddfu poen a dioddefaint ac achub bywydau. Nid yw hynny wedi newid, ac mae'r ffaith bod poblogaeth yr ardal yn cynyddu yn golygu bod angen mwy o adnoddau, nid llai.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol:

Mae data'r Cyfrifiad ar gyfer ardal Trefynwy'n dangos cynnydd o flwyddyn i flwyddyn yn ffigurau'r boblogaeth yno.

Gofynnwyd am ddata o dan y Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth i ganfod sawl gwaith y mae'r Cerbyd Ymateb Cyflym wedi cael ei ddefnyddio bob blwyddyn, ond, yn seiliedig ar wybodaeth am y gymuned, mae'n debyg ei fod yn cael ei ddefnyddio bob dydd. Mae gen i hanes personol o rywun yn fy rheulu yn dioddef o waedu digymell ar yr ymennydd dair blynedd yn ôl yn Nhrefynwy. Y Cerbyd Ymateb Cyflym oedd y cyntaf i gyrraedd, ac nid oes dwywaith na fyddai'r person hwnnw'n fyw heddiw hebdo.

Ym mis Mawrth 2012, mewn datganiad, dywedodd Stuart Fletcher, Cadeirydd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Ambiwllans ar y pryd: "I believe that they provide a very rapid response which allows immediate life saving first aid to be applied until the arrival of the ambulance".

Ar ôl i wasanaethau gofal iechyd yn sir Fynwy gael eu hisraddio yn ddiweddar, fel y gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ysbyty Nevill

Hall, a'r Fenni bellach yn gweithredu fel uned mân anafiadau yn unig, ni allwn ganiatáu i adnoddau brys yr ardal ddirywio ymhellach.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Mynwy
- Dwyrain De Cymru



Swyddfa'r Prif Weithredwr a'r Cadeirydd

Chair and Chief Executive's Office

Our Ref: JK97/et

27 July 2022

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

Sent via email:- petitions@senedd.wales

Dear Mr Sargeant

Re: Petition P-06- 1274: Stop the Removal of the Rapid Response Vehicle for Monmouth

Many thanks for your correspondence in relation to the above matter. As you will know, we have met with members of the campaign group, led by Lorraine Allman, and have recently provided to them the enclosed briefing, which outlines our response to some of the petitioners' core questions.

As you might expect, there are some core facets to the roster review which, while they might feel counter intuitive, are very much borne out in the extensive modelling we have undertaken. These are explained in further detail in the briefing enclosed but, in summary, there are three main issues which we have to reflect in our planning:

- Everything we do is on a health board level. We don't do any modelling at a locality level as we are not commissioned on a locality or county basis
- Demand is generally low per head of population in the Monmouthshire area which will have been factored into the modelling

Mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg, ac na fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi

The Trust welcomes correspondence in Welsh or English, and that corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay

- All of our modelling is done via a very sophisticated independent/external simulation model. This takes information on where demand occurs, what road journeys are like, how long ambulances stay at scene, how often the patients have to be conveyed
- This model is used to determine the best mix of hours and locations to get the best performance for the health board population within the resources that are available to us. There is more information about this in the accompanying document.

Our core aim is to improve response times for patients across Wales. Our commissioners, the seven health boards in Wales, supported our 2019 Demand and Capacity Review, one of the outputs of which was the roster review, and are fully supportive of its implementation. Indeed, we are coming under pressure to deliver on it. Similarly, the Minister for Health and Social Services is fully briefed.


We, and our commissioners, scrutinise our performance with forensic interest, and we will, of course, be keeping an eye on performance as new rosters are rolled out across Wales. This process will begin in September and take a few months to fully complete.

We have afforded petitioners the opportunity to visit our clinical contact centre at Vantage Point House, Cwmbran, to understand more about how resources are dispatched and allocated. Similarly, we have offered an opportunity for petitioners to see a demonstration of our modelling software, so that they can see at first hand the level of sophistication it uses. We await their response to these offers.

We do realise that petitioners have the very best interests of their community at heart, and I have reassured them, as I have a number of politicians across Wales, that our sole focus is on delivering improvement, rather than detriment, for our patients.

In summary, I hope the information we have provided is helpful, but I remain happy to discuss any matters where you feel further clarity is required.

Yours sincerely



Jason Killens
Chief Executive

Enc.

Cc: Rachel Marsh, Executive Director of Strategy, Planning and Performance
Estelle Hitchon, Director of Partnerships and Engagement

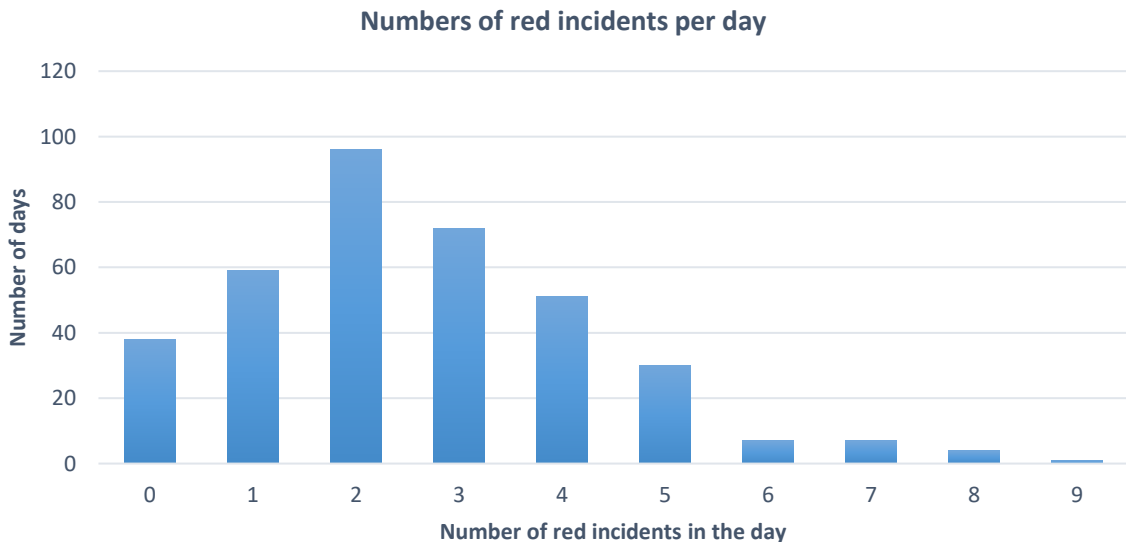
Monmouthshire

What is considered to be a low level of RED calls?

The Welsh Ambulance Service does not use a rigidly defined measure of what constitutes a low level of red calls. The table below provides a snapshot of demand per 10,000 population for each locality within the Aneurin Bevan Health Board area. This shows that Monmouthshire has the lowest level of demand per 10,000 population.

2021 Data	Red Incidents	Total Incidents	2021 Population <small>(new census data)</small>	Red per 10,000	Total per 10,000
Monmouth	965	13,214	93,000	104	1,421
Blaenau Gwent	1,029	11,743	66,900	154	1,755
Caerphilly	2,381	25,584	175,900	135	1,454
Newport	2,187	23,942	159,600	137	1,500
Torfaen	1,207	18,382	92,300	131	1,992
Whole Aneurin Bevan	7,769	92,865	587,700	132	1,580

The graph below shows the number of red calls per day across the Monmouthshire area. This indicates that in 2021 there were 38 days with no red calls, 59 days with 1 red call and 96 days with 2 red calls.



The modelling that the Trust undertakes, whether that be with ORH or Optima (our external and independent operational and simulation modelling providers), uses this historical demand data to determine the best number, type and location of responding vehicles. This will take account of both the need to respond as quickly as possible but also the need to make sure that each vehicle is utilised as efficiently as possible thus offering the best value for local communities.

On reflection and review of the data for Monmouthshire from WAST, ABUHB, and QOF presented today, can you confirm that all of this data has been included in the original (ORH) and subsequent (Optima) modelling? If not, (for example the QOF data you confirmed has not been), please advise why not?

In 2019, an independent Emergency Medical Service Demand & Capacity Review was undertaken by ORH. The Review was undertaken on behalf of WAST and the Emergency Ambulance Services Committee (EASC) which represents the seven health boards in Wales. EASC commissions ambulance services across Wales and commissions the Trust to deliver levels of performance/patient safety (and report on them) at a health board level. The Review outcomes and recommendations are therefore based at a health board level.

A key element of the review was a consideration of how 999 demand may change over a 5 year period. ORH used 3 statistical techniques for forecasting patient demand including:

- Projecting forward the average demand trend seen in historical data from 2012 to 2018 (this gave an overall annual demand increase projection of 2.1% across Wales)
- Holt Winters statistically seasonally adjusted time series projection (this gave an overall annual demand increase projection of 2.3% across Wales)
- Analysis of demand by age and gender forecasted forward using ONS predictions of population changes in each health board area (this gave an overall annual demand increase projection of 2.5% across Wales)

The Trust in collaboration with the Chief Ambulance Services Commissioner agreed that the middle forecast would be used i.e. a 2.3% increase in demand per year. It is noted that this forecast demand increase is greater than the projected national population increase, and is reflecting therefore the increasing morbidity of the populations across Wales.

There are detailed disease registers which are used to support the Quality Assurance and Improvement Framework (previously QOF) which provide information on rates of certain disease types in each health board / locality / GP practice. This data cannot be used to predict 999 demand, as there is no link that we are aware of which provides a direct correlation between the numbers of people with dementia for example and the number of 999 calls that they will generate.

We are confident that the use of demand trends over time is the best way to forecast future demand. The methodology we have used is similar in nature to that used across the UK and internationally when forecasting/modelling ambulance activity, capacity and performance.

One other important point to note is that the Trust continues to update its modelling where it sees changes to demand that were not forecast in the 2019 review. As an example, we have recently seen significant increases across Wales in the number and proportion of red calls and we have therefore updated our modelling and agreed consequent increases in resources with our commissioners as a result.

How are the required vehicle numbers and types identified to meet the forecast demand?

The demand and capacity review undertaken by ORH in 2019 identified the optimum shift patterns and rosters to be implemented at the end of 2 years growth in staff numbers i.e. in 2021. Commissioners have provided resources to support 263 WTE additional front line staff over the last 2 years.

In order to be able to determine the best use of this staff resource, ORH built a powerful simulation model of the service. This is a computer representation of a real life system and its behaviour. ORH have created a virtual replica of the Welsh Ambulance Service.

ORH built the model by taking a large download of data from the Trust's Health Informatics function. This included patient incident demand data for seven years, actual average road speeds for the Trust's different ambulances, rosters and other information e.g. expected hospital handover delays. Once the model was built, ORH tested it to ensure that when the simulation model was run, it delivered the same level of performance as real-life. Once they were satisfied that the model was a true replica of real life, they were then able to make changes to the model, for example increasing demand, and identify the impact of these changes on ambulance response times. They can also use the model to identify the optimum hours of operation and locations of each vehicle type to maximise performance (response times). The embedded link below links to a video on the ORH website which explains in some more detail how this type of simulation model works.

[Emergency Medical Services – ORH \(orhltd.com\)](http://orhltd.com)

Based on this very sophisticated model, ORH have not recommended that a Cymru Hugh Acuity Response Unit (CHARU) be based in Monmouth. In looking ahead another three years, and including a further three years of demand increases, ORH would still not recommend a CHARU in that location.

It should be noted that the absence of the physical CHARU in an area does not mean that area will not receive the service. All WAST resources are deployed dynamically and the closest resource to any emergency will always be deployed, even if this is coming from out of county. That is, and always has been, the case.

If there are a low-level of RED calls in the area, and the RRVs can't take those seriously ill (assumed category RED) patients to hospital, why invest in more EAs?

Emergency ambulances (EAs) can respond to a wider patient incident range than an RRV (now CHARU) and they are a conveying resource i.e. they can take patients to hospital. RRVs (now CHARU) primarily focus on RED (immediately life threatening incidents), which accounts for 10% of total patient demand. The rationale for investing in CHARU is that with enhanced paramedical skills (beyond those of a standard paramedic deployed today) and an often faster response than an EA, CHARU practitioners can help keep the sickest patients alive and/or stable prior to conveyance by a supporting emergency ambulance. With their focus exclusively on the sickest patients and enhanced skills, it is anticipated survival rates and therefore outcomes will improve.

The bulk of the Trust's patient demand is in the Amber (serious, but not immediately life threatening) category which accounts for 72% of patient demand. The bulk of patient safety incidents occur in the Amber category and therefore we need to optimise conveying resource for this category of patient, many of whom are very unwell and need hospital care.

How many EAs will be available to serve Monmouth?

Monmouth station will have one 24/7 (or 168 hours) EA. Monmouth forms part of the Aneurin Bevan North locality, which also includes Aberbeeg (Abertillery), Abergavenny and Tredegar. These stations will see 245 hours, 168 hours and 168 hours EAs respectively.

A 24/7 ambulance resource equates to 168 hours per week. For the Aneurin Bevan health board the planned level of EAs will change from 2,577 (current) to 3,136 hours per week. The RRV (now CHARU) will change from 2,091 to 826 and Unscheduled Care Service ambulance resource from 512 to 519.

It is important to note that the Trust has historically had insufficient funding to recruit the number of staff required to fill the rosters, so the 2,577 hours referenced above in the current rosters needs to be treated with a degree of caution. For Aneurin Bevan, the EMS Demand & Capacity Review identified a gap of 53.58 FTEs or 23%. The Trust has now been funded to close this gap. As a result of the additional modelling undertaken and referenced above, the Trust requires a further 18.24 FTEs to fully deliver the CHARU resource in Aneurin Bevan which will boost the FTE uplift to 30%. The Trust has recently been provided with around two thirds of the resource required, with recruitment having commenced in the last couple of weeks.

The Monmouth RRV itself was largely staffed via colleagues choosing to cover it via overtime, rather than with that particular roster line being permanently filled, and in 21/22, only 53% of the RRV hours were produced.

Monmouth will see an increase of 5.4 WTE:-

- -2.2 Paramedics
- +6.9 Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs)
- +0.6 Ambulance Care Assistants

We appreciate this is a dynamic service once the vehicles are on the road, but to start with which bases will they be at for serving Monmouthshire?

There are three stations in Monmouthshire: Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth. The following table shows the planned new rosters for each station.

	EA	CHARU	UCS
Abergavenny	168	0	74
Chepstow	168	0	0
Monmouth	168	0	0

Note: where 168 hours = 1 x 24/7 ambulance resource.

We appreciate the initial extra numbers of staff are now in place?

The staff required for the Monmouth station in the re-rostered position are now in place i.e. for the 24/7 EA. We are currently recruiting additional technicians across Aneurin Bevan.

Can you please confirm how many emergency care staff vacancies there are currently in Gwent?

Aneurin Bevan: There is a requirement for 290.58 FTEs to fill the new rosters (this excludes CHARUs), and current actual in post is 267.52 FTEs.

Is the plan to put the additional EAs in place before removing the RRVs?

Yes, the plan is to turn on the new roster keys for Aneurin Bevan at the same time. The exact date is not yet scheduled, but there will be a phased go live across Wales through September, October and November this year.

On two separate occasions (as shown in the presentation), the WAST Annual Performance Report 2020/21 stated that the decision to prioritise EAs over RRVs was one of the key reasons for a

negative impact on response times. Removing the RRVs surely means further negative impact on both RED and AMBER performance times. Do you agree? If not, could you please explain why not? Can you confirm you are still planning to replace all 23 of the RRVs as part of your 2022/2023 Vehicle Replacements Plan (see below)? In which areas will the replacement vehicles be based? Why, if RRVs are not seen as crucial to the planned changes, is the Trust continuing to invest in them?

During the pandemic period the Trust made a tactical decision on a number of occasions to prioritise EAs over RRVs i.e. conveying resource, linked to reduced workforce availability caused by CoVID-19.

The decision to prioritise EAs over RRVs during the pandemic was a clinical/patient safety decision.

The roster keys being used in the current roster review will see a shift in emphasis with a plan to produce more EAs, linked to patient safety, because the bulk of patient safety incidents occur in the “Amber tail” (long waits in the Amber tail distribution curve) and require a conveying resource. The RRVs are being removed pan-Wales, but are being replaced by the CHARUs. CHARUs provide a higher level of clinical skill and clinical leadership for high acuity patient incidents and will deliver improved clinical outcomes for these patients, as well as being a responding resource. Whilst there will be fewer CHARUs than RRVs, the modelling undertaken indicates that there will be sufficient vehicles (EAs and CHARUs) to deliver the Red 8 minute 65% target for every Health Board in Wales. EAs make a contribution to Red performance, but also deliver improved response times for Amber patients.

Whilst much of the discussion on the RRV / CHARU has centred on the impact that this will have on performance, it is important to note that one of the key factors affecting response times is the level of handover lost hours. The current levels are extreme and we have had information to suggest that Wales is an international outlier. In the 2019 EMS Demand & Capacity Review, the Trust used December 2018 handover levels (considered high at the time) – 6,038 pan Wales – in April 2022 the Trust lost 23,832 hours. These levels mean the Trust is losing approximately 30% of its conveying capacity. Conscious of these extreme losses, the Trust has undertaken some recent additional modelling to test out whether, in this new environment, we should proceed with the new rosters, and this continues to confirm that proceeding with the new rosters will produce improved response times compared with the current rosters.

The Trust made the decision to continue to replace its RRV fleet because it was anticipating the new CHARU resource type being built into the roster review project. CHARUs will use the same rapid ambulance car type as RRVs.

Other Points in Slides

The slides refer to rurality. As part of the roster review, the Trust undertook a rural impact assessment using Welsh Government’s definition of rurality which included Monmouthshire. The impact assessment noted the increase in FTEs, but also the proposed reduction in planned roster lines, in particular, the RRVs. The Trust decided to proceed with the roster keys as is, on the basis of the modelling set out above, in particular, the low level of demand and potentially very low levels of utilisation.

Economics: a single crewed RRV will cost less than a double crewed EA; however, RRVs (and the CHARUs that replace them) provide a rapid response to high acuity patients. Most Red calls require back up from a conveying resource. The roster keys are based on modelling on what is required from a patient safety perspective as the starting point rather than any financial constraint

July 2022.



Save the Monmouth RRV Community Campaign

Mr Jason Killens, Chief Executive

Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust
Tŷ Vantage Point
Vantage Point House
Tŷ Coch Way
Cwmbran NP44 7HF

15th August 2022

Dear Jason,

Thank you for your letter of 11th July outlining answers to the questions we sent over following our meeting with you back in May. Our apologies for the delay in responding due to Lorraine (who is immune suppressed) being poorly with Covid.

We very much appreciate your detailed response, but as you might expect, we do have further questions to ask, and issues of concern to raise.

Regarding the offer to attend the Clinical Contact Centre in Cwmbran, we did indicate previously we would very much welcome the opportunity to do this. If you could advise on a suitable day and time, we can get something in the diary.

The detail of our further questions and issues are as follows:

MODELLING

We completely understand that the modelling undertaken is both extensive and sophisticated, however like any system, it is only as good as the data that has been entered. It remains our belief that there is a fundamental flaw in the data being used in the system, specifically by ignoring QUAIF and ABUHB information about demographics and serious illnesses at a local level.

You state on page 2 paragraph 7 that *“the data cannot be used to predict 999 demands, as there is no link that we are aware of which provides a direct correlation between the numbers of people with dementia for example and the number of 999 calls that they will generate.”*

We wish to refer you to the following directly from the BMJ:

Atrial fibrillation is the most common sustained cardiac arrhythmia, accounting for approximately 35% of hospital admissions for cardiac arrhythmias.^{6,7} Hence, it is the most common form of cardiac arrhythmia emergency physicians manage. <https://pmj.bmj.com/content/79/932/313>

Dementia – Whilst the dementia itself isn't necessary the reason for an emergency call, people with this are more likely to call due to a fall or comorbidities/frailties as detailed:

Calls to people with dementia were more likely to be due to injury following a fall. In the overall sample, one or more comorbidities were reported on the PCR in over 80% of cases. Rates of hospital conveyance for older people may be related to comorbidities, frailty, and complex needs, rather than dementia.
<https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/8/7/e022549>

Regarding **Cancer**, you will see from very recent (2022) research by UCL the following:

Tudalen y pecyn 157

Patients' cancers were discovered in emergency situations 37% of the time in England, 37.4 percent of the time in Wales and 38.5% of the time in Scotland. More than a third of cancers in the UK are discovered after patients are rushed to hospital, one of the highest rates in comparable high-income countries, finds a new study led by UCL researchers. <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/news/2022/apr/third-uk-cancer-patients-diagnosed-emergencies>

Further, as detailed in *Paramedic Practice* – “The ambulance service is increasingly being called to patients suffering from cancer who are near the end of their lives.” <https://www.paramedicpractice.com/features/article/managing-common-end-of-life-cancer-presentations-according-to-the-evidence>

All of the above, we believe, shows clear evidence for why this data needs to be considered as part of the data analysis to inform future demand.

DEMAND TRENDS OVER TIME

You indicate your confidence in the use of demand trends over time as the best way to forecast future demand, and that the methodology used is similar in nature to that used across the UK when forecasting/modelling ambulance activity, capacity, and performance. We have looked into several of the Ambulance Trusts who have also received support from the same company (ORH) as WAST in relation to forecasting demand and feel that the evidence shows the contrary – all three Ambulance Trusts detailed below are failing to hit their response targets as follows:

- **East Midlands Ambulance Service** - *During 2021/2022, EMAS lost 125,500 hours to pre-hospital handover delays (compared to 59,759 hours lost during 2020/2021), equating to 10,458 12-hour vehicle shifts – an average of 29 shifts a day* (taken from their Annual Report).

East Midlands Ambulance Service is facing an unprecedented crisis in dealing with emergencies, with some response times reaching up to four times longer than targets. July 2022 article <https://thelincolnite.co.uk/2022/07/waiting-times-for-ambulances-in-lincolnshire-quadruple-over-targets/>

East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) did not hit any of its response time targets last month, even soaring over four times longer in some cases.

East Midlands among slowest in the country - <https://www.chad.co.uk/health/emergency-ambulance-responses-in-east-midlands-amongst-slowest-in-the-country-40765> February 2019

*15th July 2022 - EMAS' plea comes after NHS data revealed **NONE** of the England's ambulance services hit crucial response time targets in June. It took East Midlands medics nearly ten minutes instead of seven to reach patients with life-threatening conditions. The mean response time for category two incidents, such as strokes, was 71 minutes – way below the 18-minute target.* <https://www.northamptonchron.co.uk/health/east-midlands-ambulance-wait-times-are-rising-and-bosses-warn-things-could-get-even-worse-during-this-weekends-heatwave-3769345>

- **South Western Ambulance Service** – *9th May 2022* <https://www.dorsetecho.co.uk/news/20123442.south-west-longest-ambulance-waiting-times-country/> *South west has longest ambulance waiting times in country. A Parliamentary Question tabled by the Liberal Democrats has uncovered that people living in the region who suffer a heart attack will wait more than 20 minutes longer for an ambulance than the national average.*

It shows that the southwest has the longest ambulance waiting times in the country for emergency calls - a typical response will take nearly 15 minutes longer than in the northwest, the second worst performing region.

- **Northeast Ambulance Service - 15th July 2022**

<https://www.thenorthernecho.co.uk/news/20280262.north-east-ambulance-response-times-fall-nhs-standard/>

*NHS standards require all ambulance trusts to respond to Category 2 calls in 18 minutes on average, and respond to 90 per cent within 40 minutes. But NEAS said its response time in the case of Mr Morris was 50 minutes, while the average Category 2 response time during June was 44 minutes – **more than twice the NHS standard.***

That is up from 38 minutes 52 seconds the month before, but slightly lower than the 44 minutes 49 seconds recorded in April, when the ambulance service recorded its longest Category 2 response times since at least 2018-19.

In June (2022), nine out of ten Category 2 calls were responded to in less than 1 hr 32 minutes, more than double the target time and up from 1 hr 20 minutes in May.

Unlike yourself, this data and reports do not fill us with confidence that this way of demand forecasting is working well elsewhere, not even taking into the account the fact that as explained above, we feel the data itself being used is fundamentally flawed.

RED CALLS

Thank you for clarifying as to how red calls have been considered. It is clear from the information you sent over that this appears to be a comparison between County Boroughs within the Local Health Board area. Taking the number of red incidents occurring as a percentage of total incidents, we can see that in 2021 Caerphilly topped this with 9.3% red incidents (25,584 total, 2,381 red). Monmouth came in 4th highest at 7.3% - just 1.83% below the second highest of Blaenau Gwent. The lowest level of Red calls was in fact in Torfaen at 6.56% of incidents as a whole from their area being classified Red.

Comparing data for Torfaen to Monmouthshire (below), it's not difficult to see why we have the concerns we do in relation to the geographical spread of the area, and how resources under the new roster review will be able to cover this, not least within the response time targets set given the transfer time of at least 30-40 minutes from Monmouth to The Grange, compared to 20 minutes from Blaenavon, one of the furthest points North in Torfaen.

ABUHB Region	Area	Population (2018)	Ambulance Stns
Torfaen	126km ²	93,049	2
Monmouthshire	860km ²	94,142	2

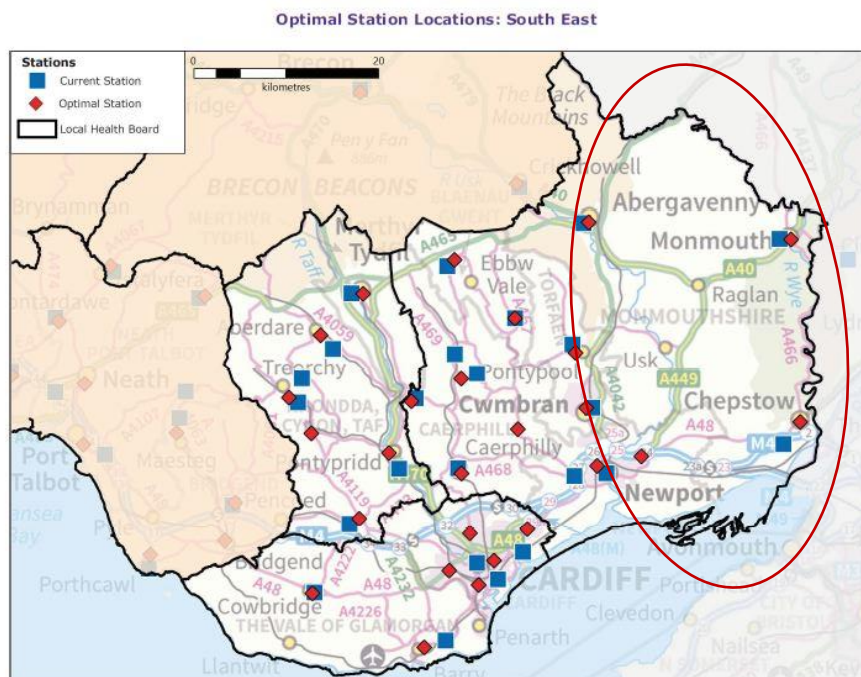
There are currently 9 RRVs (soon to be CHARUs) allocated to the ABUHB regionⁱ. **Could you please confirm the number that will be present for ABUHB if the new roster review is implemented, and where they will be based?**

Whilst the graph included in your response indicates there were 38 days in 2021 for the Monmouthshire area where no red calls were received, this means there were **327 days in the year (90% of the time) where there was at least one red call in the area.** In fact, the data shows 153 days where between 3 and 5 red calls were received, and over 20 days receiving between 6 and 9 red calls.

COVERAGE

Give the significant reduction in RRV (CHARU) hours across the ABUHB area as a whole - from 2,091 to 826 – the UCS in Monmouth to be zero, and the planned roster to have just one EA available 24/7, we simply cannot see how when a red call is received in this area on any one of the 327 days outlined above, we can be assured of a sufficiently rapid response to deal with these, in addition to how a CHARU (previously RRV) vehicle from outside the area will be able to attend as a minimum 1,749ⁱⁱ emergency incidents that were attended by the Monmouth RRV alone in 2020/21.

We show once more the visual map of Optimal Stations for Southeast Wales to demonstrate the vast expanse of geographical area to be covered.



RESPONSE TIMES/CONVEYANCING

We acknowledge that this is a complex issue, with a priority on response times given the significant loss of hours due to handover times, however despite our continued presentation of the WAST data showing that **48% of incidents attended by RRVs do not require a forward visit to hospital**, we simply cannot understand why this data is not being acknowledged as a key mechanism to release EAs to attend other incidents, and indeed reduce the amount of time waiting for handover at A&E.

Your comment that “Most Red calls require back up from a conveying resource” is simply untrue, as we have showed you from WAST data analysis that nearly half of all incidents attended by RRVs do NOT require a forward visit to hospital. **When will you acknowledge this crucial statistic?**

A final note on Modelling. We notice that on 25th June 2020 ‘An empirical investigation of forecasting methods for ambulance calls - a case study’ⁱⁱⁱ was published detailing a comparative study of four efficient forecasting procedures, highlighting one in particular to allow robust forecasting to allow sound decision to be made for capacity and staffing levels. The report states:

“The results of this study are of utmost value to WAST as it provides the best techniques to be used for different time frames. The current forecasting models used in WAST is based on averaging the three previous annual figures while matching the day of the week. Matching the day for this year is achieved by taking away today’s date from 364. This is repeated for two more years, and the average is computed in Excel.

*Results showed that ARIMA is the best forecasting method for weekly and monthly prediction of demand compared to the other three algorithms and the **long-term demand is best predicted using the SSA method.**”*

Could you please confirm that this research was taken into account, and that you are indeed following the recommendations made when forecasting shorter and longer-term demand predictions?

We acknowledge the huge amount of work and responsibility you have, however would ask that to ensure a fair position for us in these discussions that a reply is received within 10 working days of the date of this letter to allow continued discussion prior to your proposed implementation date.

As stated at the start of this response, and previously, we are looking forward to attending the Clinical Centre in Cwmbran, and wait to hear regarding a suitable date and time.

Yours sincerely,

Lorraine Allman

Lorraine Allman and Terry Kirton

ⁱ <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/1134/NHS-Amber-Report-ENG-LR.PDF>

ⁱⁱ Total incidents attended by Monmouth RRV 2020/21, data from WAST FoI request

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8567893/>

**P-06-1274 Stop the removal of the Rapid Response Vehicle for Monmouth,
Correspondence – Petitioner to Committee, 01.09.22**

Thank you so much for keeping us in touch with this, and we are pleased there has now been a response back from WAST and you are considering the petition on Monday 19th September 2022.

Just to be clear, we had already accepted the offer to attend the Clinical Contact Centre in Cwmbran when it was first offered at our meeting with Mr Killens in May, following the presentation of the petition at the Senedd. We have now, finally, been able to secure a date to do this on 30th September at 13:00hrs. This is much later than we would have liked, given the plans WAST have for implementation of the new rosters, but we will definitely be attending on that day.

Regarding the other issues Mr Killens covers in his letter and his responses to our questions, please find attached our response back to this which we sent on 15th August 2022. As you will see, we believe there to be fundamental flaws in the data used for the modelling, and have provided further data (from WAST and other sources e.g. ABUHB, QUAIF, BMJ etc.) on why we believe this cannot go ahead and will put the health and lives of the Monmouthshire community at risk.

Although we are a non-political, community group, we have the full support of every political party in the County. They have invited Mr Killens and/or his Executives to attend a Scrutiny committee on 27th September at 10am, and we are providing support to them for that, although they have yet to hear back that anyone from WAST will be in attendance.

I hope the above and our attached response provides you with the information you need, but please do not hesitate to contact me if you need anything-else.

Diolch yn fawr a Cofion cynnes,

Lorraine