

## Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

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Lleoliad: I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:  
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – Y Senedd **Graeme Francis – Clerc y Pwyllgor**  
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 15 Mai 2018 **Kath Thomas – Dipwrwy Glerc**  
Amser: 09.00 0300 200 6565  
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### 1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant (Tudalennau 1 – 38)

### 2 Deisebau newydd

2.1 P-05-812 Dylid gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder  
Personoliaeth Ffiniol  
(Tudalennau 39 – 51)

2.2 P-05-813 Gwahardd y DEFNYDD O FAGLAU LARSEN (maglau dal sawl math o  
frân)  
(Tudalennau 52 – 60)

2.3 P-05-814 Pob adeilad newydd yng Nghymru i gael paneli solar  
(Tudalennau 61 – 67)

### 3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol

#### Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

3.1 P-04-688 Gorsaf Bŵer Tata Steel ym Mhort Talbot  
(Tudalennau 68 – 69)

3.2 P-05-701 Gwelliannau i Ddiogelwch y Ffordd ar Hyd Cefnffordd yr A487  
Rhwyng Aberteifi ac Aberystwyth, i Gynnwys Mannau Pasio  
(Tudalennau 70 – 73)



3.3 P-05-716 Cludiant am Ddim ar y Trenau i Ddisgyblion Ysgol gyda Threnau Arriva Cymru

(Tudalennau 74 – 79)

### **Mae'r tair eitem a ganlyn wedi'u grwpio gyda'i gilydd er mwyn eu trafod**

3.4 P-05-721 Deiseb Terfyn Cyflymder Penegoes

(Tudalen 80)

3.5 P-05-767 Cefnffordd yr A487 Trwy Dre Taliesin: Angen Brys am Fesurau Effeithiol i Arafu Traffig

(Tudalen 81)

3.6 P-05-792 Deiseb i ymestyn y terfyn cyflymder 40mya ym Mlaenporth.

(Tudalennau 82 – 84)

3.7 P-05-770 Ailagor gorsaf Drenau Crymlyn

(Tudalennau 85 – 87)

### **Yr Amgylchedd**

### **Mae'r ddwy eitem a ganlyn wedi'u grwpio gyda'i gilydd er mwyn eu trafod**

3.8 P-05-750 Ar gyfer eitemau untro: cyflwyno System Dychwelyd Ernes ar gyfer cynwysyddion diodydd a sicrhau y gellir compostio cynwysyddion bwyd cyflym a'r offer sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy.

(Tudalennau 88 – 92)

3.9 P-05-803 Mae ein byd naturiol yn cael ei wenwyno gan blastigau untro...mae'n bryd cyflwyno treth!

(Tudalennau 93 – 98)

3.10 P-05-796 Galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wahardd yr arfer o ddefnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrcau yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 99 – 105)

3.11 P-05-801 Rhaid achub y coed a'r tir yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Nant y Rhath cyn iddi fynd yn rhy hwyr

(Tudalennau 106 – 117)

## **Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol**

3.12 P-05-768 Galwad i ddychwelyd darpariaeth Pediatreg, Obstetreg dan arweiniad Ymgynghorydd ac Uned Gofal Arbennig Babanod 24 awr i Ysbyty Cyffredinol Dosbarth Llwynhelyg

(Tudalennau 118 – 127)

3.13 P-05-797 Sicrhau mynediad i'r feddyginiaeth ffibrosis systig, Orkambi, fel mater o frys

(Tudalennau 128 – 133)

## **Addysg**

3.14 P-05-789 Adolygu cymorth i geiswyr lloches sy'n ymgymryd ag addysg bellach

(Tudalennau 134 – 137)

## **Deisebau y cynigiwyd eu cau**

3.15 P-04-526 Gwnewch Senedd TV yn hygyrch i bobl fyddar

(Tudalen 138)

3.16 P-04-683 Coed mewn Trefi

(Tudalen 139)

3.17 P-05-776 Cydnabod tri chan mlwyddiant Williams Pantycelyn

(Tudalennau 140 – 141)

3.18 P-05-783 Sicrhau Cydraddoldeb Cwricwlwm i Ysgolion Cyfrwng Cymraeg e.e. Seicoleg TGAU

(Tudalennau 142 – 143)

- 4 Sesiwn dystiolaeth – P-05-799 Newid y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol a dysgu hanes Cymru, a hynny o bersbectif Cymreig, yn ein Hysgolion Cynradd, Uwchradd a'r Chweched Dosbarth**

(Tudalennau 144 – 161)

Elfed Wyn Jones, Deisebydd

Dr Elin Jones

- 5 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod am weddill busnes heddiw:**

- 6 Trafod Sesiynau Tystiolaeth Blaenorol**

- 7 Trafod y dystiolaeth – P-04-628 Mynediad at Iaith Arwyddion Prydain i bawb**

(Tudalennau 162 – 170)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

### **P-05-812 Dylid gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Keir Harding, ar ôl casglu 812 o lofnodion ar-lein.

#### **Geiriad y ddeiseb**

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod ymddiriedolaethau GIG yng Nghymru yn gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol neu gyfiawnhau pam nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny.

Cyhoeddwyd dogfen o'r enw No Longer a Diagnosis of Exclusion, a oedd yn amlygu bod y rhai a gafodd ddiagnosis o anhwylder personoliaeth yn cael eu cam-drin, yn 2003.

Cyhoeddwyd canllawiau NICE ar gyfer Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol yn 2009. Naw mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, ac mae llai na hanner ymddiriedolaethau Cymru yn darparu gwasanaethau sy'n cydymffurfio â'r canllawiau. Mae hyn yn cymharu ag 84 y cant yn Lloegr.

Mae pobl sydd â'r diagnosis hwn yn aml yn dod o gefndiroedd o gamdriniaeth ac esgeulustod.

Bydd 1 o bob 10 o bobl gyda'r diagnosis hwn yn marw drwy hunanladdiad. Darganfu'r Ymchwiliad Cyfrinachol Cenedlaethol i Ddynladdiad a Hunanladdiad, o'r 1 o bob 10 o bobl a derfynodd eu bywydau dros gyfnod eu hastudiaeth, nid oedd yr un ohonynt yn derbyn gofal a argymhellir gan NICE.

Mae arbenigwyr yn y maes yn rhybuddio y bydd ymddiriedolaethau iechyd nad oes ganddynt wasanaethau arbenigol yn or-ddibynnol ar driniaeth breifat y tu allan i'r ardal. Cefnogwyd y farn hon gan gynrychiolwyr o ymddiriedolaethau nad oes ganddynt wasanaethau arbenigol yn y gynhadledd Anhwylder Personoliaeth Cymru yng Nghaerdydd yn 2016.

Rhaid inni wneud rhagor i gefnogi'r rhai sydd wedi goroesi camdriniaeth, ac wedi cael digon o gam eisoes.

Rhaid inni hefyd wneud rhagor i amddiffyn trethdalwyr Cymru, drwy ddarparu gwasanaethau cymunedol effeithiol yn hytrach na lleoliadau trin drud y tu allan i'r ardal.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod ymddiriedolaethau GIG yng Nghymru yn gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin Anhwylder Personoliaeth Ffiniol neu gyfiawnhau pam nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny.

#### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Wrecsam
- Gogledd Cymru

## P-05-812 Dylid gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin anhwylder personoliaeth ffiniol

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 15 Mai 2018  
Petitions Committee | 15 May 2018

### Briff gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil: Canllawiau NICE ar gyfer anhwylder personoliaeth ffiniol

#### P-05-812 Dylid gweithredu canllawiau NICE ar gyfer trin anhwylder personoliaeth ffiniol

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nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny.

## 1. Canllawiau NICE ar gyfer anhwylder personoliaeth ffiniol

Cyhoeddodd y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth Iechyd a Gofal (NICE) y ddogfen [Borderline personality disorder: recognition and management](#) (Clinical guidance [CG78]) ym mis Ionawr 2009.

Mae'r canllaw yn disgrifio anhwylder personoliaeth ffiniol fel a ganlyn:

Borderline personality disorder is characterised by significant instability of interpersonal relationships, self-image and mood, and impulsive behaviour. There is a pattern of sometimes rapid fluctuation from periods of confidence to despair, with fear of abandonment and rejection, and a strong tendency towards suicidal thinking and self-harm. Transient psychotic symptoms, including brief delusions and hallucinations, may also be present. It is also associated with substantial impairment of social, psychological and occupational functioning and quality of life. People with borderline personality disorder are particularly at risk of suicide.

Mae'r canllaw yn gwneud argymhellion ar gyfer trin a rheoli anhwylder personoliaeth ffiniol ymysg oedolion a phobl ifanc (dan 18 oed) sy'n diwallu'r meini prawf ar gyfer y diagnosis mewn gofal sylfaenol, eilaidd a thrydyddol.

Mae'r canllaw yn nodi'r [blaenoriaethau allweddol i'w gweithredu](#), sy'n cynnwys hygyrchedd ac ethos cyffredinol y gwasanaethau a'r rolau asesu, cynllunio gofal, triniaethau seicolegol, triniaethau cyffuriau a gwasanaethau anhwylder personoliaeth arbenigol.

O ran triniaethau seicolegol a thriniaethau cyffuriau, mae'r canllaw yn nodi:

### The role of psychological treatment

- When providing psychological treatment for people with borderline personality disorder, especially those with multiple comorbidities and/or severe impairment, the following service characteristics should be in place:
  - an explicit and integrated theoretical approach used by both the treatment team and the therapist, which is shared with the service user
  - structured care in accordance with this guideline
  - provision for therapist supervision.

Although the frequency of psychotherapy sessions should be adapted to the person's needs and context of living, twice-weekly sessions may be considered.

- Do not use brief psychotherapeutic interventions (of less than 3 months' duration) specifically for borderline personality disorder or for the individual symptoms of the disorder, outside a service that has the characteristics outlined in 1.3.4.3.

## The role of drug treatment

- Drug treatment should not be used specifically for borderline personality disorder or for the individual symptoms or behaviour associated with the disorder (for example, repeated self-harm, marked emotional instability, risk-taking behaviour and transient psychotic symptoms).

Mae'r canllaw hefyd yn argymhell y dylid darparu gwasanaethau anhwylder personoliaeth arbenigol:

• Mental health trusts should develop multidisciplinary specialist teams and/or services for people with personality disorders. These teams should have specific expertise in the diagnosis and management of borderline personality disorder [...]

[...]

The size and time commitment of these teams will depend on local circumstances (for example, the size of trust, the population covered and the estimated referral rate for people with borderline personality disorder).

## Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl

Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru strategaeth ddeng mlynedd i wella llesiant ac iechyd meddwl, sef [Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl](#) (a gyhoeddwyd yn 2012). Cyhoeddwyd [cynllun cyflawni ar gyfer 2016–2019](#), yr ail o dri chynllun, ym mis Hydref 2016.

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth am anhwylder personoliaeth ffiniol ar [wefan Mind](#).

Vaughan Gething AC/AM  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau  
Cymdeithasol  
Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-812  
Ein cyf/Our ref VG/00996/18

David John Rowlands AM  
Chair - Petitions Committee  
National Assembly for Wales  
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2 May 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 20 March on behalf of the Petitions Committee regarding Petition P-05-812 - *Implement the NICE guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder* submitted by Kier Harding.

A study from 2006 estimates that 1 in 20 people are affected by Personality Disorder. There is no single approach to treatment, and many people recover fully without any intervention. For others, psychological therapies are often helpful in the form of talking therapies.

We are continuing to implement our commitment to improve access to psychological therapies. This is why over the last three financial years we have announced £6m annual investment in psychological therapies across all ages in both specialist and local primary mental health support services. The National Psychological Therapies Management Committee is producing an action / implementation plan to assist health boards to assess their current position and to make improvements locally.

Thank you again for writing to me on this matter. I hope you have found my reply helpful.

Yours sincerely,

**Vaughan Gething AC/AM**  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol  
Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Services

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

**Tudalen y pecyn 44**

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

**P-05-812 We call for the Welsh Government to encourage trusts to implement the NICE guidelines for Borderline Personality Disorder or justify why they do not do so –**

**Correspondence from Petitioner to Committee, 08.05.18**

For the attention of the Welsh Assembly Petitions Committee

Thank you for giving this petition your consideration. I note the response from the health secretary and while I shall make some specific points below I also enclose a blog written on the subject which will cover the points in more detail. It was first published about 6 weeks ago and has been read around 1000 times.

With specific reference to the Health Secretary's letter:

- While “many people recover fully without any intervention” may be true, this petition is about borderline personality disorder specifically. Around 2% of the population would meet the criteria for this diagnosis. 1 in 10 people given this diagnosis will die by suicide. These figures are too high.
- NICE produced guidelines requiring trusts to develop specialist services in 2009. Less than half trusts have done so.
- Borderline Personality Disorder is recognised as the most stigmatised diagnoses within mental health. It is widely acknowledged that those with this diagnosis are excluded from mainstream services. An example of this exclusion is that less than half of Welsh trusts have specialist services compared to 84% in England.
- Where Welsh trusts have ignored the NICE guidelines for 9 years, they are likely to continue to exclude this group of service users unless there is pressure to do otherwise.
- Money for psychological therapy without a direction to meet the needs of excluded groups is likely to result in money being spent in the usual places.
- This client group has been excluded long enough. They are frequently people who have lived through childhood neglect and abuse. Despite this their histories are forgotten, the focus is on what is ‘wrong with

them' and they tend to get blamed for the difficulties that they live with.

- If the ethical argument for not offering help is not enough, trusts without specialist services are over reliant on private services at a cost of over £150,000 per person per year.
- Trusts with specialist services have significantly reduced this expenditure.
- This is one of the few areas where more could be done with less. Ethical, compassionate support at a fraction of the cost that trusts are currently spending. I recently presented on this to the British Personality Disorder Conference in Cardiff in March and would be happy to expand on this for the committee members.

Again, Many thanks for looking into this matter,

Keir

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Beam Consultancy – Providing Illumination & Support  
Keir Harding – Clinical Lead

March is upon us and this is my first blog of this year. The main reason for that is that I've been desperately trying to get my dissertation finished and any writing that has not contributed to that 18,000 word total has felt like a betrayal. Anyway, it's handed in now and it's time to cast my eyes upon the land of my fathers as the British and Irish Group for the Study of Personality Disorder Annual Conference is coming to Cardiff on March 20th. With this in mind, it's worth looking at how Wales responds to the needs of those diagnosed with personality disorder and how we compare to our neighbours on the other side of Offa's Dyke.

In some ways, Wales has been quite pioneering in this field. While the NICE guidelines for borderline personality disorder were published in 2009, Wales laid out its own blueprint for services in 2005 calling for the provision of specialist services that were integrated into current provision. This was echoed in the NICE guidelines 4 years later. With Welsh Government guidelines and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence requiring trusts to provide specialist services you would assume that Wales would have ploughed ahead. You would be mistaken...

In 2017 Oliver Dale and his colleagues undertook a review of the provision of personality disorder services in England. They found that 84% of trusts provided a specialist service. In Cardiff in 2016, at a conference that gathered people from all the trusts in Wales, we very quickly replicated Dale's study. We found that less than half of Welsh trusts (3/7) had specialist services. This was odd because 2 had services that were recognised as being very effective while areas that didn't have specialist services talked about "the privatisation of PD" - how those diagnosed with a personality disorder were 'not their business' and were sent to expensive independent hospitals miles away.

Given the potential for specialist services to reduce the amount of people sent (and they go under the mental health act so they are literally sent) out of area I began to wonder why the Welsh Government wasn't pushing trusts to follow NICE guidelines, or even its own guidelines. I wrote to the Health Secretary asking if he could encourage trusts to follow his own and NICE guidelines or explain what they were doing that was better. The disappointing response was:

*"I hope you will understand that neither the Cabinet Secretary nor Welsh Government officials can intervene in health boards' day-to-day operations"*

This seems to me to be a preposterous answer. Not least because one of the Welsh Health trusts is under 'special measures'. This is defined as "Current arrangements require significant change. Welsh Ministers may take intervention as set out in the NHS (Wales) Act 2006." So in contrast to the answer I received, Ministers can not only ask why NICE guidelines are not being followed, they can take intervention to remedy it. In this case they merely choose not to.

If over half of Welsh trusts were refusing to provide treatment for people with cancer I suspect someone at the assembly would pick up the phone. If half of Welsh trusts declined to offer services to war veterans I'm convinced someone at the assembly would write a letter. Over half of Welsh trusts are ignoring Welsh Government guidelines and NICE guidelines for people diagnosed with personality disorder and the government doesn't even see it as within its remit to ask why.

We can have lots of ideas about why this might be. We could say it's because specialist services cost money, but the evidence is that they save money by reducing the need for expensive Out of Area placements. We might conclude that personality disorder remains a diagnosis of exclusion in Wales and that for some reason this is acceptable. Those in mental health tend not to shout very loud for their rights to be upheld. Those diagnosed with personality disorder are probably the most stigmatised and excluded within mental health. They are easy to ignore, easy to forget about and potentially paying £200,000 a year for them to be sent out of area is for some reason a better option than having to work with them at home. We can do better than this.

I wasn't particularly satisfied with the answer I received, so I emailed again. Part of my letter said:

*"I take your point that neither the cabinet secretary nor government officials can intervene in the day to day running of health boards, but I wonder if the Welsh government could avoid being complicit in the exclusion of people diagnosed with personality disorder by strongly encouraging trusts to follow its own guidance. My understanding is that NICE clinical guidelines continue to apply in Wales so I'm curious why it's acceptable for less than half of Welsh trusts to follow them. Given that trusts have been sued for not following NICE guidelines would it be prudent for the Welsh Government to call on trusts to justify why they are not following the guidelines rather than have to pay the legal bills when somebody opts to take matters to court?"*

*I welcome the extra money that the Welsh Government has put into primary care however the clientele I was speaking of tend to manage their distress with potentially lethal self harm. This is generally not seen as a primary care role and an absence of specialist services means that they get sent to largely*

*unsuccessful out of area placements at a cost of around £200,000 a year. This is £1,000,000 to treat 5 people where a specialist team at a fraction of the cost could provide better treatment without the necessity to send Welsh people to England”*

My response to this one was equally uninspiring. I was told that despite seeing no role for itself in highlighting that less than half of its trusts follow NICE guidelines for a particularly stigmatised group, the government had signed a pledge to reduce stigma. I feel like actions might have spoken much louder than words here.

I was also told “The Welsh government’s main role is to set the strategic direction for health services and hold the NHS to account”. For me ‘Strategic Direction’ might include writing guidance. ‘Hold the NHS to account’ might include ensuring that guidance is followed. I’m baffled why this is the case for some areas of health but not the realm of personality disorder.

The reply finished with **“Health boards must regularly review their services to ensure they meet the needs of their resident population you may, therefore, wish to consider contacting the individual health boards directly on this matter”** – my interpretation of this was “We have produced guidance, NICE has produced guidance, half of our trusts are ignoring it and if you want to know why, you can ask them yourself”. Again, this seems an incredibly vague interpretation of setting strategic direction and holding the NHS to account.

I did an experiment and opted to contact one of the health boards to find out why they didn’t follow NICE guidelines. They replied that Dialectical Behaviour Therapy was available in some areas and that intervention was offered through generic services. “That’s not what I asked” I replied, “Where are the specialist services that NICE recommend?” They replied something along the lines of “We know we’re not following the NICE guidelines and we’re working on it as a priority”. Given that it’s 13 years on from the Welsh government guidance and 9 years from the NICE guidance you have to wonder how far down the list of priorities it must have been. There is also the worrying response that “we need additional funding to create specialist services” when the reality is that a service could be paid for immediately by not sending one or two people out of area. If the health boards are happy to



spend £1,000,000 providing treatment to 5 people for a year, why not provide therapy to hundreds of people in the community for the same money?

Frustrated and wanting to know the extent of the problem the trust was ignoring I tried one more time. A freedom of information request asked:

1. How much does the Health Board spend on residential treatment for people diagnosed with a personality disorder?
2. How many acute beds are utilised by such patients who are often stuck on acute wards?

This resulted in the response:

*“Unfortunately, the Health Board is unable to respond to your request for information as we do not record data on personality disorders to this level of detail.”*

“This level of detail” is an interesting phrase. Another interpretation of this is “People we pay over and above £200,000 per year to receive treatment in private hospitals, we don’t even record what we are paying for”.

No Longer A Diagnosis of Exclusion was a document published 15 years ago highlighting the discrimination people diagnosed with personality disorder experienced within mental health services. 15 years on, despite an early call for better service provision, the Welsh dragon must hang its head at the ongoing systemic discrimination that goes on. This is a client group of whom 10% will die by suicide. The National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by people with a Mental Illness found that none of the 10% who died over the period of their study were receiving care that was consistent with NICE guidelines. Perhaps a high proportion were living in Wales where for some reason the NICE guidelines don’t apply or, for this client group, there is no will for trusts to implement them.

It was about 2 years ago that I asked the Welsh government to encourage trusts to follow the guidance it had written around personality disorder, let alone the NICE guidelines that apply across England and Wales. That 84% of English trusts have a specialist service compared to our 43% is shameful indeed. It would be less shameful if we saw it as a travesty to be addressed rather than an issue to contact individual trusts about if you are interested.

I've asked Mind Cymru, Time to Change Wales, Hafal, Gofal and other groups with an influential voice to try to make some noise about the current exclusion of this client group in Wales. Perhaps with the British and Irish Group for the Study of Personality Disorder Conference coming to Cardiff in March, the Welsh Government might reassess it's position on encouraging trusts to follow its own guidance. Perhaps it might start counting the amount of money spent on sending people to England for treatment they don't want. Perhaps 15 years on it might reread No Longer A Diagnosis of Exclusion and consider that the difficulties experienced by those diagnosed with personality disorder have a legitimate place in our health service after all. I hope they do.

## Eitem 2.2

**P-05-813 Gwahardd y DEFNYDD O FAGLAU LARSEN (maglau dal sawl math o frân)**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Victoria Kragiel, ar ôl casglu 1,943 o lofnodion.

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wahardd cynhyrchu, gwerthu a defnyddio maglau Larsen (maglau dal mwy nag un frân).

Cawell a rennir yn sawl rhan yw magl Larsen; cedwir aderyn gwyllt byw (yr aderyn denu) yn gaeth mewn un rhan ohoni er mwyn denu adar eraill. Pan fydd aderyn arall yn glanio ar y fagl, mae'n disgyn i mewn trwy gât unffordd neu lawr ffug, lle y bydd yn aros ei dynged.

Dyfeisiwyd maglau Larsen yn Nenmarc, ond fe'u gwaharddwyd yn y wlad honno gan eu bod bellach yn cael eu hystyried yn bethau creulon iawn.

Ciperiaid a thyddynwyr sy'n defnyddio maglau Larsen yn bennaf, a hynny er mwyn dal pïod, brain ac aelodau eraill o deulu'r frân. Mae'n brofiad erchyll i'r aderyn gan iddo gael ei ddal ddydd a nos heb fwyd, dŵr na chysgod rhag y tywydd, ac mae hynny'n peri gofid eithafol.

Oherwydd eu bod yn defnyddio aderyn gwyllt caeth (sy'n mynd yn groes, yn dechnegol, i Ddeddf Bywyd Gwyllt a Chefn Gwlad 1981) rhaid defnyddio'r maglau hyn o dan delerau "Trwydded Gyffredinol", a geir gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, sy'n caniatáu dal pïod, brain, sgrechod y coed, corfrain, ac ydfrain.

Mae'n brofiad pur ofnadwy i'r "adar denu" gwyllt gan fod eu cyfyngu yn y modd hwn yn gamdriniaeth ac yn rhwystredigaeth o ran hanfodion eu hymddygiad. A hwythau'n agos i'r ddaear, mae ysglyfaethwyr yn codi braw arnynt a rhaid iddynt wyllo wrth i adar eraill gael eu lladd mewn ffordd

ddienaid o flaen eu llygaid. Mae sawl un yn marw trwy esgeulustod. O dan y gyfraith, dylai fod gan aderyn denu caeth fwyd, dŵr, cysgod a chlwyd, a dylid archwilio'r maglau o leiaf bob 24 awr, ond nid dyna sy'n digwydd. Rydym wedi gweld brain a adawyd i farw heb fwyd na dŵr, ac rydym wedi dod o hyd i gyrff adar denu yn pydru, a'r adar hynny wedi clymu'n barhaol â gwifrau hyd nes eu bod yn marw drwy newyn neu straen. Rydym wedi gweld adar sydd wedi torri eu pigau ac wedi anafu eu pennau trwy geisio dianc. Gwelsom greulondeb, llurgunio a chlwyfo lle mae'r cipar wedi torri plu hedfan yr aderyn denu i'w gadw rhag dianc.

### **Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:**

Mae'r maglu yn digwydd trwy fisoedd yr haf ac, o'r herwydd, mae miloedd o gywion yn newynu i farwolaeth yn y nyth am fod y rhieni'n cael eu dal.

Nid yw maglau Larsen yn gwahaniaethu; gallant ddal adar o bob math a mamaliaid. Weithiau, er ei bod yn anghyfreithlon, defnyddir colomennod er mwyn denu ac yna lladd adar ysglyfaethus.

Mae dal adar gwyllt mewn maglau adar byw a defnyddio adar denu byw yn peri dioddefaint ofnadwy i'r adar anffodus.

Rydym yn cymell rhoi stop ar y ffordd hon o erlid bywyd gwyllt.

### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

## P-05-813 Gwahardd y defnydd o faglau Larsen

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 15 Mai 2018

Petitions Committee | 15 May 2018

### Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-813

Teitl y ddeiseb: Gwahardd y DEFNYDD O FAGLAU LARSEN (trapiau sy'n dal mwy nag un frân)

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wahardd cynhyrchu, gwerthu a defnyddio maglau Larsen (maglau dal mwy nag un frân).

Cawell a rennir yn sawl rhan yw magl Larsen; cedwir aderyn gwyllt byw (yr aderyn denu) yn gaeth mewn un rhan ohoni er mwyn denu adar eraill. Pan fydd aderyn arall yn glanio ar y fagl, mae'n disgyn i mewn trwy gât unffordd neu lawr ffug, lle y bydd yn aros ei dynged.

Dyfeisiwyd maglau Larsen yn Nenmarc, ond fe'u gwaharddwyd yn y wlad honno gan eu bod bellach yn cael eu hystyried yn bethau creulon iawn.

Ciperiaid a thyddynwyr sy'n defnyddio maglau Larsen yn bennaf, a hynny er mwyn dal pïod, brain ac aelodau eraill o deulu'r frân. Mae'n brofiad erchyll i'r aderyn gan iddo gael ei ddal ddydd a nos heb fwyd, dŵr na chysgod rhag y tywydd, ac mae hynny'n peri gofid eithafol.

Oherwydd eu bod yn defnyddio aderyn gwyllt caeth (sy'n mynd yn groes, yn dechnegol, i Ddeddf Bywyd Gwyllt a Chefn Gwlad 1981) rhaid defnyddio'r maglau hyn o dan delerau "Trwydded Gyffredinol", a geir gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, sy'n caniatáu dal pïod, brain, sgrechod y coed, corfrain, ac ydfrein.

Mae'n brofiad pur ofnadwy i'r "adar denu" gwyllt gan fod eu cyfyngu yn y modd hwn yn gamdriniaeth ac yn rhwystredigaeth o ran hanfodion eu hymddygiad. A hwythau'n agos i'r ddaear, mae ysglyfaethwyr yn codi braw arnynt a rhaid iddynt wyllo wrth i adar eraill gael eu lladd mewn ffordd ddienaid o flaen eu llygaid. Mae sawl un yn marw trwy esgeulustod. O dan y gyfraith, dylai fod gan aderyn denu caeth fwyd, dŵr, cysgod a chlwyd, a dylid archwilio'r maglau o leiaf bob 24 awr, ond nid dyna sy'n digwydd. Rydym wedi gweld brain

a adawyd i farw heb fwyd na dŵr, ac rydym wedi dod o hyd i gyrff adar denu yn pydru, a'r adar hynny wedi clymu'n barhaol â gwifrau hyd nes eu bod yn marw drwy newyn neu straen. Rydym wedi gweld adar sydd wedi torri eu pigau ac wedi anafu eu pennau trwy geisio dianc.

Gwelsom greulondeb, llurgunio a chlwyfo lle mae'r cipar wedi torri plu hedfan yr aderyn denu i'w gadw rhag dianc.

Mae'r maglu yn digwydd trwy fisoedd yr haf ac, o'r herwydd, mae miloedd o gywion yn newynu i farwolaeth yn y nyth am fod y rhieni'n cael eu dal.

Nid yw maglau Larsen yn gwahaniaethu; gallant ddal adar o bob math a mamaliaid. Weithiau, er ei bod yn anghyfreithlon, defnyddir colomennod er mwyn denu ac yna lladd adar ysglyfaethus.

Mae dal adar gwyllt mewn maglau adar byw a defnyddio adar denu byw yn peri dioddefaint ofnadwy i'r adar anffodus.

Rydym yn cymell rhoi stop ar y ffordd hon o erlid bywyd gwyllt.

## Y cefndir

Math o drap cawell yw magl neu drap Larsen a chafodd ei gynllunio gan gipar o Ddenmarc (Christian Larsen) yn y 1950au, yn bennaf i ddal piod. Caiff y trapiau eu cynllunio i ddal pob aderyn o deulu'r frân (hy brain, piod, sgrechod y coed, corfrain, ac ydfrein) a hynny unrhyw adeg o'r flwyddyn. Y fersiwn fwyaf cyffredin yw cawell giwboid, sydd â llawr sy'n mesur tua 80–100cm. Mae mecanwaith y trap yn cynnwys drysau ar sbring sy'n agor i bob rhan o'r gawell ac y gellir ei ddal ar agor â chlwyd wedi'i hollti. Caiff pioden neu frân (neu fwyd weithiau) ei gadw mewn un rhan o'r gawell i ddenu creaduriaid eraill sy'n gweld yr aderyn fel bygythiad i'w cynefin. Bydd adar mhac yn eu dal yn gaeth. Bydd yr adar yn cael eu dal yn fyw.



Delwedd o drap Larsen gan Roger Cornfoot. Trwyddedwyd o dan Creative Commons.

Yn 2016, cyhoeddodd Scottish Natural Heritage [adroddiad ar y defnyddio trapiau cawell i ddal adar o deulu'r frân yn yr Alban](#). Caiff yr adar hyn eu dal yn rheolaidd mewn nifer o wledydd fel ffordd o reoli plâu. Mae'r adroddiad yn dweud bod ffermwyr yn defnyddio'r trapiau i ddiogelu da byw, bwydydd anifeiliaid a chnydau; bod ciperiaid yn eu defnyddio i ddiogelu adar bridio a'u cywion; a bod rheolwyr cadwraeth yn eu defnyddio weithiau am resymau tebyg. Mae'n dweud y defnyddir y trapiau i atal clefydau rhag lledaenu a hefyd i leihau'r perygl i adar wrthdaro ag awyrennau.

## Trwydded gyffredinol

I ddefnyddio trapiau Larsen yng Nghymru rhaid cael [trwydded gyffredinol](#). Bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn rhoi trwyddedau cyffredinol i ganiatáu rhai gweithgareddau (a fyddai'n anghyfreithlon fel arall) heb yr angen i wneud cais am drwydded benodol. Caiff pob trwydded gyffredinol ei rhoi at ddiben penodol ac mae rhai yn gyfyngedig i rywogaethau penodol yn unig.

O dan [Ddeddf Bywyd Gwyllt a Chefn Gwlad 1981](#) (fel y'i diwygiwyd), bob blwyddyn, bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn cyhoeddi [trwydded i ladd neu gymryd adar gwyllt penodol i atal difrod difrifol i amaethyddiaeth, coedwigaeth neu bysgodfeydd, neu i atal clefydau rhag lledaenu](#). Mae'r drwydded yn awdurdodi pobl i ymgymryd ag amrywiaeth o weithgareddau i adar sy'n perthyn i'r rhywogaethau penodol (brain, colomennod, corfrain, sgrechod y coed, pïod, colomennod y graig, ydfraen a sguthanod) drwy eu saethu, drwy ddefnyddio trap cawell neu rwyd neu drwy ddefnyddio dulliau eraill nad ydynt wedi'u gwahardd o dan Adran 5 o'r Ddeddf. Mae'r drwydded yn caniatáu'r gweithgareddau hyn os yw deiliad y drwydded yn sicr bod yr holl dulliau cyfreithiol o reoli'r adar heb eu lladd, fel dulliau o'u dychryn neu eu hatal, naill ai'n aneffeithiol neu'n anymarferol.

Mae'r drwydded hefyd yn nodi bod yn rhaid i'r adar gael eu lladd yn gyflym a heb greulondeb. Mae hefyd yn nodi na ddylid lladd unrhyw aderyn sydd wedi'i gadw'n gaeth yng ngolwg adar caeth eraill. Un o amodau trwydded gyffredinol Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yw bod yn rhaid cydymffurfio â'r holl ddeddfwriaeth yn ymwneud â lles anifeiliaid, gan gynnwys [Deddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006](#). Mae ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ddeiseb yn nodi bod dyletswydd gofal ar bawb sy'n cadw anifeiliaid i amddiffyn lles anifeiliaid yn eu gofal, boed yn barhaol neu dros dro. Mae'r drwydded hefyd yn nodi bod yn rhaid sicrhau bod adar denu'n cael digon o fwyd a dŵr bob amser, cysgod priodol a chlwyd addas y gall sefyll yn gyfforddus arni. Rhaid i bob trap cawell gael ei archwilio o leiaf unwaith y dydd, a bob 24 awr o leiaf, oni bai bod hynny'n amhosibl oherwydd tywydd garw. Bob tro y caiff y trap ei archwilio, rhaid sicrhau nad oes adar neu unrhyw famaliaid eraill ynddo, yn fyw'n neu'n farw. Os oes anifail marw, gan gynnwys adar marw, yn y trap, rhaid ei dynnu ohono. Os nad yw'r

trap yn cael ei ddefnyddio, rhaid ei symud o'r safle a'i storio fel nad oes modd ei ddefnyddio'n ddamweiniol.

Mae [nodiadau'r drwydded](#) yn nodi na ddylid defnyddio trapiau cawell yn ystod tywydd poeth neu dywydd oer iawn, neu pan fo'n rhesymol rhagweld tywydd o'r fath. Mae'n argymhell y dylai unrhyw drap cawell a ddefnyddir o dan y drwydded fod â thag neu arwydd sy'n rhoi rhif y Swyddog Troseddau yn erbyn Bywyd Gwylt Lleol, ynghyd â chod unigryw a fyddai'n galluogi'r heddlu i ddod o hyd i'r perchennog.

O dan y Ddeddf, y gosb fwyaf am droseddu yw dirwy lefel 5 (£5000) a / neu ddeddfryd o chwe mis yn y carchar.

## Barn y rhanddeiliaid

[Nid yw'r RSPB yn gwrthwynebu](#) i bobl ddefnyddio trapiau Larsen, neu drapiau cawell eraill, i reoli piod ar safleoedd penodol cyhyd â'u bod yn cadw at union amodau'r drwydded gyffredinol. Mewn papur ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil, dywedodd **RSPCA Cymru** fod ganddynt nifer o bryderon ynghylch defnyddio trapiau Larsen. Roedd yn cydnabod bod strwythurau cyfreithiol ar waith i reoleiddio'r defnydd o'r trapiau, ond mae'n awgrymu nad yw'r rheoliadau'n cael eu gorfodi'n effeithiol. Fel y nodwyd cynt, mae amodau'r drwydded yn caniatáu defnyddio trapiau o'r fath os yw'r holl ddulliau cyfreithiol o reoli'r adar, heb eu lladd, fel dulliau o'u dychryn neu eu hatal, wedi bod yn aneffeithiol neu'n anymarferol. Mae'r RSPCA yn pryderu nad yw'n ofynnol dangos i Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru mai dyna'r achos cyn gweithredu o dan y drwydded. Maent yn awgrymu ei bod yn anodd cael tystiolaeth i ddangos bod personau awdurdodedig wedi cydymffurfio â'r amod hwn. Mae'n awgrymu y dylid newid y ddeddfwriaeth i wella'r broses o orfodi amodau'r drwydded, ac mae'n argymhell y dylai trapiau o'r fath fod wedi'u cofrestru gyda'r heddlu lleol.

## Y camau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u cymryd

Nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi unrhyw ddatganiadau'n ymwneud â thrapiau Larsen. Fel y nodwyd uchod, mae trwyddedu ar gyfer gweithgarwch o'r fath yn cael eu gweinyddu gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru o dan drwydded gyffredinol. Mae ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ddeiseb yn ailadrodd y wybodaeth sydd wedi'i chynnwys yn y briff hwn. Mae'n dod i'r casgliad y dylai "anifeiliaid ac adar gael eu hamddiffyn a dylai'r rhai sy'n dewis torri'r gyfraith gael eu herlyn".

## Y camau y mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi'u cymryd

Hyd yn hyn, nid yw Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi trafod y defnydd o drapiau Larsen.



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



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-813  
Ein cyf/Our ref HB/00342/18

David John Rowlands AM  
Chair - Petitions committee.  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff Bay  
CF99 1NA  
government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk

23 April 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 27 March regarding the petition you have received from the Action Against Wildlife Persecution requesting a ban on the use, sale and manufacture of Larsen Traps (Multi-Corvid Traps).

All wild birds and their eggs and nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this Act birds cannot be taken or killed, nor their eggs or nests taken or destroyed (when in use or being built) except under licence. The disused nests of some birds (Golden eagles, White-tailed eagles and Ospreys) are also protected.

However, it is recognised a number of common 'pest' species (e.g. Carrion crow (*Corvus corone*), Jackdaw (*C. monedula*), Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), Magpie (*Pica pica*) and Rook (*C. frugilegus*)) can cause sufficient damage to warrant control. Therefore, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) issue a number of General Licences which allow authorised persons to kill or take these 'pest' species using certain specified methods (e.g. shooting or cage trapping) for specified purposes.

General Licences were issued in 2018 by NRW for the following purposes: preserving air safety, conserving flora and fauna and to prevent serious damage to agriculture, forestry or fisheries, and to prevent the spread of disease. These four licences can permit the use of Carrion crow, Jackdaw, Jay, Magpie and Rook as decoy birds in Larsen traps.

Live birds used in Larsen traps to attract other birds are captive (i.e. kept) and therefore fall within the scope of, and protection conferred by, the Animal Welfare Act 2006 (as amended). There is a duty of care on all animal keepers to protect the welfare of animals in their care, whether on a permanent or temporary basis.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
Caerdydd • Cardiff  
CF99 1NA

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

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

Ensure welfare, sets out the needs of animals to include;

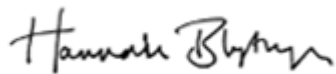
- a suitable environment;
- a suitable diet;
- ability to exhibit normal behaviour patterns;
- to be housed with, or apart from, other animals (as necessary); and
- the need to be protected from pain, suffering injury and disease.

A condition of the General Licences issued by NRW is 'all relevant animal welfare legislation must be complied with at all times, including the Animal Welfare Act 2006'.

Other conditions include a requirement to check traps at least once a day at intervals of no more than 24 hours and for non-target species (except for invasive non-native species included in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) to be released immediately upon discovery.

I strongly believe the way we treat our birds and animals is an important reflection of the values of our society. Animals and birds should be protected and those who choose to break the law should be prosecuted.

Yours Sincerely,



**Hannah Blythyn AC/AM**  
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd  
Minister for Environment

### **P-05-814 Pob adeilad newydd yng Nghymru i gael paneli solar**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Harriet King, ar ôl casglu 72 o lofnodion.

#### **Geiriad y ddeiseb**

Sicrhau y caiff paneli solar eu gosod ar bob tŷ sy'n cael ei adeiladu o'r newydd yng Nghymru er mwyn gwella ein hól troed carbon a helpu'r amgylchedd.

#### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Dyffryn Clwyd
- Gogledd Cymru

# Pob adeilad newydd yng Nghymru i gael paneli solar

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 15 Mai 2018

Petitions Committee | 15 May 2018

## Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: 814

Teitl y ddeiseb: Pob adeilad newydd yng Nghymru i gael paneli solar

Testun y ddeiseb:

Sicrhau y caiff paneli solar eu gosod ar bob tŷ sy'n cael ei adeiladu o'r newydd yng Nghymru er mwyn gwella ein hól troed carbon a helpu'r amgylchedd.

## Y cefndir

Rhaid i gartrefi newydd fodloni safonau penodol fel sy'n ofynnol gan Reoliadau Adeiladu. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyhoeddi ystod o Ddogfennau Cymeradwy sy'n darparu arweiniad ynghylch cydymffurfriad ag agweddau penodol ar y Rheoliadau Adeiladu mewn rhai o'r sefyllfaoedd adeiladu mwy cyffredin.

Mae'r Rheoliadau Adeiladu yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol bod adeiladau newydd yn bodloni rhai gofynion perfformiad ynni penodol. Nid yw'r Rheoliadau Adeiladu, na'r canllawiau yn [Nogfen Gymeradwy L](#), yn mynnu bod paneli solar yn cael eu gosod mewn adeiladau preswyl newydd.

Roedd Llywodraeth y DU yn cyflwyno [tariffau cyflenwi trydan](#) yn galluogi talu perchnogion technolegau ynni adnewyddadwy sy'n cynhyrchu trydan, megis paneli solar, am y trydan maent yn ei gynhyrchu. Roedd hyn yn annog y defnydd o ynni adnewyddadwy. Fodd bynnag, mae cyfraddau tariffau cyflenwi trydan wedi lleihau ac efallai bod hyn wedi effeithio ar hyfywedd rhai gosodiadau ynni adnewyddadwy. Mae tariffau wedi'u cyhoeddi am y cyfnod hyd at fis Mawrth 2019. Nid yw'n glir beth fydd yn digwydd ar ôl y pwynt hwnnw.

## Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi bod adolygiad o Ran L o'r Rheoliadau Adeiladu (cadwraeth tanwydd a phŵer) yn mynd rhagddo. Disgwylir i ymgynghoriad ar gynigion ddigwydd yn ddiweddarach yn 2018. Ni waeth beth yw canlyniad yr adolygiad, nododd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig na fydd yn mandadu defnyddio technoleg benodol gan fod y Rheoliadau Adeiladu yn "niwtral o ran tanwydd".

Mae Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet wedi darparu llythyr manwl i'r Cadeirydd yn gwneud sylwadau ar y ddeiseb hon.

## Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Ym mis Mawrth 2016, cyhoeddodd Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd y Cynulliad ei adroddiad, [Dyfodol Ynni Craffach i Gymru](#).

Gwnaeth y Pwyllgor nifer o argymhellion sy'n berthnasol i'r ddeiseb hon, gan gynnwys:

- Diwygio Rheoliadau Adeiladu ar frys, i sicrhau bod tai newydd yn cael eu hadeiladu i safonau ynni 'agos at sero'; a
- Datblygu cadwyni cyflenwi lleol i gefnogi technolegau ynni adnewyddadwy a mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni.

Mae Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig y Cynulliad wrthi'n cynnal [ymchwiliad i dai carbon isel](#). Nid yw adroddiad ac argymhellion y Pwyllgor wedi'u cyhoeddi eto, ond mae wedi cael rhywfaint o dystiolaeth sy'n ymwneud â phŵer solar. Yn ei [dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig](#) i'r Pwyllgor, tynnodd Cartrefi Cymunedol Cymru sylw at y [Datblygiad Cartrefi Llesol](#) yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot lle mae cartrefi yn cael eu hadeiladu gyda thoeau ffotofoltäig solar integredig a chladin wal casglu haul. Yna gellir storio pŵer a gynhyrchir ar y safle gan ddefnyddio batris; gelwir y dull yn *adeiladau fel gorsafoedd pŵer* hefyd. Nodir y prosiect hwn hefyd yn llythyr Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet sy'n dweud, os yw'r prosiect yn llwyddiannus, fod posibilrwydd o ymestyn y system adeiladu i 1,200 o gartrefi eraill fel rhan o Fargen Dinas Bae Abertawe.

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

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig  
Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Rural Affairs



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-814  
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/00712/18

David John Rowlands AC  
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau  
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
Bae Caerdydd  
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CF99 1NA

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Ebrill 2018

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 27 Mawrth ynghylch deiseb P-05-814 Pob Adeilad Newydd yng Nghymru i Gael Paneli Solar.

Mae'r ddeiseb yn gofyn i baneli solar yn cael eu gosod ar bob tŷ sy'n cael ei adeiladu o'r newydd yng Nghymru i wella ein hól-troed carbon ac i helpu'r amgylchedd.

Y llynedd, cadarnhaodd Llywodraeth y DU Gytundeb Paris a lofnodwyd gan 195 o lywodraethau rhyngwladol. Mae'r Cytundeb hwn yn gosod cyd-destun ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â'r hyn sy'n achosi newid yn yr hinsawdd a'i ganlyniadau, a sut y mae datgarboneiddio economi'r byd. Yma yng Nghymru rydym wedi cryfhau ein hymateb i'r newid hwn drwy Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016. Mae'r ddeddf hon yn nodi fframwaith datgarboneiddio ar gyfer Cymru sydd am weld o leiaf 80% o ostyngiad erbyn 2050 a fframwaith cyllidebu carbon i ategu hynny. Mae Cymru wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol wrth ddatgarboneiddio cyflenwadau pŵer: mae cyfanswm y trydan sy'n cael ei gynhyrchu gan ffynonellau adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru wedi treblu ers 2010, gan ddarparu 32% o'r ynni a ddefnyddiwyd gennym y llynedd. Mae ein Nodau Llesiant yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol inni wneud hynny mewn ffordd sy'n sicrhau'r cyfleoedd gorau i gymunedau ac sy'n lleihau costau.

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

**Tudalen y pecyn 64**

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

Ym mis Medi 2017, cyhoeddais dargedau newydd uchelgeisiol ar gyfer cynhyrchu ynni yng Nghymru, sef:

- cynhyrchu 70% o'r trydan y mae Cymru yn ei ddefnyddio, o ynni adnewyddadwy, erbyn 2030
- y capasiti i gynhyrchu un Gigawatt o ynni adnewyddadwy o dan berchnogaeth leol erbyn 2030
- sicrhau bod gan brosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy o leiaf elfen o berchnogaeth leol erbyn 2020

Elfen allweddol o'r gwaith o ddatgarboneiddio Cymru fydd y cymysgedd ynni y byddwn yn ei gynhyrchu. Mae solar ffotofoltäig yn rhan bwysig o'r gymysgedd honno yng Nghymru. Mae eisoes bron 49,000 o osodiadau o'r fath ledled Cymru sy'n cynhyrchu 10% o gyfanswm y trydan a gynhyrchir gan ffynonellau adnewyddadwy.

Os y nod yw cyfyngu ar yr effaith y mae dulliau newydd o gynhyrchu ynni yn ei chael ar filiau ynni, mae angen inni fuddsoddi, nid yn unig mewn technoleg gynhyrchu ratach a charbon isel, ond hefyd mewn dulliau storio. Bydd gwella'r grid a thechnolegau clyfar hefyd yn chwarae rôl allweddol yn y ffordd y byddwn yn cyflwyno technoleg adnewyddadwy.

Rwyf wedi siarad yn aml am effaith penderfyniadau Llywodraeth y DU yn 2015 i wahardd technolegau gwynt a solar sydd wedi'u gosod ar y tir rhag manteisio ar Gontractau Gwahaniaeth, ac i leihau lefelau'r Tariffau Cyflenwi Trydan sy'n golygu bod prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy yn llawer yn llai hyfyw. Ysgrifennais unwaith eto i Lywodraeth y DU fis Tachwedd y llynedd er mwyn nodi'r safbwynt cyffredin o blaid ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru a lofnodwyd gan amrywiaeth o randdeiliaid o Gymru. Roedd y datganiad yn nodi'r farn yr ydym yn ei rhannu am y manteision economaidd, cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol sy'n deillio o barhau i leoli datblygiadau gwynt a solar ar y tir yng Nghymru, ac yn pwysu'n gryf arni i adfer y cymorth. Ysgrifennais eto yn ddiweddar ynghylch yr ymgynghoriad ar fecanwaith y Contractau Gwahaniaeth a byddaf yn parhau i bwysu ar Lywodraeth y DU i sicrhau bod cymorth yn cael ei roi unwaith eto ar gyfer y dechnoleg fwyaf fforddiadwy. Bydd hynny'n rhoi lle yn y farchnad i fwy o fathau o ynni adnewyddadwy ac yn lleihau'r costau i'r rheini sy'n talu'r biliau.

Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae cymunedau a busnesau yng Nghymru wedi elwa ar dechnoleg adnewyddadwy. Mae ffermwyr, busnesau mewn trefi ac yng nghefn gwlad, cartrefi a chymunedau i gyd wedi dechrau rheoli sut y maent yn defnyddio ynni ac wedi buddsoddi yn y ffordd y caiff ei gynhyrchu. Mae hynny wedi rhoi mwy o sicrwydd iddynt ynghylch faint y maent yn ei dalu am ynni ac yn helpu Cymru yn ei hymgais i ddatgarboneiddio. Mae hyn nid yn unig wedi diogelu swyddi yn y sefydliadau hynny ond mae hefyd wedi creu swyddi crefftus yn y meysydd cyflenwi, a chynnal a chadw.

Bydd defnyddio ein hadeiladau i gynhyrchu ynni yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn ein hymgyrch i ddatgarboneiddio Cymru. Mae ein sefydliadau academaidd ar flaen y gad yn y maes hwn ac yn ymchwilio i'r cyfleoedd sy'n deillio o dechnoleg solar. Mae canolfan arloesi Canolfan Beirianeg Cynnyrch Cynaliadwy ar gyfer Haenau Diwydiannol Gweithredol Arloesol (SPECIFIC) Prifysgol Abertawe wedi adeiladu ystafell ddosbarth effeithlon o ran ynni sydd y gyntaf o'i bath yn y DU. Mae cynlluniau wedi'u cymeradwyo a fydd yn golygu y bydd yr un dechnoleg yn cael ei mabwysiadu mewn 16 o gartrefi newydd i'w hadeiladu gan y grŵp tai cymdeithasol Pobl yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot. Mae'r cysyniad yn defnyddio cyfuniad o gelloedd solar, batri er mwyn storio a ffrâm ddur chwyldroadol sy'n denu aer a gynhesir drwyâ phŵer solar drwy dyllau mân i ddarparu gwres a dŵr cynnes. Os bydd y prosiect yng Nghastell-nedd yn llwyddiannus, bydd cyfle i gyflwyno'r system i 1,200 o gartrefi pellach, fel rhan o Fargen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe sy'n werth £1.3 biliwn.



Er ein bod yn annog y cysyniad o "adeiladau fel gorsafoedd pŵer", mae gan ddull solar o gynhyrchu ynni ei broffil penodol ei hun. Gallai arwain at ormod o ynni yn cael ei gyflenwi yn yr haf a dim digon ohono yn cael ei ddarparu yn y gaeaf pan fo mwy o alw amdano. Gan ei bod yn fwy effeithlon i gynhyrchu ynni yn y man y caiff ei defnyddio, rydym yn hyrwyddo gosod paneli solar ffotofoltäig i gynhyrchu ynni a fydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio gan unigolion neu'r gymuned leol. Yn y dyfodol, rydym yn disgwyl, drwy ddefnyddio technoleg glyfar, y bydd y cyflenwad lleol yn gweddu'n well i'r galw, ac y bydd ynni yn cael ei reoli a'i storio ar y safle er mwyn osgoi amrywiadau o ran galw sy'n ddrud i'w rheoli.

Mae ein cyfrifoldebau o ran newid hinsawdd a chyllidebu carbon yn golygu bod angen inni achub ar bob cyfle i leihau ein hallyriadau presennol. Mae'n bwysig, felly, fod datblygiadau newydd yn cael cyn lleied o effaith â phosibl ar yr amgylchedd a dyma'r rheswm pam yr wyf wedi cyhoeddi fy mwriad i adolygu Rhan L (Cadw tanwydd a phŵer) o'r Rheoliadau Adeiladu eleni.

Roedd ein hymgyngoriad diwethaf ar Ran L yn 2012 (gweithredwyd y newidiadau ayn 2014) yn cynnwys opsiwn a ffefrir i sicrhau bod rheoliadau adeiladu yn ei wneud yn ofynnol i dai newydd ddefnyddio ynni 40% yn fwy effeithlon. Roedd yr ymatebion a ddaeth i law yn dangos pryder ynghylch effaith y newidiadau arfaethedig ar farchnad dai a oedd, bryd hynny, eisoes yn teimlo effeithiau dirywiad economaidd. Roedd y newidiadau a gyflwynwyd yn sgil yr ymgynghoriad yn cyflwyno targed o 8% o gymharu â'r gofynion blaenorol ar gyfer tai newydd. Y prif wahaniaeth o gymharu â'r gwelliant o 40% oedd nad oedd angen unrhyw ofynion ynni adnewyddadwy ar y safle (defnyddiwyd paneli solar ffotofoltäig yn fesur procsi) i gyflawni'r targed hwn. Gellid sicrhau 8% o welliant drwy wella ffabrig yr adeiladau.

Mewn cyferbyniad â hynny, drwy gyflawni'r targed o 20% a gyflwynwyd yn 2014 ar gyfer adeiladau annomestig newydd, rydym ar flaen y gad o gymharu ag ardaloedd eraill o'r DU ac yn hybu gosod technoleg adnewyddadwy megis paneli solar ffotofoltäig.

Mae'r farchnad dai wedi newid ers 2012, gydag adeiladwyr tai yn cofrestru mwy o elw a'r gost gyfalaf o osod paneli ffotofoltäig yn lleihau. Rydym wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn cwblhau ymarfer caffael i benodi ymgynghorydd arweiniol i lywio'r gwaith o adolygu Rhan L. Rhagwelir y bydd yr astudiaeth gwmpasu yn cael ei chynnal yn yr haf a bwriedir cynnal ymgynghoriad ar y cynigion yn hwyrach eleni.

Mae'r Rheoliadau Adeiladu yn ddiuedd o ran pa dechnoleg a thanwydd y dylid eu defnyddio ac felly nid ydym yn rhagnodi neu'n gwahardd unrhyw ffurf benodol ar gynhyrchu gwres neu ynni. Mae hynny'n golygu nad yw'r targedau allyriadau ar gyfer adeiladau newydd yn llesteirio cyfleoedd i fod yn arloesol. Ni fydd yr adolygiad, felly, yn mandadu un dechnoleg benodol (megis paneli solar ffotofoltäig). Fodd bynnag, drwy osod targedau i ostwng allyriadau, gallai'r adolygiad annog defnyddio technolegau ynni adnewyddadwy wrth iddynt ddod yn fwy costeffeithiol.

Mae ein polisiâu cynllunio cenedlaethol, sy'n ymddangos ym Mholisi Cynllunio Cymru, yn ategu'r rheoliadau adeiladu drwy hyrwyddo datblygiadau ynni adnewyddadwy. Mae'r Polisi yn nodi y dylai'r system gynllunio yng Nghymru hwyluso datblygiadau newydd sy'n galluogi datgarboneiddio. Mae'n hyrwyddo egwyddorion dylunio adeiladau cynaliadwy ac yn nodi mai hwy ddylai fod wrth wraidd dyluniadau datblygu newydd. Rydym wedi cyhoeddi canllawiau dylunio sy'n rhoi cyngor ar sut y gellir sicrhau bod yr egwyddorion hynny yn rhan o gynigion datblygu newydd.

Mae gennym hawliau eang o ran datblygiadau a ganiateir er mwyn medru gosod paneli solar ar eiddo preswyl sydd eisoes wedi'u hadeiladu heb orfod gofyn am ganiatâd cynllunio. Byddwn yn ymgynghori'n fuan ar yr opsiynau i wella cyfleoedd i osod paneli solar ar doeon adeiladau annomestig heb orfod gofyn am ganiatâd cynllunio.

*Yn gywir  
Lesley*

**Lesley Griffiths AC/AM**

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig  
Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs

# Eitem 3.1

## P-04-688 – Gorsaf Bêr Tata Steel ym Mhort Talbot

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Peter Bamsey ar ôl casglu 531 llofnod.

### Geiriad y ddeiseb

*Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ddefnyddio pob dull sydd ar gael iddi, gan gynnwys dulliau ariannol, i gefnogi'r gwaith o gwblhau'r orsaf bêr newydd sydd wedi'i chynllunio ar gyfer gwaith dur Port Talbot. Bydd adeiladu'r orsaf hon yn creu swyddi a phan fydd yn weithredol, bydd yr orsaf yn lleihau allyriadau, yn lleihau costau rhedeg Tata ac yn helpu i ddiogelu swyddi hollbwysig yn yr ardal.*

### Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Aberafan
- Gorllewin De Cymru

Ken Skates AC/AM  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth  
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-04-688  
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/00886/18

David John Rowlands AM  
Chair - Petitions Committee

[government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk)

16 April 2018

Thank you for your further letter of 23 March on behalf of the Petitions Committee regarding the Tata Steel Port Talbot power plant.

To date we have announced £8 million of funding towards an £18 million investment by Tata in the improvement of the power plant at Port Talbot to reduce energy costs and cut carbon emissions. We are continuing to work closely with Tata Steel on other specific packages of potential support. The detail of those discussions is commercially confidential.

**Ken Skates AC/AM**  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth  
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 69

## Eitem 3.2

**P-05-701 – Gwelliannau i Ddiogelwch y Ffordd ar Hyd Cefnffordd yr A487 Rhwng Aberteifi ac Aberystwyth, i Gynnwys Mannau Pasio.**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Maldwyn Lewis ar ôl casglu 99 llofnod ar lein a 750 llofnod bapur

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb**

Yn dilyn digwyddiadau niferus ar hyd cefnffordd yr A487 yn enwedig rhwng Aberteifi ac Aberystwyth, cyflwynaf ddeiseb i Cynulliad Cymru i wneud gwelliannau ar hyd y ffordd arfordirol hon, yn cynnwys manau pasio mewn amrywiol leoliadau, er mwyn lliniaru traffig yn cronni y tu ôl i gerbydau araf. Rwyf o'r farn y byddai cael manau pasio wedi'u lleoli mewn lleoedd strategol yn lleihau rhwystredigaeth gyrwyr a chymryd risgiau wrth geisio goddiweddyd cerbydau eraill.

Pan fydd y gefnffordd hon rhwng Abergwaun a Chaerdybi wedi'i chau o ganlyniad i ddigwyddiad, mae'r dargyfeiriad ar hyd isffyrdd a all fod yn hunllefus, yn enwedig pan fydd Cerbydau Nwyddau Trwm, bysiau a choetsis yn cwrdd â'i gilydd wrth ddod o gyfeiriadau gwahanol.

### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-701  
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/00887/18

David John Rowlands AM  
Chair - Petitions committee.

government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk

*Dear David,*

16 April 2018

Thank you for your letter of 23 March regarding Petition P-05-701 Road Safety Improvements Along the A487 Trunk Road between Cardigan and Aberystwyth, to Include Passing Places.

In the first year of the Pinch Points Programme, feasibility and investigative work on safe overtaking opportunities has been carried out on the A470, A487 (including the A487 Fishguard to Aberystwyth route), A483 and A44 road corridors. This work has been centred on establishing the topography and environment of the existing road corridors and the extent to which they can be adapted to contain safe overtaking sections, climbing lanes or bend improvements. In developing potential schemes we are also trying to achieve relatively low environmental impact and maximum journey time benefit for the capital costs involved.

The Programme is currently in the WeITAG (Welsh Transport Appraisal Guidance) Stage 1 process and a stakeholder workshop involving Powys and Ceredigion County Councils is taking place on 11 April. Scheme options will become clearer later this year.

We co-funded the Marches and Mid Wales Freight Strategy and supported the Marches Local Enterprise Partnership and the Growing Mid Wales Partnership in taking forward this work. Ensuring the efficient movement of freight whilst minimising negative impacts on the environment and residents is vital to our economic prosperity and to connect Wales with the world.

The Freight Strategy was launched at a successful event held in Welshpool on 21 February. The Strategy rightly highlights the importance of the transport network for businesses and we will continue to work to identify opportunities which will build on our aspirations for economic growth.

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[Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales)

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

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. **Tudalen y pecyn 71** And correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

To that end we have funded further work, again in partnership with stakeholders in the Marches and Midlands, to develop a framework to appraise the priorities identified in the Freight Strategy Action Plan in order to inform future delivery plans in both England and Wales.

*Yours ever,*  
*Ken*

**Ken Skates AC/AM**

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth  
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport

**P-05-701 Road Safety Improvements along the A487 Trunk Road between  
Cardigan and Aberystwyth –  
Correspondence from Petitioner to Committee, 09.05.18**

Many thanks for your e mail.

I write pleading with the petitions committee to put into action a planned system of works in order to improve the road safety along the backbone of Ceredigion.

I understand that Mr Skates recently attended a joint meeting with Powys discussing thr Mid Wales economy and it is imperative for developing the economy, we have a fit for purpose network.

The safety concerns are on going with many serious accidents happened since my initial contact.

I therefore plead that the matter is given your utmost efforts to improve our vital link North South.

My sincere and kindest regards

*Maldwyn Lewis*



## Eitem 3.3

### **P-05-716 – Cludiant am Ddim ar y Trenau i Ddisgyblion Ysgol gyda Threnau Arriva Cymru**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Elin Tuckwood ar ôl casglu 637 llofnod ar wefan e- ddeiseb amgen.

#### **Geiriad y ddeiseb**

Yma yn y DU mae gennym hawl i addysg am ddim, felly oni ddylem gael cludiant diogel, am ddim yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol? Yr ateb i hyn yw 'dylem'. Am nifer o flynyddoedd mae Trenau Arriva Cymru wedi bod yn darparu cludiant am ddim ar y trenau i ddisgyblion Ysgol Gyfun Treorci, ac mae hyn yn fantais enfawr i'r rhai sy'n byw y tu allan i'r dalgylch. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn wedi newid yn ddiweddar ac maent bellach wedi galw ar bob disgybl i brynu tocyn trê'n i fynd yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol ac mae prisiau'r rhain yn amrywio rhwng £19.95 a £32.90 fesul tymor ysgol. Gall hyn fod yn gostus iawn i rai rhieni sydd â mwy nag 1 plentyn, ac nid yw'r ysgol yn gallu helpu rhieni gyda'r arian hwn oherwydd bod y tocynnau yn cael eu darparu drwy gwmni Trenau Arriva Cymru. Mae Trenau Arriva wedi dweud mai diogelwch yw'r rheswm am hyn, ond mae'r plant sydd â'r tocynnau trê'n dynodedig o flaen rhwystr metal "amddiffynnol" yn agosach at ymyl y platfform, a'r plant nad oes ganddynt docynnau yn y man caeedig bach o fewn y rhwystr hwn, gan achosi mwy o berygl mewn gwirionedd oherwydd bod lle mor fach yn orlawn. Trwy gael cludiant am ddim ar y trenau unwaith eto bydd pob disgybl yn gallu cael cyfle teg i gael addysg a bydd yn gallu mynd ymlaen i wneud yr hyn y mae'n dymuno'i gyflawni mewn bywyd. Byddwn i gyd yn cael ein trin yn gyfartal ac ni fydd arian yn bryder mawr i neb..

#### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**



David J. Rowlands AM,  
Chair, Petitions Committee,  
National Assembly for Wales,  
Cardiff Bay,  
CARDIFF.  
CF99 1NA

**Please ask for :** Mainstream School Transport

**My Ref :** 101004259615//CN

**Date :** 11 October 2017

Dear Mr Rowlands,

**Petition P-05-716 Free Train Transport for School Pupils with Arriva Trains Wales**

Thank you for your letter of 5 October 2017, regarding the petition from Elin Tuckwood that is seeking the provision of free, safe transport following the withdrawal of the above provision in June 2016.

The criteria used by this Council to determine the eligibility to receive free school transport is based on walking distance, measured by the shortest, available walking route, with free transport being provided to secondary school learners whose home address is more than two miles from the nearest or catchment school. The efficient use of resources dictate the mode of transport provided and in this case, safe and stress free travel is solely provided by contracted school buses, which operate from Blaencwm, Blaenrhondda, Gelli, Maerdy, Tynewydd, Ynyshir and Ystrad.

The provision of free train transport to Treorchy Comprehensive School was a long standing arrangement between the school and the train operator, to which the Council has had no direct involvement. It was promoted by the school primarily for the benefit of learners who lived outside of the school's catchment area, who were not entitled to the Council's free school transport.

However in 2014, the Council did express concern to the school following the receipt of complaints from concerned parents that issues of overcrowding on the trains and the station platforms were possibly being exacerbated by some pupils, who were in receipt of free school transport on the Council's contracted services, choosing instead to use the train. The Council operates a strict "no pass no travel" policy on its contracted transport and it was therefore suggested that it might be appropriate for the school and the train operator to put in place some form of entitlement control for the arrangements that they had put in place.



I would also add that in May 2016, the Council's Integrated Transport Unit was approached by a number of parents, Councillors and the local MP, all of whom were attributing the Arriva Trains Wales announcement that it was replacing free train transport with a chargeable Educational Season Ticket to the Council's withdrawal of funding from school transport. However it was easy to see how this conclusion had been reached, as the train operator was claiming that "The increase in pupils travelling (by rail) is partly a consequence of the local authority reducing road transport subsidy to local families...." This statement was totally untrue. There had been no change in the Council's funding in this area, nor in its school transport provision, and although it had been under review during the spring / summer of 2015, the ongoing, unchanged provision was confirmed on 16 March 2016.

This provision, which continues to be predicated on one of the most generous eligibility criteria in the country, forms part of the largest school transport operation in Wales. Sufficient capacity is provided on the contracted school buses for the 415 pupils who live within the Treorchy Comprehensive School catchment area and who are two miles or more from school. The rail arrangements therefore remain a matter for the school and the train operator.

I trust the foregoing is of assistance in clarifying the Council's position.

Yours sincerely,

**Chris Bradshaw**  
**Chief Executive**

David Rowlands AM  
Chair  
National Assembly for Wales  
Petitions Committee  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff CF99 1NA

20 October 2017

Contact reference number: ATW-171005-BGY

Dear Mr Rowlands

Many thanks for the further correspondence from the Petitions Committee relating to free train transport for school pupils attending Treorchy School. Also, please accept my apologies regarding the non response to your letter of 24<sup>th</sup> May, as there is no record of that being received by us. I will address the question within it in this response also.

Ms Tuckwood says that she does not see any safety aspects taking place at Treorchy station. I outlined in my response of 24<sup>th</sup> April 2017 that we employ safety stewards who operate crowd management barriers at the platform entrance at Treorchy Station. This arrangement was put in place following an updated risk assessment at the station where crowding concerns on the platform had been raised. Safety incidents at the platform-train interface represent one of the biggest safety risks on Britain's railways today.

Since the introduction of that system at Treorchy, our monitoring of the environment shows that this safety risk has been eliminated. I recognise that the pupils themselves may not have been aware of this safety hazard which may contribute to Ms Tuckwood's assertion that she doesn't see any safety aspects taking place however, I and our Safety team am very satisfied that we have mitigated a significant risk.

Ms Tuckwood refers to free transport provision for those living within 3 miles of school. This must be a bus offering via the local authority. There is no such requirement for ATW rail services.

Ms Tuckwood refers to staff on the train being rude and ill-mannered. We would always regret any such behaviour however our conductor colleagues are routinely well regarded during customer satisfaction surveys and mystery shopping exercises. We would address any individual complaints as they were advised to us. I have personally travelled on this school train recently and was very disappointed to have to intervene on two occasions on that journey - one with a pupil climbing over seat backs and the other where one pupil decided to attack another pupil and myself and some other adults on the train had to intervene.

We have since had some other instances of bullying on the train and are liaising with the school on this. Where a bullying pupil is identified, they will have a warning and if there is a further incident, we will seek a banning order from the train. This will help create a safe and secure environment for others.

David Rowlands AM  
Chair  
National Assembly for Wales  
Petitions Committee

-2-

20 October 2017

Ticket earnings support the cost of running our overall operations in the same way that it does for other retail or service providers. We carry many school and college pupils across our network with very little issue.

I recognise that because we offered free travel for such a long time to the pupils of Treorchy School this has created the perception that it should be a right. We provided free travel as a generous goodwill gesture, however the significant costs to deliver the platform safety operation means that we could no longer sustain the provision of the benefit.

With reference to the question about the size of the enclosure, my Safety team have reviewed the operation and consider it is entirely appropriate for the environment.

We have had a good take-up of the discounted scholar season ticket although are aware that some pupils choose not to pre-purchase and therefore have to queue to buy on each occasion. We would encourage season ticket purchase as it is the most cost effective option and will reduce that queuing time.

I hope this addresses the further questions raised.

Yours sincerely



**Lynne Milligan**  
Customer Services Director

**P-05-716 Free Train Transport for school pupils with Arriva Trains Wales – Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 05.05.18**

To whom it may concern,

At this current moment in time I still hold the viewpoint that train transport to and from Treorchy comprehensive school should become free once again. Although Arriva repeatedly state this charge is for safety reasons and to employ additional staff, I haven't once seen the staff look attentive when pupils are on the platform and are quite rude to the children waiting behind the barriers, shoving the 'protective' barriers in close proximity of the pupils. For those who pay on the day the queue at the ticket office is unbearable with pupils not being able to board the train due to the lines being too long which causes an inconvenience to the parent of these pupils also. In terms of the carriages they are still as full as they were when train transport was free and Arriva have not used the money that they gain from the passes to make sure there are more carriages on for pupils which I would have expected if the money was going to good use. I find the staff on the platform to be quite rude and do not seem to be concerned about the safety aspects, which might add is why they are employed. Personally I think that Arriva should consider taking away these passes so that pupils can get to and from school stress free rather than being worried about money, which I am aware is a huge concern with some parents as they cannot afford the passes being issued out. At this moment in time I fail to see how the money from the pupils is helping towards safety aspects where as the barriers are causing more of a safety risk than preventing it and the staff do not seem to be aware of any safety precautions despite that being their job.

Yours sincerely, Elin Tuckwood

# Eitem 3.4

## **P-05-721 – Deiseb Terfyn Cyflymder Penegoes**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Isabel Bottoms, Peter Bottoms and Sarah Holgate ar ôl casglu 298 llofnod bapur.

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno terfyn cyflymder 30 milltir yr awr drwy bentref Penegoes (o arwydd pentref Penegoes o gyfeiriad Machynlleth, i ochr arall mynedfa newydd arfaethedig Maes Carafannau Maesperthi) ar yr A489 tuag at y Drenewydd; a therfyn cyflymder 40 milltir yr awr o Fachynlleth i Benegoes.

### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

Sir Drefaldwyn

Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

### **P-05-767 Cefnffordd yr A487 Trwy Dre Taliesin: Angen Brys am Fesurau Effeithiol i Arafu Traffig**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Antony Foulkes, ar ôl casglu 52 o lofnodion ar-lein.

#### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno mesurau effeithiol i arafu traffig ar hyd cefnffordd yr A487 sy'n dirwyn yn uniongyrchol drwy ganol pentrefi cyfagos Tre Taliesin a Thre'r Ddôl, ac i ymgynghori â'r trigolion sy'n byw yn y pentrefi hyn a cheisio'u barn.

Yr A487 yw'r brif gefnffordd rhwng y gogledd a'r de ac mae'n dirwyn ar hyd arfordir gorllewin Cymru. Mae nifer fawr a chynyddol o gerbydau sy'n goryrru a thraffig nwyddau trwm yn teithio ar hyd y gefnffordd hon drwy ganol pentrefi cul Tre Taliesin a Thre'r Ddôl yng Ngheredigion. Ddiwedd 2016, ffurfiwyd Grŵp Gweithredu Taliesin A487 gan y pentrefwyr. Mae'r grŵp gweithredu lleol wedi cyfarfod a chyfathrebu'n agos â Chyngor Cymuned Llangynfelyn, Heddlu Dyfed Powys, Cyngor Sir Ceredigion a'r Aelod Seneddol lleol i gynnal dadansoddiad o'r problemau a'r atebion posibl. Mae'r grŵp hefyd wedi mynegi'i bryderon wrth Asiantaeth Cefnffyrdd Gogledd-orllewin Cymru, ac wedi cynnig cyfarfod â hi i gyfleu eu safbwyntiau, ond ni dderbyniwyd y gwahoddiad hyd yma.

Mae'n bwysig bod llais pentrefwyr sy'n byw o ddydd i ddydd gyda thraffig sy'n goryrru yn cael ei glywed a bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried eu safbwyntiau'n llawn, er mwyn i fesurau arafu traffig effeithiol, sy'n diogelu pentrefwyr a defnyddwyr y ffordd, gael eu cynllunio a'u rhoi ar waith.

#### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



## Eitem 3.6

**P-05-792 Deiseb i ymestyn y terfyn cyflymder 40mya ym Mlaenporth.**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rosemarie Chaffers-Jones, ar ôl casglu 74 o lofnodion ar bapur ac 1 llofnod ar-lein.

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn cyflwyno'r ddeiseb hon i Gynulliad Cymru er mwyn ymestyn y terfyn cyflymder 40mya ar yr A487 i ffin y plwyf ble mae'r terfyn 50 mya yn dechrau.

Ar hyn o bryd mae'r terfyn 40mya yn dod i ben cyn ble'r oedd yr ysgol leol gynt, ar ffordd Lon-yr-Ysgol. Mae'r ysgol bellach wedi cau, ond mae'r plant yn dal yma, ac maent bellach yn cael eu codi yn arosfan bws Lon-yr-Ysgol ble y byddant yn aros, ar brydiau gyda rhieni gyda phlant bach, am y bws ysgol. Yn y prynhawn, pan fyddant yn cael eu gollwng ar ddiwedd y dydd, mae'n sefyllfa wahanol, gan bod yn rhaid i'r plant groesi'r A487 o ochr arall y ffordd.

Y cyfyngiad cyflymder yn y man lle y mae'r plant yn gorfod croesi'r ffordd yw 60mya ac mae'r traffig, sydd wedi'i ryddhau o gyfyngiadau'r parth 40mya, yn cyflymu ac yn aml yn goddiweddyd ar y rhan syth hon o'r ffordd. Draw yr ochr bellaf i'r ffordd nid oes arwydd 'Araf - Plant yn croesi', dim arwydd arosfan bws na lloches arosfan bws i roi rhybudd i fodurwyr y gallai cerddwyr fod yn croesi.

Dyma hefyd y man ble y mae'r ramp mynediad i'r anabl wedi'i leoli ar ddwy ochr y ffordd, a defnyddir hwn gan rieni â chadeiriau gwthio a'r henoed gyda fframiau cerdded yn ogystal â chan bobl gydag anabledd ac ati.

Bu un farwolaeth eisoes ar y rhan hon o'r ffordd a'r wythnos diwethaf cafodd cerbyd mawr arall ddamwain a mynd oddi ar y ffordd a thrwy'r gwrych, gan falurio rhan fawr o ffens.

Credaf mai mater o amser yn unig yw nes y bydd plentyn yn colli ei fywyd. Ers i'r terfyn cyflymder gael ei osod ar y ffordd, adeiladwyd fferm solar gyda mynediad i'r rhan hon o'r ffordd a thraffig ychwanegol. Hefyd mae hen adeiladau'r ysgol wedi dod yn barc busnes, gyda siop sglodion, busnes ceiropractydd, warws carpedi, man golchi ceir, ac mae rhagor i ddod.

Mae hyn oll wedi arwain at gynnydd o ran traffig trwm sy'n troi i mewn i Lon-yr-Ysgol ac yn ceisio ei gadael.

Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn gofyn i Gynulliad Cymru roi blaenoriaeth i ddiogelwch ein plant, ac ymestyn y parth 40mya i gynnwys y rhan gyfan o'r A487 o fewn ffin y plwyf.

#### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Your ref: P-05-721, P-05-767, P-05-792  
Our ref: KS/00885/18

David John Rowlands AM  
Chair  
Petitions Committee

government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk

16 April 2018

*Dear David,*

Thank you for your letter of 23 March regarding developing a programme for the Speed Limit Review.

The review will be looking at road safety issues at over 600 sites across Wales. Due to the scale of the review and supporting evidence to be gathered, this will take some time.

As such, there are no specific dates set for any one location to be looked at. However, all of the comments that we have received previously will be taken on board as part of this process when specific areas of the trunk road are reviewed. The results of the review will be made available online and any works arising from the wider review will be prioritised, as funding allows, for a programmed completion over the next three to four years.

As part of the review process site visits would be carried out and any identified improvements would be shared with the community for comment prior to implementation.

Any further comments can be forwarded to [Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales).

*Yours ever,  
Ken*

**Ken Skates AC/AM**  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth  
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport

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[Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales)

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

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

### P-05-770 Ailagor gorsaf Drenau Crymlyn

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Michael Davies, ar ôl casglu 208 o lofnodion ar-lein.

#### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ailagor gorsaf drenau Crymlyn. Rydym yn credu y gallai Crymlyn fod yn ganolfan drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus bwysig. Byddai ei lleoliad allweddol yn cynnig pwynt cyfnewid ar gyfer sawl dull teithio rhwng gwasanaethau rheilffordd llinell Glynebwy ar ei newydd wedd a phrif lwybr y bysiau cyflym rhanbarthol drwy ganol y cymoedd. Mae safle'r orsaf yn gyfleus ar gyfer y rhwydwaith priffyrdd, ac mae ganddo faes parcio mawr a lle i fysiau. Mae modd cyrraedd llwybrau cerdded a beicio o'r safle. Nodwn fod y llygredd aer ar un o'r strydoedd yng Nghrymlyn gyda'r gwaethaf y tu allan i Lundain a bod angen gwella cysylltiadau trafniadaeth gyhoeddus er mwyn gwella iechyd y cyhoedd. Rydym yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i asesu'r achos dros ailagor gorsaf drenau yng Nghrymlyn ac i ystyried ei hychwanegu at y rhestr flaenoriaethau nesaf o gynigion ar gyfer gorsafoedd newydd yng Nghymru.

#### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Islwyn
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Ken Skates AC/AM  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth  
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-770  
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/00884/18

David John Rowlands AM  
Chair - Petitions committee.

government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk

16 April 2018

*Dear David,*

Thank you for your letter of 23 March regarding petition P-05-770 to reopen Crumlin railway station.

Crumlin was considered as part of the Phase 1 of new rail station prioritisation work which saw 46 proposed locations reduced to twelve sites across Wales selected for Phase 2 work which will see further scheme development work undertaken during 2018. Although Crumlin was not shortlisted it will remain on the long list of potential sites for consideration in the future.

*Yn eiddo,*

*Ken*

**Ken Skates AC/AM**  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth  
Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Transport

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[Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales)

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

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

Tudalen y pecyn 86

09/05/2018

[REDACTED]

Mr David Rowlands  
Chair of the Petitions Committee  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff  
CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Rowlands,

**Re-opening Crumlin Railway Station.**

Thank you for your recent letter about my petition.

The re-opening of the station at Crumlin was at the last Assembly a priority for the Welsh Government. The passenger use of this line has far exceeded all expectations and the regeneration of the Valleys is dependent on modernisation of transport links, which is claimed to be an aim of the current administration.

Since the last elections this project has been mysteriously removed from their priority list without an explanation. The Welsh Government has never set out their reason for doing so. I would request again that the petitions committee press the minister to reinstate this development as a priority or, in the very least, set out for scrutiny the justification of the process and the specific reasoning for demoting it.

I also extend my invitation to you to visit Crumlin to see for yourself the opportunity this project offers.

Yours sincerely,

Mike Davies

# Eitem 3.8

**P-05-750 Ar gyfer eitemau untro: cyflwyno System Dychwelyd Ernes ar gyfer cynwysyddion diodydd a sicrhau y gellir compostio cynwysyddion bwyd cyflym a'r offer sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy.**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Gymdeithas Cadwraeth Forol ar ôl casglu 1,993 llofnod.

## **Geiriad y ddeiseb**

Mae'r Gymdeithas Cadwraeth Forol yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i weithredu er mwyn i Gymru gyfrannu'n gadarnhaol at y nod byd-eang yn Neddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015, ac i adeiladu ar y canlyniadau rhagorol a gafwyd drwy godi tâl ar fagioau plastig, drwy weithredu dau gam arall a fyddai'n helpu Cymru i gyrraedd economi diwastraff, cylchol. Hynny yw:

1. Cyflwyno system dychwelyd ernes yng Nghymru ar gyfer pob cynhwysydd diod untro, fel poteli gwydr a phlastig a chaniau alwminiwm.
2. Deddfu er mwyn codi tâl ar yr holl gynwysyddion bwyd a diodydd cyflym a'r offer sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy nad oes modd eu compostio'n llawn, oni bai ei bod yn bosibl eu hailddefnyddio, eu hail-lenwi, eu cynnwys mewn cynllun dychwelyd neu eu casglu i'w hailgylchu mewn siopau.

Mae systemau dychwelyd ernes eisoes ar waith mewn mwy na 40 o wledydd ledled y byd a phrofwyd bod y rhain yn lleihau sbwriel, yn cynyddu cyfraddau ailgylchu drwy greu cyflenwad mwy dibynadwy o ddeunyddiau o ansawdd da, yn lleihau costau ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol ac yn creu swyddi.

Mae papurau lapio bwyd cyflym a chwpanau untro yn eitemau sbwriel cyffredin ar ein strydoedd a bydd sicrhau bod modd eu hail-lenwi/eu hailddefnyddio, a'i bod yn hawdd eu hailgylchu neu eu compostio, yn lleihau sbwriel.

Mae'r gwaith o gynhyrchu cynwysyddion diodydd newydd yn ogystal â chynwysyddion bwyd cyflym a chwpanau newydd yn defnyddio llawer iawn o ynni, sy'n cyfrannu at allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr. Po fwyaf yr ydym yn ailgylchu, a pho leiaf o ysbwriel yr ydym yn ei ollwng, gorau oll ar gyfer ein hamgylchedd a'n heconomi.

## **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Rhosan ar Wy
- Swydd Henffordd



**Hannah Blythyn AC/AM**  
**Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd**  
**Minister for Environment**



**Llywodraeth Cymru**  
**Welsh Government**

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-750  
Ein cyf/Our ref HB/00324/18

David John Rowlands AM  
Chair - Petitions committee.  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff Bay  
CF99 1NA

[SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales](mailto:SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales).

23 April 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter asking for an update on the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) study.

As you are aware, the study was put in place to examine the potential of introducing EPR schemes for key types of plastic food and drink packaging, including Deposit Return Schemes (DRS) and single-use packaging such as fast-food packaging. I am currently considering outputs from the study and will ensure the committee has sight of it once it is published.

We will be working with Defra and the other devolved administrations to consider the opportunity of introducing a UK based deposit return scheme (DRS) that would cover Wales.

Yours Sincerely,

**Hannah Blythyn AC/AM**  
**Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd**  
**Minister for Environment**

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[Correspondence.Hannah.Blythyn@gov.wales](mailto:Correspondence.Hannah.Blythyn@gov.wales)

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

**Tudalen y pecyn 90**  
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

David J. Rowlands AM  
Chair  
Petitions Committee

30 April 2018

Dear David,

### **Tackling plastic pollution**

Thank you for your letter of 23 March 2018 in which you outline your consideration of two petitions relating to reducing plastic pollution:

- P-05-750 For single use items: introduce a Deposit Return System for drink containers and make fast food containers and utensils compostable
- P-05-803 Our natural world is being poisoned by single use plastics...it's time to introduce a tax!

The Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee noted this letter at our meeting on 26 April 2018. We have already identified tackling plastic pollution as an area in which we are interested. Like you, we are also awaiting the publication of the Extended Producer Responsibility research study that has been commissioned by the Welsh Government to inform our thinking.

We are awaiting further detail on the UK Government's commitment in their 25 year environment plan - [A Green Future](#) - to eliminate avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042, and how they intend to achieve this.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his [Spring Statement 2018](#) that he will launch a call for evidence for 'how the tax system can help drive the



technological progress and behavioural change we need' to reduce plastic pollution.

Progress on this issue is moving quickly. Just last week there was the launch of the UK Plastics Pact between local governments, manufacturers, retailers and third sector organisations to 'make single use plastics a thing of the past'.

We plan to carry out further work once the results of these initiatives are better known. I will keep you updated on the progress of our work.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Hedges". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'M'.

**Mike Hedges AM**

**Chair of Climate Change, Rural Affairs and Environment Committee**



**P-05-803 Mae ein byd naturiol yn cael ei wenwyno gan blastigau untro...mae'n bryd cyflwyno treth!**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Friends of Barry Beaches, ar ôl casglu 102 o lofnodion ar-lein.

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb**

Mae'r dystiolaeth ar gael i'r rhai sydd am ei gweld ... mae ein dibyniaeth ar blastig untro a daflir i ffwrdd yn gwenwyno ein byd naturiol.

Mae adar y môr yn bwyta plastigau, mae pysgod yn bwyta plastigau, mae pysgod cregyn yn bwyta plastigau ac rydym ni, felly, yn bwyta plastigau.

Mae cynhyrchu plastigau untro yn cynyddu bob blwyddyn, ond dim ond 9 y cant o blastigau sy'n cael eu hailgylchu yn y byd.

Ers i gynhyrchu plastigau ar raddfa fawr ddechrau yn y 1950au, rydym wedi cynhyrchu 8.3 biliwn o dunelli ... yn gyfwerth â phwysau un biliwn o eliffantod Affricanaidd! A disgwylir i'r ffigur hwnnw gyrraedd 34 biliwn o dunelli erbyn 2050!!

Nid oes dim o'r plastig hwn wedi bioddiraddio yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, ond yn hytrach mae wedi parhau i leihau, gan ei wneud bron yn amhosibl i'w ddileu!

Rydym yn annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno treth ar yr holl blastigau untro sy'n debyg i'r taliad 5p llwyddiannus iawn ar fagiau siopa untro.

Mae'n bryd gweithredu.

### **Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:**

Grŵp gwirfoddol yw Cyfeillion Traethau'r Barri, a sefydlwyd saith mlynedd yn ôl, y mae ei nod yw cael gwared â sbwriel, llawer ohono yn blastig, o bum prif draeth y Barri. Rydym yn ymdrechu i ailgylchu cymaint ohono ag y gallwn.

Mae angen inni ddylunio ein pecynnau a'n cynwysyddion untro fel eu bod yn bioddiraddio'n hawdd yn ein hamgylchedd.

## **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

David J. Rowlands AM  
Chair  
Petitions Committee

30 April 2018

Dear David,

### **Tackling plastic pollution**

Thank you for your letter of 23 March 2018 in which you outline your consideration of two petitions relating to reducing plastic pollution:

- P-05-750 For single use items: introduce a Deposit Return System for drink containers and make fast food containers and utensils compostable
- P-05-803 Our natural world is being poisoned by single use plastics...it's time to introduce a tax!

The Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee noted this letter at our meeting on 26 April 2018. We have already identified tackling plastic pollution as an area in which we are interested. Like you, we are also awaiting the publication of the Extended Producer Responsibility research study that has been commissioned by the Welsh Government to inform our thinking.

We are awaiting further detail on the UK Government's commitment in their 25 year environment plan - [A Green Future](#) - to eliminate avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042, and how they intend to achieve this.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his [Spring Statement 2018](#) that he will launch a call for evidence for 'how the tax system can help drive the



technological progress and behavioural change we need' to reduce plastic pollution.

Progress on this issue is moving quickly. Just last week there was the launch of the UK Plastics Pact between local governments, manufacturers, retailers and third sector organisations to 'make single use plastics a thing of the past'.

We plan to carry out further work once the results of these initiatives are better known. I will keep you updated on the progress of our work.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Hedges". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'M'.

**Mike Hedges AM**

**Chair of Climate Change, Rural Affairs and Environment Committee**



**P-05-803 Our natural world is being poisoned by single use plastics...it's time to introduce a tax! -**

**Correspondence from Petitioner to Committee, 08.05.18**

Dear Assembly Members,

The volunteers of Friends of Barry Beaches would like to register their plea to the National Assembly of Wales to please take action to finally help stop the rising tide of single use plastics entering our marine environment.

Just over a week ago, on the mayday bank holiday, I took an evening walk along the main beach at Barry Island which alas was strewn with single use plastics and other litter (see attached photos). This litter would be picked up by the incoming tide and entering our marine environment...this scene is repeating itself on every popular Welsh beach!

This winter I had the opportunity to work for the British Antarctic Survey on one of the most remote islands in the world in the South Orkney islands. Alas the beaches here also had single use plastics amongst the seals and penguins.

We believe that the people of Wales want their elected representatives to finally take action to stop this plastic tide.

These two petitions from FoBB and MCS complement each other as not all single use plastics lend themselves to a deposited return system.

The tax should be made at source to allow biodegradable alternatives to be economically viable.

The whole world is waking up to the damage single use plastics are doing to our natural world. BBC's Blue Planet has awoken public opinion.

Please make Wales a better and cleaner place by finally taking action.

Rob Curtis

Chairman and co-ordinator of Friends of Barry Beaches





### **P-05-796 Galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wahardd yr arfer o ddefnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrzasau yng Nghymru**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Linda Evelyn Joyce Jones ar ôl 1,517 o lofnodion ar-lein a 1,737 o lofnodion papur. Casglodd deiseb gysylltiedig 3,144 o lofnodion ar wefan amgen.

#### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i ofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru wahardd defnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrzasau yng Nghymru. Mae Lles Anifeiliaid (ac eithrio hela ac arbrofi ar anifeiliaid) yn fater datganoledig yng Nghymru.

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2015, dywedodd Rebecca Evans AC (y Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd ar y pryd), "Mae Llywodraeth Cymru o'r farn nad oes unrhyw le i anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrzasau".

O dan ei chyfarwyddyd hi, comisiynodd Llywodraeth Cymru adroddiad annibynnol a chafwyd tystiolaeth gan dros 600 o arbenigwyr yn y maes. Cyhoeddwyd yr adroddiad hwn ym mis Gorffennaf 2016, ac roedd y casgliadau'n glir.

Yn ôl yr adroddiad, mae'r dystiolaeth wyddonol yn dangos nad yw syrzasau teithiol sy'n defnyddio anifeiliaid gwyllt yn bodloni'r gofynion lles a nodir o dan Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006.

Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn datgan "Nid yw bywyd anifeiliaid gwyllt mewn syrzasau a sŵau teithiol yn "fywyd da" nac yn "fywyd sy'n werth ei fyw".

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2016, dywedodd Lesley Griffiths AC (Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig) fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio tuag at sefydlu system drwyddedu, debyg i honno sy'n cael ei rhedeg gan DEFRA yn Lloegr ar hyn o bryd. Dylid nodi bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi rhoi'r system hon ar waith yn 2011 fel mesur dros dro hyd nes y gellid gwaharddiad yr arfer.

Mae'r dogfennau trwyddedu sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd eu gweld yn dangos yn glir fod y system drwyddedu hon yn methu yn ei hymdrech i ddiogelu anifeiliaid. Mae'r ddwy syrzas anifeiliaid sydd wedi'u trwyddedu o dan DEFRA ar hyn o bryd wedi torri amodau eu trwyddedau droeon, ac mae eu trwyddedau wedi'u hatal ar ryw adeg neu'i gilydd.

Mewn arolwg a gynhaliwyd gan RSPCA Cymru, roedd 74% o bobl Cymru yn awyddus i'r arfer hwn gael ei wahardd. Cyflwynodd y corff hwn hefyd ddeiseb i Bwyllgor Deisebau Cynulliad Cymru yn 2015.

#### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Arfon
- Gogledd Cymru



# Briefing document

## Banning the use of wild animals in circuses by utilising Section 12 of the Animal Welfare Act

74 PERCENT OF THE PUBLIC IN WALES SUPPORT A BAN ON THE USE OF WILD ANIMALS IN CIRCUSES<sup>1</sup>

RSPCA Cymru decreed 14 February 2018 as a momentous day for animals, following the Welsh Government's announcement confirming their plans to "bring forward legislation to ban the use of wild animals in circuses in Wales"<sup>2</sup>. The case for a ban has already been made however, RSPCA Cymru would encourage the use of Section 12 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 to swiftly bring in regulations allowing a ban to come into force.

### Background

RSPCA Cymru has long campaigned for an end to the use of wild animals in circuses in Wales, having been a key campaign since the creation of the National Assembly, with the issue being raised at RSPCA events, receptions and briefings since 2006, especially RSPCA Cymru's 'Wild Animal Welfare Indicator'<sup>3</sup> report and 'Delivering for a Decade: 10 years of the Animal Welfare Act in Wales 2007 - 2017'<sup>4</sup>.

After the prospect of a ban being introduced by the UK Parliament in the 2010/2015 parliamentary session - with the consent of Assembly Members - failing to materialise, RSPCA Cymru launched a petition in 2015 calling for a ban in Wales ([Petition 04-653](#)).

The petition, which received 7,700 signatures from May 2015 to October 2015, was submitted to the Chair of the Petitions Committee. Subsequently the Welsh Government commissioned a scientific review, 'The Welfare of Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses', published in July 2016. The review concluded that "the evidence would therefore support a ban on using wild animals in travelling circuses and mobile zoos on animal welfare grounds".<sup>5</sup>

In 2013 a licensing system was introduced for circuses in England. However, the RSPCA is strongly opposed to the licensing of wild animals in circuses as they offer little protection for wild animals used in a circus environment which cannot, by its very nature meet the needs of the animals. The UK Government has stated in their review of the licensing regulations that when they expire in January 2020, "the Government does not intend to renew the Regulations as it intends to ensure that a legislative ban is introduced by then. The Regulations will then be allowed to expire."<sup>6</sup> On 6 March, Trudy Harrison MP, will

<sup>1</sup>These figures are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 1,036 adults. Fieldwork was undertaken between 19–22 August 2015. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted and are representative (politically) of all Welsh adults (aged 18+).

<sup>2</sup> <http://gov.wales/about/cabinet/cabinetstatements/2018/MobileAnimalExhibits/?lang=en>

<sup>3</sup> <http://politicalanimal.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Wild-animal-welfare-indicators-bilingual.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <http://politicalanimal.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/RSPCA-delivering-for-a-decade-report-Bilingual.pdf>

<sup>5</sup>The welfare of wild animals in travelling circuses, Harris et al, 2016 pp2-4

[http://politicalanimal.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/The\\_welfare\\_of\\_wild\\_animals\\_in\\_travelling\\_circuses.pdf](http://politicalanimal.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/The_welfare_of_wild_animals_in_travelling_circuses.pdf)

<sup>6</sup>[www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/683306/wild-animals-circuses-post-implementation-review-feb2018.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/683306/wild-animals-circuses-post-implementation-review-feb2018.pdf)

be introducing her Ten Minute Rule Motion to the House of Commons to make “provision for a bill to prohibit the use of wild animals in travelling circuses”<sup>7</sup> which the RSPCA understands may receive UK Government support to progress.

## Support for a ban

A concern for RSPCA Cymru is the recurrent theme from members of the public that they believe that the use of wild animals in circuses has already been banned in Wales. It is therefore encouraging that a YouGov Poll for RSPCA Cymru found that 74 percent of the public in Wales support a ban on wild animals performing in circuses in Wales.<sup>1</sup> The RSPCA Cymru petition has now reached in excess of 9,000 signatures, all from Wales, which has been gathered online and through a series of street stalls and events across Wales.

A ban is also supported by scientific evidence which clearly demonstrates that life within a travelling circus is likely to have harmful effects on animal welfare. Placing an animal in surroundings unsuitable for the species can cause serious stress and behavioural problems with potentially debilitating effects for each and every animal involved. Crucially the Welsh Government review by Professor Harris *et al.* ‘The welfare of wild animals in travelling circuses’ conclusively states that “available scientific evidence indicates that captive wild animals in circuses and other travelling animal shows do not achieve their optimal welfare requirements, as set out under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, and the evidence would therefore support a ban on using wild animals in travelling circuses and mobile zoos on animal welfare grounds.”<sup>8</sup>

The complex needs of wild animals can never be adequately met in a circus environment with regular transport, cramped and bare temporary housing, forced training and performance all unavoidable realities for the animals in a travelling circus environment. The forced movement, human handling, noise, vibration, cage motion and confinement that are part and parcel of transportation are well documented sources of stress in a wide range of species. The cumulative<sup>9</sup> effect of frequent transport events is a significant welfare problem for circus animals, and is one that cannot be overcome due to their itinerant nature. The vehicles used to transport animals from site to site are limited in size to the maximum dimension legally allowed on roads. This, coupled with the need to easily erect and dismantle enclosures and their contents, greatly limits both the size and complexity of environment that circus animals can be provided. For example, enclosures are on average a quarter of the size as the minimum recommended by zoos<sup>10</sup>. Circuses, and other entertainment or educational shows akin to circuses, are simply unable to provide wild animals with the standard of housing and care expected in modern zoos, which themselves are not without welfare problems, leading to an impoverished life<sup>3</sup>. Furthermore, circuses are purely for entertainment, making the ‘costs’ to animal welfare even more unacceptable.

In light of this, a growing list of other European countries including Austria, Greece and Malta have already banned animal performances in circuses, and most notably Scotland and the Republic of Ireland introducing bans from January 2018. A ban also receives wide political support with Plaid Cymru, the Welsh Conservatives and Welsh Liberal Democrats including a ban in their manifestos for the elections to the National Assembly for Wales 2016.

## Introducing a ban under the Animal Welfare Act

The power to introduce a ban lies with the National Assembly for Wales - either under Section 12 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 or via primary legislation. RSPCA Cymru has always believed that there are sufficient grounds, with respect to animal welfare, to support a ban on the use of wild animals in circuses and the issue has been a devolved competency under the Government of Wales Act 2006. However,

<sup>7</sup><https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmagenda/fb180222.htm>

<sup>8</sup> The welfare of wild animals in travelling circuses, Harris et al, 2016. p4  
[http://politicalanimal.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/The\\_welfare\\_of\\_wild\\_animals\\_in\\_travelling\\_circuses.pdf](http://politicalanimal.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/The_welfare_of_wild_animals_in_travelling_circuses.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> Opinion of the Scientific Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (2004) on a request from the Commission related to the welfare of animals during transport. EFSA Journal 44: 1-36

<sup>10</sup> Iossa G, Soulsbury CD, Harris S (2009) Are wild animals suited to a travelling circus life? Animal Welfare 18: 129-140

primary legislation can be a complex and lengthy process whereas the Animal Welfare Act 2006 offers an ideal route, which was utilised in 2010 when Wales led the UK and joined eight other countries in the World by introducing a ban on the use of shock collars. More than 10 years ago, during the creation of the Animal Welfare Act, the banning of wild animals in circuses was raised as a clear example of how the Act can take direct action to improve animal welfare and a framework was designed for regulations to be easily introduced under Section 12.

In Scotland, the Scottish Government chose to introduce a ban on wild animals in circuses using primary legislation, laying the Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses (Scotland) Bill in May 2017, as a means to ban the practice on ethical grounds. The Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform, Roseanna Cunningham MSP, stated that the bill “makes a clear statement to the world that the Scottish people respect the innate character of wild animals and will not tolerate their subjection to a nomadic lifestyle as a spectacle for entertainment”.<sup>11</sup> The Bill received Royal Assent on 24 January 2018.

However, the Irish Government used Section 3 of the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013<sup>12</sup> - similar to Wales’ Animal Welfare Act 2006 and Section 12 - to introduce the Circuses (Prohibition on Use of Wild Animals) Regulations 2017 which were signed into law on 9 November and came into effect on 1 January 2018. The Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Michael Creed TD, said “The use of wild animals for entertainment purposes in circuses can no longer be permitted. This is the general view of the public at large and a position I am happy to endorse. This is a progressive move, reflective of our commitment to animal welfare”.<sup>13</sup>

The Minister also welcomed the fact that local authorities in Ireland had been “reflecting societal concern on the issue”<sup>13</sup> by prohibiting the use of public land for circuses which contain wild animals - replicating actions that have been taken by local authorities across Wales where, as of 2016, 45% of local authorities who responded to an RSPCA Cymru survey have implemented a ban on council land.

## Conclusion

Despite circuses still being legally allowed to use wild animals since the Animal Welfare Act came into the force over ten years ago, the campaigning, Government consultations and research conducted since then has ensured that the next steps, in bringing in a ban, are supported by independent, scientific research and overwhelming public and political agreement. The Welsh Government’s own independent scientific report leaves no room for confusion that using wild animals in circuses is bad for welfare.

The examples in Scotland and Ireland clearly show that it is possible to implement bans through either primary legislation on ethical grounds or utilising existing legislation on a welfare basis; which was significantly quicker for the Irish Government, saving vital parliamentary time.

RSPCA Cymru would encourage Assembly Members and the Welsh Government to consider introducing a ban through Section 12 of the Animal Welfare Act, utilising the act for its intended purpose, responding quickly to the public’s concerns and reduce the burden on parliamentary resources.

It is essential that Wales keeps pace with the other nations of the UK and the only acceptable solution to protect the welfare of wild animals in a circus environment is to implement an outright ban on this practice.

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<sup>11</sup> [http://www.heraldsotland.com/news/15784912.Scotland\\_bans\\_use\\_of\\_wild\\_animals\\_in\\_travelling\\_circuses/](http://www.heraldsotland.com/news/15784912.Scotland_bans_use_of_wild_animals_in_travelling_circuses/)

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2013/act/15/enacted/en/html>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/press/pressreleases/2017/november/title,112524,en.html>

**P-05-796 Calling on the Welsh Government to Ban The Use of Wild Animals in Circuses in Wales -  
Correspondence from Petitioner to Committee, 01.05.18**

Hello, hope you are well. As requested:

Petition calling on the Welsh Government to ban the use of wild animals in circuses in Wales.

For the Petitions Committee meeting 15/5/2018.

Thank you for considering this as an agenda item this morning. As I write the two remaining travelling circuses that currently use wild animals are making their way to Wales. Peter Jolly's Circus will be in Welshpool, with Circus Mondao heading for South Wales. Remaining in Wales until mid July.

Thomas Chipperfield with his show "Big Cats Live", has on appeal been refused a circus licence to tour England by DEFRA. With The UK Government stating that they "are determined to bring a ban into force by January 2020". He can however still come to Wales, he has indicated he intends to tour this year.

I wish to thank those Members who took part in the debate on the 7/3/18, which was triggered by my petition which I presented to your Chair David J Rowlands AM in January. Members of all parties spoke passionately, each one favouring a ban.

I was pleased that Lesley Griffiths AM in her capacity as Cabinet Secretary for Energy Planning and Rural Affairs remained in the chamber to hear the debate and then chose to respond. It was wonderful to hear that she shared our concerns and did think that travelling circuses that use wild animals have no part in a modern Wales.

While I understand the need for consideration of the best way to bring a ban into place, I am dismayed to note that a firm timescale has yet to be announced. I welcome the Cabinet Secretary's announcement that a statement will be released in the Summer. But as the information above

shows yet again circuses that use wild animals are touring our proud Country. Every year since 2015 we have had statements released on this subject by the Welsh Government, and every year the animals remain on the road in Wales.

I note that Lesley Griffiths did share the information in her response that the former Minister for Environment and Rural Affairs Rebecca Evans AM had looked at bringing legislation forward in 2015 via the Animal Welfare Act. But Rebecca and her advisers ruled out this way forward.

It seems every other country around us, Scotland, the Republic of Ireland and even England are standing up and making it clear how they feel. My late Father Richard Arthur Wyn Jones, instilled in me a firm belief that once we – Cymru had our own Parliament we would be able to set our own agenda and standards that others would see and indeed follow. This is a matter devolved to our Assembly, an Assembly I know Members believe passionately in. This isn't a political issue to my mind, but an animal welfare issue.

So I would like to ask you today to consider contacting Lesley Griffiths AM Cabinet Secretary for Energy Planning and Rural Affairs to see if any more progress has been made in establishing a firm timescale for legislation to be brought forward by the Welsh Government.

Once again I thank you for considering this matter today.

Linda Joyce-Jones 1/5/2018. Arfon Constituency, Caernarfon Gwynedd.



## Eitem 3.11

**P-05-801 Rhaid achub y coed a'r tir yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Nant y Rhath cyn iddi fynd yn rhy hwyr**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Tamsin Davies, wedi iddi gasglu 8,700 o lofnodion ar bapur ac ar wefan deisebau arall.

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb**

Fel trigolion lleol, rydym yn credu bod y gwaith arfaethedig i atal llifogydd yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Gerddi Nant y Rhath ym Mhen-y-lan, Caerdydd yn ddinistriol, ac yn ddianghenraid felly.

Rydym wedi gweld y llanast yng Ngerddi Waterloo ac yn gwrthwynebu Cyfnod 3 o Gynllun Llifogydd y Rhath gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, a fydd yn ehangu'r nant ym Melin y Rhath a Gerddi Nant y Rhath gan arwain at gwmp dros 30 o goed mewn ardal lle na chafwyd unrhyw lifogydd yn y gorffennol.

Rydym am achub y coed a'r tir yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Gerddi Nant y Rhath er mwyn gwarchod cymeriad yr ardal, lleihau'r difrod ecolegol a gwarchod cynefinoedd ein bywyd gwyllt lleol.

Credwn nad yw Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi ystyried yn briodol yr holl opsiynau sydd ar gael, a'u bod wedi camarwain y cyhoedd â ffigyrau anghywir yn ystod eu cyfnod ymgynghori, a chredwn ei bod, mewn gwirionedd, yn ddianghenraid i chwalu gerddi'r parc er mwyn ehangu sianel y nant gan waredu hen goed yn y broses.

Rydym yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i annog Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i roi'r gorau i'r gwaith yng Ngerddi Melin y Rhath a Nant y Rhath ac ystyried yr opsiynau ymarferol eraill sydd ar gael i liniaru'r perygl canfyddedig o lifogydd yn yr ardal hon.

### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Canolog Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



**Cyfoeth  
Naturiol  
Cymru**  
**Natural  
Resources  
Wales**

Ein cyf/Our ref:  
Eich cyf/Your ref: P-05-801

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Mr David J Rowlands AM  
Chair of Petitions Committee  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff  
CF99 1NA

24 April 2018

Dear David

Thank you for your letter about our Roath Flood Scheme in Cardiff and the petition to save trees and ground in Roath Brook Gardens and Roath Mill Gardens, as discussed at the Petitions Committee on 27 February 2018.

I would like to begin by restating that we at Natural Resources Wales are passionate about protecting and enhancing the environment. Indeed, it is our core purpose, but our duties also include protecting people and property from flooding about which we are also passionate. As such we certainly recognise and identify with the concerns of those who live in the community or use Roath Park Gardens. I wish to reassure you that we would not remove trees unless, in our assessment, it was absolutely necessary. And even then, we would, as in this case, make up for it by replanting replacement trees and planting more trees nearby, as with the 200 saplings we have planted in Roath Recreation Ground.

Please find our reply to each of your questions below.

- 1) Your response to the petitioners' proposal that the current risk of flooding should be recalculated following the completion of Phase 1 and 2 work*

In our opinion the flood risk at Roath Brook Gardens (Phase 3), does not need recalculating following completion of Phases 1 and 2. This is because the risk and measures required to manage it will not change following the completion of Phases 1 and 2.

Properties on Alma Road and Cressy Road are liable to flood solely and directly by flooding from Roath Brook Gardens. These properties would not be flooded by any other flood route at the onset of flooding, such as from Waterloo Gardens. Hence modelling the flood risk from Roath Brook Gardens separately from the downstream parks, is in our view unnecessary, since there is a clear, discrete flood risk from Roath Brook Gardens. These Phase 3 works will reduce the risk of properties being flooded from this distinct risk.

- 2) Further details about the methodology of the options appraisal conducted during the design of the scheme and the results of that appraisal*

Our appraisal followed the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management appraisal guidance which is available here for reference:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-appraisal-guidance>

At the outset of this project we identified a long list of fifteen flood risk management options and considered their initial feasibility. From this assessment, four flood risk management options were short listed for further investigation: Various engineering solutions were considered for each. Options were also considered in combination to achieve the most efficient scheme.

As with all flood management schemes we appraised options on their technical, economic, environmental and social factors, to comprehensively evaluate the benefits, costs, impacts and risks of each. Consultation with stakeholders, such as Cardiff Council, CADW and the community, also informed this initial process, from 2012.

The preferred option selected was to construct new raised defences, with elements of increasing channel conveyance to increase the flow of water away from the potential flood area. The Environmental Report submitted with our planning application provides further details on this process in section 3.2:

[https://planning.cardiff.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal= CARDIFF\\_DCAPR\\_11\\_4012](https://planning.cardiff.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal= CARDIFF_DCAPR_11_4012).

We consider that our appraisal process was thorough and delivered the best outcome, especially given the many and varied requirements of a complicated flood alleviation scheme. As you will be aware this scheme went through the full Cardiff Council planning process before receiving permission to proceed in April 2016.

### *3) An update on the outcomes arising from recent discussions with the local community*

We continue to have productive discussions with the Roath Brook Trees campaign group to find a way forward.

In addition, we also continue to receive correspondence from residents who wish us to progress and implement this scheme.

After listening to the views of the community and the concerns of the campaign group we have agreed to pause tree felling and construction in Roath Brook Gardens and Roath Mill Gardens, (specifically Phase 3 of the Roath Flood Scheme), for four months from March to July.

This pause will allow the campaign group to further scrutinise our modelling, specifically the hydrology and hydraulic model used to predict the flood risk, and the options appraisal that selected the current design. The campaign group will review Phase 3 and if appropriate submit new evidence. We have committed to listen to the concerns of the campaign group

and to consider any new evidence they might submit to us prior to making a decision on how to progress.

We remain confident of our assessment of the flood risk to the Pen-y-lan and Roath communities and of the need to complete this scheme. We are committed to better protecting the 60 properties affected and those exposed by Phase 3 of this overall scheme. And as this pause allows, we are willing to listen to the community and consider any new evidence.

*4) Information about how schemes are prioritised on an all-Wales basis, particularly taking account of the views of the local community*

Flood risk management project prioritisation is sophisticated, taking account of a wide array of factors, including flood risk, economic justification, deliverability and funding availability.

Since 2014 we have used a Wales-wide Communities at Risk Register (CaRR), to inform this process: England and Scotland use a similar prioritisation process. This draws on national scale modelling and a preliminary flood risk assessment process to provide a picture of flood risk across Wales. It identifies and ranks areas of interest for us to investigate further in feasibility studies. The CaRR is a very broad high-level tool with a relatively low resolution, functioning by river catchment and communities. It is not appropriate to use this tool at a local scale, i.e. by street, as requested by the campaign group. The data sources are too coarse for such assessment and it would create an inconsistent comparison to other communities in the ranking.

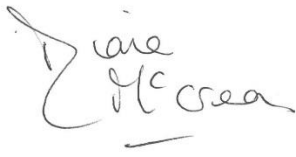
Feasibility studies of individual flood risk areas within a community enable us to understand the specific flood risk, based on property damage, disruption and risk to life, and develop projects as and where necessary. Capital investments are then justified on individual detailed business cases which comply with the economic justification rules of UK Treasury. This can be irrespective of a community's position on the CaRR. Each project undertakes a detailed analysis of the flood risk to individual homes, businesses and infrastructure and follows the appraisal process to identify a preferred option. All projects are then still subject to Welsh Government prioritisation and funding settlements for each financial year.

I hope that these responses give you the answers you were seeking. We would of course be happy to answer any further questions.

Finally, having viewed the recording of the committee meeting, we feel it is important to point out that several of the statements and comments made by committee members, in public, were factually incorrect and some had little basis in evidence.

Given that we are an evidence-based organisation, and as detailed above, this scheme has been proposed based on careful analysis of the best evidence and due process, we are disappointed that these factually incorrect comments are now a matter of public record. Please see our concerns on the attached addendum which we have included so that a balanced and accurate record exists publicly.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Diane McCrea". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

**Diane McCrea MBE**  
Cadeirydd, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru  
Chair, Natural Resources Wales

**Addendum to response to National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee regarding Roath Flood Scheme, 24 April 2018.**

Key concerns regarding representation of NRW's Roath Flood Scheme at National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee on 27 February 2018.

**1) Consultation**

We have undertaken extensive consultation since 2013, which has shaped the project. Please refer to the "Key Consultation Events" document: [https://nrwcms001.azurewebsites.net/media/683562/roath-flood-scheme-key-public-consultation-events\\_dec-17.pdf](https://nrwcms001.azurewebsites.net/media/683562/roath-flood-scheme-key-public-consultation-events_dec-17.pdf). This summarises our consultation events, such as public drop in sessions, stalls at the annual Waterloo Gardens summer fete, newsletters and press coverage, alongside an online and social media presence, which we planned to be as effective as possible. Assembly Members and local Councillors were also involved throughout.

Whilst this was an extensive consultation process it is unfortunate that it has not been as effective as we had thought, and that the campaigners did not raise their concerns at an earlier, more opportune time in the process.

It was incorrectly stated that "initial consultation was incorrect".

We have however acknowledged that an error existed on some consultation material between October 2016 and March 2017 about the number of properties at risk during a 1 in 5 annual probability flood. The project began in 2012 and we stress that information included in the 2015 detailed planning application and in extensive consultation material leading up to this was correct.

Therefore, we do not believe that this error, which was apparent for less than 6 months, impacted the consultation process significantly, as the majority of project planning was complete by this time. Planning permission for this scheme had already been granted in April 2016 despite some key campaigners objecting to the planning application.

We believe that during the committee's proceedings it was incorrectly stated that NRW changed the flood risk from a 1 in 20 chance to a 1.7% annual probability, (1 in 60).

Aside from the error we recognise, we are not aware of any other errors in our extensive consultation materials, so this statement is erroneous. The pre-scheme risk of properties flooding remains at a 1 in 20 chance – for clarity these properties are at Waterloo Gardens, and not Roath Brook Gardens. We have tried to be transparent

throughout the consultation process, with the production of flood maps from the outset of the scheme clearly showing the areas at Low, Moderate, and High flood risk in the area. We have always shown the High flood risk around Waterloo Gardens, with a Medium flood risk at Roath Brook Gardens, and this has not changed throughout the scheme's progression. We have certainly not tried to mislead people as has been claimed.

We are pleased to see how passionate some of the community are regarding the Park Gardens and their environment. But there are also others in the community who are deeply concerned about the risk of flooding. It is likely that equally passionate people would be concerned about any alternative option. Through our appraisal process we have chosen the option that we believe has the least overall impact.

Whilst the committee has seen the petition, please bear in mind that signatories are not restricted to local Pen-y-Lan residents. Hence the statement that the scheme is clearly not supported by the bulk of the population cannot be verified. The numbers of local and affected residents for or against the scheme has not been quantified.

We have been contacted by local residents stating that the silent majority of residents at flood risk support the scheme, however this is similarly unverified.

## **2) Flood Risk Prioritisation**

It was stated that there are 150 schemes in Wales that are ahead of the Phase 3 works. We are not aware of any evidence to support this statement and would welcome understanding the basis of this claim. The Roath scheme in its entirety, that is all three phases, is ranked 17<sup>th</sup> on the Communities at Risk Register. The Phase 3 works have not been assessed individually, as this tool is not suitable for a street by street assessment.

## **3) Roath Flood Scheme Proposal**

The statement that half of Roath Brook Gardens and Roath Mill Gardens are to be ripped out is untrue. We would advise the committee to view the approved planning application in detail, which shows only soft 'green' engineering works proposed in Roath Brook Gardens and Roath Mill Gardens (i.e. there are no concrete walls). It is our ambition to ensure that the parks will remain an oasis for people and wildlife, with several environmental enhancements installed as part of the scheme, such as kingfisher nesting boxes and bat boxes, and the replacement of trees, many of which are nearing the end of their life.

We do not believe we have "got it wrong" but have correctly assessed the flood risk, selected the best option and designed it sensitively, to improve Pen-y-Lan and the Park Gardens for future generations.

**P-05-801 Save the trees and ground in Roath Mill and Roath Brook Gardens before it's too late – Correspondence from Petitioner to Committee, 10.05.18**

**Response on behalf of Roath Brook Trees campaign group  
to letter from NRW and Addendum dated 24<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

We are pleased that NRW acknowledge that they will not remove trees unless “absolutely necessary”. We remain confident that far from being absolutely necessary the removal of the trees from Roath Mill Gardens and Roath Brook Gardens is in fact absolutely unnecessary and we remain committed to proving to NRW’s satisfaction that the flood protection, that they profess to be required, is not necessary or alternatively can be carried out at far less cost to the environment.

We accept that NRW are planting 200 saplings at Roath Park. However their broad generalisation that the removal of up to 38 mature trees is made up for by the planting of 200 saplings in Roath Recreation Ground only evidences once more NRW’s failure to recognise the genuine concerns of residents. The planting of trees in Roath Recreation Ground not only has no impact whatsoever on the loss of amenity value of the neighbouring parks<sup>1</sup> (see further point 2 below) but, perhaps more alarmingly, given NRW’s status as the body charged with protecting our environment, completely fails to acknowledge the environmental impact of the removal of just one mature tree:

*“We know that some of the key ecosystem services delivered by trees – such as air quality and urban cooling, to name but two – are positively correlated to canopy size. This is why there has been such an emphasis on increasing canopy cover in recent years. To fully ‘replace’ the canopy volume of a mature tree in the short term would likely require the planting of hundreds of trees in the vicinity of the original – an impossibility in an urban environment with all of the challenges and restrictions on space that we have to contend with. Canopy targets will not be met by tree planting alone; retention of existing trees is just as important.”<sup>2</sup>*

1. Current risk of flooding should be recalculated following the completion of Phase 1 and 2 work
4. Information about how schemes are prioritised on an all-Wales basis

The campaign group did not request that the flood risk be recalculated by itself (as suggested in NRW’s response 1). The request which has been made consistently and which was repeated in our response to the Petitions Committee of 19<sup>th</sup> February (see paragraph 3.6) was that “*NRW recalculate the Communities at Risk Register in light of the work to be completed on Phases 1 and 2 and explain, in light of that, why the Phase 3 works should be prioritised over other areas at greater risk within Wales.*”

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<sup>1</sup> See for example “UK Parks save NHS more than £111 million a year”, Guardian 7<sup>th</sup> May  
<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/may/07/uk-parks-save-nhs-111m-year-study-suggests>

<sup>2</sup> the Arboricultural Association website at <https://www.trees.org.uk/our-work/our-projects-and-projects-a-tree-officer's-view>



This is no more than a request for NRW to do what they have done previously: to use the CaRR tool to assess the risk to the “Roath” community once the phase 1 and phase 2 works have been completed. If the analysis of Roath as a community is useless now, it was similarly useless when the calculation was originally done.

The Response of 19<sup>th</sup> February also set out the basis of the calculations used by the Campaign Group to place the community between 100 and 150 on the CaRR. Rather than NRW simply recalculating the position of Roath, using information wholly in their possession, they seek to criticise the methodology of the Campaign Group or suggest micro-analysis (which has not been requested) is not possible.

The key questions of NRW remain: What position would Roath be in the CaRR after the completion of Phases 1 and 2 work? Could the projected spend of £500k be better utilised elsewhere?

The apparent refusal of NRW to answer these questions is telling but also concerning given it is wholly reliant on Welsh Government funding for this projects and similar, more pressing, projects elsewhere.

## 2. Further details about the methodology of the options appraisal

We continue to believe that the option appraisal process was entirely flawed as, whilst it assessed the benefits, costs, impact and risks of each option it completely failed to take into account the environmental impact and cost of the option chosen.

As stated in paragraphs 3.7 to 3.11 of the response of 19<sup>th</sup> February we believe that NRW should, on all future projects and any re-evaluation of this project, carry out an assessment of the environmental costs of the works utilising the iTree method or similar methodology<sup>3</sup>.

Further and subject to the outcome of the discussions referred to in 3. below it is likely that the Campaign Group will require NRW to carry out the options appraisal again should the ultimate scheme design need to take account of a significantly reduced rainfall figure.

The campaign group are also likely to require the input of Cardiff Council into any such appraisal process, given their ownership of the relevant facilities including Roath Park Lake (the Council have failed to engage at all with the campaign group despite numerous requests and the current pause).

## 3. Recent discussions with the local community

The campaign group agree that discussions with NRW have, following an initial period of complete inertia (when the NRW message was that the works would carry on regardless) have been constructive. The current hiatus in the works is welcomed by the campaign group, and it is hoped that NRW will pay due regard to the findings of the hydrologist engaged by the campaign

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<sup>3</sup> <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/roath-urban-woodland-planting-our-neighborhood/green-spaces/urban-trees/?lang=en>

group whose credentials they have endorsed. Those initial findings, which are due to be discussed with NRW, appear to demonstrate that more up to date and accurate rainfall and flood data is available which could result in no works, or less invasive works being required.

However the fact that the campaign group have had to engage a hydrologist, after months of campaigning has demonstrated a fundamental inequality in the current system, and in how local voices are heard. The campaign group are fortunate in having a variety of professionals able to devote both time and money to the cause, and in possessing individuals willing to stand in the park to prevent tree felling until NRW and/or Welsh Government were willing to listen. The petition itself would have been to no avail had NRW not been convinced to pause works. In order to continue to fight to protect the parks the Campaign group has raised over £2,900 through crowdfunding backed by over £1,500 raised through community events. Other less affluent areas may be unable to raise such funds to be able to effectively enable their voice to be heard, or to question what may be imposed upon them.

### Conclusion

We have commented further upon NRW's addendum below, however given NRW's commitment to being an "*evidence-based organisation*" and their reliance on a careful analysis of "*best evidence and due process*" we would request the Committee to ensure NRW:

- Reassess the community of Roath after Phases 1 and 2 and confirm its position on the CaRR;
- Objectively consider the finding of the hydrologist appointed by the Campaign Group; and
- If works are deemed necessary carry out a proper consultation providing full details of the flood risk and evaluating, amongst other costs, the true environmental cost of the works.

We would also ask the Committee to consider how similar campaigns can be better supported in the future.

## Further Comments on the Addendum

### 1) Consultation

NRW have been asked on numerous occasions through formal FOI requests to set out, by reference to their “Key Consultation Events” the actual flood risk communicated to the public at those events. NRW have repeatedly refused the request to do so. It is submitted by the Campaign Group that this is because of the vague unspecified nature in which the risk was presented.

Whilst NRW have accepted an error existed in some materials between October 2016 and March 2017 the extent of such an error has still not been acknowledged, despite numerous requests. By way of example the campaign group have recently discovered that a letter written to a significant number of local residents on behalf of NRW in September 2016 also contained a similar error about the extent of the flood risk. In any event the more troubling conclusion from this error is that in the face of this NRW continue to contend that the initial consultation was correct (and presumably informed residents). However their own project manager, and numerous NRW staff laboured under a completely false, and hugely exaggerated, apprehension of the true flood risk for over six months at a key time for the project, pronounced that to the public, and stood uncorrected by any other member of NRW management or staff. A suggestion that residents and others had been fully informed by this time is therefore simply inconceivable.

NRW have also accepted that at no time did they ever communicate the discrete flood risk relating to Phase 3 works (on which they now rely at section 1 of their letter) to residents.

Whilst it is therefore noted that there are those in the community who are concerned about flood risk, many of these are likely to be ill-informed, and may not even understand whether their property is at risk let alone the extent of that risk. NRW’s own statement that they have not misinformed residents about the Roath Brook Gardens work because they have always said it is Medium Risk fails to acknowledge the fundamental fact that they will remain at Medium Risk even after the work is complete evidencing the complete lack of worth of such a statement.

The suggestion that there may exist a “*silent majority of residents at flood risk*” (even if acknowledged as unverified) is simply embarrassing for an alleged “*evidence-based organisation*”. The petition, strength of support in the parks and continued financial support for the campaign speaks for itself. NRW will themselves be aware of the feedback at workshops held by them which was overwhelmingly (and in the region of at least 90 to 95%) against the works being carried out.

NRW’s own suggestions as to what the community may or may not understand, or may or may not want, points only to one logical conclusion: a fresh consultation based on clear and objectively based facts.

### 2) Flood Risk Prioritisation

NRW are referred to paragraph 3.4 of the Response of 19<sup>th</sup> February. Any further analysis of Roath's new position in the CaRR is a matter entirely in the hands of NRW.

### **3) Roath Flood Scheme Proposal**

The committee are invited to view the current status of works during phase 1 and 2 and the trees planted as part of Phase 3 and reach their own conclusions.

Roath Brook Trees Campaign Group, 10<sup>th</sup> May 2018

## Eitem 3.12

### **P-05-768 Galwad i ddychwelyd darpariaeth Pediatreg, Obstetreg dan arweiniad Ymgynghorydd ac Uned Gofal Arbennig Babanod 24 awr i Ysbyty Cyffredinol Dosbarth Llwynhelyg**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan SWAT (Save Withybush Action Team), ar ôl casglu 759 o lofnodion ar-lein a 2,773 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 3,532 lofnodion.

#### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Mae SWAT wedi ymladd i gadw gwasanaethau gofal iechyd eilaidd diogel, effeithiol a hygyrch i bobl Sir Benfro ers 2005. Methodd deiseb flaenorol i gadw darpariaeth Pediatreg, Obstetreg dan arweiniad Ymgynghorydd ac Uned Gofal Arbennig Babanod yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Dosbarth Llwynhelyg. Heb gyfiawnhad, cafodd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda wared ar ddarpariaeth Pediatreg, Obstetreg dan arweiniad Ymgynghorydd ac Uned Gofal Arbennig Babanod yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Dosbarth Llwynhelyg yn 2014 a adawodd pobl Sir Benfro gydag opsiwn iechyd trydydd dosbarth anniogel, annheg ac anhygyrch i famau, babanod a phlant yn arbennig. Ar ran SWAT a phobl Sir Benfro rwy'n galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth Pediatreg, Obstetreg dan arweiniad Ymgynghorydd ac Uned Gofal Arbennig Babanod yn ddychwelyd ar unwaith i'r lefelau cyn 2014. Nid yw SWAT a phobl Sir Benfro yn cytuno â chanoli gwasanaethau i safle Glangwili.

Roedd yn rhaid i'r Bwrdd Iechyd gynnal asesiadau o effaith ar gydraddoldeb ac mae'r rhain wedi dangos yn glir bod carfan gyfan o'r bobl sydd fwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas wedi bod ac yn cael eu rhoi mewn perygl oherwydd y newidiadau hyn. Yn benodol, mae'r rhai sydd fwyaf agored i niwed, yr ifanc iawn, menywod beichiog, y rhai sydd wedi'u herio'n economaidd a'r rhai ag anabledau wedi cael eu heffeithio'n sylweddol ac yn parhau i gael eu heffeithio gan hyn. Mae gan y Bwrdd Iechyd hyn i gyd wedi'i ddogfennu yn ei asesiadau, ond ymddengys ei fod yn methu neu'n anfodlon dod o hyd i atebion ar gyfer y materion hyn.

Rwy'n gofyn ichi ddychwelyd gwasanaethau i'r gwasanaethau o'r radd flaenaf yr oeddent yn arfer bod. Byddai hyn yn ail-ddarparu gwasanaethau teg, hygyrch, diogel a chynaliadwy yn hytrach na'r trefniant presennol sy'n anfantaidd difrifol i'r bobl sydd fwyaf agored i niwed yn Sir Benfro.

## **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Gorllewin Caerfyrddin a De Sir Benfro
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Cyngor Iechyd Cymuned Hywel Dda  
Ystafell 5, Llawr 1af  
Ty Myrddin  
Heol Yr Hen Orsaf  
Caerfyrddin SA31 1BT

Hywel Dda Community Health Council  
Suite 5, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Ty Myrddin  
Old Station Road  
Carmarthen SA31 1BT

Ffôn / phone: 01646 697610

20 April 2018

David J Rowlands AC/AM  
Cadeirydd/ Chair  
National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee

Sent via email [SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales](mailto:SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales)

Dear Mr Rowlands,

**Petition P-05-768 A call for the return of 24 hour Consultant led Obstetrics, Paediatrics and SCBU to Withybush DGH**

We're grateful for the opportunity to contribute to this important topic which is being considered by the Petitions Committee.

The CHC has been involved in the service changes relating to Women and Children's services for over 5 years. This work has involved scrutiny of plans, involvement in consultation, implementation, public engagement, visiting, report writing, complaints advocacy, as well as contributing to an independent review.

We remain involved in both informing and scrutinising the continued development of these services.

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gwefan | web: [www.communityhealthcouncils.org.uk/hyweldda/](http://www.communityhealthcouncils.org.uk/hyweldda/)

Tudalen y pecyn 120

Cadeirydd / Chair: Dr John Morgan  
Prif Swyddog | Chief Officers: Alyson Thomas Sam Dentten

Since the service changes, our CHC's commentary on their impact has been broadly reflected in our November 2015 report to the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health which is attached.

Our report was produced to support an invited visit of the Royal College to review the Health Board's arrangements for Women and Children's services following the service changes. It sets out our involvement on this topic prior to that date, the actions we took and what we concluded. To bring out one key point:

"Hywel Dda CHC in representing the interests of patients and the public wants the delivery of safe, high quality healthcare as close to home as possible. Any expert or technical judgement on the clinical safety of services must, necessarily rest with others".

With an enduring focus on patient safety, which lies at the heart of both sides of this argument, it remains an important message. Following our report, the Royal College returned to Hywel Dda in September 2016 to follow-up progress on the recommendations in its own report.

Immediately prior to this we undertook our own hospital visits to hear directly from new mums, dads and families to understand their views and experiences. In essence we saw services that were settling and becoming more established following the changes but with continued concerns around facilities and accessibility for people who lived longer distances from Carmarthen.

We undertook further visits to speak with the public in summer 2017 and more recently in March of this year. These visits showed significant praise for staff and improvements on certain issues that we had raised, but also showed that maternity and paediatric units could become very busy which unsettled parents.

We didn't pick up substantial concerns around safety. However, what was clear hearing from parents in PACU at Withybush hospital was their understandable frustration at seeing their unwell child being subjected to an enforced journey to Glangwili hospital after a few short hours in a large and well equipped unit.

Accepting this, we did note that parents tended to praise the smooth handover between hospitals if a transfer was necessary.



It was also noted that the PACU unit was underutilised at times given that it was more child and family “friendly” compared to the A&E department. We attach the 2017 report. The March 2018 report will be available shortly.

To conclude our current outlook for the Committee’s consideration:

- In the longer term (and depending on the outcome of the public consultation launched yesterday), the emergence of Hywel Dda Health Board’s “Transforming Clinical Services” programme is important.

With 3 options being discussed (including a potential new-build hospital sited between Carmarthen and Haverfordwest), and a broader discussion looking at system-wide change within Hywel Dda, to some extent it supercedes the Glangwili versus Withybush centralisation debate.

- There is a continued sense of loss and inequity amongst many people in Pembrokeshire following the 2014 changes. Whatever the outcome of the public consultation, in the interim, we see Women and Children’s services which are under pressure:
  - Despite its continuing efforts to recruit new staff, the Paediatric Ambulatory Care Unit (PACU) in Withybush continues to operate on reduced hours due to further Paediatric Consultant shortages. The Health Board needs to find a sustainable solution to this. Parents are understandably frustrated by a unit which is new and well thought of, but open too briefly.
  - The “Phase 2” building works planned for Glangwili hospital, which earlier this week received approval of funding, could partially reduce the concern that people travelling to the hospital report around poor or makeshift facilities and parking.

The overall question as to whether 24 hour Consultant led Obstetrics, Paediatrics and SCBU should return to Withybush DGH is bound by the complex practicalities of clinical staffing.

The original stimulus to move services was initiated by the Welsh Deanery's decision-making relating to requirements for training junior doctors.

The Deanery removed all paediatric junior doctors and obstetric and gynaecology junior doctors from Withybush hospital leaving a workforce gap that the Health Board said it could not fill.

As a lay organisation, the CHC does not have the clinical or technical expertise to determine what a realistic staffing solution to allow services to return to Withybush hospital would look like. The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health did not identify this as a realistic possibility in its review.



We understand the continued sense of inequity and inconvenience that many local people feel.

There is:

- A need for improvements to be made in existing services in the short term to medium term (as referred to in the attachments)
- An immediate opportunity through the current public consultation "Our big change" for people to have their say and influence the health board's decisions around whole-system changes to the NHS in Hywel Dda for the long term. This includes women and children's services.

We hope this is a helpful summary and would be pleased to answer any further questions should members of the committee have any queries related to CHC scrutiny that has taken place since 2014.

Yours sincerely,

Sam Dentten Alyson Thomas  
**Joint Chief Officer**

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

**P-05-768 Return of 24 hour Consultant led Obstetrics, Paediatrics and SCBU  
to Withybush -  
Correspondence from Petitioner to Committee, 08.05.18**

Dr C Overton

Chairman SWAT

8<sup>th</sup> May 2018

David Rowlands AC/AM

Chair Petitions Committee

National Assembly for Wales

Cardiff Bay

Cardiff

CF99 1NA

Dear Mr Rowlands

Re Petition P-05-768

I would like to respond to the latest offering from Hywel Dda but really there is no point. It appears that they are expecting the committee to drop this petition because it has become superseded by the new consultation currently underway in Hywel Dda area. I would argue that there is more urgency now than ever before because not only will they be making it much worse for already disadvantaged groups, they will be adding to those groups misery and suffering should option C proceed. I'm sure you are better placed than me to know if there is the odd £200 million available to build a new hospital, as in options A and B, but I doubt it is available which leaves us with option C.

It appears they couldn't be bothered this time around and just have resent you an old document from 2015 and a routine inspection report from the CHC, a group that is no longer independent of the Health Board, since changes made in approximately 2009 to the role and function of CHCs by Welsh Government.

I implore you to remember why this petition has been submitted. We presented true figures pre and post August 2014 and the audit showed how much worse the perinatal figures have become post service changes which happened in August 2014. You have a chance to do the right thing and stop any further folly by Hywel Dda and Welsh Government. The people of Pembrokeshire and their babies should matter as much as every other citizen of Wales.

On behalf of the SWAT Team and the people of Pembrokeshire I ask you to stop this madness and reverse the original service changes before any more damage is done. Centralisation works in cities but not in very rural areas.

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chris Overton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'C'.

Dr Chris Overton

Chairman SWAT

## Eitem 3.13

**P-05-797 Sicrhau mynediad i'r feddyginiaeth ffibrosis systig, Orkambi, fel mater o frys**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhian Barrance, ar ôl casglu 5,717 o lofnodion ar-lein.

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i alw am ddatrysiad i drafodaethau parhaus rhwng GIG Cymru, Grŵp Strategaeth Meddyginiaethau Cymru Gyfan, Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Arbenigol Cymru a Vertex Pharmaceuticals ynghylch mynediad i'r feddyginiaeth ffibrosis systig, Orkambi, fel mater o'r brys eithaf.

### **Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:**

Mae gan 418 o bobl yng Nghymru ffibrosis systig (CF). Mae CF yn anhwylder etifeddol sy'n lleihau bywyd. Yr oedran canolrifol ar farwolaeth i berson â CF yn 2016 oedd 31 oed. Mae CF yn cael ei achosi gan fwtadiadau yn y genyn CFTR sy'n arwain at fwcws trwchus, gludiog yn cronni yn yr ysgyfaint ac organau eraill. Yn raddol, mae'r cronid hwn yn achosi heintiau cronig yn yr ysgyfaint a difrod cynyddol i'r ysgyfaint. Mae'r baich triniaeth ar gyfer person â CF yn uchel a gall bywyd bob dydd fod yn anodd.

Mae Orkambi yn feddyginiaeth fanwl y gallai 40% o bobl yn y DU gyda CF gael budd ohoni. Tra bod triniaethau CF confensiynol yn targedu'r symptomau, mae meddyginiaethau manwl yn mynd i'r afael â'r mwtadiadau genetig sylfaenol sy'n achosi'r cyflwr. Er nad yw Orkambi yn wellhad, canfuwyd ei bod yn arafu'r dirywiad yng ngweithrediad yr ysgyfaint – yr achos marwolaeth mwyaf cyffredin i bobl â CF – o 42%.

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2016, cydnabu'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Rhagoriaeth Glinigol (NICE) Orkambi fel 'triniaeth bwysig.' Fodd bynnag, nid oeddent yn gallu argymhell y cyffur i'w ddefnyddio o fewn y GIG ar sail cost effeithiolrwydd a diffyg data hirdymor.

Ym mis Mehefin 2017, trefnodd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Ffibrosis Cystig ddiwrnod o brotest cenedlaethol yn y Senedd, Stormont, Holyrood, Downing Street ac ar-lein i alw am derfyn ar y diffyg cynnydd. Ers y protestiadau, mae

Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Arbenigol Cymru (WHSSC) wedi cyflwyno Grŵp Strategaeth Meddyginiaethau Cymru Gyfan (AWMSG) gyda'r dull portffolio a ddatblygwyd gan wneuthurwr y cyffur, Vertex Pharmaceuticals.

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i alw am ddatrysiad i'r trafodaethau parhaus hyn rhwng GIG Cymru, yr AWMSG, WHSSC a Vertex Pharmaceuticals fel mater o'r brys pennaf. Mae'n hanfodol bod dull ad-dalu teg a chynaliadwy i'w gael ar gyfer Orkambi ac ar gyfer y biblinell gyffrous o driniaethau yn y dyfodol.

Mae pobl yng Nghymru wedi bod yn aros yn rhy hir am y cyffur trawsnewidiol hwn. Maen nhw'n haeddu gwell.

#### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Vaughan Gething AC/AM  
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau  
Cymdeithasol  
Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref VG/01050/18

David John Rowlands AM  
Chair - Petitions Committee  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff  
CF99 1NA

[SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales](mailto:SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales)

17 April 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 23 March regarding Petition P-05-797 about access to the cystic fibrosis medicine, Orkambi®.

As stated previously the All-Wales Medicines Strategy Group (AWMSG) had already contacted the pharmaceutical company, Vertex Pharmaceuticals and strongly encouraged them to make a submission for appraisal. Whilst Vertex has agreed in principle to submit clinical data for appraisal by AWMSG, they have not committed to any firm date for doing so. If the manufacturer refuses to provide evidence about how well their medicine works, AWMSG cannot appraise it and cannot therefore issue a recommendation to make the medicine routinely available or not. There have been discussions with Vertex on the most effective approaches to appraisal for the additional license extensions for Orkambi® to treat different types of cystic fibrosis, due to come on-stream over the next few years but no appraisal can be carried out without evidence of the medicine's efficacy.

My officials have informed AWMSG that additional longer term clinical data appears to be available and AWMSG have subsequently contacted Vertex again. However, I repeat, the onus is on Vertex to submit their evidence for appraisal. I am at a loss to explain why Vertex have not already sent any evidence - existing or new - to AWMSG for appraisal.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay  
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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

**Tudalen y pecyn 130**

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



I will keep the Petitions Committee updated on developments.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Vaughan Gething". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'V'.

**Vaughan Gething AC/AM**

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol  
Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Services

David J Rowlands AM  
Chair, Petitions Committee  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff, CF99 1NA

1 May 2018

Dear Mr Rowlands,

**Re: Petition P-05-797 - Ensure access to the cystic fibrosis medicine, Orkambi<sup>®</sup>, as a matter of urgency**

Thank you for your letter of 23 March 2018 regarding the aforementioned petition, requesting information about the current status of discussions concerning access to Orkambi<sup>®</sup> (lumacaftor/ivacaftor) in Wales.

Since the beginning of this year, Vertex has had several productive discussions with NHS Wales All Wales Medicines Procurement regarding proposals for making our medicines for cystic fibrosis available for eligible NHS Wales patients. This followed meetings last year with key executive agencies of the Government in Wales, including the Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee (WHSSC), and the All Wales Medicines Strategy Group (AWMSG).

We entered the discussions in good faith and, whilst the details of these discussions are commercially confidential, we can report that we have made good progress in advancing our shared ambition to provide access to our medicines as quickly as possible to people with cystic fibrosis in Wales. This included providing a fully costed proposal for all Vertex medicines to NHS Wales at a meeting on 21 February 2018 and following this up with written confirmation of the details on 9 March 2018.

Disappointingly, recent staffing changes in NHS Wales Procurement have meant that a meeting confirmed to take place in early April to discuss those proposals was cancelled by NHS Wales. This staffing issue has, we understand, effectively halted all ongoing procurement discussions, which includes our negotiations. It is unclear as to when and with whom the discussions can re-start.

For people with cystic fibrosis every day counts. Vertex is, therefore, eager to resume discussions as a matter of urgency. I have written to the Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Services to request his intervention in re-starting the discussions and we hope that the Committee can also support this in your scrutiny of the Government.

We remain committed to continuing to work with all stakeholders to find a solution allowing access to our medicines for people with cystic fibrosis in Wales. We welcome the interest that the Petitions Committee is taking in ensuring that this issue is urgently addressed and remain at your disposal to brief you further if required.

Yours sincerely,



Michael Oliver  
UK Country Manager  
Vertex Pharmaceuticals

Tudalen y pecyn 132

# Cystic Fibrosis a fight we must win

## Cystic Fibrosis Trust response to Vertex and Minister Letters regarding the Petition P-05-797 Access to Cystic Fibrosis medicine Orkambi

The Cystic Fibrosis Trust is campaigning to ensure the precision medicine Orkambi, manufactured by Vertex Pharmaceuticals, is made available to patients with cystic fibrosis (CF) living in Wales as soon as possible.

We are therefore encouraged to hear that the Welsh Health Minister Vaughn Gething and NHS Wales acknowledge the importance and urgency of appraising new cystic fibrosis medicines for use on the NHS in Wales.

However, the Trust is concerned that description by the Minister and the manufacturer of the current state of progress, outlined in separate correspondence to the Petitions Committee, is inconsistent.

Although both the Minister and Vertex both acknowledge that there have been meetings to discuss access to Orkambi in Wales, the Trust is disappointed to learn that there are no further meetings planned and must conclude that progress has stalled, which can only result in further delay for people with cystic fibrosis in Wales to access proven, effective and first-in-class medicines.

The Cystic Fibrosis Trust notes that Vertex claims to have provided “a fully costed proposal for all Vertex medicines to NHS Wales at a meeting on 21 February 2018”, which is not recognised in the Minister’s correspondence but would be of significant public interest and importance.

Welsh citizens deserve to be provided with the latest and most accurate information the Welsh Government holds.

The Trust is calling for an intervention from the Petitions Committee to enable an opportunity for the Welsh Assembly to clarify with the Minister the current circumstances in relation to access to Orkambi and gain an understanding of the forward process. We believe there is a strong public interest in providing transparency and accountability across the issue, which is demonstrably of significant importance and urgency to thousands of Welsh citizens.

Every day, week or month that passes has severe implications for those living with CF both in the short and longer term. This includes impact on quality of life, irreversible lung damage and ultimately life expectancy. People with cystic fibrosis simply do not have time to wait for negotiations to conclude, let alone begin or fail to progress.

## Eitem 3.14

### **P-05-789 Adolygu cymorth i geiswyr lloches sy'n ymgymryd ag addysg bellach**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Gulnar Sohail, ar ôl casglu 78 o lofnodion ar-lein.

#### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i adolygu'r Lwfans Cynhaliath Addysg (LCA), y Gronfa Ariannol Wrth Gefn (CAwG) a Grant Dysgu Llywodraeth Cymru (GDLIC) i ganiatáu i fwy o geiswyr lloches allu cymryd rhan mewn addysg bellach.

#### **Gwybodaeth ychwanegol**

Yn y cyfnod anodd hwn pan mae chwyddiant yn cynyddu ac mae eitemau bob dydd yn mynd yn fwyfwy drud i ddinasyddion y DU hefyd, mae bron yn amhosibl i geiswyr lloches symud ymlaen ymhellach yn eu haddysg uwch/mynediad. Rydym ni (Ceiswyr Lloches) yn cael ychydig dros £5 y dydd yn unig gan y Swyddfa Gartref, ac o'r swm hwn mae'n rhaid prynu bwyd, dillad, costau cludiant dyddiol ac mae'r rhestr yn parhau. Hyd yn oed pe byddwn yn ceisio rhywsut (trwy dorri i lawr ar fwyd neu ryw beth arall pwysig) mae cost y cludiant ar gyfer y cwrs cyfan gan gynnwys unrhyw daliadau eraill fel cofrestru a gofal plant yn ormod i allu ymdopi â hwy. Fy mhwynt yw na ddylid gwahaniaethu rhwng ceisiwr lloches ac unrhyw berson arall sy'n byw yng Nghymru os yw'r ddau'n ceisio mynd i'r coleg ar gyfer cyrsiau addysg uwch/mynediad. Os yw person o Gymru yn cael CAwG a GDLIC yna dylai ceisiwr lloches hefyd dderbyn y ddau, neu unrhyw gymorth cysylltiedig arall a fydd yn ei alluogi i symud ymlaen yn ei fywyd. Oherwydd costau a grybwyllwyd eisoes, rwyf wedi gweld cynifer o geiswyr lloches yn gwrthod eu cyfle i ymgymryd ag addysg uwch. Mae hefyd yn golygu na fyddant yn gwneud unrhyw beth cynhyrchiol gan nad yw gweithio'n cael ei ganiatáu, a bydd eistedd gartref yn eu gwneud yn fwy rhwystredig. Hoffwn hefyd sôn am enghraifft ddiweddar pan y gwnaeth person anghenus (y gwrthodwyd ei gais am loches ac y cafodd ei gymorth ariannol a'i dŷ ei dynnu'n ôl gan y Swyddfa Gartref) gyflawni hunanladdiad. Roedd yn byw yn y sefyllfa hon ers peth amser ac nid oedd yn gallu gwneud defnydd o'i fywyd. Rwy'n credu pe byddai wedi cael cyfle efallai na fyddai wedi mynd mor bell â hynny. Byddai galluogi mwy o geiswyr lloches i gael addysg nid yn unig yn rhoi rhywfaint o bwrpas

iddynt mewn bywyd ond byddai hefyd yn cyfoethogi'r gymuned lle maent yn byw. Wedi'r cyfan, o dderbyn ein trwydded breswyl, byddem yn annibynnol ac yn rhydd i weithio a bydd yr addysg hon yn ein helpu mewn sawl ffordd i lunio ein teuluoedd a'n cymunedau mewn ffyrdd llawer gwell.

### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Dwyrain Abertawe
- Gorllewin De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-789  
Ein cyf/Our ref EM/00205/18

David John Rowlands AM  
Chair - Petitions committee.  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
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[government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:government.committee.business@wales.gsi.gov.uk)

April 2018

Thank you for your letter of 23 March requesting an update on my commitment to consider extending the eligibility criteria for the Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) to include asylum seekers.

As is noted in Gulnar Sohail's petition, asylum seekers are provided with very limited financial assistance from the UK Government whilst they await the outcome of their asylum claim. Asylum seekers are also denied the right to work during this period, which means that many become isolated without the opportunity to fulfil their potential and harness their skills to support their new community in Wales. The Welsh Government is committed to the principle of becoming a 'Nation of Sanctuary' and we are currently consulting on proposals to try to make this a reality: <https://beta.gov.wales/nation-sanctuary-refugee-and-asylum-seeker-plan>

Those draft proposals include a commitment to "*explore possible changes to the Education Maintenance Allowance and Financial Contingency Fund to enable asylum seekers to be eligible from the September 2019 term.*" It is too early to confirm whether this change is possible but we are continuing to explore this during the consultation period.

You will appreciate that any policy change needs to be evidence based and the equality impacts fully assessed. I have asked my officials to fully explore the impacts of introducing a new residency category to the EMA Scheme and Financial Contingency Fund rules.

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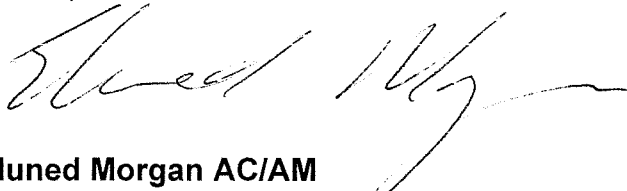
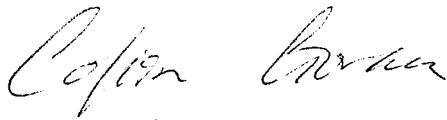
Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

**Tudalen y pecyn 136**  
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

The earliest this could be implemented would be for academic year (AY) 2019/20. Part of the policy review will look at whether this should be applied only to new students or include continuing students.

You will be pleased to note that I have also asked my officials to review the eligibility criteria for the Welsh Government Learning Grant (Further Education).

I can assure you that I recognise the assets which asylum seekers already possess and want to ensure they are able to integrate into our communities as quickly and effectively as possible. It is in nobody's interest to prevent individuals learning English or Welsh, seeking to better themselves and adding to the diversity of our communities.



**Eluned Morgan AC/AM**

Gweinidog y Gymraeg a Dysgu Gydol Oes  
Minister for Welsh Language and Lifelong Learning

# Eitem 3.15

## **P-04-526 Gwnewch Senedd TV yn hygyrch i bobl fyddar**

### **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ddarparu gwasanaeth isdeitlo ac iaith arwyddion pan fydd dadleuon a thrafodion y Cynulliad yn cael eu darlledu ar y teledu, er mwyn i'r 300,000 o bobl sydd â byddardod a nam ar y clyw yng Nghymru ddilyn y broses ddemocrataidd fel pobl eraill.

**Prif ddeisebydd:** Mervyn James

**Ysytirwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor:** 21 Ionawr 2014

**Nifer y llofnodion:** 25



## P-04-683 – Coed mewn Trefi

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Coed Cadw ar ôl casglu **2,258**

llofnod bapur

### Geiriad y ddeiseb

*Rwy'n cefnogi'r dyhead y dylai pob dinas, tref a phentref yng Nghymru fanteisio ar o leiaf 20% o orchudd canopi coed, i gyd fynd â maestrefi deiliog y lleoedd gorau i fyw*

- *Rwy'n galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gefnogi hyn drwy sefydlu cronfa her ar gyfer plannu coed er mwyn gwella'r amgylchedd lle mae pobl yn byw*
- *Dylai hyn gefnogi'n arbennig, plannu coed brodorol a all ddarparu cynefin a ffynhonnell neithdar i bryfed peillio, a hefyd coed ffrwythau, a fydd yn darparu ffynhonnell gynaliadwy o fwyd.*
- *Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech roi gwybod i mi os ydych yn gallu dod.*

### Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- De Caerdydd a Phenarth
- Canol De Cymru

# Eitem 3.17

## P-05-776 Cydnabod tri chan mlwyddiant Williams Pantycelyn

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Aled Gwyn Job, ar ôl casglu 545 o lofnodion ar-lein a 569 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 1,114 lofnodion.

### Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Galwn ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gydnabod a choffáu tri chan mlwyddiant geni William Williams, Pantycelyn eleni (1717–2017).

Credwn fod Williams Pantycelyn wedi gosod y seiliau ar gyfer y Gymru Fodern trwy ei holl emynau (dros 900), ei weithiau llenyddol amrywiol (90), a'i genhadu diflino dros yr efengyl trwy Gymru ben baladr am 40 mlynedd. Arweiniodd Diwygiadau Methodistaid y 18fed ganrif, y bu Williams yn rhan mor allweddol ohonynt, at sefydlu'r corff cenedlaethol cyntaf yn hanes Cymru ers 400 mlynedd, sef Methodistiaid Calфинаidd Cymru (1811). Roedd hwnnw yn ei dro yn gyfrwng i sbarduno cyfres o ddiwygiadau addysgol, cymdeithasol a gwleidyddol pellach fu'n gwbl ganolog wrth greu'r Gymru Fodern.

Mae Pantycelyn felly yn fwy na dim ond un o ffigurau mawr y traddodiad ffydd yng Nghymru. Mae'n un o ffigurau mawr ein stori genedlaethol fel Cymry.

Mae'n ddyletswydd ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gydnabod ei gyfraniad anferthol i'n cenedl a galwn ar y Llywodraeth i drefnu dathliad priodol wedi i'r aelodau ddychwelyd i Gaerdydd ym mis Medi.

### Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Nodwn fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi trefnu dathliadau cyffelyb i nodi cyfraniadau dau o Gymry amlwg eraill yn ddiweddar. Y llynedd, dathlwyd cyfraniad y nofelydd plant Roald Dahl, a'r flwyddyn gynt, dathlwyd cyfraniad y bardd Dylan Thomas. Gwariwyd symiau helaeth o arian trethdalwyr Cymru ar y digwyddiadau hyn.

Gyda chynsail fel hon wedi ei gosod ddwywaith yn ddiweddar, credwn y byddai'n anesgusodol i'n llywodraeth genedlaethol wrthod cydnabod cyfraniad Williams Pantycelyn yn yr un modd.

Gyda phob dyledus barch i Dylan Thomas a Roald Dahl, a'u cyfraniadau unigol yn eu meysydd priodol – does dim modd cymharu eu cyfraniadau hwy i fywyd Cymru gyfan gyda chyfraniad y Pêr Ganiedydd, William Williams. Bu ymateb cyhoeddus ffyrnig yn ddiweddar i ffiasgo " Y Cylch Haearn" a'r

syniad hwn o wario £400,000 i ddathlu goresgyniad Cymru gan Edward I gyda darn o gelf yng Nghastell y Fflint. Y gŵyn a gafodd ei mynegi dro ar ôl tro gan aelodau o'r cyhoedd oedd, sut ar wyneb y ddaear gallai Llywodraeth Cymru fod mor anwybodus ac ansensitif am hanes Cymru ei hun?

Byddai dathlu a choffáu bywyd a gwaith Williams Pantycelyn mewn modd priodol yn dangos fod gan Lywodraeth Cymru ymdeimlad tuag at ein hanes cenedlaethol.

Un syniad y carem ichi ei ystyried ydy trosglwyddo'r arian a ddynodwyd ar gyfer y Cylch Haearn a chodi darn o gelf aruchel yn Llanymddyfri i gofio am Y Pêr Ganiedydd.

### **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Arfon
- Gogledd Cymru

# Eitem 3.18

## P-05-783 Ensuring Equality of Curriculum for Welsh Medium Schools e.g. GCSE Psychology

This petition was submitted by Chris Evans and was first considered by the Committee in November 2017, having collected 652 signatures online.

### Text of Petition

I call upon the National Assembly for Wales to urge the Welsh Government to prevent Qualifications Wales (QW) from continuing to discriminate against Welsh-medium learners, and ensure linguistic equality in terms of school curriculum.

In 2015, the WJEC decided to drop GCSE Psychology because candidate numbers were relatively small (37 centres – 5 of which were Welsh medium with 144 Welsh medium applicants each year). Because of this, an invitation was extended by Qualifications Wales to the English Awarding Bodies; AQA, OCR, Pearson-Edexcel, to offer this subject, and others e.g. Economics, in Wales.

Unfortunately, and astoundingly, there was no pressure to offer these subjects in Welsh. Qualifications Wales' response to this is to say that the English Boards would refuse to offer subjects in Wales altogether if they were forced to offer a Welsh language option, and that they seek to ensure 'the widest choice of subjects to learners in Wales' (QW Newsletter, December 2016).

'The widest choice of subjects to learners in Wales' .... unless you are following a Welsh medium education! In September, there will be no year 10 Psychology GCSE course running in my school for the first time since 2009, while the English-medium school a few miles away, start a new GCSE Psychology course in English through AQA. The only reason that I can't offer this subject is because we teach through Welsh. There are four other Welsh centres in the same position.

Psychologists need to be able discuss their subject in Welsh. By depriving Welsh medium pupils of the opportunity to study Psychology GCSE through Welsh, we will lose 144 students per year who would have had the potential of contributing to Psychology – as a teacher, lecturer, therapist, researcher etc. in Welsh with confidence because the relevant terminology familiar to them.

**Additional information:**

144 candidates sat the unit 2 Psychology WJEC GCSE paper in Welsh to finish the course in 2015, with 5 centres teaching it, so there is the potential for significant numbers, not just a handful. I have arranged that three experienced Psychology examiners are available to work for any English Board, so that translation of candidate's scripts (solutions) would not be needed, just the translation of the paper itself.

The only English Board that even considered the application to provide a Welsh paper (from myself, not QW), was Pearson, but in the end they refused, saying it 'would require Welsh speakers at every level of the production of the papers'. This is nonsense because that doesn't even happen in the WJEC, where the Chief Examiner and the Subject Officer don't speak Welsh!

I don't blame the English Boards, because why should they go to the trouble when they don't have to? Qualifications Wales is to blame for their limp policy, which does not protect the rights of Welsh-medium learners. Surely it would have been possible to create an element of competition between the English Boards by giving priority to those open to the idea of offering a Welsh option, but they did not attempt to do this at all.

This is totally unacceptable in the modern Wales. If English Awarding Bodies are allowed to offer subjects in Wales, it must be made clear that they need to offer a Welsh paper when there is a reasonable request to do so.

**Assembly Constituency and Region**

- Wrexham
- North Wales

# Eitem 4

**P-05-799 Newid y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol a dysgu hanes Cymru, a hynny o bersbectif Cymreig, yn ein Hysgolion Cynradd, Uwchradd a'r Chweched Dosbarth.**

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Elfed Wyn Jones, ar ôl casglu 5,133 o lofnodion ar-lein a 661 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 5,794 lofnodion.

## **Geiriad y ddeiseb:**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i newid y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol a dysgu hanes Cymru, a hynny o bersbectif Cymreig, yn ein Hysgolion Cynradd, Uwchradd a'r Chweched Dosbarth.

## **Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad**

- Dwyfor Meirionnydd
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru

## Pwyntiau ar gyfer cyflwyniad i'r Pwyllgor Deisebiadau

Dyma'r ddeiseb "Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i newid y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol a dysgu hanes Cymru, a hynny o bersbectif Cymreig, yn ein Hysgolion Cynradd, Uwchradd a'r Chweched Dosbarth" .

1. Rhoddir lle canolog i hanes lleol a hanes Cymru, o fewn cyd-destun ehangach, yn y fersiwn cyfredol o'r Cwricwlwm (2008 ), sydd ei hun yn seiliedig ar y fersiynau blaenorol ac ar egwyddorion yr adroddiadau cyntaf o 1989 ymlaen.
2. Rhoddid rhyddid i athrawon ddehongli gofynion y cwricwlwm i gwrdd ag anghenion a diddordebau eu disgyblion, lleoliad yr ysgol ac ati. Serch hynny, mewn ymateb i'r pryderon a fynegwyd gan athrawon bod gormod o gynnwys yn Rhaglen Astudio Hanes, dilewyd rhywfaint o gynnwys ym mhob adolygiad, ond cadwyr y sgiliau hanesyddol, a ddiffiniwyd or cychwyn fel Ymwybyddiaeth Gronolegol, Gwybodaeth a Dealltwriaeth, Denhongliadau o Hanes, Ymholi Hanesyddol, a Chyfathrebu. Rhoddodd Gorchymyn 2008 y prif bwyslais ar ymholi, gan ddarparu fframwaith o 'gwestiynau mawrion' er strwythuro't dysgu.
3. Awgrymodd ymgynghoriadau gydag athrawon fod gan gyrsiau TGAU Hanes a'u dulliau o asesu ddylanwad sylweddol ar yr hanes a ddysgwyd yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 3, a hyd yn oed yn yr ysgol gynradd. Rwy wedi awgrymu y dylai'r Pwyllgor ofyn am dystiolaeth Gareth Pierce, o CBAC gynt, ar weithredu'r penderfyniad i wneud hanes Cymru yn rhan itegredig a gorfodol o faes llafur TGAU. Perthnasol yma efallai yw nodi bod hanes Cymru yn elfen ddewisol ym maes llafur TGAU, er iddo fod yn rhan orfodol yn y maes llafur Safon Gyffredin blaenorol. Fe all fod hynny wedi ei ganfod fel adlewyrchiad at ei statws, ac wedi dylanwadu ar yr agwedd tuag at hanes Cymru mewn ysgolion yn fwy cyffredinol. Mae maes llafur TGAU ar gyfer Cymru wedi ei gyflwyno bellach, ac mae hwn yn integreiddio hanes Cymru i'r cyd-destun hanesyddol ehangach, ond mae'n rhy gynnar i ddweud eto a fydd hyn yn effeithio ar agweddau tuag at ddysgu hanes Cymru cyn-14.
4. Mae sylwadau ganathrawon prifysgol yn awgrymu bod hanes Cymru fel pwnc mewn perygl yn y sector hwnnw hefyd. Cyfeiriwyd gan at ddiffyg gwybodaeth a diddordeb glasfyrwyr ynddo fel pwnc, sydd, efallai, yn adlewyrchu eu haddysg flaenorol. Opsiwn yw hanes Cymru yng nghyrsiau hanes Safon Uwch ac Uwchgyfrannol hefyd.

5. Mae Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol newydd yn cael ei ddatblygu ar hyn o bryd, ar sail argymhellion Adroddiad yr Athro Donaldson, ac fe fydd hanes yn dod yn rhan o faes y dyniaethau, sydd hefyd yn cynnwys daearyddiaeth, addysg grefyddol, astudiaethau busnes ac ati. Nid yw'n glir ar hyn o bryd faint o le fydd i hanes yn y gyfundrefn newydd, na'r math o hanes sydd dan ystyriaeth.
6. Mae pum mlynedd wedi mynd heibio ers cyhoeddi'r Adroddiad ar y Cwricwlwm Cymreig a Hanes. Er i'r Adroddiad gael derbyniad ffafriol, ac er i'r Gweinidog Addysg ar y pryd gyhoeddi ei fod yn derbyn yr argymhellion i gyd, ni nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw arweiniad a gafwyd gan y Llywodraeth yn ystod y blynyddoedd hynny ar y modd y dylid dysgu hanes Cymru, ar wahan i'r hyn a geir yn Adroddiad yr Athro Donaldson (*Dyfodol Llwyddiannus*, 2015).
7. Yn anffodus, er bod pwyslais priodol iawn yn yr Adroddiad hwnnw ar wella sefyllfa'r iaith Gymraeg mewn ysgolion, siomedig yw'r sylw a roir ynddo i gyd-destun diwylliannol, cymdeithasol na hanesyddol yr iaith (a gw. fy sylwadau manwl ar hynny yn y ddogfen atodiedig, *Ymateb i Donaldson Terfynol*).
8. Mae'r ymateb i'r ddeiseb, fel yr ymateb a gafwyd yn ystod y broses o ymgynghori ym 2012–13, yn awgrymu bod nifer o bobl yn anfodlon gyda'r hyn a ganfyddir fel diffyg ysgolion i ddysgu hanes Cymru yn effeithiol ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r oedi a fu ers cyhoeddi'r adroddiad ar y Cwricwlwm Cymreig a hanes Cymru, ynghyd â diffyg arweiniad gan y Llywodraeth ar y pwnc, yn debyg o ddwysau'r anfodlonrwydd hwn.
9. Mae prinder unrhyw dystiolaeth wrthrychol a dibynadwy am y math o hanes a ddysgir yn ysgolion Cymru yn ychwanegu at y broblem. Gwnaethpwyd ymchwil manwl i'r math o hanes Cymru a ddysgid i ddisgyblion 11–16 – dros ugain mlynedd yn ôl. Dwi ddim yn ymwybodol o unrhyw ymchwil ers hynny, ac felly mae unrhyw ymdriniaeth â'r pwnc yn cael ei seilio ar ddamcaniaethau a phrofiadau unigolion yn unig. byddaf yn cyfeirio at waith ymchwil Siân Rhiannon ryw ugainmlynedd yn ôl ar ddysgu hanes Cymru yng Nghyfnodau 3 a 4, gan dynnu sylw at ddifyg unrhyw ymchwil safonol a gwrthrychol ers hynny, dros ugain mlynedd yn ôl erbyn hyn.
10. Oherwydd prinder tystiolaeth wrthrychol, a'r teimladau cryf ar y pwnc, mae perygl y gall dysgu hanes yng Nghymru ddod yn fater gwleidyddol. Gan fod digon o gyfle i ddysgu hanes Cymru yn y Cwricwlwm fel y mae, nid yw'r glir pam fod cymaint o anfodlonrwydd ymhlith y cyhoedd am ddiffygion yn y ddarpariaeth ar hyn o bryd. Fe all fod dysgu hanes Cymru yn cael ei ganfod fel dysgu propaganda cenedlaetholwyr gan rai athrawon, a rhai gwleidyddion hefyd, o bosibl. Ond mae datblygu sgiliau ymholi a gwerthuso tystiolaeth yn arf rymus yn erbyn trwytho meddyliau. Mae hanes Cymru hefyd yn llawer mwy cymhleth ac amwys nag y mae rhai yn ei dybied. Gwlad aml-



ddiwylliannol fu Cymru o'r dechrau, gwlad lle siaredid mwy nag un iaith, a choleddwyd mwy nag un crefydd. Nid yw dysgu hanes yn iawn yn darparu atebion hawdd, nac yn rhoi un fersiwn yn unig o'r gorffennol - ond mae'n ein denu i feddwl, i ystyried ac i ofyn cwestiynau. Rhydd gyfle i ni ddeall a derbyn syniadau a chredoau gwahanol, ac i werthfawrogi trafod, cyfnewid syniadau a phwyso a mesur honiadau - a thrwy hynny ddod i werthfawrogi democratiaeth, nid fel rhywbeth sydd yn digwydd ymhell i ffwrdd oddi wrthym, ond fel rhywbeth a ddatblygodd a sydd yn bodoli yn ein bro ni ein hunain.

## Sylwadau ar 'Dyfodol Llwyddiannus'Adolygiad Annibynnol yr Athro Donaldson o'r Cwricwlwm a Threfniadau Asesu yng Nghymru

### Rhagymadrodd

Rwyf wedi cyfyngu fy sylwadau i'r hyn sydd gan yr Adolygiad i'w ddweud am y cwricwlwm yn gyffredinol a hanes. Rwyf wedi ceisio canfod ôl argymhellion yr Adroddiad ar y Cwricwlwm Cymreig, hanes a stori Cymru <sup>1</sup>(ACCH), a nodi fy ymateb i'r modd yr ymdrinir â'r rhain, lle mae'n berthnasol. Nid wyf yn trafod materion eraill, megis asesu, strwythuro ac ati, onibai eu bod yn berthnasol i'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig a/neu hanes.

Sylweddolaf mai cynsail yn unig ar gyfer newid yw'r Adolygiad. Mae'n gwneud argymhellion ar gyfer sylfeini'r gyfundrefn addysg yng Nghymru: nid yw'n cyflwyno'r adeilad gorffenedig. Ond y sylfeini sy'n penderfynu natur a diogelwch yr adeilad, a dyma'r egwyddorion fydd yn feini prawf i lunwyr cwricwlwm nesaf Cymru. Yn fy marn i, nid yw rhai o'r newidiadau a gynigir i'r Cwricwlwm yng Nghymru wedi eu seilio'n gadarn yn nhir a daear Cymru, a phryderaf felly am ansawdd a Chymreictod cwricwlwm newydd i Gymru a seilir ar yr Adolygiad hwn.

### Cyffredinol

1. Mae llawer i'w groesawu yn Adolygiad yr Athro Donaldson, ac ni ellir anghytuno gyda'r egwyddorion sylfaenol a amlinellir ar gyfer y cwricwlwm yn gyffredinol. Yn eu hanfod, dyma'r math o egwyddorion sy'n ysbrydoli'r Cyfnod Sylfaen presennol, a nhw, ynghyd â rhai o'r cwricwla cenedlaethol eraill a grybwyllir yn yr Adroddiad, oedd sail Cwricwlwm 2008 hefyd, gyda'i bwyslais ar y dysgwr ac ar ddatblygu sgiliau ar draws y cwricwlwm. O ganlyniad, mae argymhellion yr Athro Donaldson yn hynny o beth yn ddilyniant naturiol o ddatblygiadau blaenorol yn y Cwricwlwm yn Nghymru, yn enwedig y Cyfnod Sylfaen. Dyma esblygiad felly yn hytrach na chwyldro, ac ni ddylai olygu newid sylfaenol yn egwyddorion cyffredinol y cwricwlwm yng Nghymru. Mae hyn i gyd yn gwbl gyson ag argymhellion ACCH.

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1 Y Cwricwlwm Cymreig, hanes a stori Cymru, Llywodraeth Cymru, 2013. ISBN 978 1 4734 0288 1

## Cwricwlwm Cymreig

2. Calonogol iawn hefyd oedd gweld bod yr ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad a gynhelid fel rhan o'r Adolygiad yn dangos cefnogaeth amlwg i'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig, yr iaith Gymraeg, diwylliant Cymru a'r syniad o Cwricwlwm i Gymru. Dyma sail gadarn i adeiladu ar argymhellion yr ACCH. Braff yw darllen yn yr Adolygiad
  - y dylai'r cwricwlwm fod 'yn ddilys: wedi'i wreiddio yng ngwerthoedd a diwylliant Cymru ...' (t.14);
  - bod tystiolaeth trafodaethau'r Athro Donaldson a'i dîm gyda rhanddeiliaid yn dangos yn glir bod 'ymrwymiad cadarn ... i'r Gymraeg a dwyieithrwydd, ac i'r egwyddor o addysg gynhwysfawr, gynhwysol, a'r nod o gynnwys dimensiwn Cymreig yn addysg yr holl blant a phobl ifanc' (t.15);
  - a bod ymatebion i'r cais am dystiolaeth yn dangos yn glir y gefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r Cyfnod Sylfaen, y Gymraeg a dwyieithrwydd, a'r ffocws ar hunaniaeth Cymru a'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig' (ibid.).

Calonogol dros ben oedd gweld bod hynny'n amlwg hefyd yn ymatebion yr ifanc i'r ymgynghoriad.

3. Serch hynny, pryderaf am y modd y mae'r Adolygiad ei hun fel petai'n cyfyngu'r ystyriaeth a roir i'r dimensiwn Cymreig i'r iaith a'r diwylliant yn unig. Digwydd hynny mor gynnar â th.19, lle aralleirir y gefnogaeth i'r dimensiwn Cymreig ac i'r ffocws ar hunaniaeth Cymru a'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig a fynegwyd yn yr atebion i'r ymgynghoriad, fel cefnogaeth i 'iaith a diwylliant' yn unig. Gwelir yr un dehongliad camarweiniol (neu gamddealltwriaeth) eto ar d. 24, ac yn y Casgliadau ar d.105, lle nodir '... y pwys a roddir ar y Gymraeg a diwylliant Cymru...' heb unrhyw gyfeiriad at ddimensiwn Cymreig ehangach.
4. Wrth grynhoy ei adroddiad, dywaid yr Athro Donaldson 'Mae'n bwysig cael diffiniad clir o'r hyn yr ydym yn ei olygu wrth y cwricwlwm' (t. 105). Ni ellir anghytuno â hynny. Ond nid yw Adroddiad yr Athro Donaldson yn ceisio diffinio'r dimensiwn Cymreig na'i grybwyll mewn cyd-destun ehangach na'r diwylliannol, na chyfeirio ato mewn cyswllt traws-gwricwlaidd.

Gwelaf berygl gwirioneddol yma o gyfnyngu i'r iaith a'r diw ylliant yn unig y 'dimensiwn Cymreig' hwnnw a ddylai fod yn sylfaen i Cwricwlwm go iawn i Gymru. Mae llawer mwy i'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig presennol na hynny. Mae diffyg diffiniad o'r dimensiwn Cymreig felly yn groes i un o egwyddorion sylfaenol Adroddiad yr Athro Donaldson a hefyd argymhelliad yr ACCH, sef '...dylai'r fersiwn nesaf o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol i Gymru gymryd fel man cychwyn syniadau a delfrydau'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig presennol, gan adeiladu arnynt yn hytrach na'u trin fel atodiad. Dylai fod ganddo dimensiwn Cymreig a phersbectif rhyngwladol'(Donaldson, dyf t.26). Ymddengys i'r Athro Donaldson anwybyddu'n gyfangwbl argymhelliad arall yr ACCH, sef y 'Dylid diffinio'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig yn gliriach, a dylai'r diffiniad newydd hwn fod yn greiddiol i unrhyw gwricwlwm yn y dyfodol', oni bai iddo ystyried bod cyfeiriadau at 'iaith a diwylliant' (gw. y pwynt blaenorol) yn gyfystyr â diffiniad. Byddai hynny gwneud cam mawr â'r cysyniad o Gwricwlwm Cymreig ac arfer da presennol.

5. Ni ellir anghytuno gyda'r gosodiad 'nad oes un templed cyffredinol ar gyfer cwricwlwm 'da' - mae llawer yn dibynnu ar amodau, gwerthoedd a diwylliant lleol a chenedlaethol' (t.17) na'r egwyddor sylfaenol o sybsidiaredd a nodir ar d.18 ac a drafodir yn fanylach ar dd. 98-99. Mae'n hanfodol bwysig bod yr hyn sydd yn cael ei ddysgu yn ein hysgolion yn adlewyrchu gwerthoedd, diwylliant a safbwyntiau cymdeithas, ac y mae'r rhain yn amrywio o ardal i ardal. Ond pwy sydd i benderfynu gwerthoedd a diwylliant cenedlaethol? Pwy nawr fydd yn diffinio'r dimensiwn Cymreig ehangach? Anodd fyddai diffinio'r rhain mewn ffordd fyddai'n plesio pawb, ond heb ddiffiniad erys problem sylfaenol. Er enghraifft, cyfeirir at yr angen am gwricwlwm sy'n cynnwys 'yr holl brofiadau dysgu a gweithgareddau asesu y mae'r ysgol yn eu cynllunio wrth geisio cyflawni dibenion addysg y cytunwyd arnynt' (t. 6.) ac yn gyson â 'set o ddibenion cytûn a datganedig' (t.14), a nodir beirniadaeth yr OECD o ddiffyg 'nodau a dibenion cyffredinol pendant' yng Nghymru (t.21). Nodwyd uchod bod Adroddiad yr Athro Donaldson yn rhoi amlinelliad clir a phwrpasol o egwyddorion dysgu ac addysgu, sydd yn debyg iawn i egwyddorion hanfodol cwricwlwm 2008, ac yn gydnaws ag egwyddorion cwricwla blaengar eraill ar draws y byd. Ond fe all fod yn sylfaen cwricwlwm i

unrhyw un o'r gwledydd hynny: nid yw'n ceisio diffinio hyn sydd yn nodweddiadol am Gymru, nac yn ymateb i'r gwerthfawrogiad o'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig a'r dimensiwn Cymreig a fynegwyd yn yr ymgynghoriad.

6. Mae'r drafodaeth ar y dulliau o ddatblygu a manylu ar y Meysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad yn argymhell sefydlu 'timau datblygu canolog' i lunio 'Datganiadau ar Ddeilliannau ar gyfer yr holl Gamau Cynnydd ym mhob un o'r Meysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad' ac yn nodi mai un o'r elfennau y bydd disgwyl i'r timau hyn weithredu arnynt yw 'cyngor ynghylch cynnwys elfennau perthnasol o'r Cwricwlwm Cymreig o fewn y Maes Dysgu a Phrofiad'. (t. 95). Mae'r egwyddor yn iawn unwaith eto, ac yn debyg i'r hyn a wnaed wrth ddatblygu'r cwricwlwm o'r cychwyn, ond yn niffyg unrhyw ddiffiniad o'r dimensiwn Cymreig yn yr Adroddiad, neu unrhyw ymdriniaeth ohono, nag unrhyw ymdrech i'w enghreifftio, fe fydd y dasg hon yn un anodd iawn. Ydy'r cyfeiriad at y Cwricwlwm Cymreig yn awgrymu y dylid cymryd y Cwricwlwm Cymreig presennol fel maen prawf? Neu a fyddai'r timau datblygu'n dilyn arweiniad Adroddiad sydd fel petai'n cymryd bod 'yr iaith a'r diwylliant' yn gyfystyr â dimensiwn Cymreig?
7. Cyfeirir at yr angen i ddatblygu capasiti athrawon (t.18; tt.96–8), ond ni cheir enghreifftiau pendant o arfer da, nag unrhyw arweiniad clir ar y ffordd y dylid gwneud hynny er hybu dimensiwn Cymreig y dysgu a'r addysgu. Yn fwy na hynny, anwybydda'r Adroddiad gyfleoedd amlwg i enghreifftio hynny. Nid yw'r enghreifftiau a gynigir yng nghorff yr Aroddiad yn adlewyrchu dimensiwn Cymreig : gweler er enghraifft y drafodaeth ar y Celfyddydau Mynegiannol, tt. 43–4, lle does dim cyfeiriad o gwbl at ddiwylliant Cymru ei hun. Tipyn o syndod yw gweld bod dim cyfeiriad hyd yn oed at yr traddodiad eisteddfodol yn y cyd-destun hwn, a hynny mewn dogfen sydd i osod seiliau Cwricwlwm i Gymru. Pan drow'n wedyn at yr enghraifft a gynigir o astudiaeth trawsgwricwlaidd, sef astudiaeth o afon leol (t.88), cawn gyfeiriad cwbl briodol at Vitava gan Smetana, ond dim cyfeiriad o gwbl at unrhyw ddarn o gerddoriaeth Cymreig neu un o ganeuon Cymru ei hun. Mae'r perspectif rhyngwladol yn ddiogel yma, ond ble mae'r dimensiwn Cymreig?

8. Pan ddisgrifir nodweddion ehangach y Meysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad (t.38) nodir yr angen am y dimensiwn Cymreig yn ogystal â phersbectif rhyngwladol, ond nid oes cyferiad at hynny yn Argymhelliad 4 sy'n dilyn. Pan ddifinir y Dyniaethau (tt.46–7), ceir cyfeiriadau cyffredinol iawn at 'cyd-destunau deniadol', dysgu am 'bobl, lle, amser a chred' a deall 'ffactorau hanesyddol, daearyddol, gwleidyddol, economaidd a chymdeithasol' mewn cyd-destun 'eu hardal eu hun, Cymru a'r byd mewn gwahanol gyfnodau, lleoedd ac amgylchiadau'(t.46). Dyna'r unig gyfeiriad at Gymru, a does dim ymgais o gwbl i drafod y dimensiwn Cymreig na'i enghreifftio. Ceir paragraff cyfan ar y dimensiwn lleol (t.46) ac un arall ar addysg grefyddol (tt.46–7). Does dim cyfeiriad at y dimensiwn Cymreig yn yr Argymhelliad sy'n dilyn (Argymhelliad 9).
  
9. Ceir trafodaeth ar le'r Gymraeg yn y cwricwlwm (tt.58 –60); pwysleisir rhan allweddol yr iaith yn y broses o ffurfio a chadw 'hunaniaeth ddiwylliannol' (t.58), a dyfynnir Adroddiad yr Athro Sioned Davies wrth gyfeirio at y problemau a gyfyd wrth geisio cyflwyno'r iaith i bobl ifanc sydd ddim yn 'gweld y pwnc yn berthnasol nac o unrhyw fudd iddynt' (t.59). Fe fydd diffyg diffiniad clir o'r dimensiwn Cymreig yn addysg yng Nghymru, ac absenoldeb enghreifftiau o'i gyflwyno, yn debyg o'i wneud yn annos fyth i wneud y Gymraeg yn berthnasol i'r bobl ifanc hyn. Ar ben hynny, arswydaf wrth ddarllen Argymhelliad 24 (t.60) am yr iaith fel cyfrwng i feithrin 'dealltwriaeth dda o fywyd diwylliannol Cymru yn y gorffennol a'r presennol'. Mae'n ddigon anodd fel y mae i ddysgu Cymraeg mewn ysgolion Saesneg eu cyfrwng yng Nghymru, ac mae'r Athro Donaldson yn cyfeirio'n deg iawn at y pryderon sydd am safon y dysgu hwnnw (t.59). Awgryma argymhelliad 24, ynghyd â'r diffygion a nodir uchod yn y modd yr ymdrinir â'r dimensiwn Cymreig yn Adroddiad yr Athro Donaldson, y perygl y bydd disgwyl i athrawon y Gymraeg yn unig ymgymryd â'r cyfrifoldeb am y dimensiwn Cymreig yn y cwricwlwm.

## **Crynodeb**

Anodd teimlo'n hyderus y bydd dimensiwn Cymreig ystyrlon yn greiddiol i unrhyw Gwricwlwm i Gymru yn y dyfodol a seilir ar yr Adroddiad hwn, sydd heb

- gynnig diffiniad ohono, ar wahan i 'iaith a diwylliant',
- ei enghreifftio,
- fanteisio ar gyfleoedd amlwg i gyfeirio ato.

## Hanes

10. Un o'r newidiadau sylfaenol a argymhellir yw creu continwwm dysgu o 3–16 (Argymhellion 10–5, t.56, a thrafodaeth ar yr egwyddorion, tt. 52–55). Unwaith yn rhagor, mae Adroddiad yr Athro Donaldson yn cynnig datblygiad yn hytrach na newid sylfaenol. Bwriad y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol o'r cychwyn oedd sefydlu continwwm o'r math hwn o 5–14, a dyna'r rheswm pam mae Lefelau Cyrhaeddiad y Cwricwlwm presennol i'w defnyddio gan y cynradd a'r uwchradd fel ei gilydd. Profodd yn anodd i bontio'r newid o un Cyfnod Allweddol i'r un nesaf, yn enwedig o Gyfnod Allweddol 2 i Gyfnod Allweddol 3. Mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng y sgiliau hanes a ddiffinir yn y Lefelau Cyrhaeddiad ac amcanion asesu TGAU hefyd wedi profi'n faen tramgwydd wrth geisio sicrhau parhad a dilyniant yn hanes rhwng Cyfnod 3 a Chyfnod 4 (gw. ACCH, Argymhelliad 2.5). Byddai sefydlu continwwm dysgu hanes o 3–16 yn ddatblygiad i'w croesawu, felly.

11. Byddwn hefyd yn croesawu'r egwyddor o strwythuro cynnwys y cwricwlwm yn Feysydd Dysgu a Phrofiad yn hytrach na phynciau unigol (Argymhelliad 4, a thrafodaeth ar yr egwyddorion, tt. 33–38). Mae'r egwyddor o gyfuno pynciau yr arferid eu hastudio ar wahan eisoes yn greiddiol i'r Cyfnod Sylfaen presennol a bu'n sail hefyd i waith cenedlaethau o athrawon cynradd. Rhydd gyfle i wneud dysgu trawsgwricwlaidd yn realti, a thrwy hynny hybu datblygu sgiliau'r dysgwyr, a'u gallu i gymhwyso eu dysgu i gyd-destunau newydd. Ond pryderaf am y modd yr ymdrinir â hanes.

12. Mae'r Cyfnod Sylfaen yn cyflwyno sgiliau hanes a daearyddiaeth gyda gwyddoniaeth, fel rhan o 'Gwybodaeth a Dealltwriaeth o'r Byd'. Dyma faes astudio sydd yn ymwneud â chanfod, cofnodi a gwerthuso tystiolaeth a dod i

gasgliadau ar sail hynny. Gresynnaf nag yw Adroddiad yr Athro Donaldson yn adeiladu ar hynny. Mae cyfuno daearyddiaeth, hanes ac astudiaethau crefyddol yn boenus o debyg i'r hyn a wnaed mewn rhai o ysgolion Cymru ddeugain mlyneddyn ôl. Nid yw'r disgrifiad a geir o nodweddion y Dyniaethau (tt.46-7) yn rhoi sylw priodol i sgiliau penodol y pynciau unigol, yn enwedig, yn y cyswllt hwn, rhai dadansoddiadol a gwerthusol hanes. Dysgu a deall yw hanfod y dyniaethau, yn ôl yr Adroddiad hwn, nid ymchwilio a gwerthuso tystiolaeth.

13. Nodwyd yn ACCH fod diffyg tystiolaeth manwl am y modd y cyflwynir y Cwricwlwm Cymreig a hanes Cymru yn ein hysgolion<sup>2</sup>. Dyna'r sefyllfa o hyd. Ni welaf gyfeiriad yn Adroddiad yr Athro Donaldson at y diffyg hwn. Derbyniodd y tasglu nifer o ymatebion yn eu hyngynghoriad a feirniadodd ddiffyg hanes Cymru a hanes lleol yng nghynlluniau gwaith ysgolion. Yn y ddwy flynedd ers cyflwyno'r adroddiad, derbyniodd aelodau'r tasglu ragor o sylwadau gan unigolion sy'n pryderu am ansawdd yr hanes a ddysgir, a hynny yn rhannol oherwydd yr oedi ac ansicrwydd a fu o ganlyniad i'r penderfyniad i gynnal arolwg llawn o'r cwricwlwm. Ymddengys bellach fod nifer o ysgolion wedi achub y blaen ar yr adolygiad, trwy fynd at i ailwampio'u cynlluniau dysgu a chyfuno hanes, daearyddiaeth ac Addysg Grefyddol o dan ymbarel y Dyniaethau. Mae rhai hefyd wedi penderfynu yn niffyg arweiniad pendant i fuddsoddi mewn cynlluniau meges 'Conglfeini', sy'n darparu canllawiau clir a phendant - ond o berspectif Seisnig.

Elin Jones

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2 Gw. ACCH, Adran 1, t. 6 ac Argymhelliaid 1.4, a c Adran 2, tt. 12- 19, ac Argymhellion 2.3, 4.



Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

# Eitem 7

## **P-04-628 Mynediad at Iaith Arwyddion Prydain i bawb**

### **Testun y ddeiseb**

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i wella mynediad at addysg a gwasanaethau o ran iaith Arwyddion Prydain er mwyn gwella ansawdd bywyd pobl fyddar o bob oedran.

Gwella mynediad fel y gall teuluoedd ddysgu iaith Arwyddion Prydain: Pan fo plentyn yn cael diagnosis ei fod yn fyddar / yn drwm ei glyw, dylid cynnig gwersi am ddim / gwersi â chymhorthdal i'w rieni, fel y gallant ddysgu iaith Arwyddion Prydain (mae cwrs iaith Arwyddion Prydain lefel un yn costio tua £300 y pen). Drwy ddefnyddio lleferydd yn unig, mae plant byddar yn ei chael yn anodd datblygu sgiliau cyfathrebu, neu'n methu â gwneud hynny, gan fethu â chyrraedd cerrig milltir pwysig. Bydd dysgu ieithoedd eraill drwy iaith Arwyddion Prydain (Saesneg / Cymraeg) yn gwella dealltwriaeth y plentyn.

Cyflwyno iaith Arwyddion Prydain ar y Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol: Bydd plant a phobl ifanc byddar sy'n dysgu iaith Arwyddion Prydain pan fyddant yn ifanc yn cael gwell mynediad at addysg a bydd yn fuddiol i'w lles. Dylai iaith Arwyddion Prydain gael ei haddysgu i bawb gan athrawon byddar cymwys mewn ysgolion, a byddai hynny'n sicrhau gwell mynediad i bawb yn y gymdeithas. Credwn y dylai iaith Arwyddion Prydain gael ei chynnig fel cymhwyster iaith i bob dysgwr. Nid yw TGAU Cymraeg (ac ieithoedd modern eraill) yn cael eu cynnig bob amser i ddisgyblion byddar; mae angen gwella'r sefyllfa hon hefyd.

Gwella mynediad at addysg mewn iaith Arwyddion Prydain i blant a phobl ifanc byddar: mae eu mynediad at addysg mewn iaith Arwyddion Prydain yn gyfyngedig ar hyn o bryd, ac yn aml, mae cymwysterau'r cynorthwywyr sydd ar gael yn annigonol. Mae bwloch enfawr o ran addysg plant byddar, ac mae llawer yn cael eu trin, ar gam, fel pe tai ganddynt anabledd dysgu. Mae hynny'n effeithio'n negyddol ar eu datblygiad, gan olygu eu bod nhw'n llai annibynnol oherwydd addysg wael, gan arwain at ddiffyg cyflogaeth. Mae

angen sicrhau bod gweithwyr cymorth cyfathrebu sydd â chymwysterau digonol ar gael mewn ysgolion.

Sicrhau bod gwasanaethau ac adnoddau ym maes Iaith Arwyddion Prydain ar gael i bobl ifanc fyddar: galluogi defnyddwyr Iaith Arwyddion Prydain i gael gafael ar wybodaeth yn eu dewis iaith drwy adnoddau digidol ar gyfer gwasanaethau fel addysg, gofal iechyd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a thrafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, gan sicrhau bod gwasanaethau ar gael iddynt yn ddiwahân, yn yr un modd â mynediad yn achos yr iaith Gymraeg.

**Sefydliad:** Deffo

**Prif ddeisebydd:** Cathie Robins–Talbot

**Ysytiriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor:**

**Nifer y llofnodion:** 502 llofnod ar lein. 660 llofnod bapur. Cyfanswm=1162 llofnod

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon