

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – y Senedd

Dyddiad:
Dydd Mawrth, 19 Chwefror 2013

Amser:
09:00

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch a:

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Agenda

- 1. Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon 9.00**
- 2. Deisebau newydd 9.00 – 9.10**
 - 2.1 P-04-456 Dementia – Gallai hyn ddigwydd i chi (Tudalen 1)
 - 2.2 P-04-457 Yr Ymgyrch Caplaniaeth Elusenol (Tudalennau 2 – 10)
 - 2.3 P-04-458 Cadwch Addysg Bellach yn y Sector Cyhoeddus (Tudalennau 11 – 12)
- 3. Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol 9.10 – 10.10**

Tai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth

- 3.1 P-03-317 Cyllid ar gyfer y Celfyddydau Hijinx (Tudalennau 13 – 91)
- 3.2 P-04-407 Achub Llety Gwarchod Kennard Court ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn (Tudalen 92)

Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

- 3.3 P-04-366 Cau canolfan ddydd Aberystwyth (Tudalennau 93 – 98)
- 3.4 P-04-424: Cadw gwasanaethau yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot (Tudalennau 99 – 102)

Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy

- 3.5 P-04-343 Atal dinistrio amwynderau ar dir comin – Ynys Môn (Tudalennau 103 – 104)
- 3.6 P-04-385 Deiseb ar ryddhau balŵns a lanternau (Tudalennau 105 – 108)
- 3.7 P-04-398 Ymgyrch dros gael cofrestr ar gyfer pobl sy'n cam-drin anifeiliaid yng Nghymru
r (Tudalennau 109 – 133)

Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau

- 3.8 P-03-144 Cŵn Tywys y Deillion – lle sy'n cael ei rannu
(Tudalennau 134 – 143)
- 3.9 P-04-370 Deiseb ynghylch gwella gwasanaethau seicig a greddfyl yng Nghymru
s (Tudalennau 144 – 145)
- 3.10 P-04-393 Grŵp Gweithredu Ffordd Osgoi Llanymynech a Phant (Tudalennau 146 – 160)
- 3.11 P-04-402 Gweddïau Cyngor (Tudalennau 161 – 164)
- 3.12 P-04-416 Gwasanaethau Rheilffyrdd Gogledd-De
(Tudalennau 165 – 171)
- 3.13 P-04-426 Cyflwyno terfyn cyflymder gorfodol o 40mya ar ffordd yr A487 ym Mlaen-porth, Ceredigion (Tudalennau 172 – 178)
- 3.14 P-04-428: Ynni amgen ar gyfer goleuadau stryd (Tudalennau 179 – 181)
- 3.15 P-04-438 Hygyrchedd wrth Siopa
(Tudalennau 182 – 186)

Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth

- 3.16 P-04-414 Swyddi Cymreig
(Tudalen 187)
- 3.17 P-04-446 Rhyddhad Ardrethi Busnes i siopau elusen yng Nghymru
(Tudalennau 188 – 189)

Addysg a Sgiliau

- 3.18 P-04-396 Sgiliau Triniaeth Cynnal Bywyd Brys i Blant Ysgol (Tudalennau 190 – 192)
- 3.19 P-04-441 Gwaith i Gymru – Work for Wales (Tudalennau 193 – 196)

4. Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer y canlynol: 10.10

Item 5

5. Adolygiad o gymorth Pwyllgorau 10.10 – 11.00

P-04-456: Dementia – Gallai hyn ddigwydd i chi

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru:

i. I roi terfyn ar wahaniaethu yn erbyn dioddefwyr dementia yng Nghymru sy'n gwneud cais am Arian Gofal Parhaus y GIG, drwy ganiatáu i'r categori gwybyddiaeth o angen (a elwir yn barth) godi i lefel Difrifol yn y fersiwn Gymraeg o'r Offeryn Gwneud Penderfyniadau. Byddai hyn yn ei gwneud yn gydnaws â'r fersiwn Saesneg; a

ii. Bod Byrddau Iechyd Lleol uniongyrchol yn gweithredu'r Fframwaith Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Arian Gofal Parhaus y GIG, yn gywir, o ran cymhwysedd cleifion a heb ystyried cyfyngiadau cyllidebol.

Prif ddeisebydd: Helen Jones

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 19 Chwefror 2013

Nifer y llofnodion: 1413

Eitem 2.2

P-04-457 Yr Ymgyrch Caplaniaeth Elusennol

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i beidio â defnyddio cyllideb y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol ar gyfer gofal crefyddol, ac i weithio gydag arweinyddion crefydd gyfundrefnol i sefydlu ymddiriedolaeth elusennol i ariannu gofal crefyddol yn ysbytai Cymru.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol

Mae'r ymgyrch caplaniaeth elusennol yn cynnwys rhwydwaith anffurfiol o ddinasyddion sy'n pryderu y dylid defnyddio pob miliwn o bunnoedd o arian cyhoeddus a ddyrennir i'r GIG yng Nghymru i hyrwyddo iechyd cyhoeddus ac i drin y rheini sydd angen sylw meddygol.

Nid oes gan ein hymgyrch unrhyw arian ac nid oes angen unrhyw arian arnom. Ni chaiff ei noddi gan unrhyw sefydliad arall yng Nghymru na'r tu allan i Gymru. Mae gwasanaethau modern sy'n seiliedig ar y rhyngrydd yn caniatáu i ni gyfathrebu â'n gilydd ac â'n cynrychiolwyr sydd wedi'u hethol yn ddemocrataidd.

Mae ein cefnogwyr i gyd wedi gweld dwy ddogfen sydd wedi'u darparu i gefnogi'r ddeiseb hon ac maent yn cytuno â hwy, sef Principles, sy'n nodi ein hysgogiad, a Proposal sy'n nodi ein hachos gyda thystiolaeth ategol a dadl resymegol.

Rydym yn darparu trydedd dogfen sef Employment, sy'n rhoi tystiolaeth o'r ffordd y caiff yr arian sy'n cael ei dynnu o Gyllideb y GIG ar gyfer gwasanaethau caplaniaeth ysbytai ei wario ar hyn o bryd.

Prif ddeisebydd: Yr Ymgyrch Caplaniaeth Elusennol

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 19 Chwefror 2013

The Charitable Chaplaincy Campaign

The Wales-wide, cross-party campaign for a charitable hospital chaplaincy.

Charitable Trusts

The usual test used today was laid down by their Lordships in *IRC v Pemsel* ^[1]. To be charitable, a trust must serve one of the following purposes:

- 1) The relief of Poverty [Public benefit test does not apply]
- 2) The Advancement of Education
- 3) The Advancement of Religion^[2]
- 4) Any other purpose beneficial to the Community not falling within the other categories.

[A revision in 2011 added nine other purposes - none relevant to our case.]

It is likely that a Wales Hospital Chaplaincy Fund (HCF) for publicly financed hospitals (profit-making private hospitals must be excluded) would be an acceptable proposal to the Charities Commission under either 3 or 4 of the list above. The terms of reference of the Hospital Chaplaincy Service (HCS) would determine which of the listed purposes was appropriate. The HCF would be established for the exclusive purpose of funding the HCS.

Definitions of religious and spiritual care.

The set of “Guidance” documents for Spiritual Support in the Wales NHS contains a serious ambiguity which makes discussion of this matter difficult.

The document *Guidance on Capabilities and Competences for Healthcare Chaplains/Spiritual Care Givers* provides two definitions on page 4 (quoting from *Service Development for Spiritual Care in the NHS Wales 2010*):

Spiritual Care is usually given in a one to one relationship, is completely person centred and makes no assumptions about personal conviction or life orientation.

Religious Care is given in the context of shared religious beliefs, values, liturgies and lifestyle of a faith community.

It then goes on to claim that –

“Spiritual care is often used as the overall term and is relevant for all”

This is bound to produce confusion. If the two forms of care are to be conflated then a separate term is required to remove this ambiguity.

An example of the consequence of this ambiguity occurs on the same page of the document. At one point it states “Spiritual care can be provided by all health care staff, by carers, families and other patients.” This must imply the separate definition above. It then goes on to make the unjustified claim “Chaplains are the specialist spiritual care providers”. If, in this sentence, the word “spiritual” is replaced by the word “religious” the claim might be acceptable, since the chaplain is usually a cleric, but only if the recipient of such care is of the same faith as the chaplain. Of course the

chaplain should offer spiritual care as defined by the separate definition above - that would seem to be the duty of all NHS staff in contact with patients and their families. The nursing profession might rightly claim that its members are the specialist spiritual care (as defined above) providers by virtue of their selection for employment and their professional training. It seems to me that being capable of offering spiritual care (as defined above) is as essential for an NHS employee in contact with patients and their loved ones as honesty is for a bank employee or courage and loyalty for a member of the armed services. In truth the term “spiritual care” is imprecise, ambiguous and confusing. It would be better to replace it with the three well defined terms:-
Religious care – The pastoral care provided by clerics to those who require it.
Empathetic care – The ethos by which all hospital care is delivered
Holistic care – The model of hospital care which recognises the mind-body nexus and delivers care guided by evidence of medical efficacy within an empathetic ethos.

The cost figures given below were obtained in reply to the question:-

For the previous financial year, what was the total cost to your Board for the provision of Chaplaincy Services?

It is reasonable to assume that the costs relating to training nursing staff in correct spiritual care (as defined above) and the allowance for such care in calculating work load were **not** included. The costs given are therefore in respect of Religious Care.

Stakeholder analysis

For each stakeholder it is possible to compare their interests in the choice between tax-payer funding and charitable funding of the Hospital Chaplaincy Service.

Patients: The same service is delivered by the same people and the individual patient should be entirely unaffected by the means of funding.

NHS Staff: Charitable trust funding may mean that a number of staff would retain their jobs in spite of future financial stringencies whilst the chaplaincy service received is the same in both cases.

The Wales NHS: The NHS will be able to deliver more than one million pounds worth of additional medical and/or nursing and/or ambulance services every year in perpetuity if chaplaincy is funded by a charitable trust.

The Minister: It may be felt that making the change from using NHS monies to Trust monies involves some political risk. This can be minimised by considerate transition arrangements and it would be understood by the tax-payer in a time of funding constraint.

The religious denominations: It would seem best that the tax-payer through the NHS Wales pays the bill for the chaplaincy service. But the establishment of a charitable trust would be an admirable ecumenical activity which enhances their reputation and involves their adherents in supporting fellow believers in times and situations of great challenge. This stakeholder might believe funding for chaplaincy is more secure if it comes from the public purse. This is much less likely to be true in future. Indeed, with sufficient voluntary effort, the funds raised by such a charity might even exceed those at present provided by the Wales NHS enabling a broader range of sects to be represented in chaplaincy.

The cost of chaplaincy

	2007/8	2008/9
North Wales NHS Trust	£ 159,289	£ 170,144
Velindre NHS Trust	£ 18,934	£ 19,514
Cwm Taf NHS Trust	£ 46,093	£ 97,809
Abertawe bro Morgannwg	£ 218,299	£ 216,642
Hywel Dda NHS Trust	£ 63,185	£ 115,774
Gwent Healthcare NHS Trust	£ 240,596	£ 251,483
North West Wales NHS Trust	£ 95,429	£ 103,877
Cardiff & Vale NHS Trust	£ 312,000	£ 300,845
Powys Local Health Board	£ 35,228	£ 38,119

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£1,189,013	£1,314,207

	2009/10	2010/11
Betsi Cadwaladr NHS Trust*	£ 259,042	£ 221,619
Velindre NHS Trust	£ 57,162	£ 30,857
Cwm Taf NHS Trust	£ 117,990	£ 111,974
Abertawe bro Morgannwg	£ 214,000	£ 231,842
Hywel Dda NHS Trust	£ 124,556	£ 157,793
Aneurin Bevan NHS Trust	£ 259,910	£ 260,589
Cardiff & Vale NHS Trust	£ 293,158	£ 293,351
Powys Local Health Trust	£ 46,603	£ 45,389

=====	=====
£1,372,421	£1,353,414

2011/12

Betsi Cadwaladr NHS Trust	£ 225,815
Velindre NHS Trust	£ 30,856
Cwm Taf NHS Trust	£ 132,102
Abertawe bro Morgannwg	£ 237,426
Hywel Dda NHS Trust	£ 171,133
Aneurin Bevan NHS Trust	£ 255,173
Cardiff & Vale NHS Trust	£ 238,425
Powys Local Health Trust	£ 34,543
	=====
TOTAL	£1,325,473

* Combined North Wales and North West Wales Trusts

Total expenditure since figures first collected. **£6,554,528**

Conclusion

The provision of a hospital chaplaincy service is not a statutory obligation for the NHS. It is probably best described as a traditional provision by the NHS.

The funds available to the Wales NHS will never be so generous that a contribution from the voluntary sector may be rejected without good reason. Even if current funding (indexed against inflation) is maintained, an aging population, advances in medical and pharmaceutical science, developments in medical and nursing techniques and the rising expectations of the population will always place ever greater demands on NHS budgets. A million and a quarter pounds each and every year into the future may be seen as a small contribution but only by obtaining many such small contributions may these increasing demands be met.

The creation of a Hospital Chaplaincy Fund to cover the cost of religious care by hospital chaplains will be good for the churches, chapels, mosques, kingdom halls, temples and synagogues. The humanist movement might also join this enterprise. It would be an ecumenical enterprise that builds bridges between faiths.

The proposed charity would need to raise about £1.5 million per year to maintain the present service. This is entirely achievable. While the present fiscal arrangements are in place, a portion of this amount would be met by “gift aid” tax which is returned by the Treasury.

It would, of course, be for the NHS Wales and the proposed Hospital Chaplaincy Fund (HCF) to agree the appointment and employment arrangements for HCF funded chaplains. Since this issue has been raised during the Charitable Chaplaincy Campaign, we offer the view that hospital chaplains should be properly regulated, CRB checked, representative of the local population and trained to a high standard which must include awareness that proselytism and evangelism in an NHS setting is unacceptable. The HCF fund-raising target should be to finance the current level of establishment. If the HCF raises more money than is required to support this staffing level, additional appointments might be discussed with the Health Boards. If there is a shortfall, staffing levels would correspondingly be reduced.

The Church in Wales, the Catholic Church (Wales) and the Free Church Council have been asked to consider this matter. The reaction has been, “the NHS has taken responsibility for religious care, so the churches need not act”. Regrettably there appears to be a lack of leadership from the faith communities in this matter. As a consequence, a strong political lead is required; perhaps amounting to a declaration of a time period for the transition to charitable funding.

Notes

[1] <http://www.charity-commission.gov.uk/publications/rr1a.aspx>

[2] This term seems to have been revised very recently to:-
Public Benefit and the Advancement of Moral or Ethical Belief Systems

Alan Rogers October 2012

The Charitable Chaplaincy Campaign

The Wales-wide, cross-party campaign for a charitable hospital chaplaincy

Campaign Principles

Things we are **not** saying about NHS chaplaincy services.

1. We are **not saying** that they should be abolished.
If the religious make arrangements for the funding of chaplaincy services and these services are delivered in a way which does not offend, disturb or inconvenience hospital patients and staff then we can see no objection to their provision.
2. We are **not saying** that we know they are worthless.
We know of no substantive evidence that proves that there is a *clinical* value to chaplaincy services. If there is we would be pleased to receive references to any published peer review studies or research which proponents can provide. This is exactly the kind of evidence (if it exists) which might justify NHS expenditure. We quite understand that many people may find chaplaincy services comforting and reassuring - hence **Point 1** above.

Things we **are** saying about NHS chaplaincy services.

1. There is **no statutory requirement** for the NHS to fund a chaplaincy service.
There is a tradition to provide such a service but this could be honoured by facilitating a service which is funded by charitable donation.
2. The cost of chaplaincy services is **not insignificant**.
The NHS expenditure on chaplaincy services although small relative to total NHS expenditure is large enough to be of use to an NHS whose work is, and always will be, confined by its budget. Every million pounds that the Wales NHS spends should be carefully targeted for maximum benefit. Chaplaincy costs are in excess of one million pounds per annum.
3. Charitable funding is **financially feasible**.
The costs are such that a charitable trust could raise the required revenue by voluntary donations. For example, in Wales 25,000 donors giving £1 per week would fully fund the chaplaincy services. Many people in Wales donate £52 p.a. to support the Welsh Air Ambulance Service which is charitably funded and raises £5 million p.a.. If proponents of tax-payer funding are correct about how valued the chaplaincy service is, one might expect this target to be achieved with ease.
4. Charitable funding would **benefit hospital chaplaincy**, the Wales NHS and Wales.
It is difficult to imagine a more worth-while ecumenical project than the formation of a charitable Hospital Chaplaincy Fund organised by the Catholic Church, the Church in Wales, the many Non-Conformist denominations, Mosques, Temples and Synagogues in order to provide these services which bring comfort and support to adherents in times of great difficulty and stress. This would contribute to social cohesion. The NHS Wales would be relieved of the financial burden of this service.
That would seem to be a win-win strategy.
5. There are **already in place** the necessary organisations on which to build a charity.
In Wales there are established ecumenical organisations which are quite capable of initiating and managing a charitable Hospital Chaplaincy Fund. Probably the most appropriate of these is Cytûn (Churches Together in Wales). This is a Christian organisation and it would need to make contact with and secure the assistance of non-Christian religious communities, possibly through the Inter Faith Council of Wales, in order to be fully ecumenical.

Alan Rogers September 2012

The Charitable Chaplaincy Campaign
The Wales-wide, cross-party campaign for a charitable hospital chaplaincy

The campaign submitted Freedom of Information Act requests to obtain data on the use of NHS budget assigned to chaplaincy services. This reveals that the funds so allocated were used exclusively for the employment of theologically trained clerics.

Whole Time Equivalent Hospital Chaplains by Sect and Trust [FY 2011/2012]

Tudalen 8

	Cardiff & Vale *	Abertawe	Hywel Dda	Betsi Cadw'dr	Aneurin Bevan	Cwm Taf	Powys	TOTAL
Anglican	2.25	2.30	2.82	3.06	3.30	1.90	0.18	15.81 (52.08%)
Buddhist	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10 (0.33%)
Catholic	0.25	0.80	0.62	0.61	0.00	0.12	0.00	2.40 (7.91%)
Hindu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 (0.00%)
Jewish	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25 (0.82%)
Moslem	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.42 (1.38%)
Non-conf. **.	3.25	1.90	1.86	1.92	1.50	0.30	0.65	11.38 (37.48%)
Other/No faith/ Humanist	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 (0.00%)
TOTAL	6.25	5.10	5.30	5.59	4.97	2.32	0.83	30.36

* Includes Velindre

** Christian N.C.- Includes Baptist, Methodist, Prebyterian, Independent, Free Church, Salvation Army and possibly others unrecorded.

NOTES

Christian denominations account for 97.47% of expenditure Moslem 1.38%. All the rest 1.15%

Only two trusts employ Moslem chaplains.

Only one trust employs a Buddhist chaplain.

Only one trust employs a Jewish chaplain.

No trust recorded expenditure on Hindu chaplains.

No trust recorded expenditure on Humanist chaplains.

Four trusts employ Christian chaplains exclusively – but may have contact lists.

The Charitable Chaplaincy Campaign Petition - a personal statement

This statement has not been seen by supporters of the campaign so it would be understandable if it were considered inadmissible in support of the petition.

I believe that the state funding of religious care in NHS hospitals raises an important issue of political theory in respect of the rights of the citizen and the obligations of the state. These two matters are conflated, one might say confused, in current Welsh Government policy on hospital chaplaincy. My view is that they can and should be discussed separately.

I entirely support the proposition that the citizen, confined to hospital, should have the right to religious care. Such a right is strongly related to the right to receive visitors. The hospital patient is not (except in the most unusual cases) incarcerated by the state. The patient in hospital is receiving medical treatment of her/his own free will or if unable to or incapable of expressing permission then with the permission of the patient's next of kin.

[As an aside, I was so incarcerated in an isolation hospital when five years old (1945). I was suffering from the highly contagious disease scarlet fever. The authorities had a right in law to incarcerate me. I was allowed no visitors until I recovered. Such situations may occur today in the case of very rare highly infectious and virulent disease or severe mental illness.]

The political question which our campaign confronts is this:-

*The hospital patient has a **right** to visits from a religious carer* but does the state have an **obligation** to provide this at a cost to the public purse?*

A couple of "thought experiments" may be used to test this issue.

(1) The hospital patient has a **right** to visits from family and friends – does the state have an **obligation** to meet the cost of the travel involved in such visits and to refund loss of income?

This may become a real rather than hypothetical question as specialist services (e.g. high dependency neonatal care) are concentrated in a very small number of locations. I think the Welsh Government would answer "no" to such a question.

(2) A couple of families living in a small town in rural Wales belong to a minority religious sect. These four adults and four children cannot afford to acquire or build a temple/ church/ mosque/ synagogue/ etc neither can they afford to pay the salary of a pujari or archaka/ priest/ imam/ rabbi/ etc. The families have a **right** to freedom of worship – does the state have an **obligation** to meet the cost of creating a place of worship and to pay the salary of the religious leader required so that these families may enjoy that right? Again I think the Welsh Government would answer "no" to such a question.

If the Welsh Government does decide that it has an obligation to fund religious care from the public purse it should be able provide a closely argued defence of that position. A defence which is at least as complete as the position our campaign presents in the *Principles* and *Proposal* documents.

This, I believe, **is an obligation** on a responsible, open, democratic government.

Alan Rogers

1st February 2013

* The right to receive religious care should not diminish the rights of other patients to be treated and for hospital staff to work in an environment conducive to medical and nursing care. For example the burning of incense, ringing of bells or the chanting of religious invocations might be unacceptable.

P-04-458: Cadwch Addysg Bellach yn y Sector Cyhoeddus

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

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

1. Y caiff addysg bellach, ynghyd ag asedau sy'n cael arian cyhoeddus, eu cadw o fewn y sector cyhoeddus.
2. Y bydd colegau'n parhau i ymrwmo i gytundebau cenedlaethol o ran Addysg Bellach, fel y graddfeydd cyflog cenedlaethol.
3. Y caiff contract Cymru gyfan ei gyflwyno ar gyfer darlithwyr ym maes Addysg Bellach
4. Na fydd Gweinidogion Cymru yn diddymu colegau na rhoi'r gallu i golegau drosglwyddo eiddo, hawliau a chyfrifoldebau i gorff arall.

Prif ddeisebydd: UCU Crosskeys Branch

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 19 Chwefror 2013

Nifer y llofnodion: 246

P-04-458 Cadwch Addysg Bellach yn y Sector Cyhoeddus

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

1. Roedd maniffesto Llafur Cymru ar gyfer etholiad Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru 2011 yn datgan mai “asedau cyhoeddus yw colegau addysg bellach, y mae eu cymunedau lleol yn ogystal â'r gymuned o staff a dysgwyr, yn berchen arnynt”. Un ymrwymiad yn y maniffesto oedd “sicrhau parch cydradd rhwng darlithwyr colegau a staff addysgu mewn ysgolion drwy gynnal y cyswllt presennol rhwng tâl ac amodau” a “chyflwyno contract Cymru gyfan ar gyfer darlithwyr addysg bellach”.
2. Fodd bynnag, ym mis Gorffennaf 2012, cyflwynodd Llywodraeth Cymru y Papur Gwyn hir-ddisgwyliedig ar ei fil arfaethedig ar Addysg Bellach yng Nghymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru am gyflwyno newidiadau, drwy ddeddfwriaeth, a fydd yn cael gwared ar nifer o gyfyngiadau a rheolaethau ar golegau, ac yn rhoi mwy o ymreolaeth i Benaethiaid colegau.
3. Ar hyn o bryd mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gosod dyletswydd ar golegau i gynnal tâl cyfartal ar gyfer darlithwyr addysg bellach ac athrawon, drwy'r llythyr amodau ariannu blynyddol y bydd yn ei anfon i golegau addysg bellach yng Nghymru. Roedd llawer o benaethiaid colegau yn gwrthwynebu'r cam i gyflwyno graddfa cyflog Cymru gyfan.
4. Os na fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i fod â rhyw gymaint o reolaeth dros y sector addysg bellach, gall colegau ddiystyru cytundebau cenedlaethol ym maes addysg bellach, a all gynnwys graddfeydd cyflog cenedlaethol. Pe bai colegau yn diystyru'r contractau a'r graddfeydd cyflog cenedlaethol presennol, gallai graddfeydd cyflog addysgwyr amrywio'n sylweddol o goleg i goleg. Gallai hynny effeithio ar ansawdd yr addysgu felly, oherwydd na fyddai athrawon am weithio i'r colegau hynny sy'n cynnig graddfeydd cyflog is.
5. Mae Papur Gwyn Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi y caiff pŵer Gweinidogion Cymru i ddiddymu colegau ei ddisodli gan allu coleg i'w ddiddymu ei hun a throsglwyddo eiddo, hawliau a chyfrifoldebau i gorff arall. Pe bai gan golegau yr hawl i drosglwyddo eu heiddo, eu hawliau a'u cyfrifoldebau (fel y nodir yng nghynigion Llywodraeth Cymru), yna gallai colegau eu diddymu eu hunain a throsglwyddo eu hasedau i gwmni preifat cyfyngedig drwy warant.

P-03-317 Cyllid ar gyfer y celfyddydau Hijinx

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Yn dilyn y toriadau anghymesur yn arian refeniw Theatr Hijinx, rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod digon o arian ar gael er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr nad yw gwaith arloesol a theilwng Theatr Hijinx mewn perygl. Mae'r cwmni unigryw hwn o Gymru wedi treulio 30 mlynedd yn datblygu cyfleoedd i bobl sydd ag anawsterau dysgu i gael eu cynnwys ar bob lefel a bydd y toriadau hyn yn golygu gostyngiad sylweddol yn y ddarpariaeth bresennol.

Cynigwyd gan: Mike Clark

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

Nifer y llofnodion: 1,893

Gwybodaeth ategol:

- Cwmni theatr proffesiynol a sefydlwyd ym 1981 yw Cwmni Theatr Hijinx. Mae'r cwmni'n mynd â chynrychiadau o safon uchel ar daith o amgylch lleoliadau bychain ledled Cymru a thu hwnt. Rhan fawr o gylich gwaith y cwmni yw gweithio gyda phobl sydd ag anableddau dysgu a grwpiau cymunedol cyffredinol.
- Lle bynnag fo'n bosibl, mae cwmni Hijinx yn gwneud ymdrech i gastio actorion sydd ag anableddau dysgu ochr yn ochr ag actorion sydd wedi'u hyfforddi'n broffesiynol, gan greu cast cynhwysol. Nid oes unrhyw hyfforddiant drama proffesiynol ar gael ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru i oedolion talentog sydd ag anableddau dysgu, a byddwn felly'n mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn ar frys, gyda chynlluniau ar y gweill i ddarparu hyfforddiant o'r fath.
- Sefydlwyd y prosiect **Theatr Odyssey** gan gwmni Hijinx ym 1999; ariannwyd y prosiect hyd at 31 Mawrth 2011 gan y Loteri Genedlaethol [**nid yw'n** rhan o'r grant refeniw]. Grŵp cyfranogi cymunedol yw Odyssey ar gyfer oedolion o bob gallu, sy'n cydweithio â sawl mudiad lleol, Ysgol Arbennig Meadowbank (sef ysgol ar gyfer plant sydd â phroblemau cyfathrebu difrifol) a myfyrwyr sy'n astudio cerddoriaeth yng Ngholeg Brenhinol Cerdd a Drama Cymru.
- **Yn 2009, enillodd Odyssey yr ail wobwr yng nghategori gwobrwyo'r Loteri Genedlaethol ar gyfer y prosiectau gorau yn y maes celfyddydau.**
- Mae tîm allgymorth Hijinx, sef **Hijinx Outreach**, yn cynnig gweithdai a phrosiectau i bobl sydd ag anableddau dysgu.

- Mae **Hijinx Outreach** yn gyfrifol am gynnal yr **Ŵyl Undod** – gŵyl sydd ar gyfer pobl o bob gallu, sy'n para am wythnos ac sy'n cynnwys perfformiadau, gweithdai a gweithgareddau eraill a gaiff eu darparu gan gwmnïoedd o bob ban o'r byd, a hynny ar y cyd â Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru a Mencap Cymru. (Yn hanesyddol, mae'r ŵyl yn cael ei hariannu drwy ymdrechion ychwanegol i godi arian a thrwy grantiau ar gyfer cyflogau staff craidd a chostau swyddfa cyffredinol.)
- Grant refeniw Hijinx ar gyfer 2010/11 yw £234,448, yn ogystal â £29,990 o arian loteri ar gyfer y prosiect Theatr Odyssey. Mae'r ffigur hwn yn golygu bod y lefelau ariannu wedi bod yn ddigyfnewid dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf.
- O 1 Ebrill 2011, £160,000 yw cyfanswm y grant, a hynny gan **gynnwys** yr arian ar gyfer Odyssey. Mae hyn yn golygu toriad o £74,448 + £29,990, sef £104,438.
- Mae pob ffurflen monitro ansawdd a gyhoeddwyd gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru dros y tair blynedd diwethaf wedi nodi bod gwaith y cwmni'n "dda" neu'n "rhagorol".
- Mae penderfyniad y Cyngor yn gwbl groes i flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru ac i ddyheadau ei hadolygiad buddsoddi.
- O dan y grant newydd, ni fydd Hijinx yn gallu datblygu gwaith gyda phobl sydd ag anableddau dysgu, a bydd y sefyllfa hon yn arwain at gwtogiad sylweddol yn y gweithgareddau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd.
- Bydd aelodau o staff **yn** colli eu swyddi a bydd y cwmni'n cael ei ailstrwythuro. Yn sgil hynny, bydd cymuned ymylol yn dioddef.
- Mae Hijinx yn gwmni unigryw ac arloesol. Dyma'r unig gwmni yng Nghymru sy'n cynnig cyfleoedd proffesiynol i oedolion sydd ag anableddau dysgu i berfformio ac i fod yn gynorthwyyr gyda gweithdai. Mae Hijinx wedi ymrwymo i weithio mewn ffordd sy'n cynnwys pawb, a chred y cwmni fod gan bawb rhywbeth i'w gynnig, waeth beth yw lefel eu gallu.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb
a Llywodraeth Leol

Y Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen
Ymchwiliad i Gyfranogiad yn y Celfyddydau
yng Nghymru – Adroddiad y Grŵp Ffocws

Mai 2012



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yw'r corff sy'n cael ei ethol yn ddemocrataidd i gynrychioli buddiannau Cymru a'i phobl, i ddeddfu ar gyfer Cymru ac i ddwyn Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfrif.

Gallwch weld copi electronig o'r adroddiad hwn ar wefan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:
www.cynulliadcymru.org

Gellir cael rhagor o gopïau o'r ddogfen hon mewn ffurfiau hygyrch, yn cynnwys Braille, print bras, fersiwn sain a chopïau caled gan:

Y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

Ffôn: 029 2089 8505
Ffacs: 029 2089 8021
E-bost: Pwyllgor.CLLL@cymru.gov.uk

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Ceir atgynhyrchu testun y ddogfen hon am ddim mewn unrhyw fformat neu gyfrwng cyn belled ag y caiff ei atgynhyrchu'n gywir ac na chaiff ei ddefnyddio mewn cyd-destun camarweiniol na difriol. Rhaid cydnabod mai Comisiwn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru sy'n berchen ar hawlfraint y deunydd a rhaid nodi teitl y ddogfen.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb
a Llywodraeth Leol

Y Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen
Ymchwiliad i Gyfranogiad yn y Celfyddydau
yng Nghymru – Adroddiad y Grŵp Ffocws

Mai 2012



Ymchwiliad gan y Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar Gyfranogiad yn y Celfyddydau yng Nghymru

Mae'r ddogfen hon yn amlinellu cyfraniadau'r grwpiau a'r cyfranogwyr y mae'r Tîm Allgymorth wedi cynnal grwpiau ffocws gyda hwy. Darparwyd manylion y grwpiau gan rwydweithiau celfyddydau'r Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Groenddu Cymru (BVSNW), Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru, a Chelfyddydau Anabledd Cymru.

Crynodeb

Enwau'r grwpiau, eu hardal a'r math o gynulleidfa

- Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf - Cofio - De Cymru - menywod (60 - 94 oed)
- Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf - Cyrraedd y Nod - De Cymru - pobl ifanc (11 - 19 oed) a elwir yn bobl nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant (NEET) neu mewn perygl o fod yn NEET
- Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf - Flippers - De Cymru - merched ifanc (10 - 13 oed)
- Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun - Threads in Time - Gogledd Cymru - dynion a menywod hŷn (60 - 70 oed)
- Galeri - Prometheus - Gogledd Cymru - oedolion ifanc sydd ag anableddau (16 - 25 oed)
- Galeri - Tonic - Gogledd Cymru - cymysgedd
- Celf o Gwmpas - Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru - gweithwyr proffesiynol, o oed a gallu amrywiol
- Arts Alive - Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru - menywod o amrywiol gefndiroedd
- Arts 4 Wellbeing - Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru - mamau sengl, a phobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl a dysgu

Cyfanswm nifer y cyfranogwyr

195

Grwpiau ffocws gyda sefydliadau

- BVSNW

- Celf o Gwmpas
- Arts 4 Wellbeing

Ymchwiliad i Gyfranogiad yn y Celfyddydau yng Nghymru – adborth gan Gyfranogwyr

Cofio – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf

Cynhyrchiad theatr dawns atgofus yn cynnwys oedolion hŷn a gychwynnwyd gan Gelfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf ym mis Mai 2012. Mae'r prosiect hwn wedi cynnwys oedolion hŷn o 60 i 94 oed sy'n byw yng nghymunedau'r Maerdy, Glanrhedynog, Tylorstown, Stanleytown, Ynys-hir a Threbanog.

Dyddiad

7 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Cyfanswm o 12 o gyfranogwyr, i gyd yn fenywod rhwng 60 a 94 oed.

Sylwadau eraill

Roedd Julie Evans, Cyfarwyddwr Artistig ac Ymarferydd Celfyddydau i Gelfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf, am bwysleisio'r gwahaniaeth rhwng gwaith cyrff celfyddydol gwirfoddol a sefydliadau celfyddydol cymunedol proffesiynol. Mae angen buddsoddi yn yr allbwn a'r lefelau sgiliau gan brosiectau cymunedol proffesiynol er mwyn parhau.

Dyfyniadau

Mae cymryd rhan yn Cofio wedi cael effaith barhaus a dwfn - rydyn ni wedi datblygu sgiliau newydd sy'n effeithio'n sylweddol ar hyder, rhyngweithio corfforol, deallusol, emosiynol a chymdeithasol, ac ar y cof. (Aelod o Cofio/CCRhCT).

Mae'r agwedd gymdeithasol ar Cofio a'r rhyngweithio creadigol ag eraill yn rhoi ichi deimlad o les a phwrpas - cerrig milltir ac atgofion yn cael eu rhannu drwy adrodd storïau drwy gyfrwng dawns a drama. (Aelod o Cofio/CCRhCT).

Rydw i'n berson swil iawn, ond mae dod i Cofio bob wythnos yn mynd â fi allan o'r tŷ, yn fy ngalluogi i gwrdd â phobl a dod i'w hadnabod yn well, ac mae hefyd yn gymorth i mi o ran gallu symud o gwmpas. Mae'r rhyngweithio ag eraill wedi fy helpu i ddweud fy nweud - dydw i ddim mor swil nawr. (Aelod o Cofio/CCRhCT).

Ymateb y gynulleidfa i'r perfformiad:

Rhagorol. Mwynheais bob munud. Dyna ichi griw gwych o fenywod. Mor ddawnus ac mor hyderus. Daliwch ati, ferched, rydw i am weld y sioe eto. (Aelod o'r gynulleidfa).

Wedi codi calon y gynulleidfa. Ac yn hyrwyddo gwaith cadarn rhwng y cenedlaethau. Rwyf mor falch fy mod wedi dod. (Age Cymru)

Roedd hwn yn berfformiad rhyfeddol. Mae'r cast yn rhagorol! Newid gwych o edrych ar deledu diflas. 10 allan o 10! Llongyfarchiadau!

Perfformiad rhagorol. Rwy'n 14 oed a mwynheais ddysgu am yr hanes a sut maen nhw'n byw. Mae'n ddoniol iawn hefyd!



Kevin Davies, Rheolwr Allgymorth Gorllewin De Cymru, gyda chyfranogwyr yn y grŵp ffocws cyntaf, ddydd Mercher 7 Mawrth yn Nhŷ Teifi, y Maerdy.

Threads in Time - Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun

Mae'r grŵp hwn yn dod i gyfres o ddarlithiau sgysiol sy'n archwilio'r stori ryfeddol am ganrif o arfer gwneud tecstilau, a gaiff ei threfnu gan Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun. Mae'r cyfranogwyr yn talu £5 am sgwrs o 2 awr (dydd Sul 2-4), a sesiwn holi ac ateb. Roedd y cyfranogwyr yn dod o bob rhan o'r Gogledd. Menywod gan mwyaf oedd y gynulleidfa (dim ond 2 ddyn yn y grŵp), o 60 i 70 oed.

Dyddiad

11 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Cafodd dros 50 o gyfranogwyr ar y diwrnod gyflwyniad byr o 5 munud am y Pwyllgor, a chefnidir a chylch gorchwyl cyffredinol yr ymchwiliad hwn. Llenwyd yr holiadur gan 26 o bobl ac aeth rhai â chopïau ychwanegol adref gyda nhw i'w hanfon i'r cyfeiriad rhadbost. Cafwyd sylwadau ychwanegol gan 7 o bobl a rhoir manylion am y sylwadau hynny.

Cyrraedd y Nod – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf

Grŵp o brosiectau yw Cyrraedd y Nod sy'n anelu at wella'r cyfleoedd sydd ar gael i blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Nod 'Troedle Cyntaf' yw cryfhau'r sefyllfa bresennol i bobl ifanc rhwng 11 a 19 oed nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant (NEET) neu mewn perygl o fod yn NEET.

Mae'r prosiect yn gweithio ar ffyrdd newydd o ysgogi pobl ifanc ac o wella'u cyfleoedd. Byddant yn datblygu ac yn cynnig gwybodaeth, arweiniad a hyfforddiant, ac yn creu cyfleoedd a phrofiadau dysgu newydd i bobl ar draws yr ystod oed.

Caiff 'Cyrraedd y Nod' ei ariannu'n rhannol gan Gronfa Gymdeithasol Ewrop fel rhan o'r Rhaglen Gydgyfeirio ar gyfer Gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd.

Bydd hyd at £27 miliwn o arian y Gronfa honno ar gael i gefnogi amrywiaeth o wahanol weithgareddau yn ystod oes y prosiectau. Daw'r gweddill yn bennaf oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cymru a'r Noddwyr ar y Cyd, sef grŵp o gyrff gwirfoddol a statudol sy'n rheoli'r gweithgareddau ac yn eu darparu.

Dyddiad

14 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Bu 7 o fechgyn a 4 o ferched yn cymryd rhan mewn trafodaeth anffurfiol. Roeddent i gyd yn 11 i 16 oed. Roedd rhai o'r cyfranogwyr yn newydd i'r grŵp ac wedi ymuno yn yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf. Roedd eraill yn dod ers dros bedair blynedd.

Flippers – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf

Dosbarth dawns i ferched ifanc 10 i 13 oed yw Flippers. Byddant yn cyfarfod unwaith yr wythnos yn Theatr y Parc a'r Dâr yn Nhreorci. Maen nhw hefyd wedi perfformio mewn digwyddiadau fel y Noson Ddawns Gymunedol yng Nghanolfan Gelfyddydau'r Miwni ym Mhontypridd.

Dyddiad

14 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Bu cyfanswm o 14 o ferched 10 i 13 oed yn cymryd rhan mewn sgwrs anffurfiol iawn am gymryd rhan yn y celfyddydau.



Tynnwyd y lluniau hyn yn ystod perfformiad gan Flippers yn y Noson Ddawns Gymunedol yng Nghanolfan Gelfyddydau'r Miwni ym Mhontypridd ym mis Tachwedd 2011.

Prometheus - Galeri, Caernarfon

Grŵp dawns yw Prometheus ar gyfer oedolion ifanc (16-25 oed) yn ardal Gwynedd sydd ag anableddau. Bydd y bobl ifanc a'u gofalwyr yn ymarfer bob wythnos ar brynhawn dydd Mercher o 6.30 i 9.15. Gan fod yr ariannu'n dod i ben, bydd y prosiect 3 blynedd yn gorffen ddiwedd mis Mawrth 2012.

Dyddiad

14 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Bu 3 o bobl ifanc a'u gofalwyr yn cymryd rhan mewn sesiwn lle cynhaliwyd grŵp ffocws anffurfiol, a llenwyd holiadur hefyd gan y gofalwyr (fersiwn hawdd ei darllen) ar ran y bobl ifanc. Ar y cychwyn roedd dros 15 o bobl ifanc yn y grŵp yn cymryd

rhan yn rheolaidd, ond am wahanol resymau (sy'n cael eu trafod ymhellach isod) dim ond 4 aelod rheolaidd a'u gofalwyr sydd yn y grŵp bellach.

Tonic - Galeri, Caernarfon

Mae Tonic yn grŵp sy'n cyfarfod unwaith y mis gan roi i'r rhai sy'n cymryd rhan y cyfle i weld ffilm. Mae'r grŵp yn dueddol o fod yn bensiynwyr, sy'n talu £5 i weld ffilm a chael paned o de wedyn a chyfle i gymdeithasu.

Dyddiad

15 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Roedd dros 50 o bobl yn cymryd rhan ar y dyddiad hwn, ond mae'r niferoedd yn rheolaidd o 80 i 150 a gallant gyrraedd hyd at 250.

Casglwyd y wybodaeth isod mewn sgysiau anffurfiol â'r cyfranogwyr ar ôl gweld y ffilm.

Celf o Gwmpas, Powys

Mae Celf o Gwmpas yn rhedeg prosiect celfyddydau gweledol, perfformio ac amgylcheddol o safon uchel ar draws Powys. Maent yn rhedeg rhaglen o brosiectau cyffrous a heriol sy'n cynnwys gwneud ffilmiau, animeiddio, cerflunio, peintio, drama a cherddoriaeth i bobl sydd ag anawsterau dysgu a phobl sy'n aml yn cael eu heithrio o gymdeithas.

Dyddiad

14 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Cyfanswm o 6 o gyfranogwyr a gymerodd ran, ac roeddent i gyd yn artistiaid proffesiynol a oedd yn amrywio o ran oed, gallu a chyfrwng. Mae pob un o'r artistiaid yn y sesiwn hon yn dioddef oherwydd eithrio cymdeithasol am fod ganddynt broblemau iechyd meddwl ac anabledau dysgu.

Sylwadau eraill

Teimlai'r grŵp yn gryf fod arnynt angen cefnogaeth er mwyn gallu mynd i sesiynau yn y lle cyntaf. Credent fod nifer o bobl yn cael eu heithrio rhag cymryd rhan oherwydd problemau yn eu bywyd pob dydd. Roedd diffyg ariannu o fewn yr amrywiol raglenni celf yn golygu na ellid mynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn. Er enghraifft, dywedodd un wraig fod y celfyddydau, wrth fynd i'r afael â bywyd pob dydd (ceisio hawlio budd-daliadau, ymwneud â swyddogion) yn mynd yn

flaenoriaeth isel iawn. Mae methu cyfranogi mewn gweithgareddau celfyddydol yn effeithio ar iechyd a lles ac yn cyfrannu at gylch o salwch, diffyg hyder a diffyg cymryd rhan yn y gymuned.

Roedd gan un o'r cyfranogwyr ddiddordeb yn arbennig mewn bod yn therapydd celf ac roedd am godi'r mater nad oes cyrsiau ar gael yn unman yng Nghymru ar gyfer y math hwn o addysg bellach. Byddai'n rhaid iddi symud i Lundain i wneud hyn.

Dywedwyd hefyd mai ychydig gydnabyddiaeth sydd yng Nghymru i gelf fel proffesiwn. Mae hyn yn golygu nad yw artistiaid proffesiynol yn cael eu hariannu, a'u bod yn methu cychwyn gyrfa a thrwy hynny'n gallu cynnwys y cyhoedd mewn gweithdai, ac ati.



Cheri Kelly, Rheolwr Allgymorth Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru, gyda chyfranogwyr Celf o Gwmpas ar 14 Mawrth.

Arts 4 Wellbeing – Caerfyrddin

Sefydliad bach a phroffesiynol iawn yw Arts4wellbeing sy'n darparu amrywiaeth eang o weithgareddau a chysiau cyfleus sy'n canolbwyntio ar y person ar draws Cymru. Nod y gweithgareddau a'r cyrsiau hyn yw ysbrydoli ac ysgogi plant, pobl ifanc ac oedolion o bob oed. Mae'r broses o ddatblygu sgiliau yn ennyn diddordeb ac yn ysgogi drwy'r profiad o lwyddo.

Maent yn arbenigo mewn adeiladu hyder; gweithio gyda hunaniaeth; adeiladu cysylltiadau â'r hunan, cymdeithas a'r amgylchedd; ac edrych ar lwybrau newydd ymlaen i hyfforddiant a gwaith drwy ymdeimlad gwell o les.

Dyddiad

15 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Roedd cyfanswm o 36 o bobl yn bresennol mewn grŵp cymysg, wedi'u cyfeirio drwy gyfrwng canolfan deulu Tiny Tots ac yn cynnwys mamau sengl, a phobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl ac anableddau dysgu.

Arts Alive Cymru, Powys – Sesiwn Gyntaf

Mae'r sefydliad hwn wedi'i sefydlu yng Nghrucywel i ddarparu gweithgareddau celfyddydol o safon uchel i bawb ym Mhowys.

Dyddiad

16 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Roedd 6 o bobl yn bresennol yn sesiwn y bore, wedi'u cyfeirio yno gan Gymdeithas Cyswllt Ardal Aberhonddu. Mae gan y rhai a gymerodd ran salwch meddwl o wahanol raddau, a gallent ddod i'r sesiwn yn rhad ac am ddim gan fod y sesiynau'n cael eu hariannu gan Gymdeithas Cyswllt Ardal Aberhonddu a Chymdeithas Addysg y Gweithwyr.

Arts Alive Cymru, Powys – Ail Sesiwn

Dyddiad

16 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Pump o wragedd sy'n mynd i ddosbarth ffi oedd yn sesiwn y prynhawn. Mae ganddynt wahanol lefelau o brofiad fel artistiaid, o artist proffesiynol a thiwtor i seicolegydd sy'n defnyddio celf fel therapi. Roedd pawb wedi dod i'r dosbarth hwn ar gyfer eu hamser creadigol eu hunain.

Sylwadau eraill

Roedd y grŵp am bwysleisio bod yna nifer o bethau da iawn yn digwydd ar hyd a lled y sir ond nad oedd digon o rannu arfer da. Er enghraifft, pam na ellid edrych ar grwpiau sy'n llwyddo i ddenu cyfranogwyr, ac yn bwysicach i gynnal y gweithgarwch hwnnw dros gyfnod?

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 1 - Ym mha fath o weithgareddau celfyddydol rydych chi'n cymryd rhan ar hyn o bryd, er enghraifft, drama, cerddoriaeth, celf, ysgrifennu, crefftau, gwneud ffilm, dawnsio?
Cofio - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Dosbarthiadau dawns a chadw'n heini.
Cyrraedd y Nod - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Amrywiaeth o wahanol fathau o gerddoriaeth, o ganu'r gitâr, y delyn, y piano, drymiau, canu a rapio. Maent hefyd wedi gwneud dawns, peintio a chrefftau. Yn ddiweddar maent wedi perfformio yn y gwobrau LAC (plant sy'n cael gofal).
Flippers - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Dawns, 'breakdancing', dawnsio stryd (rhywfaint ohono yn yr ysgol). Mae rhai o'r grwpiau'n canu offerynnau fel y fiolín a'r piano, a nifer ohonynt yn mynd ar y geidiaid hefyd.
Threads in Time - Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun	Celfyddyd cerameg a thecstilau gan mwyaf. Soniodd rhai am bryderon am aelodau eraill o'r teulu a oedd yn ymwneud mewn mathau eraill - theatr a dawns yn arbennig.
Prometheus - Galeri	Hwn oedd yr unig grŵp dawns y gwyddai'r grŵp amdano yn eu hardal yn benodol ar gyfer pobl ifanc sydd ag anawsterau dysgu. Teimlent fod bod yn grŵp ar gyfer y grŵp oed hwn yn benodol yn ffactor pwysig wrth benderfynu dod.
Tonic - Galeri	Teimlai'r rhai y siaradais â nhw fod yna rai gweithgareddau oedd yn ymwneud â'r celfyddydau y gallent gymryd rhan ynddynt, ond roedd y rhan fwyaf yn dewis cymryd rhan yn y grŵp hwn yn unig.
Celf o Gwmpas	Celfyddydau gweledol, gan gynnwys peintio, darlunio, ffotograffiaeth, celfyddyd wedi'i hailgylchu, cerflunio.
Arts Alive - sesiwn gyntaf	Crochenwaith, cyrsiau celf yn unig. Ni wyddent am unrhyw gyrsiau eraill y gallent fynd iddynt ar wahân i'r rheini yng nghanolfannau Arts Alive, ac nid yw'r rheini am ddim.
Arts Alive - ail sesiwn	Crochenwaith, darlunio hamdden, peintio, crefftau wedi'u hailgylchu. Gweithio fel tiwtor yn dysgu crefftau, peintio a chrochenwaith. Gweithio fel seicolegydd ac yn hoffi defnyddio celf fel therapi yn fy sesiynau.
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Nid oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r grŵp yn cymryd rhan mewn unrhyw weithgareddau eraill am nad oeddent yn gwybod am rai eraill. Roeddent yn gwybod am theatr ieuencid a byddai rhai o'r plant yn mynd yno.

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 2 - Pam rydych chi'n cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau celfyddydol?
Cofio - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Mae cwmni'n ffactor pwysig; mae'n annog pobl hŷn i ddod allan, i gadw'n brysur yn gorfforol ac i barhau'n aelodau gweithgar o'r gymuned. Mae cael lle diogel i ddod i gymdeithasu, gwneud ffrindiau, adeiladu hyder, a chael lle hwyliog i fynd yn rheswm pwysig.
Cyrraedd y Nod - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	<p>Eu prif reswm dros fwynhau cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau celf yw cael cymdeithasu â phobl newydd, a siarad â phobl na fyddent fel arall yn cysylltu â nhw. Maen nhw'n cael hwyl wrth wneud hynny, ac mae'n helpu i'w cadw allan o helynt, oherwydd pe na baen nhw'n cymryd rhan yn y gweithgareddau grŵp hyn, byddent yn loetran ac yn yfed ar y stryd gyda'u ffrindiau. Mae hyn yn mynd â nhw allan o'r tŷ, ac mae'n ffordd wych o wneud ffrindiau newydd gan nad oes llawer iawn o bethau eraill i'w gwneud yn yr ardal.</p> <p>Mae gweithwyr ieuenctid wrth law i siarad â nhw, ac mae'n hawdd trafod materion a phroblemau personol sy'n eu hwynebu gyda nhw.</p> <p>Maen nhw hefyd yn gallu ennill cymwysterau fel OCN, y maen nhw'n credu a fydd yn eu helpu i gael gwaith yn y dyfodol.</p> <p>Roedd y grŵp yn credu mai dim ond math arall o weithgaredd a oedd ar gael iddyn nhw oedd cymryd rhan yn y celfyddydau, fel chwaraeon tîm, a gweithgareddau awyr agored fel cerdded, dringo creigiau, marchogaeth a go-cartio. Roedd y merched yn y grŵp yn arbennig o hoff o'r gweithgareddau artistig, yn enwedig yr elfen gerddorol.</p> <p>Ymhlith manteision cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau artistig yn hytrach na mathau eraill o weithgareddau maen nhw wedi'u gwneud yn y gorffennol roedd adeiladu hyder a dysgu pethau newydd.</p>
Flippers - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	<p>Hoffi gwneud ffrindiau newydd a chymdeithasu. Roeddent yn dweud bod prosiect Flippers yn hwyl am eu bod yn hoffi dawnsio, yn gwneud nifer o wahanol fathau o ddawnsio ac yn cael eu hannog i ddefnyddio'u syniadau eu hunain y gellir eu defnyddio mewn perfformiadau.</p> <p>Mae grŵp Flippers hefyd yn ymwneud â chynorthwyo'r oedrannau iau yn eu dosbarthiadau. Maen nhw'n helpu gyda grŵp Tiny Steps, sef dosbarth dawns i blant 4 i 6 oed. Maen nhw wrth eu bodd yn gwneud hynny gan eu bod yn eu dysgu i ddawnsio, maent yn ei werthfawrogi fel profiad da at y dyfodol, a dywedasant fod aelodau'r grŵp eu hunain yn hoffi cael pobl sy'n nes at eu hoed hwy i'w</p>

	<p>dysgu a dangos iddyn nhw beth i'w wneud.</p> <p>Mae mwyafrif y grŵp yn dod er pan oeddent yn 3 oed.</p>
Threads in Time – Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun	<p>Yn gyffredinol er mwyn cwrdd â phobl o feddwl tebyg ac i gymdeithasu. Roedd teimlad hefyd fod hyn yn fath o addysg ym myd y celfyddydau ac y gallent ddysgu gan yr arbenigwyr sy'n dod i roi'r darlithiau.</p> <p>Gan fod mwyafrif y gynulleidfa dros 60 oed, teimlai nifer fod cymryd rhan yn y grŵp hwn yn ffordd o gadw'u meddyliau'n effro, a'i fod yn rhywbeth newydd iddynt ei ystyried a'i ddysgu.</p>
Prometheus - Galeri	<p>Y prif reswm a roddwyd dros fynd i'r sesiynau hyn oedd cael cymdeithasu â phobl o oed tebyg a heb deimlo'n wahanol neu ar y cyrion. Roeddent yn gyfle iddynt gwrdd â phobl newydd a gwneud ffrindiau.</p> <p>Roedd cymryd rhan yn Prometheus hefyd yn gyfle i'r bobl ifanc fod yn ffit a chadw'n heini, a hynny o les i'w ffitrwydd corfforol.</p> <p>Dywedodd y gofalgwyr y bŵm yn siarad â nhw nad oedd llawer o gyfleoedd i grwpiau o bobl ifanc sydd ag anabledau yn yr ardal hon. O'r herwydd roeddent wedi'u cyfyngu o ran dewis, ac felly'r rheswm pam roeddent yn cymryd rhan yn y gweithgaredd hwn oedd diffyg dewisiadau.</p>
Tonic - Galeri	<p>Y prif reswm dros gymryd rhan yn y gweithgaredd hwn oedd er mwyn mynd allan o'r tŷ'n rheolaidd, cwrdd â ffrindiau a siarad am y newyddion diweddaraf. Roedd yn rhywbeth roeddent yn edrych ymlaen ato bob mis.</p>
Celf o Gwmpas	<p>Mae cymryd rhan mewn gweithgaredd grŵp yn caniatáu i'r cyfranogwyr gryfhau o ran hyder. Gallant ddysgu sgiliau newydd a rhannu profiad. Mae'r grŵp hwn yn rhan o raglen i ddysgu sut i'w hyrwyddo'u hunain fel artistiaid, sut i redeg gweithdai a sut i ddod o hyd i'w cyllid eu hunain a'u potensial i ennill. Mae cwrdd fel grŵp yn caniatáu iddynt rannu syniadau ac archwilio ffyrdd newydd o weithio gyda'r defnyddiau ac archwilio dulliau newydd. Drwy rannu eu sgiliau a helpu eraill maent wedi cael yr hyder a'r cyfle i greu bywyd gwell iddynt eu hunain.</p> <p>Pwysleisiodd y grŵp yr angen am fod yn rhan o'r grŵp gan eu bod i gyd yn byw yng nghefn gwlad, ac nid oes gan rai yr un cyfle arall i gwrdd â phobl. Mae bod yn ynysig yng nghefn gwlad yn ffactor pwysig sy'n achosi iselder ac yn creu diffyg ysgogiad. Mae celf yn therapi sy'n rhoi llais iddynt ac yn caniatáu iddynt fynegi eu teimladau.</p>
Arts Alive – sesiwn gyntaf	<p>Diddorol, teimlad o gymuned, lles meddyliol a chorfforol. "Mae'n fy helpu i fynd i'r afael ag agoraffobia, ac mae'n fy ngorfodi i fynd allan o'r tŷ". Cwrdd â phobl wahanol na fyddent fel rheol yn cysylltu â nhw. Mae pobl â'r un</p>

	<p>problemau yn deall, a “gallaf fod yn fi fy hun”, dim beirniadaeth pan fyddant yn dod yma. Yn eu helpu i reoli eu tymer, yn rhoi strwythur i’w diwrnod. Pwrpas mewn bywyd. Yn datblygu sgiliau artistig yn ogystal â sgiliau cymdeithasol.</p>
Arts Alive – ail sesiwn	<p>Mae’n rhoi rhyddid mynegiant. Mae’n rhoi teimlad o les personol.</p>
Arts 4 Wellbeing	<p>Dywedodd nifer o bobl eu bod yn cymryd rhan yn y gweithgaredd grŵp am ei fod yn gadael iddynt fod “yn hwy eu hunain”. Roeddent yn ei ddefnyddio fel cam tuag at addysg uwch. Roedd yn rhoi iddynt y sgiliau i gymryd rheolaeth dros eu bywydau eu hunain. Roedd yn eu galluogi ac yn ffordd i mewn i waith. Maent yn mwynhau’r cyfle i rannu profiadau a dysgu bod gan bobl eraill yr un problemau â hwy eu hunain. Roedd hyn yn caniatáu iddynt gwrdd â ffrindiau newydd a phobl o feddwl tebyg. Roedd hefyd yn herio’u rhagfarnau a’u cred am bobl eraill yn y gymuned, ac felly’n rhoi iddynt y cyfle i adeiladu ymdeimlad o gymuned. Roedd yn gyfle iddynt fynegi eu teimladau ac wynebu problemau mewn amgylchedd diogel a chroesawgar. Roedd yn eu helpu i gynyddu eu hyder. Roedd pobl o oedrannau cymysg yn y grŵp ac roedd yn gyfle i’r aelodau gwrdd â thrigolion hŷn yn y gymuned. Roedd yn ddihangfa iddynt o fywyd pob dydd.</p>

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 3 a) - A yw darpariaeth ar gyfer y celfyddydau wedi'i dileu yn eich ardal oherwydd toriadau yn y gyllideb?
Cofio - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Roeddent yn arfer cymryd rhan mewn dosbarthiadau cyfrifiadurol a ffotograffiaeth ddigidol, a oedd ar gael yn ddi-dâl. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ddau wedi cau yn y ddwy flynedd diwethaf oherwydd diffyg cyllid.
Cyrraedd y Nod - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Nid oeddent yn ymwybodol o doriadau cyllido a'r ffordd y gallant fod wedi effeithio arnynt neu beidio.
Flippers - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Ni wyddent am ddim effeithiau, ond soniodd un aelod ei bod wedi arfer mynd i ddosbarth dawnsio stryd yng Nghanolfan Chwaraeon Ystrad unwaith yr wythnos ond bod hwnnw wedi dod i ben 3 blynedd yn ôl. Gall hynny fod wedi digwydd oherwydd cyllido neu beidio.
Threads in Time - Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun	<p>Ar y cyfan nid oedd llawer o wybodaeth am gyllido prosiectau, a dywedai'r mwyafrif eu bod wedi clywed am doriadau yng nghyllideb y celfyddydau, ond ni themlent fod hyn wedi effeithio arnynt ryw lawer.</p> <p>Teimlai nifer mai cyllid cymunedau a gwirfoddolwyr oedd yn ymwneud â'r mwyafrif o brosiectau roeddent yn gwybod amdanynt/yn cymryd rhan ynddynt, a'u bod yn dal yn weithgar, e.e. côr lleol/grwpiau dawns. Teimlent, fodd bynnag, fod toriadau yn y gyllideb efallai'n effeithio ar y prosiectau mwy o faint a oedd yn cynnwys mwy o bobl.</p>
Prometheus - Galeri	<p>Gan fod cyllid prosiect Prometheus i ddod i ben ymhen ychydig wythnosau, teimlai'r grŵp fod hyn wedi cael effaith uniongyrchol ar y bobl ifanc a gymerodd ran, gan na fyddai'r grŵp hwn ar gael iddynt mwyach i fynd iddo.</p> <p>Roedd y bobl ifanc y bŵm yn siarad â hwy yn llawn canmoliaeth i brosiect Prometheus, a themlent y byddai bwllch mawr yn eu bywydau ar ôl i'r prosiect ddod i ben.</p>
Tonic - Galeri	Nid oedd y grŵp yn ymwybodol o ddim darpariaeth benodol ar gyfer y celfyddydau a oedd wedi'i dileu yn eu hardal. Credent, fodd bynnag, mai eu diffyg gwybodaeth oedd yn gyfrifol am hynny, nid am nad oedd dim enghreifftiau.
Celf o Gwmpas	Maent wedi sylwi bod llai o gyfleoedd i fynychu prosiectau nag a fyddai ar gael gynt. Mae'n ymddangos bod mwy o hyrwyddo cyrsiau ar-lein nag mewn cylchlythyrau a hysbysebion am gyrŷiau sy'n cael eu rhedeg. Maent wedi

	gweld Cyngor y Celfyddydau'n rhoi ei arian ar "geffylau sicr" yn hytrach nag ar annog artistiaid newydd nad ydynt yn gyfarwydd iddo. Roedd rhywfaint o gyllido wedi'i ddileu a oedd i gael ei ddefnyddio i sefydlu man canolog ar gyfer darparu rhaglenni celfyddydol.
Arts Alive - sesiwn gyntaf	Nid oedd dim ar gael yn Llandrindod, a thybir bod hyn am nad oedd dim cyllid.
Arts Alive - ail sesiwn	Fel gweithiwr proffesiynol, mae'n anodd denu cyllid ar gyfer datblygu celfyddydau cymunedol. Mae'n arbennig o anodd i sefydliadau bach.
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Maent yn ymwybodol y gall y grŵp hwn bara am ddim ond 10 wythnos ac nad oes dim rhagor o gyllid i'r grŵp allu parhau.

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 3 b) – Os felly, sut mae hyn wedi effeithio arnoch?
Cofio – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Nid yw hyn wedi cael effaith fawr arnynt, gan fod pawb a arferai ddod i'r dosbarthiadau hyn nawr yn mynd i Cofio. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r cyrsiau hyn ar gael yn yr un ardal.
Cyrraedd y Nod – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	
Flippers – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Roedd yn golygu nad oedd hi'n cymryd rhan mewn dosbarth celfyddydau cyn ymuno â'r dosbarth hwn tua blwyddyn yn ôl, ar ôl iddi glywed amdano drwy ffrind.
Threads in Time – Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun	
Prometheus - Galeri	
Tonic - Galeri	
Celf o Gwmpas	Nid oedd pawb a oedd yn cymryd rhan yn gallu defnyddio'r rhyngwyd, naill ai oherwydd cyfyngiadau ariannol neu oherwydd eu lleoliad. Golyga hynny nad oes ganddynt yr un mynediad i allu cael gwybod beth sy'n mynd ymlaen, ac felly maent yn colli cyfleoedd. Roedd rhai o'r artistiaid wedi gwneud cais am gyllid ac wedi'u gwrthod am nad oedd digon o arian ar gael ar gyfer eu math hwy o brosiect/cynnig. Rhoddwyd y gorau i'r prosiect ynghylch cael man canolog gan fod y cyllid wedi'i ddileu.
Arts Alive – sesiwn gyntaf	Yn gorfod teithio ymhell i gael unrhyw beth. Yn dibynnu ar bobl i roi lifft imi, neu ni fyddaf yn gallu mynd i'r cwrs.
Arts Alive – ail sesiwn	Yn methu â pharhau'r cyrsiau. Nid yw'r cyllid yn rhoi'r rhyddid i ddarparu rhai cyrsiau oherwydd y cyfyngiadau yn y meini prawf. Gall fod yn anodd bodloni'r meini prawf pan fyddwn am wneud cwrs sy'n gwrs diddordeb ond sy'n gallu gwella sgiliau eraill.

Arts 4 Wellbeing	Wedi colli'r cyfle i wirfoddoli ar grwpiau yn y dyfodol ac felly adeiladu sgiliau'n arwain at waith. Ni fyddant yn gallu casglu profiadau. Mae rhai wedi dweud y byddan nhw, cyn gynted ag y bydd y cwrs yn gorffen, yn dechrau encilio o'r byd eto.
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Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 4 – A ydych yn credu bod gan bobl ddigon o gyfle i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau celfyddydol yn eich ardal?
Cofio – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	<p>Nac ydw – nid oes llawer o weithgareddau ar gael i'r ystod oed hwn yn yr ardal, ar wahân i Cofio a chorau lleol.</p> <p>Nid oes gan rai pobl yr amser i gymryd rhan mewn prosiectau celfyddydol, ac mae ganddyn nhw lai o arian i wneud hynny. Nid yw rhai pobl hŷn yn hoff iawn o adael y tŷ, ac roedd y grŵp yn credu bod bod yn ynysig yn rhwystyr mawr, ynghyd â theimlo nad yw gweithgareddau corfforol yn addas ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Mae hyrwyddo'n bwysig er mwyn cywiro hyn.</p> <p>Cred y grŵp fod yna gyfrifoldeb i ddenu pobl i gymryd rhan yn y gweithgaredd y byddent yn hoffi ei wneud, a bod dewis yn hollbwysig wrth ddenu pobl i gymryd rhan. Maen nhw hefyd yn gwneud cysylltiad rhwng y dewisiadau sydd ar gael, cyfranogi a'r sgiliau y gall pobl eu datblygu (h.y. ffotograffiaeth ddigidol a chyfrifiadureg – sgiliau nad yw llawer o bobl hŷn yn meddu arnynt efallai).</p>
Cyrraedd y Nod – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	<p>Pan ofynnwyd beth fyddent yn ei wneud pe na baen nhw'n dod yma, awgrymodd y grŵp mai ambell glwb ieuenctid yn unig a fyddai ar gael ar eu cyfer. Roedd nifer o'r grŵp wedi mynd i glybiau ieuenctid, ond nid oedd yr un ohonyn nhw'n mynd mwyach oherwydd bod pobl eraill yn ymddwyn yn "wirion", a chan nad oedd yno ychwaith ddigon o weithgareddau wedi'u trefnu, fel sydd yn Cyrraedd y Nod. Yn eu hystod oed hwy gallent fynd ddwywaith yr wythnos, ond nid yw'r mwyafrif ohonynt yn mynd o gwbl.</p> <p>Awgrymodd un o'r grŵp fod nifer o swyddfeydd heddlu yn yr ardal, ond nid oedd unman i bobl ifanc fynd. Awgrymodd na fyddai angen cael cynifer o swyddfeydd heddlu pe bai gan bobl ifanc bethau i'w gwneud a manau iddynt fynd i'w cadw allan o helynt.</p> <p>Mae yna glybiau pêl-droed lleol, ond maent yn eithriadol o boblogaidd, sy'n golygu na all y mwyafrif o bobl ifanc gymryd rhan yn rheolaidd. Felly, mae rhestr aros hir i ymuno â'r timau. Mae un aelod o'r staff yn gwirfoddoli fel hyfforddwr pêl-droed dan 16 yn yr ardal, ac mae ganddo 157 o aelodau dan 16 oed ar ei lyfrau.</p> <p>Teimlai rhai o'r merched fod timau chwaraeon i ferched yn rhy elitaidd (yn yr ysgol a'r tu allan), ac yn gwneud i ferched nad oeddent yn credu eu bod yn arbennig o dda yn y gêm deimlo'n ofnus ynghylch ymuno.</p>
Flippers –	Teimlad cyffredinol fod pethau i'w gwneud yn yr ardal, fel

<p>Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf</p>	<p>côr, dosbarth Flippers, a mathau eraill o gyfranogi fel clybiau ieuenctid a chodi hwyl.</p> <p>Roeddent yn eithaf beirniadol o glybiau ieuenctid lleol. Gwyddai'r rhan fwyaf o'r grŵp ble roeddent ac ar ba nosweithiau y gallant fynd, ond maent yn dewis peidio â mynd am nad yw'r clybiau'n trefnu digon o raglenni a gweithgareddau iddynt. Soniodd un ferch mai dim ond criw o bobl yn tindroi sydd yno, yn wahanol i Flippers, lle mae rhywun yn dweud wrthynt beth i'w wneud; mae ganddynt bethau penodol i'w gwneud wrth ddod i mewn, ac ar y cyfan mae strwythur da i hyn. Maent yn hoffi cael amgylchedd strwythuredig fel hynny.</p>
<p>Threads in Time - Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun</p>	<p>Roedd y teimlad fod rhaniad Gogledd - De o ran darpariaeth yn thema a glywyd gan lawer.</p> <p>Wedi dweud hynny, credai nifer fod cyfleoedd wedi gwella yn yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Soniodd nifer am eu hymweliad â Lerpwl neu Fanceinion i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgaredd artistig gan nad oedd dim cyfle yng Ngogledd Cymru.</p>
<p>Prometheus - Galeri</p>	<p>Teimlai'r grŵp fod diffyg cyfleusterau perthnasol i grwpiau sydd ag anabledau difrifol gymryd rhan yn y celfyddydau. Amrywiai hynny o gyfleusterau ymarferol fel toiledau / cyfleusterau ymolchi i brinder hyfforddwy ac athrawon cymwys.</p> <p>Teimlai'r grŵp hefyd fod y niferoedd a oedd yn cymryd rhan wedi disgyn yn sylweddol, yn bennaf oherwydd toriadau cyllideb mewn meysydd eraill. Rhoddwyd enghraifft am berson ifanc a arferai ddod i'r grŵp yn rheolaidd ac a oedd yn gorfod cael cymorth gan 2 ofalwr. Oherwydd toriadau cyllideb, fodd bynnag, un gofalwr yn unig oedd ganddi nawr, ac felly ni allai ddod mwyach.</p> <p>Teimlai'r grŵp nad oedd digon o ddarpariaeth na chyfle i bobl ag anghenion cymhleth yng Ngogledd Orllewin Cymru.</p> <p>Wedi dweud hynny, dywedodd y grŵp eu bod yn credu bod diffyg gwybodaeth yn gyffredinol am gyfleoedd a oedd ar gael, ac y dylai grwpiau a sefydliadau weithio gyda'i gilydd i hyrwyddo.</p>
<p>Tonic - Galeri</p>	<p>Roedd barn y grwpiau'n amrywio ar y mater hwn; roedd rhai yn dweud bod digon o gyfle ond nad oeddent yn cymryd rhan am nad oeddent yn dymuno gwneud hynny.</p> <p>Teimlai eraill fod diffyg cyfleoedd yn benodol ar gyfer y genhedlaeth hŷn. Ar yr un pryd, fodd bynnag, roeddent yn cydnabod y gallai fod yn fater o ddiffyg ymwybyddiaeth ar</p>

	<p>eu rhan hwy.</p> <p>Pan ofynnwyd ble byddent yn mynd i gael gwybod am y cyfleoedd hyn, roedd y rhan fwyaf yn ansicr ac yn credu y byddent yn dibynnu, debyg iawn, ar glywed gan eraill neu gan ffrindiau i ddweud wrthynt.</p>
Celf o Gwmpas	<p>Er y gall fod cyfleoedd ar gael, nid ydynt bob amser yn cael eu hyrwyddo'n eang (gweler y nodyn am y rhynggrwyd), sy'n golygu nad oes cyfle bob amser i gymryd rhan. Mae'r rhaglenni'n ddarniog iawn ac mae hynny'n achosi problemau o ran parhad. Nid oes lle canolog i fynd, sy'n gallu atal pobl rhag dymuno mynd. Mae pobl yn gweld canolfan gelfyddydau yn rhwystr, a chan nad oes rhaglenni'n digwydd mewn mannau pob dydd, "arferol", mae hynny'n golygu efallai na fydd pobl yn cymryd rhan am eu bod yn credu nad yw'n addas iddynt.</p> <p>Teimlai'r grŵp yn gryf fod angen gwneud mwy o waith i ddarparu rhaglenni mewn mannau lle gall pobl eu cyrraedd.</p>
Arts Alive – sesiwn gyntaf	<p>Na. Gan mai cymuned wledig yw hon, mae'n anodd iawn cychwyn pethau a'u cynnal. Mae angen nifer penodol o bobl i fynychu dosbarthiadau er mwyn iddynt fod yn ymarferol. Mae hyn yn golygu nad oes digon o ddosbarthiadau'n cael eu cynnal ar gyfer grwpiau bach o bobl sydd â diddordeb.</p>
Arts Alive – ail sesiwn	<p>Na. Mae costau teithio a chludiant cyhoeddus anaml yn atal nifer o bobl rhag gallu mynd i weithgareddau celfyddydol mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae llawer o bobl yn methu bodloni'r meini prawf ar gyfer y cyrsiau sy'n cael eu cynnal. Er enghraifft, gall cwrs fod yn targedu pobl ifanc ddi-waith, gan olygu nad oes dim cyllid ar gael ar gyfer aelodau hŷn y gymuned. Mae hyn yn digwydd yn gynyddol. Mae llawer o bethau'n digwydd, ond nid ydynt bob amser yn cael eu hysbysebu yn y mannau perthnasol er mwyn denu grwpiau penodol o bobl. Rhai byr iawn yw nifer o'r cyrsiau celf ac nid ydynt yn cyd-fynd ag amserlenni teuluoedd, ac ati. Ystyrir mai pethau ar gyfer y dosbarth canol uwch yw llawer o weithgareddau celfyddydol ac mae hyn yn troi pobl i ffwrdd rhag ymuno.</p>
Arts 4 Wellbeing	<p>Nid oes digon o gyfleoedd ar gael. Mae angen darparu mwy o weithgareddau celfyddydol yn yr ysgol. Ychydig weithgareddau sydd i oedolion gymryd rhan ynddynt, yn enwedig yn achos y grŵp hwn, gan fod ganddynt gan mwyaf gyfrifoldebau gofal plant sy'n golygu eu bod yn llai abl i gymryd rhan.</p>

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 5 - A fyddai unrhyw beth yn eich helpu i gymryd mwy o ran yn y celfyddydau?
Cofio - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	<p>Gallu cael cludiant - mae cael teithio am ddim ar fysiau yn hanfodol iddynt allu mynd o gwmpas. Byddai dileu hynny'n achosi problemau mawr gan olygu y byddai nifer o bobl hŷn yn ynysig.</p> <p>Mae ar bobl angen amrywiaeth o ddewisiadau er mwyn denu eu diddordeb yn y lle cyntaf. Mae'r grŵp hwn wedi hen sefydlu a'r aelodau'n ffrindiau agos, ond i'r rhieni nad ydynt yn cymryd rhan ar hyn o bryd, yn enwedig mewn gweithgareddau celfyddydol, mae arnynt angen dewis er mwyn eu hannog i gymryd rhan am eu bod yn mwynhau math arbennig o gelfyddyd. Bydd hyn wedyn yn arwain at fanteision eraill, fel y soniwyd yn gynharach.</p> <p>Ystyrir bod rhai dosbarthiadau celfyddydol yn rhy broffesiynol ac yn canolbwyntio mwy ar y canlyniad yn y diwedd (tystysgrif/TGAU/Safon Uwch) nag ar y mwynhad.</p>
Cyrraedd y Nod - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	<p>Mwy o ddewis. Ar hyn o bryd maent yn gwneud beth bynnag sydd ar gael, a phe bai rhagor o bethau ar gael, byddent yn cymryd mwy o ran. Pwysleisiodd y merched nad ydynt yn gwneud digon o weithgarwch corfforol; felly, credid bod dosbarthiadau dawn ac yn y blaen yn ffordd dda o gadw'n heini a chael hwyl. Byddent yn hoffi gwneud pethau mwy cyfoes fel ffotograffiaeth, celfyddyd graffiti a <i>parkour</i>/rhedeg rhydd, sydd ar gael yng Nghaerdydd yn unig.</p> <p>Eto, roedd y grŵp yn edrych ar gyfranogi yn y celfyddydau yn yr un ffordd i raddau helaeth ag y maent yn edrych ar unrhyw fath arall o weithgaredd, a byddent yn hoffi cael mwy o ddewis yn gyffredinol yn eu hardal leol, fel timau chwaraeon, nofio a gweithgareddau corfforol eraill.</p>
Flippers - Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Byddai mwy o ddewis yn gyffredinol yn cael croeso, ond ni thynnwyd sylw at ddim byd yn benodol.
Threads in Time - Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun	<p>Roedd mwy o gyhoeddusrwydd am bethau a oedd yn digwydd i'w weld yn rhywbeth roeddent yn cytuno a fyddai'n denu mwy o gyfranogi, a byddai hefyd yn ennyn diddordeb a phresenoldeb gan gynulleidfa oedd newydd.</p> <p>Ystyrir bod cynlluniau cludiant gwledig hefyd yn rhywbeth a oedd wedi ei dreialu mewn ychydig o ardaloedd a fyddai'n</p>

	gyfle i bobl gyfranogi mwy.
Prometheus - Galeri	Roedd hwn yn gwestiwn digon anodd i'r grŵp. Fodd bynnag, mynegwyd y farn y byddai mwy o weithgareddau yn benodol ar gyfer pobl 16-25 oed sydd ag anabledau dysgu yn golygu y byddent am gymryd rhan mewn mwy o weithgareddau celfyddydol. Nid oeddent am fod yn yr un grŵp â phlant iau nac oedolion hŷn.
Tonic - Galeri	Soniodd y grŵp fod cludiant yn ffactor pwysig iddynt wrth gymryd mwy o ran yn y celfyddydau, a nifer ohonynt yn dibynnu ar ffrindiau i ddod â nhw i'r gweithgareddau hyn. Ystyriwyd bod cludiant cyhoeddus yn ddewis, ond yn aml nid yw'n mynd â hwy'n ddigon agos i'r lleoliad ac felly mae hyn yn eu hatal rhag cymryd rhan.
Celf o Gwmpas	Gallu cael cludiant. Mae Powys yn sir fawr iawn lle mae llawer o raglenni ar draws ardal wledig iawn. Nid yw bysiau'n rhedeg yn aml. Nid yw amserlenni'r bysiau yn aml yn cydreddeg ag amserlenni dosbarthiadau. Golyga hyn y gallant gyrraedd dosbarth efallai, ond ni allant gyrraedd adref ac felly ni allant fynychu. Anaml y mae trenau'n rhedeg, ac nid ydynt yn cysylltu â'r trefi cywir neu ag amserlenni dosbarthiadau.
Arts Alive - sesiwn gyntaf	Byddent yn mynd pe bai gweithgareddau'n digwydd yn ystod y dydd yn hytrach na chyda'r nos. Pe bai cymorth ar gael gyda gofal plant i bobl a allai fynd gyda'r nos yn unig. Pe bai'r gweithgareddau'n cynnwys y teulu cyfan. Pe bai'r cyrsiau'n cael eu rhedeg mewn mannau lle rydym yn barod, er enghraifft clybiau ar ôl yr ysgol.
Arts Alive - ail sesiwn	Pe bai adeiladau lleol yn cael eu rhannu, fel ysgolion neu golegau, a'u cyfleusterau ar gael, fel ystafelloedd tywyll, stiwdios, stiwdios crochenwaith. Pe bai cyrsiau blasu ar gael am bris rhesymol - dim eisiau talu llawer o arian am gwrs 10 wythnos a gweld wedyn nad dyna'r peth iddynt hwy ac yn methu â chael eu harian yn ôl. Pe baent yn gallu symud arian o un cwrs i gwrs arall os nad dyna'r cwrs iawn iddynt. Pe bai pethau'n cynnwys yr holl deulu. Achrediadau, tystysgrifau a fyddai'n ddefnyddiol mewn bywyd bob dydd.
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Mwy o oriau, cyrsiau hirach (dim ond 10 wythnos yw hwn), cyrsiau dilyn ymlaen, amserau gwahanol, yn gysylltiedig â chanolfan deuluoedd sy'n darparu cyfleusterau meithrinfa. Pe baent yn cael eu darparu mewn ardal lle maent eisoes yn cyfarfod.

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 6 – Beth allai eich atal rhag cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau celfyddydol (er enghraifft, mynediad)?
Cofio – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Diffyg gallu defnyddio cludiant cyhoeddus. Cyfleusterau i gynnal sesiynau; soniwyd bod Cymunedau'n Gyntaf ar hyn o bryd yn talu cyfran o'r rhent yn Nhŷ Teifi yn y Maerdy, ac yno maent yn cynnal eu sesiynau. Pe baent yn penderfynu peidio â thalu rhent, neu pe bai'r adeilad yn cau am unrhyw reswm arall, ni fyddai dim cyfleusterau eraill yn yr ardal a byddai hynny'n ei gwneud yn amhosibl cyfranogi.
Cyrraedd y Nod – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Mae cludiant yn broblem, ac o gofio oed y grŵp mae problemau o ran cael rhieni i ganiatáu iddynt deithio ar ôl iddi dywyllu, a bod allan ar ôl amser ysgol.
Flippers – Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Ni soniwyd am ddim problemau mynediad; ni nodwyd yn benodol fod cludiant yn broblem. Roedd gan nifer o'r grŵp drefniadau gydag aelodau eraill o'r teulu.
Threads in Time – Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun	Ym marn y grŵp, cost yn sicr oedd y rheswm pennaf a allai o bosibl eu hatal rhag cyfranogi yn y dyfodol – costau cludiant, costau parcio ceir, costau mynychu.
Prometheus - Galeri	<p>Ystyriwyd bod cludiant yn un o'r prif resymau sy'n eu rhwystro rhag cyfranogi gan fod pob aelod o'r grŵp yn dibynnu ar gael rhywun i ddod â nhw i'r gweithgaredd, boed yn aelod o'r teulu neu'n ofalwr penodol. Nid oedd cludiant cyhoeddus yn ddewis ymarferol i'r grŵp hwn oherwydd eu hanghenion.</p> <p>Ffactor arall a fyddai'n eu rhwystro rhag mynychu fyddai pe bai eu gofalwyr yn dweud nad oeddent/na allent ddod i'r gweithgarwch, oherwydd ni allai'r bobl ifanc ddod ar eu pen eu hunain.</p>
Tonic - Galeri	
Celf o Gwmpas	Diffyg cludiant cyhoeddus a chost cludiant cyhoeddus. Diffyg hyder i fynd i ddosbarth ffurfiol. Diffyg mynediad i'r rhynggrwyd (mae'r rhan fwyaf o bethau'n cael eu cyhoeddi ar y rhynggrwyd erbyn hyn), diffyg cefnogaeth bersonol i fynd i'r cyfarfod cyntaf. Diffyg rhwydweithio. Heb rhwydweithio personol mae rhai pobl nad ydynt yn gwybod beth sydd ar gael. Diffyg cefnogaeth ariannol i redeg gweithdai pan fydd y niferoedd yn rhy fach.
Arts Alive –	Costau ychwanegol darparu gofal plant, diffyg hyder, costau

sesiwn gyntaf	teithio.
Arts Alive - ail sesiwn	Costau teithio, pellter teithio, costau ychwanegol i ymuno. Diffyg hyder y bydd y cwrs yn arwain at bethau eraill.
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Cludiant cyhoeddus - diffyg bysiau, yn rhy ddrud, nid yw amserlenni'n cydreddeg ag amserau cyrsiau. Cyrsiau'n rhy bell i ffwrdd (nifer o gymunedau gwledig heb gyfleusterau). Diffyg cefnogaeth gan y teulu.

Ymchwiliad i Gyfranogiad yn y Celfyddydau yng Nghymru – Adborth sefydliadau

Y Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Groenddu Cymru (BVSNW), Caerdydd

Corff mantell yw'r Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Groenddu Cymru sy'n cynrychioli ac yn hyrwyddo buddiannau cymunedau Pobl Dduon a Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a'r sector gwirfoddol Pobl Dduon a Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig yng Nghymru.

Dyddiad

16 Mawrth 2012

Niferoedd

Roedd BVSNW wedi gwahodd croestoriad o sefydliadau a chyfranogwyr i ddod i'r sesiwn. Daeth cyfanswm o 7 o bobl i'r sesiwn, i gyd yn cynrychioli grwpiau a sefydliadau celfyddydol. Yn eu plith roedd y Cwmni Celfyddydau Diwylliannol Romani, Respect, Sound Progression, India Dance Wales, BVSNW a'r Gymuned Ffilipino.

Celf o Gwmpas, Powys

Dyddiad

16 Mawrth 2012

Arts 4 Wellbeing – Caerfyrddin

Dyddiad

15 Mawrth 2012

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 1 – Pa grwpiau o bobl sy'n cymryd rhan yng ngweithgareddau celfyddydol eich sefydliad?
BVSNW	Lleiafrifoedd ethnig, gan gynnwys y gymuned Ffilipino, teithwyr Sipsi Romani, ysgolion, cymunedau lleol. Amrywiaeth eang o oedrannau, a chefnidiroedd diwylliannol amrywiol.
Celf o Gwmpas	Oedolion a phobl ifanc sydd ag anawsterau dysgu o bob rhan o Bowys. Ysgolion ac unedau arbennig, artistiaid sydd ag anawsterau dysgu a phroblemau iechyd meddwl.
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Amrywiaeth helaeth o bobl. Yn bennaf o ran isaf y raddfa gymdeithasol, grwpiau nad ydynt yn economaidd weithgar, gan gynnwys pobl ifanc wedi'u dadrithio, pobl nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant, unedau atgyfeirio disgyblion, gwasanaethau prawf, mamau sengl, cleientiaid iechyd meddwl, pobl sy'n camddefnyddio sylweddau, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a'r henoed.

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 2 a) – A ydych yn credu bod newidiadau yn y gyllideb wedi effeithio ar gyfranogi yn y celfyddydau, naill ai'n gadarnhaol neu'n negyddol?
BVSNW	<p>Mae BVSNW wedi cael cynnydd bychan yn ei gyllid eleni, ond o gymharu â thoriadau blaenorol mae'n gweithredu ar lawer llai o arian nag oedd ganddo mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol. Byddant yn gallu cynrychioli pobl ar draws Cymru lawer yn well oherwydd y cynnydd hwn. Roedd cyllidebau tynn gynt yn golygu eu bod yn canolbwyntio'n helaeth iawn ar Gaerdydd.</p> <p>Mae'r newidiadau mewn cyllidebau eleni wedi bod yn gadarnhaol i'r Rhwydwaith.</p>
Celf o Gwmpas	<p>Heb weld toriadau'n bersonol. Maent yn gwybod am grŵp sy'n methu dod â grŵp i'r dosbarthiadau mwyach oherwydd toriadau yn y gyllideb mewn meysydd eraill (costau cludiant i ddod i'r dosbarth). Tystiolaeth lafar yw hyn ac maent yn gweld bod y mwyafrif o bobl sy'n mynychu eu rhaglenni yn cael eu cefnogi gan y teulu ac felly'n dal i allu dod.</p> <p>Maent wedi cael symiau cynyddol o arian loteri. Maent wedi elwa o gronfa newydd gan Gyngor y Celfyddydau, a elwir yn Gamau Creadigol, sydd â'r nod penodol o fynd i'r afael â bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer grwpiau ar y cyrion.</p> <p>Maent yn cael cefnogaeth dda gan Gyngor Sir Powys hefyd. Maent yn gwybod am leoliad yn yr ardal sy'n cael ei fygwth gan doriadau, a hynny felly'n lleihau'r posibilrwydd i'w cyfranogwyr arddangos eu gwaith.</p>
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Ydynt. Ychydig gyllid sydd ar gael nawr. Mae'r celfyddydau uchel yn gallu cael cyllid yn hawdd iawn, ond mae'r celfyddydau ar lawr gwlad yn ei chael yn anodd cael cyllid am amrywiol resymau, sef: methu treulio amser yn ysgrifennu cynigion am gyllid, anhawster wrth wneud i'r prosiect fod yn addas o ran maint ar gyfer y ffrwd gyllido, a diffyg profiad o ymgeisio am gyllid.

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 2 b) – A ydych yn credu bod hyn wedi effeithio ar rai grwpiau o bobl yn fwy nag eraill?
BVSNW	<p>Roedd pawb yn sylweddoli bod y rhain yn amserau anodd ac nad oes arian ar gael yn gyffredinol. Roedd teimlad cryf ymhlith y grŵp bod hyn wedi effeithio o'r cychwyn cyntaf ar grwpiau sy'n cael eu tangynrychioli, fel y rheini mae'r Rhwydwaith yn eu cynrychioli, ac nad yw'r newidiadau hyn mewn cyllid yn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn.</p> <p>Soniodd un o'r grŵp eu bod wedi colli eu swyddfa, fod llai o staff ganddynt a llai o weithgareddau, a'u bod yn gwrthod ceisiadau am berfformiadau oherwydd nad oedd digon o arian. Nid yw hyn wedi cael sylw dros y blynyddoedd. Teimlai nifer ohonynt y dylai cyflogau staff uwch yng Nghyngor y Celfyddydau ac mewn sefydliadau celfyddydol eraill gael eu gostwng i gyfrannu at y diffyg cyllid.</p> <p>Mae'r effaith ar sefydliadau eraill y tu allan i'r rhai sy'n cael eu cynrychioli gan BVSNW hefyd i'w themlo ar grwpiau lleiafrifoedd ethnig, gan eu bod weithiau'n cael eu comisiynu i berfformio gan grwpiau mawr eraill. Disgwylir iddynt berfformio am arian bach o'u cymharu â grwpiau eraill o gefndiroedd ethnig mwy prif-ffrwd. Rhaid gwneud penderfyniad anodd yn rheolaidd: p'un ai perfformio'n rhatach/am ddim er mwyn cael mwy o gyhoeddusrwydd a chynyddu ymwybyddiaeth, ynteu wrthod perfformio am lai na'r gyfradd safonol. Mae Equity wedi awgrymu y dylent wrthod perfformio am lai na'r gyfradd sydd wedi'i gosod.</p>
Celf o Gwmpas	
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Clybiau ieuencid. Roedd y sefydliad wedi cael cais i gyflwyno prosiect penodol ond wedi methu â chael cyllid. Byddai'r prosiect wedi adeiladu darn o waith a fyddai'n effeithio ar y gymuned gyfan yn y pen draw.

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 3 – A oes bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth i bobl gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau celfyddydol, o ran demograffeg neu'n ddaearyddol?
BVSNW	<p>Mae nifer o bobl yn y sector yn ddibynnol ar gymorth BVSNW, felly dylai'r newidiadau mewn cyllido eu galluogi i gynrychioli pobl yng Nghanolbarth a Gogledd Cymru yn well.</p> <p>Soniodd un o'r grŵp eu bod yn cael ceisiadau gan ysgolion yn y Gogledd i berfformio iddyn nhw, ond nad ydynt bob amser yn gallu gwneud hynny oherwydd y costau ychwanegol o deithio, ac ati. Mae hynny'n golygu nad ydynt yn perfformio yno gymaint ag yn y De. Mae hyn yn golygu nad yw hyrwyddo neges amrywiaeth a chynyddu ymwybyddiaeth o wahanol ddiwylliannau yn digwydd mor effeithiol ym mhob rhan o'r wlad.</p>

	<p>Dadleuwyd yn gryf nad yw'r ddarpariaeth ar gael mor eang ar gyfer lleiafrifoedd ethnig ag mewn ardaloedd eraill, ac mae cydraddoldeb yn ormod o fusnes o roi marc mewn blychau.</p> <p>Dywedodd y grŵp nad yw'r broses o gyllido ceisiadau yn gyfartal. Mae sefydliadau mawr sydd wedi cael blaenoriaeth gan Gyngor y Celfyddydau yn yr arolwg cyllido yn gallu gwneud cais i ffynonellau cyllid mawr yn ogystal â ffynonellau llai y mae grwpiau a sefydliadau llai (fel y rheini yn y grŵp ffocws hwn) yn gallu cystadlu amdanynt. Roeddent yn dweud hefyd fod sefydliadau mawr sydd â mwy o gyllideb yn cyflogi ymgynghorwyr i'w helpu wrth ysgrifennu ceisiadau, sydd o reidrwydd yn arwain ar gyfradd lwyddo uwch. Nid oes gan sefydliadau llai y gallu i wneud hynny ac felly maent ar eu colled.</p> <p>Oherwydd eu prinder adnoddau i weithio, nid oes ganddynt yr adnoddau i hyrwyddo'r hyn y byddant yn ei wneud yn y dyfodol, ac i hyrwyddo llwyddiant y gorffennol, a allai olygu bod mwy o bobl yn cymryd rhan.</p> <p>Gall awdurdodau lleol helpu darpariaeth gelfyddydol yn fawr iawn drwy ddarparu manau gwag ac ysgolion yn rhatach ar gyfer y grwpiau hyn.</p>
Celf o Gwmpas	Nid oedd barn am hyn. Maent yn mynd o gwmpas gymaint ag y gallant. Nid ydynt yn ymwybodol o unrhyw fylchau. Mae yna nifer o sefydliadau eiriolaeth.
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Mae llawer o gyllid ar gyfer grwpiau o bobl nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant (NEET). Mae hyn yn creu gorgyffwrdd ac yn golygu nad oes cyllid ar gael i grwpiau eraill fel yr henoed, mamau sengl (dros 25 oed), a grwpiau ieuchyd. Gwyliau yn y gymuned, a datblygu prosiectau celfyddydau nad ydynt yn bodloni meini prawf NEET.

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 4 - A oes digon o adnoddau cyllido ar gael ar wahân i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru? A yw adnoddau cyllido eraill yn hygyrch?
BVSNW	<p>Roedd nifer yn y grŵp nad oeddent yn gwybod. Nid oeddent yn sicr pa ffrydiau cyllid sydd ar gael, sut i fynd atynt ac â phwy i gysylltu y tu allan i Gyngor y Celfyddydau. Teimlent nad yw'r wybodaeth ar gael yn eang.</p> <p>Awgrymodd eraill fod hyn yn dibynnu ar y math o gelfyddyd. Ychydig ffynonellau cyllid sydd ar gyfer dawn, ond os oedd hynny'n cynnwys plant, roedd digon o ddewisiadau. Soniodd un o'r grŵp ei bod wedi'i llethu wrth geisio chwilio am gyllid i'r celfyddydau ar-lein gan fod cynifer o bosibiliadau. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl iddi roi cynnig ar rai posibiliadau, daeth yn amlwg iawn mai cyfran fechan yn unig a oedd o bosibl yn gymwys. Roedd angen treulio llawer o amser a gwneud llawer o ymdrech i wneud hyn, ac nid yw grwpiau llai hyn gallu gwneud hynny.</p>

	<p>Mae yna ddiffyg eglurder am yr hyn y mae'r sawl sy'n darllen y cais yn chwilio amdano, a hwnnw yn y pen draw sy'n gwneud y penderfyniad. Yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion efallai na fydd gan yr unigolyn sy'n gweithio dros grŵp sy'n cynrychioli lleiafrifoedd ethnig yr arbenigedd i lenwi ffurflenni'n effeithiol, a hwyrach na fyddant yn gwybod ar beth i ganolbwyntio i wneud eu cais yn fwy effeithiol. Nid yw'r ffaith fod sefydliadau mwy o faint (a all fod ag adnawdd arbenigol neu'n cyflogi ymgynghorwyr i ysgrifennu ceisiadau) yn cystadlu am yr un gronfa o arian yn helpu yn hyn o beth. Mae teimlad cryf fod hyn yn elitaidd.</p> <p>Mae yna ddiffyg arweiniad ar gael i unigolion a grwpiau ynghylch ffynonellau cyllid amgen os cânt eu gwrthod gan Gyngor y Celfyddydau.</p> <p>Mae gan BVSNW rôl yn y broses o gynorthwyo'r grwpiau hyn wrth ddsbarthu cyllid.</p>
Celf o Gwmpas	<p>Na. Nid ydynt yn gallu cael arian o Gronfeydd Cymdeithasol Ewrop am eu bod yn yr amcan anghywir. Ystyrir bod Powys yn rhy gyfoethog. Nid oes ardaloedd Cymunedau'n Gyntaf ac felly ni ellir denu cyllid. Gallant fynd at Gyngor y Celfyddydau a Chyngor Sir Powys yn unig. Maent wedi troi at rywfaint o arian loteri.</p>
Arts 4 Wellbeing	<p>Yn gwybod am lywodraeth leol a rhai elusennau ac ymddiriedolaethau'n unig .</p>

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 5 – Beth yw rôl y sector celfyddydau gwirfoddol wrth hyrwyddo cyfranogi yn y celfyddydau yng Nghymru a sut y gellir cefnogi hyn?
BVSNW	<p>Pwysig iawn - yn enwedig i'r sector hwn. Nid yw sefydliadau celfyddydol mawr a Chyngor y Celfyddydau'n gallu cysylltu â chymunedau lleol a lleiafrifoedd ethnig am nad oes ganddynt y sgiliau, y wybodaeth na'r berthynas â'r gynulleidfa. Dadleuwyd bod hyn yn broblem fawr, a theimlai nifer o'r rheini a oedd o gwmpas y bwrdd y dylai BVSNW ei hun fod yn adran yng Nghyngor y Celfyddydau os yw o ddifrif am ymgysylltu â grwpiau ethnig sy'n cael eu tangynrychioli.</p> <p>Mae ar y grwpiau hyn angen gwell dealltwriaeth o flaenoriaethau'r rhai sy'n dosbarthu cyllid, er mwyn iddynt wybod sut i flaenoriaethu eu gwaith a chael cyllid ar gyfer prosiectau.</p>
Celf o Gwmpas	<p>Yn y gymuned mae sail celfyddydau gwirfoddol. Mae rhwydweithio â sefydliadau eraill yn hawdd, ac felly mae llai o ddyblygu gwaith yn y sector gwirfoddol. Mae yna gronfa ddata, Arts Engine, sy'n cael ei rheoli gan Gyngor Sir Powys, a gallant fynd i mewn iddi ond rhaid talu am wneud hynny. Byddai cronfa ddata ganolog 'Beth sy'n Mynd Ymlaen' yn help iddynt sicrhau bod eu rhaglenni'n cael eu hyrwyddo ac nad oes gorgyffwrdd. Mae'r cyngor lleol yn darparu cyfieithiadau am ddim ar gyfer eu cyhoeddiadau a'u dogfennau. Mae hyn yn amhrisiadwy. Gall ymaelodi mewn sefydliadau fod yn ddrud, ond mae'n hanfodol. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd faint o gyllid sydd ar gael, rhaid iddynt ddewis pa grwpiau y maent yn ymuno â</p>

	hwy.
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Mae Sir Gaerfyrddin a Cheredigion yn gymunedau gwledig iawn ac yn y cymunedau hyn mae pobl yn ynysig, yn wasgaredig ac yn fregus. Gall y mathau hyn o weithgareddau helpu pobl i gysylltu â'u cymunedau, cwrdd â phobl newydd, ac adeiladu gwerthoedd cymunedol drwy rannu profiadau. Gallant helpu adeiladu sgiliau pobl wrth iddynt wirfoddoli i helpu yn y prosiectau.

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 6 - A yw'r berthynas strategol rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a'r cyrff sy'n dosbarthu cyllid ar gyfer y celfyddydau yn effeithiol wrth gynyddu cyfranogiad?
BVSNW	<p>Nac ydyw. Teimlai'r grŵp y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru fod yn fwy uniongyrchol, ac y dylid craffu'n fanylach ar Gyngor y Celfyddydau. Mae angen mwy o ddeialog â'r rhai sy'n cymryd rhan ac â sefydliadau pan gaiff eu polisiau, eu nodau a'u hamcanion eu gosod, a dylid cael mwy o gyfle i'w herio.</p> <p>Teimlent nad yw eu cyfraniad yn cyfrif ryw lawer gan mai grŵp lleiafrif ydynt ac ni allant effeithio ar bolisi i'r un graddau â sefydliadau celfyddydol mwy o faint. Mae'n ymddangos bod methiant mawr mewn cysylltu rhwng nodau ac amcanion Cyngor y Celfyddydau a'r sefydliadau ethnig hyn.</p> <p>Cafwyd llawer o sylwadau am allu swyddogion Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Roedd anghysondeb yn safon eu cefnogaeth, ac mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r adroddiadau maent yn eu hysgrifennu yn gadarnhaol. Ond wedyn ânt ymlaen i ddweud nad oedd rhai enghreifftiau'n bodloni amcanion y cyllido. Teimlai nifer o'r grŵp eu bod yn dod i'r casgliad hwn oherwydd diffyg dealltwriaeth a gwybodaeth, ac y dylai fod gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru systemau eraill ar waith, fel cael adborth swyddogol gan gyfranogwyr a'r gynulleidfa. Roedd adegau hefyd lle'r oedd swyddogion Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru wedi atal cyllid a oedd wedi ei gytuno gynt hyd at bythefnos cyn i ddigwyddiad fynd yn ei flaen, a hynny wedi effeithio ar lwyddiant y prosiect. Mae gwahaniaethau mewn agwedd, barn a dealltwriaeth y swyddog mewn perthynas â gwaith grwpiau celfyddydol ethnig yn bwysig, ac o bosibl yn fater o ddehongli polisiau'n wahanol.</p> <p>Soniodd nifer o'r grŵp fod system Cyngor y Celfyddydau'n hen a'r ystadegau am nifer y cyfranogwyr ethnig yn gamarweiniol. Dywedent fod cyflwyno lefelau cyfranogi ac ymwneud gan bobl ethnig mewn canrannau yn celu'r niferoedd gwirioneddol, a fyddai'n adlewyrchu'n llai ffafriol ar Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Beth sy'n cael ei gyfrif yn gelfyddyd ethnig? A yw person du ei groen sy'n gwneud bale yn cael ei ystyried yn gelfyddyd ethnig? Neu a yw person gwyn ei groen sy'n perfformio dawns Indiaidd yn cael ei ystyried yn gelfyddyd ethnig?</p> <p>Ystyrid bod y broses gyllido yn eithriadol o gymhleth, a theimlai nifer ohonynt nad yw Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru'n cyllido rhai prosiectau celfyddydau ethnig am eu bod yn cael eu gweld yn rhan</p>

	o grwpiau celfyddydol eraill. Byddai hynny'n gosod cynsail i eraill hawlio y dylent hwy hefyd gael cyllid. Teimlent fod hyn yn anghyfiawn oherwydd bod gan grwpiau sy'n cael eu tangynrychioli ofynion cyllido gwahanol.
Celf o Gwmpas	Ydy, mae Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru'n gweithio'n dda, a hefyd cyllid loteri. Nid ydynt yn glir sut mae'r sefydliadau hyn yn gweithio gyda'r Llywodraeth, ond maent yn dweud eu bod i'w gweld yn gweithio.
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Mewn rhai ardaloedd mae wedi gweithio gan fod y cyrff nawr yn atebol ac yn gorfod darparu arian. Nid oeddent yn sicr fod Llywodraeth Cymru'n ymwybodol sut y dylai'r arian gael ei wario wrth osod meini prawf. Er enghraifft, mae angen mwy o arian mewn ysgolion ac mewn cerddorfeydd ieuenctid, ac mewn celfyddyd yn ei rhinwedd ei hun.

Enw'r grŵp	Cwestiwn 7 – Bydd pob corff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru wedi cyhoeddi cynllun cydraddoldeb strategol erbyn mis Ebrill 2012. A ydych yn credu y bydd y dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb newydd hyn yn y sector cyhoeddus yn helpu cynyddu cyfranogi yn y celfyddydau ymhlith grwpiau yng Nghymru sy'n cael eu tangynrychioli?
BVSNW	<p>Roedd nifer yn y grŵp na wyddent beth oedd hyn yn ei olygu. Roedd BVSNW yn rhan ô'r ymgynghori. Roedd llawer o amheuaeth ynglŷn â rhagor o bolisiâu, mwy o eiriau ar bapur. Teimlent fod polisiâu'n bod ers blynyddoedd, ond mae'r sefyllfa mewn gwirionedd yn hollol wahanol pan welwch eu staff (oed, rhyw ac ethnigrwydd) a'r ffordd maent yn hyrwyddo'u gweithgareddau ac yn eu targedu.</p> <p>Teimlent fod angen i ddeinameg sefydliadau celfyddydol mawr newid ac nad yw cydraddoldeb yn digwydd ar bapur. Pwysleisient bwysigrwydd defnyddio cynrychiolaeth gyfartal o ran y rhywiau ac o ran ethnigrwydd mewn sefydliadau, a'r ffordd mae hynny'n cysylltu â gweithredu eu polisiâu'n llwyddiannus.</p> <p>Dylid symleiddio polisiâu er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu dehongli'n gywir ac yn gyson, fel y gall unigolion a grwpiau eu defnyddio a chyfeirio atynt, yn enwedig wrth wneud cais am gyllid ar gyfer prosiectau.</p> <p>Mae nifer o artistiaid yn cael eu gorfodi i fynd i Loegr oherwydd diffyg cyfle i grwpiau yng Nghymru sy'n cael eu tangynrychioli.</p>
Celf o Gwmpas	Bydd. Pan fydd y cynlluniau strategol ar waith, byddant yn helpu pobl sy'n codi arian i sefydlu prosiectau gyda'r nodau strategol mewn golwg. Bydd hyn yn eu helpu wrth wneud cais am gyllid oherwydd gallant deilwra'u prosiectau yn ôl y nodau strategol.
Arts 4 Wellbeing	Na fydd. Gall gorfod tendro ar sail cynlluniau cydraddoldeb yn unig achosi problemau wrth gael cyllid. Gall leihau gallu sefydliadau gwirfoddol, cwmnïau bach ac unigolion i wneud cais am gyllid oherwydd bod y prosiectau maent yn eu darparu'n seiliedig ar y

	person cyfan yn hytrach nag ar y setiau sgiliau sy'n cael eu targedu. Ychydig amser sydd ganddynt i ymchwilio i'r cynlluniau er mwyn llunio cynnig yn seiliedig ar y meini prawf.
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Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb
a Llywodraeth Leol

**Adroddiad gan y Grŵp Gorchwyl
a Gorffen ar Gyfranogiad yn y
Celfyddydau yng Nghymru**

Ionawr 2013



Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

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Tudalen 51

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yw'r corff sy'n cael ei ethol yn ddemocrataidd i gynrychioli buddiannau Cymru a'i phobl, i ddeddfu ar gyfer Cymru ac i ddwyn Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfrif.

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Y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol

Sefydlwyd y Pwyllgor ar 22 Mehefin 2011 gyda chylch gwaith i archwilio deddfwriaeth a dwyn Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfrif drwy graffu ar faterion gwariant, gweinyddu a pholisi sy'n cynnwys: diwylliant, ieithoedd, cymunedau a threftadaeth Cymru, gan gynnwys chwaraeon a'r celfyddydau; llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys materion tai; a chyfleoedd cyfartal i bawb.

Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen

Sefydlodd y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen oedd yn cynnwys tri Aelod i ystyried ac adrodd ar Gyfranogiad yn y Celfyddydau. Aelodau'r grŵp oedd Ann Jones (Cadeirydd), Rhodri Glyn Thomas a Joyce Watson.

Aelodau cyfredol y Pwyllgor



Ann Jones (Cadeirydd)

Llafur Cymru
Dyffryn Clwyd



Joyce Watson

Llafur Cymru
Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Rhodri Glyn Thomas

Plaid Cymru
Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr

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Argymhellion

Argymhelliad 1. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru roi ar waith gynllun gweithredu ar gyfranogi, ochr yn ochr â'i gynllun gweithredu hygyrchedd, gyda'r diben o gynyddu lefelau cyfranogi ledled Cymru. (Tudalen 26)

Argymhelliad 2. Dylai'r cynllun gweithredu gynnwys mesurau i fonitro lefelau cyfranogi ar draws y celfyddydau, ynghyd â chamau gweithredu i ganfod anghydraddoldeb yn y ddarpariaeth (e.e. oherwydd rhesymau daearyddol, economaidd neu gymdeithasol). (Tudalen 26)

Argymhelliad 3. Yn ychwanegol at hygyrchedd a chydraddoldeb, dylai llythyr cylch gwaith blynyddol Llywodraeth Cymru gynnwys pwyslais ar gynyddu lefelau cyfranogi. (Tudalen 26)

Argymhelliad 4. Dylai'r cynllun gweithredu gynnwys mesurau i sicrhau cydweithio ar draws adrannau'r Llywodraeth a chydweithio ymhlith partneriaid, gan gynnwys llywodraeth leol a'r sector gwirfoddol. (Tudalen 26)

Argymhelliad 5. Dylai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru barhau i adolygu ei bolisiau ariannu, er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn darparu rhagoriaeth, tra'n cynyddu lefelau cyfranogi. (Tudalen 35)

Argymhelliad 6. Dylai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru sicrhau y gall sefydliadau gael mynediad at wybodaeth am ffynonellau ariannu eraill. Dylai hyn fod ar ffurf hyfforddiant, os oes angen. (Tudalen 35)

Argymhelliad 7. Dylai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru sicrhau ei fod yn defnyddio'i berthynas â rhwydweithiau i sicrhau bod gwybodaeth yn cyrraedd sefydliadau perthnasol. (Tudalen 35)

Argymhelliad 8. Dylai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru roi strategaeth ar waith i gynyddu lefelau ariannu gan fusnesau. (Tudalen 35)

1. Cyflwyniad

1. Mae sector y celfyddydau yng Nghymru yn eang ac yn amrywiol. Caiff rhai gweithgareddau celfyddydol eu darparu gan rwydweithiau proffesiynol, mawr, a chaiff eraill eu rhedeg gan wirfoddolwyr. Ymhlith y ffynonellau ariannu mae Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru (sydd hefyd yn dosbarthu arian y Loteri), awdurdodau lleol a ffynonellau eraill fel ymddiriedolaethau elusennol a busnesau preifat.

2. Caiff cyfle cyfartal i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau celfyddydol ei amlygu gan erthygl 27(1) o'r Datganiad Cyffredinol o Hawliau Dynol (UDHR), sy'n nodi:

"Y mae gan bawb yr hawl i gymryd rhan ym mywyd diwylliannol eu cymdeithas, i fwynhau'r celfyddydau ac i gyfranogi o gynnydd gwyddonol a'i fuddiannau."

3. Mae erthygl 30 Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau Pobl sydd ag Anableddau hefyd yn nodi:

"Mae gan bobl anabl yr hawl i ddatblygu a defnyddio eu potensial creadigol, artistig a deallusol – er eu lles eu hunain ac oherwydd ei fod yn cyfoethogi cymdeithas."

4. Yng Nghymru, caiff y gwerthoedd hyn eu tanategu gan strategaethau fel [Strategaeth Gyfranogi \(2009-13\)](#) Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, *Rhaglen Lywodraethu* Llywodraeth Cymru a chynlluniau cydraddoldeb strategol awdurdodau cyhoeddus.

Ymchwiliad i hygyrchedd

5. Yn ystod y trydydd Cynulliad, cynhaliodd y cyn Bwyllgor Cymunedau a Diwylliant ymchwiliad hir i hygyrchedd gweithgareddau celfyddydol a diwylliannol yng Nghymru, a chyflwynodd adroddiad ym mis Chwefror 2011.¹

6. Ym mis Ionawr 2012, darparodd y Gweinidog y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y cynnydd o ran argymhellion yr adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol.²

¹ Pwyllgor Cymunedau a Diwylliant Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, [Hygyrchedd gweithgareddau celfyddydol a diwylliannol yng Nghymru](#), Chwefror 2011

² [Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan Lywodraeth Cymru am Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar Hygyrchedd Gweithgareddau Celfyddydol a Diwylliannol yng Nghymru](#), 18 Ionawr 2012

Deisebau

7. Cafodd Pwyllgor Deisebau'r Cynulliad nifer o ddeisebau yn dilyn Adolygiad Buddsoddi Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn mynegi pryder am effaith y penderfyniadau a wnaed yn dilyn yr adolygiad hwnnw.³

Cylch gorchwyl

8. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor ar y cylch gorchwyl canlynol ar gyfer y Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen:

Bydd y Pwyllgor yn:

- asesu effaith toriadau mewn cyllidebau ar gyfranogiad yn y celfyddydau yng Nghymru, yn arbennig, a yw hyn wedi effeithio mwy ar rai grwpiau o bobl nag eraill;
- canfod bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer cyfranogiad yn y celfyddydau, o ran demograffeg a daearyddiaeth;
- ystyried rôl y sector celfyddydau gwirfoddol o ran cyfranogiad yn y celfyddydau ac edrych ar ffynonellau ariannu eraill;
- gwerthuso'r fframwaith polisi rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a'r cyrff sy'n dosbarthu arian i'r celfyddydau; ac
- ystyried a oes gan fudiadau celfyddydol yng Nghymru'r modd o ddarparu amcanion cydraddoldeb eu harianwyr.

Dull

9. Gan mai ar gyfranogiad yn y celfyddydau yr oedd yr ymchwiliad hwn yn canolbwyntio, teimlai'r Pwyllgor ei bod yn bwysig casglu barn unigolion yn ogystal â sefydliadau. Roedd yr alwad am dystiolaeth yn adlewyrchu hyn, ac roedd cwestiynau ymgynghori ar gael mewn amrywiol ffurfiau.

10. Trefnodd Tîm Allgymorth y Cynulliad nifer o weithdai ledled Cymru a groesawyd gan sefydliadau celfyddydol lleol. Defnyddiwyd y rhain i gasglu barn unigolion na fyddent efallai wedi ymateb i'r ymchwiliad fel arall. Mae adroddiad ar y gweithgareddau casglu tystiolaeth hyn ar gael ar wefan y Pwyllgor.⁴

³ P-03-317 - Cyllid ar gyfer y celfyddydau Hijinx; [P-03-308 - Achub Theatr Gwent](#) ; [P-03-311 Theatr Spectacle](#); [P-03-314 - Achub Theatr Powys a Theatr Ieuenctid Canolbarth Powys](#)

⁴ [Adroddiad y Grwp Ffocws](#)

11. Cynhaliwyd dwy sesiwn tystiolaeth lafar ar 15 a 29 Mawrth, pan roddodd cynrychiolwyr o amrywiol sefydliadau gan gynnwys Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, Theatr Hijinx, Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru a Chelfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru, ymhlith eraill, dystiolaeth.

2. Rhwystrau rhag cyfranogi

Cyflwyniad

12. Mae'r bennod hon yn nodi'r adborth a gawsom gan dystion am yr hyn y maent yn ei ystyried yn rhwystrau rhag cyfranogi. Ym mhenodau 3 a 4 byddwn yn nodi rhai o'r ffyrdd y credwn y gellid mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon hyn.

Trafnidiaeth ac ardaloedd gwledig

13. Tynnodd dros dri deg o ymatebwyr sylw at dtrafnidiaeth a natur wledig eu hardaloedd fel rhwystrau mawr rhag cyfranogi yn y celfyddydau. Nododd pobl fod costau cynyddol tanwydd, lleihad mewn gwasanaethau trafniadaeth lleol a chau sefydliadau celfyddydol lleol i gyd yn ffactorau a oedd yn cyfrannu at eu penderfyniad i gyfranogi mewn gweithgareddau. Nododd llawer o ymatebwyr⁵ yn arbennig ddiffyg trafniadaeth gyhoeddus mewn ardaloedd gwledig a gyda'r nos.

14. Tynnodd ymatebwr unigol sylw at achos arbennig lle mae trafniadaeth yn rhwystr rhag cyfranogi yng ngogledd Cymru:

"[...] without Theatr Harlech people in Ardudwy have to drive for over an hour each way to attend similar/ larger scale arts events on the North Wales coast in Caernarfon, Bangor and Llandudno.

"There is no public transport available for such journeys in the evenings. Such distances, especially in the winter months, severely restrict the opportunities and increase the cost of participating in live arts for local people."

15. Nododd Hijinx faterion arbennig yn ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth i bobl sydd ag anabledd dysgu:

"Adults with learning disabilities who live in supported housing and are not able to travel by bus are unable to access either performances or participatory activities. Performances in mainstream venues are often too expensive for them. Vulnerable adults and older people are often anxious about travelling after dark."⁶

⁵ Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru - Celfyddydau 10

⁶ Theatr Hijinx - Celfyddydau 04

16. Tynnodd Prifysgol Fetropolitan Abertawe a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili sylw hefyd at y mater o gost trafndiaeth. Mewn sesiwn grŵp ffocws, nododd Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru ei fod yn cael ceisiadau i berfformio mewn ysgolion yng ngogledd Cymru, ond nad yw bob amser yn gallu gwneud hynny oherwydd y costau teithio ychwanegol. Mae hyn yn golygu nad yw'r grŵp yn perfformio cymaint yn y Gogledd ag y mae'n ei wneud yn y De. Cafodd hyn ei adleisio gan Wasanaeth Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid Wrecsam, a wnaeth sylw ar y mater o annog gweithwyr proffesiynol ym maes y celfyddydau i deithio i ogledd Cymru.

Bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth

17. Canfuwyd nifer o fylchau yn y ddarpariaeth. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer:

- pobl anabl (a amlygwyd gan Gelfyddydau Anabledd Cymru, Touch Trust a Prometheus);
- pobl hŷn (a amlygwyd gan Age Cymru, Cymdeithas Gerdd Harlech ac Ardudwy a Tonic);
- pobl ifanc (a amlygwyd gan Oriel Myrddin a Chwmni'r Frân Wen); a
- phobl sy'n byw yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru (a amlygwyd gan Gywaith Cymru, Opera Canolbarth Cymru a Grym y Fflam).

18. Nododd tri ymatebwr fod bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth o gelfyddydau traddodiadol.⁷

19. Mynegodd Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru bryder am y ffyrdd anuniongyrchol y gallai pobl anabl gael eu heffeithio arnynt gan ostyngiad yn y gyllideb:

“[...] when money is tight, or perceived to be tight, arts organisations and events organisers will make cuts to accessibility. Perhaps they will go for a cheaper venue where the access is not so good for disabled people, or worry less about whether there is enough parking, or access to the stage, or whether they can get sign language interpreters, or whatever the access issue is.”⁸

20. Mae Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru yn cynrychioli artistiaid o gymunedau pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig, a

⁷ grŵp ffocws Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru

⁸ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 29 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s7173/29%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

gwnaeth y sylw fod yn rhaid i'w artistiaid weithio am dâl isel er mwyn perfformio:

“[organisations] have an issue where they say they are expected to perform for minimal sums when comparing to other groups from more mainstream ethnic backgrounds.

“A difficult decision has to be made on a regular basis: do they perform at cheaper rates/free to increase exposure and awareness or do they refuse to perform under the standard rate. Equity has suggested that they should refuse to perform under the set rate.”⁹

21. Fodd bynnag, nododd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru fod Grwpiau Pobl Dduon a Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig a siaradwyr Cymraeg yn aml yn cyfranogi mwy yn y celfyddydau, yn ôl cyfran.¹⁰

22. Tynnodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru sylw at y gwaith y mae wedi'i wneud, a'r hyn y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud, er mwyn anelu darpariaeth gelfyddydol at grwpiau penodol o bobl a mynd i'r afael â bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth. Nododd:

“[...] our targeted development programmes are usually targeted at areas, groups, communities, or communities of artists that cannot access the more general funding, such as schemes funding, or are not part of our revenue portfolio. ...

“Creative Steps looks to target artists who might, for example, come under the protected characteristics in the new Equality Act 2010.

“It is a very different way of working. It is about identifying those people, inviting them to come and have conversations with us, and then looking at the work that they have been doing, what their development needs might be, what kind of projects they might wish to develop, and working much more closely with them to look at what kind of funding might be appropriate.”¹¹

Cymunedau o amddifadedd a chost cyfranogi

23. Tynnodd wyth unigolyn a ymatebodd i'r ymgynghoriad sylw at gost gweithgareddau fel rhwystr mawr arall rhag cyfranogi. Awgrymodd rhai

⁹ Grŵp Ffocws y Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru

¹⁰ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 29 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s7173/29%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

¹¹ Ibid

ymatebwyr fod pobl sy'n byw mewn cymunedau o amddifadedd yn fwy tebygol o gael eu heffeithio arnynt gan ostyngiad mewn cyllidebau gan eu bod yn fwy tebygol o ddibynnu ar ddarpariaeth â chymhorthdal.

24. Nododd pedwar sefydliad, gan gynnwys Cyster, y byddai'r newidiadau mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf hefyd yn effeithio ar gyfranogiad ymhlith pobl mewn cymunedau o amddifadedd.

25. Nododd Dawns i Bawb:

“There is less funding available within Communities First so groups/ organisations which used to buy our services cannot do so any longer. As a consequence, it has become more difficult to reach people in these areas.”¹²

26. Nododd Cymdeithas Gerdd Harlech ac Ardudwy ei bod wedi gorfod codi'r ffioedd am gyrsiau oherwydd y gostyngiad mewn cyllid, ac roedd Theatr y Byd Bach wedi sylwi bod gostyngiad nodedig yn y rhai a oedd yn mynychu'r theatr o gymunedau difreintiedig.

27. Nododd amryw o unigolion y byddai prisiau gostyngol yn eu hannog i gyfranogi mwy. Nododd un unigolyn:

“[...] most arts activities are run by private companies, who are able to charge what they like, which obviously limits the attendance to people who are able to afford it, rather than be subsidised which would make them accessible to all.”

28. Dywedodd unigolyn arall:

“Although I am a Senior Citizen, I pay full fees for this course [...]It's quite a struggle to find the full fees.”

29. Nododd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent fod mwy o bobl yn gwneud ceisiadau am gymorth ariannol i fynychu gweithgareddau celfyddydol:

“While we have not seen a significant decrease in numbers of participants, we are experiencing people needing to seek financial assistance to attend. We have considered offering our programmes for free however we feel that this devalues a service that is already

¹² Cymuned Ddawns i Conwy, Gwynedd a Ynys Môn - Celfyddydau 28

being subsidised from the core budget and that people still need to pay to appreciate the high quality of service on offer.”

Addysg

30. Soniodd Theatr Gwent a Theatr Spectacle am y toriadau yng nghynllun theatr mewn addysg Cyngor y Celfyddydau. Nododd Theatr Gwent:

“The cut in funding for Theatre in Education has been catastrophic. In the region of 20,000 young people have been denied access to TIE services in The Greater Gwent area alone. Similarly there is now no provision for TIE in either Rhondda Cynon Taf or Powys.”

31. Ynglŷn â'r mater hwn, gwnaeth Theatr Spectacle y sylw canlynol:

“A generation of young people will be disenfranchised from their entitlement to access the arts in their community.”

32. Nododd Cyster fod toriadau yng nghyllidebau ysgolion hefyd wedi effeithio ar gyfranogiad yn y celfyddydau mewn ffordd anuniongyrchol.

“Cuts to schools budgets have also had a massive effect already in terms of work in education. The cost of transport means we have run all our workshops within schools so that children do not need to pay to travel to rehearsals.”

33. Teimlai Arts 4 Wellbeing¹³ y dylai ysgolion gynnig mwy o gyfleoedd i gyfranogi, a gwnaeth Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf sylw ei fod yn teimlo nad yw'r system addysg yn gwerthfawrogi'r celfyddydau ddigon.

Cyfleusterau a lleoliadau

34. Tynnodd sefydliadau sylw at y ffaith bod toriadau mewn arian cyfalaf yn fater pwysig. Gwnaeth canolfan Tŷ Cerdd y sylw bod offerynnau newydd yn ddrud ac nad yw'r adeiladau a ddefnyddir ar gyfer ymarferion bellach yn addas at y diben. Roedd rhai awdurdodau lleol wedi cydnabod y materion hyn, er enghraifft nododd Cyngor Sir Gâr mai cynaliadwyedd lleoliadau yw'r flaenoriaeth yno, ond bod hyn yn effeithio ar y grwpiau o bobl sy'n cyfranogi:

“While we are now having to prioritise venue sustainability as being the most effective way of providing access to the arts for most, this is

¹³ Grŵp ffocws Arts 4 Wellbeing

beginning to affect the scope of being able to provide certain targeted interventions.”¹⁴

35. Mewn sesiwn grŵp ffocws, gwnaeth Arts Alive y sylw y dylai ysgolion a cholegau sicrhau bod eu hadeiladau a'u cyfleusterau (fel ystafelloedd tywyll a stiwdios crochenwaith) ar gael yn haws i grwpiau celfyddydol.

36. Gwnaeth Celf ar y Blaen hefyd sylw ar bwysigrwydd ysgolion fel lleoliadau, gan ddweud bod diffyg ysgol yng ngogledd Tor-faen yn ei gwneud yn anodd iawn i ddod o hyd i leoliad. Nododd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru y gallai awdurdodau lleol gefnogi sefydliadau celfyddydol drwy sicrhau bod lleoliadau ar gael a thrwy atal trethi busnes dros dro.¹⁵

Ansawdd a phroffesiynoldeb

37. Roedd gwneud 'rhagoriaeth' yn flaenoriaeth gan Gyngor y Celfyddydau wedi ennyn sylwadau gan ymatebwyr ynglŷn â phroffesiynoldeb ac ansawdd.

38. Nododd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili ei fod wedi gweld cynnydd yn nifer yr artistiaid proffesiynol sy'n ceisio cymorth a dywedodd ymatebwr unigol fod llai o gomisiynau ar gyfer artistiaid annibynnol. Nododd Cymdeithas Gerdd Harlech ac Ardudwy ei bod wedi gorfod cyflogi llai o gerddorion proffesiynol, a rhai rhatach er mwyn gwneud iawn am gael llai o gyllid.

39. Nododd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent ei fod wedi'i chael yn gynyddol anodd i ariannu ymarferwyr celfyddydol proffesiynol sy'n fodlon teithio i ardal y Cymoedd. Mae hyn wedi arwain at fwllch yn y ddarpariaeth o weithgareddau celfyddydol fforddiadwy ac o ansawdd yn yr ardal. Nododd hefyd:

“Other issues relating to quality are those around local groups and organisations not valuing the professional arts practice of community arts practitioners and opting instead to ‘train’ people in a weekend to be a dance practitioner or using someone who can play the guitar to teach a group to do so - these devalue the work being done by professionals and make it increasingly difficult to make the case for the proper payment of artists in communities as well as potentially jeopardising people’s experience of the arts.”

¹⁴ Cyngor Sir Gâr - Celfyddydau 02

¹⁵ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 29 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s7173/29%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

Casgliadau

40. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn cydnabod bod sector y celfyddydau wedi bod yn destun pwysau sylweddol yn deillio o'r sefyllfa economaidd ehangach. Rydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru wedi gorfod gwneud rhai penderfyniadau anodd iawn mewn perthynas ag ariannu. Mewn rhai achosion, mae hyn wedi golygu bod cyllid wedi'i dynnu oddi ar sefydliadau ac mae'n anodd gweld sut y gallant ddal ati.

41. Mae'n amlwg o'r dystiolaeth bod sector y celfyddydau'n gydnerth, yn greadigol ac yn ymateb i newid. Fodd bynnag, nid yw effaith lawn yr argyfwng ariannu cyhoeddus wedi'i gweld eto, ac mae hyn yn rhywbeth y mae angen cadw golwg arno.

42. Ym Mhenodau 3 a 4, byddwn yn nodi'r ffyrdd y teimlwn y gellir mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn

3. Cyfeiriad Strategol

43. Yn y bennod hon, rydym yn trafod y materion strategol a all fynd i'r afael â'r materion a amlinellwyd yn y bennod flaenorol.

44. Mae Rhaglen Lywodraethu Llywodraeth Cymru'n cynnwys nifer o gamau gweithredu i wella hygyrchedd ac i gynyddu lefelau cyfranogiad yn y celfyddydau. Nod cyffredinol y camau gweithredu hyn yw ehangu mynediad at ddiwylliant, treftadaeth a chwaraeon, ac annog mwy o gyfranogiad, yn enwedig trwy dargedu teuluoedd sydd ar incwm isel a phlant, i ddefnyddio'r gwasanaethau. Y camau gweithredu unigol yw:

- ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru barhau i wella mynediad a lleihau'r rhwystrau rhag cyfranogi a gwerthfawrogi'r celfyddydau;
- ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru wneud y celfyddydau i bobl ifanc yn rhan ganolog o'i gynllun gweithredu yn y dyfodol, a hynny ar ffurf Compact ar y cyd â'r Adran Plant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau;
- ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ymgymryd â rôl strategol ddatblygiadol a chefnogol ar gyfer sefydliadau celfyddydol yng Nghymru.

45. Mae Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru wedi datblygu [*Strategaeth Ymgysylltu yn y Celfyddydau \(2009-13\)*](#), sy'n canolbwyntio ar dair blaenoriaeth:

- cynyddu'r cyfleoedd i bobl gyfranogi'n llawn yn y celfyddydau;
- codi safon arfer y celfyddydau ymgysylltu;
- helpu'r celfyddydau ymgysylltu yng Nghymru i fod yn fwy cadarn a chynaliadwy.

46. Mae'r strategaeth yn nodi:

"Ym mis Mawrth 2008 fe wnaethom gyhoeddi Y Celfyddydau ac Ymgysylltu â'r Cyhoedd, adroddiad ar ganlyniadau gwaith ymchwil i'r rhwystrau sy'n atal pobl rhag cymryd rhan yn y celfyddydau. Roedd y prif resymau'n ymwneud â diffyg trafndiaeth gyhoeddus, diogelwch cymunedol, cost a diffyg diddordeb.

"Bellach, mae angen i ni ddod o hyd i ffyrdd o fynd i'r afael â'r rhain, gan weithio drwy'r sefydliadau yr ydym yn eu hariannu ac mewn

partneriaeth â'n hasiantaethau allweddol eraill, fel Awdurdodau Lleol a Chymunedau yn Gyntaf.”

Llythyr cylch gwaith blynyddol ac atebolrwydd

47. Roedd yn ymddangos bod diffyg ymwybyddiaeth cyffredinol o'r berthynas rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ymhlith sefydliadau ac unigolion, hyd yn oed os oedd eu sefydliad yn cael ei ariannu gan Gyngor y Celfyddydau.

48. Gwnaeth Cymdeithas Gerdd Harlech ac Ardudwy sylw ar atebolrwydd y Gweinidog Treftadaeth, gan nodi nad cyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth Cymru yw penderfyniadau ariannu unigol Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Teimlai fod hyn yn “gywilyddus”.

49. Fodd bynnag, cefnogodd Opera Canolbarth Cymru benderfyniad y Gweinidog i beidio â gwneud sylw ar achosion unigol:

“We believe that ACW is doing an excellent job and that the way in which the Welsh Government consistently refused during the Funding Review to get drawn into individual cases was appropriate.”

50. Nododd Theatr Hijinx yn ei thystiolaeth ysgrifenedig a'i thystiolaeth lafar, y dylai'r Cynulliad gael mwy o fewnbwn i lythyr cylch gwaith blynyddol y Gweinidog at Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, drwy gynnal dadl flynyddol ar y celfyddydau. Teimlai Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru y dylai un o bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad gael y cyfle i graffu ar benderfyniadau a chynnydd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru.

51. Awgrymodd Cymdeithas Celfyddydau Perfformio Cymru y dylid ehangu cylch gwaith Bwrdd Strategaeth y Celfyddydau.¹⁶ Yn ei dystiolaeth lafar, cytunodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru â'r egwyddor hon ac awgrymodd y dylid cynnwys swyddogion o adrannau eraill y Llywodraeth yn aelodau o'r Bwrdd er mwyn annog gweithio ar draws adrannau.

52. Yn ei dystiolaeth lafar, ailfynegodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru y byddai'n croesawu ehangu aelodaeth Bwrdd Strategaeth y Celfyddydau,¹⁷ a nododd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru fod y Bwrdd wedi bod yn ystyried ehangu ei aelodaeth yn ddiweddar. Gwnaeth sylw hefyd bod yn

¹⁶ Cymdeithas Cymru ar gyfer Celfyddydau Perfformio - Celfyddydau 24

¹⁷ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 29 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s7173/29%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

rhaid cael cydbwysedd rhwng bod yn gwbl gynrychioliadol heb fod yn afrosgo.

53. Dywedodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru y byddai'n croesawu ymagwedd fwy cydlynol gan Lywodraeth Cymru a fyddai'n cydnabod:

"[...] the work that the arts can contribute to a whole host of other areas, from education, to health, to economic development. The arts strategy board is intended to provide a vehicle for the arts council to liaise with Government as a whole, but, if you are asking me for my honest opinion on how effective that is, I would say that it is mixed and that we do not have quite as regular a relationship with other departments as we do with heritage."¹⁸

54. Nododd nifer o ymatebwyr eraill bwysigrwydd gwella gweithio ar draws adrannau, yn benodol rhwng llywodraeth leol, iechyd, addysg a'r celfyddydau. Crynhodd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Theatrau'r teimlad hwn:

"The Theatres Trust would like to see more collaboration between government departments which recognise the value of the arts across many other areas of policy – in education, tourism and inward investment and culture."

55. Gwnaeth Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru sylw ynghylch cyfrifoldeb pwy yw ymgynghori â sefydliadau celfyddydol yn ystod y broses o greu llythyr cylch gwaith Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru:

"Consulting with those groups is very much the role of the arts council and local authorities. I suppose that the dilemma with consulting all arts groups is that you may get skewed away from real strategic planning."¹⁹

Rôl Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru

56. Roedd mwyafrif yr ymatebwyr yn hapus â'r egwyddor hyd braich sydd rhwng Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Llywodraeth Cymru. Nododd Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru:

"We believe strongly in the arm's-length principle. We think that it is important and right that the arts council is given the freedom to

¹⁸ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 29 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s7173/29%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

¹⁹ Ibid

make the decisions, particularly the artistic decisions, about what is funded and what is not. ...

“I do not think that there is a huge amount wrong with that relationship at the moment. There is a danger of it becoming a red herring if what we are talking about is arts participation, because the majority of arts participation is not funded by the arts council.”²⁰

57. Canfu'r rhan fwyaf o sefydliadau fod proses adolygiad buddsoddi Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn glir ac yn deg, a chanmolodd llawer o sefydliadau Gyngor y Celfyddydau am ei gyngor a'i dryloywder. Gwnaeth Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru'r sylw canlynol:

“[...] the Arts Council of Wales provides clear advice and guidance and an open process for accessing project funding.”²¹

58. Fodd bynnag, roedd rhywfaint o feirniadaeth o Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ynghylch ei ddull o wneud penderfyniadau a'r waith craffu. Nododd Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhyngddiwyllynnol De Cymru:

“[ACW's] artform-based approach is archaic and not prone to developing participation in particular.”²²

59. Tynnodd Theatr Spectacle sylw at faterion yn ymwneud ag asesiadau ariannu Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru:

“We strongly believe the current mechanism employed by the Arts Council to assess artistic quality is not transparent and disenfranchised valleys communities.”

60. Nododd Cyngor Sir Gwynedd bryderon ynghylch bylchau rhanbarthol:

“Yn dilyn y newidiadau diweddaraf i strywthurau'r Cyngor Celfyddydau, mae pryder yn cael ei ddatgan nad oes trosolwg rhanbarthol yn bodoli a all adnabod bylchau neu gyfleon i gynyddu cyfranogiad. Mae peryg i fwllch ddatblygu yma a allai effeithio ar gyfranogiad.”²³

²⁰ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 15 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s6979/15%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

²¹ Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru - Celfyddydau 08

²² Cymuned Celfyddydau Rhyngddiwyllynnol De Cymru - Celfyddydau 21

²³ Cyngor Gwynedd - Celfyddydau 29

Y Sector Gwirfoddol

61. Tynnwyd sylw at bwysigrwydd y sector gwirfoddol yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau a Diwylliant ar hygyrchedd y celfyddydau. Gan fod gostyngiadau yng nghyllideb rhai sefydliadau wedi arwain at ddefnyddio mwy o wirfoddolwyr, teimlai'r Pwyllgor presennol ei bod yn briodol i ymchwilio i rôl y sector hwn a sut y gellir cefnogi ei waith. Nododd ymatebwr di-enw i'r ymgynghoriad yr hyn a ganlyn:

“I would say that the voluntary arts sector provides the majority of participatory opportunities, especially to people in areas of economic and social deprivation. Not only do they give access but they provide many social benefits - social networks, health issues (especially community dance) informal education, integration, therapy and social change.”

62. Nododd Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru hefyd y rhwydwaith effeithiol y mae sector y celfyddydau gwirfoddol yn ei ddarparu:

“The voluntary arts sector is vital in maintaining links and networks in the arts, working closely with artists / participants who may be outside of the kind of artists funded by ACW.”

63. Gwnaeth Theatr y Torch sylw bod angen ailfywiogi sector y celfyddydau gwirfoddol, a theimlai mai'r awdurdodau lleol ddylai arwain yn hyn o beth.

Rhwydweithiau

64. Tynnodd chwe sefydliad sylw at bwysigrwydd rhwydweithiau o ran cysylltu sefydliadau celfyddydol gwirfoddol gyda'i gilydd. Gwnaeth Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru, y prif gorff amabarél ar gyfer sefydliadau celfyddydol gwirfoddol yng Nghymru, rai argymhellion allweddol ar gyfer datblygu'r sector, a oedd yn cynnwys gwella cysylltiadau rhwng sefydliadau. Dyma oedd yr argymhellion:

- mapio neu ymchwilio i'r cyfranogiad presennol yn y celfyddydau;
- mwy o gysylltiadau rhwng y celfyddydau amatur, celfyddydau cymunedol proffesiynol a sefydliadau celfyddydol proffesiynol;
- mwy o gymorth i Gelfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru a chyrrff amabarél y celfyddydau gwirfoddol cenedlaethol er mwyn gwella cynwysoldeb ac amrywiaeth o fewn grwpiau celfyddydol amatur lleol;

- cydweithio mwy holistaidd rhwng y celfyddydau amatur a'r celfyddydau proffesiynol, awdurdodau lleol a'r sector gwirfoddol a chymunedol ehangach.²⁴

65. Awgrymodd Cyster y byddai gwasanaethau cynghori, lleoliadau fforddiadwy a synnwyr o symudiad ehangach yn gwella cyfranogiad drwy sector y celfyddydau gwirfoddol.

66. Cydnabu Cynghorau Blaenau Gwent a Phowys rôl awdurdodau lleol o ran darparu cyngor, a hynny'n benodol yn ymwuned â'r materion ymarferol o redeg grŵp, fel diogelu plant, marchnata a thrwyddedu. Tynnodd Cyngor Caerffili hefyd sylw at bwysigrwydd cymdeithasau rhwydweithio gwirfoddol fel Cymdeithasau Mudiadau Gwirfoddol Gwent.

67. Nododd Rhaglen Cynhwysiant Ieuenctid Gwasanaeth Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid Conwy a Sir Ddinbych y byddai'n croesawu mwy o gyfleoedd i rannu arfer da, a defnyddiodd y gynhadledd a drefnwyd gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn 2011 fel enghraifft.

Ansawdd a phroffesiynoldeb

68. Nododd Cwmni'r Frân Wen a Theatr Gwent y byddai mwy o gydweithio rhwng sector y celfyddydau gwirfoddol a sector y celfyddydau proffesiynol yn fanteisiol i'r celfyddydau gwirfoddol. Nododd ArtWorks Valleys Kids fod angen y canlynol arnynt:

“[...] high quality professional workers with the skills to deliver community and youth arts at a high level - this is highly skilled work if done properly it can have a huge impact on intervening successfully in supporting young people and members of the community.”

69. Nododd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent fod gallu sefydliadau celfyddydol gwirfoddol yn gyfyngedig oherwydd y diffyg proffesiynoldeb:

“In general there are a lot of participatory opportunities promoted through the voluntary arts sector however these are not always based on strong foundations e.g. professional practitioners, sound business awareness etc. which makes their capacity limited.”

70. Tynnodd Celf ar y Blaen sylw at bwysigrwydd buddsoddi mewn unigolion, ac annog ansawdd a phroffesiynoldeb, hyd yn oed yn y celfyddydau gwirfoddol:

²⁴ Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru - Celfyddydau 10

“The voluntary arts sector is particularly active in areas of multiple deprivation like Merthyr Tydfil but though laudable, the quality of work is often poor. It’s difficult to persuade someone to pay a professional practitioner when there’s a willing volunteer who “knows a bit”.

“We only employ highly experienced community arts practitioners, often finding ways of getting them to work alongside volunteer tutors to help raise the quality - and demonstrate the difference that it can make having someone who really knows what they are doing. The availability of revenue funding as well as capital from HOV would help this enormously.”

Dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb

71. Mae awdurdodau cyhoeddus yn ddarostyngedig i ddyletswyddau cydraddoldeb penodol i Gymru, ond nid dyna’r achos gyda mwyafrif y sefydliadau celfyddydol. Fodd bynnag, os ydynt yn cael eu hariannu gan awdurdod lleol, neu gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, gall sefydliadau celfyddydol deimlo effaith y dyletswyddau’n anuniongyrchol.

72. Yn ei dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig, amlinellodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yr amcanion y bydd yn gweithio tuag atynt yn ei Gynllun Cydraddoldeb Strategol. Er nad oes gan rai o Sefydliadau Refeniw Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru efallai’r modd i gyflawni amcanion cydraddoldeb cyffredinol Cyngor y Celfyddydau ar hyn o bryd, pwysleisiodd y Cyngor ei fod yn gweithio i wella hyn:

“We have a development programme with our portfolio of revenue organisations, and part of that looks at how they will help us to address child poverty and the equalities agenda. We will be implementing that over the next 12 months. For many of those organisations, it is about understanding better what they are already delivering.”²⁵

73. Nid oedd y rhan fwyaf o’r ymatebwyr yn hollol ymwybodol o wir hyd a lled y dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb, ond roedd llawer yn ymddangos yn gadarnhaol y byddai’r dyletswyddau o gymorth i sicrhau y byddai darpariaeth gelfyddydol ar gael i bawb, waeth beth fo’u rhyw, oed, anabledd, rhywioldeb, crefydd neu eu hethnigrwydd. Credai Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru y

²⁵ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 29 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s7173/29%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

byddent heb amheuaeth yn cynyddu cyfranogiad a nododd Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru fod y dyletswyddau yn:

“[...] an extremely positive step for public bodies to be aligned and developing joint approaches to increase participation.”²⁶

74. Nododd Live Music Now Cymru ei bod yn dda cael bod yn rhan o'r drafodaeth ar [y dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb] yn gynharach yn ystod y flwyddyn. Gwnaeth Amgueddfa Casnewydd sylw y bydd y dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb yn cryfhau polisiau a sefydlwyd ers talwm a pholisiau a oedd eisoes yn bodoli i lawer o awdurdodau lleol. Nododd Cyngor Sir Gwynedd:

“It became clear from [the consultation process] that ethnic minority groups are particularly eager to know more and to participate more with the arts on a local level. We believe that there is strong potential to build on this: by informing groups about events and also supporting them to engage with the arts.”²⁷

75. Credai Canolfan y Celfyddydau Llantarnam Grange nad oedd mesurau o'r fath yn gwneud newidiadau i'r ffordd y caiff gweithgareddau eu darparu, ond eu bod yn cynyddu biwrocratiaeth a dulliau adrodd. Teimlai Theatr y Byd Bach fod y broses o ddiffinio a thargedu 'grwpiau sydd heb gynrychiolaeth ddigonol' yn creu rhaniad ynddo'i hun.²⁸

76. Teimlai rhai sefydliadau mai ychydig o effaith fyddai dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb y sector cyhoeddus yn eu cael ar gyfranogiad yn y celfyddydau oherwydd bod bwch rhwng strategaeth a'r hyn sy'n digwydd ar lawr gwlad. Roedd Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru yn ffafrio defnyddio'r dyletswyddau fel rhan o ddull mwy holistaidd o gynyddu cyfranogiad yn y celfyddydau. Teimlai nifer o ymatebwyr, gan gynnwys Prifysgol Fetropolitan Abertawe a Bagad Pibau Morgannwg, y byddai'r dyletswyddau cydraddoldeb yn aneffeithiol oni bai bod y cyllid yn cael ei gynyddu i sefydliadau sy'n gweithio gyda grwpiau o bobl sydd heb gynrychiolaeth ddigonol. Mae hyn yn gwrthgyferbynnu â'r farn a drafodwyd yn gynharach ynghylch y cyfyngiadau a roddir ar brosiectau pan gaiff cyllid ei dargedu at grŵp penodol o bobl.

Ein barn ni

77. At ddibenion yr ymchwiliad hwn, gwahaniaethodd y pwyllgor rhwng hygyrchedd a chyfranogiad. Mae cysylltiad cryf rhwng y rhain, gan fod

²⁶ Amgueddfa Cymru - Celfyddydau 13

²⁷ Cyngor Gwynedd - Celfyddydau 29

²⁸ Theatr Small World - Celfyddydau 25

cysylltiad cryf rhwng hygyrchedd at y celfyddydau a lefelau cyfranogiad. Mewn llawer o achosion, cael profiad o'r celfyddydau sy'n gallu ysbrydoli unigolion i gymryd rhan a rhoi cynnig arni eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, fe wnaethom ganolbwyntio ar gyfranogiad, gan fod adroddiad Pwyllgor Cymunedau a Diwylliant y Cynulliad blaenorol ar hygyrchedd y celfyddydau a diwylliant wedi mynd i'r afael â nifer o faterion yn ymwneud â hygyrchedd.²⁹

78. Ym mis Tachwedd 2012, cafodd y Pwyllgor y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gynllun gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru ar argymhellion yr adroddiad hwnnw.³⁰ Rydym yn croesawu'r cynnydd a amlinellwyd yn y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf.

Cynllun gweithredu ar gyfranogi

79. Mae'n amlwg bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi mesurau ar waith i fynd i'r afael â materion cydraddoldeb a hygyrchedd. O'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf a ddarparwyd i'r Pwyllgor, mae'n amlwg bod cynnydd wedi'i wneud mewn nifer o feysydd allweddol. Teimlwn y gellir adeiladu ar y cynnydd hwn, er mwyn sicrhau bod gan unigolion sy'n profi'r celfyddydau, ac sy'n cael eu hysbrydoli i fod eisiau cymryd rhan, fynediad at y cyfleoedd hynny. Byddai cynllun gweithredu cyfranogi, ochr yn ochr â chynllun gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru ar hygyrchedd a chydraddoldeb, yn ddefnyddiol o ran pennu cyfeiriad strategol a gallai gynyddu lefelau cyfranogiad.

Monitro lefelau cyfranogiad

80. Rydym yn cydnabod nad mater hawdd yw mynd i'r afael â rhwystrau rhag cyfranogi. Dylai'r cynllun gweithredu gynnwys mesurau i fonitro lefelau cyfranogiad ar draws y celfyddydau, er mwyn cael darlun cyflawn o effaith toriadau yn y cyllid ar gyfranogiad. Dylai'r cynllun gweithredu hefyd gynnwys mesurau i ganfod a mynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldeb yn y ddarpariaeth ledled Cymru (e.e. oherwydd rhesymau daearyddol, economaidd neu gymdeithasol).

Llythyr cylch gwaith blynyddol

81. Rydym yn nodi bod y Llywodraeth wedi cyflawni'i hymrwymiad i bwysleisio pwysigrwydd materion cydraddoldeb a hygyrchedd yn ei lythyrau

²⁹ Pwyllgor Cymunedau a Diwylliant Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, [Hygyrchedd gweithgareddau celfyddydol a diwylliannol yng Nghymru](#)

³⁰ [Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan Lywodraeth Cymru am Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar Hygyrchedd Gweithgareddau Celfyddydol a Diwylliannol yng Nghymru](#), (Tachwedd 2012)

cyloch gwaith ar gyfer 2012/13. Teimlwn y dylai'r llythyrau hyn hefyd roi pwyslais ar gynyddu lefelau cyfranogiad.

Gweithio mewn partneriaeth

82. Os yw lefelau cyfranogiad am gynyddu, mae angen cydweithio ar lefel strategol. Rydym yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cynnwys gweithio mewn partneriaeth fel gofyniad penodol yn y llythyr cyloch gwaith blynyddol, ac wrth gwrs, rydym yn croesawu hyn.

83. Mae angen cydweithio effeithiol rhwng Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, awdurdodau lleol a rhwydweithiau'r sector gwirfoddol. Mae enghreifftiau o arfer da ar y mater hwn e.e. 'ClymuCelf' a gwaith yn ymwneud â chompart Simpson. Mae angen adeiladu ar hyn a'i ddatblygu. Felly mae angen i'r cynllun gweithredu gynnwys partneriaid a rhoi pwyslais cryf ar weithio mewn partneriaeth.

84. Rydym yn croesawu'r ffordd y mae strategaeth Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru'n cynnwys cymorth i sefydliadau rhwydwaith fel Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru, Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru a Chelfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru. O ran cynyddu lefelau cyfranogi, teimlwn y gall y rhwydweithiau hyn chwarae rhan ganolog. Felly, dylid ymgynghori â'r rhwydweithiau hyn wrth lunio'r cynllun gweithredu ar gyfranogi a dylent chwarae rhan mewn sicrhau ei fod yn cael ei roi ar waith.

Cyfleoedd i sefydliadau gyfrannu at strategaeth gelfyddydol

85. Awgrymodd nifer o dystion y dylai sefydliadau gael mwy o gyfleoedd i gyfrannu at strategaethau celfyddydol. Yn wir, awgrymwyd hefyd y dylai sefydliadau gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at lythyr cyloch gwaith blynyddol y Gweinidog. Nid ydym yn credu fod hyn yn briodol, ond rydym yn cydnabod bod angen cyfleu barn sefydliadau ar gyfer datblygu polisiau, yn enwedig mewn materion fel cyfranogiad yn y celfyddydau, lle byddai profiad 'ar lawr gwlad' yn ddefnyddiol.

Cydweithio ymysg Adrannau Llywodraeth Cymru

86. Mae adrannau Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes yn cydweithio ar nifer o faterion yn ymwneud â'r celfyddydau, e.e. iechyd ac addysg. Mae angen i hyn barhau fel y gellir defnyddio adnoddau prin i gael yr effaith fwyaf. Dylai'r cynllun gweithredu ar gyfranogi gynnwys camau gweithredu ar gyfer gwahanol adrannau'r Llywodraeth, gan sicrhau cydweithio effeithiol.

Rôl Llywodraeth Cymru a Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru

87. Roeddem wedi synnu nad oedd nifer o sefydliadau, yr oedd rhai ohonynt wedi cael cymorth gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, yn deall sut yr oedd Llywodraeth Cymru a Chyngor y Celfyddydau yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd. Teimlwn y gellid gwneud rhywfaint o waith i roi gwybod i sefydliadau celfyddydol yng Nghymru sut mae'r 'system' yn gweithio fel y gallant werthfawrogi'n well y gwahanol haenau o waith sy'n cael eu gwneud.

Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru roi ar waith gynllun gweithredu ar gyfranogi, ochr yn ochr â'i gynllun gweithredu hygyrchedd, gyda'r diben o gynyddu lefelau cyfranogi ledled Cymru.

Dylai'r cynllun gweithredu gynnwys mesurau i fonitro lefelau cyfranogi ar draws y celfyddydau, a champau gweithredu i ganfod anghydraddoldeb yn y ddarpariaeth (e.e. oherwydd rhesymau daearyddol, economaidd neu gymdeithasol).

Yn ychwanegol at hygyrchedd a chydraddoldeb, dylai llythyr cylch gwaith blynyddol Llywodraeth Cymru gynnwys pwyslais ar gynyddu lefelau cyfranogi.

Dylai'r cynllun gweithredu gynnwys mesurau i sicrhau cydweithio ar draws adrannau'r Llywodraeth a chydweithio ymhlith partneriaid, gan gynnwys llywodraeth leol a'r sector gwirfoddol.

4. Cyllid

88. Yn y bennod hon, byddwn yn edrych ar y prif bryder a godwyd gan dystion, sef cyllid. Mewn tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig a thystiolaeth lafar, codwyd nifer o faterion, yn enwedig yn ymwneud â'r canlynol:

- dulliau ariannu, gan gynnwys targedu ac ariannu tymor byr a hirdymor.
- anawsterau'n ymwneud â chael mynediad at gyllid, gan gynnwys cyngor a chanllawiau; a
- mynediad at ffynonellau ariannu eraill, gan gynnwys buddsoddi preifat.

89. Pwysleisiodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru,³¹ Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru,³² a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru³³ fod sector y celfyddydau yng Nghymru yn gadarn, yn greadigol ac yn ymateb i newid. Nodwyd y bydd celf yn parhau i gael ei greu gyda neu heb gymhorthdal cyhoeddus, ond bydd gostyngiad mewn cyllid, yn cael effaith anochel ar faint o gyfleoedd fydd gan bobl i gymryd rhan, yn enwedig ar gyfer grwpiau penodol o bobl.

90. Tynnodd ymgylgoreion sylw at y ffaith nad yw gostyngiadau yn y gyllideb wedi dod gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn unig, ond gan awdurdodau lleol, y sector preifat, ymddiriedolaethau elusennol a sefydliadau ac adrannau eraill y Llywodraeth fel addysg ac iechyd. Teimlai rhai bod gostyngiadau yn y gyllideb wedi gorfodi rhai sefydliadau i weithio'n fwy effeithiol a chreadigol, ac y gallai hyn wella'u gwaith yn y tymor hir.

91. Gwnaeth sefydliadau'r sylw bod y galw am y celfyddydau yn cynyddu'n barhaus, ac nad yw'r galw hwnnw'n cael ei ddiwallu. Pwysleisiodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, er nad yw lefelau cyfranogiad wedi disgyn yn sylweddol dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, fod posibilrwydd y byddai gostyngiadau yn y gyllideb yn effeithio ar lefelau yn y tymor hir, yn enwedig ymhlith grwpiau penodol o bobl.

92. Y farn gyffredinol gan ymatebwyr oedd nad oes digon o ffynnonellau ariannu eraill i sefydliadau nad ydynt yn cael eu hariannu gan Gyngor

³¹ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 29 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s7173/29%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

³² Tystiolaeth Lafar, 15 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s6979/15%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

³³ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 29 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s7173/29%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

Celfyddydau Cymru, a bod angen cymorth a chynghor ar sefydliadau er mwyn canfod cyllid, gwneud cais amdano a'i reoli.

93. Crynhodd Canolfan y Celfyddydau Llantarnam Grange y sefyllfa o ran cyllid i sefydliadau celfyddydol:

“The funding map has changed. The way the Arts Council of Wales delivers its funds has changed, the number of organisations receiving revenue funding has decreased. Local authority funding levels are static, this position is in reality an inflationary cut in resources. Charitable trusts and foundations are receiving significantly higher numbers of applications. Capital schemes are on hold until after the 2012 Olympics.”

Targeddu

94. Cafodd y symudiad at gyllid sy'n rhoi sylw i'r canlyniadau ac sy'n targedu grwpiau penodol o bobl ymatebion cadarnhaol a negyddol. Cododd un deg pedwar o ymatebwyr y mater hwn.

95. Teimlai Celf ar y Blaen fod sefydliadau'n gorfod gwrthod unigolion nad ydynt yn 'gweddu' i grŵp targed, a bod hynny wedi arwain at ostyngiad mewn lefelau cyfranogiad yn gyffredinol. Dywedodd Sefydliad Josef Herman:

“There are also many examples of arts being funded just because they are focussed on minority communities, rather than being quality activities. Funders should of course support under-represented groups, but not just because they are under-represented.”

96. Nododd Arts 4 Wellbeing ac Engage Cymru fod pwyslais ar ariannu grwpiau o bobl ifanc nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant. Gwnaethant y sylw fod hyn wedi golygu bod llai o gyllid ar gael ar gyfer grwpiau eraill o bobl.

97. Tynnodd Arts Active sylw hefyd at y ffaith y gallai targedu arian er mwyn mynd i'r afael â bylchau daearyddol neu ddemograffig arwain at lastwreiddio'r ddarpariaeth.

“[...] That is not to say that inspiring and fantastic work is not happening in all sorts of places it is just a worry that work can be diluted and the experiences become standardised and deliverable rather than transformational and inspirational.”

98. Fodd bynnag, teimlai rhai sefydliadau fod targedu arian yn gymorth i leddfu effaith anghyfartal gostyngiadau cyffredinol yn y gyllideb, er enghraifft, i bobl sy'n byw mewn cymunedau difreintiedig. Nododd Bagad Pibau Morgannwg effaith gadarnhaol y cynnydd mewn cyllid ar gyfer ardaloedd difreintiedig Merthyr Tudful:

“Mae wedi bod cynnydd yn y swm o arian sydd ar gael ar gyfer gweithgareddau celfyddydol yn ein ardal, Merthyr Tudful, sydd yn ddatblygiad positif iawn [...] Mae pobl mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig yn elwa yn fwy o gynnydd yn y arian celfyddydol. Ym Merthyr Tudful mae na gyfleoedd newydd i bobl ifanc i wneud drama, dawns, cerddoriaeth, celf gweledol ayyb.”

99. Nododd Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru hefyd ei fod wedi cael mwy o gyllid i weithio gydag artistiaid anabl ledled Cymru gyfan:

“Our organisation Disability Arts Cymru has received enhanced funding from ACW, which enables us to provide a better, more effective service with a more equal spread across Wales.”

Cyllid tymor byr a thymor hir

100. Dywedodd pum ymatebwr fod grantiau refeniw bach yn fwy defnyddiol na chyllid craidd hirdymor, ond dywedodd saith ymatebwr mai sefydlogrwydd cyllid oedd yr allwedd i gynaliadwyedd hirdymor.

101. Teimlai Canolfan y Celfyddydau Llantarnam Grange mai cynaliadwyedd hirdymor a chyllid craidd oedd y materion pwysicaf i sefydliadau celfyddydol. Pwysleisiodd cynrychiolwyr o'r Ganolfan mai sefydlogrwydd yw'r allwedd i ddatblygiad strategol ac ategodd Re-Live y teimlad hwn. Cafodd yr angen am sefydlogrwydd hefyd ei godi gan Cyster, Theatr Fforwm Cymru a Hijinx.

102. Nododd ArtWorks Cymru:

“Our research has told us that one of the things artists feel is key to good quality participatory arts is time around planning and delivery, and with reduced funding this is one of the things that may be affected.

“The current funding situation means that artists are not able to create long term, or multi art form projects and shorter term projects are expected to deliver longer term outcomes.”³⁴

103. Gwnaeth llawer o sefydliadau sylw ar y diffyg ymwybyddiaeth o gronfeydd cyllido llai, fel Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent, a awgrymodd rai arferion da:

“Little is known about other possible sources of funding for the arts, particularly not for smaller pockets of funding and money to pay artists (often seen as a revenue rather than a project cost). ...

“Sports Wales’s model of Community Chest seems a really positive one and it may be worth considering looking at the viability of a similar model suited to community arts to assist with these issues among local groups, organisations and societies.”

104. Tynnodd Cymdeithas Tai Cymuned Caerdydd sylw at bwysigrwydd cyflymder a hyblygrwydd o ran cyllid ar gyfer y sector celfyddydau gwirfoddol:

“[The voluntary arts sector] has the power to adapt very quickly to community need and changing issues. It needs access to fast and flexible funds, it doesn’t have to be huge amounts of moneys. They just need to be able to spend it on what ever makes the project work.”

105. Nododd Arts Active werth digwyddiadau ‘etifeddol’ sy’n rhoi hwb i weithgarwch mewn ardal, ac awgrymodd Celf ar y Blaen nad oedd arian cyfalaf yn cael ei ddefnyddio’n effeithiol.

Cystadleuaeth

106. Nododd wyth sefydliad fod y gystadleuaeth am gyllid celf wedi cynyddu dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Gwnaeth Arts Active y sylw canlynol:

“There are many trusts and foundations but it is a very competitive landscape and hard to get long term sustainable funding.”

107. Awgrymodd Cymdeithas Celfyddydau Perfformio Cymru rai rhesymau am y cynnydd mewn cystadleuaeth a’r rhwystrau y mae sefydliadau’n dod ar eu traws wrth wneud cais am arian:

³⁴ ArtWork Cymru - Celfyddydau 12

“There are more and more charitable organisations chasing fewer and fewer pots of money, and the amount available from some UK based foundations is not that large in any case. The reserves and investments of all such Trusts have of course taken a hit over the last three years and with interest rates flat-lined, will remain in that state for the foreseeable future.

“For small organisations the time and expense in making applications to a variety of trusts is disproportionate to the amount that might be given out. It is also virtually impossible to find corporate sponsorship in the present financial climate.”

108. Nododd Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru a Sefydliad Josef Herman ei bod yn arbennig o annodd i artistiaid annibynnol gael mynediad at ymddiriedolaethau elusennol.

Cyngor a chanllawiau

109. Yn eu tystiolaeth lafar, tynodd cynrychiolwyr Hijinx sylw at y diffyg capasiti a gwybodaeth o fewn sefydliadau celfyddydol bach o ran dod o hyd i ffynonellau ariannu eraill a gwneud cais am arian. Pwysleisiodd llawer o sefydliadau eraill, fel Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf a Thŷ Cerdd, yr angen am ragor o ganllawiau a hyfforddiant ar gyfer sefydliadau celfyddydol bach i ddod o hyd i arian a gwneud cais amdano.

110. Nododd Canolfan Celfyddydau Pontardawe fod diffyg hyder ymhlith grwpiau cymunedol i gael mynediad at gronfeydd, a dywedodd eu bod yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â hyn. Ategodd Cyngor Sir Powys hyn, gan ddweud bod breuder a maint bach grwpiau yn cyfyngu ar eu gallu i gael mynediad at arian, gan fygwth eu cynaliadwyedd.

111. Nododd Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru, Dawns TAN a Theatr Felinfach bwysigrwydd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a'r sefydliadau ambarél o ran darparu cyngor ynghylch cyllid. Dywedodd cynrychiolwyr y Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru:

“There is a lack of guidance available for individuals and group for alternative funding sources if they are turned away from the Arts Council.

“BVNW has a role to play in assisting these groups with funding allocation.”³⁵

112. Nododd cynrychiolwyr Theatr Felinfach fod Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru a Chyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru hefyd yn chwarae rhan bwysig:

“Roedd rôl Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru yn werthfawr wrth ymddwyn fel "arwydd-bost" i fudiadau neu sefydliadau oedd am ddatblygu syniad. Mae'r CCGG/WCVA yn chwarae rhan bwysig o ran y sector gwirfoddol yn ogystal ac yn cynnal digwyddiadau rhwydweithio a rhannu gwybodaeth sy'n ddefnyddiol i'r sector celfyddydau cyfranogol.”³⁶

113. Tynnodd Dawns TAN sylw at rai arferion da o Loegr:

“We note that Arts and Heritage in England have set up a Catalyst Arts and Catalyst Heritage fundraising capacity building grants programme and wonder if it would be possible to set up a similar programme in Wales? A grant from such a programme would solve our problem of insufficient capacity to pursue new funding avenues.”³⁷

114. Tynnodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru sylw at y ffaith ei fod yn bwriadu creu gwasanaeth gwybodaeth newydd:

“We are going to invest more time and energy in producing better information.

“We are going to start running information and advisory surgeries across Wales. We will try to ensure that we are providing more advisory and information services at a local level, for people who perhaps cannot travel to our regional offices across Wales.”³⁸

Buddsoddi preifat

115. Trafododd wyth ymatebwr fuddsoddi preifat a nawdd corfforaethol. Tynnodd cynrychiolwyr Celfyddydau a Busnes Cymru sylw at eu gwaith presennol, a'u hymateb i'r dirywiad yn yr economi:

³⁵ Grŵp Ffocws Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru

³⁶ Theatr Small World - Celfyddydau 23

³⁷ Dawns TAN - Celfyddydau 05

³⁸ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 29 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s7173/29%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

“Arts & Business UK’s annual Private Investment in Culture Survey showed that the private sector in Wales invested over £18 million in the arts in 2010/11. Unlike other parts of the UK, business in Wales has, for many years, cited engagement with local communities as the primary reason for supporting the arts.

Inevitably though, as budgets reduced, demand for such projects decreased during the recession. A&B Cymru addressed this and through advocacy, brokerage, and its programmes, enabled a renewed enthusiasm for community projects.”³⁹

116. Nododd Oriol Myrddin, Hijinx, Llenyddiaeth Cymru, Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhyngddiwyllannol De Cymru, Cymdeithas Tai Cymunedol Caerdydd, a Threftadaeth Jazz Cymru i gyd yr anhawster cynyddol i gael buddsoddiad preifat. Nododd Opera Canolbarth Cymru:

“We would appreciate greater support from the Welsh Government, ACW and Arts and Business in trying to persuade businesses (particularly those with a national reach across Wales) to invest in arts provision beyond the national companies and to work strategically with Trusts and Foundations to see how they can support touring arts provision.”

117. Nododd cynrychiolwyr Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru fod rhagoriaeth yn ffactor sy’n sbarduno buddsoddiad preifat. Gwnaethant sylw hefyd fod busnesau’n gyndyn o gysylltu â sefydliadau celfyddydol drwy gyfryngwyr, sy’n pwysleisio’r pwysigrwydd i sefydliadau fod â’r modd i ddenu nawdd eu hunain.⁴⁰

118. Nododd cynrychiolwyr Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn eu tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig eu bod:

“[...] are working in partnership with Arts and Business Cymru to provide practical assistance to revenue funded organisations to help them generate additional earned income.”⁴¹

³⁹ Busnes a Celfyddydau Cymru - Celfyddydau 14

⁴⁰ Tystiolaeth Lafar, 29 Mawrth 2012

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/documents/s7173/29%20Mawrth%202012.pdf>

⁴¹ Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru - Celfyddydau 33

Ein barn ni

Arian wedi'i dargedu

119. O ran arian wedi'i dargedu, teimlwn fod gwerth amlwg yn y dull hwn, yn enwedig o ran cyfranogiad, ond dylid gwneud pob ymdrech i sicrhau nad oes cyfaddawdu ar ansawdd y profiad.

120. Roedd gwahaniaeth barn amlwg ar y mater o ariannu tymor byr ac ariannu hirdymor, gydag ymatebwyr yn amlinellu'r lles strategol sy'n deillio o ddiogelwch ariannu hirdymor ac eraill yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd hyblygrwydd o ran cael mynediad at gronfeydd bach o arian, ar gyfer prosiect penodol efallai. O ran cydbwysedd, mae'n amlwg bod angen cymysgedd o gyfleoedd ariannu, ac mae'n ymddangos bod dull Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn briodol:

Mynediad at ffynonellau ariannu eraill

121. Rydym yn nodi sylwadau ymatebwyr ei bod yn gynyddol anodd cael mynediad at ffynonellau ariannu eraill a theimlwn fod angen gwneud mwy i sicrhau fod gan sefydliadau'r gallu i gael mynediad at ffynonellau ariannu eraill.

122. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gan y mwyafrif o sefydliadau y capasiti na'r adnoddau i fynd ar drywydd cyllid drwy'r amser. Mae hon yn broblem arbennig i'r sefydliadau llai sydd, o bosibl, yn cael eu rhedeg gan wirfoddolwyr ac nad ydynt efallai'n ymwybodol o'r gwahanol fathau o gymorth sydd ar gael.

123. Am y rheswm hwn, rydym yn cytuno y gall sefydliadau ambarél fel Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru a Chelfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru chwarae rhan amhrisiadwy o ran cynorthwyo sefydliadau i gael mynediad at gyllid. Dyna pam, fel yr amlinellwyd yn y bennod flaenorol, ei bod mor bwysig bod sefydliadau ambarél o'r fath ynghlwm â'r gwaith cynllunio strategol ar gyfer y celfyddydau.

124. Rydym hefyd yn nodi bod Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru wedi cyflwyno cronfa 'Camau Creadigol' ar gyfer unigolion neu sefydliadau nad ydynt wedi cael mynediad at arian Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn y gorffennol. Rydym yn croesawu ymrwymiad Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i ddarparu mwy o wybodaeth am gael mynediad at adnoddau, a gofynnwn i'r Cyngor adrodd yn ôl i'r Pwyllgor Cymunedau, Cydraddoldeb a Llywodraeth Leol ar gynnydd y ddwy fenter ar adeg briodol.

Buddsoddi preifat

125. Mae gwneud y gorau o fuddsoddi preifat yn hanfodol bwysig ar adegau pan mae'n anodd cael mynediad at arian cyhoeddus. Mae angen sicrhau bod rhagor o gyngor ar gael ynglŷn â chael mynediad at y ffynonellau ariannu eraill hyn. Hefyd mae angen cael strategaethau i sicrhau y gall y sector gydweithio â buddsoddwyr preifat .

126. Rydym yn nodi'r materion a godwyd gan dystion mewn perthynas â buddsoddi preifat, yn enwedig y sylw gan Gelfyddydau a Busnesau Cymru bod busnesau yng Nghymru yn nodi ymgysylltu â chymunedau lleol fel y rheswm sylfaenol dros gefnogi'r celfyddydau.

127. Felly, teimlwn y dylid gwneud cymaint â phosibl i annog buddsoddiad o'r fath, nid yn unig ar lefel genedlaethol ond ar gyfer sefydliadau a phrosiectau lleol, llai.

128. Yn olaf, rydym yn nodi'r dystiolaeth gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, sy'n pwysleisio pa mor bwysig yw hi i sefydliadau sicrhau bod ganddynt y modd i ddenu nawdd eu hunain. Rydym yn cefnogi'r dullu hwn ac yn annog Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i sicrhau bod unigolion a sefydliadau yn cael y cyfleoedd i ddatblygu'r sgiliau hyn, gan gynnwys drwy hyfforddiant a datblygiad.

Dylai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru barhau i adolygu ei bolisïau ariannu, er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn darparu rhagoriaeth, tra'n cynyddu lefelau cyfranogi.

Dylai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru sicrhau y gall sefydliadau gael mynediad at wybodaeth am ffynonellau ariannu eraill. Dylai hyn fod ar ffurf hyfforddiant, os oes angen.

Dylai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru sicrhau ei fod yn defnyddio'i berthynas â rhwydweithiau i sicrhau bod gwybodaeth yn cyrraedd sefydliadau perthnasol.

Dylai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru roi strategaeth ar waith i gynyddu lefelau ariannu gan fusnesau.

Tystion

Darparodd y tystion canlynol dystiolaeth lafar i'r Pwyllgor ar y dyddiadau a nodir isod. Gellir gweld trawsgrifiadau o'r holl sesiynau tystiolaeth lafar yn llawn ar

<http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/ielIssueDetails.aspx?Ild=3128&Opt=3>

15 Mawrth 2012

Val Hill, Cyfarwyddwr Gweinyddol	Theatr Hijinx
Mike Clark, Cadeirydd yr Ymddiriedolwyr	Theatr Hijinx
Chris Ryde, Cadeirydd	Cymdeithas Celfyddydau Perfformio Cymru
Stephen Stockton	Cymdeithas Celfyddydau Perfformio Cymru
Robin Simpson, Prif Weithredwr	Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru
Maggie Hampton, Prif Weithredwr	Celfyddydau Anabledd Cymru
Leanne Rahman, Uwch Swyddog Datblygu'r Celfyddydau	Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru

29 Mawrth 2012

Chris Llewellyn, Cyfarwyddwr Dysgu Gydol Oes, Hamdden a Gwybodaeth	Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru
Peter Gomer, Swyddog Polisi Dros Dro ym maes Hamdden, Diwylliant a Threftadaeth	Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru
Nick Capaldi, Prif Weithredwr	Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru
Diane Hebb, Cyfarwyddwr Ymgysylltu a Chyfranogi	Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru

Rhestr o dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig

Darparodd y bobl a'r sefydliadau canlynol dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig i'r Pwyllgor. Gellir gweld yr holl dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig yn llawn ar <http://www.senedd.cynulliadcymru.org/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?Ild=3128&Opt=0>

<i>Sefydliad</i>	<i>Cyfeirnod</i>
Cymdeithas Celfyddydau Oystermouth	Arts 01
Cyngor Sir Gâr	Arts 02
Oriel	Arts 03
Theatr Hijinx	Arts 04
Dawns TAN	Arts 05
engage Cymru	Arts 06
Cylch Adloniant Canolbarth Cymru a Cytser	Arts 07
Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru	Arts 08
Cwmni Dawns Cenedlaethol Cymru	Arts 09
Celfyddydau Gwirfoddol Cymru	Arts 10
Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru	Arts 11
ArtWork Cymru	Arts 12
Amgueddfa Cymru	Arts 13
Busnes a Celfyddydau Cymru	Arts 14
Ffederasiwn Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Celf Cymru	Arts 15
Cymdeithas Celfyddydau Adamsdown	Arts 16
Llenyddiaeth Cymru	Arts 17
ArtsConnect	Arts 18
Canolfan y Celfyddydau Aberystwyth	Arts 19
Age Cymru	Arts 20
Cymuned Celfyddydau Rhyngddiwylliannol De Cymru	Arts 21
Celfyddydau Perfformiadol Canolfan y Celfyddydau Aberystwyth	Arts 22
Theatr Felinfach	Arts 23

Cymdeithas Cymru ar gyfer y Celfyddydau Perfformio	Arts 24
Theatr Small World	Arts 25
Theatr Gwent	Arts 26
Theatr Torch	Arts 27
Cymuned Ddawns i Conwy, Gwynedd a Ynys Môn	Arts 28
Cyngor Gwynedd	Arts 29
National Theatre Wales	Arts 30
Bwrdd Iechyd Cwm Taf	Arts 31
Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru	Arts 32
Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru	Arts 33

<i>Sefydliad (SurveyMonkey)</i>	<i>Cyfeirnod</i>
Cyngor Sir Powys	Arts SM01
Oriel Celfyddydau ac Amgueddfa Casnewydd (Cyngor Dinas Casnewydd)	Arts SM02
Ymddiriedolaeth y Theatrau	Arts SM03
Rhwydwaith Sector Gwirfoddol i Bobl Croenddu Cymru	Arts SM04
Canolfan Celfyddydau Chapter, Caerdydd	Arts SM05
Rhaglen Cynnwys Ieuencid (Gwasanaeth Cyfiawnder Ieuencid Conwy a Sir Ddinbych)	Arts SM06
Theatre Fforwm Cymru	Arts SM07
Cwmni'r Frân Wen	Arts SM08
Bale Cymru	Arts SM09
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Siriol Caerffili	Arts SM10
Live Music Now Cymru	Arts SM11
Theatr Spectacle Cyf.	Arts SM12
Touch Trust	Arts SM13
Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf	Arts SM14
Canolfan Celfyddydau Pontardawe, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Siriol Castell-nedd Port Talbot	Arts SM15
Tŷ Cerdd – Music Centre Wales	Arts SM16
Cyster – The Constellation Project	Arts SM17

Re-Live	Arts SM18
SyrCAS Nofit State	Arts SM19
Cwmni Theatr Gwent	Arts SM20
ArtWorks Valleys Kids	Arts SM21
Opera Canolbarth Cymru	Arts SM22
Cwmni Theatr Arad Goch	Arts SM23
Cymdeithas Cerddoriaeth Harlech a Ardudwy	Arts SM24
Canolfan Celfyddydau Llantarnam Grange	Arts SM25
Cadw/ACW Cultural Olympiad Project – Grym y Fflam	Arts SM26
Sefydliad Josef Herman	Arts SM27
Prifysgol Fetropolitan Abertawe	Arts SM28
Celfyddydau Cymuned Breaking Barriers	Arts SM29
Treftadaeth Jazz Cymru, Abertawe	Arts SM30
Gwasanaeth Cyfiawnder Ieuencid Wrecsam	Arts SM31
Cymdeithas Tai Cymuned Caerdydd	Arts SM32
Tîm Troseddau Ieuencid Sir Benfro	Arts SM33
Bwrdeistref Siriol Torfaen – Gwasanaeth Celfyddydau	Arts SM34
Bagad Pibau Morgannwg	Arts SM35
Cyngor Bwrdeistref Siriol Blaenau Gwent	Arts SM36
Celf a’r Blaen	Arts SM37
Actifyddion Artistig – Neuadd Dewi Sant	Arts SM38
Cyngor Sir y Fflint	Arts SM39
Enw heb ei nodi	Arts SM40
Enw heb ei nodi	Arts SM41
Enw heb ei nodi	Arts SM42

Yn ogystal, cafwyd 20 ymateb gan unigolion i’r holiadur ‘SurveyMonkey’.

Grwpiau ffocws

- Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf – Cofio
- Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf – Reach the Heights
- Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf – Flippers

- Canolfan Grefft Rhuthun - Threads in Time
- Galeri - Promometheus
- Galeri - Tonic
- Celf o Gwmpas
- Arts Alive
- Arts 4 Wellbeing

Cyflwyniadau eraill

- Fideo gan Theatr Gwent
- Celfyddydau Cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf - DVD *Journeys and Discoveries*
- India Dance Wales

P-04-407 : Achub Llety Gwarchod Kennard Court ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn

Geiriad y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wrthwynebu cau Llety Gwarchod Kennard Court ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Gorfodwyd y trigolion i adael yr adeilad a dod o hyd i rywle arall i fyw, am y rheswm ffug bod asbestos ynddo. Nid yw trigolion y Llety wedi cael cefnogaeth i'w hachos gan neb, ac maent bron â rhoi'r ffidil yn y to. Mae angen i ni eu cefnogi a'u cynorthwyo i aros yn eu cartref. Mae rhai trigolion wedi cael eu symud eisoes, ac mae bygythiad i droi'r rhai sy'n weddill o'u cartref os na fyddant yn symud. Mae Bron Afon yn targedu pobl agored i niwed, hŷn, sy'n 70 oed a throsodd. Nid yw hyn yn deg, a rhaid rhoi terfyn arno. Mae'n anodd meddwl am y trigolion, yn y cyfnod hwn yn eu bywydau, yn dioddef y straen a'r pryder o orfod cael eu hail-gartrefu. Llofnodwch y ddeiseb hon.

Gwybodaeth ategol: Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r trigolion hyn, ynghyd â'u cyndeidiau, wedi byw ym Mlaenafon ar hyd eu hoes. Maent wedi cyfrannu at Flaenafon a'r gymuned. MAE ANGEN EIN CEFNOGAETH NI ARNYNT.'

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb gan: Georgina James

Ystyriwyd y ddeiseb am y tro cyntaf: 17 Gorffennaf 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: 19

Eitem 3.3

P-04-366 Cau Canolfan Ddydd Aberystwyth

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, y rhai sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ystyried a yw'r cynlluniau i symud y gwasanaeth gofal dydd ar gyfer pobl hŷn sy'n agored i niwed o'r Ganolfan Ddydd, sef adeilad 30 mlwydd oed a adeiladwyd i bwrpas, i lawr isaf hen adeilad a oedd yn arfer cael ei ddefnyddio fel Neuadd y Dref yn Aberystwyth yn cydymffurfio â gofynion statudol a chanllawiau perthnasol. Mae'r Cyngor Sir yn bwriadu dymchwel y Ganolfan fel rhan o ddatblygiadau i adeiladu maes parcio, archfarchnad a siopau.

Prif ddeisebydd: Pamela Ellis

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 28 Chwefror 2012

Nifer y deisebwyr: 10 (Casglwyd deiseb gysylltiedig tua 6,000 o lofnodion)

Gwybodaeth ategol: Mae'r Ganolfan Ddydd bresennol yn gyfleuster tua 30 mlwydd oed a gafodd ei adeiladu i bwrpas. Mae wedi'i lleoli mewn safle cyfleus yng nghanol y dref, ac mae mynediad rhwydd iddi. Mae digon o le yno i ollwng pobl ac mae ger croesfan ddiogel. Mae'n adeilad braf a golau gyda digon o le i 90 cleient ag anghenion amrywiol. Mae nifer o ystafelloedd digon o faint yn yr adeilad. Mae'r ganolfan arfaethedig yn llai na hanner y maint ac ond yn addas ar gyfer 32 cleient mewn un ystafell fawr. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r ganolfan yn galluogi i ofalwyr cleientiaid anabl neu bobl sydd wedi cael strôc gael gofal seibiant dau neu dri diwrnod yr wythnos. Teimlwn y bydd symud y Ganolfan yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn y grŵp gan fod y Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol eisoes yn asesu a chyfeirio llai o bobl ar gyfer gofal seibiant. Mae'r Cyngor wedi cyfaddef y bydd toriadau.

Oherwydd anawsterau o ran cael mynediad at y llawr isaf, mae ramp serth wedi'i adeiladu tu allan, sy'n troi ar ongl o 180 hanner ffordd i lawr. Teimlwn yn gryf y bydd y ramp yn achosi problemau anferth i ofalwyr a phobl sy'n defnyddio cadeiriau olwyn pan fydd tywydd stormus neu pan fydd hi wedi rhewi. Mae nenfwd y llawr isaf yn isel ac mae colofn fawr ynghanol yr ystafell sy'n ei gwneud hi'n anodd symud cadeiriau olwyn a throliau. Nid oes llawer o olau naturiol am fod yr ystafell yn rhannol o dan ddaear ac mae'n rhaid mynd trwy lawer o ddrysau er mwyn cyrraedd y toiledau.

Mae cegin newydd ardderchog yn yr hen ganolfan sy'n darparu prydau da. Mae'r clwb cinio wythnosol, a oedd yn gynllun cynhwysiant cymdeithasol gwerthfawr, eisoes wedi dod i ben. Yn y dyfodol, bydd prydau'n cael eu paratoi oddi ar y safle ac yna eu cludo i'r ganolfan. Dim ond un ystafell fydd ar gael ar gyfer bwyta a'r holl weithgareddau eraill, felly bydd lle yn gyfyng

iawn. Mae Gwasanaeth Gwirfoddol y Merched yn lleol yn darparu diodydd a byrbrydau ar hyn o bryd, ond bydd hynny'n dod i ben.

Mae gan y ganolfan bresennol ystafell ymolchi fawr gyda theclyn codi a chyfleusterau golchi dillad, sydd yn gyfleusterau gwerthfawr. Bydd gan y ganolfan newydd gawod wedi'i gosod mewn tŷ bach, er mwyn gallu rhoi cymorth wrth ymolchi, gyda'r drws yn agor i ardal gyffredin. Hwnnw fydd yr unig dŷ bach sy'n addas ar gyfer pobl anabl, felly bydd yn anodd i gleient anabl ddefnyddio'r tŷ bach pan fydd cleient arall yn cael cawod. Os bydd y cyfleuster newydd ddim ond yn gallu gwasanaethu 32 cleient bydd y bobl sydd angen gofal seibiant yn cael blaenoriaeth dros y bobl hŷn sy'n gwerthfawrogi'r cyfle i ddod i'r ganolfan i fwynhau cymdeithasu, cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau, cael bath a phryd da o fwyd. Mae gan y ganolfan bresennol ardd braf gyda seddi, digon o lefydd parcio, man i ollwng pobl ac mae mynediad i'r adeilad yn rhwydd i bawb.

Mae'r ganolfan bresennol ar gael gyda'r hwyr ar gyfer grwpiau pobl hŷn. Mae'r grŵp gofal arthritis yn pryderu na fyddant yn gallu ymdopi gyda defnyddio'r ramp yn y tywyllwch ar gyfer eu cyfarfodydd gyda'r hwyr. Mae'r ganolfan newydd ger troad peryglus ar brif ffordd brysur. Roedd y bobl oedd yn defnyddio'r llawr isaf pan oedd yr adeilad yn Neuadd y Dref yn cwyno ei fod yn rhy boeth yn yr haf ac yn oer a llaith yn y gaeaf. Mae'r system wresogi wedi'i gwella, ond ni fydd y ffenestri codi yn cael eu newid ac ni fydd aerdymheru yn cael ei osod. Er bod y Cyngor Sir wedi gwneud ymdrech i ymateb i'n pryderon, credwn yn gryf bod y ganolfan newydd arfaethedig yn hollol anaddas ac yn llawer israddol na'r ganolfan bresennol. Hoffwn ychwanegu bod y Cyngor yn cyfaddef na chynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad priodol. Dyna'r rheswm y cafodd y garfan bwysu hon ei chreu.

Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION

ADRAN GWASANAETHAU CYMDEITHASOL

...yn gofalu i wneud gwahaniaeth

Minaeron, Godre Rhiw Goch, Aberaeron, SA46 0DY



CEREDIGION County Council

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

...taking care to make a difference

Minaeron, Vicarage Hill, Aberaeron, SA46 0DY

A. Parry Davies

Cyfarwyddwr

Director

☎ 01545 572616

Ffacs/Fax 01545 574917

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

Dyddiad
Date

22 January 2013

Gofynnwch am
Please ask for

Mrs Sue Darnbrook

Llinell Uniongyrchol
Direct line

01545 572694

FY nghyf
My ref

SD/JVJ

Eich cyf
Your ref

P-04-366

Dear Mr Powell

Aberystwyth Day Centre Review

Sorry for the delay in responding to your letter of the 28th November 2012 regarding the above.

I can now confirm that an Independent Reviewer was commissioned in mid December 2012 to undertake the above work. The agreed framework for conducting the review is attached for your information.

If I can be of any further assistance to you in this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

S.H. Darnbrook

Mrs Sue Darnbrook
Assistant Director Adult and Mental Health Services

Enc

ABERYSTWYTH DAY CENTRE

Outcome to be achieved

A report to be completed by the end of the first week in March, in readiness for consideration by Cabinet in April.

This report to present a review into the first year of the service provided at the newly relocated Day Centre.

The report will review whether the outcomes for the Day Centre are being met from the perspective of service users and their carers, staff, care managers, senior managers and council members.

The report will be framed within the context of a) the model of services for Older People in Ceredigion and b) the Department's budgetary position.

Process and timescales

- 1) Meeting with Assistant Director, Adult Services and Mental Health to finalise the scope of the Review, gather relevant documentation, plan the meetings schedule and visit the Day Centre
- 2) Reading and preparation for meetings
- 3) Meetings with stakeholders
- 4) Final meeting with Assistant Director
- 5) Report writing

In order for the report to be as current as possible the first two actions will be completed before Christmas, the meetings will take place in early January and the final actions at the end of February.

P-04-366 - Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Clerk, 08.02.13

Dear Naomi,
FOR THE ATTENTION OF MR. WILLIAM POWELL, Petitions Officer.

Save the Day Centre Committee would like the following points to be raised at the Petitions Committee on 19 February 2013:

The Committee do not consider Sheila Wentworth to be Independent. Ceredigion County Council who has commissioned the Independent review via Susan Darnbrook Member of All Wales Adult Heads (AWASH), and Parry Davies is The Presiden (AWASH) Sheila Wentworth is listed as an Associate Member (AWASH). Therefore Ceredigion County Council is not carrying out an Independent Review.

Although this Independent Review is not within the remit of CSSIW, perhaps Care Quality Control (England) could undertake this Independent Review.

We also note the following: ABERYSTWYTH DAY CENTRE REVIEW - Questionnaire for Family Carers (Sheila Wentworth)
"in order for me to write this report, it is essential that I include the views of people attending the Day Centre..."

At the Park Avenue Day Centre the following Groups attended: Arthritis Group, RNIB, Retinopathy Clinic, WRVS. Wednesday Luncheon Club, Gateway Club
The impact on these Groups being excluded by Ceredigion County Council is enormous.

Having collected approximately 6,000 signatures we continue our Vigil. All visitors are barred from entering The Day Centre, so there is no interaction and socializing.

The lack of space at the Basement does not allow the Clients room to raise their swollen feet.

The Ramp is still uncovered, and Clients AWOSH.!

There is still only 8 easy chair between 32 Clients.

The Christmas Dinner this year, owing to lack of space in the Basement, had to be held at the local Football Club.

This entailed transporting clients to this venue.

The Dinners daily are transported.

The clients are transported for a bath.

The SPADC Committee consider the Questionnaire to be too narrow, an not including the above. (Number 9. and 10. on the Questionnaire are omitted)! Fewer people are being Assessed, therefore, this is discriminating against the people needing to attend the Day Centre.

We have not, as yet, been able to obtain the accurate figures needing to be

assessed. As it is an ageing society figures naturally will have increased. This Day Centre facility enables the Client to get out of the house to socialize. Importantly, too, enables a few hours respite to the unpaid carer at home.

Many thanks,
Yours sincerely,
Pam Hughes

Eitem 3.4

P-04-424 : Cadw gwasanaethau yn Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, y rhai sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wyrdroi'r penderfyniad i symud yr holl Feddygon CT2 o Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot yn yr hydref heb ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd o flaen llaw. Mae'r penderfyniad hwn yn golygu na fydd gwasanaethau meddygol aciwt yn cael eu darparu yn yr ysbyty, a bydd rhaid i gleifion deithio i Dreforys yn Abertawe neu i Ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr i gael gwasanethau o'r fath. Mae Ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot yn ysbyty Menter Cyllid Preifat o'r radd flaenaf, ac mae trigolion yr ardal hon am i wasanaethau sydd mor hanfodol gael eu cadw yn ysbyty Castell-nedd Port Talbot.

Prif ddeisebydd: Carolyn Edwards

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 2 Hydref 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: 193 o lofnodion. Casglwyd dros 5000 o lofnodion gan ddeisebau cysylltiedig.



Ref: DDG/jld

31 January 2013

Naomi Stocks
Clerk of the Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Naomi

I refer to the letter from your Committee Chair reference P-04-424 dated 14th December 2012.

The Wales Deanery is accountable to the UK Regulator, the General Medical Council (GMC) in accordance with the Medical Act 1983. The Deanery is required to ensure that training posts meet the published GMC standards and approved quality monitoring and assurance processes are in place to deliver this within Wales.

With regards to the withdrawal of posts from Neath Port Talbot Hospital this decision followed two years of discussions and negotiation with the Health Board.

The Deanery initially met with Clinical Directors, Consultants and the Medical Director of Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board (ABMuHB) in April 2010 to discuss issues around staffing on-call rotas at Neath from August 2010 following recruitment issues.

In December 2010 the Deanery committed to work with the Health Board to develop a sustainable model for the middle grade tier and agreed an interim solution.

Over the past few years the Deanery has monitored the training posts in Neath, feedback has revealed issues around :

- Consultant / Senior Supervision
- the lack of adequate/appropriate unselected medical intake
- the overall quality of teaching was rated to be poor
- Royal College exam pass rates

The 2012 GMC Trainee Survey identified 8 patient safety concerns in Neath Port Talbot Hospital.

In August 2012 following detailed discussions with the Health Board the decision was made to remove the 6 Core Medical Training year 1 posts from Neath and place them in Princess of Wales (1), Singleton (1) and Morriston (4) hospitals.

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Postgraduate
Medical & Dental
Education
Wales Deanery
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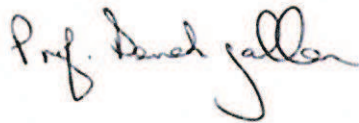
With regards to your query about whether staffing issues are acting as a driver for service reconfiguration across Wales I can only comment for training. Throughout the UK there are difficulties in recruiting to certain specialties.

Recruitment gaps impact heavily upon rotas which then puts undue service pressures on the trainees, to the detriment of their educational experience. It is the Deanery's recommendation, based upon findings from the Temple Report, that rotas should have 11 participants to prevent vulnerability from recruitment gaps, less than full time (LTFT) training, sickness absence, out of programme training opportunities and maternity leave.

For most specialties trainees are placed across 15 Units in Wales where rotas consist of less than 11 participants. This therefore means that our trainees in these specialties are spread too thinly across too many hospitals. For more information on this area you may wish to access the evidence provided by the Deanery to the Health and Social Care Committee at their meeting on the 10th January 2013.

The aim of the Wales Deanery's Programme of Reconfiguration is to develop and deliver training programmes which are high quality, sustainable, attractive to potential applicants and appropriate for the future needs of the Health Service in Wales.

Yours sincerely



Professor Derek Gallen
Postgraduate Dean and Head of School

Copied to: Professor Peter Donnelly, Deputy Dean
Dr Helen Baker, Associate Director - Secondary Care
Dr Chris Callander, Sub Dean - Quality
Dr Mike Page, Specialty Adviser - Medicine

P-04-424 - Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Clerk, 06.02.13

Thank you for the information, reading through the response from the deanery it seems to be quite unacceptable that ABM cancelled emergency services to NPT hospital in the way that they did when they had been discussing the issues with the Deanery for two years. Having worked in the NHS for forty years I would have thought that the issues discussed by the deanery were within the reach of managers had they had the motivation to address them, obviously patients need to have the best quality of care that can be provided, patients should expect no less.

A further concern for patients in Neath Port Talbot continues to be the unacceptable response rates of the Ambulance service in the trust. Failure to meet the targets on these response rates are putting many of us, particularly those in the upper valley areas, from accessing emergency services at the other hospitals within the trust within safe limits.

I also feel that the Community Health Council should have been more supportive of patients in this matter.

I am happy to discuss these issues further if necessary.

Carolyn

Eitem 3.5

P-04-343 Atal dinistrio mwynderau ar dir comin

Geiriad y Ddeiseb

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

Cynigwyd gan: JE Futter

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

Nifer y llofnodion: 156

Alun Davies AC / AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a
Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd
Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and
European Programmes



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref AD-/05380/12
Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-343

William Powell AM

committeebusiness@wales.gsi.gov.uk

15 November 2012

Amwy, Dim,

P-04-343 PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF AMENITIES ON COMMON LAND

In my letter of 20 June I informed you that I had referred the case to the Rural Inspectorate Wales to investigate if regulations other than Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations had been breached.

I am sorry it has taken this long to confirm the position. I can confirm the investigation has revealed the person named within the press articles has not made a claim for European payments in relation to the common land. Furthermore the common land itself is not subject to a claim. This means the land is not subject to cross compliance; therefore associated regulations are not applicable on the site. I note both Llangoed Community Council and the Isle of Anglesey County Council have already been contacted; they along with anyone else (including members of the public) may wish to consider utilising powers under section 41 of the Commons Act 2006 and take enforcement action through the courts. However, before taking such action it is recommended that they seek their own legal advice.

*Gyiau
Alun*

Alun Davies AC / AM

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd
Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and European Programmes

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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CF99 1NA

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

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

Eitem 3.6

P-04-385 Deiseb ynghylch rhyddhau balwnau a llusernau

Geiriad ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ddeddfu yn erbyn rhyddhau balwnau a llusernau Tsieineaidd (neu lusernau awyr) i'r awyr yn fwriadol.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb gan: Bryony Bromley

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 1 Mai 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: 564

Gwybodaeth ategol: Derbyniodd Eco-bwyllgor Rhanbarthol Caerdydd (sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o eco-ysgolion baner werdd Caerdydd) gynnig yn ddiweddar i weithio tuag at gael deddfwriaeth i atal rhyddhau nifer fawr o falwnau a llusernau Tsieineaidd/llusernau awyr yn fwriadol ar yr un pryd gan eu bod yn cael effaith niweidiol ar fywyd gwylt, ar y tir ac yn y môr.

Rhyddhau balwnau

Cafwyd sawl achos o anifeiliaid gwylt yn cael eu darganfod gyda balwnau latecs yn eu stumogau, a oedd yn rhwystro eu llwybr treulïad. Gall rhywogaethau morol, yn enwedig crwbanod morol a rhai adar môr, feddwl mai sglefren fôr, sy'n ysglyfaeth iddynt, yw'r balwnau ar wyneb y dŵr a'u llyncu neu efallai y byddant yn mynd yn sownd ac yn boddi. Unwaith y bydd balwn wedi'i lyncu, gall rwystro'r llwybr treulïo a gallai hynny arwain at farwolaeth drwy lrgu. Mae'r Gymdeithas Cadwraeth Forol wedi cynnal awtopsiâu ar nifer sylweddol o anifeiliaid gwylt yn y môr sydd wedi cael eu canfod wedi'u golchi ar draethau, gan gadarnhau effaith balwnau ar y llwybr treulïo.

Mae Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Amaethwyr wedi hysbysebu'r risg y gall anifeiliaid sy'n pori dagu ar falwnau ac y gall falwnau halogi gwair, sydd eto'n peri risg o dagu

(<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/agriculture/farming/8494881/Farmer-wins-compensation-after-Red-Nose-Day-balloon-kills-cow.html>)

Mae ymgyrchoedd marchnata diweddar wedi awgrymu ei bod yn bosibl rhyddhau balwnau 'ecogyfeillgar' gan ddefnyddio balwnau bioddiraddadwy sy'n gallu pydru ar yr un raddfa â deilen Dderw.

- Mae lefel uchel o daninau mewn dail Derw a gall gymryd dwy flynedd iddynt bydru'n llwyr os na chânt lefelau uchel o olau haul neu ddŵr.

Yn dilyn gwaith ymchwil a wnaed yn 2008, mae Cadw Cymru'n Daclus wedi datgan y dylid ystyried bod rhyddhau balwnau'n fwriadol yn fath o daflu sbwriel. Ers iddo ddechrau cofnodi sbwriel ar ffurf balwnau fel rhan o'i arolwg LEAMS (System Archwilio a Rheoli Amgylcheddol Lleol) yn 2008–09, mae Cadw Cymru'n Daclus wedi gweld sbwriel ar ffurf balwnau ym mhob un o 22 o awdurdodau lleol Cymru. Yn un sir, gwelwyd sbwriel ar ffurf balwnau ar 17% o'r strydoedd.

Mae'r Gymdeithas Cadwraeth Forol wedi cynnal ymgyrchoedd i atal rhyddhau balwnau ers 1996, ac mae o leiaf 23 o awdurdodau yn y DU ar hyn o bryd yn gweithredu gwaharddiad ar ryddhau nifer fawr o falwnau ar yr un pryd. Mae'r data'n dangos bod cyfanswm y sbwriel ar ffurf balwnau a geir ar draethau Cymru wedi treblu dros y 15 mlynedd nesaf yn anffodus, wrth i'r arfer ddod yn fwy poblogaidd.

Mae tua 10% o'r balwnau a gaiff eu rhyddhau i'r awyr yn disgyn i'r ddaear mewn un darn. Mae'r ffigur hwn yn uwch pan fydd rhubanau a thagiâu plastig wedi'u clymu wrthynt.

<http://www.mcsuk.org/downloads/pollution/dont%20let%20go.pdf>

Llusernau Tsieineaidd / Llusernau Awyr

Mae Asiantaeth y Môr a Gwylwyr y Glannau wedi cyhoeddi rhybudd ynghylch peryglon llusernau Tsieineaidd, ar sail y ffaith eu bod yn cael eu camgymryd am fflaglau a ddefnyddir os bydd pobl mewn perygl.

Mae'r RSPCA wedi rhybuddio y gallai'r weiren sy'n llunio strwythur y llusernau achosi "anesmwythder anhygoel" i wartheg os caiff ei llyncu.

Mae Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Amaethwyr wedi galw am wahardd llusernau Tsieineaidd, oherwydd y perygl y gallent ei beri i anifeiliaid sy'n pori.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-11265560>

Oherwydd y perygl o dân, rhybuddiodd Cymdeithas y Prif Swyddogion Tân bobl i beidio â rhyddhau llusernau, gan ddweud, er eu bod yn edrych yn wych, ni ellir eu rheoli unwaith y maent yn yr awyr.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-13934378>

Mae Cymdeithas Hedfan Iwerddon wedi amlygu'r risg y mae llusernau'n ei beri i awyrennau ac y mae'n mynnu yn awr y dylid gofyn am ei chaniatâd cyn i lusernau gael eu rhyddhau yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon. Mae hefyd yn

mynnu y dylid hysbysu'r Uned Rheoli Traffig Awyr agosaf, Gwylwyr y Glannau Iwerddon a'r Orsaf Garda leol.

(Cyhoeddiad gan Gymdeithas Hedfan Iwerddon 'Sky Lanterns and the risk to Aviation'.)



William Powell AM

William.powell@wales.gov.uk

23 January 2013

Dear William,

Re: Research on the impact of sky lantern and helium balloon releases.

I can confirm that the Welsh Government and Defra have jointly commissioned an independent research project to establish a substantial body of dependable evidence on the impact of sky lanterns and helium balloons on livestock, plants and the environment. The research will provide us with an evidence base to inform actions to mitigate the impact of balloon and sky lantern litter. It will report by the end of March this year.

The research study will include input from local authorities in England and Wales; veterinary and farming groups; Fire Services and HM Coastguard; Charities, for example the Keep Wales Tidy and Marine Conservation Society; Sky lantern manufacturers; local authorities and other EU Member States.

The desired outcomes from the investigation include:

- an assessment of the impacts of the various types of sky lanterns and helium balloons,
- an assessment of the numbers and types of incidences reported,
- a comparison between fireworks and sky lanterns in terms of the number of human accidents caused over the last couple of years,
- an assessment of measures that have already been taken by local authorities in England and Wales and in other EU Member States; and their effectiveness in addressing the impacts of sky lanterns and helium balloons,
- an evaluation of the current value of the market for sky lanterns and helium balloons in England and Wales and any trade implications.

The research study will be funded by Defra with a contribution from Welsh Government. The contract has been awarded to ADAS UK Ltd. ADAS is the UK's largest independent provider of science-based environmental and rural consultancy and contracting services to organisations in the private and public sectors.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff

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

Tudalen 109

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Eitem 3.7

P-04-398 Ymgyrch dros gael cofrestr ar gyfer pobl sy'n cam-drin anifeiliaid yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Llofnodwch i gefnogi cofrestr ar gyfer pobl sy'n cam-drin anifeiliaid. Dyma gronfa ddata canolog i Gymru a fydd yn cynnwys enw, cyfeiriad a cholffarnau pobl sydd wedi'u cael yn euog o unrhyw fath o gam-drin neu greulondeb yn erbyn anifeiliaid yng Nghymru. Bydd yn ofynnol i fridwyr neu werthwyr anifeiliaid wirio'r gronfa ddata canolog hwn cyn caniatáu i anifail y maent yn berchen arno neu wedi'i fridio fynd i ddarpar berchennog neu gartref newydd; os canfyddir bod anifail gan rywun sydd wedi'i gael yn euog o gam-drin neu greulondeb yn erbyn anifeiliaid, bydd y cyflenwr neu'r bridwr yn atebol a chaiff ei erlyn. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes cyfraith i atal rhywun sydd wedi'i gael yn euog o greulondeb i anifeiliaid rhag symud ychydig filltiroedd i fyny'r ffordd a chael anifail arall a'i gam-drin ymhellach. Rhaid gweithredu cyfreithiau llymach er mwyn helpu i ddiogelu anifeiliaid. Mae angen dirwyon trymach a dedfrydau hwy o garchar yn ogystal â chofrestr ar gyfer pobl sy'n cam-drin anifeiliaid.

Mae Efrog Newydd a nifer o daleithiau yn yr Unol Daleithiau eisoes wedi cyflwyno'r gyfraith hon; beth sy'n rhwystro Cymru rhag arwain y ffordd yn y Deyrnas Unedig? Rydych wedi clywed am Gyfraith Sarah, a luniwyd i gadw troseddwr rhyw rhag aildroseddu. Nawr rydym yn gobeithio cael cyfraith a grëwyd yn y gobaith o atal pobl sy'n cam-drin anifeiliaid rhag achosi rhagor o greulondeb, neu rhag symud ymlaen at gam-drin pobl. Mae ymchwil wedi dangos bod cydberthynas gref iawn rhwng cam-drin anifeiliaid a cham-drin domestig. Mae nifer o lofruddion yn dechrau drwy arteithio anifeiliaid, felly gallem hefyd ddiogelu bywydau pobl.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb gan: Mari Roberts & Sara Roberts

Ystyriwyd y ddeiseb am y tro cyntaf: 19 Mehefin 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: 69

Petitions Committee

Consultation on petition P-04-398 Campaign for a Welsh Animal Offenders Register

Response from Animal Aid



January 30th 2013

Consultation on the Formation of an Animal Offenders' Register

The proposal is that a central Welsh database is established, which will record the details of anyone who has been convicted of animal cruelty. Those who profit from selling animals – breeders, traders and sellers – will be required to consult this list before they allow an animal to be sold. They will be held responsible should an animal be sold to someone with convictions for cruelty.

Benefits and Drawbacks

There are two clear benefits of such a scheme. One is that it could prevent those who have harmed animals from obtaining more. Currently, anyone over 16 can walk into a pet store, buy an animal, cause terrible and deliberate suffering to him or her, and then go back and buy another.

There is no duty on shopkeepers to conduct home checks to see whether a home is suitable, nor do they need to conduct a follow-up check to ensure that the new 'owner' has understood what that animal requires in order to be healthy and happy. The pet industry remains one area where animals can be freely traded without due care for their wellbeing.

The second benefit is more general: the creation of such a database sends a message across society that the lives of animals matter, and that it is a duty for all those who obtain an animal to treat him or her with due care. This would be a positive development, and is in keeping with the Welsh Assembly's drive towards the better care of domestic species, following on from its Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cats, Dogs, Equines and Rabbits.

That someone could simply buy an animal from across the border remains a drawback, as does the prevalence of unregistered breeders and suppliers who will sell to anyone via local adverts.

While we would not necessarily see these as reasons not to pursue this objective, we would question whether – if legislation is to be enacted to better protect domestic species – a different route might achieve more. Other ideas that might be considered include a licensing scheme under which people have to microchip all cats and dogs; a duty on dealers and breeders to first conduct a home check; a fixed levy on those

profiting from the sale of animals to provide for the tens of thousands abandoned at sanctuaries (which are almost always charities, relying on donations); and a ban on the importation and sale of 'exotic' species.

If an Animal Offenders' Database were to be created, we would like to see it have a wider remit. Rather than simply relating to the sale of pets, we would like it to guide employers when employing staff who will work with animals, such as farmers, slaughterhouse workers and zoo keepers.

Legal and Practical Implications

A new Regulation could be made under s.12 of the Animal Welfare Act, following a public consultation on this issue.

In terms of how the database would work practically, no sensitive information need be revealed to the seller of animals. He or she should input only basic details (such as name, date of birth), which must be verified with a passport or other photographic documentation, and the database should confirm whether that person is eligible to buy an animal.

Would convictions become spent as under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974?

Would the prohibition apply to an address where an offender lives or just to the offender? If the latter, there would be nothing to stop someone from the same household from buying an animal, and that would remain a problem.

Administration and Funding

The register could be administered centrally, or through a trusted partner, such as the RSPCA. Since the information in it is sensitive, it should not be publicly available.

Practically, the RSPCA brings most prosecutions and so would be in a good position to keep the database current.

Details held should include name, address, date of birth, town of birth, the nature and date of the conviction, and the date it becomes spent.

Funding the register is not a simple matter. Ideally, the costs would be passed onto the industry but this may simply give greater advantage to the unregistered and unlicensed breeders/sellers, and these are unlikely to consult the Register in any case. Private sponsorship might support the creation of the Register, although its running costs may need to be provided by Government.

Policing and Penalties

If a Regulation was to be made under s.12 of the Animal Welfare Act, it could create an offence triable on indictment and punishable with up to 51 weeks imprisonment, or a level 5 fine on the standard scale. The police or the RSPCA could have responsibility for investigating non-compliance and bringing prosecutions, as under the Animal Welfare Act.



PETITIONS COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR WALES CONSULTATION ON A PETITION IN SUPPORT OF AN ANIMAL OFFENDERS REGISTER FOR WALES – JOINT BVA – BSAVA - BVA WELSH BRANCH RESPONSE

- 1) The BVA is the national representative body for the veterinary profession in the United Kingdom and has over 13,000 members. Its primary aim is to protect and promote the interests of the veterinary profession in this country, and it therefore takes a keen interest in all issues affecting the veterinary profession, be they animal health, animal welfare, public health, regulatory issues or employment concerns.
- 2) The BVA's Welsh Branch brings together representatives of the BVA's territorial and specialist divisions, government, academic institutions and research organisations in Wales. The Branch advises BVA on the consensus view of the Welsh members on Welsh and United Kingdom issues. We have also consulted the BVA's Ethics and Welfare Group (EWG), a standing committee of BVA Council, which considers ethical and welfare issues arising from the interaction of animals with human society.
- 3) The BSAVA is the largest specialist division of the BVA and of the veterinary profession. It represents approximately 7,500 members, the majority of whom are in general practice and have an interest in the health and welfare of small animals, namely dogs and cats.
- 4) We were pleased to have been given the opportunity to contribute to the Petitions Committee of the National Assembly for Wales' consultation on a petition in support of an animal offenders register for Wales. We understand that a central Welsh database is proposed consisting of the name and address of those convicted of any form of animal cruelty and abuse within Wales. It is proposed that breeders and sellers of animals would be required to check the database before allowing an animal to go to a new home and would be held liable if found to have supplied an animal to anyone convicted of animal cruelty or abuse.
- 5) We do not support the current proposal for an Animal Offender's Register to be set up in Wales with the requirement for breeders and sellers to check a central database before supplying an animal as we believe that there are a number of practical implications which would make the 'Register' unworkable. However we are in full support of the principle of introducing ways of enabling enforcement authorities to keep a check on those who are disqualified from keeping animals and further consideration might need to be given to whether a more limited register, only available to the enforcement authorities, would have any merit.
We have organised our comments in line with the specific questions posed by the Committee, detailed below:
- 6) **The legal and practical implications of placing a duty on sellers/breeders to consult a Register**
In order to place a duty on a seller or breeder to consult the proposed Register before selling an animal to a new owner there would need to be in place a clear definition of seller/breeder. Consideration would also need to be given to whether the legal duty would or could reasonably extend to owners who were not licensed breeders but did produce animals for onward sale, intentionally or otherwise. It is

unclear from the proposals whether all disqualifications relating to all types of domestic animal, or indeed livestock/farmed animals, would be included and whether donating or giving an animal not for profit would also incur a duty to check the Register. It must also be kept in mind that not all convictions for animal cruelty or abuse result in a disqualification and refusal to provide an animal to someone convicted of cruelty, but not disqualified, could lead to a legal challenge. We believe that the proposal would place an unreasonable burden on the seller and would rely on buyers to provide definitive proof of ID. In the case of a convicted offender attempting to breach a disqualification it is possible that falsified ID would be provided, or a friend or family member enlisted to obtain the animal on their behalf, therefore rendering the Register ineffective. We believe that funding and manpower would be better spent keeping close track on the activities of convicted offenders rather than placing the responsibility on largely law abiding animal breeders and sellers, effectively creating a new offence of failure to check the Register. Compliance checks on those disqualified from keeping animals would be a much better use of resources. Another critical consideration is how breeders / sellers would be given access to the Register and whether access by the public to information about animal welfare offenders could lead to vigilante attacks.

7) The administration and funding implications of such a Register

As we do not support the creation of a Register we do not have any suggestions for the administration and funding. Similar bodies created for similar purposes as the proposed Register have been fraught with problems and have proven expensive and unwieldy.

8) Policing of a Register and who should be responsible for ensuring the compliance of sellers/breeders with any requirement to consult the Register.

Whilst we believe that the protection of animal welfare should remain high on the agenda we also believe that the response must be proportionate and workable in the long term and we do not believe that the current proposal would achieve this. The administrative burden of policing such a Register may not be proportionate to the size of the problem in Wales. To make an informed assessment it would be useful to see animal welfare conviction statistics, including the number of disqualification orders and subsequent breaches.

We do not believe that sellers / breeders should be required to consult the register; therefore there would be no need to ensure their compliance.

9) The penalties and offences that should be associated with non compliance of both offenders and sellers/breeders.

We do not consider it within our remit to recommend penalties particularly as disqualification orders under the Animal Welfare Act 2006 are already enforceable. If the RSPCA or the Police become aware of a breach of an order they will take enforcement action and we do not consider that the introduction of a Register and the suggested prosecution of sellers/breeders would make a positive contribution to this process. If the Welsh Government wishes to tighten animal welfare legislation then we believe that efforts should be focussed on increasing sentencing powers for serious intentional animal welfare offences and directing time and money into effective follow up to reduce breaches under existing legislation.

10) The cross-border implications of developing an Animals Offenders Register for Wales only.

The proposed Register would be extremely limited in its ability to identify breaches of a disqualification order as it only applies to Wales. Anyone convicted of an offence outside Wales would not be identified on the Register and the proposals would not do anything to prevent an offender convicted in Wales from travelling over the border, acquiring an animal and then returning to Wales. A Wales only register could result in claims of discrimination if a seller or breeder supplied an animal to

someone convicted in England, but refused to provide an animal to someone convicted in Wales. We believe that any proposal to address breaches must be applied UK wide for there to be any chance of achieving meaningful results.

PET(4) CAR 03

Petitions Committee

Consultation on petition P-04-398 Campaign for a Welsh Animal Offenders Register

Response from Blue Cross



Introduction

Blue Cross is one of the UK's leading pet charities. Every year we rehome thousands of pet animals through our network of rehoming centres across the UK. In addition, Blue Cross offers free veterinary treatment to pet owners on low and reduced incomes.

Blue Cross is pleased to respond to the Welsh Assembly Petitions Committee consultation on the legislative and practical implications of creating an animal offenders register for Wales. As a rehoming and veterinary organisation that often takes in animals that have been abandoned and neglected by their previous owners, we understand the strength of public feeling on this issue and we welcome the opportunity to respond to this consultation.

For further information on any of the answers given below please contact

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Public Affairs Officer

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- **The risks and benefits of creating an animal offenders register for Wales**

In 2011 84 people were convicted for animal cruelty in Wales, a rise of 31 % from the 2010 figures. Although there are no statistics available centrally on the number of people who transgress, it should be presumed that a proportion of those people who are banned from keeping animals will try and purchase another animal whilst subject to that ban. An animal offenders register would enable breeders, rehoming organisations and retailers to check whether someone had been convicted before releasing an animal into their care, therefore potentially preventing further cruelty and other welfare offences from taking place. The introduction of such a register could also act as a disincentive and could potentially result in a decrease in the number of animal cruelty incidents occurring throughout Wales.

Blue Cross can see merit in the establishment of a centralised database containing information on all those convicted of animal welfare offences in Wales. Access to this information could prove useful to a range of agencies, which in the long term could help to prevent and reduce incidents of animal cruelty.

There is much evidence to support the petition claim that there is a link between interpersonal violence and animal cruelty. A register that records those individuals convicted of animal cruelty could also have some use in this area.

The identification of individuals by use of such a register could be an important part of a multi-agency approach to reducing the escalation from animal cruelty to interpersonal violence.

Although we can see the merits of the proposed system, including the wider animal welfare benefits, we have a number of concerns relating to the practical implications of such a system. There is the possibility for the system to be misused, for data protection to be breached, and for vigilantism. Particularly when the issue is as emotive as that of animal cruelty.

Any register would need to be maintained and regularly updated to ensure that it was a useful resource. The risk is that anyone managing the system would not have the time or resources to effectively run it, resulting in a scheme that would allow animal offenders to slip through the net.

A similar risk would be abuse of the system by both sellers and buyers. There are implications to this being introduced solely in Wales. Although the system may be effective with Welsh offenders trying to buy animals in Wales there are going to be clear problems with offenders from other areas in the UK and also with Welsh offenders who cross the border to avoid the register. There is also the problem that a third party could buy the pets from a responsible seller who will check the register and then the third party could go on to sell them again avoiding the register.

- **The legal and practical implications of placing a duty on sellers/breeders to consult a register/ The administration and funding implications of such a register and how these could be addressed.**

As already stated above Blue Cross considers this an idea with some merit, which in theory could help to reduce instances of animal cruelty and other welfare offences in

Wales. It is however important to note that there are a significant number of legal and practical issues which would make this system difficult to implement in practice.

It is important to ensure that whoever is responsible for administering the register is able to implement a suitable system that would enable information sharing amongst all interested bodies and agencies. This also needs to work across regional and potentially, national boundaries.

We feel the best way to do this may be for a database to be held centrally by the relevant government department. The feasibility of that would have to be examined in detail by the Welsh Government and widely consulted upon.

Access to the information contained in the register needs to be wide enough to ensure that it is useful, however as previously mentioned it is important to ensure that the data is not used for vigilante style attacks or campaigns.

The introduction of 'Sarah's Law' in the UK faced similar challenges when establishing the system for naming registered sex offenders. This was addressed by ensuring that those parents who requested the data were not able to pass it on. This could provide a useful blueprint.

In the US, where a number of states have tried to introduce a similar system, it has been suggested that an animal offenders register could be funded through a fee system paid by offenders when they sign the register. The number of people convicted of animal cruelty in Wales however is probably not going to be sufficient to make the scheme self-funding.

Proposals would need to be examined in detail by the Welsh Government to see if funding for the scheme could be allocated. Given the current financial climate this appears unlikely.

The details of individuals recorded on a database would also need to comply with the Data Protection Act 1998. How long the data is kept and the way it could be used would also have to be governed by the Act.

- **Policing of a register and who should be responsible for administering the register**

The policing of any register of animal offenders is integral to its success. We can see a number of practical problems with this.

We fear that the register may only be used by the most responsible breeders and animal retailers. There is still going to be the problem of irresponsible and unscrupulous sellers/breeders who do not check the register. Furthermore there is the problem of individual private sellers and the informal, hobby breeders who may not have access or knowledge of the register. In recent years we have seen an enormous growth in the number of pets being sold on online classified websites by private individuals.

The sheer number of pets sold in Wales in any one week makes the policing of the

proposed system extremely difficult. It seems impractical to suggest that there will be the resources within such a system to check that every pet sale in Wales has been checked against the register; and in our opinion this could leave the system open to abuse. The system will rely on an element of co-operation from sellers which again leaves it open to abuse. There are also the practicalities to consider of having a system which is instantly accessible for breeders and sellers to use. Online database systems are expensive to operate however the alternative of some sort of paper-based system would be wholly impractical. A customer in a pet shop who wants to buy a goldfish for example is not going to be happy about having to fill into a form and wait for a number of days to see whether they are able to complete the purchase.

The goldfish example also highlights another practical issue - which animals being purchased would require a check against the register? Would the same check be necessary for someone buying an insect or a fish as for someone buying or seeking to rehome a cat or a dog?

- **The penalties and offences that should be associated with noncompliance of both offenders and sellers/breeders.**

There are a number of ways to address noncompliance with the register. These include fines for sellers and breeders, and/or the removal of breeding/pet shop licences. For those who try to purchase an animal when they are subject to a ban we feel it may be appropriate to extend their ban or enforce a lifetime ban from owning animals.

Again we would like to highlight the practical problems with enforcement which may make it difficult to identify and trace those who fail to comply with the system.

- **The cross-border implications of developing an animal offenders register for Wales only.**

There are a number of cross border implications which may make such a scheme more difficult to introduce in Wales alone.

The first clear problem relates to those people convicted of an animal welfare offence who then choose to cross the border to deliberately avoid being picked up by the register when they purchase another animal.

The second linked concern relates to those purchasing a pet in Wales who have been convicted of an animal welfare offence in another part of the UK. These people will not be recorded on the register.

These problems however do not mean that the scheme doesn't necessarily have merit. If such a system was introduced in Wales and shown to be an effective way of dealing with the problem of repeat cases of animal cruelty, there is the possibility of using a Welsh scheme as a blueprint for a UK-wide animal offenders register.

Petitions Committee

Consultation on petition P-04-398 Campaign for a Welsh Animal Offenders Register

Response from the Farmers' Union of Wales



Dr Hazel Wright, Policy Officer, Farmers' Union of Wales, Llys Amaeth, Plas Gogerddan, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3BT

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Committee Clerk
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay, CF99 1NA.

petition@wales.gov.uk.

5th February 2013

Dear Sir / Madam

Petition Regarding the Establishment of an Animal Offenders Register in Wales

Thank you for inviting the Farmers' Union of Wales to contribute to the above consultation. Following an internal consultation with its twelve County Branches, the Union submits the following comments for your consideration.

General Comments

The Union believes that maintaining the high animal health and welfare standards already achieved by the Welsh livestock sector is of paramount importance. Welsh livestock producers adhere to strict animal welfare regulations and maintain an on-going commitment to high standards of livestock care. Stringent animal welfare conditions must be met by producers claiming payments under the Common Agricultural Policy and, each year, livestock producers in Wales are subject to animal health and welfare inspections under cross compliance statutory management requirements.

However, whilst the Union fully supports high welfare livestock production, the present petition offers no ground-level support for the establishment of an Animal Offenders Register and the Union is concerned that the actions of animal rights lobby groups who represent only a small but vocal minority in terms of public opinion has led to a plethora of regulations which have little impact on animal welfare. It is perhaps worth noting that the FUW has consistently expressed concern that the expertise of impartial bodies such as the British Veterinary Association is often overlooked in favour of the views of bodies such as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; despite the former being the more highly qualified authority on many issues pertaining to animal welfare.

FUW members unanimously opposed the establishment of an Animal Offenders Register due to significant concerns about the associated administrative and financial burdens that would be placed

upon compliant producers. Indeed, the costs associated with establishing the register, maintaining up-to-date information on offenders, policing the buying and selling of livestock in relation to the register and compensation for damage to businesses for errors in registration, would make the establishment of an Animal Offenders Register untenable.

An Animal Offenders Register without the funding and enforcement requisite to policing, maintaining and protecting the register would be ineffectual at protecting or improving animal welfare and, as previously stated, would function to reduce the competitiveness of compliant, high welfare, premises by imposing unnecessary administrative and financial burdens upon them. With this in mind, the Union believes that the proposed changes will mainly function to increase bureaucracy and that the overall effect of the proposal on animal welfare will be neutral. However, the impact of the register on the cost to industry could be substantial.

Members suggested that an increase in the resources offered to Local Authorities would make a greater impact on animal welfare than the establishment of an Animal Offenders Register.

The majority of livestock sold in Wales are handled by livestock markets and the present petition lacks clarity and an understanding of the complexities inherent in livestock sales. Members stressed that engaging with an Animal Offenders Register during high volume livestock sales would be completely impracticable. Moreover, the Animal Welfare Act 2006 specifies that persons with temporary responsibility of livestock, such as market operators, have a duty of care to ensure animal welfare is protected at all times. There is also specific legislation¹ covering the welfare of animals at markets and shows. Such legislation applies as soon as an animal is unloaded at a show or market and remains in force until the animal is removed. Several members therefore queried which party would have ultimate responsibility for utilising the register during livestock sales.

The very nature of livestock auctions means that market operators selling livestock would only be able to identify if a successful buyer was named on the animal offenders register *post* sale. Aside from the obvious financial and administrative burden on livestock markets conducting a high volume of checks, the petition makes no allowances for the provision of compensation to the livestock keeper following any resultant lost sales. A very high volume of livestock pass through livestock markets each month and consultation with a register under these circumstances would be highly costly and highly impracticable. Members believed it utterly inappropriate that compliant producers, keepers and markets could be held responsible for the actions of a small minority of individuals acting against the underlying values and aspirations of the livestock sector and under their own volition.

Persons convicted of offenses against animals are punishable under the Animal Welfare Act 2006. Animal cruelty convictions are the responsibility of the relevant authorities and members believed that placing the burden of responsibility on law-abiding producers and keepers was discriminatory and an unwarranted and unfair diversion of responsibility.

¹The main legislation that governs animal welfare at shows and markets includes the:

- Animal Welfare Act 2006
- Welfare of Animals at Markets Order 1990
- Welfare of Animals at Markets (Amendment) Order 1993
- Welfare of Horses at Markets (and Other Places of Sale) Order 1990
- Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Wales) Order 2007

Several members suggested that the additional costs associated with the use of an Animal Offenders Register will likely lead to animal sales – and thus animal sales revenues - moving from Wales to England in order to avoid the additional administrative and financial implications of consulting with a register.

Hybu Cig Cymru – Meat Promotion Wales – is responsible for the development, promotion and marketing of red meat in Wales. Hybu Cig Cymru is funded by a levy collected from farmers and processors in Wales at the point of slaughter. Given that the levy monies collected relate to the provenance of slaughter, any register which facilitates an increased movement of sales from Wales to England could also function to decrease the amount of levy collected in Wales. Amongst other issues, Hybu Cig Cymru works with the livestock sector to improve the health and welfare of farmed livestock through livestock research and development, knowledge transfer and best practise initiatives. Any reduction in revenue would therefore have serious detrimental implications for Welsh livestock producers and the Welsh red meat sector as a whole.

Several members commented that convictions for failing to comply with the Animal Welfare Act 2006 do not automatically lead to a ban on keeping animals. Indeed, individuals may have those animals currently in their possession removed under the 2006 Act but may not be banned from keeping animals in the future. When using the proposed Animal Offenders Register in this type of situation, the seller of an animal could be prosecuted for selling to an individual convicted under the Animal Welfare Act, but the buyer could not be convicted for being in possession of another animal.

Notwithstanding the concerns and statements provided above, several members also provided several additional comments regarding the establishment of an Animal offenders register:

Members believed it would be inappropriate for the register to keep information on holding numbers as this could affect future tenants or buyers of a given land parcel.

Members noted that one justification for the establishment of the Animal Offenders Register contained in the present petition was that there is currently *'no law to stop anyone who has been convicted of animal cruelty from moving a few miles up the road and then obtaining another animal to inflict further abuse on'*. Under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, convictions which lead to a ban on keeping animals apply to the individual convicted and not the address at the time of conviction. An individual banned from keeping animals under the 2006 Act would therefore already be legally prohibited from purchasing or keeping new animals under a different address. However, without proper enforcement, convicted individuals may still obtain animals illegally from a third party and the FUW fails to recognise how any of those methods employed by individuals seeking to circumvent a current ban on keeping animals would be mitigated by the establishment of an Animal Offenders Register. The FUW therefore believes that increased attention to ground-level enforcement, rather than the addition of an Animal Offenders Register, will better aid in enforcing convictions under the 2006 Animal Welfare Act.

Several members stated that serious consideration would need to be offered to the types and severity of convictions included in the register and the time period for removal of information after any ban on keeping animals lapses.

Members expressed concern that the lack of broadband facilities in rural areas would prohibit the use of an on-line register.

I trust that due consideration will be given to the preceding information.

Yours sincerely

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

Dr Hazel Wright
FUW Senior Policy Officer

PET(4) CAR 05

Petitions Committee

Consultation on petition P-04-398 Campaign for a Welsh Animal Offenders Register

Response from Dominika Flindt

Via email: petition@wales.gov.uk

The Petitions Committee
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff CF99 1NA
Wales

5 February 2013

Animal Offenders Register in Wales (Ref: P-04-398)

Following the receipt of a petition the Petitions Committee has agreed to examine *‘the legislative and practical implications of creating an Animal Offenders Register for Wales which sellers/breeders of animals would be required to consult prior to the sale of any animal.’*

I would like to commend the Welsh Petitions Committee for setting up this consultation. I strongly believe that with the rise of animal cruelty in Wales (31% according to the 2011 RSPCA figures) a register for animal abusers would be revolutionary and take protection of animals to, hopefully, another level essentially aspiring to minimise animal cruelty. Should the Welsh Assembly decide to adopt and implement an animal offenders register it would provide an excellent example not only to the rest of the UK but also to the rest of Europe which are in dire need of improvement of animal protection. As the Commission is aware, even though the UK has one of the strongest animal welfare legislation in Europe horrific animal abuse still takes place. Other means, including animal abusers register, need to be adopted and put to work in order to stop unnecessary animal suffering.

Before I move on to submit my thoughts and ideas on creating a Welsh animal offenders register I would like to add that should such a register come into existence it should ideally extend beyond the sellers/ breeders parameter. By this I mean that animal shelters, farmers and individuals wishing to put their animals up for adoption (this is a non – exhaustive list) should also be required by law to consult an animal

abusers register before they pass on an animal to a person thus ensuring that an animal would not end up in the wrong hands.

I will now move on to provide my views on the six areas which the Petitions Committee enumerated in the letter of 12 December 2012 and that will be taken into account as evidence in consideration of animal offenders register for Wales.

The risks and benefits of creating an Animal Offenders Register for Wales

Risks

The fact is that with any new endeavours there will always be risks. However, we will not know if a Welsh animal offenders register will work until it is tried and tested. In my view the main risk of creating an animal offenders register would have to do with keeping such a register up-to-date so that it could be of real use. This is for two reasons. The first one is to inform and warn sellers/ breeders about individuals who are forbidden from owning an animal; someone would need to make sure that a register is immaculate. As I mentioned above it would be best to also allow society at large to consult such a register. The second reason is to make sure that those offenders which are rehabilitated are taken off the list. Inaccurate entries could be life damaging. I strongly believe that humans make mistakes and if they learn from those mistakes they should be given a second chance.

Benefits

Setting up an animal offenders register would ensure, at least to some extent, that sellers/ breeders would know that an animal will not end up in a dangerous environment. I believe that such a register would help to prevent animal abuse in the future and thus possibly prevent individuals from re-offending. By having to consult a register sellers/ breeders would be better educated about the risks and keep in mind the safety of animals. It will also send a clear message that society takes animal cruelty seriously.

The legal and practical implications of placing a duty on sellers/ breeders to consult a Register

A new, legal duty placed on sellers/ breeders is crucial in order for a register which is the subject of this consultation to work. The Animal Welfare Act would need to be amended for such a duty to be enforceable. In my view, without a threat of the law it would be unlikely that sellers and/or breeders would be consulting the register.

Practical implications need not be thought of as difficult to overcome. Consulting a register could be set up via a public website where a seller/ breeder would be required by law to check a name of a person asking to acquire an animal. In my view a seller/ breeder should be required to fill out an on-line form essentially confirming that a background check has taken place.

There is, of course, a precedent with the sex offenders' register. That can be used as a model, with appropriate modifications.

The administration and funding implication of such a Register and how these could be addressed and in particular:

- Who should be responsible for administering the Register?

The Welsh Assembly, via an appointed Minister, should be responsible for the overall workings of a register. However, administration of the Register should be delegated to the local councils that would cooperate with the police force attached to that particular council. A centralised animal abuse register system should be set up to link the whole of Wales so that any council and police force would be aware at all times of the whereabouts of a person who has been convicted of animal abuse.

- Who should have access to the information contained in the Register?

The public should have free access to the Register and the database should be set up to allow easy access and search functionalities.

- How should administration of a Register be funded?

An animal abusers register should be funded by the public via tax contributions, however, a fund could also be set up for voluntary contributions from individuals and organisations.

- What details about offenders should be held in a Register?

A register should provide anyone seeking information as to whether a person has been convicted of an animal abuse with the following information: name, address, age, description of an offence, as well as photograph of an offender.

Policing of a Register and who should be responsible for ensuring the compliance of sellers/ breeders with any requirement to consult the Register

Local councils via appointed animal welfare officers together with police force should be responsible for policing of an animal offenders register. The responsibility for ensuring the compliance of sellers/ breeders with a requirement to consult a register should fall on the same authorities but a strong involvement of the police force and magistrate courts would be ideal as in many instances only the police and courts appear to have a strong influence on peoples compliance with their legal obligations.

The penalties and offences that should be associated with non-compliance of both offenders and sellers/ breeders

In case of offenders' non-compliance with a register a penalty imposed should depend on the gravity of offence committed against an animal. The penalties which I would like to propose are not too far off from the punishment imposed under the Animal Welfare Act. For less serious offences an offender would be asked to pay a fine, face a longer ban before being able to own and keep an animal in the future and complete a community service with animals. In cases of individuals who commit more serious offences a jail sentence, considerable fine and life ban on keeping and owning animals should be an option. I strongly believe that all animal abusers should undertake rehabilitation in an animal shelter. Without understanding that what they have done is wrong, there is a chance that offenders might commit further and graver crimes.

A seller/ breeder would not be complying with a register, for instance, in cases of not consulting a register or selling an animal to a person who has been convicted of an animal abuse. As above, depending on the gravity of an offence a seller/ breeder should pay a fine, be banned from selling/ breeding animals or face jail.

The cross-border implications of developing an Animal Offenders Register for Wales only

If Wales adopted an animal offenders register it would be the first register of this kind in the country and not enforceable in the rest of the UK which may, understandably, seem unsatisfactory. The real problem might arise in cases where an offender moves to, for instance, England and will then be able to get hold of an animal from a seller /breeder who will be unaware of the fact that that person committed an offence involving animal abuse in Wales. However, I strongly believe that Wales would provide an example for the rest of the country and it is quite likely that with a high number of animals being abused every year the rest of the Union would follow in Wales's steps.

Thank you for your consideration,

Dominika Flindt



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

Committee Clerk
Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales,
Cardiff Bay
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Submitted to: petition@wales.gov.uk.

Petitions committee consultation Animal Offenders Register

February 2013

RSPCA Cymru would like to apologise to the Committee members for the brevity of our response, we have been unable to allocate the resources this complex issue deserves due to capacity issues beyond our control at this time. If the Committee felt able to allow a longer or extended consultation period, we would of course be happy to respond in full. In the mean time we have supplied some initial points for the Committee's consideration under the questions posed in your consultation. We would also be more than happy to attend a meeting to discuss these issues in more detail if that were convenient.

To reiterate our first response to the Committee on this issue in September 2012 – as the main enforcer¹ of animal welfare legislation in Wales (and England) the RSPCA certainly welcomes a comprehensive investigation into the practicalities and legalities of a register of offenders. The RSPCA would be pleased to support the Assembly in this endeavour and as such we very much hope this consultation by the Committee marks the beginning of a very forward-thinking and innovative development in policy and legislation by the National Assembly for Wales.

Committee questions

The risks and benefits of creating an Animal Offenders Register for Wales.

The RSPCA is currently reviewing its position across the whole spectrum of sentences for offences involving the cruelty and neglect of animals, but it is widely thought that the sentences available, certainly for the more serious offences, are not a sufficient deterrent nor are they perhaps a proportionate punishment. Having said that we are also keenly interested in the developments within the restorative justice sector where perhaps both the issues of deterrence and punishment may present better opportunities.

An Animal Offenders Register in Wales could perhaps offer two functions, which are not necessarily mutually exclusive, that is a) a form of punishment for the offender and

¹ Please see www.politicalanimal.org.uk/wales for data and statistics on the work of the RSPCA and the prosecutions taken in Wales each year

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A charity registered in
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Charity no. 219099

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Noddwr Ei Mawrhydi
Y Frenhines

Patron HM The Queen

Is-noddwr Ei
Ras Archesgob Caergaint

Vice Patron His Grace
The Archbishop of Canterbury

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

b) to prevent some forms of re-offending, in terms of that offender firstly acquiring another animal after having been banned by the court, and secondly potentially going on to make that new animal suffer.

In respect of the issue of punishment, the RSPCA's main goal in court cases – of a severity that merits it – is to secure a ban on the keeping of animals. This, and where appropriate custodial sentences, are important both as a means of punishment and to prevent further suffering to those, or other, animals. The proposal to add the offender to a register is possibly not a strong form of punishment if it is – as it would likely to be – a closed list i.e. not publicly available information. In terms of the second function of preventing offending, this is more complex because what is not known is how many people go on to repeat their offences although we certainly come across a significant number of such cases each year.

As stated earlier, the RSPCA is the main enforcer² of animal welfare legislation in Wales (and in England) and as such we already hold the majority of relevant data on the offenders we have prosecuted, indeed all potential new employees face a background check using this database. What we are not able to do however, due to the level of resources involved, is to monitor those that have been convicted. RSPCA Cymru has 29 Inspectors, six Animal Collection Officers, four Animal Welfare Officers, three Chief Inspectors and one Superintendent, but we receive 60,000 calls from the public in Wales, each year, which amounts to 1 in 50 people calling for advice or to report an animal suffering. In 2011, 11,152 of these calls were subsequently investigated as complaints and from these 84 defendants were convicted of 239 offences with an additional 47 offenders cautioned. There are consistently similar numbers each year and thus it is not possible to monitor the accumulated total of offenders in Wales. As such it would indicate that a system whereby a person must be checked against a register of offenders before they can acquire an animal may provide additional safeguards.

It would be *imperative* however that the same requirement for a pet shop or breeder to check the person against the register should apply to animal rescues and sanctuaries that rehome animals, otherwise there would be a significant loophole in the legislation.

The legal and practical implications of placing a duty on sellers/breeders to consult a Register.

The administration and funding implications of such a Register and how these could be addressed and in particular:

a) Who should be responsible for administering the Register?

Because the RSPCA takes the majority of prosecutions there are implications of added responsibilities about our obligations to return that data to the Register. Therefore this is a more complex issue that in our opinion requires a

² Parliamentary answer by Harriet Harman (the then Solicitor General): "The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals undertakes most prosecutions for animal cruelty. It has long established expertise in both the investigation and prosecution of cases involving animal welfare." (Hansard, 13 March 2003, col 427)

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Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

thorough investigation and a dialogue between the RSPCA and legislators, which we would welcome.

b) Who should have access to the information contained in the Register?

The RSPCA is unaware of the access rights in the systems that exist elsewhere in the world (perhaps they would be willing to provide details to the Committee if approached) and it would seem prudent to collect such information to determine the correct way forward because the intention should be to limit access to only *precisely* those that have a legitimate need.

The requirement to check the database for the potential purchaser/adopter's status in terms of any offences, does not require the pet shop/animal rescue to have 'access' to the data, only the results of the search.

As the main enforcer of legislation it would seem clear that the RSPCA would need full access, as would the police/CPS and local authorities who also take prosecutions for animal cruelty.

c) How should administration of a Register be funded?

As stated above the RSPCA has not studied the comparable systems in operation however it would appear that those Registers are funded through a fee charged to the offender when their details are added at the time of conviction(s). At first glance this would seem to be the fairest option however we would urge some caution on this point because current court prosecutions taken by us rarely result in any funds paid to the RSPCA by the offender when they have been awarded to us by the court.

We would also recommend that a project is undertaken to ascertain the costs of such a system utilising our data, plus Local Authorities and Police, on the numbers of offenders in Wales.

We would not wish to see the Register funded by either a) the organisation or company commissioning the search of the Register nor b) the person acquiring the animal. This is with animal welfare and rehoming charities and organisations in mind. Firstly adoption fees charged by us and contemporary organisations are usually only a fraction of the cost of rehabilitating, rehoming, neutering and microchipping that animal. As such it would not be fair that any cost of checking the register should be borne by the RSPCA or other animal welfare organisations who are already struggling to find homes for the many hundreds, if not thousands, of unwanted animals in Wales each year. Similarly we would expect to see the numbers of potential adopters drop dramatically if they had to first pay to demonstrate they were not on the Register.

d) What details about offenders should be held in a Register?

Only the most relevant details should be retained, such as names, locations, contact details and the precise details of offences the individual was convicted of and also the sentences given.

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It would also need to be made a requirement that the offender update their details should any such details change and it might even be more prudent to require an annual registration to ensure their details are regularly checked and remain correct. The latter would also increase the monitoring effect and intention from introducing such a Register.

Policing of a Register and who should be responsible for ensuring the compliance of sellers/breeders with any requirement to consult the Register.

Compliance with any legislation is always fraught with problems and a difficult issue to resolve satisfactorily without infinite resources. This requires further thought but in the first instance we would suggest that pet shops could be spot-checked as part of their licensing by the local authority. The RSPCA also supports the proposal to regulate Animal Welfare Establishments³ otherwise known as 'sanctuaries' and if this was introduced the same system could apply as part of their licensing by the local authority.

The penalties and offences that should be associated with non-compliance of both offenders and sellers/breeders.

The RSPCA would welcome further research into this field to make a scientific assessment of the effectiveness of such penalties and offences. But we would not expect any sentence for the offender (on the Register) to be lower than those currently provided for under the Animal Welfare Act for instance.

For pet shops who sell an animal without checking the purchaser's status on the Register first could be punished through a suspension of their licence. It should perhaps remain irrelevant as to whether the purchaser of the animal in that situation had indeed been convicted of cruelty, what would be more important is the consistent and effective compliance by the pet shop in checking every purchaser.

For animal welfare organisations the same conditions could be applied if a system of licensing existed – as advocated by the RSPCA and many other organisations (please see the earlier reference to the AWWN report), however if no system existed there would still need some form of penalty, which would involve the prosecution of the individual or the organisation.

The cross border implications of developing an Animals Offenders Register for Wales only.

This is perhaps not a new issue considering that municipalities that have introduced such a register in the USA must be presented with the same problems. The fact will remain that an individual will be able to secure an animal through various legal – such as a gift from an individual - and *illegal*⁴ means, including theft as well as visiting other nations within the UK and further afield. Indeed the illegal trade and movement of animals as

³ <http://www.awnwales.org/userimages/AWWN%20AWE%20Report.pdf>

⁴ If they had been banned and placed on to the Offenders Register then acquiring any animal for that individual would be illegal

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well as the suffering of animals being moved legally is of constant concern to the RSPCA.

Conclusion

We hope that this brief response is somewhat helpful in your considerations. As stated earlier, we would be extremely pleased to work with the Assembly further to develop these proposals further and determine what help and role the RSPCA can provide.

We would also suggest that this area is in urgent need of criminological study to examine sentences and their relationship to recidivism in this sector, coupled with an analysis of how restorative justice may present opportunities for thorough and long-lasting behaviour change. We have strong links to the criminology departments of the main Universities in Wales and we would be happy to assist in designing such a study.

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Petitions Committee

Consultation on petition P-04-398 Campaign for a Welsh Animal Offenders Register

Response from The British Horse Society

I would like to respond to the consultation as follows:

The benefits of creating an Animal Offenders Register would mean that a central database to list all those offenders with animal cruelty convictions would be created. Currently there is nothing to stop anyone with such a conviction/ban from buying another animal as checks to ensure this doesn't happen are impossible with the resources available.

The main problem of such a register however lies in the enforcement (a problem with any register/law) and the risk that breeders may sell to a person who has no record and who is buying on behalf of a third party who has previous convictions.

The Local Authority should be responsible for the administration within the remit of the TS Departments and the local Animal Health Officers within those departments. At point of conviction the offender can be entered onto the register – in a similar process to the Sex Offenders Register.

Access to the information held should be available to LA AHOs (of course if the admin lies with them this will already be the case) RSPCA, Police and rehoming charities/breeders. This information would have been made public at any court and conviction process. Addresses and contact details however would have to remain confidential with data protection law and only those recording the details should have access. Any individual selling an animal could simply request a basic yes or no from the administrator.

Funding should come from the Welsh Government with a percentage input from the RSPCA. Similar projects in America have shown that there is a huge potential to protect human life from this initiative as many serious offenders start with the ill treatment of animals.

Offenders names, addresses, DOBs and conviction details/penalties should be recorded. For parties who need information the disclosure would only need to include name/date and details of conviction and postcode area of offence.

From the equestrian point of view it has now become impossible to identify owners and check equine passport details as the National Equine Database has been closed by DEFRA last September. Serious welfare cases are on the rise and we would welcome the creation of this

Register so that anyone with a past conviction against an equine could be stopped from trying to own another. I can think of several cases where people have flouted the law and the result has been yet another horse being destroyed after months of suffering.

I understand that a similar proposal is being put forward at Westminster – there would need to be tight cross border discussion and a fluid strategy to ensure a workable solution.

Many thanks

Jan Roche
Regional Development Officer
The British Horse Society
Wales and The Channel Islands

P-03-144 Deiseb gan Cwn Tywys y Deillion

Geiriad y Ddeiseb

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

Cyflwynwyd gan: Cwn Tywys y Deillion

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor y tro cyntaf: Mis Mehefin 2008

Nifer y llofnodion: 10

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-144
Ein cyf/Our ref SF

William Powell AM
Chair, Petitions Committee
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 November 2012



I refer to your letter of 10 October enclosing further submissions from the Guide Dogs for the Blind in relation to their petition about the use of shared space.

Thank you for sharing the further information that the Petitioner has submitted which sets out their experience of shared space schemes. I am aware that other organisations in Wales are also preparing information on this issue.

All of these perspectives will be considered in our continuing assessment of shared space schemes. We will require more comprehensive evidence and to learn lessons from the application of the Department for Transport Guidance Note in England to inform future Welsh Government policy in this area.

Although not directly a shared space issue, I will ensure that the Design Guidance that is being developed to accompany the Active Travel Bill is subject to a rigorous Equality Impact Assessment. We will be consulting widely on the Guidance and the Guide Dogs for the Blind will have the opportunity to comment in due course.



Carl Sargeant AC / AM

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

Our Ref/Ein Cyf:
Your Ref/Eich Cyf:
Date/Dyddiad:
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P-03-144
28th November 2012
Tim Peppin
029 20468669
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WLGA • CLILC

William Powell AM
Chair – Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
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Dear William

P-03-144: Guide Dogs for the Blind petition

Thank-you for your letter of 10th October and please accept my apologies for the delay in replying. In order to provide a full answer to your letter I needed to gather information from local authorities and that has taken a little time.

I have divided the response into two sections:

- Local authorities' use of / plans for implementing shared space schemes
- Equalities issues relating to the petition (provided by my colleagues in WLGA responsible for equalities)

Use of shared space schemes

There have been a limited number of local authority projects across Wales that have incorporated elements of shared space in their design. There are, too, authorities who are considering using shared space in the future. Equally, though, there are some who have looked at the idea and decided *against* using shared space in schemes they have developed in recent years. The picture is therefore a mixed one.

However, in all cases the local authorities stressed that decisions are taken only after careful consideration, making full use of design guidance, road safety audits, discussions with local Members and community consultation. The helpful input of local Access Groups as part of scheme design was mentioned by most authorities, with Guide Dogs for the Blind themselves also noted as having contributed to the planning of a number of schemes. Social Services staff have been asked for views in some cases too. One authority referred to its staff taking part in 'Walk a mile in my shoes' with Guide Dogs for the Blind to help raise awareness and understanding of the difficulties faced by people with visual and/or mobility impairments.

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Equality Impact Assessments have been undertaken and, for larger schemes, external consultants have been employed to carry these out in some cases to ensure they were robust and independent. Authorities referred variously to a range of steps they have taken and alterations that have been made in response to feedback and these included the following:

- Some footway widening
- Prohibition of vehicles for parts of the day
- De-cluttering of street signs, posts and other features
- Careful selection of the design of street furniture
- Use of tactile paving
- Provision of above the recommended levels of parking for blue badge holders in key locations
- Use of civil parking enforcement staff to tackle inconsiderate parking
- Use of Shopmobility schemes

The authorities also referred to post scheme monitoring after works implementation to pick up any issues that might arise. The petitioners' submission identifies instances in Wales where remedial work has been undertaken, with the councils mentioned learning from the experience. Clearly, though, everyone agrees that it is best to get the design right from the outset through appropriate involvement and engagement.

It is encouraging to see that the petitioners recognise there are good examples of local authorities demonstrating willingness to take on board the concerns of disabled, blind and partially sighted people over shared spaces. WLGA are also keen to see this good practice spread across all authorities.

In these difficult financial times the number of schemes being planned has reduced substantially. However, where shared spaces are being considered as part of any such schemes investment of time and effort at the design and planning stage will outweigh any costs associated with having to undertake alterations afterwards. Indeed, the forthcoming Sustainable Development Bill is likely to assist in this process as planning for the long term, inter-generational equality and community engagement will all be central requirements

Equalities considerations

As 'public authorities', local authorities are covered by the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 and must advance equality by having due regard to its general duty. Having due regard means;

- Removing or minimising disadvantages experienced by people due to their protected characteristics.
- Taking steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these are different from the needs of other people.
- Encouraging people with protected characteristics to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low.

Therefore, an authority would need to consider these points in relation to the development of any shared space scheme. As described above, evidence from authorities shows

examples of where they have taken steps to meet the needs of different groups when planning such schemes.

In addition to these considerations, in replacing provisions in the Disability Discrimination Act 1995, the Equality Act requires that, where a physical feature puts a disabled person at a 'substantial disadvantage' in comparison with persons who are not disabled, service providers are required to take such steps as it is reasonable to have to take to avoid the disadvantage. Each local scheme will inevitably be different; therefore any authority considering the development of such a scheme would need to work with local disability and access groups to determine the level of risk and what the appropriate adjustments would be. As outlined previously, most authorities reference the broad consultation and engagement undertaken in relation to such schemes and the helpful input of local Access Groups.

Furthermore, under the specific duties for Wales there is a requirement to 'assess impact'. Consequently, equality considerations should feature strongly in the planning, development and design of any shared space scheme helping to ensure the eventual outcome does not impact negatively on any protected characteristic group. Evidence above shows these have not only been undertaken but have had a positive influence.

Local authorities are aware of their responsibilities as set out under the Equality Act and this awareness, combined with the active involvement of local stakeholders and the consideration of equality issues throughout can help to ensure they meet both their statutory requirements and the needs of their communities.

I hope that the above information is of use to you and your Committee.

Yours sincerely



T.K. Peppin
Director of regeneration and Sustainable Development

P-04-144 - Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Deputy Clerk, 05.02.13



Guide Dogs Cymru
Building 3
Eastern Business Park
Waun Fawr Lane
St Mellons
Cardiff
CF3 5EA

Date 5 February 2013

Kayleigh Driscoll
Petitions Committee Deputy Clerk
National Assembly For Wales
Cardiff Bay,
Cardiff,
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Dear Kayleigh

Petition about the Use of Shared Space

Many thanks for sending me copies of the responses from the Minister and the WLGA.

I am very grateful for the opportunity to comment further:-

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Access Groups, where they exist, are made up of volunteers. They are generally well informed and have a lot of experience of examining plans but cannot be expected to understand the concerns of all disabled people. This is the responsibility of planners and equality officers within the local authority.

Typically plans are presented in print so it is difficult for blind and partially sighted people to understand the full implications of a proposal. Shared surfaces, where kerbs are removed to facilitate free movement of vehicles and people, can appear to be helpful by creating a level surface without physical barriers. Unless the Access Group understands and conveys the importance of building in the appropriate tactile warning surface on dropped kerbs, the result could inadvertently put blind and partially sighted people in danger.

We campaign for inclusive environments which encourage safe independent mobility for all pedestrians. This can be done by ensuring that where kerbs are dropped to facilitate easy movement for wheelchair users, parents with pushchairs, and so on, they are replaced with a colour contrasted tactile surface to warn blind and partially sighted pedestrians that they are about to step into an area where vehicles are moving around.

There is nothing complex about this concept but in our experience design consultants value the aesthetic appearance of a scheme beyond its usefulness to all members of the community. This can lead to the creation of a frighteningly featureless landscape which has no clues for a cane user, and lacks the vital orientation points which a guide dog will look for to orientate its owner.

When people lose their sight they have to learn techniques to get about safely. This mobility training is provided by Rehabilitation Officers in Social Services on a one to one basis. When local authorities consult on regeneration schemes, they use conventional methods such as public meetings and exhibitions to tell the community what they are proposing.

Blind and partially sighted people will often struggle to interpret plans and may not even know about public notices or newspaper articles. We are therefore pleased to note mention of involving social services by some local authorities, but this is not consistent.

In our experience, local authorities find it hard to engage with blind and partially sighted people so they assume that the advice they get from the local Access Group will cover all issues. The first indication of a problem is when the Rehabilitation Officers or professionals working with blind and partially sighted people get requests for help from an individual who has, until the new shared surface was developed, been getting around independently.

This takes us to the issue of Equality Impact Assessment, EIA: Sadly, we can give examples of schemes where an EIA has not been conducted. We wholeheartedly agree that engagement should identify the risks to blind and partially sighted people as a protected group from the start, but if the local authority does not consult them the specific issues affecting them are not taken into account.

We believe that understanding of the EIA process is variable and that apart from a few pockets of good practice, (Swansea, Cardiff, and Merthyr), application of the engagement duty when it comes to regeneration and planning is not at the level which the WLGA suggests.

Guide Dogs Cymru has provided several “walk a mile in my shoes” events across Wales involving local councillors, assembly members and organisations working with and for blind and partially sighted people. We would argue from this experience that understanding of how blind and partially sighted people get about independently is poor. Without exception planning and highways officers have found the events enlightening and educational. We suggest that the reason for this is that understanding barriers for physical mobility is easier, installation of ramps, dropping kerbs and so on.

The current trend towards shared surfaces has created the biggest barrier to safe independent mobility for blind and partially sighted people in recent years. The paper we presented to the Petitions Committee sets out the serious consequences of such schemes. We would ask that, in line with its commitment to the Social Model of Disability, the Welsh Government does all it can to prevent shared surface schemes creating an unnecessary barrier to the safety and wellbeing of people with sight loss. We would welcome the support of the WLGA to do this and in particular to challenge the introduction of any shared surface schemes in the current financial climate. Blind and partially sighted people are likely to lose benefits under the UK government’s welfare reform and potential reductions in social services’ budgets mean that access to help with mobility is even harder to get. Why would we not do all we can to prevent the creation of another obstacle to their independence?

We are very happy for this letter to be placed in the public domain. It might be helpful if the Petitions Committee asks the Minister for a progress report on this matter at the end of the year. We will write to the Petitions Committee Chairman at that time to inform him if difficulties for blind and partially sighted people in Wales, with shared surfaces, are continuing.

Yours sincerely,

Andrea Gordon

Guide Dogs, Eastern Business Park, St Mellons, CARDIFF, CF3 5EA, Guide Dogs,
Adeilad 3, Parc Busnes Dwyreiniol Llancwrwg, CAERDYDD, CF3 5EA
email: guidedogs@guidedogs.org.uk **Tel:** /Ffon: 0845 372 7405 **Fax:** /Ffacs: 0845
372 7481

Tudalen 143

Andrea Gordon
Engagement Manager

Guide Dogs, Eastern Business Park, St Mellons, CARDIFF, CF3 5EA, Guide Dogs,
Adeilad 3, Parc Busnes Dwyreiniol Llaneirwg, CAERDYDD, CF3 5EA
email: guidedogs@guidedogs.org.uk **Tel:** /Ffon: 0845 372 7405 **Fax:** /Ffacs: 0845
372 7481

Tudalen 144

Eitem 3.9

P-04-370 Deiseb yn galw am wella gwasanaethau seicig a sythweledol yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i godi ymwybyddiaeth darparwyr gwasanaethau seicig a'r cyhoedd o ddarpariaethau Rheoliadau Diogelu Defnyddwyr rhag Masnachu Annheg 2008.

Prif ddeisebydd: Ant Edwards

Ystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor am y tro cyntaf: 13 Mawrth 2012

Nifer y deisebwyr: 38



Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Lleol ac Amgylcheddol
Head of Local & Environmental Services
Steve Holdaway, B.Sc., D.M.S., C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.C.M.I

Gwarchod Y Cyhoedd /
Public Protection
Y Gwalia / The Gwalia
Llandrindod Wells
Powys
LD1 6AA

Mr Williams Powell AM
Chair - Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CARDIFF
CF9 1NA

Ffôn / Tel : 01686 617524
Ffacs / Fax : 01686 617614
E-bost / E-mail : ken.yorston@powys.gov.uk
Eich cyf / Your ref :
Ein cyf / Our ref : PP/TS/M/KMY/CB
Dyddiad / Date : 26 October 2012

Os yn galw gofynnwch am /
If calling please ask for : K M Yorston

Dear Mr Powell

**PETITION REGARDING PSYCHIC SERVICES AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION FROM UNFAIR TRADING REGULATIONS 2008**

Thank you for your letter dated 22 October 2012 regarding the above Petition.

I can confirm that Powys Trading Standards has not had any issues regarding the subject of Psychic Services recently and I am aware that the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 would apply were a consumer to be misled in respect of these issues.

Thank you for your enquiry.

Yours sincerely

K M YORSTON
TRADING STANDARDS MANAGER

Gwasanaethau effeithiol ar gyfer calon werdd Cymru
Efficient services for the green heart of Wales

Tudalen 146
www.powys.gov.uk



P-04-393 Grwp Gweithredu Ffordd Osgoi Llanymynech a Phant

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i adfer y cynlluniau ar gyfer ffordd osgoi heibio i bentrefi Pant a Llanymynech, sydd ar y ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr. Bydd 15,000 o geir a lorïau yn gyrru trwy'r ddau bentref bob dydd, a bydd y nifer hwn yn siŵr o gynyddu unwaith y rhoddir caniatâd i'r ffermydd gwynt. Rydym yn galw ar y llywodraeth yn awr i fwrw ymlaen â'i chynlluniau, neu i ddechrau cynnal trafodaethau am y ffordd osgoi o leiaf, a chynnal dadl lawn yn ei chylch, gan wrando ar lais ein cymuned ynghylch ein hanghenion a sut y mae'r ffordd hon yn effeithio arnom ni ac ar ein bywydau. O wneud hyn, gobeithio y bydd y llywodraeth yn Lloegr yn cymryd sylw o'r drafodaeth ac yn bwrw ymlaen â chynlluniau ar eu hochr hwy i'r ffin. Ein dymuniad yw y bydd dadl lawn ac agored yn cael ei chynnal ar yr angen am ffordd osgoi i bentrefi Pant a Llanymynech, a fydd wedyn yn arwain at adeiladu'r ffordd osgoi pan fydd arian ar gael.

Rydym wedi cael llond bol ar y sŵn, y llygredd, a'r ffaith na allwn gerdded gyda'n plant i'r ysgol, cerdded i'r siopau, na mynd a'n cŵn am dro ar hyd y ffordd. Ni fydd gwelliannau fel lledu'r ffordd yn gweithio yma. Cynlluniwyd y ffordd i ddechrau fel ffordd un lôn ar gyfer ceffylau a cherti. Mae llawer o'r tai ar y ddwy ochr yn agos iawn at y ffordd, ac mae nifer o lonydd yn ymuno â'r A483, sydd hefyd yn gwneud y ffordd yn anaddas i'w gwella. Teimlwn mai adeiladu ffordd osgoi yw'r unig ateb, a throi'r ffordd o Lynclys (sy'n hynod o beryglus) o gylch pentrefi Pant a Llanymynech a'i chysylltu â'r ffordd osgoi newydd ger Llandysilio. Hon yw'r brif gefnffordd rhwng Manceinion ac Abertawe, ac nid yw'n addas i'w diben. Mae llawer o Aelodau Seneddol ac Aelodau'r Cynulliad o blaid ein hymgyrch ac rydym yn benderfynol o gyflawni ein hamcan, a gweld dadl lawn yn cael ei chynnal ar y mater hwn yn y Cynulliad.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb gan: Duncan Borthwick

Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 29 Mai 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: 84

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-393
Ein cyf/Our ref CS/07293/12

William Powell AM
Chair Petition's committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

5th
November 2012

Thank you for your letter of 10 October about the reinstatement of plans for a bypass of the villages of Pant and Llanymynech.

My officials will raise this matter with colleagues in the Highways Agency, Area 9 in Birmingham. I will arrange for a further response to be sent to you on receipt of their advice.

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



Mr Powell
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Shropshire Council
Shirehall
Abbey Foregate
Shrewsbury
Shropshire SY2 6ND

Date: 6 November 2012
My Ref: 259
Your Ref: P-04-393

Dear Mr Powell

A483 PANT AND LLANYMYNECH – BYPASS PETITION

Thank you for your letter dated 10th October requesting further information regarding accidents or safety issues at the above location, to assist in consideration of a request to the Petitions Committee.

The on-going concerns over the unsafe nature of the A483 through the communities of Pant and Llanymynech has caused this to be a standing issue reported against on the Parish Council agenda and also on the agenda for the Local Joint Committee of Shropshire and Parish councillors. It has led to a local action group being formed to press for a Bypass and meetings with the local MP and the local Powys MP – Owen Paterson and Glyn Davies – together with representatives of the Highways Agency. This has resulted in some mitigating measures including the previously unprecedented provision by Shropshire Council of Vehicle Activated Signs on this Highways Agency road but it remains the case and is the Community view that only a Bypass will solve the underlying safety problems.

Essentially the carriageways and footways are too narrow. The HGVs, which comprise in excess of 10% of the total traffic flow, fill the width of the carriageway, which is reduced to 6m wide in places. The footways are so narrow that pedestrians feel threatened to the extent that parents are frightened to allow their children to walk to school or in many cases frightened to walk with them. This is borne out by the data returned from the annual travel to school surveys carried out by Bryn Offa Primary School in Pant as part of their School Travel Plan. The Primary School is located on the northern side of the village and is accessed from a residential lane off the A483. The travel surveys show that in 2004, 29.5% of children walked to and from school however this figure has now dropped to just 18% in 2011 with travel by car also increasing to its highest level of 58% in the last survey. Relatively minor incursion of the hedgerows onto the narrow footways also renders some lengths totally unusable.

There are on-going maintenance issues on the surface water gully grids, causing vehicles to lurch and intimidate pedestrians even more; reporting of these damaged grids and their repair is a continuous process. This damage also exacerbates the noise that passing vehicles make to the annoyance of people living in the houses fronting the road particularly during quiet periods and has led to increasing concern over the vibration and damage to those properties.


North of the 40mph speed limit in Pant, where the road becomes derestricted, the A483 goes through Llyncllys Crossroads, over a railway bridge and on through a stretch known as the "Sweeney Bends". This whole length is a cause for concern, particularly the number of accidents and near misses at the Crossroads and its severely limited visibility. The provision of the Bypass, as previously designed and planned, would also provide the remedy here by replacing the crossroads with a much needed roundabout. The grids along this whole stretch of road are similarly damaged on a regular basis causing danger and inconvenience to all road users and a real danger to cyclists with motorists swerving to avoid them.

There is a history of personal injury accidents on the A483 through Pant, recording 7 slight accidents during the past 5 years, one of which involved a 15 year old pedestrian alighting from a school bus. The West Mercia Safer Roads Partnership have Pant as one of their "community concern" sites, following local representation and concerns, with targeted enforcement being undertaken in the last few years, with some positive results to the vehicle speeds through the village.

In summing up all of the above points, it is the community severance, fear of the traffic and the noise pollution that is having the biggest impact on Pant. The typical village services such as school, children's playground, Post Office, local shop, pub and village hall are all provided adjacent to the A483 however with the areas of housing split either sides of the road, the community will never feel the safety and security that a community such as this should. The area is adjacent to the Llanymynech Rocks Nature Reserve, a golf course and disused section of the Montgomery Canal (under restoration) all of which adds to the tourism and increased pedestrian activity in this part of the Shropshire/Powys borders.

In addition to the above, is the recent development of the use of the A483 through Pant by the huge vehicles transporting wind turbine components and associated equipment to construct the wind farms in Mid Wales. This brings about great community concern over not only safety issues but also noise and damage/vibration to properties which all confirms how this situation would be greatly enhanced from the construction of a bypass.

Yours sincerely



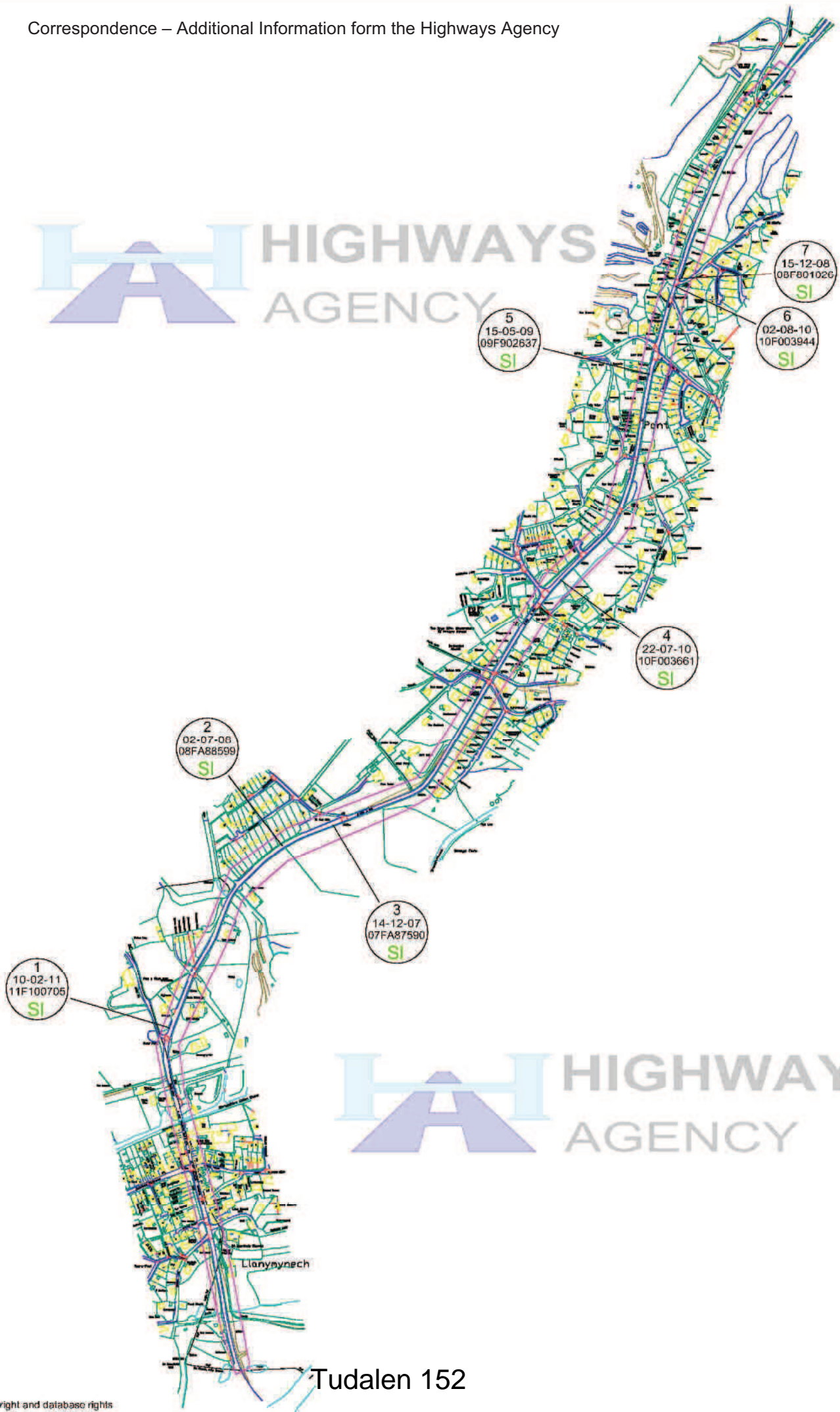
George Candler
Area Director (North)

Tudalen 150

Direct number: 01743 255003

Email: george.candler@shropshire.gov.uk

cc: Cllr Keith Barrow – Leader & Local Member
Cllr Arthur Walpole – Local Member
Ron Buzzacott – Highways & Transport Manager



A483 Pant Last 5yrs (07 to 11)

Database: "\\tbprs001\data\area 9 mac\safety engineering team\keyaccident system
data\databases\area 9"

Query Conditions: 01/01/2007 - 31/12/2011 Search Conditions:

ACCIDENT SEVERITY UPTO 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Fatal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slight	1	2	1	2	1	7
Damage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	2	1	7

ACCIDENTS BY MONTH AND YEAR UPTO 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	1	1
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	1	0	0	1
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	1	0	1	0	2
August	0	0	0	1	0	1
September	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	1	1	0	0	0	2
December	1	2	1	2	1	7
Total	14%	29%	14%	29%	14%	100%

A483 Pant Last 5yrs (07 to 11)

Database: "\\tbprs001\data\area 9 mac\safety engineering team\keyaccident system data\databases\area 9"

Query Conditions: 01/01/2007 - 31/12/2011 Search Conditions:

ACCIDENTS BY DAY AND TIME

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total
Midnight - 00:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00 - 01:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00 - 02:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00 - 03:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00 - 04:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00 - 05:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00 - 06:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00 - 07:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00 - 08:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00 - 09:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00 - 10:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:00 - 11:59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
12:00 - 12:59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
13:00 - 13:59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
14:00 - 14:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15:00 - 15:59	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
16:00 - 16:59	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
17:00 - 17:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18:00 - 18:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19:00 - 19:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20:00 - 20:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:00 - 21:59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
22:00 - 22:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:00 - 23:59	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	7
%	0%	29%	0%	14%	29%	29%	0%	100%

JUNCTION DETAIL		
	Number	%
T OR STAGGERED	2	29
NOT AT JUNCTION	5	71
TOTAL	7	

JUNCTION CONTROLS		
	Number	%
GIVE WAY SIGN	2	29
NOT AT JUNCTION	5	71
TOTAL	7	

SPEED LIMIT		
	Number	%
30 MPH	4	57
40 MPH	3	43
TOTAL	7	

ROAD CLASS		
	Number	%
A	7	100
TOTAL	7	

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS		
	Number	%
	1	14

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SKIDDING		
	Number	%
	1	14

A483 Pant Last 5yrs (07 to 11)

Database: "\\tbprs001\data\area 9 mac\safety engineering team\keyaccident system
data\databases\area 9"

Query Conditions: 01/01/2007 - 31/12/2011 Search Conditions:

WEATHER		
	Number	%
FINE	5	71
RAIN	2	29
TOTAL	7	

ROAD SURFACE		
	Number	%
DRY	5	71
WET	2	29
TOTAL	7	

LIGHT CONDITIONS		
	Number	%
LIGHT	5	71
DARK	2	29
TOTAL	7	

A483 Pant Last 5yrs (07 to 11)

Database: "\\tbprs001\data\area 9 mac\safety engineering team\keyaccident system
data\databases\area 9"

Query Conditions: 01/01/2007 - 31/12/2011 Search Conditions:

CASUALTY SEVERITY UPTO 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Fatal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slight	1	2	1	2	2	8
Total	1	2	1	2	2	8
%	13%	25%	13%	25%	25%	100%

CASUALTIES BY MONTH AND YEAR UPTO 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	2	2
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	1	0	0	1
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	1	0	1	0	2
August	0	0	0	1	0	1
September	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total	1	2	1	2	2	8
%	13%	25%	13%	25%	25%	100%

A483 Pant Last 5yrs (07 to 11)

Database: "\\tbprs001\data\area 9 mac\safety engineering team\keyaccident system data\databases\area 9"

Query Conditions: 01/01/2007 - 31/12/2011 Search Conditions:

CASUALTIES BY DAY AND TIME

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total
Midnight - 00:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00 - 01:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00 - 02:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00 - 03:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00 - 04:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00 - 05:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00 - 06:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00 - 07:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00 - 08:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00 - 09:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00 - 10:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:00 - 11:59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
12:00 - 12:59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
13:00 - 13:59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
14:00 - 14:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15:00 - 15:59	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
16:00 - 16:59	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
17:00 - 17:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18:00 - 18:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19:00 - 19:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20:00 - 20:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:00 - 21:59	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
22:00 - 22:59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:00 - 23:59	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	2	0	1	3	2	0	8
%	0%	25%	0%	13%	38%	25%	0%	100%

CASUALTIES BY TYPE AND AGE GROUPING

	Unknown Age	0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 59	60 Plus	Total	%
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	13
CAR DRIVER	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	6	75
GOODS DRIVER	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	13
TOTAL	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	8	
%	0	0	13	13	13	50	13		

Number of Casualties with unknown age: 0

VEHICLES INVOLVED BY TYPE AND AGE OF DRIVER

	0 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total	%
CAR	0	1	0	5	4	0	10	71
GOODS < 3.5T	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	14
GOODS > 3.5T	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	14
TOTAL	0	1	2	7	4	0	14	
%	0	7	14	50	29	0		

VEHICLE MANOEUVRES

	Number	%
WAITING TO GO AHEAD BUT HELD UP	1	7
STOPPING	1	7
WAITING TO TURN RIGHT	2	14
GOING AHEAD LEFT HAND BEND	1	7
GOING AHEAD RIGHT HAND BEND	1	7
GOING AHEAD OTHER	8	57
TOTAL	14	

Tudalen 157

A483 Pant Last 5yrs (07 to 11)

Database: "\\tbprs001\data\area 9 mac\safety engineering team\keyaccident system
data\databases\area 9"

Query Conditions: 01/01/2007 - 31/12/2011 Search Conditions:

BREATH TEST

	Number	%
POSITIVE	1	7
NEGATIVE	9	64
NOT REQUESTED	1	7
DRIVER NOT CONTACTED	2	14
MEDICAL REASONS	1	7
TOTAL	14	

P-04-393: Llanymynech and Pant Bypass Action Group - West Mercia Police to Clerk

Naomi,

I refer to our earlier conversation in respect of the collision data requested as result of the letter received by your Petitions committee.

At your request I have searched our personal injury collision database in respect of the A 483 at Pant for the period January 2007 to date.

I can confirm that there have been 7 slight injury collisions recorded on this section of the A 483 during the above period.

Date	Severity of accident	
	Slight	Total
2007	1	1
2008	2	2
2009	1	1
2010	2	2
2011	1	1
Total	7	7

I enclose a map indicating the location of the collisions recorded during that period.

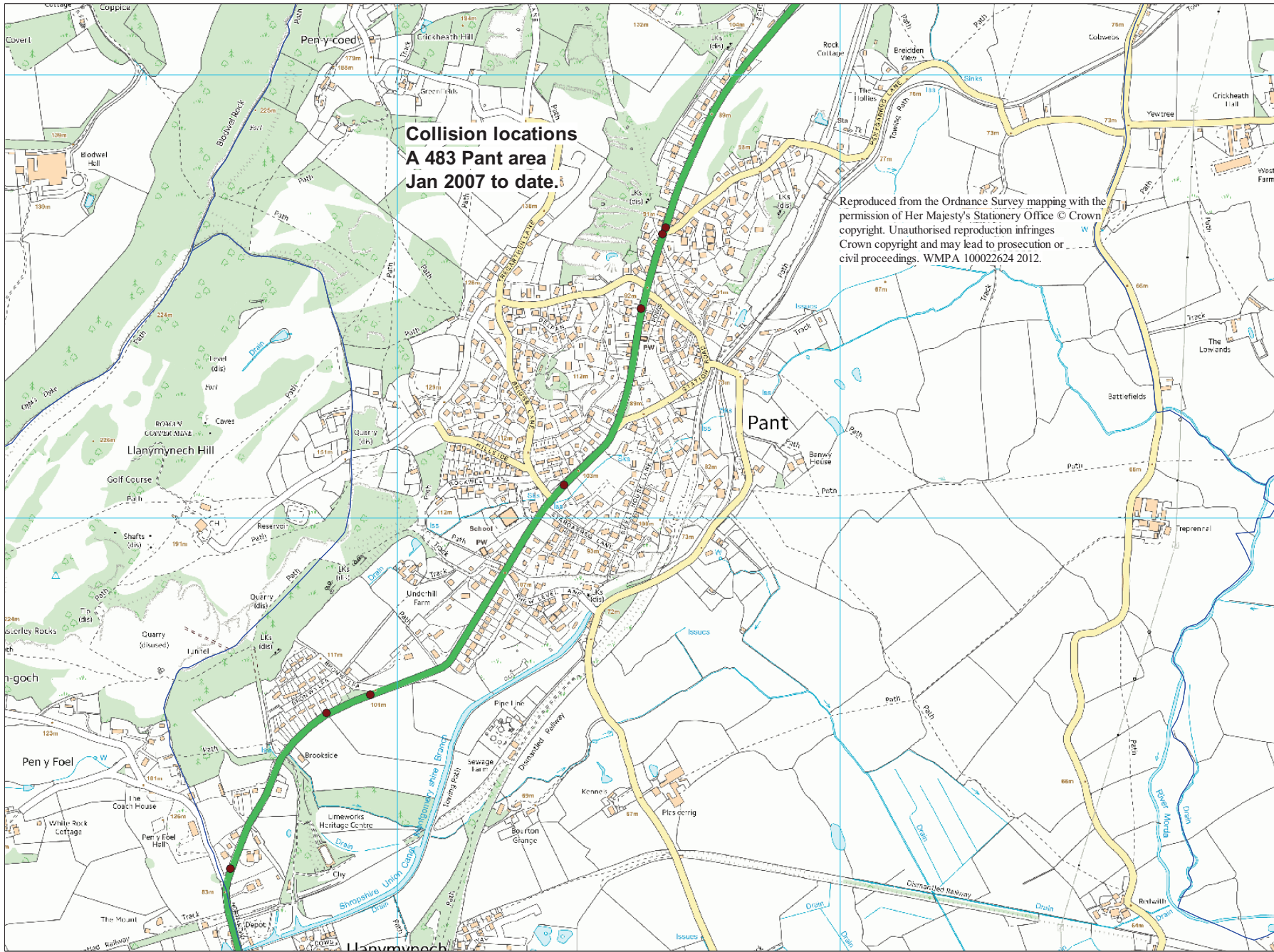
If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Paul Hobday.

Casualty Reduction analyst.

West Mercia Police,

Force Operations Department,



P-04-393: Llanymynech and Pant Bypass Action Group - MSIG to Deputy Clerk

Hi Kayleigh

I would refer to your email below, I have spoken to the Chair of the Midlands Service Improvement Group and we don't believe we could add anything to the information you have already been provided with from Shropshire Council.

The purpose of the MSIG group is to share best practice and service improvements with member authorities rather than comment on specific highways schemes.

Kind regards

David

David Massey

Head of Performance and Engagement

Environmental Services Department

Derbyshire County Council

Eitem 3.11

P-04-402 Gweddïau Cyngor

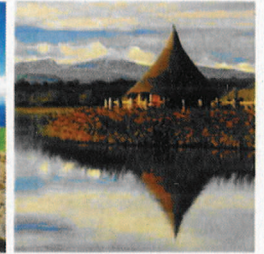
Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddiwygio Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 er mwyn rhoi cyfle i bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru benderfynu a yw am gynnal gweddïau cyngor yn ystod pob cyfarfod cyngor a'i gofnodi ar yr agenda busnes swyddogol.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb gan: Rev Alan Hewitt

Ystyriwyd y ddeiseb am y tro cyntaf: 2 Gorffennaf 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: 155



NATIONAL PARKS WALES
Britain's breathing spaces

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

15 November 2012

Dear Mr Powell

P-04-402 Local Authority Prayers

Thank you for your correspondence dated the 22nd October on behalf of the Petitions Committee of the National Assembly for Wales, and your invitation to National Parks Wales to present views concerning the above petition. National Parks Wales is a partnership of the three Welsh National Park Authorities (NPAs).

We believe that there is no need for amended provisions to enable National Park Authorities, should they wish to do so, to introduce prayers before Authority meetings.

If you require any additional information concerning our position, please contact me in the first instance.

Yours sincerely

Greg Pycroft
Policy Officer



Our Ref/Ein Cyf:
Your Ref/Eich Cyf:
Date/Dyddiad:
Please ask for/Gofynnwch am:
Direct line/Llinell uniongyrchol:
Email/Ebost:

28th November 2012
Naomi Alleyne
029 2046 8660
naomi.alleyne@wlga.gov.uk



WLGA • CLILC

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

Dear Bill

Thank you for your letter dated 22nd October 2012 seeking the views of the WLGA on the petition your Committee has received requesting amending the Local Government Act 1972 to enable local authorities in Wales to hold prayers at Council meetings as part of the official business agenda should they wish to do so.

This is not an issue that has been considered by the political leadership of the WLGA however it has been discussed by the Association of Council Secretaries and Solicitors as the relevant professional body. You will no doubt be aware that following the 'council prayers' decision of the High Court in the case of R v Bideford Town Council, the UK Government introduced a new power of general competence in England through the Localism Act. This power has not been introduced in Wales and although Welsh councils have a statutory power to promote the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of their areas (as introduced in Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000), this statutory well-being power is not all encompassing and councils need to ensure that existing legislation does not impose limitations on the use of the power. It should also be noted that the power of wellbeing was also available to English authorities prior to and at the time of the above High Court case.

There are different views as to whether the well-being power is appropriate for councils in Wales to rely upon should they wish to hold prayers as part of formal Council business and should there be a legal challenge. As the Minister notes in his correspondence with the Committee, councils will also need to consider their public sector equality duty under the Equality Act 2010 before introducing prayers as part of council meetings. As it currently stands, this is a matter that each council must consider and determine its position for itself however the lack of clarity on the legal basis is an issue of concern.

As is highlighted in the letter from the Minister to you some councils have decided to take a more cautious route and are now holding prayers prior to the commencement of formal business while others are continuing with their practice of holding prayers at the

Tudalen 164

*Steve Thomas
Chief Executive
Prif Weithredwr*

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commencement of formal business. Some do not hold prayers at all. Such decisions have been taken by councils themselves having sought their own legal advice however there is not a defined position across all authorities on the appropriateness of whether prayers should be held before or as part of a council meeting.

In terms of the specific request in the petition that legislative change is required to afford authorities the opportunity to hold prayers during council meetings, further consideration of the issues would be required and a discussion amongst our members would be necessary before coming to a clear position from the WLGA. However, it is our view that further clarity on the legislative basis is required and we would suggest that the Welsh Government consider issuing a note that provides a summary of the legal advice they have received on the issue which may assist and provide guidance to local authorities in then developing their own position and practice locally. For information, the Welsh Government has recently consulted on new statutory guidance on the power of well-being (see <http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/localgovernment/lqwellbeing/?lang=en>) and this draft guidance does not refer to using the power to allow council prayers.

I hope this information is of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely

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

Steve Thomas CBE
Chief Executive

Eitem 3.12

P-04-416: Gwasanaethau Rheilffordd Gogledd-De

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i weithio gyda Trenau Arriva i gynyddu nifer y gwasanaethau rheilffordd cyflym uniongyrchol rhwng Caerdydd a Chaerdydd.

Ysytyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 2 Hydref 2012

Prif ddeisebydd: Neil Taylor

Nifer y llofnodion: 19

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

02920 720668

30 October 2012

Dear Mr Powell

PETITIONS COMMITTEE ITEM – RAIL SERVICES BETWEEN HOLYHEAD AND CARDIFF

Thank you for your letter dated 10 October addressed to Bob Holland, Managing Director, Arriva UK Trains Limited, regarding the above petition which is being considered by your Committee. Mr Holland has read your letter and has asked that I respond to you on this matter as responsibility for train services on this route falls to me as Managing Director of Arriva Trains Wales.

I can confirm that Arriva Trains Wales would welcome the opportunity to explore developing further capacity enhancements to rail services on the Wales and Borders network with Welsh Government.

I hope that the above will prove useful to your Committee and I thank you for considering our input on this matter.

Yours sincerely



Tim Bell
Managing Director

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref
Ein cyf/Our ref SF/CF/3496-12

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

13th November 2012

Thank you for your letter of 10 October, on behalf of the Petitions Committee. I am grateful to the petitioners for bringing the topic of express rail services between Holyhead and Cardiff forward for consideration by the National Assembly. I am a regular user of these services myself, so fully understand their importance to the travelling public and business community.

The Welsh Government, together with its predecessor the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG), has played a key role in strengthening direct rail services between Holyhead and Cardiff.

Historically, it is thanks to WAG that Wales benefits from direct services between North and South Wales via Wrexham as it initiated funding for the first of these in 2000.

Subsequently, the former Strategic Rail Authority (SRA) awarded the current Wales and Borders franchise to Arriva Trains Wales (ATW) from 2003. WAG set out its strategic priorities for services under this unified franchise in the Transport Framework for Wales in 2001. Following this, the SRA's franchise required ATW to introduce a consolidated Standard Pattern Timetable (SPT) from 2005. Under the SPT, ATW built on the funding of the original service to introduce the current regular two-hourly service of Holyhead-Wrexham-Cardiff trains.

From 2008, in addition to the regular services, the Welsh Government introduced the original Y Gerallt Gymro fast service Holyhead - Cardiff mornings and afternoon return. This had the objectives of:

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Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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Llinell Ymholiadau Cymraeg 0845 010 4400
Correspondence: Carl.Sargeant@wales.gsi.gov.uk

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

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- reducing journey times between North and South Wales;
- allowing arrival before 1000 and sufficient time in Cardiff for a full day of business or leisure before the afternoon return;
- the option of Premier service and dining; and,
- encouraging sustainable transport.

At the time, due to constraints of the rail network, timetabling, and the capabilities of rolling stock, it was not possible for the original express service to call at Wrexham, which had always been a key objective.

A commitment to continuing express services was set out in the former Welsh Government's National Transport Plan of 2010. From 2011, a second, slightly later, limited stop service was introduced, using Diesel Multiple Units and where timetable constraints and rolling stock capabilities did enable calls at Wrexham. This service, however, was unable to provide the dining options of the original service.

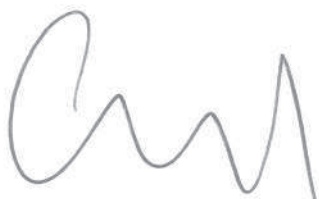
When the current Welsh Government took office last year, I committed to prioritise the NTP, and announced the results last December. Under the prioritised NTP, I am continuing to support the Y Gerallt Gymro service, as well as a programme of continued improvements for rail services between North and South Wales.

In September of this year I introduced a single enhanced Y Gerallt Gymro service. It combines the characteristics of both previous services including travel via Wrexham along with business class and buffet facilities, as well as delivering savings of more than half a million pounds per year.

I am also committed to delivering the north-south Wales enhancement project, which will include redoubling the majority of the single track between Wrexham and Saltney Junction, and associated track and signalling work. The construction phase of this £45 million project will commence in 2013. This project will enable faster journey times and increase capacity.

I also want to see North Wales properly connected to the electrified network that would deliver the potential of further reduction in journey times for all services using these lines. Following the Welsh Government's success in securing electrification of the Great Western Main Line to Swansea, and the electrification of the Valley Lines, I have opened discussions with the Secretary of State for Transport about a similar programme for North Wales.

As outlined above, the Welsh Government has a strong track record of providing better and faster direct services between Holyhead and Cardiff, and this work is continuing. I trust that the Committee will find this information useful for its inquiry.



Carl Sargeant AC / AM

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

P-04-416 - Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Clerk, 07.02.13

**VALE OF CLWYD TRADES UNION COUNCIL
CYNGOR UNDEBAU LLAFUR DYFFRYN CLWYD**

Secretary/Ysgrifennydd
Neil Taylor (NUJ)

Our Ref/Ein Cyf NT/Feb 13.

Your Ref/Eich Cyf

Date/Dyddiad 7 February 2013

Petitions Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CARDIFF

Dear Sir

Petition on improving north/south rail services

Thank you for your e-mail attaching copies of letters from Arriva Trains and The Minister for Local Government and Communities. This letter outlines my position on behalf of the Vale of Clwyd Trades Council. This will put my Petition in perspective and explain the background. My comments are based on the Arriva and Virgin Train's timetables from Holyhead operating from 9th December to 18th May.

The Arriva Trains Wales north/south rail service is a cobbled together system trying to make a long distance timetable out of three local services – North Wales Coast to Chester, the English Marches and Abergavenny to Cardiff.

Asking for improvements is easy but it needs something to aim for, an example that is attainable. For us in the north there are two examples. Firstly the Virgin Trains service from Holyhead to London. The difference in travel times from Holyhead to London and Cardiff is about an hour. Virgin's Service to London has about 9 stops, whilst Arriva's Cardiff service has about 22.

The number of stops after Chester confirms the major difference. Virgin's London train only stops twice, at Crewe and Milton Keynes. The journey time is literally two hours. I accept that Arriva's Cardiff service should stop at Wrexham and Shrewsbury but are the stops through the Marches really necessary for most journeys? This is the issue.

Its not just the number of stops that is different it is the number and frequency of trains. There are 14 Virgin trains from Holyhead to London some with changes but not much waiting time. They run between 0448 and 1921, 12 of

them hourly until 1544 arriving around 40 minutes past the hour. Return trains to Holyhead are hourly from 0710 to 2010, throughout the working day.

Arriva's Cardiff service has 9 trains, one starting at Llandudno Junction. These are only hourly to 0805 then about two hourly to 1610. There are only three return trains from Cardiff that are hourly being 1621, 1721 and 1821. The only express service to Holyhead is the 1821 arriving at Holyhead at 2238. The 1621 ends at Chester at 1904 where there is a connection. I have used the express service and found it verging on overcrowded.

Secondly there are express services by Arriva but only two a day. The first leaves Holyhead at 0533 and has only 10 stops taking 4 hours 25 minutes. There is now a second express service leaving Llandudno Junction at 0839 with nine stops arriving at 1208.

These must be the basis for an express service from North Wales to Cardiff. The service must allow time for meetings or shopping and return in one day. This could be done by making other services express.

The time between arriving in, and leaving, Cardiff with the 0533 service is 8 hours 20 minutes, longer than the working day. Those coming from Holyhead would spend 17 hours 22 minutes until arriving back. This is after an extremely early start possibly missing up to a third of a night's sleep.

My Petition has been prompted by the fact that since the establishment of the Assembly the number of all Wales meetings in Cardiff has increased considerably. I worked for the FSB and served on its Wales Policy Unit and three all Wales Partnerships some with regular meetings in Cardiff. Most times I travelled by car and stayed overnight before or after meetings.

The time away from the work place for employees and time off in lieu has to be a disincentive to sending staff to Cardiff for meetings. Many complain that people from the north do not attend all Wales meetings, this is a reason.

We are continually being asked to leave our cars at home and use public transport. Making all Wales meetings in Cardiff worker friendly will go a long way to achieving this.

I attend four-hour meetings in London at 1100 using the 0655 Holyhead. For shorter meetings starting between 1300 and 1400 I use 0855. My return train is the 1710 from Euston. For the longer meetings my Station-to-Station time is 12 hours, from Holyhead it is 14 hours, 0655 to 2059, which is better than the 17 hours 22 minutes for the Cardiff service. My train journey to London from Rhyl is 2 hours 40 minutes. The time to Cardiff is an hour longer.

The purpose of the Petition is to secure for Wales an express rail service Holyhead to Cardiff, similar to Virgin's Holyhead to London service. To achieve this I would make the following suggestion.

The Assembly discuss with a range of organisations; public, private and third sector that have all Wales meetings in Cardiff. This is to establish an acceptable start and finish time bearing in mind travelling to and from Cardiff Central station. This is to allow attendance at meetings without a very early start, long

travelling times by train and return on the same day. The information gained could be shared with Arriva and the Minister.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Neil Taylor". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'N'.

Neil Taylor LL.M, MCIPR
Secretary/Ysgrifennydd

P-04-426 Cyflwyno terfyn cyflymder gorfodol o 40mya ar ffordd yr A487 ym Mlaen-porth, Ceredigion

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni, Cyngor Cymuned Aber-porth, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno terfyn cyflymder gorfodol o 40mya ar ffordd yr A487 ym Mlaen-porth, Ceredigion.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Cefndir -

Mae pentref Blaen-porth yn gorwedd bob ochr i'r brif ffordd arfordirol rhwng de a gogledd Cymru, sef yr A487. Mae tua dwy ran o dair o boblogaeth y pentref yn byw i'r de o'r brif ffordd; mae'r gweddill yn byw yn bennaf o amgylch yr eglwys leol i'r gogledd. Yn ôl y wybodaeth y mae Cyngor Cymuned Aber-porth wedi'i chanfod, hwn yw'r unig bentref heb derfyn cyflymder gorfodol ar hyd arfordir Bae Ceredigion rhwng Abergwaun i'r de a Phorthmadog, Gwynedd, i'r gogledd.

Data hanesyddol hyd at Ebrill 2012: -

Mae llythyrau a negeseuon e-bost niferus wedi'u hanfon at Asiantaeth Cefnffyrdd Canolbarth Cymru a Chyngor Sir Ceredigion.

Ni chafwyd yr un ateb gan Asiantaeth Cefnffyrdd Canolbarth Cymru. Mae Adran Briffyrdd Ceredigion yn ymateb ar ffurf llythyrau neu drwy e-bost, ond ni chafwyd cefnogaeth i'r newid.

Ym mis Hydref 2009, cafwyd Cylchlythyr Llywodraeth Cymru 24/2009: Gosod Terfynau Cyflymder Lleol yng Nghymru. Am ddwy flynedd ni wnaeth Gyngor Sir Ceredigion ddim, ac yna, mewn cyfarfod o Gabinet y Cyngor ar 25/10/2011, cynigiwyd moratorium ar gyflwyno terfynau cyflymder newydd. Roedd hyn ar yr wythfed o'r naw tudalen a oedd yn cael eu trafod: fait accompli! Mae penderfyniad swyddogion Gyngor Sir Ceredigion i ddechrau'r broses ddwy flynedd ar ôl dyddiad y cylchlythyr ac i gymryd tair blynedd (tan fis Rhagfyr 2014) i'w rhoi ar waith yn cwestiynu hygrededd y broses.

Ysgogodd y penderfyniad Gyngor Cymuned Aber-porth i ysgrifennu at Brif Weithredwr Gyngor Sir Ceredigion, ond roedd yr ateb ond yn cefnogi'r "party line".

Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, roedd Elin Jones, Aelod Cynulliad Ceredigion, hefyd yn ceisio cyflwyno terfyn cyflymder gorfodol ond heb lwyddiant.

O fis Mai 2012 ymlaen: -

Ar ôl yr etholiadau lleol ym mis Mai, teimlodd Cyngor Cymuned Aber-porth fod ganddo fandad newydd gan yr etholwyr i geisio unwaith eto i gael terfyn cyflymder gorfodol ym Mlaen-porth.

Cychwyn yr ymgyrch oedd ymweliad safle gyda'r Cynghorydd Alun Williams, Aelod Cabinet y Cyngor dros Drafnidiaeth, a gefnogodd ein hachos ac a anfonodd negeseuon e-bost at Adran Briffyrdd y Cyngor a menter Gan Bwyll.

Cyfarfu cadeirydd Pwyllgor Priffyrdd Cyngor Cymuned Aber-porth â Mark Williams, Aelod Seneddol Ceredigion, a gynigiodd ei gefnogaeth yntau.

Penderfynwyd hefyd anfon copi at Aelodau Cynulliad Rhanbarthol Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru. Cafodd Rebecca Evans AC ateb o'r diwedd gan Mr Deio Evans o'r Asiantaeth, yn ailadrodd yr un stori, sef y bydd rhaid aros tan fis Rhagfyr 2014 cyn y gwneir unrhyw benderfyniadau newydd ar derfynau cyflymder. Cynigiodd William Powell AC y Pwyllgor Deisebau fel cyfle olaf.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol o ran diogelwch: -

Ddiwedd tymor yr haf 2012, caeodd Cyngor Sir Ceredigion yr ysgol leol, Ysgol Gynradd Blaen-porth, ynghyd â sawl ysgol arall, ac agorodd ysgol newydd, Ysgol Gymunedol T Llew Jones, ym Mrynhoffnant, Ceredigion, rhyw bum milltir i'r gogledd ar yr A487.

Fel y nodwyd yn y paragraff cefndir, mae dwy ran o dair o gartrefi Blaen-porth yn rhan ddeheuol y pentref. Mae gan y disgyblion hyn a'u rhieni ddau ddewis o ran mynd i'r ysgol newydd.

1. Gallant fynd â'u plant ysgol gynradd yn y bore i'r safle bws dros y ffordd sydd o fewn terfyn cyflymder cynghorol gyda therfyn cyfreithiol o 60mya (amcangyfrifir bod dros hanner y traffig yn mynd yn gynt na'r cyflymder cenedlaethol hwn). Mae amseroedd codi plant ysgol hefyd yn cyd-daro â thraffig cymudwyr, neu
2. Gallant gludo'r plant mewn ceir i faes parcio cyn-ysgol Blaen-porth fel y gallant ddal y bws yn ddiogel. Mae risgiau ynghlwm â'r dewis hwn hefyd, o ran mai hyn a hyn o amser yn unig sydd ar gael i ddal y bws ysgol, yn hytrach nag o'r blaen pan oedd yr ysgol ar agor.

Wrth gwrs, bydd y plant sy'n byw ar ochr ogleddol y pentref yn gorfod croesi'r ffordd beryglus hon wrth ddychwelyd o'r ysgol.

Mae'r sefyllfa hon wedi cael sylw yn y wasg leol, a hynny yn rhifyn 25 Medi 2012 o'r Tivy-Side Advertiser.

Crynodeb: -

Nid yw Cyngor Cymuned Aber-porth yn gallu deall pam nad oes terfyn cyflymder gorfodol ym Mlaen-porth, na diffyg cefnogaeth Asiantaeth Cefnffyrdd Canolbarth Cymru a Chyngor Sir Ceredigion i gyflwyno terfyn. Nid yw Ceredigion yn sir fawr, ac mae cymryd tair blynedd i wirio terfynau cyflymder ar Ffyrdd A a B yn ymddangos yn gyfnod eithriadol o hir i gynnal ymarfer o'r fath.

Dylai cyflwyno terfyn cyflymder mewn un pentref ar yr A487 yn y sir fod yn gymharol ddidrafferth.

Cynigiwyd y ddeiseb gan: Cyngor Cymuned Aber-porth

Y dyddiad yr ystyriodd y Pwyllgor y ddeiseb am y tro cyntaf: 16 Hydref 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: Cyngor Cymuned Aber-porth

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-426
Ein cyf/Our ref CS/07367/12

William Powell AM
Chair Petition's committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
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committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

7 November 2012

De Bill

Thank you for your letter of 22 October following the submission of a petition from Aberporth Community Council about the speed limit on the A487 through the village of Blaenporth.

Guidance on the setting of speed limits in Wales is currently provided by The Setting of Speed Limits in Wales Guidelines. The Welsh Government has an objective to complete a review of speed limits on the trunk road network in Wales for which it is directly responsible by 2014.

I can confirm that the speed limit at Blaenporth will be reviewed as part of the review of all trunk road speed limits and we hope to complete this by the end of the current financial year. Any changes identified from the review will then require the agreement of the Welsh Government and the relevant Police Authority before they can be introduced.

CS

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

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P-04-426: Introduce a mandatory 40mph speed limit on the A487 at Blaenporth Ceredigion - Dyfed Powys Police to Chair

I refer to your letter dated 22nd October 2012 in respect of a petition submitted by Aberporth Community Council to introduce a mandatory 40mph speed limit on the A487 at Blaenporth, Ceredigion. Having researched statistics available to us I can confirm that there have been 8 injury RTC's recorded since 2005 in Blaenporth, over a 1.5 km stretch of the A487 (all but one, a serious were slight injury).

If I can be of any further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards,

Huw Rees

Uwcharolygydd/Superintendent

Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION

Miss Bronwen Morgan, LL.B.
Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive



CEREDIGION County Council

Neuadd Cyngor Ceredigion, Penmorfa, Aberaeron, SA46 0PA

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DX 92401 ABERAERON

Dyddiad
Date

1st November, 2012

Fy nghyf
My ref

BM

Eich cyf
Your ref

P-04-426

William Powell AC/AM,
Chair, Petitions Committee,
National Assembly for Wales,
Cardiff Bay,
CARDIFF,
CF99 1NA.

Dear William Powell,

Blaenporth, Ceredigion

I refer to your letter dated 22nd October, 2012. As far as the Authority is aware Blaenporth is included in the on-going Trunk Road Speed Limit Review being led by the North and Mid Wales Trunk Road Agent (NAMWTRA). Whereas any future proposals emanating from the Trunk Road Review would involve consultation with the County Council, ultimately, any decisions will be a matter for Welsh Government to determine. It is therefore suggested that the Petitions Committee contact the NAMWTRA for a comment.

The current moratorium referred to in the petition relates to those roads under the jurisdiction of Ceredigion County Council (County roads).

I trust the above information is of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Bronwen Morgan
Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive

Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION

Miss Bronwen Morgan, LL.B.
Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive



CEREDIGION County Council

Neuadd Cyngor Ceredigion, Penmorfa, Aberaeron, SA46 0PA

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Dyddiad
Date

7th February, 2013

Fy nghyf
My ref

BM

Eich cyf
Your ref

P-04-426

William Powell AC/AM,
Chair, Petitions Committee,
National Assembly for Wales,
Cardiff Bay,
CARDIFF,
CF99 1NA.

Dear Mr. Powell,

Blaenporth, Ceredigion

I refer to my letter of 1st November, 2012 in response to your letter of 22nd October, 2012 regarding the above.

For the purpose of clarification, the moratorium referred to in the supporting information of your letter dated 22nd October, 2012 regarding the introduction of new speed limits applies to county roads and not trunk roads. Ceredigion County Council has no jurisdiction over the provision of a speed limit on the trunk road through Blaenporth; however, the Local Authority would be consulted on any proposals and indeed where appropriate, may consider complementary proposals for any non trunk road highway links i.e. side-road intersections.

I trust the above information clarifies the situation.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Bronwen Morgan
Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive

Eitem 3.14

P-04-428 : Ynni amgen ar gyfer goleuadau stryd

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i newid ffynhonnell ynni goleuadau stryd ar gefnffyrdd yng Nghymru ac i roi cyfarwyddyd i awdurdodau lleol yn gofyn bod goleuadau stryd lleol yn cael eu newid fel eu bod yn defnyddio ynni amgen.

Gwybodaeth Ategol : Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n honni ei bod yn gweithio yn ôl Agenda 21, sef lleihau llygredd drwy leihau'r ynni yr ydym yn ei ddefnyddio. Yn ystod y nos, mae goleuadau stryd yn golygu bod yr ynni yr ydym yn ei ddefnyddio yn cyrraedd uchafswm. Felly, credaf y dylai'r Llywodraeth newid ffynhonnell ynni goleuadau stryd yn y wlad. Er enghraifft, mae ynni solar ac ynni gwynt yn cael eu defnyddio yn barod ar gyfer rhai arwyddion stryd, a byddai newid yr holl oleuadau stryd yn cynnig cyfleoedd gwaith eang a chynaliadwy i filoedd. Byddai'r darparwyr trydan wedyn yn gallu gostwng eu prisiau i'r defnyddwyr a'r awdurdodau lleol..

Prif ddeisebydd: Ethan Gwyn

Ysytyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 16 Hydref 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: 22

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-428
Ein cyf/Our ref CS/07364/12

William Powell AM
Chair Petition's committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
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committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

13 November 2012

I am responding to your letter dated 22 October regarding converting street lighting on trunk roads to use alternative energy sources and issuing guidelines to Local Authorities requesting they convert local streetlights to alternative energy.

Reducing carbon and energy consumption is a key driver when designing roadside equipment. Alternative energy sources have been considered for a number of elements of roadside equipment such as lighting, illuminated signs and CCTV etc.

Installing and maintaining equipment such as solar panels and wind generators would incur significant capital investment and ongoing revenue liability with little perceived overall benefit in comparison to cost. A particular challenge for lighting would be storage of energy from the proposed wind/solar panels which would require batteries, fuel cells etc. The costs and complexity for the number of lighting units the Welsh Government own would result in this being a significant engineering undertaking.

The Welsh Government are aiming to look at a centralised method of gathering renewable energy that would feed into the energy grid rather than a high number of small roadside installations. I must stress however that this is in the very early stages of investigation.

As an alternative, the Welsh Government are actively looking at reducing the energy that the equipment uses as this is more effective than changing the source. For example, Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting units are being installed in areas where major maintenance is required. Where replacement equipment is required, an energy consumption review will be completed for the whole life of an installation.

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Also, in line with design standards, best practice and the principles of the draft Welsh Government road lighting strategy, the need and extent of lighting is being challenged prior to any major maintenance interventions.

At present we are not developing any guidance documents for dissemination for Local Authority use, however officials from my Transport Department hold regular meetings with the County Surveyors organisations where information is shared, with regard to new technology and their potential for use in these areas.

While I realise this may not be the answer the committee was hoping for, as you can see we are actually addressing the issue of green energy for our road network and sharing this information with our counterparts in the local authorities.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'C' followed by a wavy line.

Carl Sargeant AC / AM

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

P-04-438 : Hygyrchedd wrth Siopa

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i:

Ymchwilio i'r ddarpariaeth o leoedd parcio oddi ar y ffordd i bobl anabl yn unol â chyfarwyddyd yr Adran Drafnidiaeth.

Creu deddf sy'n nodi isafswm y lleoedd parcio i bobl anabl, a dimensiynau'r lleoedd hynny. Ymchwilio i'r maint lleiaf a bennir ar gyfer lleoedd parcio i bobl anabl ar hyn o bryd, i ganfod a ystyrir faniau a gaiff eu defnyddio i gludo defnyddwyr cadeiriau olwyn.

Pennu dirwy safonol, uwch am gamddefnyddio lleoedd parcio i bobl anabl, a fyddai'n gymwys ym mhob maes parcio, a sicrhau y caiff ei gorfodi y tro cyntaf y bydd rhywun yn troseddu.

Gorfodi cwmnïau tacsis i gludo'r clampiau a riliau dirwyn cywir i'w defnyddio gyda chadeiriau olwyn â modur.

Ymchwilio a yw'r tai bach a ddarperir i bobl anabl ar hyn o bryd yn ddigon mawr i ddefnyddwyr cadeiriau olwyn â modur a'u gofalwyr.

Creu cynllun sy'n trefnu bod siopau sydd â rampiau sefydlog neu symudol yn arddangos bathodyn yn eu ffenestri.

Prif ddeisebydd: Mencap ac Ysgol Erw'r Delyn

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 20 Tachwedd 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: 55

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-438
Ein cyf/Our ref CS/07721/12

William Powell AM
National Assembly for Wales
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

William.powell@wales.gov.uk

January 2012

Thank you for your letter of 28 November about the petition from Mencap Cymru regarding access to parking provision and other services for disabled people.

In January 2010, the Welsh Government published an Action Plan that set out our priorities for modernising the Blue Badge scheme. One of the priorities in the Action Plan is to produce guidance on the provision of disabled parking spaces by local authorities and others. We are working closely with local authorities, the British Parking Association and key partners on this guidance and this will be published in due course. In addition, we are working closely with the UK Government on the Disabled Person's Parking Bill that will provide local authorities with new powers to tackle the abuse and misuse of the Scheme. These plans will help to address many of the concerns about parking for people with disabilities that were raised in the petition.

In taking forward these plans we will explore with the British Retail Consortium the opportunities for introducing a scheme for displaying a sign where fixed or portable ramps are available.

I understand that building regulations cover the requirements for WC provision for ambulant and wheelchair users, but are only applicable where building work is being undertaken e.g. new buildings and where alterations or refurbishments are undertaken (provisions may not always be required in some alterations or refurbishments depending upon the work being undertaken).

However, the Welsh Government is currently part of the Changing Places Charter which includes MENCAP, transport operators, shopping centre and tourist organisations. The intent is to try and increase the provision of Changing Places facilities in the UK. These are specialist changing areas that include hoist, changing bench and are larger in size to allow carer assistance. Because of the specialist nature and cost of the facilities the Welsh Government are undertaking research to try and identify "hotspots" where there is a need for further facilities in Wales.

You also mention the need for taxi companies to carry the correct clamps and inertia reels for use with motorised wheelchairs. We are working closely with the Law Commission on plans for modernising the regulatory and licensing regime for taxis and private hire vehicles. This will provide an opportunity for us to explore how we can use the licensing arrangements to improve the provision of accessible taxi services for people with disabilities.



Carl Sargeant AC / AM

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

Our Ref/Ein Cyf:
Your Ref/Eich Cyf:
Date/Dyddiad:
Please ask for/Gofynnwch am:
Direct line/Llinell uniongyrchol:
Email/Ebost:

23rd January 2013
Tim Peppin
029 20 468669
tim.peppin@wlga.gov.uk



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

Dear William

P-04-438: Mencap Cymru disabled parking

Thank-you for your letter of 28th November regarding Mencap's petition in relation to disabled parking provision. Once again, please accept my apologies for the delay in responding but I have been collating responses from local authorities in order to prepare a more informed response.

In your letter you ask if local authorities adhere to the Department for Transport's guidance on disabled parking, Traffic Advisory Leaflet 05/95 Parking for Disabled People. Based on the feedback I have received it would appear that authorities do use TAL 05/95. The responses suggest that authorities seek to meet the guidance wherever practical. Some added that the bays are regularly enforced to ensure compliance with the restrictions in place and, in some cases, the parking is available free of charge for badge holders. In a very limited number of cases where authorities have admitted they have not been able to meet the guidance it is for practical reasons/space constraints.

You also asked for any other comments on the issues raised in the petition:

- Bullet point 2 - Some authorities pointed to the Equalities Act, which covers discrimination and reasonable adjustments, which they believe effectively covers this area already in terms of providing a legal requirement.
- Bullet point 3 - from the feedback I received there was a view that the minimum size for disabled spaces is sufficient to accommodate vans used to transport wheelchair users.
- Bullet point 4 - It was noted parking in a designated disabled bay without a valid disabled badge is already a higher level contravention with respect to the Traffic Management Act 2004 contravention codes which some authorities now use as part of Civil Parking Enforcement.
- Bullet point 5 – The Equality Act 2010 outlines provisions that

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Prif Weithredwr

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Tudalen 186

place duties on drivers of designated wheelchair accessible taxis and Private Hire Vehicles to 'take such steps as are necessary to ensure that the passenger is carried in safety and reasonable comfort'. Local Authorities will therefore be required to reflect this in their regulation and licensing when the UK Government brings these provisions into force.

I hope that this information is of use to you

Yours faithfully



Director – Regeneration and Sustainable Development

Eitem 3.16

P-04-414 : Swyddi Cymreig

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gymell cyflogwyr sy'n adleoli i Gymru, neu'n agor cyfleusterau a marchnadoedd yma, i recriwtio staff lleol a'u hyfforddi pan fo angen gwneud hynny.

Gwybodaeth ategol:

Mae enghreifftiau o bob cwr o Gymru o swyddi newydd yn cael eu cymryd gan weithluoedd o'r tu allan i Gymru – gweithluoedd cyfan mewn rhai achosion. Gallai cytuno ar ddiffiniad o 'weithiwr allweddol' helpu i osgoi sefyllfaoedd fel hyn. Dylid ei gyfyngu i swyddi arbenigol pan nad yw'r sgiliau neu'r cymwysterau gofynnol ar gael yn lleol a phan na allai pobl leol eu hennill yn ystod cyfnod byr o hyfforddiant. Fel arall, mae'n gamarweiniol, ar y gorau, bod gwleidyddion, y cyfryngau ac eraill yn cyhoeddi 'swyddi newydd', pan fo pobl Cymru yn cael eu hamddifadu o'r swyddi hynny, i bob pwrpas.

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 2 Hydref 2012

Prif ddeisebydd: Royston Jones

Nifer y llofnodion: 65

P-04-446 : Rhyddhad Ardrethi Busnes i siopau elusen yng Nghymru

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Mae siopau elusen yn gwneud cyfraniad hollbwysig i godi arian ar gyfer ystod eang o achosion da yng Nghymru. Mae 100 y cant o'u helw yn mynd i elusen, gan godi dros £12 miliwn bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru.

Byddai cynlluniau i leihau cymorth cyfradd i siopau elusen yng Nghymru yn lleihau'r incwm hwn, a byddai'n achosi i siopau elusen i gau, gan adael mwy o siopau gwag ar strydoedd mawr Cymru ac yn bygwth 700 o swyddi llawn amser a 9,000 o gyfleoedd gwirfoddoli sy'n cael eu cynnig gan siopau elusen yng Nghymru. Byddai'n lleihau y gwasanaethau mae elusennau yn gallu eu darparu i gymunedau yng Nghymru yn arwyddocaol.

Rydym ni'n galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wrthod cynlluniau allai gyfyngu y cymorth cyfradd hanfodol i siopau elusen Cymru.

Prif ddeisebydd: Charity Retail Association

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 15 Ionawr 2013

Nifer y llofnodion: +22,600

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-446
Ein cyf/Our ref EH/00141/13

William Powell AM
Chair
Petitions Committee

committeebusiness@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

29th January 2013

Dear William,

Thank you for your letter of 14 January, following the Petitions Committee receiving representations from the Charity Retailers Association asking that the Welsh Government reject proposals which will restrict the business rate relief for Welsh charity shops.

Professor Brian Morgan, who has chaired the Independent Task and Finish Group, has been undertaking further work on business rate relief for charity shops. He has received a number of representations in response to the call for evidence issued in December. Professor Morgan will be reporting back to me with his recommendations in early March and I will be making a Statement once I receive this.

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

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P-04-396 Sgiliau Achub Bywyd Bryd i Blant Ysgol

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wneud hyfforddiant sgiliau achub bywyd bryd (ELS), gan gynnwys adfywio cardio-pwlmonaidd hanfodol (CPR) yn rhan orfodol o'r cwricwlwm mewn ysgolion uwchradd yng Nghymru. Byddai hyn yn ffurfio rhan o'r wybodaeth a'r ddealltwriaeth graidd y mae plant yn ei chael yn yr ysgol ac yn creu cenedlaeth newydd o achubwyr bywyd ledled Cymru.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb gan: Sefydliad Prydeinig y Galon

Ystyriwyd y ddeiseb am y tro cyntaf: 19 Mehefin 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb gan Sefydliad Prydeinig y Galon. Casglwyd deiseb gysylltiol tua 4,000 o lofnodion.

**Y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc
Children and Young People Committee**

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

Bae Caerdydd / Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd / Cardiff CF99 1NA

5 November 2012

Dear Bill

Thank you for your letter of 22 October 2012, regarding Petition P-04-388 on Emergency Life Support Skills. The Children and Young People Committee considered your request to take forward the issues raised by the petition in a private meeting on Wednesday 24 October.

Whilst the Committee is extremely supportive of the requirement for children and young people to receive emergency life support skills training, we do not believe that our undertaking further work in this area would add to the excellent work already being carried out by the British Heart Foundation, particularly as the Minister for Education and Skills has already indicated that he has no plans, at the moment, to review the statutory nature of the PSE framework. The Committee is therefore not inclined to take this any further at this time but has written to the Minister for Education and Skills asking that he reconsider his position should any review of the statutory nature of the PSE framework be undertaken in the future.

Yours sincerely



**Christine Chapman AM
Committee Chair**

P-04-396 Emergency Life Support Skills (ELS) for Wales Schoolchildren

Public Affairs Officer for the Children's Commissioner for Wales to Deputy Clerk

Dear Kayleigh

Please accept our sincere apologies for the delay in responding to your letter. The Commissioner has requested I respond on his behalf. Whilst acknowledging Emergency Life Support Skills are certainly valuable skills for children and young people to acquire, the Children's Commissioner for Wales, Keith Towler, does not think it appropriate to involve himself in this specific discussion on statutory PSE provision at this time.

We understand that Welsh Government currently has no intention to review the current mandatory content of the PSE curriculum, however when any review of PSE is undertaken, would expect a wide ranging analysis of the needs of children and young people in Wales. This should include listening to the views of children and young people as part of a participatory education system. A review of the PSE curriculum would also need to comply with the Welsh Minister's duties under the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011.

Despite his current stance on PSE, the Children's Commissioner for Wales would be supportive of any awareness raising activity relating to this particular issue and wish the British Heart Foundation well in its promotional activity.

Kind regards
Gwion

Gwion Evans
Swyddog Materion Cyhoeddus | Public Affairs Officer
Comisiynydd Plant Cymru | Children's Commissioner for Wales

Eitem 3.19

P-04-441 : Gwaith i Gymru – Work for Wales

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Yng ngoleuni'r ffigurau diweddaraf ar gyfer diweithdra ymhlith ieuenctid Cymru, mae Plaid Ifanc yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau effeithiol a chadarnhaol i sicrhau dyfodol gwell ar gyfer y genhedlaeth hon o bobl ifanc.

Yn benodol, rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i (1) creu cynllun i gefnogi 30,000 o brentisiaethau ac ehangu'r rhaglen Recriwtiaid Ifanc; (2) datblygu rhaglen hyfforddiant mewn gwaith modern ac uchel ei werth i gynyddu gallu pobl ifanc i gael eu cyflogi; a (3) ymestyn pwerau benthyca awdurdodau lleol i £350 miliwn er mwyn iddynt allu cynorthwyo busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint gyda chronfeydd benthyca lleol. Yn ogystal â'r camau hyn, rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wneud pob peth o fewn ei gallu i wyrddroi'r sefyllfa bryderus hon ac i greu gwaith i Gymru er gwaethaf y toriadau i'r sector cyhoeddus gan Lywodraeth y DU. Mae'r cyfnod hwn yn un anodd, ac mae Plaid Ifanc yn credu bod y toriadau sy'n cael eu gorfodi arnom gan lywodraeth y glymblaid yn San Steffan yn gwbl afresymol. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai'r toriadau hynny atal Llywodraeth Cymru rhag gweithredu yn awr i helpu'r economi yng Nghymru. Mae diweithdra ymhlith yr ifanc wedi cyrraedd y lefelau gwaethaf erioed, ac mae diweithdra'n waeth yng Nghymru nag mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig, sy'n peri pryder; mae'n ymddangos ein bod yn mynd yn groes i'r duedd yn y DU. Mae perygl gwirioneddol y bydd y genhedlaeth hon o bobl ifanc rhwng 16 a 24 oed yn troi'n genhedlaeth goll. Maent mewn perygl o wynebu cynni ariannol am weddill eu bywydau oherwydd yr argyfwng swyddi y maent yn ei wynebu heddiw. Nid yw cael chwarter o'n pobl ifanc yn ddi-waith yn sefyllfa gynaliadwy, ac mae'n gam cyntaf ar lwybr peryglus at anawsterau economaidd i Gymru am ddegawdau i ddod. Rhaid cymryd camau effeithiol a chadarnhaol yn awr i wyrddroi'r duedd frawychus hon a sicrhau ein bod yn creu gwaith i Gymru.

Prif ddeisebydd: Cerith Rhys Jones

Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor: 4 Rhagfyr 2012

Nifer y llofnodion: 129

Jeff Cuthbert AC / AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau
Deputy Minister for Skills



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref
Ein cyf/Our ref JC/05518/12

William Powell AM
Chair Petition's committee
Ty Hywel
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

14 January 2013

Dear William,

Youth Unemployment in Wales

Thank you for your letter of 14 December 2012 outlining a petition from Plaid Cymru Youth, regarding concerns about youth unemployment.

Our absolute priority in these tough times is to create jobs and enable growth. Increasing employment opportunities for our young people remains a key aspect of this priority for the Welsh Government.

As part of our Programme for Government, we have introduced measures to increase employment opportunities for young people. These measures include: establishing Jobs Growth Wales for young people aged 16-24, extending apprenticeship opportunities, and establishing key employability programmes such as Traineeships for young people aged 16 to 18 and Steps to Employment for adults aged 18 plus.

Jobs Growth Wales

Jobs Growth Wales was launched in April 2012 following a successful pilot. The programme aims to create 4000 jobs opportunities across Wales each year, for the next three years, for unemployed young people aged 16-24, giving them real experience of work for a 6-month period. Participants will be paid at or above the National Minimum Wage for a minimum of 25 hours per week. To date the programme has created 4570 job opportunities and 2540 young people have taken up these opportunities. I anticipate that many young people will progress from Jobs Growth Wales into Apprenticeships.

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Tudalen 195
Wedi'i argraffu ar bapur wedi'i ailgylchu (100%)

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Apprenticeships

The Apprenticeship programme is a modern, high-value, 'in work' training programme and the Welsh Government is encouraging employers to recruit new apprentices via its Pathways to Apprenticeship programme, Young Recruits Programme, engagement with Anchor and Regionally Important Companies and via its Apprenticeship Matching Service.

We are committed to extending our Young Recruits Programme (YRP) initiative, which offers a wage subsidy to employers recruiting a 16-24 year old apprentice. The programme is available to support employers who are unable to recruit and support an apprentice due to the economic downturn. We have increased the number of places from 1000 in 2011/12 to 2000 in 2012/13.

The Apprenticeship Matching Service (AMS) is a web based service that enables employers to register their vacancies and AMS allows potential apprentices to search for, and apply for, apprenticeship vacancies online. The service is accessed through the Careers Wales website: www.careerswales.com.

Our Pathways to Apprenticeship programme offers an intensive, college-based option for young people unable to find an Apprenticeship place with an employer. We will continue in our commitment to increase apprenticeship opportunities through the Pathways to Apprenticeship programme, with a special focus on youth engagement and employment and tackling long term unemployment.

On 8 November 2012, the First Minister in a joint statement with Leanne Wood, Leader of Plaid Cymru, announced an additional £20m in the 2014-15 Draft Budget to support apprenticeships in Wales, targeted especially at those in the 16-24 age group. This is further to the £5m additional funding I announced to support apprenticeships at the National Training Federation Conference in October 2012.

I will be discussing with Plaid Cymru colleagues various proposals relating to this additional funding in due course. The petitioner's concerns about creating additional apprenticeship opportunities and the expansion of the Young Recruits programme will be considered.

Employability Programmes

The Welsh Government also introduced the Traineeship programme for 16-18 year olds and the Steps to Employment programme for adults aged 18 plus. These programmes aim to support the development of young people and adults by building confidence, improving employment skills and offering work experience with a view to the individual entering sustained employment or further training.

Borrowing Powers

The petition references the possibility of extending Local Authorities borrowing powers. Under the Local Government Act 2003, I can confirm that the extent of borrowing is actually controlled by local authorities themselves. There is no existing limit. However, in determining any borrowing they undertake, local authorities have to make reference to the "Prudential Code" which ensures that any borrowing is prudent, sustainable and affordable.

It is for Local Authorities to determine whether their funds should be used to support small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).

The Welsh Government offers support to SMEs and information on the support available can be found by accessing the following internet address:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/businessandeconomy/publications/110112wagsmeguide/;jsessionid=7EA128D349371D1CAF463B3FEC4DF52C?lang=en>.

Best wishes
Jeff Cuthbert

Jeff Cuthbert AC / AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau
Deputy Minister for Skills