

Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Deisebau

Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 – Y Senedd	Graeme Francis
Dyddiad: Dydd Mawrth, 27 Tachwedd 2018	Clerc y Pwyllgor 0300 200 6565
Amser: 09.00	SeneddDeisebau@cynulliad.cymru

- 1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datganiadau o fuddiant**
(Tudalennau 1 – 29)

- 2 Deisebau newydd**
 - 2.1 P-05-847 Creu ffynhonnau dŵr yng nghanol dinasoedd a threfi er mwyn rhoi diwedd ar wastraff plastig**
(Tudalennau 30 – 36)
 - 2.2 P-05-850 Amddiffyn Gwastatir Gwent ac atal traffordd arfaethedig yr M4**
(Tudalennau 37 – 51)

- 3 Y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddeisebau blaenorol**

lechyd
 - 3.1 P-05-736 Darparu Gwasanaethau lechyd Meddwl Mwy Hygyrch**
(Tudalennau 52 – 57)
 - 3.2 P-05-751 Cydnabod achosion o Ddieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant**
(Tudalennau 58 – 60)
 - 3.3 P-05-797 Sicrhau mynediad i'r feddyginiaeth ffibrosis systig, Orkambi, fel mater o frys**
(Tudalennau 61 – 65)
 - 3.4 P-05-831 Rhowch ddiwedd ar yr annhegwch a'r gwahaniaethu yn y cymorth ariannol a roddir i ddioddefwyr sgandal gwaed wedi'i heintio yng Nghymru**
(Tudalennau 66 – 69)



3.5 P-05-826 Mae sir Benfro yn dweud NA!! i gau adran damweiniau ac achosion brys Llwynhelyg!

(Tudalennau 70 – 73)

Yr Amgylchedd

3.6 P-05-773 Peidiwch â Llenwi Safleoedd Tirlenwi!

(Tudalennau 74 – 75)

3.7 P-05-779 Sganio gorfodol gan gynghorau am ficrosglodion mewn anifeiliaid anwes

(Tudalennau 76 – 79)

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

(Tudalennau 80 – 83)

3.9 P-05-837 Ynni Gwyrdd er Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yng Nghymru

(Tudalennau 84 – 93)

Economi a Thrafnidiaeth

3.10 P-05-823 Gostwng y terfyn cyflymder ar yr A487 ym Mhenparcau

(Tudalennau 94 – 96)

3.11 P-05-833 Gwella gwasanaethau rheilffordd i Gas-gwent

(Tudalennau 97 – 99)

4 Ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i Adroddiad y Pwyllgor

4.1 P-05-690 Arwynebu Ffordd A40 Rhaglan-Y Fenni

(Tudalennau 100 – 101)

5 Papur i'w nodi

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

(Tudalen 102)

Papur i'w nodi: Gohebiaeth – Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig at y Cadeirydd

- 6 Sesiwn Dystiolaeth – 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**
(09:45) (Tudalennau 103 – 124)
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru:

John Hogg – Pennaeth Gweithrediadau, Canol De Cymru
Tim England–Noddwr Prosiect
Gavin Jones – Rheolwr Prosiect

- 7 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd ar gyfer eitemau 8 a 9**

- 8 Trafodaeth am Sesiwn Dystiolaeth Flaenorol – 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**

- 9 Deisebau gyda thros 5,000 o Lofnodion**
(Tudalennau 125 – 128)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Eitem 2.1

P-05-847 Creu ffynhonnau dŵr yng nghanol dinasoedd a threfi er mwyn rhoi diwedd ar wastraff plastig

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Tereza Tothova, ar ôl casglu 149 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ystyried creu ffynhonnau dŵr a'u rhoi yng nghanol dinasoedd a threfi. Prif ddiben y cam gweithredu hwn fyddai roi diwedd ar wastraff plastig. Gwelwyd cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y poteli plastig untro yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf ac oherwydd y broses ailgylchu araf, mae'n llygru'r amgylchedd, gan niweidio bywyd y môr yn arbennig.

Mae llawer o bobl yn ceisio byw yn iach, gan gynnwys yfed o leiaf 2 litr o ddŵr bob dydd. Felly, mae poteli dŵr aml dro wedi dod yn boblogaidd a defnyddiol iawn i helpu pobl i yfed digon o ddŵr drwy'r dydd. Byddai rhoi ffynnon ddŵr yng nghanol dinasoedd neu mewn rhannau eraill o ddinasoedd a threfi (canolfannau siopa, canolfannau chwaraeon, colegau, canolfannau diwylliannol ac ati) yn helpu i sicrhau bod dŵr yfed ar gael trwy'r dydd. Byddai'r ffynhonnau dŵr hyn hefyd yn cyflenwi dŵr yfed i bobl ddiartref.

I gefnogi'r economi leol yng Nghymru, gellid defnyddio cwmnïau dŵr mwynol Cymru ar gyfer cyflenwi'r ffynhonnau dŵr.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

P-05-847 Ffynhonnau Dŵr Cyhoeddus

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 27 Tachwedd 2018
Petitions Committee | 27 November 2018

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-847

Teitl y ddeiseb: Creu ffynhonnau dŵr yng nghanol dinasoedd a threfi yn Ne Cymru er mwyn rhoi diwedd ar wastraff plastig

Testun y ddeiseb: Rydym yn galw ar i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ystyried creu ffynhonnau dŵr a'u rhoi yng nghanol dinasoedd a threfi yn Ne Cymru. Prif ddiben y cam gweithredu hwn fyddai roi diwedd ar wastraff plastig. Gwelwyd cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y poteli plastig untro yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf ac oherwydd y broses ailgylchu araf, mae'n llygru'r amgylchedd, gan niweidio bywyd y môr yn arbennig.

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Y cefndir

Mae adfywio ffynhonnau dŵr hanesyddol, gosod rhai newydd a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o ddŵr sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd yn prysur ennill momentwm fel rhan o'r gwaith o leihau gwastraff plastig o'r sbwriel sy'n gysylltiedig â diodydd.

Yn ôl [gwaith ymchwil](#) i sbwriel sy'n gysylltiedig â diodydd a wnaed gan [Cadwch Gymru'n Daclus](#) yn 2015:

- Mae 18 biliwn o boteli plastig yn cael eu defnyddio yn y DU bob blwyddyn; ac
- Mae 38 miliwn o boteli plastig yn cael eu hanfon i safleoedd tirlenwi bob dydd yn y DU.

Cyhoeddodd [Keep Britain Tidy](#), mewn partneriaeth â [BRITA](#), adroddiad ymchwil ym mis Ebrill 2017, sef [Understanding provision, usage and perceptions of free drinking water to the public in the UK](#). Mae canfyddiadau allweddol yr adroddiad yn dangos:

- Bod gofyniad cyfreithiol i safleoedd trwyddedig ddarparu dŵr yfed am ddim i gwsmeriaid ar gais (ond gallant godi pris am ddefnyddio gwydr neu am y gwasanaeth o ddarparu'r dŵr) yng Nghymru, Lloegr a'r Alban (nid oes deddfwriaeth o'r fath yng Ngogledd Iwerddon); ac
- Ar hyn o bryd, mae tri chynllun dŵr cymunedol sydd â'r amcan o ddarparu mwy o opsiynau dŵr yfed am ddim i'r cyhoedd gyda golwg ar leihau'r defnydd a wneir o boteli dŵr. Yn y cynlluniau hyn, darperir dŵr am ddim yn bennaf gan fusnesau bwyd a/neu ddiod lleol, yn enwedig busnesau annibynnol bach. Dyma'r cynlluniau dŵr cymunedol a nodwyd:
 - ymgyrch [Refill](#), a reolir gan yr elusen amgylcheddol City to Sea;
 - [Tapwater.org](#); a
 - [GiveMeTap!](#) a'r ymgyrch gysylltiedig [#MindTheTap](#).

Cyhoeddodd Keep Britain Tidy adroddiad pellach ym mis Ebrill 2018, [Water, Water, Everywhere: Moving from awareness to action on single-use plastic bottles](#) (PDF 570KB). Un o brif ganfyddiadau'r adroddiad oedd bod:

- tua wyth o bob 10 (78 y cant) o bobl yn credu y dylai fod mwy o ddŵr tap ar gael am ddim, er enghraifft mwy o ffynhonnau dwr ac adeiladau sy'n cynnig dŵr tap am ddim.

Gwnaed nifer o argymhellion yn yr adroddiad i annog mwy o bobl i ddefnyddio poteli dŵr y gellid eu hail-lenwi. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys:

- ystyried sut y gellir creu darpariaeth newydd a gwneud y ddarpariaeth bresennol yn fwy gweladwy drwy fwy o waith hyrwyddo. Mae cynlluniau fel Refill a GiveMeTap! yn gyfle i ddefnyddio'r adeiladau a'r seilwaith presennol i gynnig dŵr yfed am ddim heb fod angen gosod a chynnal ffynhonnau dŵr neu dapiau newydd; a
- chodi ymwybyddiaeth o unrhyw ffynhonnau neu beiriannau cyflenwi dŵr a ddarperir.

Yn y [datganiad i'r wasg](#) yn cyd-fynd â'r adroddiad, dywedodd Prif Weithredwr Keep Britain Tidy, Allison Ogden-Newton:

Too many people still find it challenging to fill up on the go, while many more are still embarrassed to ask for tap, worried about the safety of water fountains, or just unwilling to go the extra mile and carry around a reusable bottle. We've simply got to get to a situation where topping up in glass or refillable bottle is the norm.

Camau gweithredu yn Llundain

Ar 13 Awst 2018 [cyhoeddodd](#) Maer Llundain gynllun drafft newydd yn Llundain. Mae'r cynllun yn galw ar awdurdodau lleol i nodi lleoliadau priodol ar gyfer ffynhonnau dŵr yn ystod y broses gynllunio. Mae'n dweud:

The provision of accessible free drinking water fountains helps improve public health, reduces waste from single-use plastic bottles and supports the circular economy through the use of reusable water

bottles. Free drinking water fountains that can refill water bottles as well as be drunk from should be provided in appropriate locations in new or redeveloped public realm.

Nodwyd mewn [adroddiad gan y BBC](#) bod y cynlluniau'n rhan o gynllun gwerth £750,000 i leihau gwastraff plastig ac yn rhan o uchelgais y Maer i sicrhau erbyn 2026 na chaiff unrhyw wastraff bioddiraddadwy neu wastraff y gellir ei ailgylchu ei anfon i safleoedd tirlenwi.

Mae [adroddiadau diweddar](#) yn dangos bod y ffynhonnau dwr sydd wedi'u gosod fel rhan o'r cynlluniau hyd yma yn llwyddiannus:

According to the team behind the installations, more than 8,000 litres of water have been dispensed in under a month from two drinking fountains installed at Liverpool Street Station – equal to 16,000 standard bottles of water – while another fountain, installed off Carnaby Street in March, has been used more than 10,000 times a month since tracking began in early June.

Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Ar 7 Mai 2018, [cyhoeddodd](#) Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Hannah Blythyn AC, gynlluniau i weithio gyda [City to Sea](#) i ddatblygu [cynllun ail-lenwi i Gymru](#) a sicrhau mai hi yw 'Cenedl Ail-lenwi' gyntaf y DU. Dywedodd:

...bydd gwaith yn dechrau i drefnu bod dŵr yfed ar gael yn fwy hwylus mewn mannau cyhoeddus ledled Cymru. Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda City to Sea ar ddatblygu ymgyrch ail-lenwi i Gymru, a bydd hefyd yn cydweithio'n agos â chwmnïau dŵr yng Nghymru a chyda'n busnesau, ein helusennau a'n digwyddiadau mawr. Bydd y gwaith hefyd yn cynnwys ymgyrch i newid ymddygiad er mwyn helpu pobl i weld gwerth dŵr ac i sicrhau mai dŵr tap yw'r dewis cyntaf ar gyfer torri syched.

Ar 4 Mehefin 2018 yn Ras Fôr Volvo [cyhoeddodd](#) y Gweinidog mai llwybr 870 milltir ar hyd arfordir Cymru fyddai'r lleoliad cyntaf i gyflwyno'r cynllun ail-lenwi:

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydweithio â threfi, pentrefi a busnesau bwyd a diod i'w hannog i gynnig mannau ail-lenwi.

Bydd y rhai sy'n ymuno â'r ymgyrch hon yn weladwy i gerddwyr drwy sticeri ar ffenestri, a byddant yn ymddangos ar restr mewn ap ail-lenwi dwyieithog.

Bydd yr ap yn dangos lle mae dŵr yfed yn rhad ac am ddim ar gael i'r cyhoedd, gan ei gwneud yn haws i bobl ail-lenwi eu poteli dŵr heb orfod prynu diodydd untro eraill.

Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Mewn ymateb i'r cyhoeddiad ynghylch y cynllun ail-lenwi yn y [Cyfarfod Llawn](#) ar 8 Mai 2018, dywedodd David Melding AC:

...am y fenter dŵr yfed a'r fenter Ail-lenwi... mae'r math hwn o gynllun, neu annog pobl i ddefnyddio poteli y gellir eu haildefnyddio a chael mannau y gallan nhw fynd iddyn nhw o amgylch y dref i'w hail-lenwi, rwy'n credu bod hynny'n ardderchog a bod hynny'n sicr yn rhan o'r ateb.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Deisebau yn ystyried y deisebau a ganlyn ar hyn o bryd, sydd oll sy'n ymwneud â lleihau neu ddileu gwastraff plastig:

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.

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

P-05-822 Gwahardd gwellt plastig (wrth yfed Ilaeth) yn ein hysgolion

P-05-829 Gwahardd Eitemau Plastig Untro yng Nghymru

Mae'r Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig yn cynnal ymchwiliad ar hyn o bryd i lygredd microblastigau yn nyfrffyrdd Cymru.

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

Hannah Blythyn AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd
Minister for Environment



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref HB/00906/18

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

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

06 November 2018

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 25 September, regarding a petition to create water fountains in the centre of cities and towns to eliminate plastic waste. The Welsh Government is currently in the process of rolling out the Refill scheme across Wales in partnership with City to Sea.

Public water fountains are required to meet stringent requirements regarding their connection and construction, and they must meet and maintain drinking water quality standards as set by regulations. This would require ongoing investment, and means that any water fountain providing a supply of drinking water must have an owner responsible for meeting the drinking water standards. Any fountain without an owner would be switched off or potentially become a risk to public health. In practice this can be costly and unreliable.

The Refill model is based on it being free for all users, and its approach is to encourage businesses and organisations to offer free refilling facilities to members of the public. In return for signing up to become a Refill location, businesses are able to boost their green credentials and receive free publicity through the Refill App and social media. To date there are over 600 Refill points across Wales which are accessible to all members of the public.

The intention behind rolling out Refill across Wales is to trigger a behaviour change, with consumers seeing tap water as a premium product in itself. The two main water companies in Wales, Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water and Hafren Dyfrdwy, are also supporting this initiative.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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

Gohebiaeth.Hannah.Blythyn@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Hannah.Blythyn@gov.wales

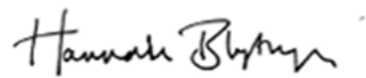
Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

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 35

In addition to the Refill scheme Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water are looking to support this initiative by working with developers to assist them in providing suitable connection points for water fountains in new developments allowing easier maintenance should they be installed.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Hannah Blythyn". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small mark at the end.

Hannah Blythyn AC/AM
Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd
Minister for Environment

P-05-850 Amddiffyn Gwastatir Gwent ac atal traffordd arfaethedig yr M4

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan CALM (Campaign Against the Levels Motorway). Mae'r ddeiseb wedi casglu 12,270 o lofnodion ar wefan e-ddeiseb arall.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rhowch y gorau i'r cynlluniau i adeiladu traffordd yr M4 ar draws harddwch Gwastatir Gwent a buddsoddwch mewn trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yn lle hynny.

Pam mae hyn yn bwysig?

Bydd y cynlluniau presennol i ymestyn traffordd yr M4 yn peryglu dyfrgwn, gwenyn prin a blodau gwyllt. Byddai'n torri ar draws fersiwn Cymru o 'Goedwig Law Amazon', Gwastatir Gwent, sy'n hafan i fywyd gwyllt. Mae angen gwella'r traffig o amgylch Casnewydd, ond byddai'n well i Gymru a'r amgylchedd pe bai Llywodraeth Cymru yn buddsoddi mewn trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yn lle hynny. Os ydym eisiau gwarchod yr amgylchedd ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol, mae angen i ni feddwl am opsiynau amgen yn lle traffyrdd llygredig mawr. Mae rheolydd a chyrff cyngori y Cynulliad ei hun, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, yn gwrthwynebu'r cynlluniau hyn.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Dwyrain Casnewydd
- Dwyrain De Cymru

Deiseb: Amddiffyn Gwastatir Gwent ac atal traffordd arfaethedig yr M4

Y Pwyllgor Deisebau | 27 Tachwedd 2018
Petitions Committee | 27 November 2018

Papur briffio gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil:

Rhif y ddeiseb: P-05-850

Teitl y ddeiseb: Amddiffyn Gwastatir Gwent ac atal traffordd arfaethedig yr M4

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rhowch y gorau i'r cynlluniau i adeiladu traffordd yr M4 ar draws harddwch Gwastatir Gwent a buddsoddwch mewn trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yn lle hynny.

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Llywodraeth Cymru yw'r awdurdod priffyrdd ar gyfer rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd a thraffyrdd Cymru ac mae'n gyfrifol am gynnal a chadw a gwella'r rhwydwaith, gan gynnwys yr M4. Trafodwyd cynigion i gynyddu lle ar yr M4 o amgylch Casnewydd ers dechrau'r 1990au pan nododd Llywodraeth y DU lwybr a ffeirir, yn gyffredinol debyg i'r cynigion presennol. Er y barnwyd ei fod yn anfforddiadwy yn 2009, adfywiwyd y prosiect gan gytundeb yn 2013 rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU ar bwerau benthyg.

Cynllun coridor yr M4 o amgylch Casnewydd

Yn 2014, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru [Coridor yr M4 o Amgylch Casnewydd - Y Cynllun](#) gan nodi ei llwybr a ffefrir. Yn y ddogfen hon, nododd Llywodraeth Cymru gynlluniau i adeiladu rhan newydd o'r draffordd, sef y 'llwybr du' neu'r 'llwybr a ffefrir'.

Yn ogystal â chreu rhan newydd o'r draffordd - y 'llwybr du' - cynigiodd Llywodraeth Cymru ystod o fesurau ategol, gan gynnwys:

- Ailddosbarthu'r M4 bresennol rhwng Magwyr a Chas-bach;
- Cysylltiadau'r M4/M48/B4245; a
- Darparu seilwaith addas ar gyfer beicio a cherdded.

Mae [Llywodraeth Cymru](#) o'r farn mai ei chynigion o ran y 'llwybr du' a'r mesurau ategol:

yw'r ateb cynaliadwy, hirdymor i'r problemau cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol ac economaidd presennol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r ffordd hon [a rhan hanfodol o'i] gweledigaeth am system drafnidiaeth integredig effeithiol yn Ne Cymru [yn ogystal â phrosiectau eraill megis [Metro De Cymru](#)].

Ym mis Mawrth 2015 roedd Cyfeillion y Ddaear [yn aflwyddiannus pan wnaethant herio](#) cynigion Llywodraeth Cymru.

Gwastatir Gwent

Byddai'r llwybr a ffefrir gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sef y 'llwybr du', yn croesi ardal a elwir yn Wastatir Gwent mewn sawl man. Gwastatir Gwent yw'r enw ar y cyd a roddir i nifer o wahanol [Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig](#) (SoDdGA) a leolir i'r de o Gasnewydd ac i'r gogledd i Aber Afon Hafren.

Ym mis Mawrth 2016, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru [Ddatganiad Amgylcheddol](#) yn nodi ei asesiad o'r prif effeithiau amgylcheddol a ddeuai yn sgil yr opsiwn a ffefrir, a sut y byddai'r rhain yn cael eu lliniaru. Cyhoeddwyd [crynodedb annhechnegol](#) (PDF 1.51MB) hefyd sy'n nodi bod Gwastatir Gwent:

...yn cynnwys corsydd arfordirol wedi'u hadfer gwastad ar dir isel sy'n ymestyn hyd at Aber Afon Hafren. Mae Gwastadeddau Gwent wedi'u dynodi oherwydd eu tirwedd hanesyddol a'u diddordeb ecolegol. Ar draws Gwastadeddau Gwent ceir rhwydwaith helaeth o ddraeniau dŵr croyw â lociau llanw, a elwir yn "reens" yn lleol, a ffosydd llai o faint... Y nodweddion ecolegol hyn yw'r rheswm pam mae Gwastadeddau Gwent wedi'u dynodi'n SoDdGAau. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru, yn unol â'i dyletswyddau o dan ddeddfwriaeth amgylcheddol, wedi gwneud ei gorau i gadw a gwella nodweddion y SoDdGAau yn ystod y broses o ddylunio'r Cynllun.

Y prosiect hyd yn hyn

Yn ogystal â'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol, cyhoeddwyd nifer sylweddol o ddogfennau eraill ym mis Mawrth 2016, gan nodi cam allweddol yn y broses o gynllunio a chyflawni'r prosiect. Hefyd, cafodd 10 o arddangosfeydd cyhoeddus eu cyhoeddi, a oedd yn gyfle i aelodau o'r cyhoedd

weld y gorchmynion drafft, gwybodaeth amgylcheddol ac adroddiadau a deunyddiau cysylltiedig eraill. Mae [erthygl flaenorol gan y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil](#) yn cynnwys rhagor o wybodaeth am yr adroddiadau hyn.

Yn dilyn yr arddangosfeydd cyhoeddus, ym mis Mehefin 2016, dyma a ddywedodd Ken Skates, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a'r Seilwaith ar y pryd, [yn y Cyfarfod Llawn](#):

Mae'r holl ymatebion wedi eu hadolygu'n ofalus. Mae'n rhaid imi ystyried materion pwysig yn ofalus cyn gwneud penderfyniad terfynol ynghylch a ddylid bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith adeiladu...**Rwyf felly wedi penderfynu y dylid cynnal ymchwiliad lleol cyhoeddus.** [pwyslais y Gwasanaeth Ymchwil]. Bydd arolygydd annibynnol yn adolygu'r angen am y cynllun ac yn ystyried yr holl ffactorau amgylcheddol, cymdeithasol ac economaidd. Bydd yn clywed tystiolaeth ac yn archwilio'r arbenigwyr technegol yn ogystal â chlywed gan gefnogwyr a gwrthwynebwyr...fel sail i benderfyniad terfynol ynghylch pa un a ddylid bwrw ymlaen i adeiladu.

Ymchwiliad lleol cyhoeddus

Y bwriad oedd i'r ymchwiliad lleol cyhoeddus ddechrau yn nhymor yr Hydref 2016 a chan ddisgwyl yr ymchwiliad hwnnw, nododd Llywodraeth Cymru ei datganiad achos ym mis Awst 2016. Mae [Rhan 1 \(PDF 2.23MB\)](#) o'i hachos yn nodi trosolwg a chyfiawnhad o'r cynllun. [Mae Rhannau 2 a 3 \(PDF 2MB\)](#) yn nodi crynodeb o'r gwrthwynebiadau a gafwyd ac amlinellid o ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru.

Ym mis Hydref 2016, cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet [fod yr ymchwiliad wedi'i ohirio](#) oherwydd yr angen i gwblhau'r gwaith modelu a rhagamcanu traffig diwygiedig. [Rhoddwyd diweddariad pellach ym mis Rhagfyr 2016](#), lle dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet ei fod wedi 'edrych o'r newydd' ar y cynigion. Gwnaed hynny yn sgil y data twf traffig diwygiedig a chynigion diweddaraf Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer [Metro De Cymru](#), ynghyd â dyletswyddau sy'n ofynnol o dan [Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol \(Cymru\) 2015](#). Dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet ei fod hefyd wedi edrych o'r newydd ar lwybrau amgen gan gynnwys y llwybr glas y bu cymaint o sôn amdano (ceir rhagor o wybodaeth yn nes ymlaen yn y papur briffio hwn) ond roedd yn credu mai prosiect yr M4 yw'r ateb cynaliadwy tymor hir o hyd.

Dechreuodd yr ymchwiliad ar 28 Chwefror 2017 gydag archwilydd annibynnol wedi'i benodi i ystyried y dystiolaeth mewn ffordd dryloyw, deg a diduedd. Yn ei [sylwadau agoriadol](#) (PDF 205KB) i'r ymchwiliad, tynnodd yr arolygydd sylw at y nifer helaeth o ddarnau o ohebiaeth a oedd wedi dod i law yn mynegi naill ai gefnogaeth ar gyfer y 'llwybr du' neu wrthwynebiad iddo. Daeth yr ymchwiliad i ben ym mis Ebrill 2018, ac mae'r holl ddogfennau a gwybodaeth gysylltiedig [ar gael ar-lein](#).

Mae'r ymchwiliad bellach wedi dod i ben a chyflwynwyd adroddiad i Weinidogion Cymru ar ganfyddiadau ac argymhellion yr archwilydd, sy'n cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd.

Opsiynau amgen

Cynigiwyd nifer o ddewisiadau amgen o'r blaen yn lle opsiwn y 'llwybr du' a ffefrir gan Lywodraeth Cymru wrth ddatblygu cynlluniau ar gyfer coridor yr M4 o gwmpas Casnewydd. Ymgynghorodd Llywodraeth Cymru ar [gynllun drafft](#) ddiwedd 2013 a oedd yn ystyried dau 'ddewis amgen rhesymol', sef y 'llwybr coch' (ffordd ddeuol i'r de o Gasnewydd) a 'llwybr porffor' (traffordd ar hyd llwybr amgen i'r de o Gasnewydd).

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2014, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru [werthusiad o ddewisiadau amgen a ystyriwyd yn ystod y broses ymgynghori](#) (PDF 2.39MB). Roedd hyn hefyd yn ystyried 'llwybr glas' amgen a fyddai'n defnyddio cyfuniad o ffordd ddsbarthu ddeheuol Casnewydd yr A48 a hen ffordd y gwaith dur ar ochr ddwyreiniol Casnewydd i greu ffordd ddeuol newydd.

Cynigiwyd y 'llwybr glas' gan y [Sefydliad Materion Cymreig](#) a'r [Athro Stuart Cole](#) mewn [Adroddiad ar y Llwybr Glas](#) (PDF 814KB) a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Rhagfyr 2013. Mae cefnogwyr yn dadlau y byddai hyn yn rhatach ac yn gyflymach i'w adeiladu na'r ffordd liniaru.

Fodd bynnag, roedd arfarniad Llywodraeth Cymru yn 2014 yn awgrymu na fyddai'r 'llwybr glas' yn cyflawni amcanion y cynllun, a byddai angen buddsoddiad sylweddol ac ni fyddai'n sicrhau manteision digonol.

Cyhoeddwyd '[Arfarniad o Gynigion Llwybr Glas Arall y Gwrthwynebwyr](#)' gan Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Rhagfyr 2016, yn sgil y gwaith modelu traffig diwygiedig a oedd yn ofynnol fel yr amlinellwyd yn gynharach yn y papur briffio hwn. Daeth yr arfarniad hwn i'r casgliad a ganlyn:

The Blue Route would not address the identified transport related problems as well as the M4 Corridor around Newport Scheme... the Welsh Government is not promoting the Blue Route, which has been suggested by objectors. However, the Blue Route and the findings of this appraisal will be considered as part of the Public Local Inquiry into the Welsh Government's proposed M4 Corridor around Newport Scheme.

Roedd [datganiad agoriadol](#) (PDF, 356KB) Llywodraeth Cymru i'r ymchwiliad lleol cyhoeddus yn nodi bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cael manylion am 22 o lwybrau amgen gan wrthwynebwyr i'r opsiwn a ffefrir yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus. Trefnwyd i'r manylion am [ddewisiadau amgen y 22 o wrthwynebwyr hyn](#) (PDF, 136KB) fod ar gael fel rhan o'r ymchwiliad. Ym mis Mawrth 2017, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru '[Adroddiad ar y Dewisiadau Amgen a Awgrymwyd gan Wrthwynebwyr](#)' (PDF, 56.1 MB) a oedd yn ystyried pob un o'r dewisiadau amgen hyn. Roedd yn rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru wneud hyn a chyflwyno'r adroddiad i'r archwilydd fel rhan o'r ymchwiliad. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys dadansoddiad o'r effaith y byddai pob dewis amgen yn ei chael ar Wastatir Gwent.

Ym mis Medi 2018, cyhoeddodd Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru [adroddiad o'r enw 'Trafnidiaeth sy'n Gymwys ar gyfer Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol'](#) gan gynnig dewis amgen i 'ddatrys tagfeydd o gwmpas Casnewydd' drwy fuddsoddi'r:

£1.4 biliwn a glustnodwyd ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer Llwybr Du yr M4...mewn trafndiaeth gyhoeddus, teithio llesol a sicrhau cyflawni pob cam o Fetro De Cymru.

Cyhoeddodd y deisebydd – [CALM \(Campaign Against the Levels Motorway\)](#) – [ddatganiad i'r wasg ym mis Medi 2018 o blaid](#) (PDF 280KB) y cynigion amgen a nodwyd yn adroddiad Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol.

Camau gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru

Cyhoeddodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth [ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ym mis Ebrill 2018](#) i gyhoeddi bod yr ymchwiliad lleol cyhoeddus wedi dod i ben. Roedd y datganiad hefyd yn ymrwmo:

i ddadl o fewn amser y Llywodraeth yn y Senedd cyn bod Gweinidogion Cymru yn cytuno ar gontractau adeiladu.

Ar 16 Hydref 2018, gofynnwyd i Julie James, Arweinydd y Tŷ a'r Prif Chwip, am yr amserlen o ran gwneud penderfyniad ar y cynllun. [Dywedodd](#) :

...mae'r amserlen bresennol ar gyfer materion y Llywodraeth yn dangos bod dadl wedi'i threfnu ar gyfer yr wythnos sy'n dechrau ar 4 Rhagfyr [2018].

Ar 23 Hydref 2018, gofynnwyd i Arweinydd y Tŷ unwaith eto am y ddadl ac a fydd yn bleidlais rwymol ar Lywodraeth Cymru. Wrth ateb, [dywedodd Arweinydd y Tŷ](#):

bydd y ddadl a'r bleidlais yn cael eu cymryd i ystyriaeth mewn penderfyniadau buddsoddi terfynol...bydd yn amser y Llywodraeth. Felly, mae'n bleidlais rwymol yn amser y Llywodraeth ar y Llywodraeth...Ac addawyd y bleidlais honno gennym—addewais i y byddem ni'n cael y bleidlais honno...yn y Cynulliad. Ac felly, byddwn yn gwneud hynny.

Mae'r llythyr oddi wrth Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau yn ategu hyn, gan ddweud mai canfyddiadau'r ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus:

...yn ogystal â'r ddadl a'r bleidlais yr ymrwymwyd i'w cynnal yn y Senedd, fydd yn llywio'r penderfyniad terfynol ar fwrw ymlaen â'r prosiect ai peidio.

Camau gweithredu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Cynhaliwyd nifer o ddadleuon ynghylch coridor yr M4 o amgylch Casnewydd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Cynhaliwyd y ddadl ddiweddaraf ym mis Chwefror 2018 pan gyflwynodd Plaid Cymru [ddadl ar ffordd liniaru arfaethedig yr M4](#).

Ym mis Mehefin 2016, gwnaeth Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth [ddatganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn](#) i gyhoeddi y câi'r ymchwiliad lleol cyhoeddus ei gynnal mewn perthynas â'r cynllun. Codwyd materion yn ymwneud â'r effeithiau amgylcheddol a [dywedodd Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet](#) bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi:

nodi £45 miliwn o fewn y prosiect, a gaiff ei wario ar fesurau amgylcheddol, nid yn unig i liniaru effaith y llwybr du arfaethedig, ond, yn wir, i wella'r amgylchedd.

Mae nifer o bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad hefyd wedi trafod ffordd liniaru'r M4.

Holodd y [Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd, Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig](#) Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth ynglŷn â'r cynllun [yn ystod sesiwn graffu a gynhaliwyd ym mis Ionawr 2018](#). Canolbwyntiodd y Pwyllgor ar yr effeithiau amgylcheddol a gâi'r llwybr arfaethedig a gofynnwyd i Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet amlinellu'r mesurau lliniaru arfaethedig. Dywedodd Ysgrifennydd Cabinet:

there are major, major initiatives that'll be taking place, indeed taking place before the road is open for use, that will improve the natural environment—for example, the reed beds, the lagoons that are going to be created, the planting of new hedgerows, new woodland...fifty per cent of the road is being constructed on brownfield sites—2 per cent, yes, on the Gwent Levels. There has to be that balance between social, environmental and economic interests. We're trying to achieve that balance as much as possible.

Trafodwyd y cynllun hefyd ym mis [Mehefin 2018](#) a mis [Gorffennaf 2018](#) gan [Bwyllgor Economi, Seilwaith a Sgiliau](#) y Cynulliad fel rhan o'i [ymchwiliad i gyflwr y ffyrdd yng Nghymru](#).



Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03073/18

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau.

Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

6 Tachwedd 2018

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 22 Hydref ynglŷn â Deiseb P-05-850 sy'n galw arnom i Amddiffyn Gwastatir Gwent ac i atal traffordd arfaethedig yr M4.

Fel y gwyddoch, aed ati yn ystod yr Ymchwiliad Cyhoeddus, a barhaodd am flwyddyn ar ei hyd, i graffu'n fanwl ar bob agwedd ar y cynigion i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau gyda thagfeydd ar yr M4 yng nghyffiniau Casnewydd. Roedd cyfle i bawb fod yn rhan o'r Ymchwiliad ac roedd yn gyfle iddynt fynegi barn o blaid neu yn erbyn y cynigion. Ar ôl i adroddiad yr Arolygwyr ddod i law, mae swyddogion wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn cynnal y broses diwydrwydd dyladwy er mwyn adolygu'r canfyddiadau fel y bo modd penderfynu a ddylid gwneud y Gorchmynion ai peidio.

Y gwaith hwn, yn ogystal â'r ddadl a'r bleidlais yr ymrwymwyd i'w cynnal yn y Senedd, fydd yn llywio'r penderfyniad terfynol ar fwrw ymlaen â'r prosiect ai peidio.

Oherwydd bod prosesau priodol yn eu lle eisoes ar gyfer ystyried safbwyntiau a chraffu ar benderfyniadau, nid yw'n ymddangos bod angen i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau ystyried y mater hwn ymhellach, nac ychwaith ei bod yn briodol iddo wneud hynny, ond wrth gwrs, eich penderfyniad chi fydd hwnnw.

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth am y prosiect ar gael yma www.llyw.cymru/coridor-yr-m4-o-amgylch-casnewydd.

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.

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-05-850 Protect the Gwent Levels and stop the proposed M4 motorway –
Correspondence from the Petitioner to Committee, 21.11.18**

The Minister suggests that the Public Inquiry precludes any further examination of the arguments for and against the M4 Black Route. We believe, however, that the narrow remit of the PI meant that it was not adequate in itself in order to reach a consensus on the next sixty years of transport in Wales. The decision over the M4 has significance way beyond the immediate local issues of transport around Newport. An issue of this magnitude warrants as exhaustive a process of scrutiny as possible through fully informed debate by elected members of the Assembly.

We would therefore welcome an early opportunity to present our case to the Petitions Committee as part of the decision-making process within the Assembly as a whole. As well as our supporting statement, we also enclose CALM's press release issued at the end of last month when the Petition was transferred to the Assembly, and our bilingual leaflet issued earlier this year. We hope these will be useful to members of the Committee.

Best wishes,

Catherine and Rob



CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LEVELS MOTORWAY

www.savethelevels.org.uk • savethegwentlevels@gmail.com

P-05-850 - Pwyllgor Deisebau 27.11.18 / Petitions Committee 27.11.18

21st November 2018 - Response to the position of the Welsh Government Minister (Ken Skates AM) as communicated to the Petitions Committee on 6th November 2018.

The WG Minister suggests that the findings of the Public Inquiry (PI) will be sufficient for the Welsh Assembly to make its decision on the M4 Black Route. CALM believes that the PI process cannot be regarded as sufficiently objective or exhaustive. Our main reasons for stating this are as follows :

- The PI focused exclusively on a new stretch of motorway as a means of solving congestion, rather than looking even-handedly and fully at whether other transport options could meet this aim. The Welsh Government did not commission work to explore all options to tackle transport problems in South East Wales but instead relied entirely on the long-standing scheme to solve congestion by building more motorway capacity. In this sense we cannot agree with the Minister the PI 'robustly scrutinised all aspects of the proposals to address the problems of congestion on the M4.' The PI robustly scrutinised only the WG's own preferred solution.
- The Welsh Government's lawyers claimed that the Bushell principle meant that it was outside the remit of the PI to consider whether the Black Route was a wise use of government financial resources across the board. Those participating in the PI felt that it did not give proper consideration to evidence that questioned the need for a new motorway or which offered alternative approaches to transport infrastructure in general.
- Evidence given at the PI, and in particular the Welsh Government's own case, is already being superseded by new evidence. Since the PI closed, new evidence has come from several quarters to strengthen the case against the M4 Black Route. Above all, the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, in partnership with the Centre for Transport and Society (CTS), University of the West of England, Sustrans and New Economics Foundation, published a major report in September 2018 which is highly critical of the Black Route. The report shows the Black Route would make many of the challenges facing Wales worse, including carbon emissions, physical and mental health, noise and air pollution, inequality and transport poverty. It would also contradict Wellbeing Objectives established in Local Wellbeing Plans (Cardiff, Newport and Monmouthshire). In fact the report found the case for building the Black Route relies on an assumption that time savings to individual drivers of between 2.5 and 5 minutes each day are worth **20 times more** than lowering carbon emissions, improving human health, reducing pollution and giving a fair transport deal for those on lower incomes. That's before any value is put on the unique wildlife and landscape of the Gwent Levels, and the ecosystem services it provides local people. The Commissioner proposed a package of public and active transport measures costing £578m (a quarter of the likely cost of the Black Route). This would meet the statutory wellbeing goals of the 2015 Act.
- In addition to the FGO report, the recent UN IPCC report warns that we have to halt devastating climate change by 2030. By that date and for many years to come the Black



The **Campaign Against the Levels Motorway** is an alliance of local people and organisations formed to protect the Gwent Levels from the proposed M4 Relief Road.

Route would be contributing thousands of tons of extra CO2 emissions in South Wales as the Government's own figures show. WG's only excuse - which many experts regard as highly dubious in itself - is that the M4 Black Route would become carbon neutral by 2078 i.e. in 60 years time. (This date of 2078 also assumes that the carbon gain will continue for 38 years beyond the date at which the UK Government states that petrol and diesel cars will have been phased out. This clearly makes no sense).

- Several of the recommendations in the report of the Assembly's own Economy, Infrastructure and Skills Committee in October 2018 on the State of Roads in Wales question the received wisdom on the Black Route. For example, the Committee recommends that building new roads should be a last resort, and the forthcoming Wales Transport Strategy should set a clear priority for maintaining the existing road network, mainstreaming and upgrading active travel infrastructure and prioritising access in preference to building new roads.

- There are also strong arguments emerging that point to how the Black Route would have little positive impact on the most economically disadvantaged areas of Wales, including those in the South Wales Valleys, and that some areas of South Wales would in fact be negatively affected by a new M4. South West England would instead be a major economic beneficiary.

- The costs of this project are rising on an almost daily basis and the figures used in the PI were already out of date. In 2015 the current First Minister said that the total costs would be "well under £1 billion". Under the Government's own figures this had risen to £1.3 billion by December 2017. In recent weeks it has been reported that WG civil servants have warned Welsh Ministers that **£2bn is now a minimum and the final price could rise to £2.5 billion**. In return for this colossal investment (and four or five years of disruption from construction works), peak M4 journey times around Newport would improve by an average of no more than **5 minutes**.

Until recently, a solution to congestion on the M4 has been seen as a local issue. But now it's become clear that the whole of Wales will be affected by the huge financial cost of the Black Route and that the environmental cost will reverberate across Wales and beyond. Wales has the opportunity, under the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and the Environment Act, to ensure that on both economic and environmental grounds Wales is at the forefront of sustainable growth. The number of signatures on this petition – 12500 at the time of submission and now 15000 – testifies to the changing mood in Wales and the world.





CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LEVELS MOTORWAY

www.savethelevels.org.uk • savethegwentlevels@gmail.com

PRESS RELEASE – embargoed until 00:01 am, Wednesday 31 October 2018

12,000 SIGN PETITION AGAINST M4 BYPASS

The group campaigning against a £2 billion bypass through the Gwent Levels handed in a petition with over 12,000 signatories to the Welsh Assembly last week. This was 8 times the number on the petition supporting the bypass submitted by the S Wales Chamber of Commerce earlier this month.

The Petition calls on the Welsh Government to “**drop plans to construct the M4 motorway across the beautiful Gwent Levels and invest in public transport instead.**” It will now be considered by the Assembly Petitions Committee

CALM warns in the petition that “*The current plans to extend the M4 motorway would cut across the 'Amazon Rainforest' of Wales, the Gwent Levels, which is a haven for wildlife. If we want to protect the environment for future generations we need to come up with alternatives to big polluting motorways. The Assembly's own environmental regulator and advisory body, Natural Resources Wales, is against these plans.*”

Last month CALM endorsed the alternatives to the motorway recommended by the Welsh Future Generations Commissioner, Sophie Howe, which include boosting investment to ensure the Metro can improve access to jobs and leisure for the whole population in South Wales.

CALM Chair Rob Hepworth said “*Two Welsh Government expert advisory bodies are on the record in opposing the Black Route. We know Welsh Ministers have just been warned that even the estimated costs of an M4 bypass have more than doubled to over £2billion in the 3 years since 2015 when the First Minister assured the Assembly that it would be well under £1 billion. The names on the CALM petition have doubled in less than 3 weeks to over 12,000. There is now widespread public alarm about the costs and environmental damage of a bypass.*”

Catherine Linstrum (CALM) said “*For every person signing a petition in favour of the road, eight people signed the petition opposing it. That's a pretty strong sense that the public want things to change. They want smart solutions to transport, not more environmentally-damaging miles of concrete.*”

Hugh Mackay (Cycling UK) said “*It would be an utter waste of Wales investment budget which is needed for overdue projects right across our nation, including much more investment in active travel and public transport to benefit our whole population over the next 50 years.*”



Tudalen y pecyn 48

The **Campaign Against the Levels Motorway** is an alliance of local people and organisations formed to protect the Gwent Levels from the proposed M4 Relief Road and find better solutions to travel needs in south-east Wales.

Vic Warren (Vice Chair of the Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales) added “ *The Assembly’s own cross-party Economy & Infrastructure Committee of the Welsh Assembly has now recommended that building new roads should be a last resort, and that maintaining the current road network - including active travel routes - should be the priority for a sustainable transport policy. The Government need to take the repeated advice from independent advisers and the Assembly Committee seriously and rule out the Black Route without forcing us to take the issue to Court*”.

Ian Rappel (CEO of Gwent Wildlife Trust) said “ *Even without the damage to the Gwent Levels, the rising costs and poor economic and transport case for the Black Route are persuading many people to oppose it. When the damage to priceless and irreplaceable wildlife is added, the arguments are frankly overwhelming. The Black Route is the wrong choice for wildlife and people*”

Background: The evidence against the Black Route has been piling up throughout 2018. CALM estimates that its final costs could top £2 billion. From this almost £200 million will be spent on repairing unnecessary damage from driving the bypass through Newport Docks.

As the Future Generations Commissioner’s report ¹showed last month, the Black Route is incompatible with the need to address climate change seriously. Wales’ targets to reduce carbon emissions are being missed because we have become too dependent on cars². The United Nations Report published in early October by IPCC warned Governments that they must decide carbon emissions (to which the Black Route would add 500,000 tonnes) immediately to prevent dangerous global warming³. Last week’s report by the Assembly’s Economy, Infrastructure and Skills Committee under the Chairmanship of Russell George AM advised that “*every new road project should be subject to challenge to ensure the Well-being of Future Generations Act has been rigorously applied in the scheme.*” and recommended that “*the forthcoming Wales Transport Strategy should set a clear priority for maintaining the existing road network, mainstreaming and upgrading active travel infrastructure, and prioritising access, in preference to building new roads.*”

Sophie Howe’s report in September 2018 exposed the flawed assumptions made by the recent Public Inquiry, which failed to examine **any** alternatives properly, in breach of Welsh legislation protecting the wellbeing of future generations. Her report found the case for building the Black Route relies on an assumption that time savings to individual drivers of between 2½ and 5 minutes each day are worth **20 times more** to society than a combination of lowering carbon emissions, improving human health, reducing pollution and giving a fair deal for those on lower incomes. And that’s before any value is put on the unique wildlife and landscape of the Gwent Levels, and the ecosystem services it provides local people !

CALM’s petition is still open for signatures on the 38 Degrees site
- <https://you.38degrees.org.uk/petitions/stop-the-proposed-m4/>

¹ ‘Transport Fit for Future Generations’ by Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, September 2018.

² Decarbonising Transport in Wales, Institute of Welsh Affairs, June 2018
http://www.iwa.wales/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/IWA_Decarbonising_Transport-1.pdf

³ See for example <https://www.vox.com/2018/10/8/17948832/climate-change-global-warming-un-ipcc-report>

Traffic congestion on the M4 at Newport and across the area is a serious economic and health problem.



Building an expensive new motorway across the Gwent Levels will not solve the problem. We need a progressive, imaginative solution for transport around Newport and across Wales, to take the Welsh economy forward and solve transport issues for a generation. We ask our politicians to:

- provide effective, efficient and affordable public transport systems across Wales,
- ensure effective traffic management on the existing M4 and in Newport,
- develop a comprehensive transport system that meets our needs and the legal requirements for clean air,
- reduce CO₂ emissions, to comply with the Welsh Government's commitments,
- ensure the Welsh Government complies with its own Environment Act and Well-being of Future Generations Act,
- provide solutions which don't damage internationally and nationally important wildlife habitats.

Economics

- The Black Route will eventually cost £2 billion or more, including nearly £200 million to compensate Newport docks, and is equivalent to 7 new hospitals, 40 new secondary schools or 150 new primary schools.
- £2 billion exceeds the annual Wales education budget and is twice the annual budget for economy and transport. £2 billion is far too much for Wales to spend on a road which will not solve our transport problems nor help small businesses.

Landscape & Wildlife

- The Gwent Levels are nationally important for wildlife. Four SSSIs plus ancient woodlands will be severely damaged or destroyed. Over 35% of the Levels have already been lost to the steel works, the Second Severn Crossing, distribution centres and retail parks. This nationally important wetland landscape and its rare and sensitive species cannot afford further losses.
- The new M4 will have embankments of up to 18 metres dominating the landscape. That's the equivalent of a six-storey house or higher than the church at Magor.

Noise and Air Pollution

- The UK Highways Agency and Transport Scotland classify homes as having 'high' sensitivity to noise. The Welsh Government classifies homes as having 'medium' sensitivity, so imposing higher noise levels on Welsh homes than Scottish or English homes.
- The additional road traffic will produce even greater quantities of hazardous air pollutants including carbon monoxide, nitrous oxides, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), ozone and particulates.

Climate Change

The construction alone will generate vast additional CO₂ emissions. The finished road, using realistic traffic projections, will every year produce significant extra CO₂ emissions in Wales, further contributing to climate change. This makes it even more difficult to meet targets to limit global warming and is contrary to the Welsh Government's own transport planning strategy, its Well-being of Future Generations Act, its Environment Act and Natural Resources Wales objections.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Please tell the Welsh Government and your Assembly members that the road is unacceptable and that less costly, more efficient alternatives are available. They could prioritise sustainable transport across Wales and take effective steps to ease traffic flows on the existing M4. Investment in the South Wales Metro, new North/South rail connections, other public transport measures, such as priority bus lanes, car share lanes or Park-and-Ride schemes, and active traffic management would all help solve the problems. The more letters they get, the more likely it is we can stop the road. Don't let them take the easy, failed option of building more roads – we deserve better from our elected representatives and for our children:

- Write to your Assembly Members. You have one Constituency AM and four Regional AMs representing you. Write to them all using www.writetothem.com,
- Visit your local Assembly Member's constituency surgery,
- Ken Skates AM is the Welsh Government Secretary for Economy and Transport. Write to him at: Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales,
- If you are a member of a local group that would be affected by the road, get the group to write to the Welsh Government,
- Support the Gwent Wildlife Trust campaign: <http://www.gwentwildlife.org/how-you-can-help/m4-relief-road-help-us-protect-gwent-levels>
- Support the Friends of the Earth campaign: <http://www.foe.cymru/resources>
- Support CALM, the Campaign Against the Levels Motorway: [@CalmCampaign](https://www.facebook.com/campaignagainsthelevelsmotorway/) on Twitter and <https://www.facebook.com/campaignagainsthelevelsmotorway/>
- Support the RSPB campaign by contacting: campaigns.wales@rspb.org.uk and visiting: <https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/our-positions-and-casework/casework/cases/m4-motorway-diversion/>

Mae tagfeydd traffig ar yr M4 yng Nghasnewydd ac ar ledled yr ardal yn broblem economaidd ac iechyd difrifol.



Ni fydd adeiladu traffordd newydd ddrud trwy Wastatiroedd Gwent yn datrys y broblem. Mae angen datrys y broblem blaengar, dychmygus arnom ni am drafnidiaeth o amgylch Casnewydd a ledled Cymru, er mwyn gwthio economi Cymru ymlaen ac er mwyn datrys problemau trafnidiaeth am genhedlaeth. Rydym yn gofyn i'n gwleidyddion i:

- gynnig systemau trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus effeithiol a fforddiadwy ledled Cymru,
- sicrhau rheolaeth draffig effeithiol ar yr M4 sy'n bodoli eisoes ac yng Nghasnewydd,
- datblygu system drafnidiaeth gynhwysfawr sy'n cwrdd â'n anghenion yn ogystal â'r gofynion cyfreithlon am awyr glân,
- leihau allyriadau CO₂, er mwyn cydymffurfio ag ymrwymadau Llywodraeth Cymru,
- sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n cydymffurfio â'i Ddeddf Amgylchedd a'i Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol ei hun,
- gynnig datrysiadau sydd ddim yn niweidio cynefinoedd bywyd gwyllt sy'n bwysig yn rhyngwladol yn ogystal â chenedlaethol.

Economeg

- Bydd y Llwybr Du yn y pen draw'n costio £2 biliwn neu fwy, gan gynnwys bron £200 miliwn er mwyn digolledu dociau Casnewydd, sy'n gyfwerth â 7 ysbyty newydd, 40 ysgol uwchradd newydd neu 150 ysgol gynradd newydd.
- Mae £2 biliwn yn fwy na chyllideb addysg flynyddol Cymru ac mae ddwywaith y gyllideb flynyddol am yr economi a thrafnidiaeth. Mae £2 biliwn llawer gormod i Gymru wario ar ffordd ni fydd yn datrys ein problemau trafnidiaeth neu'n helpu busnesau bach.

Tirwedd a Bywyd Gwyllt

- Mae Gwastatiroedd Gwent yn bwysig i fywyd gwyllt ar lefel cenedlaethol. Bydd pedwar SoDdGA yn ogystal â choetiroedd hynafol yn cael eu difrodi'n ddifrifol neu eu dinistrio. Mae dros 35% o'r Gwastatiroedd eisoes wedi'u colli i'r gwaith haearn, yr Ail Groesfan Hafren, canolfannau dosbarthu a pharciau manwerthu. Ni all y dirwedd genedlaethol bwysig hon a'i rywogaethau prin a sensitif fforddio colledion pellach.
- Bydd gan yr M4 newydd argloddiau o hyd at 18 metr a fydd yn dominyddu'r tirlun. Mae hynny'n gyfwerth â thŷ chwe llawr neu'n uwch na'r eglwys ym Magwyr.

Llygredd Sŵn ac Aer

- Mae Asiantaeth Priffyrdd y DG a Thrafnidiaeth yr Alban yn dynodi cartrefi fel cael sensitifedd 'uchel' i sŵn. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n dynodi cartrefi fel cael sensitifedd 'canolog', ac felly'n gosod lefelau sŵn uwch ar gartrefi Cymreig na chartrefi Albanaid neu Saesneg.
- Bydd y traffig ychwanegol yn creu symiau llygryddion aer sydd hyd yn oed yn uwch gan gynnwys carbon monocsid, ocsidau nitrus, cyfansoddion organig anwedol (VOCs), oson a gronynnau.

Newid yn yr Hinsawdd

Bydd yr adeiladwaith yn unig yn creu allyriadau CO₂ ychwanegol enfawr. Bydd y ffordd orffenedig, gan ddefnyddio rhagamcaniadau traffig ymarferol, yn cynhyrchu allyriadau CO₂ ychwanegol sylweddol bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru, gan gyfrannu ymhellach at newid yn yr hinsawdd. Bydd hyn yn ei gwneud hi'n anoddach fyth i gwrrd â thargedau sy'n lleihau cynhesu byd eang ac yn groes i strategaeth gynllunio trafnidiaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, ei Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol, ei Ddeddf Amgylchedd a gwrthwynebiadau Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru.

SUT ALLWCH HELPŪ

Dwedwch wrth Lywodraeth Cymru a'ch aelodau Cynulliad bod y ffordd yn annerbyniol a bod dewisiadau amgen llai drud a mwy effeithiol ar gael. Gallant flaenoriaethu trafnidiaeth gynaliadwy ledled Cymru a chymryd camau effeithiol i leihau llif traffig ar yr M4 cyfredol. Buasai buddsoddi ym Metro De Cymru, cysylltiadau rheilffordd Gogledd/De, mesurau trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus eraill, megis lonydd bws, lonydd rhannu car neu gynlluniau parcio a theithio, a rheolaeth traffig gweithredol i gyd yn helpu datrys y problemau. Y mwy o lythyrau y maent yn eu derbyn, y mwy tebygol yw e y gallwn ni atal y ffordd. Peidiwch adael iddynt gymryd yr opsiwn hawdd sy'n methu o adeiladu mwy o ffordd – rydym yn haeddu gwell o'n cynrychiolwyr etholedig ac i'n plant:

- Ysgrifennwch at eich Aelodau Cynulliad. Mae gennych chi un AC Etholaethol a phedwar AC Rhanbarthol sy'n eich cynrychioli. Ysgrifennwch atyn nhw i gyd gan ddefnyddio www.writetothem.com,
- Ymwelwch â meddygfeydd etholaethol eich Aelod Cynulliad lleol,
- Ken Skates AC yw Ysgrifennydd Llywodraeth Cymru dros Economi a Thrafnidiaeth. Ysgrifennwch ato yma: Correspondence.Ken.Skates@gov.wales,
- Os ydych chi'n aelod o grŵp lleol a fydd yn cael ei effeithio gan y ffordd, gofynnwch i'r grŵp ysgrifennu at Lywodraeth Cymru,
- Cefnogwch ymgyrch Ymddiriedolaeth Natur Gwent: <http://www.gwentwildlife.org/how-you-can-help/m4-relief-road-help-us-protect-gwent-levels>
- Cefnogwch ymgyrch Friends of the Earth: <http://www.foe.cymru/resources>
- Cefnogwch CALM, y "Campaign Against the Levels Motorway": [@CalmCampaign](https://twitter.com/CalmCampaign) ar Twitter a <https://www.facebook.com/campaignagainstthelevelsmotorway/>
- Cefnogwch ymgyrch yr RSPB gan gysylltu â: campaigns.wales@rspb.org.uk ac ymwelwch â: <https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/our-positions-and-casework/casework/cases/m4-motorway-diversion/>

Eitem 3.1

P-05-736- Darparu Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Mwy Hygyrch.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Laura Williams ar ôl casglu 73 llofnod.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Er mwyn darparu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl mwy hygyrch, dylai Llywodraeth Cymru wneud yn siŵr nad oes neb sy'n gofyn am gymorth gan wasanaeth iechyd meddwl gael ei droi ymaith heb help. Os oes unrhyw un yn mynd at eu meddyg teulu neu unrhyw weithiwr gofal iechyd proffesiynol i ofyn am gymorth ar gyfer problem iechyd meddwl, dylid eu cyfeirio'n awtomatig at y Tîm Argyfwng a dylai'r tîm hwn gymryd camau ar unwaith i'w helpu. Nid yr unigolyn ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am gysylltu â'r Tîm Argyfwng ei hun. Dylid cynnig therapi un i un, yn hytrach a therapi grŵp, bawb.

Fel y gŵyr nifer, nid yw fy mywyd i wedi bod yn hawdd ac rwyf wedi cael problemau iechyd meddwl; rwy'n cael pyliau o iselder, gorbryder, anhwylder straen wedi trawma (PTSD) ac OCD. Cyrhaeddais y gwaelod un yn ddiweddar, a sgrechian am help ond, er i mi gredu y byddai'r gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn fy helpu, cefais fy siomi'n arw ganddynt.

Rwyf am i'm profiad i helpu eraill yng Nghymru i gael y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



Ein cyf/Our ref VG/03537/18

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

Government.Committee.Business@llyw.cymru

14 Tachwedd 2018

Annwyl David,

Diolch i chi am eich llythyr 24 Hydref yn rhinwedd eich swydd fel Cadeirydd Y Pwyllgor Deisebau ynghylch Deiseb P-05-736 – 'Making Mental Health Services More Accessible'.

O ran y cwestiynau penodol a godwyd:

1. The Welsh Government's expectations in relation to the availability of 24/7 crisis services for people experiencing mental health problems across Wales;

Yn ein strategaeth *Law yn Llaw at Iechyd Meddwl*, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2012, fe'i gwnaethom yn glir bod angen i wasanaethau fod yn eu lle i ymateb yn briodol pan fydd yn argyfwng ar rywun.

Rydym wedi trefnu bod bron £7m (£2.7m CAMHS / £4m oedolion) ar gael bob blwyddyn ers 2015-16 i wella'r ddarpariaeth i bobl sydd mewn argyfwng. Mae'r Timau Argyfwng CAMHS hyn a Gwasanaethau Cyswllt Seiciatrig Oedolion yn gweithio oriau estynedig a thros y penwythnos ac maent wedi meithrin perthnasau gwaith agos i sicrhau bod unrhyw berson sydd mewn argyfwng yn gallu cael ei asesu a chael mynediad at gymorth priodol.

Mae gennym hefyd Dimau Iechyd Meddwl Cymunedol (CMHTs) sydd bellach wedi ennill eu plwyf ledled Cymru. Gan gysylltu'n agos â CMHTs, mae byrddau iechyd hefyd yn cynnwys gwasanaethau datrys argyfwng a gwasanaethau trin pobl yn eu cartref i ddarparu ymyriadau yn hytrach na derbyn pobl i'r ysbyty neu gefnogi pobl i gael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty yn gynt.

I gefnogi gwelliannau pellach yn y maes hwn, rhoddwyd blaenoriaeth i wella gofal mewn argyfwng a darpariaeth y tu allan i oriau yn y gronfa trawsnewid iechyd meddwl gwerth £7m. Rydym wedi neilltuo bron £1m o'r gronfa eleni ar gyfer gweithredu amryw o ddulliau i wella'r cymorth a ddarperir, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau cyswllt, cymorth argyfwng, a gwasanaeth brysennu ar y stryd.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

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

Gohebiaeth.Vaughan.Gething@llyw.cymru
Correspondence.Vaughan.Gething@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.

2. An update on the development and implementation of a Crisis Care Concordat for Wales, and how this could be embedded within all relevant agencies and services;

Lansiwyd Concordat Gofal Mewn Argyfwng Iechyd Meddwl i Gymru (MHCCC) gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn Rhagfyr 2015 a sefydlwyd grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen cenedlaethol hefyd i arwain y gwaith o ddatblygu MHCCC a chynlluniau gweithredu lleol ledled Cymru. Roedd y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen yn gyfrifol am ddatblygu strwythur cenedlaethol cyffredin ar gyfer cynlluniau cyflenwi lleol a chanlyniadau cyffredin a nodi a chasglu data perthnasol.

Ym Medi 2017, cyhoeddodd Prifysgol Bangor werthusiad o MHCCC a gadarnhaodd fod y grŵp wedi cyflawni ei amcanion pwysicaf, gan gynnwys lleihau'r defnydd o ddalffa'r heddlu i'r rhai a gedwir o dan adran 136 o Ddeddf Iechyd Meddwl 1983 ("y Ddeddf").

Er mwyn cydnabod a chytuno â phartneriaid allweddol bod angen gwaith pellach ar draws y system iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a phlisma, i barchu ysbryd MHCCC yn llawn, cafodd y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ei ail-greu yn 2018 fel grŵp sicrwydd. Mae gan grŵp sicrwydd MHCCC rôl ddeuol wrth lywodraethu a goruchwyllo partneriaethau rhanbarthol ac arweinyddiaeth strategol, gan flaenoriaethu a helpu i roi MHCCC ar waith.

Canolbwynt cychwynnol y grŵp ar ei newydd wedd yw datblygu set ddata newydd yn achos achosion o gadwad o dan adran 135/136 mewn ymateb i newidiadau mewn deddfwriaeth a sicrhau bod y data'n canolbwyntio ar y person gyda phwyslais ar ganlyniadau i gleifion. Mae'r data newydd yn cael ei arbrofi yn chwarter cyntaf eleni gyda golwg ar ei roi ar waith yn ffurfiol yn Ebrill 2019, ar yr amod y caiff anghenion Bwrdd Safonau Gwybodaeth Cymru (WISB) eu diwallu. Mae'r grŵp hefyd wedi datblygu cynllun cyflenwi cenedlaethol newydd a chynnig amlinellol ar gyfer adolygiad annibynnol i ddeall yn well natur y galw o ran argyfyngau. Nod yr adolygiad hwn fydd cefnogi'r grŵp wrth wneud argymhellion ar gyfer gwaith amlasiantaeth i wella'r ymateb a'r cymorth i unigolion ar draws systemau.

I alluogi MHCCC i gael ei roi ar waith ar draws asiantaethau perthnasol, cafodd aelodaeth MHCCC ei diwygio hefyd ac mae'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o Bartneriaethau Iechyd Meddwl Rhanbarthol a Phartneriaethau Cyfiawnder Troseddol, yr Heddlu a Chomisiynwyr Heddlu a Throseddau, yr Awdurdodau Lleol, Byrddau Iechyd Lleol, Gwasanaeth Ambiwllans Cymru, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru a'r trydydd sector.

3. Data on the length of time that patients are, on average, currently required to wait for access to psychological therapies in Wales;

Rydym yn parhau i weithredu ein hymrwymiad i wella mynediad i therapïau seicolegol ac rydym yn darparu £5.5m yn ychwanegol y flwyddyn i gefnogi hyn. Mae £4m o'r cyllid hwn wedi'i ddyrannu'n uniongyrchol i'r byrddau iechyd i'w galluogi i roi eu cynlluniau gweithredu eu hunain ar waith yn y maes hwn. Rydym wedi nodi hefyd yn ein cynigion ar gyfer y gyllideb ddrafft fod buddsoddiad pellach wedi'i gynllunio yn y maes hwn.

Ym maes Gwasanaethau Cymorth Iechyd Meddwl Gofal Sylfaenol Lleol (LPMHSS), dengys y data diwethaf a gyhoeddwyd (Mehefin 2018) ein bod yn dangos ein bod yn bodloni'r targedau ar gyfer asesu ac ymyrraeth. Gyda 84.0% o asesiadau LPMHSS yn cael eu cynnal o fewn 28 diwrnod i'r dyddiad y daeth yr atgyfeiriad i law a 82.4% o ymyriadau therapiwtig yn cael eu dechrau cyn pen 28 diwrnod yn dilyn asesiad LPMHSS. I roi'r ffigurau hyn yn cael eu cyd-destun daeth 5,915 o atgyfeiriadau i law ar gyfer asesiadau LPMHSS ym Mehefin 2018.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi mynd ati i gasglu'r data ar gyfer therapïau seicolegol arbenigol cyn dechrau adrodd yn ffurfiol yn 2019. Disgwylir y bydd y byrddau iechyd wedi dechrau trin 80% o gleifion o fewn y targed o 26 wythnos. Mae'n fwriad gennym leihau'r targed hwn pan fydd y buddsoddiad newydd yr ydym yn ei wneud o eleni ymlaen yn ein galluogi i wneud hynny.

4. Whether (and when) you intend to publish a report on progress against the Together for Mental Health delivery plan 2016-19;

Cyhoeddwyd adroddiad cynnydd ar gyfer y cynllun cyflawni presennol ym Mehefin a gellir ei weld yn y ddolen amgaeedig:

<http://gov.wales/topics/health/nhswales/plans/plan/?lang=cy>

5. The total amount or proportion of mental health spending that is spent on crisis care.

Mae'r byrddau iechyd yn gyfrifol am bennu eu cyllidebau ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn unol ag asesiadau eu poblogaeth o angen a gofynion y swm sydd wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer iechyd meddwl. Nid yw'r swm sydd wedi'i glustnodi yn gwahaniaethu rhwng gwahanol wasanaethau iechyd meddwl ac felly nid ydym yn gallu rhoi cyfanswm sy'n cael ei wario ar ofal mewn argyfwng. Cynhwysir manylion cyllid ychwanegol sydd wedi'i ddyrannu'n benodol mewn perthynas â darpariaeth argyfwng / y tu allan i oriau trwy'r gronfa trawsnewid iechyd meddwl uchod (mewn ymateb i gwestiwn 1).

Diolch ichi unwaith eto am ysgrifennu ataf ynghylch y mater hwn. Gobeithio bod yr ymateb o gymorth ichi.

Yn gywir,



Vaughan Gething AC/AM

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

**P-05-736 To Make Mental Health Services More Accessible –
Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 20.11.18**

Having read the reply back from the am I would like to forward my comments on to the committee.

Since my petition has been up and running we've had response from 2 mental health charities which have also stated mental health services around wales are failing and people are still having to wait a very long time on a waiting list to even be seen by a mental health professional, every day I see on social media that someone has committed suicide due to services not helping them when they really need it or failing them or letting them back out into the community when they are clearly not ready, so many people are being failed by services in wales or are just simply slipping through the net.

Having read the reply from Vaughan Gething it's just numbers and percentages of what's been put into mental health services like the likes of cahms that's all good and well but what about the other mental health services not everyone will be suitable for cahms or some people may feel like they don't think cahms is for them I also read the delivery plan for 2019 and I seen this will happen that will happen it's all good and well on paper but will it actually happen since my petition not one thing has been changed in mental health services people are still suffering and you can't put a price on someone's mental health, money has been invested but in what and how much as the letter from the am states the health board decides we're the rest of the money goes but no delivery plan from them or any action plan what services they have injected money into my purpose to set this petition up was to change mental health services I'm still to this day being failed by mental health services I have been on the waiting list for ptsd for 10 months that's a very long time for someone who is suffering with ptsd severe anxiety severe depression and ocd plus panic disorder this just shows how there aren't many trained professionals in this area and that people are having to wait longer which results in longer recovery as there having to go longer without the help and support they need.

When I watched the last live feed the committee agreed that petitions being debated on wouldn't make any difference I disagree with that comment I

believe that things like this should be debated on with more opinions from others and a look into what's working in the mental health services and what's not working I am determined to change services in wales for the better and I will continue to push my petition so other people in wales can get the help and support they really need and want without waiting months. My petition has come this far and I want it to go further I want my petition to actually make a difference to people in wales.

Laura Williams

Eitem 3.2

P-05-751 Cydnabod achosion o Ddieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Families Need Fathers Both Parents Matter Cymru ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgot yn ystod Mai 2017, ar ôl casglu 2,058 llofnod – 752 ar bapur a 1,306 ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i berswadio Llywodraeth Cymru i ddiogelu plant a phobl ifanc Cymru drwy gydnabod yn ffurfiol fod unrhyw un sy'n 'Dieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant' yn cam-drin plentyn yn emosiynol. Rydym yn galw ymhellach ar Lywodraeth Cymru i gymryd camau penodol i leihau'r effaith a gaiff achosion o Ddieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant ar blant a'u teuluoedd.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Rydym yn cynnig bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cymryd y camau a ganlyn:

- Cydnabod bod unrhyw un sy'n 'Dieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant' yn cam-drin plentyn yn emosiynol ac, wrth ddiffinio'r term, dylid cynnwys y diffiniad a gafwyd gan y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder (paragraff 1) yma <https://petition.parliament.uk/petitions/164983>)
- Comisiynu ac ariannu hyfforddiant gorfodol i weithwyr proffesiynol gan gynnwys staff y Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Cafcass Cymru (ond nid dim ond y rhain), i'w helpu i adnabod achosion o Ddieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant ac i sicrhau eu bod yn gwybod am y trefniadau sydd ar waith i ddiogelu plant rhag niwed.
- Sefydlu ac ariannu ymgyrch genedlaethol i roi gwybodaeth i blant a'u teuluoedd a'u dysgu am y cysyniad o Ddieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant a'r niwed y mae'n ei achosi.
- Rhoi dyletswydd ar Weinidogion Cymru i gymryd camau i ddiogelu plant rhag cael eu cam-drin a'u niweidio drwy eu Dieithrio oddi wrth Riant.

Dyma sut y diffiniwyd 'Dieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant' gan y Weinyddiaeth Gyfiawnder:

'In cases where parents are separated, parental alienation refers to a situation in which one parent (usually the parent with whom the child lives) behaves in a way

which creates anxiety in the child, so that it appears the child is opposed to living or spending time with the other parent.'

Daw'r diffiniad hwn o'r paragraff cyntaf yn ymateb y Llywodraeth i ddeiseb Mr. Darren Towill sydd i'w gweld yn: <https://petition.parliament.uk/petitions/164983>
Mae CAF/CASS Lloegr eisoes wedi cydnabod bod unrhyw un sy'n dieithrio plentyn oddi wrth riant yn euog o gam-drin y plentyn hwnnw. Mewn erthygl yn y Telegraph ar-lein, dyddiedig 12 Chwefror, 2017, dywedodd Anthony Douglas, Prif Weithredwr CAF/CASS, fod Dieithrio Plentyn oddi wrth Riant yn sicr gyfystyr ag esgeuluso neu gam-drin plentyn, o ran ei effaith bosibl. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/02/12/divorced-parents-pit-children-against-former-partners-guilty/>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru



1 November 2018

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

Dear David Rowlands AM

Petition P-05-751 Recognition of Parental Alienation

Thank you for your letter dated 10 October 2018.

I can confirm that Cafcass Cymru is in the process of developing practice guidance to enhance the existing practice tools, guidance and research available to Family Court practitioners which they can use to support children and families in cases where alienating behaviours may feature. We have been in discussions and are working with Cafcass (England) in developing our approach.

We expect to offer over the coming months a range of training and practice development opportunities to Cafcass Cymru practitioners to support the implementation of the new practice guidance before formally launching the guidance by the end of March 2019.

Yours sincerely

Nigel Brown
Chief Executive, Cafcass Cymru

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth Gymraeg. Cewch ateb Cymraeg i bob gohebiaeth Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome correspondence in Welsh. Correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not involve any delay.

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CF10 3NQ
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Tudalen y pecyn 60

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

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhian Barrance ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf yn ystod Ionawr 2018, ar ôl casglu 5,717 o lofnodion.

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

Our ref VG/03423/18

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

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

7 November 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 16 October regarding Petition P-05-797 about access to the cystic fibrosis (CF) medicine, Orkambi® (lumacaftor/ivacaftor).

I note the proposal from the Cystic Fibrosis Trust to carry out a pilot project using the UK CF Registry to collect data to monitor the clinical impact of Orkambi® on patients, in addition to the clinical trials conducted previously. Registry data can help us understand the real world outcomes of innovative treatments and I therefore welcome the Trust's offer.

As the Trust acknowledges, any such project would need to be "underpinned by an acceptable interim commercial access arrangement". It would be necessary for any commercial arrangement to reflect the significant uncertainty identified by NICE in its appraisal of Orkambi®. Furthermore an agreement would need to ensure the price NHS Wales pays for Orkambi® could be considered to be within the bounds of what would normally be considered cost-effective by NICE and other UK appraisal bodies, and which is accepted by the UK pharmaceutical industry.

You will no doubt be aware that, to date, the manufacturer Vertex Pharmaceuticals Ltd has only proposed a commercial agreement that covers Orkambi®, several other licensed CF medicines, and as many as 18 medicines which have not yet been licensed or appraised. This portfolio approach has been rejected in all parts of the UK.

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.

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 63

It is for Vertex to decide whether it wishes to enter into a specific commercial arrangement for Orkambi® with the NHS in Wales, taking account of the uncertainties and anomalies identified by NICE. Any arrangement would require a clear and binding commitment to engage in a future health technology appraisal by NICE or the All-Wales Medicines Strategy Group (AWMSG) within a specified time (normally 12 months). As it stands I have yet to see any tangible evidence that Vertex is willing to move on these important issues

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' and a long, sweeping tail.

Vaughan Gething AC/AM

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

Cystic

Fibrosis a fight we must win

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

20 November 2018

Dear Mr Rowlands,

The Cystic Fibrosis Trust is encouraged that the Cabinet Secretary welcomes discussion around using the UK Cystic Fibrosis Registry to support an interim method of access for these vital new medicines for people with cystic fibrosis in Wales. We hope to see some movement in these discussions to ensure that where possible urgent access can be provided.

Monday 19 November marked the third anniversary of the drug Orkambi being licensed by the European Medicines Agency, during which time people who have cystic fibrosis in Wales have suffered an agonising wait.

With an inquiry launched by Dr Sarah Wollaston MP, Chair of the Health and Social Care Select Committee in Westminster, around the availability of Orkambi and other cystic fibrosis drugs, it is vital that Wales are not left out of these investigations into the progress of negotiations.

We are keen to know what steps the Cabinet Secretary will take to ensure Welsh voices are heard while discussions between Vertex Pharmaceuticals and NICE continue to take place.

Will the Committee suggest this issue for debate in the Assembly to enable these concerns to be suitably explored?



David Ramsden
Chief Executive

Eitem 3.4

P-05-831 Rhowch ddiwedd ar yr annhegwch a'r gwahaniaethu yn y cymorth ariannol a roddir i ddiodefwrwr sgandal gwaed wedi'i heintio yng Nghymru
Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Contaminated Whole Blood UK Group, ar ôl casglu 159 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i roi diwedd ar yr annhegwch a'r gwahaniaethu yn y cymorth ariannol a roddir i ddiodefwrwr sgandal gwaed wedi'i heintio yng Nghymru, drwy newid y cynllun i o leiaf adlewyrchu'r darpariaethau ar gyfer y rheini a gaiff eu heintio yn Lloegr.

Mae sawl categori o ddiodefwrwr yng Nghymru sydd o bosibl ar eu colled o £20,000 neu fwy o dan y cynllun. Cafodd miloedd o bobl eu heintio o ganlyniad i dderbyn gwaed wedi'i heintio neu gynhyrchion gwaed wedi'u heintio a roddwyd iddynt gan y GIG tan fis Medi 1991 o leiaf. Mae dros ddwy fil o bobl eisoes wedi marw.

Yn dilyn datganoli pwerau, y Cynulliad sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros gefnogi diodefwrwr a'u teuluoedd y rhai sydd wedi'u heintio yng Nghymru. Caiff y cynlluniau cefnogaeth eu gweithredu gan wasanaeth Cefnogi Gwaed wedi'i Heintio yng Nghymru (WIBSS) a weinyddir gan Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Velindre a Chyd-bartneriaeth Gwasanaethau'r GIG (NWSSP) sydd, yn y pen draw, yn atebol i Gynulliad Cymru.

I'r rheini a gaiff eu heintio yn Lloegr, cynhelir y cynllun cyfatebol gan EIBSS, sydd yn y pen draw yn atebol i'r senedd yn Llundain. Er i'r diodefwrwr oll gael eu heintio gan y GIG cyn iddo gael ei ddatganoli, mae gan EIBSS ac WIBSS ddarpariaethau tra gwahanol o ran cymorth ariannol. Y ffactor sy'n pennu pa gynllun y byddwch chi'n ei gael yw lle cafodd y diodefwrwr ei heintio yn hytrach na lle mae'n byw. Mae dau gynllun na all y rheini sydd o dan WIBSS gael mynediad atynt. Gelwir y rhain yn 'Fecanwaith Categori Arbennig' a 'cynllun cyllid ychwanegol dewisol'. Effaith net hyn oll yw bod sawl categori o ddiodefwrwr heintiau yng Nghymru o bosibl ar eu colled o £20,000 o dan y cynllun, neu'n fwy os oes ganddynt blant, waeth ble y maent yn byw. Bydd dau berson sy'n byw yng Nghaerdydd er enghraifft, sydd wedi'u heintio gan y GIG, â'r un effaith, o bosibl yn cael gwahaniaeth o £20,000 mewn cymorth

ariannol dim ond gan fod un o'r ddau 'yn fwy lwcus' o gael ei heintio yn Lloegr.

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cymru i ymyrryd i roi diwedd ar yr anghyfiawnder hwn nawr

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Pwy ydym ni: rydym yn grŵp cefnogi cyfoedion annibynnol sy'n cynnwys dioddefwyr sgandal gwaed wedi'i heintio ledled y DU

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/ContaminatedWholeBloodUK/>

Lle gellir canfod manylion cynlluniau cyfatebol ar gyfer y rheini a gaiff eu heintio yn Lloegr a'r rheini a gaiff eu heintio yng Nghymru: I bobl sydd wedi'u heintio yng Nghymru, <https://wibss.wales.nhs.uk/> I bobl sydd wedi'u heintio yn Lloegr, dyma'r cynllun cyfatebol

<https://www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/england-infected-blood-support-scheme>

Beth sydd wedi digwydd hyd yn hyn:

Ar sawl achlysur, mae gwahanol sefydliadau wedi ceisio codi'r mater yn yr ymchwiliad sy'n cael ei arwain gan Syr Brian Langstaff a thrwy wneud y wasg yn ymwybodol o'r erthygl hon sy'n canolbwyntio ar y gwahaniaethau rhwng cynlluniau Cymru a'r Alban <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-politics-43898899>

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gorllewin Clwyd
- Gogledd 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/03352/18

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

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

7 Tachwedd 2018

Annwyl David,

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 10 Hydref ar ran y Pwyllgor Deisebau, yn cyfeirio at Ddeiseb Rhif P-05-831 ynglŷn ag anhegwch a gwahaniaethu mewn perthynas â chymorth ariannol i'r rhai sydd wedi'u heffeithio gan waed heintiedig a'u teuluoedd.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn ichi am dynnu fy sylw at y gwahanol enghreifftiau a roddwyd gan y deisebwyr.

Hoffwn ailadrodd ei bod wedi bod yn anodd sefydlu dull gweithredu a model cyson a chyfartal ar gyfer taliadau cymorth yn y DU ers i bob un o'r pedair gwlad fabwysladau trefniadau gwahanol ar gyfer y cynllun.

Yn arbennig, mae cyflwyno'r Mecanwaith Categoriâu Arbennig yn Lloegr yn ddiweddar a'r dull gweithredu newydd a gyflwynwyd hyd yn oed yn fwy diweddar yn yr Alban, wedi dwysáu'r ymdeimlad hwn o anhegwch o ran agweddau penodol ar y gwahanol gynlluniau cymorth a weithredir yn y DU. Fel yr eglurais o'r blaen, mae Cynllun Cymorth Gwaed Heintiedig Cymru yn cynnig pecyn mwy cytbwys a holistaidd o gymorth i'r buddiolwyr o'i gymharu â'r hyn sydd ar gael drwy rai o'r cynlluniau eraill yn y DU.

Fodd bynnag, rwy'n cydnabod na ddylai buddiolwyr yng Nghymru fod ar eu colled yn sylweddol o'u cymharu â phobl mewn mannau eraill yn y DU. Mae fy swyddogion yn parhau i baratoi opsiynau ar gyfer budd-daliadau'r cynllun a allai gynnwys mwy o gymorth ar gyfer buddiolwyr Cam 1 sy'n profi cymhlethdodau ychwanegol. Law yn llaw â hynny mae gwaith ehangach ar y gweill i adolygu'r fframwaith taliadau disgresiynol presennol. Y nod yw sicrhau mwy o dryloywder a meini prawf dyfarnu teg, gan ymrwymo i sicrhau na fydd unrhyw un o'r buddiolwyr presennol ar eu colled.

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

Byddwn yn rhoi gwybod yn syth i holl fuddiolwyr y cynllun am unrhyw newidiadau i' Gynllun Cymorth Gwaed Heintiedig Cymru a fydd yn deillio o'r adolygiad hwn.

Diolch yn fawr unwaith eto am ysgrifennu ataf ynghylch hyn. Rwy'n gobeithio bod fy ateb yn ddefnyddiol.

Yn gywir,

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

Vaughan Gething AC/AM

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

Eitem 3.5

P-05-826 Mae sir Benfro yn dweud NA!! i gau adran damweiniau ac achosion brys Llwynhelyg!

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Myles Bamford-Lewis, ar ôl casglu 40,045 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni sydd wedi llofnodi isod yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru a Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda i wrthdroi eu penderfyniad i israddio ein hysbyty sirol a chael gwared ar ein hadran damweiniau ac achosion brys.

Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda wedi cynnig newidiadau sylweddol i'r ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau eu darparu mewn ysbytai yng ngorllewin Cymru. Maent yn cynnig israddio ysbyty cyffredinol Llwynhelyg yn ein sir ni ac ysbyty cyffredinol Glangwili yn sir Gâr, y ddau i safon ysbytai cymuned, ac adeiladu ysbyty cyffredinol newydd yn ardal Hendy-gwyn ar Daf. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn hefyd yn golygu na fydd gennym bellach adran damweiniau ac achosion brys sy'n gweithredu'n llawn yn ein sir oherwydd y bydd yr adran hon wedi'i disodli gan uned mân anafiadau ar safle Llwynhelyg. O ganlyniad, bydd cleifion y mae angen gofal brys arnynt yn ein sir yn wynebu teithio am hyd at awr, neu efallai hyd yn oed yn fwy os ydynt yn byw yn ardaloedd mwy gwledig ein sir, i gael gofal brys a all achub bywyd mewn ysbyty a fydd y tu allan i'r sir. Byddai'r oedi hwn yn golygu bod bywydau yn sir Benfro mewn perygl, heb ystyried yr oedi ychwanegol wrth orfod aros am ambiwlans i gyrraedd y claf, sefydlogi'r claf, wedyn cludo'r claf i ysbyty sydd y tu hwnt i ffiniau ein sir. Mae hyn yn golygu colli munudau hanfodol mewn sefyllfa lle nad oes amser i'w golli.

Mae bod heb adran damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ein sir yn hollol annerbyniol, a'r rheswm am y cynnig yw torri costau ac, yn bwysicach oll, torri corneli. Wel, byddwn ni'n sefyll cornel sir Benfro ac ni fyddwn yn caniatáu iddynt ein torri ni o'r map!

Llofnodwch a rhannwch y ddeiseb hon. Ni allwn adael i Lywodraeth Cymru a Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda gymryd ased pennaf ein sir oddi wrthym. Maen nhw eisoes wedi mynd â'r uned gofal arbennig babanod, yr uned famolaeth dan arweiniad meddyg ymgynghorol a'r gwasanaeth gofal pediatriig 24 awr oddi wrthym, gan roi ein babanod, ein plant a'n mamau mewn perygl mawr! Nawr

maent yn dod i orffen y gwaith gyda gweddill gwasanaethau ysbyty ein sir.
Peidiwch â gadael i hynny ddigwydd!

Gyda'n gilydd, byddwn yn anfon neges at Steve Moore a Vaughan Gething y gallant feddwl eto os ydynt yn credu y bydd sir Benfro yn ildio heb frwydro'n ôl wrth iddynt fynd â'n gwasanaethau ysbyty oddi wrthym!

Achub adran damweiniau ac achosion brys Llwynhelyg! Achub Ysbyty Llwynhelyg!

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Preseli Sir Benfro
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Hywel Dda
University Health Board

Ein cyf/Our ref: CH.1909.1018
Gofynnwch am/Please ask for: Chairman's Office
Rhif Ffôn /Telephone: 01267 239637
E-bost/E-mail: Habiba.lewis@wales.nhs.uk
Dyddiad/Date: 19 October, 2018

Corporate Offices, Ystwyth Building
Hafan Derwen, St David's Park,
Job's Well Road, Carmarthen,
Carmarthenshire, SA31 3BB

Swyddfeydd Corfforaethol, Adeilad Ystwyth
Hafan Derwen, Parc Dewi Sant,
Heol Ffynnon Job, Caerfyrddin,
Sir Gaerfyrddin, SA31 3BB

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

Email: SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

Dear Mr Rowlands

Re: Plenary discussion on the Petitions' Committee's referral (Withybush petition)

I write in conjunction with the above to both apologise and offer clarification for an unfortunate misunderstanding which has occurred regarding this matter. It has been brought to my attention that it appears from the transcript of the discussion on the 'Pembrokeshire says NO!! To the closure of Withybush A&E!' there was one point regarding the date of the Board meeting which caused some confusion.

The information which the Health Board provided to the NHS Confederation for submission to Assembly Members in readiness for the Plenary discussion on the Withybush petition, clearly states on page 6 that the report on the work undertaken on Transforming Clinical Services and a number of recommendations for consideration, would be presented at the Extraordinary Public Board meeting on Wednesday 26th September 2018. This is reiterated on the final page of the submission where it states that "There will be an Extraordinary Board meeting on Wednesday, 26th September 2018 for the Health Board to consider".

Swyddfeydd Corfforaethol, Adeilad Ystwyth,
Hafan Derwen, Parc Dewi Sant, Heol Ffynnon Job,
Caerfyrddin, Sir Gaerfyrddin, SA31 3BB

Corporate Offices, Ystwyth Building,
Hafan Derwen, St David's Park, Job's Well Road,
Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire, SA31 3BB

Cadeirydd / Chair
Mrs Bernardine Rees OBE

Prif Weithredwr/Chief Executive
Mr Steve Moore

Tudalen y pecyn 72
Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda yw enw gweithredol Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Hywel Dda
Hywel Dda University Health Board is the operational name of Hywel Dda University Local Health Board

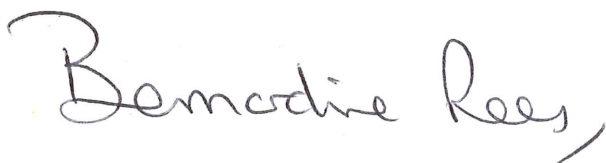
Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda yn amgylchedd di-fwg Hywel Dda University Health Board operates a smoke free environment

The transcript from the Plenary discussion, however, makes two references to Transforming Clinical Services being discussed at Board on the 27th September. The first instance is in the introduction to the item where it is recorded "So, the committee could agree to consider the petition again following the imminent debate on this petition and the Health Board meeting on 27th September". This indeed was the date originally given for the Board meeting to discuss Transforming Clinical Services, in Steve Moore's (CEO) letter of the 30th July to Chair of the Petitions Committee. The second instance is at the end of the discussion where the clerk is quoted as stating "I think one thing we might want to note is that I think it was unfortunate that, in Hywel Dda health board's letter to the committee, it stated that the public board meeting was on 27 September, when in fact, the meeting to discuss these proposals is on 26 September, which is the same day as the debate". What happened in the intervening period was that in order to accommodate the discussion required on such a significant matter and to webcast the meeting live, the decision was taken to hold a separate extraordinary Board meeting, dedicated to Transforming Clinical Services, on the Wednesday, 26th September, i.e. a day prior to the scheduled Board meeting on the Thursday 27th September.

Any reference to the Health Board meeting on the 27th September is quite correct as there was a scheduled meeting of the Board on that day. However, to put this in context of the Board meeting to discuss Transforming Clinical Services is not a correct reflection of the situation as the paper submitted by the NHS Confederation is quite clear in referring to this date as the 26th September.

This is a matter I feel, as Chair of Hywel Dda UHB, in the interests of openness and transparency which I need to clarify with you in order to avoid any misunderstanding of the position and again I offer my sincere apologies for this confusion.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bernardine Rees". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Bernardine Rees (OBE)
Chair

Eitem 3.6

P-05-773 Peidiwch â Llenwi Safleoedd Tirlenwi!

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Claire Perrin, ar ôl casglu 33 o lofnodion ar-lein a 139 ar bapur – cyfanswm o 172 lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i naill ai rhoi sticeri bin du newydd ([gweler yr enghraifft sydd wedi'u chynnwys*](#)) neu finiau olwyn printiedig sy'n annog aelwydydd ledled Cymru i ystyried cynnwys y bin cyn ei adael ar ymyl y ffordd i'w gasglu.

Teimlwn, drwy ddisgrifio'r bin yn benodol fel bin 'tirlenwi', y bydd hyn yn fodd o atgyfnerthu'r ystyriaeth a roddir i'r eitemau sydd ynddo. Rydym wedi cynnwys ychydig o wybodaeth ffeithiol am faint o amser y bydd rhai eitemau bob dydd yn aros mewn safleoedd tirlenwi os nad ydynt yn cael eu hailgylchu. Credwn fod hyn yn bwerus iawn, ac y gall wella ymrwymiad Cymru i ailgylchu, ac felly y byddwn yn cyrraedd ein targedau ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Yn y pen draw, rydym am annog pobl i ailgylchu rhagor, yn ogystal â helpu i leihau faint o nwyddau ailgylchadwy sy'n mynd i safleoedd tirlenwi.

**Dim ond fersiwn Saesneg o'r ddelwedd sydd ar gael oherwydd y cafodd ei chyflwyno fel rhan o'r ddeiseb.*

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Fy enw i yw Claire Perrin ac rwy'n athrawes yn y Celtic English Academy. Ar ddechrau'r tymor hwn, dechreuais brosiect dosbarth ar ailgylchu, ac anogais fy neg o ddisgyblion i nodi'r opsiynau posibl sydd gan breswylwyr yn y brifddinas. Darganfuwyd hefyd bod Cymru'n rhagori ar ei hymrwymiad i leihau gwastraff tirlenwi erbyn 2025 a'i bod yn arwain y ffordd i weddill y DU o ran gwella mynediad at ganolfannau ailgylchu ac o ran casgliadau o gartrefi yn gyffredinol.

Fodd bynnag, dechreuodd fy nisgyblion sylwi bod llawer o bobl nad ydynt yn ailgylchu'n gywir. Rydym wedi cynnwys enghreifftiau ffotograffig o fagiau ailgylchu gwyrdd mewn biniau olwyn du, bwyd mewn bagiau gwyrdd a du ar ymyl ffyrdd ac eitemau y gellir eu hailgylchu mewn bagiau du. Cynhaliwyd trafodaethau yn y dosbarth ar y rhesymau posibl pam bod hyn yn digwydd. Cynhaliwyd arolwg hefyd a oedd yn gofyn i bobl adnabod y nwyddau ailgylchadwy yn y rhestr ganlynol:

Cynhwysyddion bwyd anifeiliaid anwes; eitemau hylendid personol; dalenni alwminiwm; cynhwysyddion bwyd cyflym; cylchgronau; pecynnau creision; bocsys wyau; bagiau plastig; dillad

Canfuwyd bod llawer o bobl nad oeddent yn gwybod pa eitemau y mae modd eu hailgylchu. Darganfuwyd hefyd nad oedd pobl yn ystyried faint o amser y mae'n ei gymryd i eitemau safleoedd tirlenwi bydru. Pan wnaethom roi gwybod hyn iddynt, cawsant gryn sioc ac roeddent yn awyddus i wneud rhagor i ailgylchu. Roedd hyn yn sbardun i ni ddod o hyd i ateb posibl i faint o eitemau a roddir, yn anghywir, mewn bagiau du / gwyrdd, a byddai modd cyflwyno'r cam hwn ar draws Cymru, a thrwy hynny annog pobl i gymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb dros reoli eu gwastraff ac yn hynny o beth, atal eitemau y gellir eu hailgylchu rhag cael eu hanfon yn syth i safleoedd tirlenwi.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Gogledd Caerdydd
- Canol De Cymru

Eitem 3.7

P-05-779 Sganio gorfodol gan gynghorau am ficrosglodion mewn anifeiliaid anwes

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan #CatsMatter Campaign, ar ôl casglu 910 o lofnodion ar-lein.

Geiriad y ddeiseb:

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflwyno polisi er mwyn sicrhau sganio gorfodol gan gynghorau am ficrosglodion mewn anifeiliaid anwes.

Mae milfeddygon a llochesi yn sganio anifeiliaid anwes y deuir o hyd iddynt, ond nid oes unrhyw ofyniad ar gynghorau i wneud hynny. Gall y system ficrosglodion fod yn gwbl effeithiol dim ond os yw anifeiliaid sydd â microsglodion yn cael eu sganio. Mae'r drefn hon yn hanfodol o safbwynt perchnogion sy'n gorfod dioddef yr artaith o chwilio am anifail anwes sydd wedi mynd ar goll am wythnosau neu fisoedd, a hynny heb wybod beth sydd wedi digwydd iddo.

Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes polisi ar waith i sicrhau bod cynghorau yn sganio'r cathod a'r cŵn y mae'r timau sy'n glanhau'r strydoedd ar ran y cynghorau yn dod o hyd iddynt. Os yw anifail anwes yn mynd ar goll, gall hyn fod yn brofiad arteithiol i'w berchennog. Weithiau, pan fydd cath yn mynd ar goll, ni fydd ei berchennog byth yn cael gwybod a yw wedi cael ei lladd mewn damwain ffordd, er enghraifft. Nid oes unrhyw derfyn ar y mater i berchennog yr anifail, a gall y teimlad o golled barhau'n ddi-ben-draw.

Gwybodaeth ychwanegol:

Ar hyn o bryd, dyma'r cynghorau yng Nghymru nad ydynt yn sganio anifeiliaid anwes: Gwynedd, Ynys Môn, Caerdydd, Casnewydd, Blaenau Gwent a Chastell-nedd Port Talbot. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r cynghorau sy'n weddill yn sganio anifeiliaid.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynghorau hyn yn cyfaddef eu bod ond yn sganio anifail pan fyddant yn penderfynu ei fod mewn cyflwr priodol i wneud hynny. Mae'r drefn hon ond yn lleddfu galar perchnogion yn rhannol; bydd nifer o berchnogion yn parhau i fod yn y tywyllwch. Mae mwyafrif yr anifeiliaid sy'n cael eu taro ar y ffyrdd yn dioddef anafiadau difrifol. Ni ddylid defnyddio anaf o'r fath fel esgus i beidio â bodloni'r ddyletswydd foesol i roi gwybod i'r perchennog. Dylid sganio pob anifail anwes, waeth beth yw ei gyflwr, a rhoi

gwybod i'r perchennog. Rydym y cydnabod y gall glanhawyr stryd deimlo gofid neu drallod wrth sganio anifeiliaid sydd mewn cyflwr drwg, ond y ffaith yw y byddant yn gorfod ymdrin â'r anifeiliaid hyn waeth beth yw ein polisi arfaethedig. Maent yn ymdrin ag achosion o'r fath yn rheolaidd ar hyn o bryd. Rydym yn gwerthfawrogi natur y gofid hwn, ond ni fydd y sefyllfa sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd yn gwaethygu o ganlyniad i'r polisi arfaethedig, ac ni fyddai'r gofid hwn yn cyfateb i ofid perchnogion sy'n adnabod ac yn caru'r anifeiliaid hyn ar lefel bersonol ac y mae ganddynt hawl foesol i wybod beth sydd wedi digwydd iddynt.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ddim yng Nghymru

**P-05-779 Compulsory scanning of domestic pets for microchips by councils
- Correspondence from Carmarthenshire County Council to the Clerking
Team, 15.11.18**

Dear Kathryn,

I would like to update you with the situation within Carmarthenshire regarding the scanning of dead pets collected from the highway. The authority is in the process of sending draft partnership agreements to three vets in the county covering our three depot areas. The intention is to work in partnership with the vets, particularly as they have the relevant scanning capability, access to pet log databases and cremation contracts in place. The intention is that our collection crews can deposit remains with the vet (dogs, cats, ferrets, badgers, foxes and other small furrries), who will scan cats, dogs and ferrets for a microchip. If a microchip is present, they will endeavour to contact the owner, within a prescribed time period, and either offer a cremation on the owners behalf, or allow the owner to collect the remains. All other collected small wild animals will be sent for cremation without scanning.

At present we are still collecting, without scanning cats, but intend to start the new partnerships as soon as the agreements are signed which should hopefully be in the next month.

I hope this updates our position for your Agenda on the 27th November meeting.

Cofion /Regards

Diane Thomas

Swyddog y Strategaeth a'r Polisi Gwastraff /Waste Strategy and Policy Officer
Is-adran Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a Gwastraff / Environment and Waste
Services Division

Adran yr Amgylchedd/ Environment Department

Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin /Carmarthenshire County Council

**P-05-779 Compulsory scanning of domestic pets for microchips by councils
- Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 19.11.18**

We are extremely happy at the final results of our petition, to make it mandatory Welsh councils scan cats for microchips and return to the owners. Although no mandatory action was put in place, the Petitions Committee did follow through with the remaining councils and, as a result, all local authorities in Wales will scan cats collected from the roadside, and notify the owners where possible. Residents in Anglesey, Gwynedd, Cardiff, Blaenau Gwent and Newport are all extremely pleased that their local authorities adopted a scanning approach as a result of this petition. The last remaining council, Carmarthenshire, have now confirmed they aim to have the procedure in place within the next month. This is wonderful news for residents, especially as this region has seen a lot of heartache regarding this issue, and many have previously fought for change. We are ecstatic that, as of the Carmarthenshire roll out, Wales will be the first all-scanning nation in the world and this is certainly a record for others to aspire to. We thank Welsh Assembly members for their persistence on this issue for residents simply so as pet owners in the country have closure should the worst happen.

Eitem 3.8

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 ac ystyriwyd am y tro cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ystod Mawrth 2018, 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 boddiddio'n hawdd yn ein hamgylchedd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Bro Morgannwg
- Canol De Cymru

Mark Drakeford AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gyllid
Cabinet Secretary for Finance



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref MD/00548/18
David John Rowlands AM
Chair - Petitions committee.
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA

SeneddPetitions@assembly.wales

5 November 2018

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of 10 October, regarding the petition P-05-803 on taxing single-use plastics. I welcome your continued interest in the development of a potential tax to tackle unnecessary plastic use and the associated pollution created by plastics waste.

Since my last letter to you in July, we have continued to work with UK Government on the development of proposals for potential taxation measures drawing on the responses and evidence to the call for evidence earlier this year.

Since announcing the Welsh Government's priorities for potential new Welsh taxes, which included a possible disposable plastics tax, we have been working with UK Government to consider the responses to its call for evidence. We have worked with Welsh businesses, experts and the wider stakeholder community to ensure we identify the right approach for Wales while ensuring that Wales' interests and needs are reflected in the development of the UK Government's proposals. The UK Government's call for evidence concluded in May and received 162,000 responses – clearly demonstrating the level of public interest on this matter. A summary of findings was published in August [<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/tackling-the-plastic-problem>].

In the UK Budget announcement on 29 October, the Chancellor confirmed UK Government plans to introduce a tax on the production and import of plastic packaging from April 2022, alongside already planned reforms to the Packaging Producer Responsibility system. Both reforms will be subject to consultation this year. The UK Government also concluded that a levy on all cups at this point would not be effective in encouraging widespread reuse given businesses are already taking steps to limit their environmental impact. The Chancellor also confirmed the UK Government is intending to include more information on the approach to tackle the environmental impact of cups in the Resources and Waste Strategy.

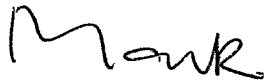
I will be assessing the detail of the UK Government's approach following the UK Budget. It is important the Welsh Government continues to contribute to this process, while garnering the views of Welsh stakeholders to inform responses to future consultations on the UK

Government's proposals. We will also continue to work with businesses and wider stakeholder community to develop our own ideas. We remain committed to tackling unnecessary plastic use and the associated pollution it can cause.

We will continue to work closely with HM Treasury, Defra and the other devolved administrations to develop joined up policy for the other initiatives being developed in relation to deposit return schemes, bans on specific problematic plastic items and the reform of existing legislation for packaging waste; alongside developments at an EU level.

I welcome your contribution to this process.

Yours sincerely,

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

Mark Drakeford AM/AC

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Gyllid
Cabinet Secretary for Finance

Eitem 3.9

P-05-837 Ynni Gwyrdd er Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol yng Nghymru

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Welsh Anti Nuclear Alliance, ar ôl casglu 1,028 o lofnodion ar-lein a 288 o lofnodion ar bapur, cyfanswm o 1,316 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i fuddsoddi mewn ffynonellau ynni adnewyddadwy gwyrdd, i leihau'r angen am danwydd ffosil ac ynni niwclear yng Nghymru. Yn fwy penodol:

- I gefnogi technolegau carbon isel sy'n dod i'r amlwg a allai roi Cymru ar flaen y gad o ran ynni adnewyddadwy, a helpu i arafu newid yn yr hinsawdd; a
- Buddsoddi mewn ffynonellau ynni nad ydynt yn gadael gwaddol o wastraff ymbelydrol, tyllau sbwriel a niwed i iechyd a'r amgylchedd.

Rydym yn cymeradwyo sefydlu "Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015", gan ei bod yn rhoi cyfle enfawr i wneud newidiadau cadarnhaol a pharhaol ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r presennol a'r dyfodol, yn enwedig o ran ynni glân.

Cytunwn â'r Datganiad Ynni gan Lesley Griffiths ar 6/12/2016 pan ddywedodd fod gan y Cynulliad dair blaenoriaeth. Yn gyntaf, byddwn yn lleihau faint o ynni a ddefnyddiwn yng Nghymru. Yn ail, byddwn yn lleihau ein dibyniaeth ar ynni a gynhyrchir o danwydd ffosil. Yn drydydd, byddwn yn mynd ati'n rhagweithiol i reoli'r broses o newid i economi carbon isel. Dylid cynnwys gostyngiad o ran niwclear hefyd, fodd bynnag, gan nad yw'n ddewis adnewyddadwy na charbon isel.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Mae gorsafoedd ynni niwclear yn dibynnu ar wraniwm i weithredu, ac mae cryn dipyn o garbon yn cael ei ryddhau wrth gloddio, malu a gwahanu'r wraniwm o'r mwyn, ac yna mae'n rhaid ei gludo. Mae'r amcangyfrifon cyfredol ar gyfer wraniwm yn nodi y bydd y cronfeydd wrth gefn yn para am 50 – 70 mlynedd a pho uchaf y bo'r galw, po fwyaf o fwynau y bydd yn rhaid eu prosesu. Bydd hyn yn arwain at gydbwysedd CO2 ar gyfer ynni atomig sy'n gwaethygu fwyfwy dros amser (JW Storm van Leeuwen a P. Smith,

'Nuclear Power: The Energy Balance', www.stormsmith.nl.)

"Ni ellir adnewyddu ynni niwclear a byddai wraniwm y Ddaear yn diflannu yn y pen draw, sy'n golygu ein bod, yn wir, yn amddifadu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol rhag ei ddefnyddio mewn ffyrdd newydd a llai niweidiol yn y dyfodol." (Sophie Howe – Comisiynydd Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru 2018 wrth gefnogi Morlyn Llanw Abertawe)

"Mae honiadau bod ynni niwclear yn ffynhonnell ynni 'carbon isel' yn cael eu chwalu pan greffir ar y ffeithiau. Ymhell o'r canlyniad o chwe gram o CO2 fesul uned drydan ar gyfer Hinkley C, fel y cred Pwyllgor Newid yn yr Hinsawdd y DU, mae'n debyg bod y gwir ffigur yn fwy na 50 gram – sy'n torri'r terfyn a argymhellir gan y Pwyllgor Newid yn yr Hinsawdd o ran ffynonellau newydd ar gyfer cynhyrchu ynni y tu hwnt i 2030." (Yr Athro Keith Barnham <https://theecologist.org/2015/feb/05/false-solution-nuclear-power-not-low-carbon>).

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



PO Box 90. Llandrindod Wells. Powys LD1 9BP

November 16th 2018

info@wana.wales

www.wana.wales

Fao Mr David Rowlands AM
Chair National Assembly for Wales Petitions Committee

Dear Mr Rowlands

Petition P-05-837 “Green Energy for the Wellbeing of Future Generations in Wales ”

Thank you for your letter dated October 16th outlining your Committee’s views on the above Petition and inviting us to submit further comments on the primary points raised in the Petition. These comments relate to how the support and investment in renewable technologies provided by Welsh Government could be improved or increased. As a result I attach a 7 page summary for consideration by your Committee on November 27th on the subject outlined above. There is much more we could present but the attached gives a flavor of what could be achieved with renewables.

We are at an important crossroads in terms of climate change and Wales could lead the way in showing how we can provide a reliable energy supply with 100% renewable energy sources and flexible carbon neutral back up - without fossil fuels, nuclear power, or gambling on the promise of future technology.

There are so many good examples in Wales about how we can provide green energy for the wellbeing of future generations. We would be very happy to facilitate a presentation to your Committee and /or a wider audience, showing how renewable energy is the way forward for energy in Wales.

Thank you for your support on this matter and we look forward to hearing from you in due course

Yours sincerely

Mag Richards – Secretariat to the Welsh Anti Nuclear Alliance

Petition P-05-837 Green Energy for the Wellbeing of Future Generations”
Further comments in response to Letter dated Oct 16th 2018
“ Support and investment in renewable technologies - how the
Welsh Government could improve or increase”

ABSTRACT

According to the latest news we have 12 years to act on climate change before it becomes seriously problematic. Two of the biggest solutions are being far more efficient in how we use energy, and moving from coal, oil and gas to 100% renewable energy asap.

Nuclear power is not a solution to climate change as it is not low carbon, cannot deliver within the timescales needed, is an extremely expensive way of guaranteeing baseload and distracts from real low carbon alternatives. We need to push ahead with renewable technology now and we look to the Welsh Government for leadership.

The Zero Carbon Britain Project <http://www.zerocarbonbritain.org/en/> offers hard data and the confidence required for visualising a future where we have risen to the demands of climate science. It shows we can provide a reliable energy supply for the UK with 100% renewable energy sources and flexible carbon neutral back up - without fossil fuels, nuclear power, or gambling on the promise of future technology.

There are a number of ways whereby the Welsh Government could improve and increase investment in renewable and energy saving technologies to ensure we are at the ‘leading edge’ in addressing climate change. We have outlined these initiatives under 5 headings.

1. Aimed at Individuals and families
2. Aimed at local communities
3. Aimed at public services
4. At Welsh Government level
5. By working with UK Government

1. RENEWABLE BASELOAD ALTERNATIVES

In “ Energy Wales: A low carbon transition “ the Welsh Government sets out its view on the role of nuclear power in Wales’ energy mix:

“ In the short term, gas, nuclear and bio-energy will provide the energy to compensate for the intermittency in supply from renewable resources” .

Currently Wales generates no energy from nuclear and the most optimistic scenario for new nuclear generation at Wylfa Newydd is 2027. However, a recent study has shown that delays can run into years or even decades and can lead to costs of nearly 20 % higher than expected . <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2018/05/180529132032.htm>

Nuclear power is not a solution to global warming and is a major distraction when there are existing technologies that need investment NOW to ensure energy continuity. When combined with smart inverters, wind and solar can ramp up much faster than conventional plants, help stabilize the grid even after the sun sets and the wind stops, and, for solar PV, show much higher response accuracy than any other source.

Renewables combined with storage are also reaching price parity as lithium-ion battery costs have fallen nearly 80 percent since 2010 and solar penetration has increased. All the top solar markets world-wide have utility-scale projects that include storage. Wind broke generation records when the United Kingdom faced a natural gas shortage during a winter storm in 2018 <https://www2.deloitte.com/insights/us/en/industry/power-and-utilities/global-renewable-energy-trends.html>

Zero Carbon Britain contend that constant power output is actually not very useful as it leads to overproduction at times when output from variable renewables is enough to meet demand. Their research indicates there is a requirement for dispatchable power – power from generators which can flexibly increase or decrease output, or even switch off, as and when needed. The following methods for storing excess renewable energy deserve increased investment in Wales.

Short-term storage of excess renewable energy

- **Pumped hydro power** - Offers the largest energy storage capacities among the implemented storage technologies. We need more schemes like Dinorwic (North Wales). However the storage units only offer short-medium term storage so pumped hydro is not an option for long-term storage, but remains a cost- and energy-efficient backbone of the grid for short- and mid-term storage.
- **Battery arrays** - Becoming more and more relevant to help stabilizing the electrical grid and have potential for widespread use as short-medium term storage options in a wide range of settings ie in the home, for transport and utility/network scale.
- **Heat storage** Heat can be stored over a few days without significant losses in well insulated hot water tanks or large external heat stores connected to district heating systems. This allows heat pumps to play an important role as they can be run when electricity supply exceeds demand
- **Hydrogen** can be made by the electrolysis of water – splitting H₂O into hydrogen (H) and oxygen (O) using electricity. Electrolysers can use electricity at times when there is abundant surplus of electricity, to create hydrogen gas for storage.

Long-term storage of excess renewable energy

- **Power to gas (PtG)** – Biogas and synthetic gas are both produced from renewable sources. Biogas can be produced by anaerobic digestion (AD) – the decomposition of biomass eg grass, animal manure or food waste. PtG allows for the storing of surplus renewable energies on sunny or windy days by creating synthetic natural gas (SNG). As an energy carrier in gaseous form, SNG offers the highest energy density of available storage technologies and can be stored in the existing gas grid thus diminishing the need for power grid expansion. Generating gas from renewables using PtG processes is the most promising way to store large amounts of energy and to reach the targets of the Paris agreement for 2030 and beyond.

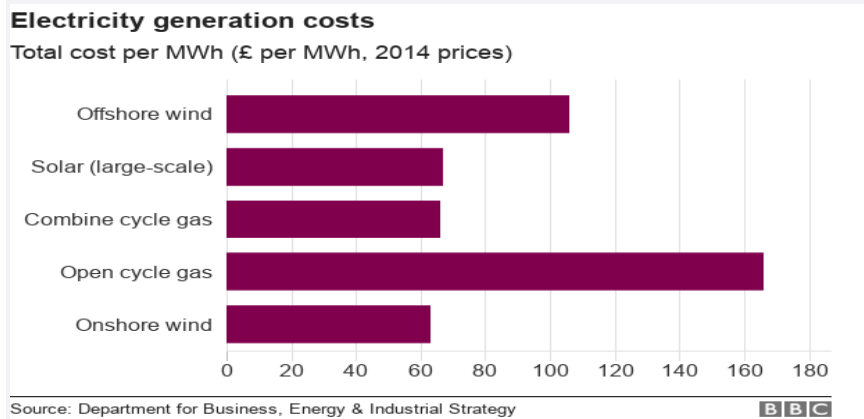
CASE – STUDY The STORE&GO Project – *This project focuses on the integration of PtG into the daily operation of European energy grids – It involves 27 partners across several European countries on 3 different demonstration sites. The partners are cooperating to capture surplus renewable energy to store as sustainable gas to fill the gaps to address baseload issues. <https://www.storeandgo.info/>. The existing gas grid allows for the transportation of the gas to wherever it is needed.*

2. ELECTRICITY COSTS

It has been shown that cancelling Hinkley C and switching to renewables would save Britain at least £30-40 billion in energy bills. Onshore windfarms would cost £31.2 billion less than Hinkley, and solar photovoltaic power £39.9 billion less over 35 years to build and run. <http://www.if.org.uk/research-posts/7925/>

The Institute of Welsh Affairs Report “ The Economic Costs and Benefits of Renewable Energy Transition in Wales “ shows that the development of an energy system that can enable Wales to become 100% self-sufficient in renewable electricity by 2035, requires around £25bn of investment in renewable electricity generation, and £5bn in domestic energy efficiency interventions. This analysis also shows that some 40% of renewable electricity

spending could potentially be captured by Wales, along with 70% of domestic energy efficiency spending. In addition these investments could support some 20,150 jobs annually across Wales during the investment period. <https://www.iwa.wales/click/2018/11/the-time-is-now-tick-tock-its-ticking-away/>



The estimates by BEIS (above) show that it will cost £63 to generate a megawatt hour of electricity using onshore wind energy, making it the cheapest renewable power source listed, in comparison with £106 for offshore wind. However, some new onshore wind projects have been banned from competing for government subsidies and in 2015, the government pledged to "halt the spread of onshore wind farms".

3. HOW WELSH GOVERNMENT COULD IMPROVE + INCREASE INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLE / ENERGY SAVING TECHNOLOGIES ACROSS WALES

1. Aimed at individuals and families –

Key to this is the upgrade of buildings and the installation of solar / thermal and heat exchanging technologies. Personal contributions could be higher and the way may now be open (with the effective death of Feed In Tariffs) for a programme of capital grants.

Possible actions for Welsh Government

- Capital grants for renewable installations on housing, offices etc that include storage
- Grants for enhancing existing renewable installations such as heat batteries, thermal stores and plug-ins for electric cars.
- Encourage local authorities to help local people and SMEs to go solar by running bulk purchase discount schemes, as is currently happening in London.
- Urge local authorities to make full use of planning powers to stipulate higher energy performance in new developments. They could also stipulate a meaningful contribution from onsite renewables, eg. battery storage and smart energy in all new builds
- Increase engagement in the energy system ie. supporting customers to switch supplier, engage with energy efficiency and low carbon energy technologies and boost local co-ownership of energy assets.

2. Aimed at local communities –

The UK energy system is currently highly centralised and dominated by a small number of large companies who collectively were responsible for 95% of domestic supply and 80% of

commercial supply in 2014. Community energy was only 0.3% of electricity generation capacity at the same time (DECC, 2014). Even optimistic estimates suggest community energy will only meet 1.4% of electricity demand by 2020.

in Germany around half of renewable energy is owned by citizens (ILSR, 2013); in Denmark around three-quarters of wind turbines are under some form of community ownership (Dunning, 2014); and in the United States around a quarter of all electricity is generated by co-operatives or public power utilities <http://www.zerocarbonbritain.org/images/pdfs/ZeroCarbonBritain-MakingItHappen.pdf>

CASE STUDY Bethesda Energy Club

The pilot in Bethesda aims to help communities support local green energy projects by making sure the power is used locally, does not have to travel for miles, and the community gets cheaper bills. The electricity produced by the Bethesda hydro will be split evenly between club members using energy at any given time. Each home will pay 7p/KWh for their share ie about half the average electricity price but more than the hydro would normally get.

CASE STUDY The Green Valleys

The Green Valleys have undertaken an energy audit at the Lower Super Output Area of Talgarth (Powys). The figures show that about £2.5M is spent on energy by 1750 households. (This will be higher in areas off mains gas and very rural - and lower in dense urban areas) Welsh Government's own figures suggest only about 13% of energy spend is retained locally

In addition the Bethesda Club vision is being replicated in Crickhowell where club members will be able to switch their electricity supplier to buy energy from local hydro generators : topped up by other renewable sources – the price for this extra electricity depends on the time when electricity is used ie You pay more at busy times and less when demand is lower

In the UK, Anaerobic Digestion (AD) has until recently been limited to small on-farm digesters. However AD is widely used across Europe. Denmark has a number of farm co-operative AD plants which produce electricity and district heating for local villages, biogas plants have been built in Sweden to produce vehicle fuel for fleets of town buses and Germany and Austria have several thousand on-farm digesters treating mixtures of manure, energy crops and restaurant waste, with the biogas used to produce electricity.

Below is a selection of 100% renewable energy companies who offer a proportion of green gas from anaerobic digestion as part of their supply: all are looking to extend their supply ;

Bulb	10% of gas from anaerobic digestion of pig slurry
Ecotricity	12% of gas from anaerobic digestion of gas;
Good Energy	6% of gas comes from anaerobic digestion - manure and sewage; .
Octopus	offers 100% renewable electricity, and full carbon offsets for gas.
Tonik Energy	10% green gas

CASE STUDY South Shropshire Biowaste Digester

Greenfinch Ltd designed and installed an AD plant in South Shropshire in partnership with the South Shropshire District Council. It was constructed under Defra's New Technologies Demonstrator Programme see Further information: <http://www.greenfinch.co.uk/>

CASE STUDY – GIFTS (Get It From The Sun) Challenge and Software Project

The German Kombikraftwerk Project was the first to show that the electrical power demand on the grid can be met 24/7 with about 80% of PV plus wind power as long as the remaining 20% is provided by flexible power generators, ideally biomass. Less than 5% storage power

is necessary. In cooperation with the Centre for Alternative Technology a spreadsheet the GIFTS Software has been written to support this important result for the UK grid

*The GIFTS challenge aims to facilitate cooperation amongst local groups and between them and all -renewable energy supply companies and environmental investors. It consists of a proposed national challenge to identify the region of the UK that is first to achieve a fully all-renewable electricity supply with a range of awards. Ref Prof Keith Barnham
<http://www.sgr.org.uk/resources/get-it-sun-expanding-renewable-electricity>*

The Welsh Government has been active in trying to promote and assist with community energy schemes. The big issue for anything that exports to the distribution network (grid) is capacity and the cost of strengthening the grid. For example in Montgomeryshire there were serious issues over power lines needed to export from the potential wind farms. Grid capacity is a massive issue even for relatively small schemes.

Possible actions for Welsh Government

- Joining up energy and sustainable development around agricultural wastes such as slurry, chicken and pig litter locally. These wastes are the source of serious greenhouse gas emissions and the process should be managed to capture methane for positive utilisation. This is an area worthy of serious investment particularly in rural areas.
- Support the GIFTS software and challenge which shows that Wales could beat Scotland to an all-renewable electricity supply because they take AD of wood and farm waste more seriously than Scotland and have better sun.
- Expand permitted development rights for small scale generation
- Provide grant assistance for community renewables once Feed In Tariffs end April 2019 and support investment in community energy by local government/state pension funds
- Wales should have a much greater say over how the grid, Distribution Network Operators and energy companies operate. It should also promote storage technology systems (as outlined above) many of which are already being used successfully in local energy systems in other parts of the world.

NB .Planning Authorities in Wales have been far from helpful and getting planning permission has often been the biggest stumbling block - along with grid connection. A recent example is the Hendy Windfarm in Powys where planning permission for 7 turbines was refused but later overturned by the Minister.

3. Aimed at the Public Sector –

Welsh Government is putting a lot of pressure on the public sector to reduce their carbon emissions and they should be encouraged to give real teeth to their policies in this area - and lead by example.

Local authorities are essential stakeholders in community energy. Recent research by Community Energy England highlights the importance of local authorities making council-owned assets, particularly roof spaces, available to communities. In addition, councils can help by offering financial support, skills and time, and facilitation of financing options, like bonds. The Nuclear Free Local Authorities (NFLA) have produced a couple of briefings showing how

Local Authorities are embracing renewable technology . However, anecdotally there is less activity in Wales - NFLA Policy Briefings No 175 +179 www.nuclearpolicy.info

CASE STUDY Bristol City Council (4.2MW Avonmouth Solar Park). The project was installed on the same site as two council-owned wind farms in December 2015 with the generation sold to municipal energy supplier Bristol Energy via a power purchase agreement (PPA). Combined with the nearby wind turbines, the site generates enough energy to power 4,000 + homes and save 7,000 + tonnes of carbon dioxide from being emitted into the air.

CASE STUDY Swindon Borough Council's solar projects raise £647,000 every year which help to fund local services, their projects include:

- The establishment of the first ever tax-free solar ISA, for investment by local people, to fund a 5MW community solar farm;
- The site preparation for a huge 50MW battery storage facility, and
- The development of one of the UK's largest solar farms at 61MW on a former airfield, funded in partnership with other boroughs

Possible Actions for Welsh Government

- Encourage local authorities to make full use of Salix Finance interest-free loans to retrofit existing council buildings and always go solar when replacing roofs as part of a buildings upgrade programme <https://www.salixfinance.co.uk/>
- Ensure all new developments have solar PV and energy efficiency measures
- Set targets for all local authorities to reduce their energy use and increase renewable generation
- Support the development of a network of electric vehicle charge points eg every council car park should have some.
- Lead by example and celebrate good practice

4. Welsh Government Level -

The Scottish Government aims to establish a publicly-owned, not-for-profit energy company (POEC) to support economic development and contribute to tackling fuel poverty. They hope the POEC will also help the growth of local and community projects. Some commentators see the POEC as an opportunity to cover a number of issues. Craig Berry from the Common Weal Think Tank says the POEC should have five key objectives:

1. reducing fuel poverty and eventually eliminating it;
2. meeting 75% of energy demand through renewables;
3. decentralising the energy supply;
4. expanding research and development in green and smart technologies; and
5. maximising social value through a not-for-profit approach. <http://www.thenational.scot/resources/files/72737>

The Zero Carbon Britain Project <http://www.zerocarbonbritain.org/en/> is based at the Centre for Alternative Technology (Machynlleth) and was initiated in 2007. The project shows that :

- We can provide a reliable energy supply for the UK with 100% renewable energy sources and flexible carbon neutral back up - without fossil fuels, nuclear power, or gambling on the promise of future technology.

- We can grow the vast majority of the food we need for a healthy, low carbon diet, and manage our land to capture carbon, nurture biodiversity and increase the health and resilience of our ecosystems.
- We can deliver a modern lifestyle, create employment, improve our wellbeing, and ensure the future we leave for generations to come is safe and sustainable.
- Smart demand management, plus the intelligent use of surplus electricity in combination with biomass to create carbon neutral synthetic gas and liquid fuels, means we can meet our entire energy demand without imports.

Possible Actions for Welsh Government

- Take a more proactive role in developing our fabulous renewable energy resources rather than investing time, energy and resources on an outdated + costly nuclear programme that does not address the immediate problems of climate change
- Explore the role of long term power purchasing agreements (PPAs) for renewable energy projects now that subsidies have mostly been removed
- Promote and invest in back-up storage for renewable energy along the lines promoted by Zero Carbon Britain.
- Bring renewable energy into the mix when looking at capital investments to promote regeneration across Wales eg. grants for anaerobic digesters
- Accelerate wider energy system transformation (e.g. providing advice and guidance on programme and project management for other public bodies and social enterprises, thus helping the growth of local and community projects.

5. Working with the UK Government - There are a number of issues here -

- Marine technologies.-We know that Welsh Government supports the Swansea barrage but it needs to persuade the UK Government that it should be approved. The arguments about value for money are a joke as they make false assumptions when comparing it to nuclear
- Planning powers - It was the UK Government that scuppered several large windfarm proposals in Wales which complied with Welsh Government planning policy. Clawing back planning powers for developments above 50 MW schemes would help .
- Lobby the UK Government to ensure subsidies are more favourable than they currently are to renewable energy technology types suitable to Wales. Explore the need to devolve a range of powers over renewable energy subsidy setting to Wales, so that Welsh schemes are not susceptible to UK Government policy and subsidy changes.
- Decision makers must build in zero carbon as a policy goal at all levels including reintroducing zero carbon homes legislation and increasing our ambition re.UK Climate Change Act
- Wales should have more control over its own energy policy and how it delivers renewable energy .

Eitem 3.10

P-05-823 Gostwng y terfyn cyflymder ar yr A487 ym Mhenparcau

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Rhian Lewis ar ôl casglu 262 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym ni, fel trigolion ac ymwelwyr Penparcau, yn deisebu Pwyllgor Priffyrdd Cyngor Ceredigion i ostwng cyflymder y traffig ffordd, o 30mya i 20mya, ar yr A487 rhwng y groesfan belican ar Ffordd Penparcau a'r groesfan sebra ar First Avenue, a hynny er mwyn lleihau'r perygl o anaf a marwolaeth i gerddwyr ar y darn peryglus hwn o ffordd.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Ceredigion
- Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-823
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03006/18

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

SeneddPetitions@cynulliad.cymru

3 Tachwedd 2018

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 10 Hydref ynghylch deiseb P-05-823 Gostwng y Terfyn Cyflymder ar yr A487 ym Mhenparcau.

Ar hyn o bryd rydym yn cynnal astudiaethau dichonoldeb ar hyd yr A487 ar gyfer darparu cynlluniau a all ddarparu cyfleoedd mwy diogel i oddiweddyd fel llinellau dringo. Os yw'n ymarferol, bydd y gwelliannau lleol hyn yn cael eu hadeiladu dros y blynyddoedd nesaf yn dibynnu ar y cyllid sydd ar gael.

Fel y nodwyd yn fy atebion blaenorol, rydym hefyd wrthi'n cynnal Adolygiad Terfyn Cyflymder dros dair blynedd, gan edrych ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd ar dros 600 o safleoedd ar yr holl gefnffyrdd yng Nghymru. Bydd eich sylwadau yn cael eu hystyried yn ystod y broses honno pan gaiff y rhan hon o'r gefnffordd ei hadolygu.

Bydd canlyniadau'r adolygiad ar gael ar-lein a bydd unrhyw waith a fydd yn deillio o'r adolygiad ehangach yn cael ei flaenoriaethu, pan fydd cyllid yn caniatáu hynny, i'w gwblhau dros y tair i bedair blynedd nesaf.

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

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
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Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400
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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

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-05-823 Reduce the speed limit on the A487 in Penparcau -
Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 17.11.18**

The issue of a speed reduction has been ongoing since February. This is the third time that it has been raised with the Petitions Committee. We the residents of Penparcau urge you all to take positive action in order to prevent accidents on this very dangerous road.

Thankyou

Rhian Lewis

P-05-833 Gwella gwasanaethau rheilffordd i Gas-gwent

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Richard Lemon, ar ôl casglu 260 o lofnodion.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Rydym yn galw ar Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i ailystyried y cytundeb masnachfaint ar gyfer gweithredwr newydd Rheilffyrdd Cymru a'r Gororau er mwyn gwella'r gwasanaeth sy'n cael ei gynnig i Gas-gwent. Mae hyn yn arbennig o bwysig gan y bydd Cross Country yn rhoi'r gorau i redeg trenau o Gas-gwent. Mae'r bwriad i redeg dim ond un trê'n yr awr i dref o faint a phwysigrwydd Cas-gwent – pen pellaf y rheilffordd yn Nyffryn Gwy – yn wael dros ben, o'i gymharu â'r gwasanaeth yn nhrefi eraill ein sir a rheilffyrdd y cymoedd. Dylid darparu dau drê'n bob awr o leiaf. Rydym yn cydnabod bod angen annog pobl i ddefnyddio trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn lle'u ceir er mwyn helpu'r amgylchedd. Mae'r gwaith o wella gwasanaethau trê'n yn gam tuag at hyn.

Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol

Anfonwyd sylwadau'n tynnu sylw at hyn cyn dyfarnu masnachfaint newydd Cymru a'r Gororau. Ymddengys bod y sylwadau hyn wedi'u diystyru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Mynwy
- Dwyrain De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-833
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03018/18

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau

SeneddPetitions@cynulliad.cymru

3 Tachwedd 2018

Diolch ichi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 16 Hydref ynghylch Deiseb P-05-833 – Gwella gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd i Gas-gwent.

Rydym wedi rhoi rhaglen fuddsoddi tymor hir ar waith, gan gynnwys gwelliannau i'r gwasanaeth a fydd yn dechrau gyda newid yr amserlen ym mis Rhagfyr 2018 gan bara hyd at 2024.

Y bwriad oedd cynyddu gwasanaethau Masnachfrait Cymru a'r Gororau a fyddai'n golygu gwasanaeth yng Nghas-gwent. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd hynny'n digwydd tan fis Rhagfyr 2022 oherwydd bod y cynnydd yn nifer y gwasanaethau yn dibynnu ar ddefnyddio cerbydau newydd. O ystyried yr amser y mae'n ei gymryd i ddarparu cerbydau newydd, ni fyddant ar gael i'w defnyddio tan y dyddiad hwnnw. Bydd teithwyr yn teithio ar gerbydau gwell erbyn mis Rhagfyr 2019 gan y byddant yn cymryd lle'r hen drenau Pacer.

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

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 response.

**P-05-833 Improve rail services for Chepstow – Correspondence from the
Petitioner to the Clerking Team, 15.11.18**

Many thanks Kathryn,

Simple question for the committee ...

... why no new / displaced rolling stock for four years?

I'd be happy with displaced Pacers – better than nothing. They could be used to give Chepstow an hourly service.

Serious point!

Cheers

Richard

Eitem 4.1

P-05-690 – Arwynebu Ffordd A40 Rhaglan–Y Fenni.

Cyflwynwyd y ddeiseb hon gan Sara Jones ar ôl casglu 22 llofnod.

Mae'r ddeiseb wedi casglu 142 o lofnodion ar wefan e- ddeiseb arall.

Geiriad y ddeiseb

Mae'r ddeiseb hon yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i newid yr hen arwyneb concrit ar ffordd yr A40 o Rhaglan i'r Fenni, am darmac tawel (Whispering Tarmac).

Mae'r Cynllun Gweithredu ynghylch Sŵn (2013-18) yn nodi y dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r ffordd hon, ar ôl derbyn yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad ac ar ôl gwneud y mesuriadau. Er hynny, ni chafwyd unrhyw gynnydd er gwaethaf galwadau parhaus gan drigolion, y Cynghorydd Sir lleol, yr Aelod Cynulliad a'r Aelod Seneddol.

Rydym ni, sydd wedi llofnodi isod, yn nodi y dylid rhoi'r flaenoriaeth gyntaf i'r ffordd hon, o ystyried y pryderon niferus a godwyd gan y cyhoedd a chynrychiolwyr a'i bod wedi'i nodi o dan Gynllun Gweithredu ynghylch Sŵn presennol Llywodraeth Cymru.

Etholaeth a Rhanbarth y Cynulliad

- Mynwy
- Dwyrain De Cymru



Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-690
Ein cyf/Our ref KS/03151/18

David John Rowlands AC
Cadeirydd – Pwyllgor deisebiadau

Busnes.Pwyllgorau.Llywodraeth@llyw.cymru

13 Tachwedd 2018

Diolch am eich llythyr dyddiedig 25 Hydref ynghylch Deiseb P-05-690 yn amgáu copi o'ch adroddiad yn rhoi crynodeb o ystyriaethau'r Pwyllgor i'r ddeiseb oedd yn galw am newid yn arwynebedd concriid ar ffordd yr A40 rhwng Rhaglan a'r Fenni i darmac sibrwd.

Rydym yn derbyn bod sŵn traffig ar y ffordd yn dibynnu llawer ar arwynebedd y ffordd, yn enwedig concriid, ac ar gyflymder uchel yn arbennig.

Mae dyluniad manwl y mesurau lliniaru sŵn ar gyfer Ardaloedd Blaenoriaeth 1 Cynllun Gweithredu ar Sŵn ar hyd y rhan hon o'r A40 eisioes wedi dechrau. Mae'r mesurau, fydd yn cael eu gweithredu ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2019/20, yn cynnwys rhwystrau sŵn ger ardaloedd Blaenoriaeth 1 y Cynllun Gweithredu ar Sŵn.

Er nad ydym yn cynllunio rhoi wyneb newydd i'r A40 rhwng Rhaglan a'r Fenni, mae swyddogion yn treialu rhan o'r ffordd i drin yr wyneb ar y gerbyttffordd i'r gorllewin. Mae'r treialu er mwyn gweld pa mor wydn yw wynbeb y ffordd, ac a yw'n lleihau sŵn, ac os yn effeithiol, gallai fod yn addas i'w ddefnyddio ar hyd y ffordd gyfan.

Rwy'n gobeithio bod hyn yn egluro'r sefyllfa.

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. **Tudalen y pecyn 101** All correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Eitem 5.1

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref P-05-796
Ein cyf/Our ref LG/02173/18

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

Government.Committee.Business@gov.wales

13 November 2018

Dear David

Thank you for your letter of 10 October regarding petition P-05-796, Calling on the Welsh Government to Ban the Use of Wild Animals in Circuses in Wales.

In July the First Minister announced the Welsh Government would bring a Bill to ban the use of wild animals in travelling circuses before the Assembly over the next 12 months.

On 1 October I launched a public consultation on the Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses (Wales) Bill. The Bill aims to address ethical concerns by banning the use of wild animals in travelling circuses in Wales. The Bill will not affect the use of domesticated animals in circuses, nor will it prevent wild animals being used for entertainment in other settings.

All legislative options were considered and each route presented risks and opportunities. I am clear that the introduction of primary legislation is the right route for Wales.

The eight week consultation will close for responses on 28 November. The consultation is available on the Welsh Government website here: <https://beta.gov.wales/wild-animals-travelling-circuses-wales-bill>

Regards
Lesley

Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

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

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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 102

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

Friends of Roath Brook

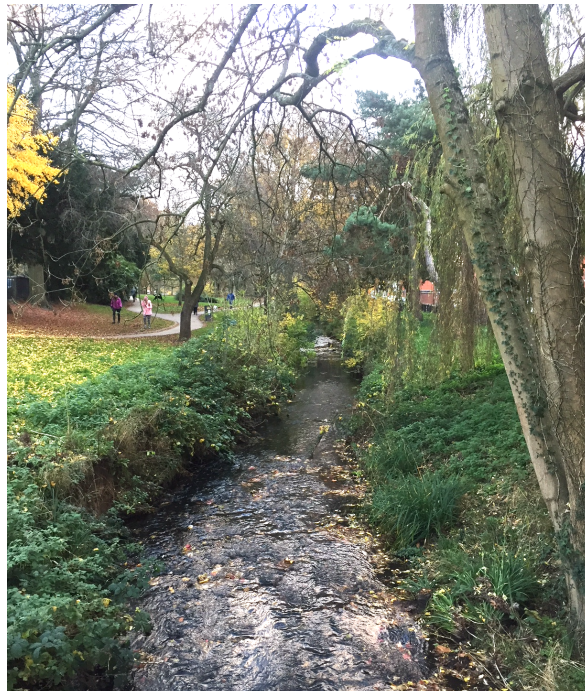
Roath Flood Risk Management Scheme

Phase 3

Review of alternatives

by

Prof Chris Binnie MA, DIC, HonDEng, FREng, FICE, FCIWEM



November 2018

Summary.

-Phases 1 and 2 of the Roath Brook Flood Management Scheme are effectively complete.

- Phase 3 includes enlarging the channel through Roath Brook Gardens and Roath Mill Gardens and constructing low walls where necessary. Phase 3 has not yet been started so is effectively a new scheme.

- *“the Roath Brook Gardens are well used by locals and visitors seeking a scenic stroll through the gardens. One of the highest rated attributes included the variety of trees.”*¹

- *“clearing and dredging of the existing river channel and removal of any constraints on flows”* such as trees *“would be significantly detrimental to the WFD objectives for the catchment, as it would cause a deterioration of the ecological quality of the watercourse.”*²

-Phase 3 of the scheme as proposed would result in the removal of about 40 bankside trees. This would lead to deterioration, and thus likely failure under the Water Framework Directive which has been tightened since 2012.

- An alternative scheme is suggested by me that would widen the channel where this can be done without affecting the trees and adapting the flood defence measures to cope with the changed flood levels. Its viability should be investigated.

- Upstream is the Roath Park Lake, a reservoir under the Reservoirs Act. It has a fixed masonry spillway. In the past it was drawn down to reduce flooding downstream. A tilting weir system could be provided to lower the Lake water level when a major flood is forecast. The extra flood storage and control would reduce the peak flood flow and levels downstream. If the top of the tilting weir was at the level of the masonry weir, then there would be no increase in lake peak flood water level and thus meet the Reservoirs Act.

- Further upstream is the offline Llanishen reservoir. The Nant Fawr, a major tributary, could be connected to the reservoir. This would provide flood storage and reduce the downstream peak flood flow from about 16m³/sec to about 13 m³/sec. To ensure safety from floods, a new flood spillway would need to be provided with a lower top water level.

- My experience in such matters is as a Panel AR Engineer under the Reservoirs Act for over 25 years, including reporting on Llanishen reservoir, providing dam safety reports on many others, the design and construction of flood defence reservoirs, the carrying out of many flood risk assessments for developments, and providing evidence to Public Inquiries.

- *“The Key Objective”* set in the June 2012 Scoping Document *“is to implement the most technically, environmentally and economically feasible flood risk management solution.”*

-There is no record that the specific alternatives for Phase 3 have been properly studied and I recommend that these specific alternatives be considered, along with their environmental impacts and benefit and cost assessments in line with current protocols.

¹ NRW Roath Flood Risk Management Scheme. The Design Process at Roath Brook Gardens.

² NRW Roath and Rhymney Flood Risk Management Scheme Scoping Document

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1. Introduction

The Scheme is Phase 3 of the Roath Brook Flood Risk Management Scheme, primarily involved in reducing the flooding in Roath Park Gardens and associated areas.

Friends of Roath Brook are concerned about the potential impact of the proposed work on the mature trees along the Brook.

I was appointed to advise them on engineering matters. I am a civil engineer with about 30 years experience as a Reservoirs Act Panel Engineer including responsibility for the design of three dams over 50m height, reporting on Llanishen reservoir, preparing section 10 safety reports on many reservoirs, the design and construction supervision of two flood defence reservoirs, member of the ICE Reservoirs Committee interviewing prospective candidates for appointment under the Reservoirs Act, and providing flood risk assessments for a number of developments. I was, for about 20 years, Director of the Water Consultancy of WS Atkins, one of the largest UK consulting engineers. I have given expert evidence to a number of Planning Inquiries and to Parliamentary and other Committees. I was President of Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management in its centenary year. I am now an independent water consultant and a Visiting Professor at Exeter University in their Water Centre.

I have been provided with a number of public domain documents and visited the site on 1st and 22nd October.

2. Criteria for the scheme

The criteria for the scheme are set out in the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Roath and Rhymney Flood Risk Management Scheme Scoping Document dated June 2012. This covers phases 1, 2 and 3 of the scheme.

“Key Objectives.

To implement the most technically, environmentally and economically feasible flood risk management solution...”

There are several hydrology reports. The original design flood appears to be 1 in 100 years but this appears to have been amended to a 1 in 75 year flood. Commenting on the hydrology is not within my Terms of Reference. However the peak flood flow appears to have been taken as about 16 m³/sec.³

³ Water Resource Associates Review of Flood Risk Assessments for Roath Brook Park, Cardiff, April 2018 page 5 quoting Arup report.

3. Flood flows and ecological impact

It is stated⁴ *“Specific to the Scheme site, Natural Resources Wales’s surface water flood risk map is shown in figures 18 and 19. Through Roath Gardens (Figure 19) the surface water flood risk is defined as low (0.1% -1% probability) or very low <0.1% probability.”* Thus the proposed works appear to concentrate on retaining fluvial flooding within the Roath Brook channel.

The NRW Roath and Rhymney Flood Risk Management Scheme Scoping Document June 2012 states⁵ when referring to *“clearing and dredging of the existing river channel and removal of any constraint on flows”* *“the option would be significantly detrimental to the WFD objectives for the catchment, as it would cause a deterioration of the ecological quality of the watercourse.”* Presumably this would also apply to the proposed channel enlarging and tree removal. Thus it would appear that the current proposal would cause deterioration under the WFD which, since 2012, is specifically not allowed under the WFD. Thus the proposed scheme would appear to fail the WFD.

The response to the consultation states⁶ *“The Roath Brook Gardens are well used by locals and visitors seeking a scenic stroll through the gardens. One of the highest rated attributes included the variety of trees and the Brookside walk.”*

I have gone onto the Cardiff City web site and downloaded the TVO Flood Consequences Assessment Report of October 2015. As I understand it this is later than the Arup and NRW 2012 reports and therefore should be more up to date.

However, despite the statements above, the TVO report shows the revised channel cross section through both Roath Brook Gardens and Roath Mill Gardens as being widened throughout most of its length.

The TVO plans show the trees that are to be removed as round red circles. On the plans there are about 20 in Roath Brook Gardens and about 20 in Roath Mill Gardens. The removal of about 40 bankside trees along the Brook over a distance of about 500m would be a serious loss of ecology and public amenity.

The Friends of Roath Brook are keen to preserve as many of the trees and ecology in the Gardens as possible.

The proper way to assess flood levels is with a hydraulic model. The one for the scheme is not available to me and nor is sufficient data for me to compile one myself. From the drawings the enlargement of the Brook channel appears limited, seldom more than about 10% of the cross sectional area.

⁴ Team Van Oord, Roath Brook Flood Risk Management Scheme, Flood Consequence Assessment, October 2015 page 21.

⁵ Page 19

⁶ NRW Roath Flood Risk Management Scheme. The Design Process at Roath Brook Gardens.

4. Partial widening scheme

From my site visit it would appear that there are two lengths of the Roath Park Gardens channel where there are no trees. These are about 60m downstream of Walled Gardens and about 80m between the footbridge and Blenheim Road bridge.

Studying TVO drawing ROA-RHD-09-XXDR-L-1000 it would appear that there is about a 70m stretch in Roath Mill Gardens where no tree felling is proposed.

This would amount to about 200m out of a total length of about 500m. Most of the drawings are reduced scale without a scale bar so these dimensions have to be approximate.

Were channel enlargement to be carried out along these stretches of channel, as identified in the paras above, then it would be possible to reduce the hydraulic losses in the un-enlarged channel, and hence lower the no enlargement flood levels which would otherwise occur upstream.

I have compared possible flood levels with the topographic survey. It would appear that it should be possible to cope with the increased flood level using the methods proposed in the scheme but this would need checking by hydraulic analysis.

This alternative should do much to reduce the environmental impact of Phase 3 of the scheme such that it did not lead to deterioration under the WFD.

My suggestion is that such an option should be considered including hydraulic analysis, scheme consideration, and costing.

5. Individual house protection.

Rather than flood protection walls, it is possible to provide individual flood defences to each of the properties which could be affected. This technology has advanced considerably over the last five years, ie since the original scheme comparisons were made, and now might be viable at a significant cost saving. The scheme would require new water proof doors, protection of the underfloor ventilation systems, and non-return systems on the sewage and drainage pipes to each house.

Whilst such a scheme may not have been viable for the whole project, it becomes much more viable for smaller projects such as the about 70 homes affected by Phase 3 on a standalone basis.

TVO⁷ state *"In order to reduce the flood risk to 2 Westvile Walk the property owner will be given the opportunity to install individual property protection which will include air brick covers, anti back flow valves in the sewerage system and replacement upvc flood doors."* Thus the principle of individual household defence has been accepted.

⁷ TVO Roath Brook Flood Risk Management Schemes, Flood Consequences Assessment October 2015 page 1.

This can be a cheap solution. For instance, assuming about £1,000/house for possibly 6-10 houses on the north bank, Westville Road, the cost would be about £10,000. For the total number of houses that are believed to be affected, about 70, the cost might be about £70,000.

6. Store flood water in Roath Park Lake,

6.1 General description

Roath Park Lake is on Roath Brook some 1 1/2 km upstream of Roath Brook Gardens, thus commanding much of the catchment.

Roath Park Lake is an impounding reservoir constructed in 1894. It is subject to the Reservoirs Act 1975, almost certainly a category A. I asked the Reservoirs Regulation Section of NRW for a copy of the latest Section 10 report. They provided a highly redacted copy with all the important information removed.

The Lake is impounded by an earth embankment about 6.5m high. It's quoted top water level area is 12 ha (32 acres). It has a masonry spillway at the right abutment. The reservoir depth is reported to be "*between two feet and more than fourteen feet.*"⁸

The catchment area is quoted as 12.23km²⁹, appreciable in relation to the catchment downstream.

The flood analysis is redacted. Since the Lake has been subject to the reservoir safety legislation for about 80 years with ten yearly inspection reports, then a reasonable assumption is that it meets the basic requirements. However the unredacted text does talk about the potential for erosion of the downstream face due to overtopping and this could be due to waves. Whatever, it is apparent that safety from overtopping flooding is an issue.

6.2 Previous flood mitigation.

*"From 1927 the level of water in the lake was lowered every year between October and March for the additional need to prevent a repeat of the floods that occurred in Roath on 1st-2nd November 1927."*¹⁰ Thus the reservoir has previously been used for flood attenuation by lowering the lake water level, reducing the volume in storage and using the spare space to provide flood mitigation downstream.

I am informed that this flooding was not in the area of phase 3 works where there is no history of properties flooding from Roath Brook.

⁸ www.cardiffparks.org.uk/roathpark/info/lake downloaded 2nd October 2018

⁹ Section 10 report by Alan Brown.

¹⁰ www.cardiffparks.org.uk/roathpark/info/lake downloaded 2nd October 2018.

6.3. Previous considerations.

Scoping Report¹¹ *“Attenuation at Roath Lake was rejected because the alteration required to the weir to retain flood flows during a 1 in 100 year flood event would result in an unacceptable increase in top water level in the lake during a 1 in 1,000 year storm event. This would result in the dam not being able to safely hold the Probable Maximum Flood without significant alterations.”*¹² The actual scheme rejected was not identified in that document.

*“We investigated using Roath Lake to retain water during high river flows. This would require major work to the lake, including strengthening the dam and raising its level to ensure public safety was maintained.”*¹³ This scheme appears to include shortening the weir length. *“Even then this would only reduce the level of the flood defences required in Waterloo Gardens by a third of a metre and have no benefit to areas at risk of high tides.”*

Although lake lowering for flood protection purposes for several months had been practised previously it is stated 1.1.27 *“The option of permanently lowering the normal water level was also rejected due to the detrimental impact on the landscape and amenity value of this strategically important asset. Initial discussions held with Cadw and the City of Cardiff Council identified that this option would not be feasible.”*

Project Appraisal 2013¹⁴ *“A mechanised weir could alternatively be installed to control flow and water levels in Roath Lake but flood forecasting/warning quality and lead times are insufficient and this presents an unacceptable operational risk to NRW.”*

It is now 5 years later. With the latest Met Office supercomputer, weather forecasts are now given five days ahead, and often ten days ahead, and are much more reliable than in 2013. Thus sufficient warning of a major flood event could now be provided.

6.4. Potential flood mitigation scheme.

Because of its Reservoirs Act status, the Lake must continue to pass its design flood.

This could be done by an electrically controlled tilting weir operated by a control system using the latest meteorological forecasting system.

*“Our free flood warning service can give advance notice of when flooding from rivers is likely to happen. Flood warnings will give time to prepare for flooding ...”*¹⁵

As an example, Waterscan’s intellistorm system has been installed on several development sites in London¹⁶ and elsewhere. The system would need to be designed to draw down the

¹¹ NRW Roath and Rhymney Flood Risk Management Scheme Scoping Document June 2012 page 19.

¹² NRW Roath and Rhymney Flood Risk Management Scheme Scoping Document. June 2012 page 19.

¹³ NRW Roath Flood Risk Management Scheme. What options have we considered?

¹⁴ NRW Project Appraisal Report June 2013 page 20.

¹⁵ NRW Roath and Rhymney Flood Risk management Scheme Scoping Document June 2012 page 20.

¹⁶ CIWEM The Environment October 2018 page 30.

lake sufficiently ahead of a major storm. To ensure catching storms with the relevant long return period, this would probably only need to be about once every decade or so, thus maintaining normal Lake water level for almost all of the time. There are similar systems provided by other suppliers.

Such a system would be covered by the Secondary Objectives "*Identify flood warning requirements.*"¹⁷

To ensure no adverse affect on the Reservoirs Act structure, the top of the tilting gate should be no higher than the current crest of the masonry spillway.

Hydraulic analyses would need to be carried out to assess such an arrangement and its costs assessed. However it could be designed to cope with the local flood reduction required and it would be fail safe. Its costs should not be high.

Such an option does not appear to have been considered as a specific alternative to Phase 3 alone.

7. Divert stream or flood into Llanishen reservoir.

7.1 Llanishen history

Llanishen reservoir is a large reservoir further up the Nant Fawr catchment. It was built in the 1880s as a water supply to Cardiff. It has a surface area of 24 ha, a top water level of 45.87mAOD and a storage capacity of 1.4 Mm³. It has embankments all the way round and has no current operating link to the Nant Fawr stream. It fills by natural rainfall and by pipe from a distant source. Because of the housing downstream the reservoir is classed as a category A reservoir. However, because it has minimal catchment, it is classed as a non-impounding reservoir and hence the current incoming "flood" would only be the Probable Maximum Precipitation rainfall, about 250mm¹⁸. The freeboard, ie the difference between the maximum flood level and the lowest part of the dam, is 1.29m.¹⁹

Its public water supply use ceased many years back and it was then used as a sailing and recreation lake. In 2010 it was drawn down and is currently effectively empty. It is now owned by Welsh Water who are currently converting it to a non-household water supply to the Cardiff Docks area and a recreation reservoir.

7.2 Connection to the Nant Fawr

The Nant Fawr stream runs along the northern and western sides of the reservoir. I have previously visited this area but during my recent site visit I was unable to do so as the access track from the north is boarded up.

¹⁷ NRW Roath and Rhymney Flood Risk Management Scheme Scoping Document June 2012 page 2

¹⁸ Reservoir inspection report by Dr Hughes May 2008

¹⁹ Reservoir Inspection report by Dr Hughes May 2008.

not be a show stopping issue. The new spillway would discharge into the by-wash channel and would be an important structure but is unlikely to be an appreciably large structure.

The Nant Fawr flow split structure would need to be designed to cope with both normal flows, flood control and the probable maximum flood conditions.

Thus this scheme would appear likely to be a viable option, albeit this could be a significant expense.

7.3 Water quality

Welsh Water state *“We currently make full operational use of Lisvane for the purposes of water supply to industrial users in the City. By 2020 we will also be bringing Llanishen reservoir back into service. Both reservoirs will be used for water supply and recreational purposes.”*²²

Connecting the Nant Fawr into Llanishen could result in poorer water quality inflow. This would need checking by water quality sampling. However, considering that the reservoir is to be used by birds and for public recreation, (sailing could require a motorised guard boat with the risk of fuel spillages into the reservoir), then there would already be some water quality risk and the extra risk may be limited. This would need assessing by catchment management, water quality safety plans, and water quality sampling.

7.4 Flood reduction benefit

The hydrological assessment by Water Resource Associates showed that, assuming Llanishen and Lisvane reservoirs were both on line, then the peak flood flow downstream would reduce from about 16 m³/sec²³ to about 11.8 m³/sec²⁴.

From Memory Map at 1:25,000 enlarged, it would appear that the Lisvane potential natural catchment is very small and the northern bywash channel is routed into the Nant Fawr. Thus the Nant Fawr already collects almost all the catchment flow that would previously have flowed into Lisvane reservoir area. However there would be less reservoir area for flood storage. Lisvane reservoir is substantially smaller in area than Llanishen so the reduction of peak flow at Waterloo Road using Llanishen only would be to about 13m³/sec, a significant reduction in the Roath Brook Gardens design flood flow.

7.5 Welsh Water

For Llanishen reservoir to be utilised as a flood mitigation scheme would require the support of the reservoir owner Welsh Water. *“For these reasons, and in the interests of*

²² Email Peter Perry, MD Welsh Water to David Rowlands AM 2.08.2018.

²³ Water Resources Associates Review of Flood Risk Assessments for Roath Brook Park April 2018 quoting on page 5 Arup February 2013 Table 2.5a

²⁴ Water Resources Associates Review of Flood Risk Assessments for Roath Brook Park April 2018 page 7 para3.

Dam Safety we will not be able to use them for flood risk mitigation purposes.”²⁵ As a Reservoirs Act Panel Engineer for about 30 years, including previously visiting and reporting on Llanishen reservoir, I have been unable to identify any technical reasons for this view, apart from the potential change in water quality, and potential change in yield due to reduced reservoir storage. Were the full flow of the Nant Fawr to be diverted from the bywash channel to the reservoir, the water supply yield might well increase.

7.6 Conclusion.

Subject to further study, it would appear that flood flows could be routed through Llanishen reservoir for flood benefit but with the cost of the diversion works and a new reservoir spillway.

8. Phase 3 report of alternatives.

I understand that Phases 1 and 2 are effectively finished and Phase 3 has not yet started. Thus phase 3 is now effectively a stand alone scheme. Inevitably there will have been some differences in the phases 1 and 2 as originally proposed some 5 years ago to those actually constructed. Some circumstances, including much improved rainfall and flood forecasting, and flood defence funding protocols, have changed since the original study work was done about 5 years ago.

Thus it is important to check that the *Key Objectives of implementing the most technically, environmentally and economically feasible flood risk management option*, are still being met, or the scheme adjusted to do so.

However I have been unable to find a phase 3 scheme document setting out these specific alternatives, an up to date assessment of the environmental impacts of these alternatives, the updated benefits in accordance with the current flood defence funding protocol, the capital costs of these alternatives, and the recommendations.

9. Conclusions

1. Phases 1 and 2 are now effectively complete and Phase 3 has not yet started, thus Phase 3 is effectively a new scheme.
2. *“the Roath Brook Gardens are well used by locals and visitors seeking a scenic stroll through the gardens. One of the highest rated attributes included the variety of trees.”*
3. *“clearing and dredging of the existing river channel and removal of any constraints on flows”* such as bankside trees as currently proposed *“would be significantly detrimental to the WFD objectives for the catchment, as it would cause a deterioration of the ecological quality of the watercourse.”* Since June 2012 WFD has specifically barred deterioration. Thus it would appear that the current proposal would fail the EU Water Framework Directive.

²⁵ Email Peter Perry MD Welsh Water to David Rowlands AM 2.08.2018.

4. The public consultation showed *Roath Brook Gardens are well used...One of the highest rated attributes included the variety of trees.*
5. The plans show that for the proposed scheme about 40 trees would be removed.
6. An alternative scheme is suggested enlarging the channel where there are no trees and adapting the flood defences to the revised flood levels.
7. The technology of individual flood protection of houses potentially impacted has been greatly improved since 2012 and should now be considered and costed.
8. The flood flows in the Roath Brook could be reduced appreciably, and hence the flood levels reduced, by changing the fixed masonry outlet weir on Roath Park Lake to a titling weir to be operated when a major storm is forecast. With the crest of the tilting weir no higher than the existing fixed weir, this would not adversely affect the safety of the dam and reservoir. It would rarely need to be operated so would only rarely affect the top water level of the lake for a short time.
9. Alternatively the Nant Fawr could be diverted into the Llanishen reservoir. To maintain safety a new spillway would need to be constructed at a lower top water level such that the safety of the dam and reservoir would not be compromised. A hydrological study would need to be carried out to assess the change in deployable output. There could also be a greater water quality risk.
10. *The Key Objective set out in June 2012 "is to implement the most technically, environmentally and economically feasible solution."*
11. It has not been possible to identify an up to date environmental impact assessment for these alternatives for Phase 3.
12. The method of benefit assessment of flood defence schemes is believed to have changed since the overall scheme was initiated. (It has in England and is likely to have also changed in Wales.) Thus both the costs and the benefits of these alternatives for Phase 3 on its own should be appraised.

20/11/2018

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon