

# Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

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Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – y Senedd	Marc Wyn Jones
Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 18 Hydref 2017	Clerc y Pwyllgor 0300 200 6363
Amser: 09.30	<a href="mailto:SeneddNHAMG@cynulliad.cymru">SeneddNHAMG@cynulliad.cymru</a>

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## Rhag-gyfarfod preifat (09.30 – 10.00)

Ymchwiliad i ailfeddwl am fwyd yng Nghymru – adborth gan ymweliadau rapporteur a thrafod ymatebion ysgrifenedig

### 1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datgan buddiannau

Dogfennau atodol:

### 2 Ymchwiliad i ailfeddwl am fwyd yng Nghymru – sesiwn dystiolaeth lafar ar gaffael bwyd

(10.00 – 11.00)

(Tudalennau 19 – 32)

Liz Lucas – Rheolwr Caffael, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili

Marcia Lewis – Rheolwr Arlwyo, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili

Keir Warner – Pennaeth Cyrchu, Partneriaeth Cydwasanaethau anfeddygol GIG Cymru

Dogfennau atodol:

Briff Ymchwil

Papur – Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru (Saesneg yn unig)

Papur – GIG (Saesneg yn unig)

### 3 Papur(au) i'w nodi

(11.00 – 11.10)

Dogfennau atodol:



**3.1 Llythyr gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ynghylch cyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2018–19**

(Tudalennau 33 – 35)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid

**3.2 Llythyr gan y Llywydd at y Cadeirydd ynghylch gweithredu Deddf Cymru 2017**

(Tudalen 36)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan y Llywydd

**3.3 Llythyr gan y Llywydd at Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch y Prif Ddiwrnod Penodedig**

(Tudalen 37)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan y Llywydd

**3.4 Llythyr oddi wrth Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig yn dilyn y sesiwn graffu gyffredinol y Pwyllgor ar 20 Gorffennaf**

(Tudalennau 38 – 41)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr oddi wrth Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig

**3.5 Llythyr oddi wrth Gyswilt Amgylchedd Cymru at Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig ynghylch adroddiad y Pwyllgor, 'Y Llanw'n Troi? Adroddiad ar yr ymchwiliad i ddull Llywodraeth Cymru o reoli Ardaloedd Morol Gwarchoddedig'**

(Tudalennau 42 – 46)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr oddi wrth Gyswilt Amgylchedd Cymru (Saesneg yn unig)

**3.6 Llythyr gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig at y Cadeirydd mewn ymateb i adroddiad y Pwyllgor, 'Dyfodol rheoli tir yng Nghymru'**

(Tudalennau 47 – 49)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig (Saesneg yn unig)

**3.7 Llythyr gan y Llywydd at y Cadeirydd ynglŷn â Senedd@Delyn**

(Tudalennau 50 – 51)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan y Llywydd

**3.8 Llythyr oddi wrth Gymdeithas Pysgotwyr Cymru at y Cadeirydd ynghylch adroddiad y Pwyllgor, 'Y Llanw'n Troi? Adroddiad at yr ymchwiliad i ddull Llywodraeth Cymru o reoli'r Ardaloedd Morol Gwarchoddedig'**

(Tudalennau 52 – 55)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr oddi wrth Gymdeithas Pysgotwyr Cymru (Saesneg yn unig)

**3.9 Llythyr gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau at Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant ynghylch diogelwch tân mewn tyrau o fflatiau yng Nghymru**

(Tudalennau 56 – 59)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau

**3.10 Llythyr gan y Cadeirydd at Gymdeithas Pysgotwyr Cymru fel ymateb i'w lythyr ynghylch adroddiad y Pwyllgor, 'Y Llanw'n Troi? Adroddiad ar yr ymchwiliad i ddull Llywodraeth Cymru o reoli Ardaloedd Morol Gwarchoddedig'.**

(Tudalennau 60 – 62)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Llythyr oddi wrth y Cadeirydd (Saesneg yn unig)

**4 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(vi) i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd am yr eitemau sy'n weddill.**

**Dogfennau atodol:**

**5 Ymchwiliad i ailfeddwl am fwyd yng Nghymru – trafodaeth breifat  
yn dilyn y sesiwn dystiolaeth lafar**

(11.10 – 11.40)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

**6 Trafod gwaith y Pwyllgor ar bolisïau ynni**

(11.40 – 12.00)

(Tudalennau 63 – 74)

**Dogfennau atodol:**

Papur preifat am bolisïau ynni

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

## **Inquiry into 'Rethinking Food in Wales' – Paper to Committee meeting on 18 October 2017**

Richard Dooner WLGA Efficiencies & Procurement.

### **Local Government Influence**

Councils provide support to the food industry, they regulate environmental health and they procure food for their own catering establishments. The provision of food in Schools influences the eating habits of the nation. It can also be the only decent meal some children get.

Like all public services, Local Authorities share a collective burden of responsibility in providing food that is safe and nutritious. Healthy attitudes to food in our communities are known to be a long term means to reduce the pressure on our health services. Food is integral to our lives, our economy and our communities. It matters.

### **Current Procurement Strategy**

As a collective strategy, Welsh Local Authorities have committed to undertaking their common and repetitive procurement collaboratively through the National Procurement Service (NPS). This common and repetitive procurement is managed on a category basis. Among the NPS categories are those for food and drink; which are estimated to be in the region of £25 million in value[1].

This value may be understated, being aggregated volume associated with collaborative contracting of food and drink produce through the NPS only. Additional spend might include that associated with service concessions, spin-out businesses, or other expenditure which include an element of food provision. Some local authorities have also chosen to make their own procurement arrangements. Caerphilly County Borough Council (CCBC) for example made a cabinet decision in December 2012 not to participate in National frameworks for food procurement.

The relative scale of procurement will however remain similar in relation to the size of the Welsh food industry; which reports a food and drink turnover of [£16.8 billion](#).

It is necessary to acknowledge operational difficulties associated with the provision of new NPS arrangements and the suitability of the arrangements. Some local authorities that signed up to the NPS are having to procure food via ageing legacy frameworks or local interim contracts. These are to maintain essential local suppliers and services and are not part of the strategic approach. Local Authorities have been working with the NPS to transition arrangements at the earliest opportunity.

There are however now concerns among officers that the issues experienced with the food category reflect some difficult truths; that food does not suit aggregation and needs to be an exception to the 'buying once for Wales' philosophy. As a result, transition has been halted while these matters are addressed.

Among the current priorities are to make arrangements that are suitable for application and that fair opportunity be given to local providers; including incumbent providers that are doing a good job and providing good value.

### **Procurement and Contracting Rules**

There is nothing in the rules to prevent the buying of food that is fresh, affordable and nutritious; nor to prevent buyers from engaging with local suppliers to develop sustainable and collaborative approaches to food.

Where locality matters, it is necessary to identify how and why it matters and build this in to both specification of requirements and determination of value. Likewise, in the determination of cost and value - procurement evaluation strategies can consider value in relation to each application. For example, in measuring Quality v Price against Cost only, and specification of value added characteristics for a more realistic measure of relative value.

The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act enables wider determination of value by public authorities in Wales. The Act does not take precedence over Public Procurement Rules; but it does help us to specify procurement differently. Policy makers might consider how to support this activity. Caerphilly County Borough Council is for example in a strong position to develop its own local supply chains using the PCR 2015 and the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act.

The Welsh Local Government Association, through its European Office and with the Local Government Association in England, has campaigned to make Public Procurement Rules more realistic and less administratively burdensome; with some success. The 2015 revision to Procurement and Contracting Rules enabled new processes such as Dynamic Purchasing Systems; which allow suppliers to enter competitive markets at any time (not just at contract renewal).

[We can do things now, in procurement, which we couldn't do before.](#) Policies can be made which exploit these new opportunities and achieve a better outcome for the public.

#### **Brexit.**

The 2015 update to the Procurement and Contracting Rules did much to improve them. It is important to remember here that current EU Procurement laws are embedded into UK law. These will not be changed (if they are at all) until Article 50 has been fully implemented and we have left the EU. We are not therefore expecting public contracting rules to change substantially in the immediate post-Brexit period.

There are however opportunities afforded in the legislative review. Among these, it would be useful to obtain clarity on the application of rules for state aid, particularly in the context of service concessions; which have great potential for the delivery of services where some or all of the funding is obtained from third parties.

The WLGA, with its LGA partners are continuing to press for more local flexibility and easier procurement rules after Brexit which would provide more community benefits and more growth opportunities for SMEs. It would also allow councils to promote local suppliers and local labour and ensure workers earn a decent wage.

There is immediate concern about the effect of Brexit on local economies. Brexit, or speculation about Brexit, affects investment decisions, pricing and availability of supply. This is an ongoing challenge for public service food buyers, as it is for all those who manage supply within the food industry.

#### **What we might do, right now:**

**Safety:** There is an inherent risk that as local arrangements become denuded of resource and new arrangements are made over larger footprints; that visibility in supply chains reduces, affecting safety. As an additional measure following the 2005 e-coli tragedy, a communication network was established linking food buyers in Local Government with Environmental Health Officers and front-line catering staff. This reported minor incidences of quality infringement such as damaged packaging or sub-standard produce across the wider network. Each incident might not be safety



critical; but in combination allowed early recognition of trends and intervention on a preventative basis. A similar method of early warning and intervention *by those with the power to change behaviour* can be implemented within new arrangements. CCBC consider that they can manage their supply chain risk effectively utilising (and in conjunction with) a third party food hygiene auditor which is procured and paid for directly. This is in direct contrast to how the NPS manage their supply chains due to the suppliers paying for and owning the audits themselves.

CCBC although a single entity, shares all food safety information with the NPS collaboratively to share knowledge and market intelligence about suppliers in line with the recommendations of the Pennington inquiry.

**Food in Schools:** Food in Schools is procured in line with The Healthy Eating in Schools (Nutritional Standards & Requirements) (Wales) Regulations 2013. The WLGA also provide supplementary information for information gathering for nutritional analysis so this could be included in the information. The Food in Schools programme encourages a high standard of provision and appreciation of food in Schools. The initiative can be further supported; as a catalyst for change.

**Collaborative Procurement & Market Making:** Public authorities can lead customers, by working with suppliers to evaluate, refine and develop ideas into fully working solutions. By setting challenging problems, organising technology contests and providing opportunities for demonstrators, their investment boosts innovation and helps new companies become established. This market-making role also encourages small enterprises with new ideas and reduces the risks of a new technology start-up.

CCBC for example involve Senior Responsible Officers in procurements to ensure the supply chains are developed and have a full understanding of how to tender. This makes it easier for the council to progress with innovative food procurement as a single entity; without having to entertain the needs and requirements of other organisations. These may act as a barrier to progression; particularly if the other organisations have different service requirements, such as bulk delivery into stores.

This is a possible role for combined authority structures, and local enterprise partnerships could become involved. Dedicated regional innovation budgets which could be deployed to support innovative procurement. Welsh public service organisations could identify common needs where they could benefit from innovative solutions and where shared solutions would allow more resources to be deployed and risks reduced. Suggestions:

- Joint development and implementation of innovation challenges to fulfil those needs
- Local Enterprise Partnerships could be more closely engaged in partnership procurement initiatives.

**Further information: Publication - “Healthier Food Procurement”**

<https://www.local.gov.uk/healthier-food-procurement>

## **Rethinking food in Wales**

### **Keir Warner - Head of Sourcing, NWSSP Procurement Services**

What role can public sector procurement policy makers play in ensuring Wales has;

- Healthy, locally produced food that is accessible and affordable & Sustainably produced food with high environmental and animal welfare standards

Public sector Procurement can contribute to the availability of more healthy, locally produced food at an affordable price by developing its sourcing strategies around this goal. This would aid in growing the supply base which could in turn shrink the marginal costs of producing these products for growers & manufacturers.

Based on current market trends however the cost of this would come at a premium, especially in the short term as they are often higher than less healthy/non locally sourced produce/products. This may therefore put a significant strain on Public Sector catering budgets that are already subject to cost improvement programmes.

With specific reference to high environmental and animal welfare standards NHS Wales require that a range of these criteria are satisfied as part of their current contract requirements i.e. Red Tractor, Farm Assurance Schemes and increased animal welfare standards.

- An innovative food industry sustaining high quality jobs;

Public sector Procurement can help to ensure that Wales has an innovative food industry that sustains high quality jobs by working in partnership with the food sector in order to ensure that products that are developed meet the needs of customers and experiences are shared.

In my view one of the significant challenges in this area is the fragmented nature of the food industry. This can make knowledge transfer more difficult and so significant support must be given to the market in areas such as R&D and training to foster improvement.

- What are the challenges and opportunities for procurement specialists arising from Brexit?

The challenges and opportunities for Procurement Specialists arising from Brexit are still highly ambiguous as no information relating to discussions regarding future procurement regulations has been publicised.

Outside of the impact of a possible change to procurement regulations however is the significant weakening of Sterling vs. Both the Euro and the USD since the referendum on the 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2016 which has resulted in higher import costs and the increased attractiveness of exports to UK producers; both have served to inflate domestic food prices.

There has also been significant press coverage relating to the potential impact of fewer EU/migrant workers within the UK food industry going forward, with predictions that this will serve to push up the cost of producing food in the UK.

There may be opportunities arising from Brexit relating to changing regulations, future trading relationships/arrangements and changes to subsidies for farmers i.e. alternatives to the CAP/CFP.

Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Plant, Pobl Ifanc ac Addysg  
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig  
Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chyfathrebu  
Cadeirydd Pwyllgor yr Economi, Seilwaith a Sgiliau  
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau  
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Gofal Cymdeithasol a Chwaraeon  
Cadeirydd Y Pwyllgor Materion Allanol a Deddfwriaeth Ychwanegol

20 Gorffennaf 2017

Annwyl Gadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau

## Cyllideb Ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru 2018–19

Yn ein cyfarfod ar 19 Gorffennaf, cytunodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ei ddull o graffu ar y gyllideb. Rwy'n ysgrifennu at holl Gadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau i rannu ein syniadau ac i annog eich pwyllgorau i ystyried sut y gallwch gyfrannu at gyflawni'r gwaith craffu mwyaf rhesymegol ac effeithiol ar gynlluniau gwariant y Llywodraeth.

Fel y gwyddoch dyma'r flwyddyn gyntaf y byddwn yn craffu ar y gyllideb ddrafft o dan y Rheolau Sefydlog diwygiedig a'r protocol cysylltiedig. Rwyf wedi trafod hyn gyda Chadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau yn y fforwm Cadeiryddion ar 12 Gorffennaf,

### Rhoi sylw i'r gyllideb

Rydym wedi cytuno i barhau â'r dull a ddilynwyd yn ystod blynyddoedd blaenorol, lle mae craffu ar y gyllideb yn canolbwyntio ar y pedair egwyddor o ran craffu ariannol: fforddiadwyedd, blaenoriaethu, gwerth am arian a phroses. Yr egwyddorion yw:

- **Fforddiadwyedd** – edrych ar y darlun mawr o ran cyfanswm y referniw a gwariant, ac a oes cydbwysedd priodol;
- **Blaenoriaethu** – a yw'r dyraniadau wedi'u rhannu rhwng sectorau/rhaglenni gwahanol mewn ffordd resymol y gellir ei chyfiawnhau?



- **Gwerth am arian** – yn y bôn, a yw cyrff cyhoeddus yn gwario eu dyraniadau yn dda – economi, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd (hynny yw) canlyniadau; a
- **Phrosesau'r gyllideb** – a ydynt yn effeithiol ac yn hygyrch ac a oes integreiddio rhwng cynllunio corfforaethol a chynllunio gwasanaethau, a rheoli perfformiad a rheoli ariannol?

Yn dilyn digwyddiad i randdeiliaid yng Ngogledd Cymru, rydym wedi nodi nifer o feysydd yr hoffem weld y gwaith craffu yn canolbwyntio arnynt, sef:

- *Cyllido byrddau iechyd lleol a gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol*
- *dull gweithredu o ran gwariant ataliol, a sut y cynrychiolir hyn wrth ddyrannu adnoddau. (Gwariant ataliol = gwariant sy'n canolbwyntio ar atal problemau a lliniaru ar y galw am wasanaethau yn y dyfodol, drwy ymyrryd yn gynnar);*
- *Cynaliadwyedd gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, arloesi a thrawsnewid gwasanaethau*
- *polisiau Llywodraeth Cymru i leihau tlodi a lliniaru effeithiau'r diwygiadau i'r gyfundrefn les*
- *Cynllunio a pharodrwydd Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer gadael yr Undeb Ewropeaidd*
- *Sut y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ddefnyddio pwerau newydd ynghylch trethi a benthyca*
- *Sut y mae tystiolaeth yn llywio gwaith Llywodraeth Cymru o osod blaenoriaethau a dyraniadau cyllid*
- *Sut y mae Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yn dylanwadu ar y gwaith o lunio polisiau*

Anogir chi i ddefnyddio rhai o'r meysydd hyn fel ffocws eich gwaith craffu ar y gyllideb.

### **Ymgynghoriad ar y gyllideb ddrafft**

Yn ôl yr arfer, byddwn yn cynnal ymgynghoriad ar ran yr holl Bwyllgorau yn ystod toriad yr haf a bydd yr ymatebion yn cael eu rhannu gyda chi yn yr hydref er mwyn helpu eich gwaith craffu ar y gyllideb ddrafft.



## Amserlen

Fel y gwyddoch erbyn hyn, mae'r dyddiadau ar gyfer y gyllideb ddrafft bellach wedi'u cytuno fel a ganlyn:

- Gosod amlinelliad o'r Gyllideb Ddrafft - 3 Hydref
- Gosod y Gyllideb Ddrafft fanwl - 24 Hydref
- Dyddiad cau ar gyfer adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid - 28 Tachwedd
- *Y ddadl ar y Gyllideb Ddrafft - 5 Rhagfyr*
- Cyflwyno Cynnig y Gyllideb Flynyddol - 19 Rhagfyr

Fel y gwyddoch mae'r darpariaethau mewn perthynas ag adrodd gan bwyllgorau polisi wedi newid, ac rydych yn gallu adrodd yn eich rhinwedd eich hun yn awr (os dymunwch), a gall eich adroddiadau gael eu defnyddio fel dogfen ategol i'r ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft. Fel Pwyllgor, rydym yn ystyried sut y gallwn gynnal rôl strategol, oruchwyliol mewn perthynas â chraffu ariannol, ond yn y cyfamser, os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau am unrhyw agwedd ar broses y gyllideb ddrafft, mae croeso i chi gysylltu â mi neu Bethan Davies, Clerc y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar 0300 200 6372, neu [Bethan.Davies@cynulliad.cymru](mailto:Bethan.Davies@cynulliad.cymru).

Yn gywir



Simon Thomas

Cadeirydd



Cadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau  
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
Bae Caerdydd  
CF99 1NA

18 Awst 2017

Annwyl Gadeirydd

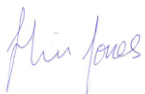
### **Deddf Cymru 2017: Prif Ddiwrnod Penodedig**

Diolch i chi am drafod ymgynghoriad Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar yr uchod yn eich Pwyllgor.

Gweler yn atodedig fy ymateb i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Yn sgil y sylwadau a ddaeth gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid a thrafodaethau gyda swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru, rwyf wedi awgrymu newid y dyddiad y bydd y model cadw pwerau yn dod i rym o 6 Ebrill 2018 i 1 Ebrill 2018, i gyd-fynd â'r dyddiad y bydd y trethi datganoledig newydd yn dod yn weithredol. Bydd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn nodi'r Prif Ddiwrnod Penodedig mewn Rheoliadau.

Byddaf yn eich rhoi gwybod i chi am unrhyw ohebiaeth bellach gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar y mater hwn.

Yn gywir



Elin Jones AC  
Llywydd

Amg



**Elin Jones AC, Llywydd**

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

**Elin Jones AM, Presiding Officer**

National Assembly for Wales

**Eitem 3.3**

Y Gwir Anrhydeddus Alun Cairns AS  
Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru  
1 Caspian Point  
Ffordd Caspian  
Bae Caerdydd  
CF10 4DQ

Eich cyf: 250SUB 17  
Ein cyf: PO210/EJ/HG

18 Awst 2017

Annwyl Alun

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 10 Gorffennaf yn cynnig 6 Ebrill 2018 fel y Prif Ddiwrnod Penodedig lle bydd y model cadw pwerau i Gymru yn dod i rym.

Rwyf wedi ystyried y cynigion rydych yn eu cyflwyno ac wedi ymgynghori â phwyllgorau'r Cynulliad. Ar y sail honno, rwy'n cytuno â chi y dylai'r trefniadau newydd ddod i rym ym mis Ebrill 2018 ar yr un diwrnod y bydd y trethi datganoledig newydd yn dod i rym - y Dreth Trafodiadau Tir a'r Dreth Gwarediadau Tirlenwi. Rwyf ar ddeall y bydd hyn yn digwydd ar 1 Ebrill 2018. Felly, byddwn i'n awgrymu y dylai'r Prif Ddiwrnod Penodedig fod ar 1 Ebrill 2018. Byddai hyn yn golygu bod y model cadw pwerau yn dod i rym ar Sul y Pasg.

Gwnaethoch hefyd nodi yn eich llythyr bod eich swyddogion yn ystyried a fyddai'r sesiwn seneddol dwy flynedd yn arwain at unrhyw oblygiadau i'r Cynigion Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol a allai fod angen. Edrychaf ymlaen at gael y wybodaeth hon maes o law.

Yn gywir

Elin Jones AC  
Llywydd

cc Cadeiryddion Pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad

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

**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru**

Bae Caerdydd, Caerdydd, CF99 1NA

Llywydd@cynulliad.cymru

www.cynulliad.cymru

0300 200 7403

**National Assembly for Wales**

Cardiff Bay, Cardiff, CF99 1NA

Llywydd@assembly.wales

www.assembly.wales

0300 200 7403

**Tudalen y pecyn 37**





Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref MA - P-LG-2821-17

Mike Hedges AC

Cadeirydd

Y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Materion Gwledig a'r Amgylchedd

seneddCCERA@assembly.wales

7 Medi 2017

Annwyl Mike

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 31 Gorffennaf ar ôl imi fod yn eich Pwyllgor ar 20 Gorffennaf.

## Rheoli'r Môr

Roedd yr aelodau wedi gofyn am ragor o wybodaeth ynghylch y cyllid sydd ar gael i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) ar gyfer gwaith rheoli morol. Yn y cyd-destun ariannol presennol, mae'n bwysig nodi bod CNC yn llwyddo i wneud ei ddyletswyddau statudol gyda'r arian sydd wedi'i ddyrannu iddo. Mae'r pwysau ariannol ar y sector cyhoeddus cyfan ym mhob rhan o'r DU yn her amhosib ei hosgoi. O ran monitro'r môr, mae fy Adran yn gweithio gydag CNC a'r Cyd-bwyllgor Cadwraeth Natur i ddarparu rhaglen ar gyfer monitro bioamrywiaeth y môr sydd wedi'i blaenoriaethu, yn gyson, yn fforddiadwy ac yn seiliedig ar risg.

Er nad yw cofnodion llawn Grŵp Cynghori Rhanddeiliaid Morol Cymru a Grŵp Cynghori ar Bysgodfeydd Morol Cymru yn cael eu cyhoeddi ar-lein, maen nhw ar gael o ofyn amdanynt. Ceir amlinelliad o'r trafodaethau a gofnodwyd mewn cyfarfodydd. Y bwriad yw eu cyhoeddi ar dudalen Môr a Physgodfeydd gwefan Llywodraeth Cymru o hyn ymlaen. Ar ôl pob un o gyfarfodydd Grŵp Cynghori a Rheoli Cymru ar Faterion Morol (WMAAG), cynhyrchir crynodeb o'r prif bwyntiau trafod ar ddogfen Negeseuon Allweddol a gyhoeddir ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru:

<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/marineandfisheries/stakeholder-engagement/wales-marine-strategic-advisory-group/?skip=1&lang=cy>

Cewch gopiâu o'r cofnodion gwreiddiol ac adroddiadau'r gweithdai o ofyn amdanynt. Gellir cyhoeddi nodiadau Grŵp Cyfeirio Rhanddeiliaid Cynllunio Morol o ofyn amdanynt nhw. Maen nhw'n grynodedb o'r trafodaethau sydd wedi'u cynnal. Mae nodiadau wedi'u gwneud o gyfarfodydd y Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen ar Gregyn Moch. Nid ydym wedi'u cyhoeddi ar-lein, ond maen nhw hefyd ar gael ichi eu gweld o ofyn amdanynt nhw.  
Dylech anfon unrhyw ymholiadau at: [marineandfisheries@cymru.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:marineandfisheries@cymru.gsi.gov.uk)

## Gadael yr Undeb Ewropeaidd

O ran goblygiadau gadael yr Undeb Ewropeaidd (UE), mae ein Papur Gwyn, *Diogelu Dyfodol Cymru*, yn esbonio'n safbwynt ynghylch yr angen am beirianwaith rhynglywodraethol newydd i gefnogi'r cytundebau y mae'r tair Gweinyddiaeth Ddatganoledig a Llywodraeth y DU wedi'u llofnodi o'u gwirfodd. Mae papur arall gennym, *Brexit a Datganoli*, yn pwysleisio'r angen am drefniadau ymgysylltu, cyd-benderfynu a chyddarparu newydd.

Rwyf yn gyson wedi pwysu ar Lywodraeth y DU i gofio'n hymrwymiad i sicrhau nad yw amddiffyniadau a safonau, sy'n dod â chymaint o fudd i bobl Cymru a lles cymdeithas yn gyffredinol, yn cael eu herydu.

O ran y sefyllfa fel ag y mae hi, mae'n bwysig nodi bod llawer o'r safonau yng nghyfreithiau'r UE yn deillio o ymrwymadau rhyngwladol ac y byddant felly yn parhau'n gymwys ar ôl gadael yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Cydnabyddir trwy'r byd bod Cymru eisoes wedi integreiddio'r arferion gorau yn y meysydd hyn trwy Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) a Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru). Mae gennym sylfaen glir ar gyfer cyflawni amcanion Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Amrywiaeth Fiolegol, Cytundeb Paris a Nodau Bydeang y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Mae'r safonau cyfredol yn rhan allweddol hefyd o'r enw da sydd gennym am ansawdd uchel a byddant yn bwysig yn y dyfodol i'n helpu i gystadlu mewn marchnadoedd rhyngwladol.

Mae cyfarfodydd Gweinidogol gyda'r Gweinyddiaethau Datganoledig a Defra wedi'u cynnal i drafod y broses o adael yr UE a'r cyfleoedd a'r heriau a ddaw yn sgil hynny. Yn fy ymwneud â Llywodraeth y DU, rwyf wedi pwysleisio bod angen i safiad y DU adlewyrchu anghenion Cymru ac nid cyd-destun a pholisïau Lloegr yn unig. Rwyf wedi sôn droeon am rôl datganoli o ran ein galluogi i ddatblygu polisïau, rheoliadau a rhaglenni yn unswydd ar gyfer cyd-destun ac anghenion unigryw Cymru. Byddwn yn cael cyfarfod arall â'm cydweinidogion yn Defra a'r Gweinyddiaethau Datganoledig ar 25 Medi, y cyntaf ers penodi Ysgrifennydd Gwladol newydd Defra. Cefais gyfarfod dwyochrog hefyd ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Defra yn y Sioe Fawr ar 24 Gorffennaf.

I ategu'r trafodaethau ar lefel Gweinidogion, mae cyfarfodydd yn cael eu cynnal bob mis o Grwpiau'r Uwch Swyddogion, gyda chynrychiolwyr o Defra a'r Gweinyddiaethau Datganoledig yn bresennol, gyda help saith gweithgor polisi gwahanol. Er bod y grwpiau hyn wedi rhoi cyfle i'm swyddogion leisio anghenion Cymru, gwaetha'r modd, mae llawer iawn eto i'w wneud. Nid ydym wedi cael gwybodaeth fanwl am y cynnydd a wnaed gan Lywodraeth y DU.

Bu llawer llai o gysylltiad rhyngom ag adrannau eraill Whitehall. Er hynny, mae fy swyddogion wrthi'n trafod â'r Adran Fusnes, Ynni a Strategaeth Ddiwydiannol (BEIS) trwy Fforwm Gadael yr UE y Gweinyddiaethau Datganoledig - fforwm sydd newydd ei greu. Cytunodd y fforwm i greu trefniadau ar gyfer sefydlu gweithgorau pwnc. Bydd un o'r rheini'n ymdrin â Hinsawdd sy'n Newid ac Ynni ac rydym wrthi'n ei sefydlu.

Ar ôl gadael yr UE, pan fydd unigolyn neu gorff yn mynd yn groes i ddeddfwriaeth amgylcheddol, y rheolydd penodedig, fel sy'n digwydd heddiw, fydd yn cymryd y camau a ddarperir yn y ddeddfwriaeth.

Ar hyn o bryd, Comisiwn yr UE a Llys Cyfiawnder Ewrop sy'n cadw golwg ar sut mae gwledydd yr UE yr gweithredu cyfreithiau'r UE. Nid yw Llywodraeth y DU wedi dweud y disodlir y rôl oruchwyliol hon ond fel ar hyn o bryd, bydd y cyhoedd yn dal yn gallu defnyddio'r llysoedd i ddwyn llywodraethau ac awdurdodau cyhoeddus i gyfrif.

Er nad yw'r llysoedd wedi'u datganoli, mae ein papur *Brexit a Datganoli* yn amlinellu hefyd ein barn ynghylch yr angen am berthynas newydd rhwng y gweinyddiaethau yn y meysydd lle ceir cymhwysedd cysylltiedig, er mwyn datblygu ffordd fwy soffistigedig o weithio yn y meysydd hyn i sicrhau llywodraethiant a darpariaeth well er lles dinasyddion. Mae ein papur yn cynnig trefniadau llywodraethu newydd, gan gynnwys mecanwaith dyfarnu annibynnol i unioni anghydfodau ynghylch gweithredu safonau y cytunwyd arnynt.

O ran maint y llwyth gwaith, rydym wedi cwmpasu'r 1,100 o ddarnau o ddeddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud â'r amgylchedd a materion gwledig sy'n tarddu o'r UE. Rydym wrthi'n ystyried faint o waith diwygio sydd ei angen i sicrhau bod y fframwaith deddfwriaethol yn effeithiol yn syth wedi gadael yr UE. Mae hynny'n cynnwys paratoi rhaglen o is-ddeddfwriaeth i wneud y diwygiadau hynny. Mae hwn yn waith mawr a rhaid peidio â gwneud yn fach ohono. Mae swyddogion wrthi'n ystyried beth sydd angen cael ei wneud er mwyn inni fod yn barod o'r diwrnod cyntaf ac maen nhw mewn cysylltiad â'u cydsyddogion yng Ngweinyddiaethau Datganoledig eraill a Llywodraeth y DU i lunio'r rhaglen deddfwriaethol.

## **Ynni Cymunedol**

Gan droi at eich sylwadau am ardrethi annomestig, rwy'n croesawu'r cyfraniad y mae cynlluniau ynni cymunedol yn ei wneud at ein huchelgais o ran ynni ac economïau lleol. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i helpu prosiectau ynni cymunedol oherwydd eu cyfraniad at ddatgarboneiddio a'r economi leol. Rydym yn cefnogi prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy cymunedol a lleol trwy ein gwasanaeth Ynni Lleol sy'n cynnig cymorth ariannol a thechnegol i fentrau cymdeithasol a busnesau bach a chanolig ledled Cymru i'w helpu i ddatblygu'u cynlluniau ynni adnewyddadwy eu hunain.

Mae ailbrisiu'r ardrethi annomestig wedi cael effaith anghymarus ar gynlluniau ynni dŵr, yn rhannol oherwydd rhai o'r rhagdybiaethau a wnaed yn y fethodoleg. Rydym wedi helpu nifer o gynlluniau ynni dŵr trwy'r gwasanaeth Ynni Lleol. Ond maen nhw wedi gweld eu helw'n crebachu yn sgil ailbrisiu ardrethi annomestig, arian a fyddai fel arall wedi cael ei ailfuddsoddi yn y gymuned leol. Effaith ailbrisiu ardrethi annomestig oedd un o'r meysydd gweithredu y gwnaeth y Grŵp Gorchwyl a Gorffen ar Ynni Dŵr ei nodi yn ei adroddiad imi yn gynharach eleni.

Rwy'n awyddus i weld cysondeb ar draws Llywodraeth Cymru o safbwynt datgarboneiddio. Rwyf wedi ymrwymo i unioni effaith ailbrisiu ardrethi annomestig ar brosiectau ynni dŵr ac rwy'n gweithio gydag Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gyllid a Llywodraeth Leol ar y mater.

## **Ansawdd aer**

O ran ein mesurau i wella ansawdd aer, cynhaliais ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus 12 wythnos yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf ynghylch sut i wneud y system rheoli ansawdd aer a sŵn yng Nghymru'n fwy effeithiol ac effeithlon a'i chysoni â'r ffyrdd o weithio a gynigir yn ein Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol.

Gan ddefnyddio'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, cyhoeddais ganllaw polisi statudol newydd i Awdurdodau Lleol yng Nghymru ar 15 Mehefin, Diwrnod Aer Glân, gan esbonio'r hyn a ddisgwyliwn ganddynt. Ar 6 Gorffennaf, wedi'r etholiadau llywodraeth leol, ysgrifennais at arweinydd pob Awdurdod Lleol, ynghylch y canllaw newydd a'r pwysigrwydd bod adrannau trafndiaeth, cynllunio ac amddiffyn y cyhoedd yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i roi cynlluniau gweithredu effeithiol ar waith a sicrhau canlyniadau da o ran iechyd y cyhoedd.

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n cyhoeddi canllawiau ar ansawdd aer i weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol yn GIG Cymru yn yr Hydref. Bydd yn esbonio'u rhan i osgoi effeithiau drwg llygredd aer ar iechyd. Byddwn hefyd yn cynnal rhagor o waith addysgu'r cyhoedd a chodi ymwybyddiaeth yn y maes.

Rydym yn defnyddio'r ymatebion i'n hymgyngghoriad cyhoeddus ac yn y cyfarfodydd rhwng fy swyddogion a swyddogion ansawdd aer Awdurdodau Lleol ledled Cymru i ailddrafftio ein polisi cynllunio cenedlaethol, Polisi Cynllunio Cymru.

At hynny, yn ein cyfraniad at gynllun ansawdd aer newydd y DU ar nitrogen deuocsid, rydym wedi ymrwmo i ddatblygu manylion fframwaith Ardal Aer Glân i Gymru. Caiff ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus arall ei gynnal, yn benodol ar hyn. Bydd is-grŵp Ford Gron Brexit fy Adran ar aer a hinsawdd yn gyfrwng i amrywiaeth eang o randdeiliaid i helpu â'r gwaith hwn dros yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf.

## **Arbed ynni**

Roedd y newidiadau a wnaed yn 2014 i Ran L (Arbed tanwydd a phŵer) y Rheoliadau Adeiladu'n cynnwys y gofyn bod cartrefi newydd yn arbed 8% yn fwy o ynni na'r gofynion blaenorol yn 2010. Mae angen 2-3 blynedd cyn bod newidiadau i'r Rheoliadau Adeiladu'n cael effaith. Hynny, yn bennaf, gan fod adeiladau wedi'u dylunio a'u cymeradwyo o dan reoliadau blaenorol tan hynny.

Mae gwaith ymchwil wedi dangos hefyd bod bwlch ym mherfformiad cartrefi newydd. Mae bwlch yn y perfformiad yn golygu'r gwahaniaeth rhwng safon yr effeithiolrwydd ynni y mae'r adeilad wedi'i ddylunio i'w chyrraedd a safon effeithiolrwydd yr adeilad ar ôl ei adeiladu. Gall hynny ddigwydd herwydd newidiadau ym manyleb y deunyddiau neu broblemau â'r gwaith adeiladu.

Cyhoeddais yn ddiweddar y bydd adolygiad o Ran L (Arbed tanwydd a phŵer) y Rheoliadau Adeiladu'n dechrau ym mis Medi gyda chyfarfod o Bwyllgor Cynghori Cymru ar y Rheoliadau Adeiladu.

Cofion



**Lesley Griffiths AC/AM**  
**Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig**  
**Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs**



Lesley Griffiths AM  
Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
CF99 1NA

19 September 2017

Dear Ms Griffiths,

**RE: CCERA Committee report: 'Turning the Tide? Report of the inquiry into Welsh Government's approach to Marine Protected Area management**

Following the publication of the report from the Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs (CCERA) Committee: 'Turning the Tide?', Wales Environment Link (WEL) would like to take this opportunity to provide you with our reflections regarding some of the Committee's recommendations, for your consideration ahead of publishing your response to the Assembly.

In particular, we would like to draw your attention to the following suggested interventions which would help to address some of the Committee's recommendations:

- A new MPA strategy for Wales with a vision that promotes the benefits of marine ecosystem recovery and protection for sustainable management of natural resources and the wellbeing of future generations and includes a commitment to no loss of protection under future arrangements following the UK leaving the European Union.
- For the opportunity of the Visit Wales initiative 'Year of the Sea' to be seized and maximised to support Welsh Government's work on Marine Protected Area management and designation.
- A review of funding for Marine Protected Area management to include:
  - Welsh Government marine staffing, including consideration of the impact of new offshore powers following implementation of the Wales Act
  - funding for an area-based approach, with each management area having a dedicated officer
  - funding for Natural Resources Wales to produce thorough site condition reports for all marine protected areas (and for consideration of this becoming a statutory requirement)
  - further funding for the MPA Condition Improvement Project (CIP) led by Natural Resources Wales
- Publication of MPA Steering Group minutes and for stakeholders to be invited as observers to this group

Below, we have assessed each of these recommendations in turn.

**Recommendation 1: For Wales to realise the benefits of its MPAs, sites must be managed effectively. The Welsh Government must provide leadership on this matter by developing, as a matter of urgency, an MPA strategy and ensuring that all management authorities, including the Welsh Government, are actively engaged in MPA management and fulfilling their duties and responsibilities.**

Whilst the management of MPAs in Wales is a shared responsibility, the Welsh Government has overall responsibility for Wales's compliance with EU and international obligations (including OSPAR) towards MPAs in the Welsh inshore area (as reflected within the Annex your letter on the 8<sup>th</sup> May 2017<sup>1</sup>). WEL therefore welcome your recent letter to all the Competent Authorities reminding them of their statutory duties with regards to MPA management and your written statement of the 2<sup>nd</sup> May<sup>2</sup> outlining your commitment to completing the Welsh contribution towards an ecologically coherent, well-managed network of Marine Protected Areas in the UK.

However, as outlined by the Committee, further action is needed from Welsh Government to demonstrate leadership on this matter. We agree with their conclusion that an MPA strategy would be a welcome first step towards this.

MPA management is key to the achievement of the UK Shared Vision<sup>3</sup> for 'clean, safe, healthy, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'. WEL suggest that this message should be championed through the creation of a MPA strategy and promoted to relevant authorities, stakeholders, and the Welsh public.

This message should also provide clarity on how protection and recovery of MPAs is key to the achievement of Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, the Wellbeing Goals and the many benefits that a well-managed network can bring to the people of Wales. More needs to be done to enhance the recognition of both the intrinsic value of our seas but also the socio-economic benefits that flow from marine protected areas.

The 'Year of the Sea' Visit Wales initiative could be one mechanism by which to celebrate how diverse our seas are and to show further commitment to the message that protection of this unique environment is essential for the wellbeing of current and future generations in Wales.

Through the creation of an MPA strategy, WEL would recommend that the Welsh Government also assess the likely impact of exiting the European Union on Welsh MPAs. We agree with the recommendation of the Committee that Welsh Government should commit to no loss of protection under future arrangements.

To ensure this, Welsh Government should support the faithful conversion of (and entirety of) the Bathing Waters Directive, the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, the Water Framework Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives, whilst also ensuring EU jurisprudence and EU law principles are maintained in EU law. This includes the precautionary principle, the 'polluter pays' principle and the principle of prevention at source. Welsh Government should also seek agreement with the UK Government about how marine environmental protections will be managed coherently in cross-border marine areas. In addition, it is critical that the 'right to challenge' remains and that future arrangements in are in line with the Aarhus Convention and not prohibitively expensive for applicants.

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<sup>1</sup> Letter from the Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs to Local Authority Leaders and Directors of the Environment, 8<sup>th</sup> May 2017

<sup>2</sup> Written Statement – Completing the Welsh contribution towards an ecologically coherent, well-managed network of Marine Protected Areas in the UK, Lesly Griffith, Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs, 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2017

<sup>3</sup> Our seas – a shared resource. High Level Marine Objectives, HM Government, 2009

**Recommendation 2: MPAs cannot be managed effectively without the appropriate level of resources, including funding and staffing. The Welsh Government must:**

**– ensure it has sufficient staffing to deliver its marine conservation responsibilities.**

The Welsh Government must ensure that marine management is given sufficient priority within the Food, Agriculture and Marine Directorate, by providing the resources required to enable marine conservation responsibilities to be carried out thoroughly and in a timely manner. The fundamental role of MPAs is the protection and management of marine habitats and species and, only once sufficient management and improvement projects are implemented, will we begin to achieve resilience of our marine ecosystem and truly realise the social and economic benefits that derive from our seas.

As of April 2018, implementation of the Wales Act will devolve marine licensing functions and nature conservation functions for the offshore area (the sea beyond 12 nautical miles to the median line) to Welsh Ministers. This will mean that the Welsh Government will have new management responsibilities for marine licensing functions in the offshore area, and for the protection of habitats and species, including the creation and management of new MPAs. The identification, designation and management (including monitoring and enforcement) of new MPAs will undoubtedly be a large new area of work for the Marine and Fisheries Division of Welsh Government, and we are therefore keen to see the additional resource required for this workload recognised and reflected in the Welsh Government's 2018-19 budget.

**– bring forward proposals for funding an area-based approach, with each management area having a dedicated officer**

An area-based approach with dedicated officers is key to effective management of marine protected areas. This is evidenced within Natural Resources Wales' supplementary evidence<sup>4</sup> to the committee. Within this, Natural Resources Wales list 3 case studies and 9 supplementary examples of marine protected area management taking place in Wales. Out of these 12 examples, 6 of the projects are taking place in the Pen Llŷn a'r Sarnau SAC and are dependent on the presence of the full-time SAC officer. Another 3 of these 12 examples are of the work of Skomer Marine Conservation Zone staff. Two further examples are dependent on the SAC officers in Pembrokeshire Marine SAC and the Severn Estuary EMS. Therefore, out of these 12 examples, 11 of the management examples are dependent on local staff.

WEL therefore thoroughly supports the Committee's findings that the Welsh Government should bring forward proposals for funding an area-based approach to MPA management, with each management area having a dedicated officer so that more marine protected areas are covered by projects such as those highlighted by NRW. This approach to MPA management would provide a range of benefits, including; supporting the control of activities that are not regulated (e.g. those which do not require a marine licence); provide much needed support for the development habitats and species recovery projects; provide local liaison with stakeholders; and help to meet MPA monitoring needs.

It is our understanding that it is the funding model that was rejected by the Welsh Government's MPA Steering Group and not the principle of having these officers for each area. We therefore urge the Welsh Government to re-allocate budgets to finance this much needed approach. From listening to witnesses, it appears to be a shared view that it is only once the Welsh Government demonstrates a greater financial commitment to managing MPAs can they expect relevant authorities to give their legal duties a similar level of priority and, ultimately, identify ways to also resource this need.

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<sup>4</sup> Briefing note: Management of Marine Protected Areas in Wales, Natural Resources Wales, June 2017



**– ensure that Natural Resources Wales has sufficient resources to undertake its responsibilities for MPA management and improvements to the condition of the Wales Natura 2000 Network**

With regards to NRW's resourcing, we heard in their evidence that NRW's budget is "*shrinking*" and that, despite this year being a respite that they must still downsize their organisation. This is a big concern for MPA management given they have highlighted in subsequent written evidence that NRW's marine monitoring programme is currently running at a "*minimum service*" and that "*resources are challenging*".

Site condition reporting is also highlighted by NRW as being an area that is challenging to resource. Whilst not a statutory requirement, site condition reports are the tool that most partners, management authorities, and the Welsh Government, request from NRW to support effective MPA management decisions. The lack of ability to resource this work is therefore very alarming and hampering the very authorities Welsh Government have tasked to undertake these duties. WEL would welcome a prioritisation of site condition reporting within the MPA strategy, to include funding prioritisation and consideration of whether they should become a statutory requirement. This is also highly relevant to recommendation 10 of the Committee: "*the Welsh Government should ensure that reporting of Welsh MPA site condition and status currently required under European legislation is undertaken regularly after the UK exits the European Union, with reports published and provided to management authorities in a timely manner.*"

In addition, since NRW commenced work on its MPA Condition Improvement Project (CIP) in 2016, for the majority of these actions identified, funding has yet to be found to complete delivery. To provide some examples as listed in their supplementary written evidence<sup>5</sup>; less than half the actions are underway for invasive species, pollution and waste and water management, and many are yet to be progressed with regards to actions needed to manage coastal access and recreation. WEL therefore suggest that funding for the MPA Condition Improvement Project (CIP) is also prioritised.

We therefore strongly agree with the conclusion reached by the Committee that the Welsh Government needs to provide sufficient resources to NRW in order to undertake its responsibilities for MPA management and improvements to the condition of the Wales Natura 2000 Network.

**Recommendation 3: The Welsh Government must increase public awareness of MPAs and improve its engagement with stakeholders and the public. It must also operate in a more transparent and efficient way, publishing information about the activities of the specialist groups it leads and ensuring stakeholders are fully engaged in the development of the MPA strategy.**

We welcome your commitment to publish information, including the reports, minutes and the agendas of the Welsh Government's MPA Steering Group on the Welsh Government's website. Some witnesses in the Committee's evidence sessions suggested that there are times that discussions and the resolutions of the group are not being accurately reported within the minutes, so we request that this is looked into further. As yet, we have not been alerted as to where these minutes are located and we feel that this needs to be relayed to marine stakeholders.

Given that the MPA Steering Group is the mechanism by which a large amount of decision making is taking place, we feel that such meetings should be subject to full scrutiny. We ask that interested stakeholders be able to sit on this group as observers going forwards.

In addition, we would request greater transparency and accessibility to the documents associated with additional stakeholder groups (in particular the (WMAAG/WMSAG and WMFAG), where stakeholders cannot access electronic copies of minutes nor presentations retrospectively, and these are often only circulated via email at a much later date.

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<sup>5</sup> Briefing note: Management of Marine Protected Areas in Wales, Natural Resources Wales, June 2017



The 'Year of the Sea' provides the Welsh Government with a fantastic opportunity to raise the profile of Marine Protected Areas in 2018. We hope that the Cabinet Secretary will use this opportunity to promote MPAs, including why they need our protection, and the vast benefits that effective management can bring to people and visitors to Wales.

We look forward to hearing your response to the Committee's report and hope you find these considerations useful.

Yours Sincerely,

Gill Bell  
 Chair, WEL Marine Working Group

**Wales Environment Link (WEL)** is a network of environmental, countryside and heritage Non-Governmental Organisations in Wales, most of whom have an all-Wales remit. WEL is officially designated the intermediary body between the government and the environmental NGO sector in Wales. Our vision is a healthy, sustainably managed environment and countryside with safeguarded heritage in which the people of Wales and future generations can prosper.



Registered Charity Number / Rhif Elusen Gofrestredig: 1022675  
 Chair / Cadeirydd: Roger Thomas      Director / Cyfarwyddwraig: Karen Whitfield



**Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs**

The Rt Hon Michael Gove MP  
From the Secretary of State for Environment, Food  
and Rural Affairs

Nobel House  
17 Smith Square  
London SW1P 3JR

T 03459 335577  
defra.helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk  
[www.gov.uk/defra](http://www.gov.uk/defra)

Mike Hedges AM  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff  
CF99 1NA

Our ref: PO2017/00468/KW

21st September 2017

20 Mike,

Thank you for your letter of 20 June enclosing your Committee's report on the future of land management in Wales. Please accept my apologies for the unacceptable delay in responding.

I was delighted to attend the Royal Welsh Show in July where I met my Welsh Government counterpart, Lesley Griffiths AM, farming unions and farmers. I also met the Secretary of State for Wales and the farming unions in advance of this visit to develop and strengthen these relationships and I look forward to maintaining them going forward.

Leaving the EU means that we will have an unparalleled opportunity to develop alternative domestic arrangements for farming and rural land use that can better contribute to a strong and productive economy, a world leading food and farming industry and a cleaner, healthier environment. Supporting the UK's farmers will form an important part of our exit from the EU.

As we develop our proposals for agriculture reform, we will continue to listen to, and engage with, those who have a shared interest and responsibility for the future of the industries. I have shared your thoughtful report with the relevant officials who will use it to inform their thinking to develop future policy. My comments on the issues you have raised are set out below.

### **Single market**

As we leave the EU we are not looking to retain membership of the Single Market, but to develop a bold and ambitious free trade agreement as part of a new, deep and special partnership with the EU. We want to have the greatest possible tariff-free and barrier-free trade with our European neighbours, as well as to negotiate our own trade agreements around the world, to make sure that UK companies have the maximum freedom to trade with and operate within European markets.

### **Welsh lamb**

The UK government recognises the benefits from protecting the very best of our traditional and geographical food products, including Welsh lamb, which has, of course, been awarded 'Protected Geographical Indication' status. We continue to work with producers to make sure appropriate protections are in place, now and after we leave the EU, to make sure these high quality, characteristic and territorially important food products remain protected from imitation.

We have huge ambitions for the farming industry: we are determined to grow more, sell more and export more great Welsh and British food. We will work to make sure that the UK has a productive, resilient and trusted agriculture sector.

It will be a priority to maintain the UK's high standards of food safety and of animal welfare. Any trade deals we enter into will need to be right for consumers, businesses and farmers, and will need to continue to protect our environment.

### **Constitutional arrangements**

The UK government is also absolutely committed to the devolution settlements. The First Secretary of State, Damian Green, wrote to the First Minister for Wales, Carwyn Jones on 12 July and they have met subsequently. His letter and the discussion they had earlier this month recognised that close working between the UK and Welsh governments is clearly going to be needed throughout the EU Exit negotiations.

Our objectives throughout this engagement are to deliver certainty and continuity for farming businesses throughout the UK but also to allow for all of us to scrutinise the need for common frameworks properly. We need to examine what frameworks are needed and, where they interact with the devolution settlement, how to proceed in a way that will work best for Wales and everyone in the UK. It is the aim of the UK government to establish common frameworks only where they are needed, and remains our expectation that the outcome of this process will be a significant increase in the decision making power of each devolved administration.

### **Access to labour**

The food and farming sector needs to attract, retain and develop talented people. The sector offers diverse and exciting career opportunities and we want it to be a career destination of choice.

The UK government has previously announced its intention to commission advice from the Migration Advisory Committee to better understand the reliance on EU migrant workers across the economy and consider the UK's labour market needs, and to consult business and communities on options to shape our future immigration system.

Access to a sufficient and appropriately skilled workforce is essential for the whole food chain. The UK government is committed to ensuring that there is a strong skills system that can drive increases in productivity, improvements in social mobility, and help make a success of EU exit.

Until we have left the EU, the UK will remain a member with all of the rights and obligations that membership entails and employers in the agricultural and food processing sectors are free to continue to recruit EU workers to meet their labour needs.

### **Agricultural support**

Leaving the EU means leaving the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). We now have an historic opportunity to take back control of our policies on agriculture and the environment. We will be able to design new policies tailored to UK agriculture, countryside and the environment, and provide better value for money to the UK taxpayer.

The UK government has pledged to continue to commit the same cash total in funds for farm support for the duration of this parliament, providing much needed certainty to farmers and landowners.

British food enjoys a reputation for quality that has been built on high animal welfare standards, strong environmental protections and the dedication of farmers and growers to meeting ever more demanding consumer expectations. We want to support farmers to grow more, sell more and export more great British food.

Continued support is critically important, and so is reform.

The UK government has pledged to work with farmers, food producers and environmental experts across Britain to devise a new agri-environment system, to be introduced in the following Parliament.

We want to make sure that we have system of agricultural support that respects the work of farmers and puts environmental protection and enhancement first. That means support for woodland creation and tree planting, encouraging biodiversity and high standards of animal welfare.

Decisions on the replacement of EU funding will be taken in light of wider UK strategic priorities and other domestic spending decisions. As we transition to longer term arrangements, we will make sure we continue to engage meaningfully with the devolved administrations and that their circumstances are taken into account.

Thank you again for your letter.

With every good wish,

Yrs,  
M  
/

**Michael Gove**

Cadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau  
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
Bae Caerdydd  
CF99 1NA

Eich cyf:  
Ein cyf: EJ/GH

28 Medi 2017

Annwyl Gadeirydd

Dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf, rydym wedi mynd â gwaith y Cynulliad i bobl Cymru drwy fenter Senedd@. Hyd yn hyn, rydym wedi mynd â'r fenter ar daith i Wrecsam, Abertawe a Chasnewydd. Gwnaethom ddewis y lleoliadau hyn am fod nifer y rhai a bleidleisiodd yno yn etholiadau'r Cynulliad yn 2011 a 2016 yn arbennig o isel.

Cyflwynwyd rhaglen gynhwysfawr o ddigwyddiadau, ymweliadau a gweithdai fel rhan o Senedd@Wrecsam, Senedd @Abertawe a Senedd@Casnewydd, a gwnaethom gynnwys miloedd o bobl yn uniongyrchol yng ngwaith y Cynulliad. Gwnaethom hefyd feithrin perthnasau gwaith â sefydliadau lleol pwysig a'r cyfryngau lleol. Er mwyn cynnal y momentwm a grëwyd drwy ein hymweliadau â'r trefi hyn, a chan adeiladu ar y gwersi a ddysgwyd, rwy'n awyddus i gynnal digwyddiad arall fel rhan o fenter Senedd@ yn ystod yr wythnos sy'n dechrau ar 13 Tachwedd 2017. Etholaeth Delyn yw'r lleoliad a ddewiswyd ar gyfer menter nesaf Senedd@.

Un o brif ganfyddiadau'r gwerthusiad o fentrau blaenorol Senedd@ oedd bod angen galluogi pwyllgorau i ystyried eu cyfranogiad posibl yn llawer cynharach yn y broses gynllunio. Felly, rwy'n gwahodd unrhyw awgrymiadau sydd gan eich pwyllgor ynghylch sut y gallai gymryd rhan yn Senedd@Delyn.

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



**Elin Jones AC, Llywydd**

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

**Elin Jones AM, Presiding Officer**

National Assembly for Wales

Yn y gorffennol, mae pwyllgorau wedi cynnal cyfarfodydd ffurfiol mewn lleoliadau cymunedol fel rhan o fentrau Senedd@, gan achub ar y cyfle i annog pobl i gymryd rhan yn eu gwaith. Bydd Senedd@Delyn yn gyfle gwych i'ch pwyllgor godi ei broffil ac ymgysylltu â'r cyfryngau a llawer o sefydliadau lleol.

Os bydd angen rhagor o wybodaeth arnoch, cysylltwch â Geraint Huxtable drwy ffonio 0300 200 6277 neu drwy anfon neges e-bost:

[Geraint.Huxtable@Cynulliad.Cymru](mailto:Geraint.Huxtable@Cynulliad.Cymru)

Diolch ymlaen llaw am eich cymorth.

Yn gywir

Elin Jones AC  
Llywydd

# Eitem 3.8



Welsh Fisherman's Association  
Cymdeithas Pysgotwyr Cymru

The national voice of Welsh fishermen

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Email to: [SeneddCCERA@assembly.wales](mailto:SeneddCCERA@assembly.wales)

29<sup>th</sup> September 2017

Dear Chairman

Re: **Turning the Tide**

Further to the recent publication of the Climate Change Environment & Rural Affairs Committee (CCERA) Report "Turning the Tide" summarising the Committee's inquiry into the Welsh governments approach to Marine Protected Area management, I am pressed to write on behalf of the Welsh Fisherman's Association-Cymdeithas Pysgotwyr Cymru (WFA-CPC) to express our concerns regarding our experience of the Inquiries engagement process and the reports content:

**ENGAGEMENT:**

- The WFA-CPC is the national representative body for Fishermen's Associations in Wales, our organisation is recognised as such by our Scottish, English and Northern Irish counterparts and importantly by Welsh Government. As Chief Executive, I have provided written and oral evidence to the former Environment and Sustainability Committee on numerous occasions. As such our organisational contact details are on record with the Assembly Researchers. However, neither the WFA-CPC nor any of our member associations were approached by the Committee's engagement/outreach to participate in this CCERA Inquiry into the management of MPA's, instead we learnt of Inquiry via 'Twitter' sometime after the formal launch in January 2017. In our view this was not transparent, equitable or inclusive and we believe fails to meet statutory obligations set through the Wellbeing & Future Generations Act 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016:
- Throughout the 'Turning the Tide' Report there is repeated reference to a Survey regarding the management of Welsh seas. The survey was conducted by the National Assembly Outreach Team but again the WFA-CPC were not invited to participate even though our contact details are held by the Assembly Researchers. In fact, we only learnt about the Survey in the Turning the Tide Report and by then it was too late to contribute. This also was not transparent, equitable or inclusive.
- According to the 'Turning the Tide' Report, 859 public responses were received to the Inquiry which were made to the Survey, however, no breakdown of Survey respondents have been supplied indicating who participated (Annex A & B only refer to written and oral evidence submitted). This is surprising given that the survey results may have influenced the Committee's recommendations and may influence readers of the Report. This is not transparent.
- The objectivity and balance of the Report is also questionable. A number of the contributors have a vested interest in marine protected areas and broadly represent a narrow segment of Welsh society. The views they express would largely be similar, however, smaller less prominent sections of society, such as fishing communities, if anything deserve a greater effort and balance to ensure their views are received and fully considered. For any process to be fair and reasonable it must fundamentally be objective, balanced and inclusive.



- Whilst in the main, contributors of written information generally remained within the consultation guidance of limiting answers to questions to 250 words there was an exception for one individual who was granted permission by Assembly staff to submit a 32 page response to the main Inquiry. From a stakeholder engagement point of view it would appear inconsistent and unequal to change guidance for one person whose views were well represented by their sectors contribution. This individual's contribution is referenced 7 times within the Report whilst none of the written evidence submitted by other individuals was quoted at all. The particular individual concerned is a former EMSO who the report recommends should be funded again by Welsh Government. This was not a balanced and objective conclusion.
- The 'Turning the Tide' Report references quotes by contributors through each of the four chapters, the WFA-CPC are noticeably underrepresented in terms of inclusion and contribution to the Inquiry:

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>NO. OF QUOTES USED:</u>	<u>%</u>
Environmental Groups	26	51%
Relevant Authorities Groups and EMSO's	14	27%
Individual / One of Four?	7	14%
WFA-CPC	4	8%
	=====	
	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>

### General

During my oral evidence to the Committee, with no prior notification I was asked questions about the Cabinet Secretary for Environment & Rural Affairs decision to proceed with newly proposed management measures to support a sustainable scallop fishery in Cardigan Bay. I was not prepared or expecting questions other than those published in the Inquiry. We subsequently provided additional written evidence as requested which has not appeared in the annexes or been considered within the Report.

### CHAPTER 02 – STRATGIC DIRECTION & LEADERSHIP:

**14** – NRW's recent evidence to this Inquiry stated that WG were providing a strong lead through the Marine & Fisheries Division, Marine Transition Programme and the MPA Steering Group etc. why would the Committee use misleading and old (2012) evidence by the former CCW within this section of the Report rather than NRW's – New Evidence to this Inquiry?

**15/16** – Only reflects the opinions of others and does not include the views expressed by the WFA-CPC or the Statutory Nature conservation Advisors – NRW. This would appear to be selective use of contributions:

### STAFFING & RESOURCES:

We would agree that the appropriate level of resource is critical given the additional responsibilities in the marine area resulting from cSAC designation and the 'Wales Act' and indeed the wider resource demands arising from the UK decision to exit the EU. We would advocate an immediate and ongoing review of resource/recruitment to ensure that policy objectives pre and post exit do not compromise, preparations for Wales' 'Day 1 Readiness'.



**For CCERA interest: Staff resources re Marine & Fisheries England:-**

DEFRA	400 -600
MMO	400
IFCA's	<u>150-200</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>950 – 1750</b>

**Wales Marine & Fisheries Staff Total 63**

**25** - Refers to a disappointment from Environmental representatives that the WNMP will not take sufficient account of the impact of activities in MPA's. The regulatory framework already exists to manage activities within MPA's that is the purpose of the Nature Directives. It is not the purpose of the Marine Plan to duplicate and create confusion, the Marine Plan's purpose is to inform an evidence based plan led approach to assist consenting authorities in terms of future development within the Welsh marine plan area:

**28 & 30** - Preference for 7 management areas in Wales' seas each with a site officer approximate cost of £50,000 per site per year with additional funding for delivering projects:

$£50,000 \times 7 = £350,000$  per year  $\times 6$  years (statutory reporting period) = £2.1 million

Given the recent move from core funding by NRW to project based activity this proposal would appear costly and regressive.

**GREATER PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF MPA'S**

**42, 43 & 45** - A number of EMSO have been in post for decades, if public awareness and understanding have not improved in that period, that presumably is one of the reasons why NRW have moved to a project led funding model. This approach follows the strategic work of the LIFE N2K Prioritised Improvement Project and would fund outputs rather than exclusively EMSO Posts

**CHAPTER 03. – THE NETWORK OF MPAs in WALES**

**58. Correction:-**

**Table 1:** Marine SAC's in Wales (not including SPA's) = 5,592km<sup>2</sup>  
Marine cSAC's in Wales (same level of protection) = 12,498km<sup>2</sup>  
Total EMS = 18,081km<sup>2</sup>  
The Welsh marine area overall total = 30,723km<sup>2</sup>  
(as depicted by blue boundary map Page 24) and thereby is in excess of 50% of Welsh seas:

**For information and contrast: -** Welsh land area = 20,782km<sup>2</sup>

Welsh land SAC's & SPA's = 1,478km<sup>2</sup> total:

**63, 64 & 65** – the selected sector contributions presented in these sections of the Report refer to favourable conservation status (FCS) as required by the EU Nature Directives with opinion being expressed in respect of marine SAC feature condition – the WFA submitted detailed evidence regarding the UK statutory reporting process to the EU in response to questions 3 & 10 of the Inquiry consultation. Within our written evidence we explain the misrepresentation of unfavourable condition at a Welsh marine level. Disappointingly the

WFA's evidence is not presented within the Chapter of the Report and therefore the Report fails to present a balanced and objective position and continues to support a misrepresented negative conclusion:

**68** – Several witnesses expressed opinion (supported by a 2012 UK joint statement), however Welsh Government requested the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) to undertake an analysis of progress towards the development of an ecologically coherent network of MPA's in waters around Wales in 2016. JNCC summarised that “the MPA's in Welsh territorial waters make a substantial contribution towards the aim for an ecologically coherent network in the wider Irish Sea, Western Channel and Celtic Sea CP2 regions”. Highly protected sites or Reference Areas were not considered within the JNCC Report as a component or gap to achieving the Welsh contribution towards an ecologically coherent network.

Sites for mobile species have been approved by Welsh Ministers and Candidate SAC's for Harbour Porpoise which receive the same level of policy protection as a fully designated SAC. Furthermore, MCZ designations within the Welsh offshore will become the responsibility of Welsh Ministers in April 2018 through the Provision of Powers under the Wales Act.

In our considered opinion “Turning the Tide” is disappointing and unrepresentative of strategic direction and MPA progress within the Welsh marine area (acknowledged within WFA evidence submission). This raises further concern with regard to objectivity, inclusiveness, bias and equality.

#### **DATA & EVIDENCE**

**77** – Environmental organisations contributions, opinions only feature to support a presumed negative opinion regarding the progress of Assessing Welsh Fishing Activities. It is widely accepted that the high risk mobile fishing activities already assessed by the project are not historically or currently taking place on sensitive features. The project has established a transparent evidence base for WG to consider where necessary, management responses in consideration of constrained resources a risk based and evidence led approach has been applied by WG. As in preceding sections a one-sided opinion is repeatedly presented within the Committees Report – not transparent, inclusive or objective.

The WFA-CPC fully supports the sustainable management of natural resources and is a strong advocate for adaptive management within an ecosystem based approach underpinned by evidence led decision making, we believe that this is the best way to inform and engage all marine users equally, fairly and constructively.

In conclusion, the WFA-CPC lacks confidence in the CCERA Report which appears to be largely bias towards the views and opinions of a few individual organisations pursuing a narrow agenda. Given the time and effort necessary to prepare and submit formal evidence to Committee Inquiries we respectfully remain concerned as to the value of any further contribution by the WFA-CPC to future Marine & Fisheries related Committee Inquiries unless or until we are assured to the contrary.

Yours sincerely

Jim Evans

for and on behalf of

Welsh Fisherman's Association – Cymdeithas Pysgotwyr Cymru Cyf

Carl Sargeant AC  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gymunedau a Phlant

4 Hydref 2017

Annwyl Carl

## Diogelwch Tân mewn Tyrau o Fflatiau yng Nghymru

Diolch i chi ac i Lesley am roi tystiolaeth lafar ar 27 Medi. Yn dilyn y sesiwn, hoffem ofyn am wybodaeth bellach ac eglurder ar nifer o faterion. Er mwyn bod yn gyflawn, rwyf hefyd wedi cynnwys y meysydd lle rydych chi neu eich swyddogion wedi ymrwmo i ddarparu rhagor o wybodaeth.

### Grŵp Cyngori ar Ddiogelwch Tân

Rydym yn croesawu'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gan y Grŵp Cyngori ar Ddiogelwch Tân, a nodir y bydd y Grŵp yn rhoi cyngor cychwynol i chi yr wythnos hon. Rydym yn croesawu eich ymrwymiad i wneud rhyw fath o ddatganiad i'r Aelodau, naill ai'n ysgrifenedig neu mewn datganiad llafar, yn fuan iawn. Fodd bynnag, yng ngoleuni pwysigrwydd y materion hyn, byddwn yn ddiolchgar am unrhyw awgrymiadau ynghylch sut y gallwn gyflawni ein rôl o graffu o ran gwaith y grŵp, ei gyngor a'i argymhellion ynghyd â'ch ymateb. Byddai cyhoeddi'r argymhellion a'r ymateb, er enghraifft, yn helpu i graffu'n effeithiol ac yn rhoi sicrwydd i'r cyhoedd ynghylch penderfyniadau a wneir.

Buasem hefyd yn gwerthfawrogi pe gallech roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Pwyllgor ynghylch gwaith y Grŵp, ac unrhyw waith pellach y byddwch yn comisiynu'r Grŵp i'w wneud.



## Y sector preifat

Er ein bod yn cydnabod gwaith yr holl bartneriaid i ymgysylltu â'r sector preifat, rydym yn pryderu bod perchenogion / asiantau rheoli 31 o dyrau o fflatiau, yr ydych wedi methu â chysylltu â nhw. Rydym hefyd yn pryderu nad oes nifer derfynol ar faint o dyrau o fflatiau sydd mewn perchnogaeth breifat ledled Cymru. Rydym am sicrhau bod trigolion yn y sector preifat yn cael yr un lefel o wybodaeth a chymorth â'r rheini mewn tai cymdeithasol.

A allech chi ddarparu rhagor o wybodaeth am sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol a Llywodraeth Cymru yn nodi pob twr o fflatiau preswyl mewn perchnogaeth breifat? A ydych yn hyderus bod awdurdodau lleol yn defnyddio'r holl bwerau sydd ar gael iddynt i sicrhau bod blociau o fflatiau sydd mewn perchnogaeth breifat yn bodloni eu rhwymedigaethau ac yn ymgysylltu â thrigolion?

Mae wedi dod i'n sylw bod pryderon y gallai fod yn anodd i bobl sicrhau morgeisi ar eiddo mewn blociau o fflatiau, hyd yn oed os nad oes cladin ar y blociau. A yw hwn yn fater y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymwybodol ohono? Os felly, beth yw eich barn ar fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn?

Yn ystod y sesiwn dystiolaeth lafar, fe wnaethom archwilio'r mater o ariannu gwaith adferol yn y sector tai cymdeithasol, a dywedasoch mai mater i landlordiaid oedd hwn. Rydym yn ymwybodol bod pryderon yn y sector preifat hefyd y gallai'r gost o gael gwared â chladin ddisgyn ar ysgwyddau trigolion, ac efallai na allent ariannu gwaith o'r fath. Pa gefnogaeth, os o gwbl, fyddai ar gael i drigolion y gofynnir iddynt ariannu'r costau llawn eu hunain?

Pan gawsom dystiolaeth gyntaf ym mis Gorffennaf, clywsom am bryderon nad oedd gan denantiaid yn y sector preifat ddigon o gefnogaeth i ymgysylltu â'u landlordiaid a'u herio pan fyddai angen. Byddem yn croesawu rhagor o wybodaeth am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i helpu i gefnogi tenantiaid yn y sector rhentu preifat ar y mater hwn.



## Systemau Chwistrellu

Archwiliwyd dau fater mewn perthynas â chwistrellu; gweithredu Mesur Diogelwch Tân Domestig (Cymru) 2011 a gosod systemau chwistrellu ar ôl adeiladu mewn blociau o fflatiau.

O ran y mater cyntaf, cytunodd swyddogion i roi mwy o fanylion am nifer yr adeiladau newydd nad oes angen gosod chwistrellau ynddynt oherwydd bod datblygwyr wedi cyflwyno eu cynlluniau cyn i'r gwelliannau a wnaeth y Mesur i'r Rheoliadau Adeiladu ddod i rym.

Roedd ymrwymiad hefyd i roi eglurder ynghylch yr amser oedd gan ddatblygwyr i ddechrau adeiladu, ar ôl cyflwyno cynlluniau, cyn y byddent yn ddarostyngedig i'r gofyniad i osod chwistrellau

O ran y mater ehangach o osod systemau chwistrellu ar ôl adeiladu; mae hwn yn fater y gallwn ni fel pwyllgor ddychwelyd ato yn fwy manwl maes o law. Wrth ystyried hyn, byddai'n ddefnyddiol cael syniad o'ch ymateb i argymhellion cychwynol eich Grŵp Cyngori ar Ddiogelwch Tân, ac unrhyw waith pellach rydych yn ei roi iddo.

O ran y costau i Landlordiaid Cymdeithasol Cofrestredig wrth wneud y gwaith diogelwch tân angenrheidiol yn dilyn trasiedi Twr Grenfell, a ydych wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau â Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch a fydd yn darparu cyllid newydd ar gyfer gwaith o'r fath yn Lloegr, gyda chanlyniadau Barnett i Gymru?

## Canllaw sy'n cyd-fynd â'r Gorchymyn Diogelwch Tân

Yn ystod y sesiwn dystiolaeth, fe wnaethoch ymrwymo i ddarparu rhagor o fanylion o ran yr amserlen ar gyfer yr adolygiad a chyhoeddi'r canllawiau diwygiedig 'Fire safety in purpose built blocks of flats' sy'n cyd-fynd â'r Gorchymyn Diwygio Rheoleiddiol (Diogelwch Tân) 2005. Roedd hyn yn cyfeirio at dystiolaeth a gawsom gan Gyngor Caerdydd ym mis Gorffennaf 2017:

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“Now, as far as I’m aware, the Welsh Government commissioned a Welsh version of this, and I understand that is with the Welsh Government to



rubberstamp and seal at the moment. I think it was written by a fire officer, Richard Davies, and it was circulated for consultation with local authorities. So, I understand there's going to be a Welsh version of this...." Y Pwyllgor Cydraddoldeb, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, 13 Gorffennaf 2016, Cofnod y Trafodion [606]

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## Rôl y Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub yn y trefniadau cynllunio a Rheoliadau Adeiladu

Yn ystod cyfarfod y Pwyllgor, bu cryn drafodaeth ynglŷn ag ymgynghori ar rôl y Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub o ran diogelwch tân mewn datblygiadau arfaethedig, yng nghyd-destun caniatâd cynllunio a chaniatâd Rheoliadau Adeiladu.

Dywedodd Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru wrthym fod ganddo 'gyrch gorchwyl cyfyngedig' o ran yr hyn y gellir ymgynghori arno, sef y ffordd o ddianc a mynediad ar gyfer gwasanaethau tân a chyflenwadau dŵr. Fodd bynnag, hoffem eglurder ynghylch yr union rôl fel y nodir yn y ddeddfwriaeth ar gyfer y Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub i roi cyngor ar ddiogelwch tân mewn tyrau o fflatiau preswyl cyn eu hadeiladu o ran y trefniadau cynllunio a Rheoliadau Adeiladu.

Rwy'n anfon copi o'r llythyr hwn at y Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig, ynghyd â'n pwyllgorau cyfatebol yn San Steffan a Senedd yr Alban, sef y Pwyllgor Cymunedau a Llywodraeth Leol a'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (yn y drefn honno).

Yn gywir



John Griffiths AC

Cadeirydd

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu'n Saesneg.

We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English.



Jim Evans

Welsh Fisherman's Association

5 October 2017

Dear Jim,

### Turning the tide: Report of the inquiry into the Welsh Government's approach to Marine Protected Area management

Thank you very much for your letter on the Committee's report on the management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Wales.

I am very sorry that you feel the report does not properly reflect the written and oral evidence received during the inquiry.

The Committee is always eager to engage with as many individuals and organisations as possible in the course of its inquiries. In this case, the Committee undertook a formal consultation seeking written evidence in response to the inquiry's terms of reference, which received 23 responses. Those responses, as I am sure you will understand, contained differing opinions on the effectiveness of current policies and, consequently, suggested a variety of solutions.

The Committee also commissioned a survey to try to assess the general public's levels of understanding of, and concern for MPAs in Wales. The survey was published on the Committee's website and promoted via Twitter. Several hundred members of the public responded. The public survey undertaken on behalf of the Committee was not intended to be scientific, but was used to collect the opinions



of members of the public who would not ordinarily submit written evidence to a Committee inquiry.

I can assure you that the Committee fully appreciates the contribution stakeholders make to its work, including the time taken to prepare written evidence and to attend meetings to answer questions in person. This Committee considers the Welsh Fishermen's Association to be a key stakeholder.

I sincerely hope you will continue to engage with the Committee's work. Hearing the opinions of fishermen in Wales will be particularly important when, for example, this Committee considers future fisheries policies and legislation which will arise as a result of the UK exiting the European Union.

Finally, I would like to reassure you that the Committee gives full consideration to all contributions in the process of reaching its conclusions and always endeavours to do so in a balanced way. It is this rigour that gives the Committee's work its credibility, which the Committee guards carefully.

Your letter has been sent to Committee members and will be published on the Committee's website.

Yours sincerely,



Mike Hedges AM

Chair of the Climate change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee







Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon